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Performance Evaluation and Future Prospects of IoT-Driven Intelligent Building Management Systems in Urban Environments

Rita de Fátima Muniz[1], **Farnaz Sheikh Hassani**[2,*]

[1] Federal University of Ceará, 60430-160 Fortaleza, CE, Brazil; ritafatimamuniz@gmail.com.

[2] Morvarid Intelligent Industrial Systems Research Group, Iran; f.sheikhhassani@aihe.ac.ir.

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Abstract

Everything will change with how Intelligent Building Management Systems (IBMS) driven by the Internet of Things (IoT) turn inside-out operational methods in urban buildings. Building management systems using IoT technology collect and analyze real-time data with enhanced energy efficiency, maximum occupant comfort, strengthening security measures, and enabling predictive maintenance. This paper overviews the significant components, benefits, applications, and challenges associated with IoT-driven IBMS in urban environments. The paper also deliberates upon new trends and prospective developments.

Keywords: Energy efficiency, Sensors, Central management system, Data analytics, Predictive maintenance.

1 | Introduction

Internet of Things (IoT)-aided Intelligent Building Management Systems (IBMS) is now a contemporary approach to optimizing building operations to optimizing building operations. It aggregates, analyzes, and acts on real-time data to improve efficiency and sustainability while enhancing urban comfort [1].

The concept of interconnectedness discussed above is thus central to IoT-driven IBMS: sense and actuator. Sensors would take information from different parts of the building, including temperature, humidity, light levels, energy use, and occupants. This information is transmitted to the central management system, which interprets it and draws trends so the company can make informed decisions on improving building operations. Then, the management system directs the actuators for changes made in settings for changes in light use or changing access control [2].

Corresponding Author: f.sheikhhassani@aihe.ac.ir

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One of the most important advantages of embedding IoT technology into a building's management system:

Additional energy efficiency: IBMS optimizes HVAC and lighting systems and other appliances based on real-time data with maximum savings and reduced running costs.

Occupant comfort improved: IBMS will ensure ideal temperature and humidity, proper lighting management, and air quality to enhance occupant comfort and productivity.

Enhanced security: internet of things-enabled security systems provide real-time monitoring, access control, and intrusion detection for the building and its occupants.

Predictive maintenance: with these sensors, IBMS could predict when the equipment may fail, thus planning maintenance and saving time and money on downtime. Sustainability: IBMS could make an urban environment more sustainable by reducing energy consumption and waste. We will discuss the basic components, advantages, applications, and challenges related to an IoT-driven IBMS and possible trends and developments in this field [3].

Figures and tables

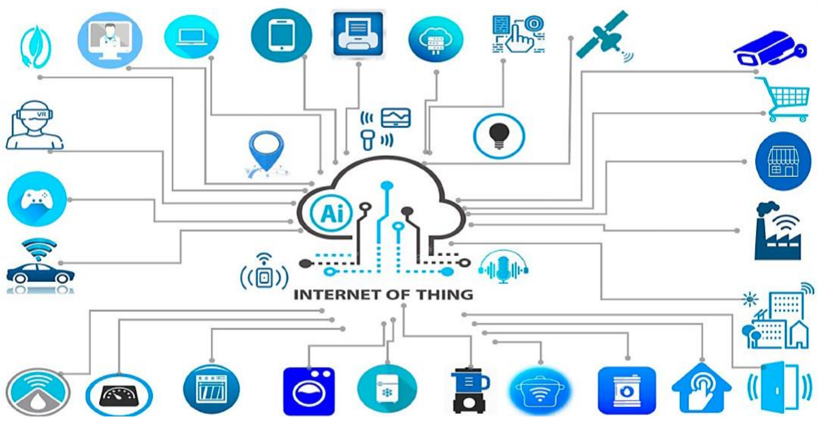

Fig. 1. Interconnected components of an IoT-driven IBMS.

Table 1. Key benefits of IoT-driven IBMS.

Benefit	Description
Energy efficiency	Reduced energy consumption and lower operating costs through optimized HVAC, lighting, and other systems.
Improved occupant comfort	Enhanced occupant comfort and productivity by maintaining ideal temperature, humidity, and lighting levels.
Enhanced security	Real-time monitoring, access control, and intrusion detection to protect buildings and occupants.
Predictive maintenance	Proactive maintenance scheduling to reduce downtime and costs.
Sustainability	Contribution to a more sustainable urban environment by reducing energy consumption and waste.

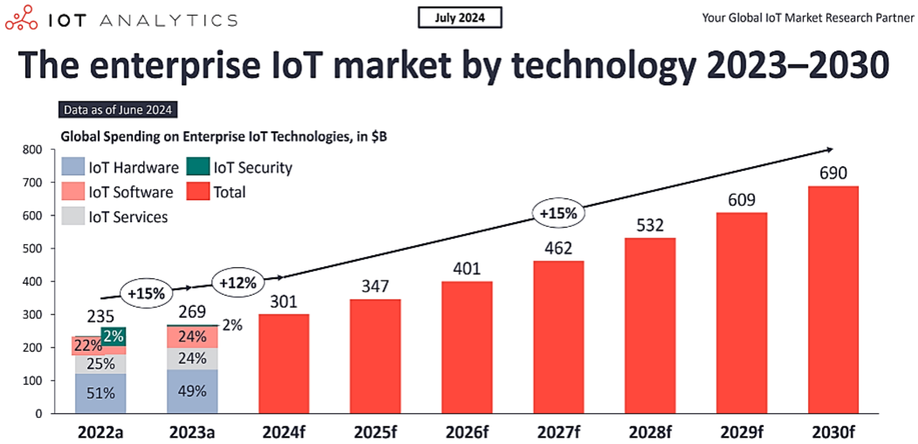

Fig. 2. Global market size of IoT-driven IBMS.

Table 2. Potential cost savings from IoT-driven IBMS.

Building Type	Estimated Annual Cost Savings
Office building	10-20%
Retail space	15-25%
Industrial facility	20-30%
Data center	25-35%

Variables and equations

Variables

T: temperature.

H: humidity.

L: lighting level.

E: energy consumption.

O: occupancy.

CO2: carbon dioxide concentration.

PM: particulate matter concentration.

HVAC: heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system.

LS: lighting system.

WS: water supply system.

ES: energy supply system.

AS: access control system.

SS: security system.

Equations

Energy consumption

$$E = f(T, H, L, O, HVAC, LS, WS, ES).$$

Energy consumption is a function of temperature, humidity, lighting level, occupancy, HVAC system, lighting system, water supply system, and energy supply system.

Occupant comfort

$$\text{Comfort} = f(T, H, L, CO2, PM).$$

Occupant comfort is a function of temperature, humidity, lighting level, carbon dioxide concentration, and particulate matter concentration.

Security

$$\text{Security} = f(AS, SS, O).$$

Security is a function of the access control system, the security system, and occupancy.

Sustainability

$$\text{Sustainability} = f(E, CO2, PM, \text{waste}, \text{water consumption}).$$

Sustainability is a function of energy consumption, carbon dioxide concentration, particulate matter concentration, waste, and water consumption [4].

2 | Application Scenarios

2.1 | Energy Efficiency

Smart HVAC: IoT-enabled thermostats and sensors will optimize heating, cooling, and ventilation based on occupancy, weather conditions, and energy usage patterns [5].

Intelligent lighting: the sensors can automatically notify the system when a room is occupied, thereby reducing energy usage and enhancing occupant comfort [6].

Smart water management: IoT-enabled water meters and leak detectors would detect water wastage, saving costs and resources.

2.2 | Occupant Comfort

Sensors monitor several parameters such as temperature, humidity, CO2, and particulate matter to make indoor air quality monitoring and healthy and comfortable living conditions indoors [7].

Natural light optimization: systems can be integrated with building design and shading systems to maximize natural light while avoiding glare, improving the well-being of occupants, and saving energy.

Personalized comfort parameters: the IoT-based solution allows buildings to accommodate occupant-specific comfort requirements, such as specific temperatures and lighting conditions.

2.3 | Security and Safety

Access control: IoT-based security systems will guarantee safe access to all portions of the building. As the building's general security is enhanced, unauthorized access will be cut off.

It will detect the possibility of a security break-in, including intrusion or suspicious activity, and then initiate appropriate alerts or response mechanisms.

Fire and gas detection: the sensors of the IoT-enabled gadget can detect fire, gas leakage, etc., to provide early warning and, hence, timely action [5].

2.4 | Sustainability

Using IoT-enabled sensors to monitor the level of waste in the bins can optimize the waste collection routes.

Renewable energy sources through IoT-driven systems are promising to optimize energy use and minimize dependence on fossil fuels, integrated into solar panels and wind turbines [6].

Reduction of carbon footprint: IoT-based-IBMS will result in an efficient optimization of energy consumption and thereby reduce waste, with the impact of reducing carbon footprint from buildings toward a more sustainable urban environment.

2.5 | Smart Street Lighting

IoT connections with smart streetlights usually have AI-built devices that adjust the brightness of the lights when pedestrian or car movement is observed, which uses the optimal lights without utilizing much energy. It also increases safety and utilizes more light once a peak or suspicious movement is observed in those areas [8].

3 | Performance Assessment of IoT-Driven Intelligent Building Management Systems for Urban Areas

In this respect, some of the established key performance indicators are energy consumption efficiency, occupant comfort, operational efficiency, security, and return on investment to grasp the outcome of IoT-driven intelligent building management systems in urban settings. These will include collecting and analyzing data regarding performance to baselines that are defined by doing energy audits, gathering feedback from occupants, and data from the sensors. Data quality, interoperability, privacy, and scalability are some issues that will heavily influence the feasibility and sustainability of IoT-driven IBMS in an urban environment [9].

4 | Key Challenges and Future Prospects

Key challenges:

I. Data quality and reliability: all data acquired by the IoT sensors must be accurate and sound, which is important for good decision-making.

II. Interoperability is the greatest challenge where compatibility between different systems and devices fails to achieve optimal integration and data exchange.

III. Privacy and security: ensure that the sensitive information collected by IoT devices is protected from unauthorized access.

IV. Scalability: as cities and building demands increase or change, IBMS must be able to scale.

V. Cost and ROI: The investment in IoT infrastructure is very high, and the operational cost is very significant; thus, the cost basis should be appropriate for a return on investment [1].

Future perspectives:

I. Therefore, advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning could optimize energy usage, improve occupants' comfort, and predict periodic maintenance needs.

II. It would lead to the creation of interlinked smart cities, which would share data and resources with other systems of urban infrastructure.

III. Edge computing: it processes data closer to the source, so latency and response for real-time applications improve.

IV. Stronger security measures must be designed to protect IBMS from cyber attacks adequately.

V. IoT-based IBMS can be applied to increase the adoption of sustainability practices, maintain optimal energy usage, reduce waste, and optimize water use.

With such challenges and exploiting such emerging technologies, IoT-driven IBMSs can continue transforming urban environments toward increasing sustainability, efficiency, and quality of life.

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Data Availability

This research relies on publicly accessible data sources to support its findings. These sources include academic journals, industry reports, and case studies exploring IoT-driven intelligent building management systems for urban areas. The specific datasets used can be found in the referenced works and institutional repositories.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper. The research presented in this paper is based solely on the author's original findings and insights into the integration of IoT-driven intelligent building management systems for urban areas.

All information has been sourced and presented with academic integrity and ethical standards.

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