

# **STUDY ON INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT) WITH 5G WIRELESS SYSTEM**

**A Project and Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the Award of Degree of  
Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering**

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**June 2021**

# Certification

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**Study on internet of things (IOT) with 5G wireless system**” is done by the following students under my direct supervision and this work has been carried out by them in the laboratories of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering under the Faculty of Engineering of Daffodil International University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. The presentation of the work was held on 27 June 2021.

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**Dedicated to**  
**MY Parents**

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# List of Abbreviations

IOT	Internet Of Things
QOS	Quality Of Service
NR	New Radio
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
HETNETS	Heterogeneous Networks
LPWAN	Low Power Wide Area Network
EMBB	Enhanced Mobile Broadband
EMTC	Enhanced Machine Type Communication
M2M	Machine To Machine
D2D	Device To Device
D2E	Device To Everything
IOV	Internet Of Vehicle
CSWAP	Cost, Size, Weight, And Power
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access
SDR	Software Defined Radio
UDN	Ultra-Dense Networks
MUSA	Multi User Shared Access
VONR	Voice Over New Radio
LTE	Long Term Evolution
V2V	Vehicle To Vehicle
V2A	Vehicle To Anything
NOMA	Non Orthogonal Multiple Access
RATs	Radio Access Technology

LAA	Licensed Assisted Access
SCADA	Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
VPN	Visual Private Network
CP-OFDM	Cyclic Prefix Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
PAPR	Power Air Purifying Respirator
APSK	Amplitude And Phase Shift Keying
SDS	Smart Device Security
PSS	Product Service System
GFDM	Generalized Frequency Division Multiplexing
DAA	Detect And Avoid
WAN	Wide Area Network
AOA	Angle Of Arrival
AOD	Angle Of Departure
COMP	Co-ordinated Multipoint
CRAN	Cloud Radio Access Network
IT	Information Technology
CAS	Collison Avoidance System
ABS	Automatic Break System

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# ABSTRACT

Recently wireless technologies are growing actively from all elements of globe. In context of wireless technology, 5G technology has become a most difficult and attention-grabbing topic in wireless analysis. this text provides a summary of net of things in 5G wireless systems. IoT in 5G system are a game changer in future generation. it'll open a door for brand new wireless design and sensible services. Recent cellular network LTE (4G) won't be comfortable and economical to satisfy the stress of multiple device property and high rate, a lot of information measure, low latency Quality of service (QoS) and low interference. to handle these challenges, we tend to contemplate 5G because the most promising technology. we tend to build a depth summary on challenges and vision of assorted communication industries in 5G IoT systems. The completely different layers in 5G IoT systems ar mentioned very well. This paper provides a comprehensive review on rising and sanctioning technologies associated with 5G system that allows net of things. we tend to contemplate the technology drivers for 5G wireless technology such 5G new radio (NR), MIMO antenna with beam formation technology, millimeter wave commutation technology, heterogeneous networks (HetNets), role of increased reality in IoT ar mentioned very well. we tend to additionally build a review on low power wide space networks (LPWAN), security challenges and its management live in 5G IoT situation. this text introduces the role of increased reality in 5G IoT situation. The article additionally discusses the analysis gaps and future directions. the main target during this paper is additionally on application areas of IoT in 5G systems. we tend to thus define a number of the vital analysis direction in 5G net of things.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, wireless communications with high speed net property and better information rates have a big demand on the society and square measure necessary think about good economic development and conversion of society and also the world. Existing wireless technology like 3G, 4G cannot meet the demand of 5G wireless needs and it can not be used for low power wide space (LPWA) technology and long distance communication. 5G wireless technologies in IoT square measure expected to use the unauthorized or unused spectrum band and it will solely be simply accessed through low power wide space networks (LPWAN) like SigFox, LoRa, WiFi, ZigBee, and NB-IoT [1]. NB-IoT is employed in 3 modes, standalone, in band and Guard band with their individual applications. The technology associated with NR square measure psychological feature wherever standalone mode is employed for spectrum use, in band for correct spectrum utilization and guard band for utilization of unused resource block. Today, current mobile users square measure in millions with annual rate of growth of around twenty fifth and square measure expected to achieve eighty billion by 2030. As we know, wireless communication has been one in all the key trends in building good world. 5G new radio technologies feature in increased mobile broadband (eMBB), increased machine sort communication (eMTC) and demanding communications (URLLC). These technologies can modify machine to machine (M2M), device to device (D2D) and device to everything (D2E) communication, net of things (IoT) and net of vehicles (IoV). Such communication systems should confirm that it's low CSWAP (Cost, Size, Weight, and Power) enabled. whereas several IoT communication has been deployed up to now, however it's not been thought-about for enormous property and higher energy potency. the huge MTC, from the name implies a lot of connected objects for instance, e-health services, City/village, e-Farm, intelligent transportation (ITS), whose end-to-end price should be sufficiently low to form price effective guaranteeing secured communication. These reasonably good technology provides monumental demand in future communication system which can be quick and a lot of connected devices that square measure commonly supported in combined networks referred to as a "heterogeneous network" (HetNets). It uses little base stations comprising of Femto cells, Pico cells, metric

linear unit wave technologies and MIMO antenna. It provides a big impact on human's standard of living. to style and deploy 5G net of Things, the idea of 5G needs and its possible technologies ought to be clearly investigated. to own generalized 5G infrastructure, the event with reference to design, sanctioning technologies and its challenges and security measures ought to be celebrated 1st. 5G IoT preparation can generate various style of traffic, dependability, bit rates, energy consumption and security and privacy. The key motivation for developing IoT over 5G cellular networks is expected and big variety of devices square measure expected to be deployed which needs vital information rates [1].

## **1.2 Problem statement of IOT 5G**

5G can need to outline the uncertainties associated with security threats as well as trust, privacy, cybersecurity, that are growing across the world. Legislation of Cyber law – crime and alternative fraud may additionally increase with the high speed and omnipresent 5G technology.

## **1.3 Objectives**

**The major contribution of this thesis area is listed below:**

- 1) Challenges and vision of IoT in 5G is presented.
- 2) Presentation of the architecture of IoT in 5G scenario.
- 3) Enabling technologies in each layer is presented in detail.
- 4) Security threats and is preventive measures in 5G IoT is presented.
- 5) Presentation of area of application in 5G IoT.
- 6) Research direction in 5G IoT is provided.

## **1.4 Research Methodology**

To prepare this thesis, data information is collected and analyzed from google cite.

1. Main information is collected from IOT 5G research papers.
2. Some key information is collected from research papers.
3. Other data, short note and template are also collected from online resources.

## 1.5 Thesis Outline

This thesis basically consists of five chapters and the main content of the chapter is described below:

**Chapter 1:** This chapter introduces the IOT 5G Networks, Problem Statement of IOT 5G, Main Contributions of this thesis area, Research Methodology.

**Chapter 2:** This chapter discuss about challenges and vision of 5g iot, Introduction, Vision of 5G IoT: Industrial and Research Perspective, 5G IoT: Motivation and Objectives.

**Chapter 3:** This chapter discuss about architecture of 5g iot, Introduction, Sensors Layer, Network Layer, SigFox, LoRa, WiFi, ZigBee, Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IoT), Summary of LPWAN Used in 5G IoT, Communication Layer, Waveform, Numerology and Frame Structure, MIMO and mm wave radio frequency technology for future 5G heterogeneous networks, Architecher Layer, Application Layer, Smart Cities, Smart Homes, E-Healthcare, Smart Transportation, Smart factories.

**Chapter 4:** This chapter discuss about research gaps and future direction with cyber security, Introduction, Big data Aided Network Framework, New Waveform Design Consideration for 5G New Radio (NR), Energy Efficiency, Trade-off among communication, catching and computing, Design of concurrent multiband and high-power efficiency Amplifier, Cyber Security and Privacy in Iot Environment.

**Chapter 5:** This chapter discuss about Advantage & Comparison 5G Network.

**Chapter 6:** This chapter discuss about Conclusion, Future Research Scope Of IOT 5G Networks.

# CHAPTER 2

## CHALLENGES AND VISION OF 5G IOT

### 2.1 Introduction

We have been witnessing the expansion of cellular technology at intervals the decades. Evolution from 1G to 4G technologies has shown several challenges in each physical and network layers' style and their fields of applications. Considering of these challenges in existing network, 5G has come back up with Brobdingnag an revolution in wireless technology. As per the review the analysis challenges on 5G technology chiefly specialize in following problems.

- 1) 1~10 GBPS rate in real time networks: the info transfer should be 10X over that of existing technologies.
- 2) Low latency > 10ms: latency should be 10X smaller as compared to LTE networks [19].
- 3) High information measure and spectrum potency: 5G technologies need high information measure and it may be achieved through the utilization of MIMO antenna and millimeter wave technologies and spectrum efficiency may be achieved by psychological feature radio that permits the user to utilize each the accredited and unauthorized spectrum bands.
- 4) Low price: IoT ought to feature with low cost sensors, devices and their preparation price ought to be low.
- 5) A lot of range of connected devices: As we have a tendency to square measure managing IoT system and is anticipated around eighty billion IoT devices square measure connected over a network.
- 6) Longer battery life: because the devices Pine Tree State sure} expected to be good and it needs a lot of power consumption and also the charge storage and battery backup ought to me a lot of.
- 7) scale back energy consumption by nearly ninety percent: reduction of energy in 5G technologies may be achieved by preparation of inexperienced technologies and it may be economical in huge property and high knowledge rates.

From the on top of mentioned seven major challenges in 5G IoT, wireless communication industries and analysis institutes square measure collaborating and began analysis activities in numerous aspects of 5G IoT. Table I [2] shows the vision of 5G IoT and its gift analysis



activities by completely different network suppliers and operators. a number of the leading cellular, semiconductor corporations and repair suppliers with wonderful analysis facilities square measure conducting analysis and field trials to supply the accessibility of 5G wireless technology by 2030. Some analysis establishment with world category laboratory facilities square measure engaged in 5G analysis and experiments. the most recent advancement and up gradation in cellular technology guarantees to satisfy the demand of quicker web speeds, higher spectrum potency, long distance communication, higher battery life and human action billions of devices. IoT in 5G framework may be the foremost revolutionary technology in field of knowledge technology. in line with analysis, 5G wireless technology are going to be accessible in several countries at intervals 2030.[2]

## 2.2 Vision of 5G IoT: Industrial and Research Perspective

**TABLE (I)**

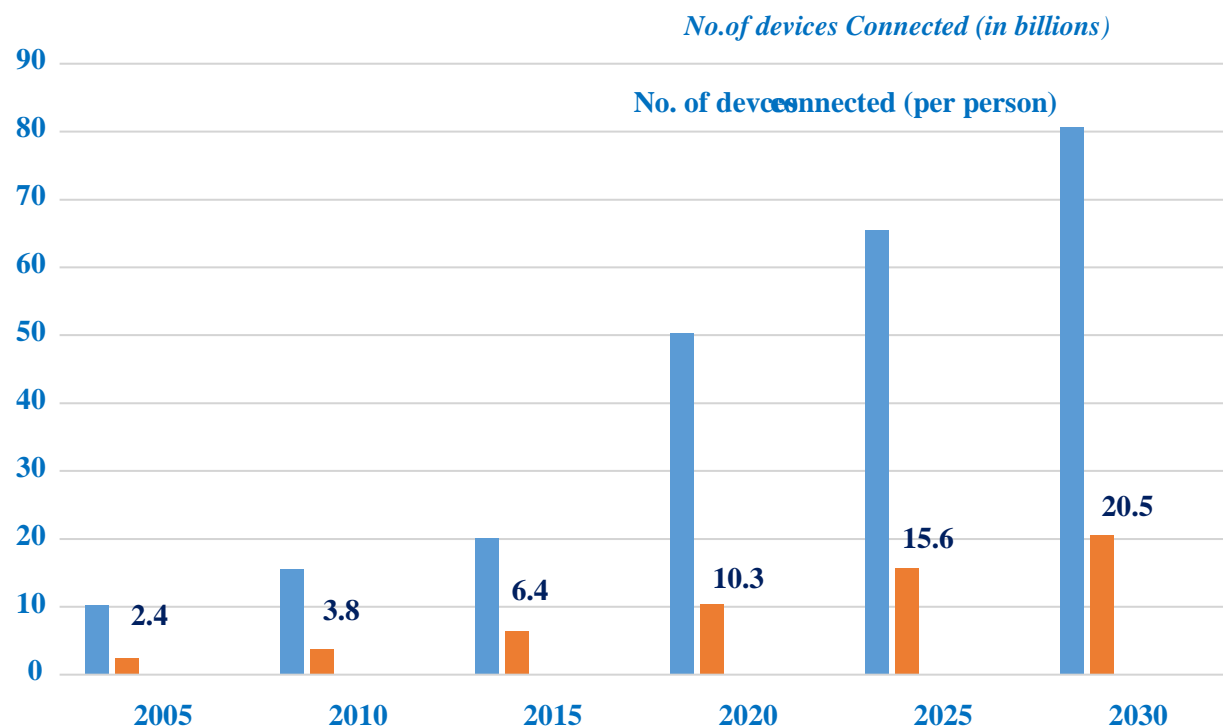
<b>Research Industries</b>	<b>5G IoT Key Vision</b>
<b>Samsung</b>	<p>Samsung has considered IoT as a platform in making things more convenient in human lives. As per Samsung, there are four key approaches in IoT era: human centric, openness, connectivity and security. The vision of Samsung is to connect all things that exist on earth. The expectation of Samsung is that, all the devices from IoT platform are connected to each other. The active cooperation is key requirements in realizing 5G IoT areas such as smart homes, smart cities, smart factories, smart healthcare, smart agriculture, logistics etc. Samsung is providing extensive contribution in IoT open cloud platform that enables users to control over home appliances. Samsung electronics gadgets like AC, washing machine, Refrigerator can be controlled by remote. Some of the recent development by Samsung in IoT are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Development of ‘SIMBAND’, a modular sensor that can be used in e –wearable.</li> <li>□ ‘SAMI’, an open cloud server platform that stores and secures the data provided by the users.</li> <li>□ Samsung is coming up with ‘ARTIK’ which is a comprehensive IoT platform comprising of both software and hardware development kits.</li> <li>□ Samsung has introduced I T100 which is usable in secure and reliable IoT devices for short range communications.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Intel</b></p>	<p>Intel has been the global pioneering in deployment of sub 6 GHz and mm wave communication, so that industry ecosystem across the world can develop 5G service solutions. Intel is developing a new critical technology that enables 5G HetNets and maximizing efficient use of spectrum resources. Intel is working on recent technologies such as licensed accessed access (LAA) that can boost speed performance. Some of the key contribution of Intel in context off 5G are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Intel has played a major role in standardization of NB-IoT, core technology necessary for low cost, longer battery life and better coverage.</li> <li>□ In consideration to industry 4.0, Intel is working on IoT products and technology in robots and robotic</li> </ul>
<p><b>ZTE</b></p>	<p>ZTE has come up with latest technology and successfully demonstrated 5G Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) antenna and won several awards in different international platforms. Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA), 5G New radio and software defined radio (SDR) are the major contribution of ZTE in IoT industry. ZTE has made outstanding achievement with its quality cloud based networks. ZTE has found patents on some new technologies such as FBMC, Wireless security and low power consumption. ZTE has research collaboration with leading service provider like Korea Telecom, China Telecom and China mobile. ZTE is actively driving standards and discovering novel technologies like ultra-dense networks (UDN), multi user shared access (MUSA) AND NB-IoT.</p>
<p><b>Huawei</b></p>	<p>Recently, Huawei has successfully conducted test of 5G NR at 2.6GHz spectrum band. IMT 2020 has supported the company for their test trials and they have proved that 2.6 GHz is suitable spectrum range for operators to deploy 5G in both SA and NSA mode. Huawei is also conducting R&amp;D trial which supports VoNR (Voice over New Radio). The company has tremendous contribution in IoV and IoT research and their use cases. More Recently, Huawei has launched 5G smartphone (MATE X) with flexible display. Some of revolutionary contribution of Huawei in 5G and IoT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ They have developed a network slicing as service (NaaS) on IoT cloud computing in 5G networks as best telecom services.</li> <li>□ Huawei has signed a MoU with Middle East electrical product manufactures to explore how IoT and 5G technologies can be implemented in the upcoming electrical products for home/building automation.</li> <li>□ They have successfully complemented an integration of NB-IoT chips, such as smart energy monitoring via NB-IoT devices.</li> <li>□ It is also a pioneer company in delivering innovation in cloud services and launched some products which support both new radio (NR) and long term evolution (LTE).</li> </ul>

<p><b>Ericsson</b></p>	<p>Ericsson is the largest contributor of 3GPP release 16 standardizations. It has huge contribution in 5G IoT cloud infrastructure. Ericsson is driving IoT industry by providing tremendous contribution in remote application where real time network performance is critical such as remote control of heavy machineries in hazardous environment. Some research dedicated by Ericsson towards 5G IoT are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Ericsson has main contribution in 5G smart factories and smart healthcare by developing smart device and sensors.</li> <li>□ They have successfully developed and showcased 5G technology like spectrum sharing, intelligent management services and communicating smart devices.</li> <li>□ They have contribution on important technologies like network architecture and cloud computing.</li> <li>□ Ericsson has successfully installed 5G base station of radio frequency systems which will be able to support 3GPP release 15 applications. The installed base station supports remote software operation and satisfies all 3GPP cellular technologies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nokia</b></p>	<p>Nokia has expected their 5G trail in mid-2019 and is currently working in 5G domain with airtel and BSNL.</p> <p>Nokia is also working on 3GPP release 16 since 2017. They have provided immense contribution in RAN and MIMO antenna technology such as adaptive array and beam formation. Nokia has launched cross domain architecture to support 5G technology. Some of the major technical revolution by nokia in 5G are presented below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Nokia is working on modernizing networks which helps to kept total power consumption flat by minimizing the use of energy not directly related to data transmission.</li> <li>□ They are working on several major opportunities for increasing energy efficiency of base station: some of them are as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the energy consumption when the base station has no data to be sent.</li> <li>• Reduce the energy due to auxiliary equipment.</li> <li>• Increase hardware efficiency, particularly when operating below maximum power.</li> </ul> </li> <li>□ According to Nokia, small cell energy efficiency can be admired by small cell on/off switching, where macro cell provides full coverage and small cell can be switched off when there are no users or low number of connected users. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Nokia is working on MIMO and mm wave technologies and demonstrated 5G deployment below 6GHz, resulting in ubiquitous coverage, especially for massive IoT and critical communications.</p> </li> <li>□ They are also working on reducing latency in 5G communication by successful NR numerology selection and mini slots.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NTT DoCoMo</b></p>	<p>It is world's first wireless industry to successfully design and conducted the field trials to developed 28 GHz wireless communication for 5G, aiming to launch their commercial services in 2020, NTT DoCoMo is in full focus on 5G R&amp;D activities. Company is engaged in providing super high data rate communication of over 10 GBPS, low latency which enables wide range of MTC and IoT applications. They have scheduled to launch their pre commercial services on 5G in September 2019. Some of NTT- DoCoMo towards 5G deployment is discussed under.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ NTT DoCoMo incorporates non orthogonal multiple access (NOMA) technology that that improves system capacity in existing frequency bands and radio access technology (RATs).</li> <li>□ Recently NTT –DoCoMo is studying on smart new devices, sensors, and services towards 5G commercial services.</li> <li>□ Their commercial devices are expected to contribute in safe, secure, rich life style and highly effective society through IoT platform.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Qualcomm</b></p>	<p>mm wave antenna technology is prime focus of Qualcomm R&amp;D activities. Qualcomm is working on delivering URLLC service in IoT with sub ms latency and 99.99 % reliability. Qualcomm also has contribution in 3GPP release 16 standardizations and are presented below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Time sensitive networks: It is capable of handling Ethernet switch functions, enhanced quality of service (QoS) and microsecond time congestion.</li> <li>□ Qualcomm has sincere effort in 5G NR in utilization of unlicensed or shared spectrum.</li> <li>□ They also have contribution in cloud services such as cloud analytics virtualized core network functions.</li> </ul> <p>QTM 052, mm wave antenna module is the world's first mm wave RF solution for 5G smartphone and other devices. This module is capable of supporting 5G NR integrated chip and RF front end services. They have research collaboration with Bosch for developing 5G enabled IoT.</p>

The use of IoT services and number of connecting devices within a network and device connected per person is shown in fig1. and is expected around 80 billion devices will be connected within in a network and 20.5 billion devices will be connected per person by 2030 as shown in fig. 2.2 [3] [4]. The technology of IoT and 5G is transforming and bringing industrial revolution 4.0 in every aspects of technological era. The IoT can be developed with the concepts like machine to machine (M2M), device to device (D2D), vehicle to vehicle (V2V), and vehicle to anything (V2A), where every convenience is taken by the interconnected devices, sensors and communication networks. IoT may be used in different field of life changing applications such as smart factories, smart hospitals, smart transportation, smart agriculture, smart homes and cities etc.[3][4]



**Fig 2.2: 5G IoT Vision from 2005 (3G) to 2030 (5G)**

It can also be used in logistics, retail management and 5G and IoT, its vision and technical specification.

different online service providers. IoT in vehicular communication can be used in collision and accident prone situations by the transmission of information between cars, street lights through radars and sensors. Smart Bulbs, smart energy monitoring, communication between different electronic devices are used in making smart homes. IoT can also be used in public safety, agriculture. Robotics Internet can be realized for smart factories in industrial IoT. Overall smart architecture can be realized using IoT in 5G. Besides Technological challenges there are other aspects of challenges like government regulations, security and privacy, spectrum allocation. These challenges made IoT a little more critical. Since, 5G IoT operates

on licensed and unlicensed spectrum bands by proper spectrum sensing and allocation. So proper spectrum sensing is most needed in realizing 5G IoT

### **2.3: Motivation and Objectives**

Considering the above-named challenges in 5G and IoT, we tend to be deeply impelled to produce a comprehensive review on 5G wireless technology that permits web of things (IoT). Since sizable amount of communication and network industries as well as completely different analysis establishment are concerned in analysis activities in 5G IoT and it provides United States encouragement to produce a pursuit perspective towards 5G. to produce economical directions on 5G IoT, the communication and network technology is deeply investigated and given. particularly, this text provides a comprehensive survey on driving technology, its security issue. Nowadays, cyber-crime has been a significant issue in IoT and that we give a cyber-crime problem, its and its security measures. So, IoT may be thought-about huge space of analysis and it ought to cover all relevant technologies on 5G governing IoT. Five G IoT is propped in 5 stratified design and mentioned very well. The generalized sort of spec is to be designed for IoT in 5G which ends up in communication between the devices and share resource additional effectively. The generalized sort of networks will scale back quality and value. In gift technological era web plays a significant role in connecting completely different multiple devices and machines that we tend to use in day to day life while not human interruption. the target of this review is to produce analytical information and analysis directions in 5G. Key technology drivers in 5G IoT are mentioned very well. Since, 5G IoT could be a huge technology that involves large vital communication and network technology. mm wave technology, MIMO, 5G NR are some necessary technologies are reviewed and mentioned very well. Since 5G operates in abundant quicker speed as compared to existing technology and it will give reliable communication and enormous range of devices are connected at intervals one network.[5]

# CHAPTER 3

## ARCHITECTURE OF 5G IOT WITH USER APPLICATIONS

### 3.1 Introduction

IoT in a very 5G framework in the main includes of 5 stratified design as shown in fig. 3.1[6][7][8] and involves the operation of collection knowledge, processing, analyzing and sharing the data between the devices and communication network.

- 1) IoT detector Layer: This layer consists of physical layer system like sensible sensors, devices and communicates to the network layer.
- 2) Network Layer: Network layer in IoT includes of low power wide space network (LPWAN) like Sigfox, LoRa, ZigBee, NB-IoT.
- 3) Communication Layer: This layer are often thought-about because the backbone of IoT design as a result of it transfers the entire data at intervals the layers.
- 4) Architecture Layer: it's the framework of IoT, wherever design likes cloud computing, huge knowledge Analytics square measure thought-about.
- 5) Application Layer: IoT applications like, sensible factories, sensible homes, sensible agriculture, sensible transportation etc are often accomplished. This layer integrates all the devices sensors and data over wireless property exploitation net. The representation of 5G IoT design in shown in figure two.

In this design, sensible IoT sensors for various application square measure connected to IoT entranceway through low power networks like SigFox, LoRa or NB-IoT that square measure used for long distance communications. This economical entranceway collects all {the information the knowledge the knowledge} from IoT devices and it transmits the collected data to 5G base stations via 5G communication link. 5G communication links are often designed exploitation 5G new radio technologies with economical subject field choice and metric linear unit wave communication technology. Further, IoT signals square measure processed through 5G cellular base station that has multiple inputs multiple output (MIMO) antenna with extra capability of beam formation and special multiplexing [15]. 5G metric linear unit wave communication technologies facilitate to transfer radio signals in higher frequencies larger than vi gigacycle per

second. This millimeter wave communication is most well-liked that permits larger frequency operation up to eighty gigacycle per second. It can even support most variety of connected utilities with small and macro base stations known as heterogeneous network for brand spanking new CRATs. varied application of IoT are often accomplished exploitation 5G Radio technologies.[6][7]

used in 5G is HetNets and its architecture is discussed.

Collectively, this review article provides a deep learning on

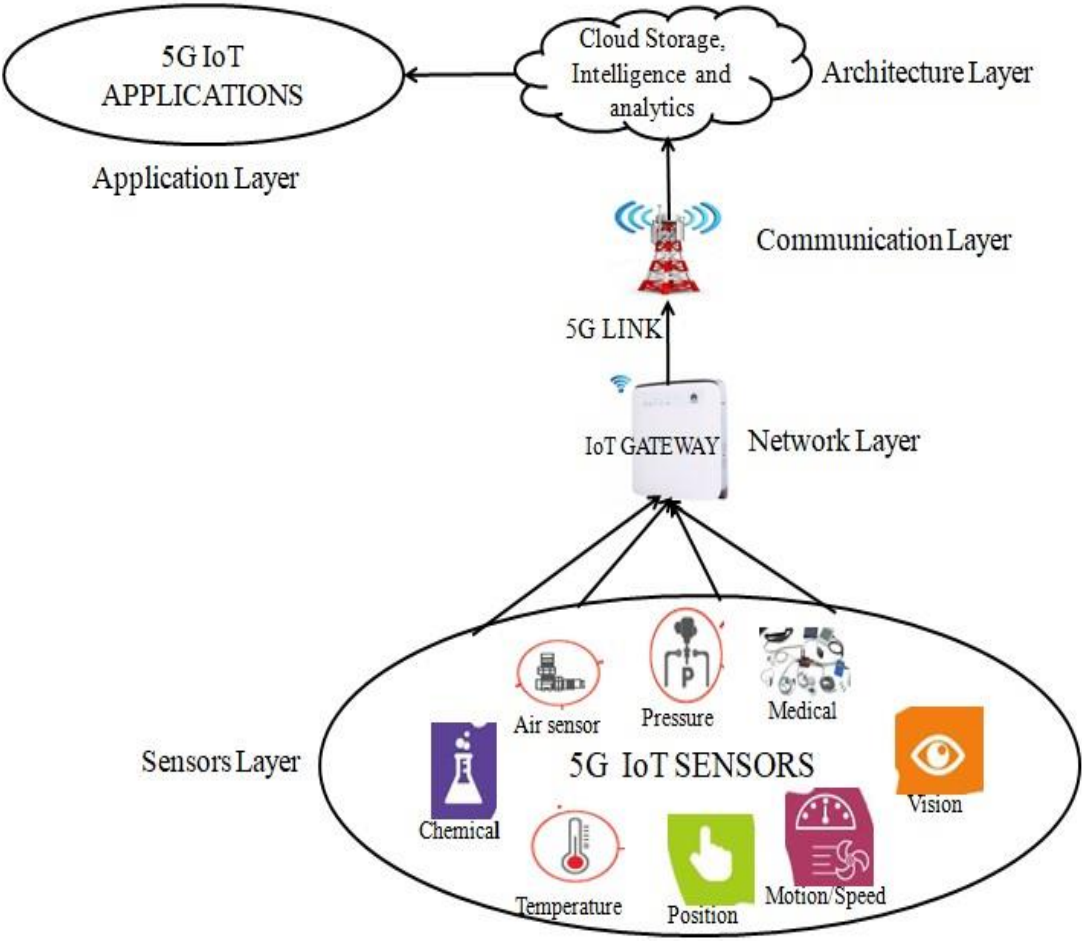


Fig 3.1: Architectural Overview of 5G IoT



## 3.2 Sensors Layer

Everywhere we glance, technological evolution is close U.S.A. Advancement in semiconductor industries, device and automation solutions are driving the expansion in good sensors. The good sensors are the mixture of sensors and interfacing unit. The good sensors are capable of 2 means communication between the sensors and network layers and create their communication and create the selections. The sensors layer in IoT performs a machine sort communication (MTC) and communicates with the network layer. good detectors have varied benefits over typical sensor such as: [9]

- 1) Smart Communication between Devices, Sensors, and Network Protocols
- 2) Lesser Cable communication.
- 3) Installation and maintenance are easy.
- 4) Flexible Connection.
- 5) Low Cost and Power.

## 3.3 Network Layer

In 5G, the need in network layer is to supply low power and long vary property in IoT applications. Multiple connections area unit doable to attain huge IoT and important IoT property through low power wide space networks (LPWAN). LPWA technology area unit principally utilized in IoT applications due to their distinctive options like wide space coverage, low power consumption, higher energy potency and high information rates. a number of the necessary LPWA technologies which may be utilized in 5G IoT area unit mentioned below and summarized in table II [10] [11].

### 3.3.1 SigFox

SigFox could be a French based mostly low power network and is popping intent on be the primary world IoT networks dedicated to huge machine sort communications [4] [5] [12] to speak immense vary of devices and broadcasting information while not the assistance of established and maintained network association. SigFox offers a code based mostly communication resolution that reduces energy consumption and price of connected devices. It operates in a very waveband of 915 rate to 928 rate with a channel information measure of a hundred rate it's a radio access network that uses the unlicensed spectrum bands and it varies

with the state laws. SigFox supports ultra-narrowband technology and operates in an unlicensed spectrum band. It provides a cellular sort of network communication that determines a correct resolution for low output in IoT. The tiny cells during this network are put in on a median vary of 30-50 metric linear unit in rural areas and it reduces to 7-10 metric linear unit in urban areas thanks to network interferences and additional net users among the vary. Overall, SigFox provides high capability network with low power consumption.

### **3.3.2 LoRa**

LoRa is that the different technology in 5G low power networks. Once process with the LoRa entranceway, further process gain is achieved because of its ability to filter on the constant ramp chirp signal. This can be however high sensitivity is achieved. This technology offers a awfully compelling mixture of long vary, low power consumption and secured knowledge transmission. Public and personal networks mistreatment this technology will offer coverage that's larger in vary as compared to different existing cellular technologies.

It operates among a band of 868 Mc to 915 Mc with a channel information measure of a hundred twenty-five, 250 or five hundred MHz; it's additionally simple to plug into the prevailing infrastructure and offers an answer to serve networks with low power battery operated IoT applications.

The preamble may be set as a variable variety of symbols that square measure simply the quantity of chirps. If there's a continuing chirp at the proper frequency and chirp rate at LoRa rectifier can hear it and knowledge transmission begins with a series of symbols that functions with M-ARY-PSK symbols.

### **3.3.3 Wi-Fi**

Wi-Fi could be a native space network device that is predicated on IEEE 802.11 standards. It's employed in machine kind communications for transmission IoT sensors info to the gateways inside a spread of 100m. Wi-Fi in machine kind communications are often used presumably briefly vary Communication that is named native space network (LAN). It operates during a band of two.4-5 GHz. Wi-Fi is possible briefly vary communications.

### **3.3.4 ZigBee**

It is a low power wide area network used for IoT communication. It's an advanced degree extended version of IEEE.802.15.4 with all OSI layers. The utilization of ZigBee in IoT technology has varied blessings over alternative networks as a result of it's easier and fewer pricey. The transmission distance of ZigBee is 100m. ZigBee networks are utilized in home automation, aid and industrial IoT.

### **3.3.5 Narrowband Internet of Things (NB-IoT)**

NB-IoT may be a new and promising technology in LPWAN. It's introduced by 3GPP unharmed thirteen standardizations. It's wont to deploy huge IoT inside the offered spectrum. It operates during a system information measure of one hundred eighty kilocycle per second in each transmission and downlink. It supports single tone and multitoned transmission. NB-IoT may be deployed in 3 modes of operation.

- 1) In band operation: It utilizes resources inside a LTE carrier.
- 2) Guard band mode, that makes use of the unused waveband of one hundred eighty kilocycle per second inside a LTE carrier guard band.
- 3) Standalone mode, it's supported reframing of channel or reusing of GSM carrier frequency.

Finally, the NB-IoT may be a pioneering technology in developing 5G New Radio (NR), which might be utilized in new application in IoT. It'll conjointly give an incredible contribution in building future generation wireless communication technology victimization low power applications and it may be utilized in MTC application like sensible homes, security system, autonomous lighting system etc.

### 3.4 Summary of LPWAN Used in 5G IoT

TABIL II [12]

Technology	Frequency Band	Range	Maximum Data Rate	Channel Bandwidth	Modulation	Standardization	Reference
SigFox	868 and 915-928 MHz	20+km	100 kbps	250 or 500 KHz	BPSK	Collaboration of ETSI	[1]
LoRa	915- 928 MHz	15 km	50 kbps	100 Hz	CSS	LoRa alliance	[1]
ZigBee	902-928 MHz, 2.4 GHz	Less than 1 km	250 kbps	2 MHz	BPSK (902-928 MHz), QPSK (2,4 GHz)	ZigBee alliance	[1]
Wi-Fi	2.4-60 GHz	100m	10 mbps	20 or 40 MHz	DSSC	IEEE 802.11	[1]
NB-IoT	700,800,900 MHz	1 km (urban),10 km (rural)	200 kbps	200 KHz	QPSK	3GPP	[1]

### 3.5 Communication Layer

In communication layer, 5G uses Radio access technology (RAT) in IoT applications. 5G new radio (NR) is a trial of 3GPP to develop the quality for next generation wireless communication technology [13].5G NR is such as per from -2 to four. In scalable field, bury sub carrier spacing interference in extremely reduced because of the utilization of single field worth at a time. wherever as in mixed field the matter arises with the sub carrier spacing because of multiple field usage. Mixed field is such as by 3GPP unharness fifteen and also the users don't seem to be mandated to support

technology may be a part of radio access technology (RAT) that consists of LTE and 5G NR. 5G NR technology are operational in sub vi gigacycle per second and 20-100 gigacycle per second (mm wave vary. a range of complicated technologies like NR supported IoT together with large MIMO, waveforms and frame structure; cryptography and millimeter wave radio frequencies are to be thought-about. Radio access provides each opportunities and complexness in RAN structure significantly in IoT platform like, sensible factories, essential services and alternative applications. 5G NR access technology can facilitate market opportunities for little base station, tiny cells like Pico cells and femto cells and sensible sensors for various IoT applications.

5G NR has 2 major technologies i.e. [13]

1. undulation style, field and frame structure
2. MIMO and millimeter wave frequency technology The technology associated with 5G NR is mentioned below.

### **3.5.1 Waveform, Numerology and Frame Structure**

As per 3GPP, the wave that has been introduced in 5G relies on OFDM technology with some updates to it of LTE. totally different wave candidates like FBMC, GFDM, and UFMC were investigated with respect to 5G. once booming investigation, ascendable and multiplexing square measure subject field of study bailiwick branch of knowledge} are thought of the most effective appropriate wave candidates for 5G NR. subject field is a crucial context in new radio, the main advantage of subject field is a lot of economical use of OFDM. It uses CP-OFDM in downlink wave and each CP-OFDM and DFTs-OFDM in transmission wave. ulceration is that the most acceptable multiple access technology in 5G NR. ulceration permits the utilization of same frequency division multiplexing physical channels. In 5G NR, OFDM image period, cyclic prefix period and OFDM image as well as CP decreases with higher subject field values. Sub carrier spacing fifteen, thirty and sixty rate area unit employed in frequency but six gigahertz and a hundred and twenty, 240 and 480 rate is employed in frequency bigger than six gigahertz (mm wave communication). For a machine kind application, the worth of sub carrier spacing ought to be tiny as potential. tiny subject field worth of -2 with sub carrier spacing of three.75 rate will be simply enforced in narrowband IoT (NB-IoT). The lower carrier spacing is employed for IoT applications and better sub carrier spacing values area unit employed in eMBB and significant communications. the main distinction in 4G as compared to 5G is that, the worth the worth is fastened in 4G however in 5G it changes with the IoT service needs. Here {different totally different completely different} subcarrier spacing values area unit employed in different information measure elements (BWPs). The cyclic prefix employed in lower sub carrier spacing is traditional and extended in higher subcarrier spacing. subject field of zero and one with sub carrier spacing of fifteen rate and thirty rate will be employed in machine kind applications. The modulation theme employed in 5G are going to be the key issue chargeable for the performance of 5G system. PAPR, spectral potency and interference area unit the main issue to be thought of in 5G NR. PAPR plays a significant impact on system performance, Higher the PAPR lesser are going to be the Performance potency. 5G system should guarantee low PAPR to achieve higher system performance. Spectral potency is going

to be achieved by mistreatment millimeter wave communication and psychological feature radio. The interference in 5G system will be reduced by mistreatment MIMO antenna. to beat the difficulties in 5G APSK (Amplitude part Shift Keying) is adopted as an acceptable modulation technique in 5G NR communication technologies. graininess of programming from same or totally different users among a slot particularly if transmit power beam sweeping higher than 6GHz. The mini slot will be appropriate in unauthorized spectrum operation. The slot format indicates the user whether or not associate degree OFDM image is downlink, transmission and versatile. In 5G NR square measure a subject field of study bailiwick branch of knowledge} resource components are sorted into physical resource block (PRB) wherever every PRB encompass twelve subcarriers achieved for a hundred and twenty rate. 5G NR encompass PSS and SSS as such for LTE. [14]

### **3.5.2 MIMO and mm wave radio frequency technology for future 5G heterogeneous networks**

MIMO antenna is outlined as good system wherever the whole antenna array configuration is formed in digital domain. 5G wireless technology uses MIMO antenna within the type of good antennas that has the aptitude of hybrid beam formation, beam chase, tracing and spacial multiplexing [15]. In multiple antenna technology, each transmitter and receiver are equipped with MIMO antenna as a result of it's the tendency of interference cancellation and higher spectral potency. With the employment of MIMO antenna, the delay unfold may be greatly reduced. it's a promising technology that offers sizable information measure with less power consumption on transmission. Transmission of enormous data with none interference, higher potency and secured communication is that the major necessities in 5G IoT and it may be achieved by increasing the amount of antenna arrays in MIMO configuration. Generally, good antenna is psychological feature radio that senses the spectrum and placement. the most goal of the psychological feature radio is to sense the underutilized spectrum by the secondary user. In 5G communication system, the devices will search associate unoccupied spectrum within the type of base station downlink signals and takes the instruction from the cellular system. Cellular system is kind of subtle and achieves high spectral potency.

5G systems are supported dynamic spectrum sharing like discover and avoid (DAA) and also the dynamic frequency choice. The good MIMO antennas have the power of beam formation and beam chase. MIMO antenna posse's 2 distinctive properties switched beam

pattern and adaptive array. In switched beam antenna pattern, the required user is peaked and also the interference are derived and caterpillar-tracked by change the antenna beam. This distinctive property of good antennas has the tendency to cut back interference and increase spectral potency. In switched adaptive array the required user is peaked and also the interference is null.

The main reason for mistreatment millimeter wave frequency in 5G is that they provide an enormous chance in mistreatment unutilized spectrum bands by economical sensing as compared to lower frequencies. Higher frequency in wireless communication ends up in higher spectrum sensing and allocations. This technology permits hybrid beam formation and produces beam with the dimensions of optical maser torch and conjointly provides multiple and reconfigurable polarization and its principally appropriate multi user property. Most promising bands in millimeter wave technology are sub 6GHz, 28-30 GHz, 38-40 GHz, unaccredited band of sixty GHz and E band 71-76 GHz and 81-86 GHz and supports up to frequency vary of three hundred GHz. the most important concern in millimeter Wave technology is propagation and ends up in higher path loss attributable to larger carrier frequency. additionally, the impact of noise power is a lot of thanks to the utilization of upper bandwidths. the trail loss is extremely enthusiastic about carrier frequency  $f_c$ , increasing in carrier frequency can cut back antenna size by an element of  $\lambda^2$ , whereas free area path loss is enlarged.

$4\pi$

Hence, there'll be larger power loss of twenty sound unit in frequency but thirty GHz, without fear in transmitter-receiver distance. Therefore, it's suggested to use higher frequency zero in millimeter wave communication technology in 5G NR. The blockage is another challenge in millimeter technology and propagation principally tends to be in 'Line of Sight' (LOS), and this drawback may be eased by MIMO beam forming that provides further gain to compensate propagation loss. to produce sufficient gain, MIMO ought to be enforced in abundant larger scale. 5G NR technology should adapt quickly to a speedily dynamic channel conditions. Channel interference thanks to tiny variation in atmosphere will amendment the performance of entire system. millimeter wave technology in 5G atmosphere needs dense network referred to as heterogeneous networks (HetNets). 5G NR is capable of accredited power-assisted access (LAA) and little cell deployments. The Heterogeneous networks mistreatment millimeter wave and MIMO base station is shown in fig 3.5.2 [15] [16].

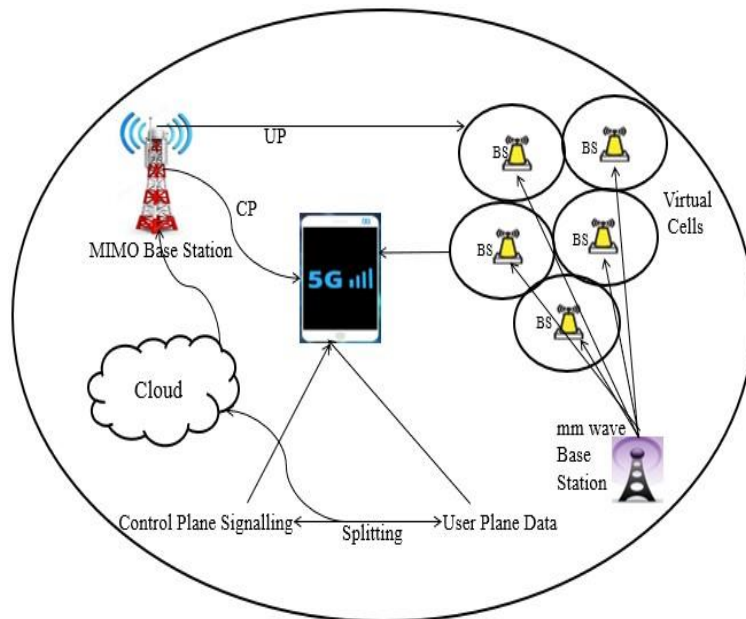


Fig 3.5.2: 5G Heterogeneous Networks incorporating MIMO and mm wave communication Technology

5G wireless technology can produce to the combined HetNets of cloud-based millimeter wave and microwave communication technology. The heterogeneous network can offer new system design as shown in fig four. The millimeter wave communication system uses tiny cell base station and transmits the information among short ranges. the tiny cell base stations are put in during a size of lamp post among a radius of 1-2 klick and transmits with a carrier frequency of three.5 GHz. On different hand, macro base stations with huge MIMO are put in among a distance of kilometers with carrier frequency of twenty-eight rate and on top of. These combined communication systems area unit termed as a twin property. The matter of rending arises in twin property and it are often solved by exploitation baseband cloud technology. Cloud based mostly RAN (CRAN) considers a split between user and management plane, thereby providing flexibility and potency in 5G cellular networks. Management and user signals area unit routed through nodes and think about each authorized and unlicensed spectrum bands to bring the various within the heterogeneous networks. In cloud based mostly HetNets technology each the Hertz and UPs area unit send to the cloud and it's accessed in microwave base stations and additional it's send to the individual process unit. In twin property HetNets, spectrum potency is achieved through the employment of huge MIMO and advance receiver . The spectrum are often extended by the employment of millimeter wave communication and WAN [19]. Overall, this promising technology can produce to the technology referred to as laptop communication. The analysis challenges associated with millimeter wave communication systems is found to be signal generation and capturing. choice of millimeter wave



frequency bands, Ultra-broad information measure, Multi-channel, information streaming & storage, Channel parameter estimation process, standardization and synchronization. and a few of the benefits of mm Wave communication is it are often simply used for mensuration channel impulse response, path delay profile, AoA/AoD and Doppler shift. the employment of tiny cells like Pico cell, Femto cell and small cell could be a terribly key technology in enhancing network capability, coverage and energy potency. Radio resource management plays an important role in adopting heterogeneous networks. The HetNets in 5G is employed to extend information measure, transmission power and guaranteeing the standard of service (QoS) to the users. The millimeter wave and MIMO will solve varied challenges in 5G HetNets. putting in of MIMO antenna in transmitter and receiver enhances network capability. The millimeter wave frequency vary (30-300 GHz) offers utilization of underutilized spectrum by sensing and allocation. millimeter wave has a very short wavelength which might accommodate sizable amount of antenna array during a tiny space that helps in realization of MIMO at base station and user terminal. It will act as an out of doors purpose to purpose backhaul which might support indoor high speed wireless application. Therefore, the millimeter wave communication technology is taken into account because the key technology in preparation of HetNets in 5G IoT. to work out operative band in 5G HetNets, many factors ought to be thought-about like restrictive issue, IoT application and characteristics of band. These concerns cause the preparation of microwave communication (MIMO base station). In millimeter wave bands (30-300 GHz), the choice of frequency depends upon factors like application, absorption and blockages. so millimeter wave band are often helpful in backhaul links, indoor short vary and line of sight (LOS) communication. The MIMO and millimeter wave HetNet design shown in fig four may be designed as full duplex communication. The design additionally supports coordinated multipoint (CoMP) communication, wherever base stations area unit connected by fiber or wireless backhuals. additionally, 5G HetNets are often adopted with cell virtualization idea, wherever virtual cell are often outlined as network central or user central which will be deployed as cloud radio access network (CRAN). [15][16]

### **3.6 Architecture Layer**

In 5G IoT, cloud based mostly design is a lot of most popular as a result of Cloud technology is that the most trending technology in IoT and is especially associated to info technology (IT) services and may be extended to embedded system programming. The cloud design devices like PCs, smartphone, laptops, and host machines square measure deployed into

cloud. Cloud technology in IoT is design for omnipresent services that may be delivered to the users with minimum service management with higher potency. Since, IoT exist with huge information and that they square measure managed through cloud. it's an online based mostly computing wherever services like servers, information storage, login, registration interface, Authentication, and application square measure delivered through cloud web. typically, there square measure 3 basic models of cloud computing and square measure mentioned below.

**1) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**

during this model, services embody installation of physical gadgets like sensors, devices, servers, network and storage. This model needs fulfilling some vital needs like server installation, software system installation, maintenance and secured privacy.

**2) Platform as a Service (Paas)**

In this model, cloud consists of application infrastructure and permits to deploy application to the cloud. A service includes middleware, database, and development tools. Embedded systems with programming interfaces square measure dead during this model. The vendors manage the appliance platform and supply developers with tools for development and management the ability consumption and its availableness.

**3) software system as Service (SaaS)**

This includes execution of user's demands. during this model configuration is completed by customers and manages user. It additionally includes browser initiated application software system. This model is to blame for non-core functions like support in application infrastructure, scale back maintenance, and reduce in employee's needs. it's accountable in containing deployed application; put together settings for the host surroundings. The cloud IoT are often deployed in 3 modes: os Cloud, non-public Cloud and Hybrid Cloud.

Public cloud is very counseled and is well accessible to general public. These services square measure owned and ruled by a corporation, cloud service suppliers and a few combination of business corporations. This mode operates in multitenant surroundings associated user access resources through an abstraction layer on high of the digital layer. There square measure varied benefits of public clouds and a few of them square measure mentioned below:

Utility Pricing: The users pays for the resource consumed, scaling up and down as per the user demand. there's no wastage of computation and there's no procurable of physical hardware apart from the hardware to attach to the cloud.

Elasticity: The users will react to traffic spikes in real time. The users also can assemble software package solutions to dynamically increase or decrease resource to handle peak masses.

Core Competency: the information Centre and infrastructure management may be a major advantage of cloud.

Private Cloud is deployed and hosted inside a company firm wall and is managed by the organization itself. This cloud preparation during this mode square measure created, controlled and dead by the enterprise. it's deployed in single-tenant atmosphere and not united with alternative customers. It reduces restrictive problems. it's a lot of expensive than sharing publically cloud however has a lot of economical and system as compared to public cloud.

Hybrid Cloud is that the combination of each public and personal cloud. The management responsibility is split between each the models.

Some of the most important challenges of victimization Cloud technology in IoT are:

- 1) Chances of system failure whereas sending the knowledge to the cloud.
- 2) Migrating application to the cloud.
- 3) Misinformation regarding cloud security and its designing.
- 4) Choosing favorite and applicable vendors.
- 5) Business opportunities in IoT market.
- 6) Understanding customer's demand.
- 7) The preparation ought to be value effective

An IoT is prepared with information analytic answer for optimizing economical physical layer process and human action in IoT atmosphere and is providing digital transformation with huge information analytics. info received from huge information is employed in several industrial IoT. information analytics in huge information has four major benefits in IoT framework and square measure mentioned below.

**(a) Descriptive Analytics:** it's utilized in reworking complicated info and sensors information image in coverage information.

**(b) Diagnostic Analytics:** It performs intensive data processing, information search, processing and multi-level analysis.

**(c) Predictive Analytics:** It anticipates anomalies in instrumentality method or product to mitigate risk of failures or down time.

**(d) Prescriptive Analytics:** It optimizes processes through machine learning, capable of implementing answer while not human intervention. the opposite use case {of information of knowledge of information} analytics in huge data is 3600 read of operation with correct assessment, manage and track assets the least bit location in real time atmosphere. The machine-driven real time observation is feasible in huge information analytics, with integrate machine-driven observation algorithmic program that comes with SMS, Email or cellular applications. the large information analytics is employed prior to analytics, that is capable of distinguishing and forecast future, instrumentality failures, improve quality utilization, and monitor energy consumption of the instrumentality. AN advance use case of information analytics is operation; analysis, and advance method management, track and sight potential method and take a look at analysis.

the net detector hosts the information analytics application software package. It should be capable to support large information transfer via streaming and bulk transfer. the information ought to be accessible in real time network, freelance OS and freelance artificial language, which suggests the users, will transfer information via any information commercialism programming script like Pythons, C#, C++ or java. the net server ought to use HTTPs for secure information transfer inside IoT network and defend information from cyberattacks and corruption. This discovered of huge information analytics permits ascendable, higher performance and information security in IoT.

### 3.7 Application Layer

5G MTC provides a large vary of applications. In future generation wireless technology there'll be communication between machines and devices while not human interruption.

There area unit broad areas of application wherever technologies like higher knowledge rates, latency, speed and multiple device property area unit to be thought-about a number of the promising applications of 5G MTC area unit shown in fig. 3.7 [8] and mentioned below.

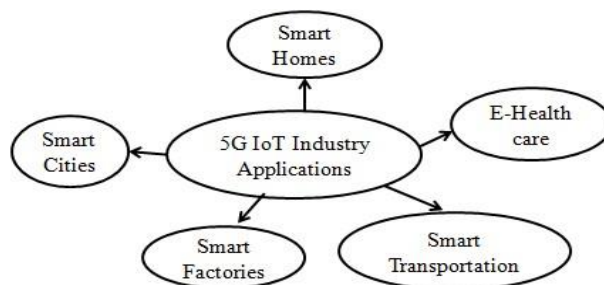


Fig 3.7: Applications of 5G IoT

#### 3.7.1 Smart Cities

The world is trying to find something, anyplace and anytime property to bring the globe nearer in barely one roof of wireless technology. the long run generation cellular technology can give a better rate up to a pair of GBPS that is 10X quite that of existing technology that permits sensible communications between the devices and high speed net affiliation. In future, a sensible town uses public resources in additional economical thanks to give quality of services (QoS). sensible cities ar the multi-tier applications of MTC together with sensible homes, smart grid, sensible transportation, waste management, sensible lightning etc and everyone these applications mix along to develop a sensible cities. All IoT applications should be supported in an exceedingly single communication network known as heterogeneous networks. the long run generation sensible town can see 24\*7 wireless property with additional range of mobile and net users with sensible communications. during this context, Japan are going to be the primary country that permits sensible town by 2020 and is predicted to be launched at Tokio Olympic Games.

### **3.7.2 Smart Homes**

The other major application of 5G IoT is sensible homes. the long run generation wireless technology permits the home appliances to be connected between them. 5G technology permits the communication between machines and devices while not human interruption. Home appliances like white goods, AC, T.V, and each physical science convenience area unit connected to the net for sleek and economical functioning. Future homes are going to be created with sensible windows and doors that operate with the net property and therefore the physical science instrumentality like sensible sensors and remote. Overall, 5G technology can offer high speed net property at intervals the house and each appliance can communicate between them and that we decision it as a sensible Homes.

### **3.7.3 E-Healthcare**

Health care is that the alternative major sector wherever most priority should run. As there's a motto "Health is Wealth", considering this language, telemedicine is that the most trending technology to produce enhancements in health sector. 5G wireless technology allows the health sector to be smarter with long distance communication through 5G link. In 5G telemedicine system, the economical patient observation is provided to the remote areas. The patient sign like graph, SpO2, Temperature, and Pressure area unit transmitted from the

remote hospitals to the main hospitals through 5G communication link. The main hospitals area unit equipped with fashionable physical science and wireless facilities that provides higher knowledge transmission and higher web property.

After victorious receiving of patient sign in major hospitals, the doctors can diagnose and challenge the results via same communication link. Ultimately, 5G links should be full duplex communication system and therefore the treatment are wiped out remote hospitals as per the designation results send by the main hospitals. In future e-health services, the hospitals are supplied with high web property with communication between the hospitals, doctors, pharmacy and administration for swish functioning and supply category health care services in each corner of the planet.

### **3.7.4 Smart Transportation**

Smart transportation, popularly termed as intelligent transportation systems (ITS) is one in all the everyday applications of 5G net of things (IoT). Future intelligent transport management, system and communications networks are integrated along to develop transportation systems additional reliable, economical and secured. In future transportation systems, every good vehicle is deployed with good sensors, electronic management unit to observe and management the vehicle. The good cars can offer evolution to 5G measuring instrument that uses metric linear unit wave technology that propagates through fog and rain condition providing collision dodging systems (CAS) and automatic brakes (ABS). With these communication interfaces, there'll be communication between vehicle to vehicle (V2V) and vehicle to something (V2X) with the assistance of measuring instrument communication. during this method, each vehicle in IoT networks are connected to the intelligent transportation systems to exchange info of traffic standing and road conditions and prevents major accidents and provides additional secured travels to the passengers. Thus, so as to deploy a wise transportation 5G technology comprising of HetNets with cloud based mostly C-RAN ought to be deployed.

### 3.7.5 Smart Factories

Smart plant is that the alternative vital application of IoT. it's conceptualized as technological revolution four and that we see that each one the activities ar ruled by digital technologies. a number of the wants in creating good factories embrace good producing, good buildings, good transportation, good machines and industrial robots. we are able to witness the good factories with not simply good machines and producing however complete design has advance technology that collaborates and communicates via advance low power network protocols, code algorithmic rule and process. transfer technological revolution four.0 needs essential concern like collaboration between the businesses, Government and analysis directions. Cyber physical system (CPS) is that the key in winning implementation of IoT trade. a wise plant could be a value effective initiatives because it reduces human resource like labors, technician and engineers. good factories need major technical trends as follows.

- Advance sensing element Technologies
- Artificial Intelligence.
- Cloud artificial intelligence.
- Cognitive Robotic net.

# CHAPTER 4

## Research Gaps and Future Direction with Cyber Security

### 4.1 Introduction

The current demand of 5G is to supply large property and new space of application for each industrial and social has to satisfy this want in IoT. it's vital to handle the technical challenges and their driving technology to support IoT devices guaranteeing quality of service (QoS) is achieved. during this section, we tend to try and gift a number of the key challenges supported 5G IoT necessities and direction for future analysis thought. [17][18][19]

### 4.2 Big Data Aided Network Framework

The current design of wireless network is principally designed to facilitate for transmission of knowledge and human activity at intervals the network. so as to access potential have the benefit of huge information in 5G IoT, a brand new framework incorporating huge information ought to be designed. This framework has the potential to accommodate great amount {of information of knowledge of information} and integrates those huge data chain expeditiously into the network by assembling, storing, process and analysing information to reinforce network operation. during this new framework, the unused information ar expected to ignore and method the required resources at acceptable location. the opposite side of analysis in huge information is customised networking for large information analysis. during this approach Service perform Chain (SFC) or network slicing will support multiple huge information services by making service-oriented networking over the physical network infrastructure. the tip to finish network slicing are often any customised as per the service needs. to create best use of networking resources, multiple slices or service perform chain (SFC) ought to be tuned. In support of 5G the SFC ought to be capable of adapting to see changes in standing of network and repair needs.

### 4.3 New Waveform design consideration for 5G New Radio (NR)

Waveform choice is one amongst the foremost difficult tasks in planning 5G new radio



(NR). OFDM was the primary selection in planning LTE however it can not be appropriate in 5G wave attributable to its high reposition channel interference (ICI), high reposition image interference (ISI) and high PAPR. These limitations of OFDM based mostly wave area unit thought-about because the analysis challenge for 5G waveforms. the primary facet of recent wave ought to be shorter latency of but 1ms to change new services and application. The low latency is employed in IoT and ultra-low latency is employed in increased mobile broadband (eMBB) and important communication like autonomous driving and net of vehicles. the opposite facet of recent wave is to form cyclic prefix operational. The cyclic prefix may be utilized in 2 modes traditional and extended. the employment of cyclic prefix possibility makes framework with short image period. The discipline choice is taken into account in planning 5G wave and it uses totally different numerical price. of these aspects of 5G wave results in totally different wave like filter bank multi carrier (FBMC), generalized frequency division multiplexing (GFDM), CP-OFDM.

#### **4.4 Energy Efficiency**

As per intense review energy consumption has become a key pillar in planning 5G wireless communication network. With the evolution of 5G, billions of devices square measure expected to attach in single spec with additional base station as compared to existing LTE network. Hence, to accommodate such large devices would like for energy economical system style and operation is a very important would like. The one facet to beat with energy potency downside is that the use of tiny cell base station. the aim of tiny cell base station is to extend the capability within the high-density user areas. It conjointly improves the coverage; increase rate and extend the battery life by reduced power consumption. the little cells which will be studied any square measure pico cell, Femto cell and small cells.

The energy potency will be redoubled by deploying following network framework. Energy potency will be achieved by following framework.

- ✓ Deployment- Energy-Trade-off: it's accustomed win low price and fewer energy consumption within the network.
- ✓ Spectrum-Energy-Trade-off: it's accustomed balance the energy consumption.
- ✓ Bandwidth-Power-Trade-off: it's accustomed balance the information measure utilization.
- ✓ Delay Power Trade-off: it's accustomed balance finish to finish delay.

## **4.5 Trade-off among communication, caching and computing**

5G wireless network is turning out with a heterogeneous communication. In context of 5G IoT, caching and machine resources ought to be used showing intelligence to support massive information application in heterogeneous networks. Therefore, trade-off is critical in communication, caching and computing resources. of these properties area unit accustomed scale back the communication link. the ultimate results of computation ought to be hold on quickly that reduces the storage price. The trade-off in 5G network among the HetNets resources is thus needed for optimum resource provisioning. Since 5G IoT is evolving with immense quantity information and this information area unit of collected from completely different resources that ends up in non-uniform information load distribution. Hence, cooperative edge caching is that the resolution to the storage, retrieval and process of such immense quantity of knowledge. the sting computing capabilities needed for processing.

## **4.6 Design of concurrent multiband and high-power efficiency Amplifier**

The multiband power electronic equipment is important to style in 5G IoT to cut back value and physical size of the bottom station. Multiband power electronic equipment will support signals of multiband frequency simultaneously; this permits all wireless functions to perform all at a time. the foremost promising electronic equipment is parallel single band power electronic equipment and coincidental power electronic equipment. frequency is employed in 5G new radio (NR) that uses MIMO and mm wave communication in base station and linear frequency power electronic equipment plays a significant role in energy consumption at the bottom station. the utilization of power electronic equipment at the bottom station conjointly helps in reducing temperature reduction. The economical power electronic equipment in base station plays a significant in evolution of mobile systems. Reducing the energy consumed by radio base station will cut back the atmosphere input of the radio access network (RAN).

## **4.7 CYBER SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN IOT ENVIRONMENT**

The digital business is consistently ever-changing because of advance technology, leading to a lot of variety of cyber threats and attacks. Cyber-attack is finished for private advantages and destruction. Since IoT is at risk of cyber threat setting, to beat this problems security

updates and network protection is critical. Cyber-attacks area unit existing since Eighties and therefore the attacks were termed as ‘General Attacks’. These attacks were less complicated and fewer damaging. The attacks were restricted to word idea, cracking and name system (DNS) attack. to know this attack, we have a tendency to should acumen name system works. a lot of recently, cyber-attacks area unit flourishing as a result of advance wireless technology, trends in mobile and pc usage. Since, IoT depends all upon net. underneath this state of affairs, smart, dynamic and revolutionary approach ought to be adopted to limit cyber-attacks. nowadays direct attacks is practiced and area unit acquainted with very little complicated and comparatively subtle. These attacks involves advance scanning, Denial of Service (DoS), spooling and key loggers. Future attacks area unit a lot of vulnerable and pre planned, complicated and extremely damaging. It involves bots, code hacking, morphing etc. several strategic principles in cyber security, one needs to analyze and implement in IoT service.

Some of necessary principles of cyber security measures area unit: Confidentially and Integrity: it's the power to cover necessary info between user and repair supplier World Health Organization are unauthorized user.

It is a vital feature in fifth generation (5G) IoT setting. Some necessary info like personal information, security keys, trades and military information, server information etc ought to be hidden properly and confidentially from hackers and attackers. Integrity ensures in providing reliable service to the users and IoT design should be capable of various integrity.

**Availability:** availableness is that the access of data between the devices or device itself and therefore the users. IoT resources ought to be timely accessible to satisfy demands and avoiding losses.

**Authenticity:** solely licensed user ought to be given info to perform the operation inside the networks. completely different completely different} authentication needs different answer.

**Privacy:** Privacy could be a service supplier rights to work out to that it'll act in IoT and to what extent the entity are sharing the knowledge.

In IoT setting, 100% answer concerning cyber-attack isn't attainable however because of some preventive measures we are able to limit the attack to some extent, a number of them are: [17][18][19]

- Do not enable direct affiliation between the devices and therefore the networks on the net.

- Remote access to a network victimization same protecting strategies like Visual Personal Network (VPN). These is strengthening by reducing information science address.
- PLCs and SCADA area unit the foremost promising technology in IoT for secured and preventive protection.

Applying robust passwords, permits strengthening the safety.

# CHAPTER 5

## ADVANTAGE & COMPARISON OF 5G

### 5.1 Introduction

The main benefits of the 5G area unit a bigger speed within the transmissions, a lower latency and thus bigger capability of remote execution, a bigger range of connected devices and therefore the risk of implementing virtual networks (network slicing), providing a lot of adjusted property to concrete desires.

5G Applications within the Real World: With high capability and ultra-low latency, 5G can offer AI (AI) and IoT applications a significant boost across a variety of industries and use cases. customers can see changes together with a lot of immersive diversion and improved retail experiences. [20] [21]

### 5.2 Advantage of 5G Network

There square measure many blessings of 5G technology, a number of the benefits are shown within the higher than Ericsson image, and plenty of others square measure represented below –

- 1) High resolution and bi-directional giant information measure shaping.
- 2) Technology to collect all networks on one platform.
- 3) More effective and economical.
- 4) Technology to facilitate subscriber management tools for the fast action.
- 5) Most doubtless, can give an enormous broadcasting information (in Gigabit), which can support over sixty,000 connections.
- 6) Easily manageable with the previous generations.
- 7) Technological sound to support heterogeneous services (including non-public network).
- 8) Possible to supply uniform, uninterrupted, and consistent property across the globe.

Some Other benefits for the people

Parallel multiple services, like you'll grasp weather and placement whereas talking with alternative person.

- 1) You can management your PCs by handsets.
- 2) Education can become easier – A student sitting in any a part of world will attend the category.
- 3) Medical Treatment can become easier & scotch scotch A doctor will treat the patient settled in remote a part of the planet.
- 4) Monitoring are going to be are going to be A governmental organization and investigation offers will monitor any a part of the planet. doable to cut back the rate.
- 5) Visualizing universe, galaxies, and planets are going to be doable.
- 6) Possible to find and search the missing person.
- 7) Possible, natural disaster together with wave, earthquake etc. will be detected quicker.

### **5.3 Comparison with 1G to 5G**

Simply, the "G" stands for "GENERATION" . whereas you connected to net, the speed of your net is depends upon the signal strength that has been shown in alphabets like 2G, 3G, 4G etc. right next to the signal bar on your home screen. every Generation is outlined as a group of phone network standards, that detail the technological implementation of a selected movable system. The speed will increase and {also the} technology accustomed succeed that speed also changes. For eg, 1G offers a pair of.4 kbps, 2G offers sixty-four Kbps and relies on GSM, 3G offers a hundred and forty-four kbps-2 mbps whereas 4G offers one hundred Mbps-one Gbps and relies on LTE technology

**TABLE-III**

Features	1G	2G	3G	4G	5G
Start/Development	1970/1984	1980/1999	1990/2002	2000/2010	2010/2015
Technology	AMPS, NMT, TACS	GSM	WCDMA	LTE, WiMax	MIMO, mm Waves
Frequency	30 KHz	1.8 Ghz	1.6 - 2 GHz	2 - 8 GHz	3 - 30 Ghz
Bandwidth	2 kbps	14.4 - 64 kbps	2 Mbps	2000 Mbps to 1 Gbps	1 Gbps and higher
AccessSystem	FDMA	TDMA/CDMA	CDMA	CDMA	OFDM/BDMA
Core Network	PSTN	PSTN	Packet Network	Internet	Internet

The aim of wireless communication is to produce prime quality, reliable communication similar to wired communication (optical fiber) and every new generation of services represents an enormous step(a leap rather) in this direction. This evolution journey was started in 1979 from 1G and it's still continued to 5G. every of the Generations has standards that has got to be met to formally use the G word. There are establishments to blame of standardizing every generation of mobile technology. every generation has necessities that specify things like outturn, delay, etc. that require to be met to be thought-about a part of that generation. every generation engineered upon the analysis and development that happened since the last generation. 1G wasn't accustomed establish wireless technology till 2G, or the second generation, was free. That was a serious jump within the technology once the wireless networks went from analog to digital. [20] [21]

### 1G - First Generation

This was the primary generation of telephone technology. The terribly initial generation of business cellular network was introduced within the late 70's with absolutely enforced standards being established throughout the 80's. it absolutely was introduced in 1987 by medium (known nowadays as Telstra), Australia received its initial cellular movable network utilising a 1G analog system. 1G is Associate in Nursing analog technology and also the phones usually had poor battery life and voice quality was massive while not abundant security, and would typically expertise born calls. These square measure the analog telecommunications standards that were introduced within the Nineteen Eighties and continued till being replaced by 2G digital telecommunications. the utmost speed of 1G is two.4 Kbps.

## **2G - Second Generation**

Cell phones received their 1st major upgrade after they went from 1G to 2G. the most distinction between the 2 mobile phone systems (1G and 2G), is that the radio signals employed by 1G network area unit analog, whereas 2G networks area unit digital. Main motive of this generation was to supply secure and reliable communicating. It enforced the idea of CDMA and GSM . Provided tiny information service like sms and mms. Second generation 2G cellular medium networks were commercially launched on the GSM commonplace in European country by Radio ninja (now a part of assay Oyj) in 1991. 2G capabilities area unit achieved by permitting multiple users on one channel via multiplexing. throughout 2G Cellular phones area unit used for information conjointly alongside voice. The advance in technology from 1G to 2G introduced several of the elemental services that we tend to still use these days, like SMS, internal roaming, conference calls, decision hold and charge supported services e.g. charges supported long distance calls and real time charge. The soap speed of 2G with General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) is fifty Kbps or one Mbps with increased information Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE). Before creating the main leap from 2G to 3G wireless networks, the lesser-known two.5G and 2.75G was AN interim commonplace that bridged the gap.

## **3G - Third Generation**

This generation set the standards for many of the wireless technology we've got return to understand and love. internet browsing, email, video downloading, image sharing and alternative Smartphone technology were introduced within the third generation. Introduced commercially in 2001, the goals commenced for third generation mobile communication were to facilitate larger voice and knowledge capability, support a wider vary of applications, and increase knowledge transmission at a lower value.

The 3G customary utilises a brand new technology known as UMTS as its core spec - Universal Mobile Telecommunications System. This network combines aspects of the 2G network with some new technology and protocols to deliver a considerably quicker rate. supported a collection of standards used for mobile devices and mobile telecommunications use services and networks that go with the International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 ( IMT-2000 ) specifications by the International Telecommunication Union. one among needs set by IMT-2000 was that speed ought to be a minimum of 200Kbps to decision it as 3G



service.

3G has multimedia system services support beside streaming are a lot of standard. In 3G, Universal access and movability across totally different device sorts are created potential (Telephones, PDA's, etc.). 3G augmented the potency of frequency spectrum by rising however audio is compressed throughout a decision, thus a lot of coinciding calls will happen within the same frequency vary. The UN's International Telecommunications Union IMT-2000 customary needs stationary speeds of 2Mbps and mobile speeds of 384kbps for a "true" 3G. The theoretical Georgia home boy speed for HSPA+ is twenty-one.6 Mbps.

Like 2G, three G evolved into 3.5G and 3.75G as a lot of options were introduced so as to achieve 4G. A 3G phone cannot communicate through a 4G network, however newer generations of phones are much perpetually designed to be backward compatible, thus a 4G phone will communicate through a 3G or perhaps 2G network.

#### **4G - Fourth Generation**

4G may be a terribly completely different technology as compared to 3G and was created potential much solely due to the advancements within the technology within the last ten years. Its purpose is to supply high speed, prime quality and high capability to users whereas rising security and lower the price of voice and knowledge services, transmission and net over information processing. Potential and current applications embody amended mobile net access, information processing telecom, play services, high-definition mobile TV, video conferencing, 3D tv, and cloud computing.

The key technologies that have created this potential are MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) and OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing). the 2 vital 4G standards are WiMAX (has currently fizzled out) and LTE (has seen widespread deployment). LTE (Long Term Evolution) may be a series of upgrades to existing UMTS technology and can be extended on Telstra's existing 1800MHz band. The Georgia home boy speed of a 4G network once the device is moving is one hundred Mbps or one Gbps for low quality communication like once stationary or walking, latency reduced from around 300ms to but 100ms, and considerably lower congestion. once 4G 1st became obtainable, it absolutely was merely a touch quicker than 3G. 4G isn't an equivalent as 4G LTE that is extremely near to meeting the factors of the standards. To transfer a replacement game or stream a TV show in HD, you'll be able to lie with while not buffering.

Newer generations of phones are typically designed to be backward-compatible, thus a 4G phone will communicate through a 3G or perhaps 2G network. All carriers appear to agree that OFDM is one amongst the chief indicators that a service are often licitly marketed as being 4G. OFDM may be a variety of digital modulation within which a proof is split into many narrowband channels at completely different frequencies. There are a major quantity of infrastructure changes required to be enforced by service suppliers so as to produce as a result of voice calls in GSM , UMTS and CDMA2000 are circuit switched, thus with the adoption of LTE, carriers can got to re-engineer their voice decision network. And again, we've got the three-quarter parts: four.5G and 4.9G marking the transition of LTE (in the stage known as LTE-Advanced Pro) obtaining United States of America a lot of MIMO, a lot of D2D on the thanks to IMT-2020 and therefore the needs of 5G .

## **5G - Fifth Generation**

5G could be a generation presently below development, that is supposed to enhance on 4G. 5G guarantees considerably quicker information rates, higher association density, a lot of lower latency, among alternative enhancements. a number of the plans for 5G embody device-to-device communication, higher battery consumption, and improved overall wireless coverage. The scoop speed of 5G is aimed toward being as quick as thirty five.46 Gbps , that is over thirty five times quicker than 4G.

Key technologies to seem out for: huge MIMO, metric linear unit Wave Mobile Communications etc. huge MIMO, millimeter wave, tiny cells, Li-Fi all the new technologies from the previous decade can be accustomed provide 10Gb/s to a user, with Associate in Nursing unseen low latency, and permit connections for a minimum of one hundred billion devices . totally different estimations are created for the date of economic introduction of 5G networks. Next Generation Mobile Networks Alliance feel that 5G ought to be extended by 2020 to satisfy business and client demands.

# CHAPTER 6

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE

### 6.1 Conclusion

The vision and mission of 5G IoT is to attach multiple numbers of devices at intervals an equivalent specification. several advance applications in 5G wireless application like sensible cities, net of car (IoV), sensible factories, sensible agriculture and sensible care ends up in IoT revolution. Such vast ranges of sensible applications square measure expected to be supported with high speed large property below an equivalent roof of 5G wireless communication. The new design in 5G IoT is projected that features New Radio (NR), MIMO, metric linear unit wave communication and cloud computing. we tend to created an entire review on 5G revolution and highlighted a number of the key technologies in IoT context. Finally, we tend to provided some analysis challenges and analysis direction on this revolutionary technology. we tend to additionally created some reviews on however and what quite researches square measure conducting by industries in 5G domain. In future, 5G and on the far side activities are going to be most fascinating topic of analysis in tutorial establishments and telecommunication trade. analysis in 5G and IoT may be a much better work in developing nation and therefore the world. analysis domain in 5G may be security, knowledge traffic management, development of cloud formula, networks and plenty of 5G physical layer analysis together with MIMO and metric linear unit wave communication technology. In our review, we've given promising technologies like 5G NR, low power wide space networks (LPWAN) networks and advance sensors capable of supporting 5G networks for higher understanding to the readers. to boot, physical layer specification of 5G NR is additionally given individual discipline values. we've additionally highlighted however cloud computing and increased reality is enforced in 5G networks and their inferences in 5G IoT square measure mentioned. after, we tend to provided detail description of 5G NR physical layers like wave shape and frame structure of 5G NR, beam formation technology in MIMO and HetNets exploitation each mm wave and  $\mu$ Wave technologies.

Cyber security and privacy may be a major concern in 5G networks. we tend to took a detail survey on evolution of cyber-attacks and preventive measures in cyber security and privacy.

## **6.2 FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE OF IOT 5G NETWORKS**

In our review, we've highlighted however 5G paradigm guarantees to deploy Associate in Nursing economical networking through 5G HetNets. Since, LPWAN area unit the important communication technology that's expected to support wide selection applications in 5G. Moreover, it's value mentioning that ZigBee, SigFox, LoRa and NB-IoT area unit the foremost trending answer in large IoT preparation. we tend to additionally provided a detail review on challenges and vision of 5G IoT and all over that around eighty billion of IoT sensors and devices area unit expected to attach inside a 5G infrastructure. the wants in fulfilling such vast challenges area unit inspected and loosely conceptualized. In thought to handling such large knowledge we tend to create a review on however knowledge analytics are often revolutionary measures in handling huge knowledge in 5G IoT. The design of cloud for 5G IoT has been mentioned with further services referred to as Network Slicing as Service (NSaaS) This service is usable in making virtual network phase.

We have additionally highlighted some advance technology in realizing good cities, IoV and plenty of different crucial communications. Robotic web and AI clouds area unit a number of the new technologies in realizing good factories which ends up in fewer needs of human resources and fewer liable to human injuries. However, still there area unit various challenges in economical dominant and management of quantify ability and introducing new 5G sensors in IoT networks. so as to safeguard and supply large property, networks and design that area unit deployed in IoT atmosphere ought to be optimized making certain sizable amount of connected devices as attainable. Since IoT could be a multilayered practicality and it's to be re designed for specific practicality like distinctive security, control, and maintenance. different technologies like network quality, latency, property Associate in Nursing traffic management stay an open challenge in preparation of IoT. quality management ought to be re investigated and potency and management mechanism is to be re framed and planned. Since, good property ahead sensors and devices plays a significant role in gears up communication head and therefore the major amendment in IoT is to accommodate vast traffic that makes congestion issues in networks. Finally, we've reviewed on however and what kind of researches area unit contributed in 5G by totally different industrial spectrum, and that we assure our readers, that this review can function a hunt guideline for future in IoT and 5G wireless communication technology.

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