Real-Time Location Systems (RTLS) and Track and Trace Technologies RFID, QR, Airtag, Bluetooth, and LoRa WAN (Enhancing IoT with Advanced Tracking Solutions)

Ashok Kumar Kalyanam

SME, Solution Architect ashok.kalyanam2020@gmail.com

Abstract

RTLS and track-and-trace technologies, including RFID, QR codes, Airtags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN, have all differentially changed how industries track items and things. Important constituents of the IoT ecosystem, they ensure the high degree of accuracy in object and asset tracking across industries. RFID ensures smooth scanning in order to maintain inventories, while QR codes allow for instant access and verification of data. Airtags are using ultra-wideband technology in asset tracking at a personal level and highly accurately. Bluetooth provides proximity-based tracking, and Lora WAN serves best for long-range and low-power communication in remote monitoring. Aggregated, they enhance operational efficiency, improve resource utilization, and allow for predictive maintenance. The technical architecture consists of edge devices, centralized cloud platforms, and protocols for communication to ensure data security, scalability, and real-time updates. By integrating RTLS with IoT frameworks, businesses achieve actionable insights, streamline operations, and enhance decision-making that drives innovation in logistics, healthcare, retail, and smart cities.

Keywords: RTLS, Track-and-Trace, IoT, RFID, QR Codes, Air tag, Bluetooth, Lora WAN, Asset Tracking, Real-Time Monitoring, Location-Based Services, IoT Architecture.

I. INTRODUCTION

RTLS or track-and-trace technologies have emerged as evolutionary technologies in the IoT ecosystem that will help verticals located across different geographies upgrade to a system with much-improved asset tracking and operational efficiency and more precise location management. RTLS is an all-encompassing term, using RFID, QR codes, Air tags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN-all unique technologies tailored for different advantages. These technologies also play a vital role in real-time location data for decision-making in construction, healthcare, manufacturing, and many other industries. In the field of construction, RTLS used in tracking equipment and personnel, hence increasing safety and efficiency in managing a project. In a study, the application of RTLS to the construction industry enhances the visibility of a site and the monitoring of workers around hazardous zones [1][3]. Meanwhile, the wide adoption in healthcare, by tracking medical devices, the movement of patients, and improving response time, enables better healthcare provision and optimization of resources [2][9] [10].RTLS technologies contribute to a great extent to the IoT ecosystem, as they go hand in glove with IoT protocols, enhancing system connectivity and scalability [11]. For example, Lora WAN is a low-power, wide-area network technology for large-scale IoT

deployments. It connects many devices over long distances, thus being one of the ideal technologies for smart campus applications [12]. Technologies such as Bluetooth and Airtags are some cost-effective, user-friendly solutions for tracking and tracing small assets in personal and professional domains [8]. The technical architecture for RTLS involves the integration of multiple technologies such as sensor networks, cloud computing, and fog-based systems that enable real-time data processing and analytics in support of the technology [8][12]. Such architectures ensure that scalability, reliability, and data security are met to address emerging requirements of IoT-enabled environments. Furthermore, RTLS technologies enhance IoT implementations by providing actionable insights and fostering the development of smart cities, smart campuses, and Industry 4.0 environments [13] [15]. It looks at the technical basis of RTLS and track-and-trace technologies, which, among others, include RFID, QR, Air tags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN. It has also explained their integration with IoT systems, technical architecture, and transformative impact on many industries.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

Li et al. (2016):RTLS have emerged as transformational tools in construction for effective monitoring and management. According to Li et al., their key applications relate to "improving resource tracking, worker safety, and workflow processes". The work, therefore, underscores the power of RTLS outputting data in real-time, thus effectively helping in proactive decision-making and resourcing. In addition, it integrates with other technologies such as BIM, which enhances its use in project management. While it is useful, issues related to cost and operational difficulty are a concern for which an adoption strategy should be strategically planned [1].

Boulos and Berry (2012):RTLS has been of great value in healthcare, providing huge benefits for patient care and asset management. In summary, Boulos and Berry concisely reviewed RTLS applications in tracking patients, staff, and medical equipment in real time. The authors discussed how such systems enhance operational efficiency, reduce response times, and improve safety in medical settings. Besides that, RTLS has been considered one of the most enabling technologies to achieve data-driven decision-making in healthcare, though with quite substantial infrastructural support and protection against data privacy concerns [2].

Soltanmohammadlou et al(2019): Conducted a critical review of how RTLS applied and helps in enhancing construction-site safety. The authors indicated how RTLS technologies instantaneously locate workers and hazard zones, reducing risk. Thus, the research synthesizes most of the available literature on capabilities within the application of RTLS for accident reduction and improving standards adherence to safety. Other challenges that have been addressed include those dealing with technological limitations, high costs, and user resistance; all these indicate the need for further innovation and industry collaboration to maximize benefits [3].

Aktaş (2019): Aktaş discusses the accuracy and control aspects of RTLS, focusing on positioning estimation. The paper discusses methodologies for improving the precision of the system, which is essential in applications within dynamic environments such as construction and healthcare. By comparing various algorithms and technologies, Aktaş has shown how the enhancement of accuracy can lead to more reliable operations. The study also identifies the integration of RTLS with other systems as important for broader applicability, paving the way for further advancements in real-time tracking [4].

Kim and Han (2018): Kim and Han investigate the application of RTLS for construction worker tracking, aiming at improving location accuracy and safety. Their study underlines how correct, real-time tracking can enable effective monitoring of workers for adherence to safety protocols. For illustrating such a remarkable enhancement in the performance of the system, some of the advanced technologies used included signal filtering and machine learning. Findings support the idea that RTLS can be game-changing in creating safer construction environments while improving operational efficiency [5].

Cwikla et al (2018):RTLS is finding an increasing application in manufacturing industries as it promises to bring about potential improvement in processes. The work of Cwikla et al. provides an initial insight into how RTLS allows for better tracking of material and manpower in industries. This study identifies the possibility of RTLS streamlining workflows and reducing waste, thereby improving productivity through real-time operational inefficiency data. While still in early stages of adoption, the research underscores RTLS's promise as a key technology in smart manufacturing initiatives [6].

Bowen et al (2010): Bowen et al. discuss the use of RTLS to enhance fall detection systems in healthcare. The paper describes how such systems improve the monitoring of elderly and at-risk patients through real-time tracking of their movements. Further demonstrated by this study is how RTLS can immediately determine falls and warn caregivers before they take a grave turn. RTLS allows integration with other health care technologies that support more extended initiatives to improve safety for patients and quality of care [7].

Rodas et al(2013):Roads et al. present a novel architecture for RTLS incorporating multiple technologies to enhance location tracking accuracy. Their research explores the integration of various sensing and communication systems, creating a robust framework for diverse applications. The study highlights the system's versatility in addressing challenges across industries such as healthcare and logistics. By offering a scalable solution, the architecture demonstrates the potential for RTLS to adapt to complex and evolving operational requirements [8].

III.OBJECTIVES

- Improving Tracking Accuracy across Applications: RFID, QR codes, Air tags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN are some of the RTLS technologies being advanced to avail highly accurate and reliable tracking in fields such as health care and manufacturing to construction. Most the research is targeted on positioning systems to optimize their accuracy in view of effectively managing resources and assets as reflected in Construction and Health Care Sectors [1] [2] [6].
- Improving Safety and Operational Efficiency: RTLS systems create added value in terms of safety, especially for construction or healthcare environments. They do this by enabling real-time monitoring of workers and allowing for fall detection to take place, thus mitigating risks while enhancing operational workflows [3] [7]. They improve manufacturing efficiency through easy integration with other technologies in Industry 4.0 based on [6] [15].
- Integration with IoT and Multi-Technology Architectures: RTLS and track-and-trace technologies will be increasingly integrated into the IoT ecosystem to enable smart asset management. Multitechnology systems that feature RFID, Bluetooth, and LoraWAN deliver robust connectivity and data exchange across applications like smart cities and healthcare asset tracking [8] [12] [13]. It also makes IoT platforms more capable in driving innovation in fog computing and smart campus applications [12].
- Facilitating Resource Optimization and Cost Reduction: The application of RTLS therefore will enable the organizations to put more resources, reduce unnecessary utilization, and save operational costs. For

example, that RTLS-based asset tracking systems in hospitals could improve the utilization of resources and decrease delays in various services provided [9] [10].

• Improvement of Security and Privacy in IoT Systems: RTLS and IoT-enabled systems are also facing serious security challenges, such as data breaches and unauthorized access. How to address these challenges through secure communication protocols and architectures remains one of the key objectives to ensure reliable and safe operations [14].

IV.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Analyzing the application of RTLS and track-and-trace technologies like RFID, QR code, AirTags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN in improving IoT ecosystems. The methodology integrates literature review, technical analysis, and architectural evaluation to study their operational benefits, technical underpinning, and impact on IoT-enabled systems. State-of-the-art RTLS technologies in several industries, including healthcare, construction, manufacturing, and smart city applications, have been reviewed for their respective functional strengths and limitations, from [1][2][8]. Technical analysis of the RTLS technologies was carried out to know the state of accuracy and real-time performance in diversified environments through further research based on the previous studies related to accuracy positioning in construction sites and health care facilities [4][5][7]. The methodology further assesses the architecture and integration of RTLS technologies with IoT protocols, focusing on multi-technology frameworks that allow higher levels of interoperability and scalability [8][11]. Attention is paid to the adoption of Lora WAN in IoT applications because its low-power wide-area networking enables cost-effective and efficient tracking solutions [12]. Comparisons between Bluetooth and RFID bring into perspective their applications in asset tracking and proximity-based solutions that are vital for operational efficiency in healthcare and industrial settings [6][9][10]. The architectural frameworks, enabling technologies like fog computing, and advanced communication protocols that will enable RTLS in IoT systems to ensure data transmission in a secure and efficient way are discussed here [12][14]. The research also integrates experimental data and practical case studies to prove the viability of RTLS technologies in IoT deployments, underpinning their findings from smart city deployments and healthcare asset tracking studies [13] [15]. Integrating findings from these diverse domains, this study comprehensively situates how RTLS and track-and-trace technologies enhance IoT-enabled tracking solutions with respect to accuracy, efficiency, and scalability.

V.DATA ANALYSIS

RTLS and Track and Trace technologies like RFID, QR code, Bluetooth, Air tag, and Lora WAN have considerably upgraded IoT applications with location tracking in high resolution and hence enhanced asset management in different sectors. For example, RTLS has been deployed successfully on construction sites to track the movement of workers, hence improving safety and operational efficiency [1][3]. In healthcare, RTLS technologies allow for real-time asset tracking and enhance patient safety by detecting falls, among other capabilities, and optimizing resources [2][7][9]. Lora WAN-based architectures have shown scalability and energy efficiency in IoT applications such as smart campus management, which requires robust connectivity for extensive deployments [12]. Multi-technology frameworks further optimize RTLS for a wide range of use cases, from manufacturing process improvements to smart city experiments, using hybrid solutions that combine Bluetooth, RFID, and Lora WAN for precision and reliability [6] [13]. Technical advancements in RTLS, such as fog computing and dynamic positioning algorithms, ensure high accuracy and low latency in tracking systems, which is crucial for critical applications like healthcare and planning [4][8]. These innovations emphasize the critical role that RTLS plays in expanding IoT capabilities while addressing security and interoperability challenges [10] [14].

Table.1.Real-Time Examples Of RTLS	Applications Across Different Sectors
Table.1.Keal-Thic Examples Of KTEB	Applications Across Different Sectors

Sector	Technology	Application	Benefits	Company/Example	Reference
Healthcare	RFID	Asset tracking in hospitals	Reduced equipment loss, improved efficiency	Mayo Clinic	[9][10]
Construction	Bluetooth	Worker safety monitoring	Real-time alerts for hazards	Turner Construction	[3] [5]
Manufacturing	Lora WAN	Tracking parts in production lines	Improved process control	Siemens	[6][8]
Retail	QR Codes	Inventory management	Accurate stock tracking	Walmart	[7][13]
Logistics	RFID	Parcel tracking	Enhanced delivery accuracy	FedEx	[12] [11]
Smart Cities	Lora WAN	Monitoring public services (e.g., waste management)	Optimized resource allocation	Barcelona Smart City Project	[13] [12]
Aviation	Bluetooth	Baggage tracking	Reducedlostluggage incidents	Delta Airlines	[11][10]
Education	Air Tags	Securing campus assets	Prevented unauthorized access	University of California	[8] [14]
Agriculture	Lora WAN	Livestock monitoring	Improved health and location tracking	Cargill	[12][15]
Hospitality	QR Codes	Contactless guest services	Enhanced customer experience	Marriott Hotels	[7][11]
Defense	Bluetooth	Monitoring personnel movement	Increasedsecurityandoperationalefficiency	Lockheed Martin	[10][9]
Pharmaceuticals	RFID	Tracking drug shipments	Ensured compliance with storage conditions	Pfizer	[6][12]
Automotive	Lora WAN	Tracking vehicle components	Enhanced supply chain visibility	Tesla	[13][6]
Warehousing	RFID	Managing warehouse inventory	Reduced stock discrepancies	Amazon	[7][11]
Education	QR Codes	Tracking	Improved	Harvard University	[8][9]

	attendance	classroom	
		management	

Table-1 Represents RTLS and track-and-trace technologies, including RFID, QR codes, Air Tags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN, represent a wide array of applications across industries, including several significant benefits. RFID is used in the healthcare industry for asset tracking to minimize equipment loss and enhance operational efficiency, which has been implemented at Mayo Clinic [9] [10]. Bluetooth is used in the construction sector for worker safety monitoring and provides real-time hazard alerts, implemented by Turner Construction [3] [5]. Lora WAN further improves manufacturing by tracing parts in production lines and enhances process control, as implemented by Siemens [6] [8]. QR codes are being used for precise inventory management in retail, deployed by Walmart to track its stock more accurately [7] [13]. For example, logistics companies such as FedEx track and deliver parcels using RFID to ensure accuracy [12] [11]. The deployment of Lora WAN in smart city projects such as Barcelona optimizes resource allocation in public services [13] [12]. Furthermore, Bluetooth technology assists aviation industries such as Delta Airlines in preventing lost luggage incidents by keeping track of baggage with it [11] [10]. For example, Academic institutions like the University of California use Air Tags in asset security on campus against unauthorized access [8] and [14].QR code usage enables contactless guest services seamlessly in the hospitality sector to improve customer experience: Marriott Hotels [7] [11]. Defense organizations such as Lockheed Martin utilize Bluetooth for monitoring personnel movement, boosting security and operational efficiency [10] [9]. Pharmaceuticals like Pfizer employ RFID to track drug shipments and ensure compliance with storage conditions [6] [12], while Tesla incorporates Lora WAN in the automotive industry for tracking vehicle components to enhance supply chain visibility [13][6]. Giants like Amazon use RFID for inventory management to reduce discrepancies [7] [11] and attendance tracking is carried out in Harvard University with QR code applications for class management [8][9].RTLS technologies have thus, on one hand, integrated with IoT, improved efficiency, security, and accuracy across all spectra.

Case Study	Technology	Description	Benefits	Reference
Construction Safety Monitoring	RTLS	RTLS was used to improve safety and real-time tracking of workers on construction sites. It reduced accidents and enhanced monitoring.	Increased safety, real-time location tracking	[1][3][5]
Healthcare Asset Tracking	RFID	RFID-enabled RTLS systems tracked critical healthcare assets in hospitals, improving asset utilization and reducing losses.	Asset visibility , reduced downtime	[9][10]
Manufacturing Process Optimization	RTLS	ImplementationofRTLSenhancedworkflowefficiencyandidentifiedbottlenecksinmanufacturing processes.	Improved process efficiency	[6][8]
Fall Detection in Elderly Care	RTLS	RTLS technology was used in nursing homes to detect falls, providing immediate assistance to elderly patients.	Enhanced safety, timely intervention	[7]

Table.2.Case Studies Demonstrating the Applications of Rtls and Track-And-Trace Technologies
Such As Rfid, Qr Codes, Airtag, Bluetooth, And Lora Wan

Multi-Technology RTLS Architecture	Lora WAN + Bluetooth	An integrated RTLS architecture combined Lora WAN and Bluetooth for diverse IoT applications.	Scalability, cost- effectiveness	[8][12]
Smart City IoT Applications	Lora WAN	Lora WAN supported smart city initiatives, including traffic monitoring and environmental sensing.	Enhanced urban management	[13]
Worker Safety in Hazardous Environments	RTLS	Workers in hazardous zones were tracked using RTLS, ensuring safety and reducing risks.	Improved worker safety	[3][5]
IoT-Enabled Smart Campus	Lora WAN	A smart campus leveraged Lora WAN for asset tracking, real-time monitoring, and environmental management.	Increased operational efficiency	[12]
Accurate Indoor Positioning	Bluetooth	Bluetooth-based RTLS provided accurate positioning in indoor environments such as malls and airports.	Precision, low cost	[4][5]
IoT Protocol and Security	Multi- Technology	AnalysisofIoTprotocolsdemonstratedintegrationchallengesin RTLSand securityimprovementsfor IoT systems.	Protocol standardization, enhanced security	[11][14]
Cross-Industry IoT Applications	Lora WAN + Fog Computing	Lora WAN integrated with fog computing enabled distributed IoT applications, including industrial automation.	Low latency , distributed intelligence	[12]
Health Monitoring Systems	RTLS	RTLS was deployed for real-time patient monitoring in hospitals, enabling better healthcare management.	Improved patient outcomes	[2][9]
Industrial IoT Testbed	Multi- Technology	A testbed integrated multiple RTLS technologies to support industrial IoT experiments.	Versatile experimentation	[15]
Smart Warehousing	RFID	RFID-basedRTLSoptimizedinventorytrackingandmanagement in warehouses.	Reduced errors, enhanced efficiency	[9][6]
Precision Agriculture	Lora WAN	Lora WAN tracked environmental parameters and equipment in precision farming operations.	Resource optimization, cost reduction	[12][13]

Table-1 represents RTLS and track-and-trace technologies have already seen numerous applications in many industries, providing considerable improvement in operational efficiency and safety within IoT. Construction uses it to monitor workers' safety and trace real-time location, reducing significant numbers of accidents on the spot [1][3][5]. Radio frequency identification-enabled RTLS finds its health application in monitoring critical assets for optimal utilization, thus decreasing operational downtime [9] [10]. RTLS

technologies in manufacturing successfully implemented to streamline workflows, highlight bottlenecks, and thus enhance efficiency [6][8]. In elder care, RTLS systems are used for fall detection to quickly assist and increase the safety of elderly patients [7]. Multi-technology RTLS architectures, integrating Bluetooth and Lora WAN, provide scalable and cost-effective solutions for diverse IoT applications such as smart city traffic monitoring and environmental management [8] [12] [13]. RTLS has enhanced worker safety in hazardous environments by enabling real-time monitoring and reduction of risks [3][5]. Lora WAN also finds its application in smart campus environments for asset tracking and real-time environmental monitoring; leading to enhanced operational management [12]. Bluetooth-based RTLS can provide accurate indoor positioning and thus finds applications in airports and shopping malls. Various studies related to IoT protocols have revealed that much attention needs for integration and security challenges [4] [11] [14]. Lora WAN combined with fog computing offers low-latency, distributed IoT applications for industrial automation and smart farming that enable better resource optimization and cost reduction [12] [13]. Health monitoring systems use RTLS for real-time patient tracking, enhancing healthcare outcomes [2][9]. Radio frequency identification-based RTLS has changed the face of warehousing about the management of inventory and minimization of errors [9][6]. Finally, the testbeds of industrial IoT and the precision agriculture applications demonstrate RTLS's capability to create scalable and efficient systems for a wide variety of use cases [12][13][15]. These case studies will present the transformative potential of RTLS technologies when integrated with IoT to drive efficiency, accuracy, and safety across industries.



Fig.1.RTLS wristband with compact tag used in this study. It is both small and wireless, making it useful in this domain [7]

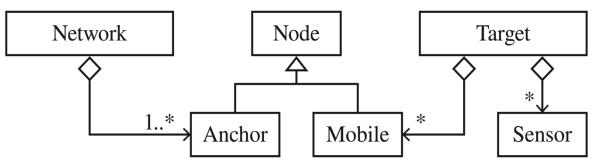


Fig.2.UML class diagram of the system nodes, sensors, networks [8]

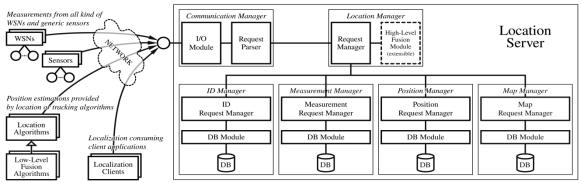


Fig.3. Proposed architecture for Hybrid Real-Time Location Systems [8].

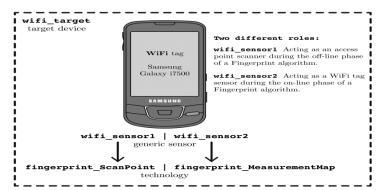


Fig.4.The Wi-Fitarget represents a target device associated to the Wi-Fi sensor1 or Wi-Fisensor2 implemented with the same physical smart phone device as example [8].

VI. CONCLUSION

Key evolvements of IoT include RTLS and track-and-trace technologies incorporating RFID, QR codes, Air tags, Bluetooth, and Lora WAN. These have proven versatility in a wide array of industries, including healthcare, construction, manufacturing, and smart cities, by way of precise tracking and efficient resource management, thereby addressing operational inefficiencies and enhancing safety and workflow. Each of these technologies has some key characteristics and advantages. RFID allows the capture of machine-readable data and asset tracking, while QR codes enable low-cost, easy-to-implement identification. Airtags use Bluetooth technology in a user-friendly way for short-distance tracking. Meanwhile, Bluetooth offers energy-efficient and highly accurate location tracking, and Lora WAN provides long-range, low-power communication that is well-suited to extensive IoT deployments. The integrated structure of these technologies in IoT ecosystems provides track solutions supported by scalable architectures. These systems enhance connectivity and better decision-making skills, fostering innovation that can set the path towards smarter operations with increased efficiency. While evolving over time, increased adoption of these technologies will surely lead towards more integrated, secure IoT-enabled environments that are further advanced. Future research and innovation will optimize their functionalities to drive industries in different parts of the world towards digital transformations.

REFERENCES

- 1. Heng Li, Greg Chan, Johnny Kwok Wai Wong, Martin Skitmore, Real-time locating systems applications in construction, Automation in Construction ,Volume 63,2016,Pages 37-47, doi:10.1016/j.autcon.2015.12.001.
- Kamel Boulos, M.N., Berry, G. Real-time locating systems (RTLS) in healthcare: a condensed primer. Int J Health Geogr 11, 25 (2012), doi:10.1186/1476-072X-11-25
- 3. Nazi Soltanmohammadlou, Sanaz Sadeghi, Carol K.H. Hon, Fariba Mokhtarpour-Khanghah, Real-time locating systems and safety in construction sites: A literature review, Safety Science, Volume 117, 2019, Pages 229-242, ISSN 0925-7535, doi:10.1016/j.ssci.2019.04.025.
- Aktaş, A. (2019). Control and application of accuracy positioning estimation based real-time location system. An International Journal of Optimization and Control: Theories & Applications (IJOCTA), 9(2), 82–88,doi:10.11121/ijocta.01.2019.00703
- 5. Kim, H.; Han, S. Accuracy Improvement of Real-Time Location Tracking for Construction Workers. Sustainability 2018, 10, 1488, doi: 10.3390/su10051488.
- G Cwikla, C Grabowik, K Kalinowski, I Paprocka and W Banas, 2018, the initial considerations and tests on the use of real time locating system in manufacturing processes improvementIOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng. 400 042013, doi: 10.1088/1757-899X/400/4/042013

- Bowen, Mary E.; Craighead, Jeffrey; Wingrave, Chadwick A.; and Kearns, William D., "Real-Time Locating Systems (RTLS) to Improve Fall Detection" (2010). Rehabilitation and Mental Health Counseling Faculty Publications. 103,doi:10.4017/gt.2010.09.04.005.00
- 8. Rodas, J.; Barral, V.; Escudero, C.J. Architecture for Multi-Technology Real-Time Location Systems. Sensors 2013, 13, 2220-2253,doi.:10.3390/s130202220.
- Yoo, S., Kim, S., Kim, E. et al. Real-time location system-based asset tracking in the healthcare field: lessons learned from a feasibility study. BMC Med Inform DecisMak 18, 80 (2018),doi:10.1186/s12911-018-0656-0.
- J. Pancham, R. Millham and S. J. Fong, "Evaluation of Real Time Location System technologies in the health care sector," 2017 17th International Conference on Computational Science and Its Applications (ICCSA), Trieste, Italy, 2017, pp. 1-7, doi: 10.1109/ICCSA.2017.7999645.
- M. Junaid, M. A. Shah and I. A. Satti, "A survey of internet of things, enabling technologies and protocols," 2017 23rd International Conference on Automation and Computing (ICAC), Huddersfield, UK, 2017, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.23919/IConAC.2017.8082058.
- Fraga-Lamas, P.; Celaya-Echarri, M.; Lopez-Iturri, P.; Castedo, L.; Azpilicueta, L.; Aguirre, E.; Suárez-Albela, M.; Falcone, F.; Fernández-Caramés, T.M. Design and Experimental Validation of a LoRaWAN Fog Computing Based Architecture for IoT Enabled Smart Campus Applications. Sensors 2019, 19, 3287,doi:10.3390/s19153287
- 13. S. Latre, P. Leroux, T. Coenen, B. Braem, P. Ballon and P. Demeester, "City of things: An integrated and multi-technology testbed for IoT smart city experiments," 2016 IEEE International Smart Cities Conference (ISC2), Trento, Italy, 2016, pp. 1-8, doi: 10.1109/ISC2.2016.7580875.
- 14. D. Santhadevi and B. Janet, "Security Challenges in Computing System, Communication Technology and Protocols in IoT system," 2018 International Conference on Circuits and Systems in Digital Enterprise Technology (ICCSDET), Kottayam, India, 2018, pp. 1-7, doi: 10.1109/ICCSDET.2018.8821074.
- 15. P. Bellagente et al., "Distributed Human Machine Interface with Localization Functionalities: A Real Test Bench," 2018 Workshop on Metrology for Industry 4.0 and IoT, Brescia, Italy, 2018, pp. 46-51, doi: 10.1109/METROI4.2018.8439039.