An Intelligent and Secure Real-Time Environment Monitoring System for Healthcare Using IoT and Cloud Computing with the Mobile Application Support

Shashank Shetty

1 Introduction

In recent times, real-time environment monitoring has become significant for many applications and maintenance of specific devices at a particular environmental condition. In relation to this, temperature and humidity are two crucial constraints on such systems, and hence monitoring these, in particular, becomes significant. Such monitoring is used in devices such as heating, ventilation, air conditioning systems, equipment management to maintain the machines at specific environmental conditions etc. On the other hand, these data are also used in weather stations and smart power grids [9] for predicting weather and generating renewable energy, respectively.

Technology has helped a lot to ease the complexity of monitoring the environment in real-time. One such technology is cloud computing. Cloud Computing is playing a significant role in relation to IoT systems [17, 27–29]. It is an easy and convenient way to store data, access the data remotely and even analyze it. Cloud resources consist of servers and storage that can be quickly released with no or less management and service provider interaction [1].

Here, for practical implementations, we have used IoT devices, i.e. NodeMCU and DHT11 sensor. We have used the ThingSpeak cloud services [13] for data storage and analysis purposes. ThingSpeak is an IoT analytic cloud platform service for live stream aggregation, visualization and analysis in the cloud. ThingSpeak[1] can be interconnected to any user interface for easier access to data and data visualization. The implementation of IoT solutions using ThingSpeak is depicted in Fig. 1. Privacy and security [11] of the data gathered from these connected IoT devices play a vital

S. Shetty (✉)
Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NMAM Institute of Technology (NMAMIT), Udupi, Karnataka, India
e-mail: Shashankshetty@nitte.edu.in

R. Tiwari et al. (eds.), *Image Based Computing for Food and Health Analytics: Requirements, Challenges, Solutions and Practices*,
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-22959-6_5

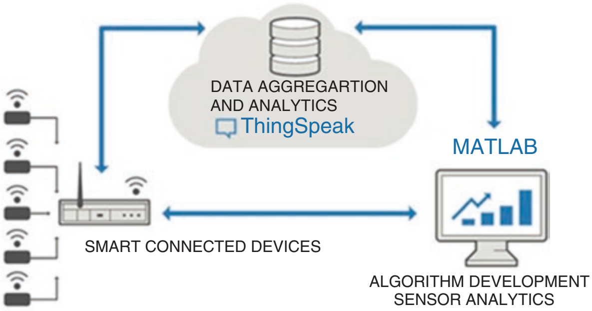


Fig. 1 IoT solution using cloud (https:www.thingspeak.com/pages/ learn more)

role with no margin for errors, as most of the task involved here will be mission-critical. Henceforth, we use symmetric-key block cipher Advanced Encryption Standard algorithm for data security in the IoT sensor data collected.

This paper consists of details of practical implementation of IoT solutions for detecting temperature and humidity using the ThingSpeak cloud platform. Furthermore, we will be discussing the related work, proposed system, implementations and results. The final section will consist of concluding remarks.

2 Motivation and Contribution

Real-time environment monitoring systems are beneficial in industrial applications where constraints like temperature and humidity significantly impact product quality and lifespan. The real problem of these environmental constraints arrives during shipping and warehousing. With the current situation of the pandemic and the need to keep the vaccine at a specific temperature and monitoring the temperature is essential. The implementation of the project is applicable in:

- Humidity and Temperature monitoring Laboratories.
- Food Safety.
- Warehouse and Inventory Management.
- Shipping vehicle temperature during the transport of goods.
- Special equipment management where certain devices must be in certain environmental conditions.
- Accessible from remote locations.

The main contribution of this research paper are as follows:

- We design and develop an intelligent and secure real-time environment monitoring system for collecting real-time data from sensors to the ThingSpeak cloud platform and notify the same through a mobile application.
- We also integrate AES encryption and decryption technique for data security in the cloud platform

3 Related Work

Cloud computing has been widely used in various aspects, and domains like Fog computing [4] Artificial Intelligence in different big data fields like health, sports and web services [7, 15, 18, 19, 20], etc. Likewise, IoT with cloud computing strategy has its benefits in Industry 4.0 applications [21]. In this section, we discuss some related works with respect to the usage of IoT and cloud computing in real-time environment monitoring systems.

Armbrust et al. [9] in their research paper explained about the assimilation of the future technology called Smart grid. The main requirement of smart grid is an efficient and robust hardware i.e. resources and storage. The technology used is cloud computing to integrate resources and provide storage. Chen et al. [3] have put forward their research on smart grids using cloud computing technology for security, storage and faster computations with a design idea on achieving such systems. The idea is a cloud computing intelligent data device with cloud service, security, data integrity checks and high storage. The main focus is the data collection using the device. S Thilaga et al. [25] investigated the increasing complexity of the power meter, which is made of many sensors, and its service requirements of security, reliability and efficiency. It briefs about using a trustworthy cloud, i.e. (Tclouds), to reduce hardware issues and improve protection.

R Sonawane et al. [21] in their research work, have conducted testing of the developed temperature and humidity monitoring system at various locations of their college campus to monitor plant growth and cope with the agricultural changes. Here, the monitoring system was developed at a low cost, and the system showed a percentage variation of 0 to 8\% for temperature and 0 to 5.97\% for humidity. Also, accuracy for the same was measured. Utomo et al. [26] proposed a cost-effective system to monitor the two parameters, i.e. temperature and humidity for server rooms. It is an IoT system that is capable of providing details regarding the changing temperature and humidity continuously. The system is connected to the cloud, and data is sent whenever the temperature is read. The proposed idea uses Microsoft Azure as the cloud service provider for storage, computations and security. The authentication of users is performed, and the telegram application is used to send notifications to the users.

Sumarudin et al. [24] proposed a system to monitor the soil status. The system prominently collected data collection and monitored the data to help increase the soil quality. The data is contained in the form of tables and stored in the cloud. Rathod et al. [12] implemented a real-time environmental monitoring method to achieve optimal efficiency and accuracy of collecting real-time data of temperature, humidity and moisture of the soil. A mobile app was developed with farmers as the end-users to help them in increasing yield by providing the correct environmental conditions information.

P Avula [2] says that the countries in the Tropical regions reflected significantly less death percentage due to covid-19. In the same way, the recovery rate is high in the countries of Tropical areas ranging from 88 to 99\%. It is observed that the subtropical countries' death rate is relatively high compared to the Tropical regions. It can be predicted that the low temperature has facilitated the survival and the spread of Covid-19 in the Subtropical region when compared to that of the Tropical region. Mecenas et al. [8] in their research work, have discussed how the change in the climatic condition affects the spread of the coronavirus. It was observed that in extreme temperature, the spread was minimal. This was supported by statistics and its analysis.

The above literature review provided us with the significance of IoT and Cloud computing in the various real-time environmental monitoring system. This implied us to design and develop a cost-effective intelligent and secure real-time monitoring application using IoT and cloud computing. Our proposed system can be used for a wide variety of applications like health, food safety, smart grid, goods transportation, etc.

3.1 Summary of the Literature

We have summarized the overall literature survey in the Table 1.

4 Proposed Methodology

The proposed system is an IoT device, a real-time environment monitoring system primarily focusing on temperature and humidity constraints. The system setup is connected to the ThingSpeak cloud, and in turn, the cloud is connected to the user interface. The IoT device consists of sensors that will collect data and send it to the ThingSpeak cloud for storage in real-time. This real-time data sent to ThingSpeak is then read by the mobile App created using MIT-App inventor [6].

Figure 2 shows the architecture of the proposed system. It consists of three main modules. The first module is the IoT sensor Layer consisting of a DHT11 sensor, a temperature and humidity sensor; the sensor is connected to the NodeMCU, which has an inbuilt WiFi module connected to the next module (i.e., Cloud Computing Platform). The NodeMCU has a flash memory where AES encryption takes place, which is a security technique. The encryption takes place in flash memory, and decryption occurs when the data reaches the WiFi module from the second module, i.e., a Cloud computing platform using ThingSpeak cloud. A detailed explanation of AES working is given further in the section. At the top layer, the mobile application then reads the data from the ThingSpeak cloud and displays it for the user's view.

Table 1 Summary of the Literature Review

Author & year	Contribution	Merits	Remarks & future Directions
Patricia Morreal, Feng Qi [10] – 2010	Distributed sensors have been used to detect environmental condition changes like a volcano with respect to place and time and are notified to users.	Less costly and parameters can be customized easily.	User can be given better interfaces and provide alert scripts instead of mails for notifying users.
Pawan Singh [9] – 2018	Detailed discussion on the new and different kinds of IoT technology in the field of healthcare and data monitoring of the same.	Reduced medical expenses, time and human error. Early and quick detection, improved management of drug usage.	Improve healthcare system's and overcome barriers, challenges and issues.
Tinu Anand Singh et al. [22] – 2018.	The solution to make low power consumption MQTT protocol greenhouse adaptation.	Don't have to consider changes to the network during attachment time.	Can be extended to Monitor data in a larger Agricultural areas.
Sudha Senthilkumar et al. [14] – 2019.	Proposed a patient monitoring system, which takes in details about temperature, heartbeat, humidity and body positioning.	Capable of adopting into any new changes and avoids further modifications. The results provided good performance and accuracy.	Quick alerting of the user when health deteriorates.
RN Sonawane et al. [21] – 2019	Achieved monitoring and control of a greenhouse environment using sensor.	For better agricultural output.	Help in making better agricultural produce.
Kasham Jummai Shamang et al. [5] – 2020.	The system mentioned here sends notification about the temperature on a telegram app.	Easy and user friendly.	More efficient applications with better systems/ hardware.
Paulo Macenes et al. [8] – 2020.	Temperature and humidity are not alone enough for the spread of covid-19. Population density, immunity, migration patterns, etc., are the other matters that affect the Covid-19 spread.	Weather conditions and health policies are valued knowledge.	A system should be developed to take in account all the parameters and evaluate with respect to all the attributes.
Nirav Rathod [12] – 2020	IOT-based Agriculture stick which helps in providing accurate data of environmental constraints.	Application: farming, aids farmers in maximizing the yield.	Increase the number of sensors for more data and greater efficiency.
S Shetty et al. [16] – 2020	Remote monitoring of garbage level using cloud. it separated waste based on its type. Web and mobile application for user interaction.	Less expensive and remotely accessible.	Addition of more sensors and an automatic truck can be designed which works automatically.

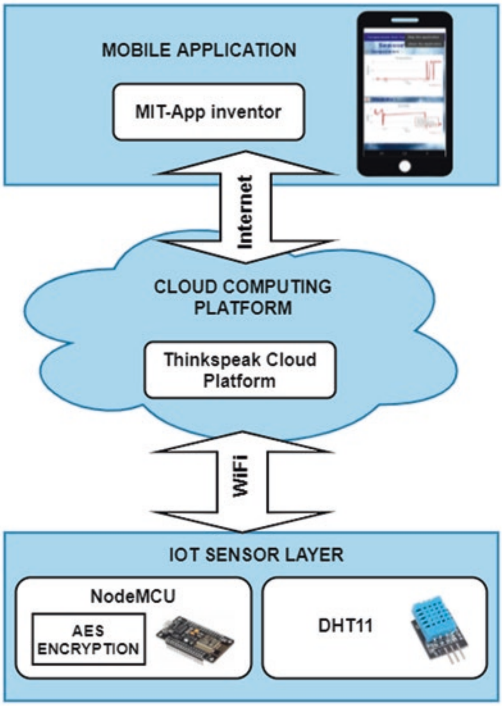


Fig. 2 Proposed Architecture of an intelligent and secure real-time environment monitoring system

4.1 *Advanced Encryption Standard for Data Security*

The Security of the data is provided in the device's flash memory using the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm. AES algorithm is a symmetrical key cipher block algorithm. Here, AES128 has been used, which means that it can convert data into 128 bits cipher blocks.

Algorithm 1: Advanced Encryption Standard Algorithm

START
Step 1: Byte substitution
There are predefined substitution boxes which are rules for the block text bytes.
Step 2: Row shift
Exclude the first row and shift every other row by one.
*Step*3: Column mixing
the cipher data is jumbled by mixing the columns.
Step 4:Addition of round key
XOR of data with the key.
STOP

AES is proposed in various modes. Here, we have used AES Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) which uses the following formula where Eq. (1) is for encryption, where E_K represents the block encryption using the symmetrical key, and C_{i-1} is the cipher for $B_{i-1.}$ Eq. (2) is for decryption where D_K is the block description using symmetrical key k

$$C_i = E_K(B_i) \oplus (C_{i-1}) \tag{1}$$

$$B_i = D_K(C_i) \oplus (C_{i-1}) \tag{2}$$

5 Experimental Setup and Results

The implementation setup architecture of the proposed intelligent and secure real-time environment system using IoT and cloud computing is shown in Fig. 3.

5.1 Hardware Implementation

The major components are NodeMCU and DHT11 sensor (see Fig. 4.). The V_{cc} and GND of DHT11 is connected to the V_{cc} and GND of NodeMCU respectively. The data of DHT11 is connected to D3 of NodeMCU (See Table. 2. for components). The USB cable is connected from NodeMCU to the COM port-3 of the system with WiFi connectivity. NodeMCU consists of WiFi module ESP8266 which connects the hardware to the ThingSpeak cloud using WiFi. (See Fig. 3.). The hardware is programmed in Arduino IDE. The board used is NodeMCU-ESP (see Fig. 4).

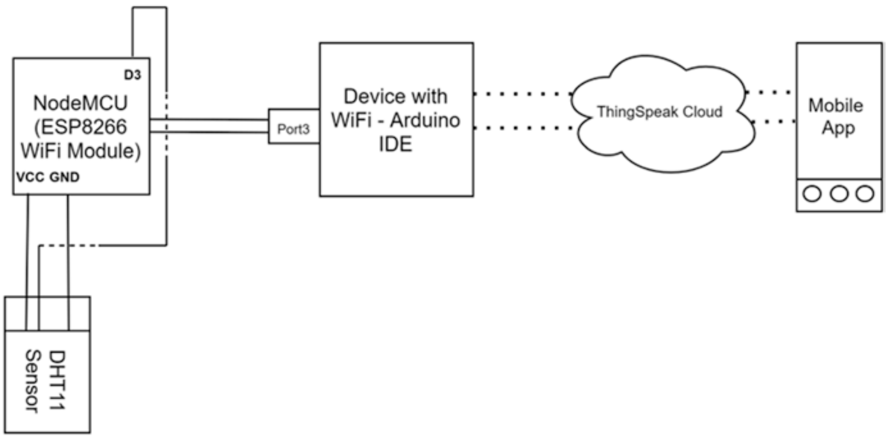
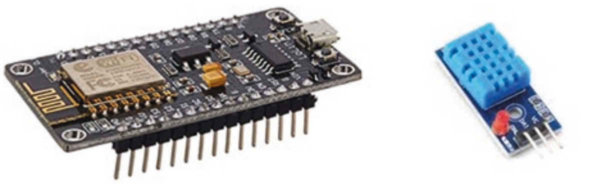


Fig. 3 Implementation setup flowchart of the proposed Real-time environment monitoring system

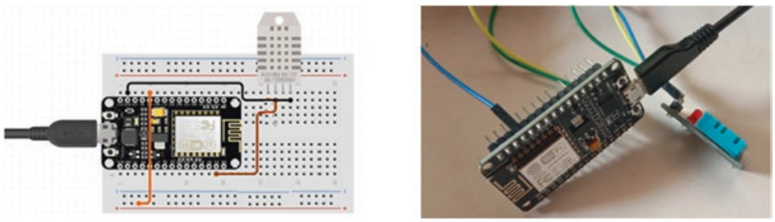


(a) NodeMCU (b) DHT11 Sensor

Fig. 4 Hardware Components requirement. (**a**) NodeMCU, (**b**) DHT11 Sensor

Table 2 Component requirements

Components	Quantity
NodeMCU	1
DHT11 Sensor	1
Male-Male jumper wires	3
Micro USB cable	1



(a) Detailed Circuit Connection (b) Proposed experimental setup

Fig. 5 Detailed Circuit connection and the experimental setup of the proposed system. (**a**) Detailed Circuit Connection, (**b**) Proposed experimental setup

Detailed circuit connections and the experimental setup of the proposed real-time environment system is depicted in Fig. 5. The header files like AES.h, DHT.h, ESP8266WiFi.h and ThingSpeak.h needs to be installed and included. The SSID and password of the WiFi must be specified. ESP8266 module should be programmed in the setup function for accessing the WiFi connectivity. The sensor should read the temperature and humidity values, encrypt the data and decrypt it as soon as the data reaches the cloud in the loop function. ThingSpeak is connected using the Write API key and channel ID.

5.2 *ThingSpeak Cloud Platform and Mobile Application*

The sensor data is stored in the ThingSpeak database. Two parameters are considered and are collected in every iteration: Temperature in Celsius and Humidity in %. The data is stored in the public channel of ThingSpeak for everyone to view the data on a daily basis. The data can be retrieved in .CSV, .XML and .JSON formats. The data can be accessed altogether, or just the recent data or just temperature data and so on. The write API key allows the hardware to store the data, and the read API key allows the user interface (Mobile App) to read the data (See Fig.3.). Using the widgets, we can see the real-time data for checking the correctness of the sensor reading. For analysis and visualization purposes, various graphs can be plotted.

The ThingSpeak is then connected to the mobile app. The mobile app is made using MIT App inventor. The code uses the channel ID and Read API key of ThingSpeak to read the data and visualize the same through the graphs. Thus, the mobile application provides a detailed analysis of the humidity and temperature data collected in real-time and provides a visualization of the same through the graph-based representation. (See Fig. 6).

5.3 Result Analysis and Discussion

The final implementation of the setup leads to hardware connecting to ThingSpeak cloud, and in turn, it is connected to the mobile app. In total, 641 temperature and humidity data have been collected over a week. A sample of the result is shown in Table. 3. The table consists of four fields, namely created_at, entry_id, field1 and field2. The field 'created_at' gives the date and time in Indian Standard Time, 'entry_id' is the id assigned to every value stored in the cloud. field1 represents the temperature value in degree Celsius, and field2 is the humidity value in percentage.

In our proposed work, we designed and implemented a cost-effective real-time environment monitoring system to collect the temperature and humidity. This system is secure as it uses one of the best encryption scheme (i.e., AES) for encryption and decryption of the data collected and stored in the Thinkspeak cloud platform. The data collected can be analyzed and visualized through a mobile application designed by us. This overall proposed system can be utilized in various industry 4.0 application to recommend and provide automatic notification about the machines or devices used in the industry.

6 Conclusion and Future Work

Intelligent and secure Real-time environment monitoring IoT system is a critical IoT solution for various fields of the power industry, heating, air conditioning, smart power grids etc., based applications. We have considered temperature and humidity as parameters for the implementation. Cloud computing is an essential aspect for the above applications in terms of storage, security, integrity and access to the data anywhere. We have done a practical implementation of storing the real-time environmental constraints' data with security using one IoT DHT11 sensor. If we were to use millions of such IoT systems together connected to the cloud, there would be

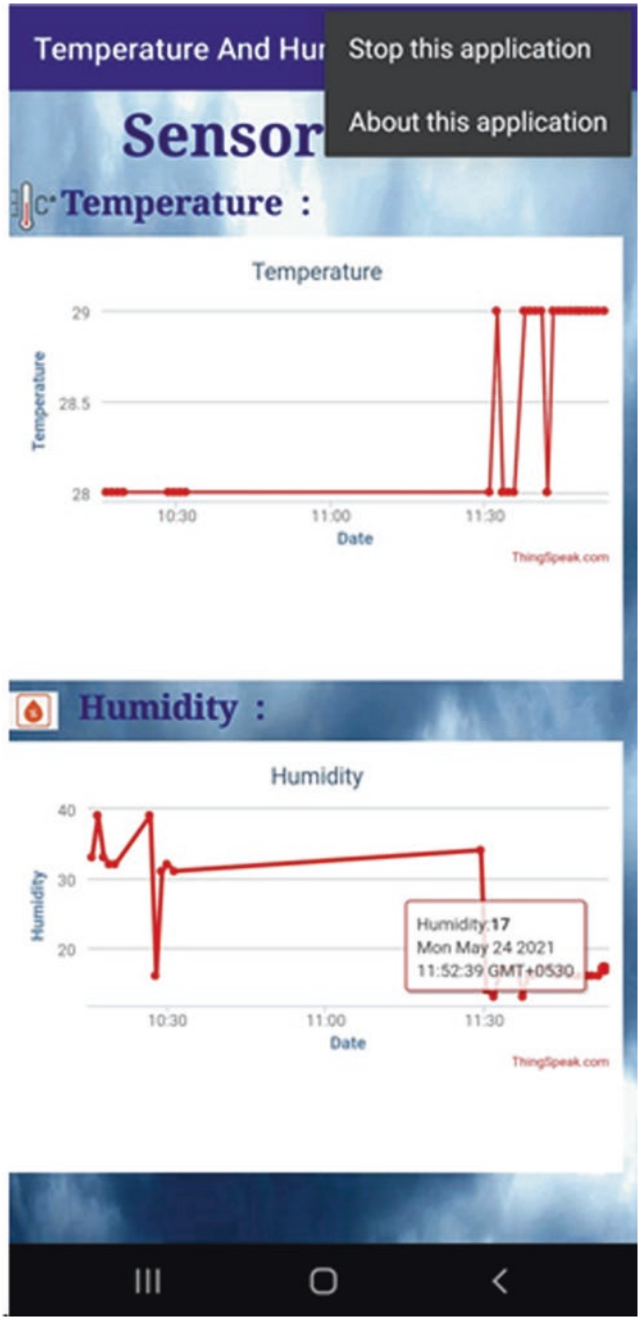


Fig. 6 Mobile application providing the detailed analysis of the humidity and temperature data

Table 3 Sample Results

created_at	entry_id	field1	Field2
2021-05-06 07:09:05 UTC	1	–	75
2021-05-06 07:09:38 UTC	2	32	–
2021-05-06 07:10:10 UTC	3	–	72
2021-05-06 07:10:42 UTC	4	31	–
2021-05-06 07:11:14 UTC	5	–	72
2021-05-06 07:11:46 UTC	6	32	–
2021-05-06 07:12:18 UTC	7	–	73
2021-05-06 07:12:50 UTC	8	30	–
2021-05-06 07:13:22 UTC	9	–	72
2021-05-06 07:13:54 UTC	10	32	–
2021-05-08 09:49:22 UTC	11	–	38
2021-05-08 09:49:55 UTC	12	30	–
2021-05-08 09:50:30 UTC	13	–	39
2021-05-08 09:51:03 UTC	14	30	–
2021-05-08 09:51:35 UTC	15	–	41
2021-05-08 09:52:09 UTC	16	30	–
2021-05-08 09:52:41 UTC	17	–	40
2021-05-08 09:53:13 UTC	18	30	–
2021-05-08 09:53:45 UTC	19	–	41
2021-05-08 09:54:18 UTC	20	30	–
2021-05-08 09:54:49 UTC	21	–	40
2021-05-08 09:55:23 UTC	22	31	–
2021-05-08 09:55:54 UTC	23	–	39
2021-05-08 09:56:26 UTC	24	30	–
2021-05-08 09:56:58 UTC	25	–	39

more significant improvements and innovations in the field of renewable energy production, smart power grid, environmental monitoring, equipment management, etc. These innovations would be beneficial economically and environmentally.

In future works, the system can be upgraded to a web-based application using the GPRS technique and MQTT protocol for security. This will not only help in a remote place but also boost the system for monitoring larger area. Along with temperature and humidity, other parameters like pressure using the barometric sensor, different components of air to check air quality etc., could be integrated into a single system and stored in the cloud for better analysis. Further, the Artificial Intelligence-based techniques can be applied to the data collected and can provide the recommendation system to various industry 4.0 applications by predictive analysis.

References

1. Armbrust, M., Fox, A., Griffith, R., Joseph, A., Katz, R., Konwinski, A., Lee, G., Patterson, D., Rabkin, A., Stoica, I., & Zaharia, M. (2010). A view of cloud computing. *Commun ACM, 53*, 50–58. https://doi.org/10.1145/1721654.1721672
2. Avula, P. (2020). Effects of temperature and relative humidity on covid-19. *Journal of Critical Realism, 7*, 3177–3182. https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.19.380
3. Chen, B., Yu, X. (2019). Research on the application and security of cloud computing in smart power grids. In: *2019 4th International Conference on Mechanical, Control and Computer Engineering (ICMCCE)*, pp. 784–7842, https://doi.org/10.1109/ICMCCE48743.2019.00180
4. Desai Karanam, S., Shetty, S., & Nithin, K. U. G. (2021). *Fog computing application for biometric-based secure access to healthcare data* (pp. 355–383). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-46197-3_15
5. El-nafaty, A., Shamang, K., Naibi, A. (2021). *Review on energy generation and energy management system* (p. 2021)
6. Google, M. M. L. (2010). Mit-app inventor. https://appinventor.mit.edu/
7. Karthik, K., Krishnan, G. S., Shetty, S., Bankapur, S. S., Kolkar, R. P., Ashwin, T. S., & Vanahalli, M. K. (2021). Analysis and prediction of fantasy cricket contest winners using machine learning techniques. In V. Bhateja, S. L. Peng, S. C. Satapathy, & Y. D. Zhang (Eds.), *Evolution in computational intelligence* (pp. 443–453). Springer Singapore.
8. Mecenas, P., Bastos, d. R. M., Ros´Ario Vallinoto, A. C., & Normando, D. (2020). Effects of temperature and humidity on the spread of covid-19: a systematic review. *medRxiv*. https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.14.20064923. https://www.medrxiv.org/content/early/2020/04/17/2020.04.14.20064923
9. Mishra, N., Kumar, V., Bhardwaj G. (2019) *Role of cloud computing in smart grid*. (pp. 252–255). 10,.1109/ICACTM.2019.8776750
10. Morreale, P., Qi, F., Croft, P., Suleski, R., Sinnicke, B., & Kendall, F. (2010). Real-time environmental monitoring and notification for public safety. *Multimedia, IEEE, 17*, 4–11. https://doi.org/10.1109/MMUL.2010.37
11. Rao, K. P., Puneeth, R. P., Shetty, S. (2018). A novel third party integrity checker (TPIC) based data auditing for security of the dynamic streaming client data in a cloud infrastructure. In: *2018 International conference on electrical, electronics, communication, computer, and optimization techniques (ICEECCOT)* (pp. 533–538). https://doi.org/10.1109/ICEECCOT43722.2018.9001384
12. Rathod, N. (2020). Smart farming: Iot based smart sensor agriculture stick for live temperature and humidity monitoring. *International Journal of Engineering Research and, V9*(07). https://doi.org/10.17577/IJERTV9IS070175
13. Salvi, S., Shetty, S. (2019). Ai based solar powered railway track crack detection and notification system with chatbot support. In: *2019 Third International conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud). I-SMAC* (pp 565–571). https://doi.org/10.1109/I-SMAC47947.2019.9032670
14. Senthilkumar, S., Krishnamurthy, B., Charanya, R., & Kumar, A. (2019). Patients health monitoring system using iot. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research Development, 10*, 252. https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-5506.2019.00699.5
15. Shetty, S., Ananthanarayana, V. S., & Mahale, A. (2020). Medical knowledge-based deep learning framework for disease prediction on unstructured radiology free-text reports under low data condition. In L. Iliadis, P. P. Angelov, C. Jayne, & E. Pimenidis (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 21st EANN (Engineering Applications of Neural Networks) 2020 Conference* (pp. 352–364). Springer International Publishing.
16. Shetty, S., Salvi, S. (2020). *Saf-sutra: A prototype of remote smart waste segregation and garbage level monitoring system* (pp. 0363–0367). https://doi.org/10.1109/ICCSP48568.2020.9182408

17. Shetty, S, Salvi, S. (2021). A smart biometric-based public distribution system with chatbot and cloud platform support. In: Karuppusamy P, Perikos I, Shi F, Nguyen TN (eds) *Sustainable communication networks and application*. Springer Singapore (pp 123–132)
18. Shetty, S., Shalini, P., Sinha, A. (2014). *A novel web service composition and web service discovery based on map reduce algorithm*
19. Shashank, S., Ananthanarayana, V. S., Mahale, A. (2022). Comprehensive review of multi-modal medical data analysis: Open issues and future research directions. *Acta Informatica Pragensia, 11*(3): 423–457. https://doi.org/10.18267/j.aip.202
20. Shashank, S., Ananthanarayana, V. S., Mahale, A. (2022). MS-CheXNet: An explainable and lightweight multi-scale dilated network with depthwise separable convolution for prediction of pulmonary abnormalities in chest radiographs. *Mathematics, 10*(19). https://doi.org/3646-10.3390/math10193646
21. Singh, P. (2018). Internet of things based health monitoring system: Opportunities and challenges. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Research, 9*, 2018. https://doi.org/10.26483/ijarcs.v9i1.5308
22. Singh, T., & Jayaraman, C. (2018). Iot based greenhouse monitoring system. *Journal of Computer Science, 14*, 639–644. https://doi.org/10.3844/jcssp.2018.639.644
23. Sonawane, R., Ghule, A., Bowlekar, A., & Zakane, A. (2019). Design and development of temperature and humidity monitoring system. *Agricultural Science Digest – A Research Journal*. https://doi.org/10.18805/ag.D-4893
24. Sumarudin, A., Ghozali, A., Hasyim, A., & Efendi, A. (2016). Implementation monitoring temperature, humidity and mositure soil based on wireless sensor network for e-agriculture technology. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 128*, 012044. https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/128/1/012044
25. Thilaga, S., Chidambaram, S., Kumar, S. (2012). Advanced cloud computing in smart power grid (pp. 356–361). https://doi.org/10.1049/cp.2012.2238
26. Utomo, M. A. P., Aziz, A., Winarno, & Harjito, B. (2019). Server room temperature & humidity monitoring based on internet of thing (IoT). *Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 1306*, 012030. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1306/1/012030
27. Verma, P., Tiwari, R., Hong, W. C., Upadhyay, S., & Yeh, Y. H. (2022). FETCH: a deep learning-based fog computing and IoT integrated environment for healthcare monitoring and diagnosis. *IEEE Access, 10*, 12548–12563.
28. Tiwari, R., Sharma, H. K., Upadhyay, S., Sachan, S., & Sharma, A. (2019). Automated parking system-cloud and IoT based technique. *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT), 8*(4C), 116–123.
29. Khan, E., Garg, D., Tiwari, R., Upadhyay, S. (2018). Automated toll tax collection system using cloud database. In *2018 3rd International Conference On Internet of Things: Smart Innovation and Usages (IoT-SIU)* IEEE, (pp. 1–5)