

Intelligent Systems for Real-Time Monitoring and Smart Environments: Advances, Challenges, and Future Directions

Rui Pinto¹ , Gil Gonçalves¹ , Udayanto Atmojo² 

SYSTEC-ARISE, Faculty of Engineering, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal¹

Department of Electrical Engineering and Automation, Aalto University, Espoo, Finland²

Email:{rpinto, gil}@fe.up.pt, udayanto.atmojo@aalto.fi

Abstract—The integration of Intelligent Systems with the Internet of Things (IoT) and Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) has revolutionized real-time monitoring and the development of smart environments. This editorial explores the current state of these technologies, highlighting their applications in environmental monitoring, smart infrastructure, and industrial automation. We discuss the transformative impact of IoT and CPS in enabling adaptive decision-making, predictive maintenance, and context-aware automation. The overview includes detailed analyses of three innovative contributions presented in the ISME special session: SmartPool, SmartBeer, and FurSight. These case studies exemplify the practical implementation of intelligent systems across diverse domains. The editorial concludes with insights into future research directions, emphasizing the need to address challenges such as scalability, security, interoperability, and energy efficiency to fully harness the potential of intelligent systems in smart environments.

Keywords—Intelligent Systems; Internet of Things; Cyber-Physical Systems; Real-Time Monitoring; Smart Environments; Environmental Monitoring; Industrial Automation; Predictive Maintenance; Context-Aware Systems; Adaptive Decision-Making.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid evolution of Intelligent Systems, powered by advancements in Internet of Things (IoT) [1], Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS) [2], Artificial Intelligence (AI), and Machine Learning (ML) [3], is transforming the landscape of real-time monitoring and smart environments. These technologies are reshaping the way data is collected, processed, and analyzed, enabling seamless automation and adaptive decision-making in diverse application domains. The special session *ISME: Intelligent Systems for Real-Time Monitoring and Smart Environments* was organized to showcase cutting-edge research that leverages intelligent systems for enhancing efficiency, safety, and sustainability across various environments [4].

The emergence of context-aware intelligent systems and IoT-based real-time monitoring solutions has revolutionized environmental sensing, enabling accurate data collection and rapid decision-making [5]. By integrating adaptive problem-solving capabilities within intelligent sensor networks [6], these systems can optimize resource utilization and enhance operational efficiency. Additionally, the rise of edge computing has brought data processing closer to the source, ensuring low-latency decision-making and enhancing system reliability.

In smart infrastructure and industrial applications, CPS and IoT-enabled intelligent control systems are playing a pivotal

role in automating complex processes and ensuring operational safety. These systems facilitate real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance, minimizing downtime and reducing operational costs. Intelligent systems are also optimizing production workflows through data-driven analytics, enabling adaptive problem-solving and dynamic decision-making [7].

The session also addressed the growing importance of intelligent systems in health and wellness monitoring, highlighting their role in enhancing patient care and safety through real-time health data analysis and personalized interventions [8]. Meanwhile, automated food and beverage dispensing systems showcased the potential of intelligent control systems in enhancing customer experiences and operational efficiency.

The deployment of wireless and sensor-based systems in smart environments is expanding connectivity and data exchange capabilities, enhancing automation in smart homes, cities, and industrial settings [9]. The integration of machine learning and AI into these systems is driving predictive analytics and intelligent decision-making, making them more responsive and adaptive to dynamic environmental conditions. Additionally, cybersecurity in industrial IoT and CPS systems is gaining attention due to the increasing complexity of interconnected devices and the rising threat landscape [10].

As industries strive for sustainability, energy-efficient intelligent systems are emerging as key enablers in reducing the carbon footprint of manufacturing and operational environments. The potential of these systems to optimize energy consumption while maintaining high performance is paving the way for sustainable smart environments [11].

The ISME special session was structured to explore these transformative technologies and their applications across a broad range of domains. It provided a platform for researchers and industry experts to share innovative solutions, discuss challenges, and envision future directions for intelligent systems. The session featured three innovative contributions that illustrated the potential of real-time monitoring, adaptive decision-making, and intelligent automation in enhancing user experiences, operational efficiency, and safety. They are:

- 1) **SmartPool: An Automated CPS-Based System for Real-Time Water Quality Management** – Aimed at enhancing swimming pool maintenance through real-time monitoring and automation using IoT and CPS technologies [12].

- 2) **SmartBeer: Automation of Beer Dispensers Using a Cyber-Physical System Approach** – Focused on automating beer dispensing systems with real-time monitoring and user authentication through Near Field Communication (NFC) technology [13].
- 3) **FurSight: A Smart Pet Monitoring System Using IoT and Machine Learning** – Designed for real-time pet monitoring to ensure safety and well-being, leveraging AI for behavior analysis and anomaly detection [14].

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLISHED CONTRIBUTIONS

The special session featured three innovative contributions, each showcasing innovative applications of intelligent systems in real-time monitoring and smart environments. These contributions span diverse domains—environmental sensing, automated beverage dispensing, and pet safety—yet they share a common foundation of leveraging IoT and CPS architectures enhanced by real-time data analytics and intelligent decision-making.

Collectively, these contributions illustrate the tive potential of intelligent systems for real-time monitoring and automation. They leverage context-aware systems and adaptive problem-solving techniques to optimize resource utilization, operational efficiency, and user experiences. These works contribute to the broader vision of smart environments, showcasing how intelligent automation, real-time analytics, and AI can enhance safety, sustainability, and efficiency across various sectors.

A. *SmartPool: An Automated CPS-Based System for Real-Time Water Quality Management*

Maintaining optimal water quality in swimming pools is crucial for ensuring user health and safety. Traditional manual monitoring methods, while widely used, are labor-intensive and often inadequate for detecting contamination in a timely manner. Additionally, the manual adjustment of chemical dosages can result in overuse or underuse, affecting both water quality and maintenance costs. The SmartPool system addresses these challenges by leveraging a CPS architecture that automates water quality management through real-time monitoring, intelligent decision-making, and automated control mechanisms.

The system architecture integrates an array of sensors, including pH, chlorine concentration, temperature, and turbidity sensors, which continuously collect data on critical water quality parameters. These sensors are strategically positioned within the pool environment to ensure comprehensive and accurate data acquisition. The data is transmitted to a central processing unit, powered by a Raspberry Pi platform, which orchestrates the data acquisition, processing, and control processes. Open-source middleware is employed to facilitate seamless communication between sensors, actuators, and the central processing unit, ensuring flexibility, scalability, and ease of integration with other systems.

A distinctive feature of SmartPool is its implementation of a Digital Twin—a virtual replica of the physical pool environment. The digital twin provides real-time visualization

of water quality metrics, system status, and operational performance. This enables operators to remotely monitor conditions, receive alerts for anomalies, and make informed decisions. Furthermore, the digital twin supports predictive analytics, utilizing historical data to forecast maintenance needs and prevent potential issues before they escalate. This predictive capability enhances the reliability and safety of the pool environment, minimizing the risk of waterborne diseases and chemical imbalances.

The system’s intelligent decision-making is driven by advanced algorithms that analyze real-time data to automate the adjustment of chemical dosages and water circulation. Actuators are employed to dispense chemicals and regulate water filtration systems, ensuring optimal water quality with minimal manual intervention. The automation of these processes not only reduces operational costs but also minimizes chemical usage by optimizing dosing schedules. This contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing the ecological impact of chemical runoff.

The deployment of SmartPool in controlled environments demonstrated significant improvements in operational efficiency, water quality maintenance, and user safety. The system effectively reduced the need for manual interventions, enhanced chemical dosing accuracy, and promptly addressed anomalies detected in water quality parameters. Its modular design allows for easy adaptation to various pool sizes and types, making it a versatile solution for both residential and commercial applications. By leveraging IoT and CPS technologies, SmartPool exemplifies how intelligent systems can revolutionize environmental monitoring and management practices, ensuring sustainability and safety in recreational water facilities.

B. *SmartBeer: Automation of Beer Dispensers Using a Cyber-Physical System Approach*

The hospitality industry faces ongoing challenges in enhancing customer experience, reducing wait times, and optimizing operational efficiency. Traditional beer dispensing systems often rely on manual operations, leading to inconsistencies in serving quality, customer dissatisfaction, and increased labor costs. The SmartBeer system presents an innovative CPS approach to automating beer dispensing processes, ensuring consistency, improving service efficiency, and enhancing customer experiences in venues such as bars, restaurants, and event spaces.

At the core of SmartBeer is an integration of Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, temperature and level sensors, and a cloud-based real-time monitoring platform. Customers are provided with NFC-equipped cups linked to their profiles, allowing them to purchase and validate beer tokens securely. This eliminates the need for physical transactions at the counter, reducing wait times and enhancing the overall user experience. The system tracks each dispensing action, monitoring the quantity poured, remaining levels, and temperature of the beer in real-time.

SmartBeer employs advanced algorithms to optimize the dispensing process, ensuring consistent quality and preventing foam-related wastage. Temperature sensors maintain optimal serving temperatures, while level sensors provide real-time inventory tracking, allowing venue operators to manage stock levels efficiently. The cloud-based platform enables remote monitoring and management, providing operators with actionable insights into sales trends, inventory usage, and customer preferences. This data-driven approach enhances operational efficiency and supports strategic decision-making for inventory and marketing management.

The system also incorporates a mobile application that enhances customer engagement and personalization. Customers can view real-time updates on available beer types, purchase tokens, and receive personalized promotions based on their purchase history and preferences. This fosters customer loyalty and increases sales opportunities through targeted marketing strategies. Additionally, the NFC-equipped cups enable seamless authentication and validation, ensuring secure transactions and preventing unauthorized usage.

A key feature of SmartBeer is its modular and scalable architecture, which allows for easy integration with existing point-of-sale systems and third-party platforms. The system's cloud-based infrastructure supports remote updates and maintenance, minimizing operational disruptions. This scalability and adaptability makes SmartBeer suitable for various environments, including sports arenas, music festivals, and hospitality chains, where high-volume and fast-paced dispensing operations are required.

The deployment of SmartBeer demonstrated significant improvements in operational efficiency, customer satisfaction, and resource management. It effectively reduced wait times, optimized inventory usage, and enhanced customer engagement through personalized interactions. The system exemplifies how CPS and IoT technologies can transform customer experiences and operational processes in automated beverage dispensing environments, paving the way for intelligent automation in the hospitality industry.

C. FurSight: A Smart Pet Monitoring System Using IoT and Machine Learning

Ensuring pets' safety, health, and well-being requires continuous monitoring, especially when owners are away. Traditional pet monitoring systems offer basic surveillance but lack the intelligence to analyze behaviors or provide actionable insights. FurSight overcomes these limitations by leveraging IoT sensors, edge computing, and ML to deliver real-time monitoring, intelligent behavior analysis, and enhanced safety features. This system offers a comprehensive solution for modern pet care by integrating advanced sensing, data processing, and behavioral analytics.

FurSight is designed as an IoT-enabled CPS that monitors pets' movements, activities, and environment continuously. It utilizes a network of advanced sensors, including motion detectors, environmental sensors, and high-definition cameras, strategically placed within the living space to track pets'

activities and interactions. The environmental sensors ensure pets' comfort and safety by monitoring temperature, humidity, and air quality, while the motion detectors and cameras capture detailed movement patterns for comprehensive activity tracking and surveillance.

A key feature of FurSight is its edge computing capability, which processes data locally before transmitting it to the cloud. This ensures low-latency responses and real-time monitoring, enabling the system to react promptly to critical events, such as accidents or health emergencies. Additionally, edge computing enhances data privacy and security by minimizing the transmission of sensitive data over the network. Only relevant insights and alerts are shared with pet owners, preserving household privacy while maintaining operational efficiency.

The intelligence of FurSight is driven by ML algorithms that analyze pet behaviors, detect anomalies, and provide actionable insights. These algorithms are trained on comprehensive datasets of pet activity patterns, enabling accurate identification of behaviors such as playing, resting, feeding, and abnormal activities like excessive barking or restlessness. The anomaly detection functionality is particularly valuable for identifying potential health issues or safety risks, triggering real-time alerts to pet owners for timely intervention and care.

To enhance user experience, FurSight integrates with a mobile application that offers remote access to real-time monitoring, historical activity logs, and personalized insights. The application supports two-way communication, allowing pet owners to interact with their pets through voice commands or pre-recorded messages, thereby reducing pets' anxiety. It also offers customizable alert settings, enabling users to receive notifications tailored to their pets' needs and routines.

By leveraging IoT, CPS, and ML technologies, FurSight exemplifies the next generation of intelligent pet monitoring systems, bridging the gap between conventional surveillance and intelligent behavior analysis. Its scalable and adaptable design allows integration with other smart home devices, offering a comprehensive solution for modern pet care. FurSight not only enhances pet safety and well-being but also contributes to the growing ecosystem of context-aware smart environments, making it a versatile solution for various living environments and pet types.

III. CONCLUSION

The ISME special session successfully showcased cutting-edge research on intelligent systems for real-time monitoring and smart environments, highlighting their transformative impact across diverse applications. These contributions demonstrated how IoT, CPS, and AI are driving innovation in automation, operational efficiency, and safety, paving the way for future advancements in smart environments.

The session emphasized the importance of context-aware intelligent systems, adaptive problem-solving, and real-time data analytics in enhancing user experiences and optimizing operational efficiency. It also highlighted the growing need for cybersecurity and energy-efficient solutions in intelligent sys-

tems to ensure data integrity, confidentiality, and sustainability. Future Research Directions

The future of intelligent systems for real-time monitoring lies in:

- Advancing cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data in interconnected environments [15].
- Integrating advanced ML algorithms for predictive analytics and decision-making [7].
- Enhancing scalability and interoperability of CPS and IoT systems for diverse applications.
- Exploring sustainable solutions through energy-efficient intelligent systems [16].
- Leveraging digital twins and augmented reality to enhance user interaction and decision-making [17].

The ISME session provided a platform for researchers and practitioners to explore innovative solutions, exchange ideas, and inspire future research. It contributed to the evolving landscape of intelligent systems, setting the stage for the next generation of smart environments.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. A. Laghari, K. Wu, R. A. Laghari, M. Ali, and A. A. Khan, "A review and state of art of internet of things (iot)," *Archives of Computational Methods in Engineering*, pp. 1–19, 2021.
- [2] J. Jamaludin and J. M. Rohani, "Cyber-physical system (cps): State of the art," in *2018 International Conference on Computing, Electronic and Electrical Engineering (ICE Cube)*, 2018, pp. 1–5. DOI: 10.1109/ICECUBE.2018.8610996.
- [3] P. Ongsulee, "Artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning," in *2017 15th International Conference on ICT and Knowledge Engineering (ICT&KE)*, 2017, pp. 1–6. DOI: 10.1109/ICTKE.2017.8259629.
- [4] S. L. Ullo and G. R. Sinha, "Advances in smart environment monitoring systems using iot and sensors," *Sensors*, vol. 20, no. 11, 2020, ISSN: 1424-8220. DOI: 10.3390/s20113113.
- [5] Y. Y. F. Panduman, N. Funabiki, E. D. Fajrianti, S. Fang, and S. Sukaridhoto, "A survey of ai techniques in iot applications with use case investigations in the smart environmental monitoring and analytics in real-time iot platform," *Information*, vol. 15, no. 3, 2024, ISSN: 2078-2489. DOI: 10.3390/info15030153.
- [6] G. Gonçalves, J. Reis, R. Pinto, M. Alves, and J. Correia, "A step forward on intelligent factories: A smart sensor-oriented approach," in *Proceedings of the 2014 IEEE Emerging Technology and Factory Automation (ETFA)*, 2014, pp. 1–8. DOI: 10.1109/ETFA.2014.7005227.
- [7] A. K. Sharma, D. M. Sharma, N. Purohit, S. K. Rout, and S. A. Sharma, "Analytics techniques: Descriptive analytics, predictive analytics, and prescriptive analytics," in *Decision Intelligence Analytics and the Implementation of Strategic Business Management*, P. M. Jeyanthi, T. Choudhury, D. Hack-Polay, T. P. Singh, and S. Abujar, Eds. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022, pp. 1–14, ISBN: 978-3-030-82763-2. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-82763-2_1.
- [8] S. Siddiqui, A. A. Khan, and M. A. K. Khattak, "Reviewing the evolution of intelligent cyber-physical systems in the internet of medical things," in *Intelligent Cyber-Physical Systems for Healthcare Solutions: From Theory to Practice*, Springer, 2024, pp. 135–157.
- [9] C.-S. Shih, J.-J. Chou, N. Reijers, and T.-W. Kuo, "Designing cps/iot applications for smart buildings and cities," *IET Cyber-Physical Systems: Theory & Applications*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 3–12, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1049/iet-cps.2016.0025>. eprint: <https://ietresearch.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1049/iet-cps.2016.0025>.
- [10] C. K. Keerthi, M. Jabbar, and B. Seetharamulu, "Cyber physical systems(cps):security issues, challenges and solutions," in *2017 IEEE International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Computing Research (ICIC)*, 2017, pp. 1–4. DOI: 10.1109/ICIC.2017.8524312.
- [11] S. Ma *et al.*, "Edge-cloud cooperation driven intelligent sustainability evaluation strategy based on iot and cps for energy-intensive manufacturing industries," *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, pp. 1–1, 2024. DOI: 10.1109/JIOT.2024.3520612.
- [12] A. Ávila *et al.*, "Smartpool: An automated cps-based system for real-time water quality management," in *INTELLI 2025 - The Fourteenth International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Applications*, IARIA, Lisbon, Portugal, Mar. 2025, ISBN: 978-1-68558-236-4.
- [13] L. Piarulli *et al.*, "Automation of beer dispensers: A cyber-physical system solution," in *INTELLI 2025 - The Fourteenth International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Applications*, IARIA, Lisbon, Portugal, Mar. 2025, ISBN: 978-1-68558-236-4.
- [14] A. Santos *et al.*, "Fursight: A fully integrated solution for pet monitoring via cps and iot," in *INTELLI 2025 - The Fourteenth International Conference on Intelligent Systems and Applications*, IARIA, Lisbon, Portugal, Mar. 2025, ISBN: 978-1-68558-236-4.
- [15] R. Pinto, G. Gonçalves, J. Delsing, and E. Tovar, "Enabling data-driven anomaly detection by design in cyber-physical production systems," *Cybersecurity*, vol. 5, no. 1, p. 9, 2022.
- [16] K. Gao, Y. Huang, A. Sadollah, and L. Wang, "A review of energy-efficient scheduling in intelligent production systems," *Complex & Intelligent Systems*, vol. 6, pp. 237–249, 2020.
- [17] A. Künz, S. Rosmann, E. Loria, and J. Pirker, "The potential of augmented reality for digital twins: A literature review," in *2022 IEEE Conference on Virtual Reality and 3D User Interfaces (VR)*, 2022, pp. 389–398. DOI: 10.1109/VR51125.2022.00058.