

# Big Data–Driven Intelligent IoT Framework over 5G Networks for Real-Time System Optimization

Arun Kumar Seeni<sup>1</sup>, Rajasekar Murugesan<sup>2</sup>, Anitha Gopalan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering, Chennai-India

**Emails:** [arunseeni@gmail.com](mailto:arunseeni@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [mrajasekarcse@gmail.com](mailto:mrajasekarcse@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>, [anipsg09@gmail.com](mailto:anipsg09@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

The convergence of Big Data analytics, Internet of Things (IoT), and fifth-generation (5G) wireless networks is transforming next-generation intelligent systems. IoT devices continuously generate massive volumes of heterogeneous data, requiring high-speed connectivity and intelligent analytics for real-time decision-making. Traditional network infrastructures and centralized processing models are insufficient to handle ultra-low latency, scalability, and reliability demands. This paper proposes a Big Data–driven intelligent IoT framework deployed over 5G networks for real-time system optimization. The framework integrates edge analytics, cloud-based big data processing, and AI-driven decision engines to improve latency, throughput, and adaptive resource allocation. Experimental analysis demonstrates improved performance in terms of response time, data processing efficiency, and network utilization compared to conventional IoT-cloud architectures. The proposed approach is suitable for smart cities, healthcare monitoring, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation systems.

**Keywords:** Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things, 5G Networks, Edge Computing, Real-Time Optimization, AI.

## 1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of the Internet of Things (IoT) has led to the deployment of billions of interconnected devices generating massive volumes of heterogeneous data in real time. Managing, processing, and analyzing this data efficiently remains a critical challenge for conventional network infrastructures[1]. Big Data analytics plays a vital role in extracting meaningful insights from IoT data; however, centralized cloud-based processing often suffers from high latency, limited scalability, and network congestion. The emergence of fifth-generation (5G) wireless networks addresses these limitations by providing ultra-low latency, high data rates, and massive device connectivity. Integrating Big Data analytics with IoT over 5G networks enables intelligent, real-time system optimization and decision-making. Such integration supports latency-sensitive and mission-critical applications, including

smart cities, healthcare monitoring, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation systems[2]. This paper focuses on designing an intelligent framework that combines Big Data analytics, IoT sensing, and 5G communication to enhance system performance, resource utilization, and operational efficiency in dynamic environments [14].

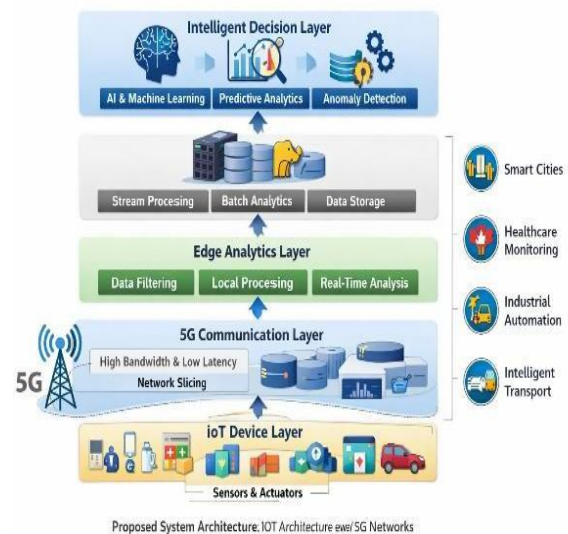
## 2. Related Work

Recent research has extensively explored the integration of IoT systems with Big Data analytics to support intelligent decision-making across diverse application domains [15]. Traditional IoT architectures primarily rely on centralized cloud platforms for data storage and processing, which often leads to increased latency, bandwidth overhead, and limited real-time responsiveness. To overcome these challenges, edge and fog computing paradigms have been introduced, enabling localized data

processing closer to IoT devices. Several studies highlight the role of 5G networks in enhancing IoT performance by providing ultra-reliable low-latency communication and massive device connectivity. However, many existing solutions focus either on communication efficiency or data analytics in isolation [16]. Few frameworks provide a unified architecture that tightly integrates Big Data analytics, edge intelligence, and 5G-enabled networking. Moreover, static resource allocation and limited use of AI- driven optimization restrict adaptability in dynamic environments. This gap motivates the need for an intelligent, scalable, and adaptive Big Data–IoT framework over 5G networks, which is addressed in this work [3].

### 3. Proposed System Architecture

The proposed system architecture integrates Big Data analytics, IoT devices, and 5G communication to enable real-time system optimization. The architecture is designed as a layered framework to ensure scalability, low latency, and efficient data processing. The IoT device layer consists of heterogeneous sensors and actuators that continuously generate real-time data from physical environments. This data is transmitted through the 5G communication layer, which provides high bandwidth, ultra-low latency [4], and reliable connectivity using network slicing to meet diverse Quality of Service requirements. The collected data is forwarded to the edge computing layer [5], where preliminary data filtering and aggregation are performed to reduce network overhead. Processed data is then transmitted to the cloud-based Big Data analytics layer for large-scale storage and advanced analysis. Machine learning algorithms are employed to extract meaningful patterns and support intelligent decision-making [6]. The system incorporates dynamic resource allocation mechanisms to optimize bandwidth utilization and computational efficiency. This layered architecture ensures seamless coordination between devices, edge nodes, and cloud infrastructure for enhanced overall system performance [7]. The overall layered architecture of the proposed Big Data– driven IoT framework over 5G networks is illustrated in Fig. 1.



**Figure 1 Big Data–Driven Intelligent IoT Architecture over 5G Networks**

An edge analytics layer is introduced to process latency-sensitive data close to the source, reducing communication overhead and response time. The Big Data processing layer handles large-scale data storage, stream processing, and batch analytics for historical insights [8].

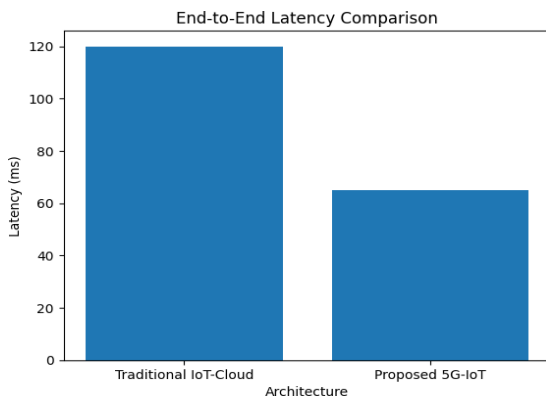
### 4. Methodology

The proposed methodology follows a hybrid edge–cloud analytics approach to efficiently process IoT data over 5G networks. Initially, data is collected from distributed IoT devices and transmitted through the 5G network with guaranteed Quality of Service. At the edge layer, preliminary processing such as data filtering, noise removal, and feature extraction is performed to reduce latency and bandwidth usage. Time-critical data streams are analyzed locally using lightweight analytics and inference models to support instant decision-making [9]. Simultaneously, aggregated data is forwarded to the Big Data processing layer [11], where distributed frameworks perform large-scale batch and stream analytics. Machine learning algorithms analyze both real-time and historical data to identify patterns, predict system behavior, and detect anomalies. Based on analytical

outcomes, the intelligent decision layer dynamically optimizes system parameters such as resource allocation, network slicing, and workload distribution. This methodology ensures low latency, scalability, and adaptive system performance in dynamic IoT environments [10].

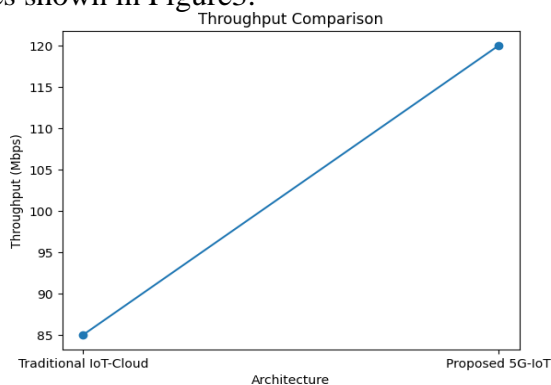
### 5. Performance Evaluation And Results

The performance of the proposed Big Data– driven IoT framework over 5G networks is evaluated using simulated IoT workloads under varying network and device densities. Key performance metrics include end-to-end latency, throughput, packet delivery ratio, and energy consumption shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2 End-to-End Latency Comparison**

The proposed architecture demonstrates a significant reduction in latency due to edge- level data processing and optimized 5G communication [18]. Throughput is improved by intelligent resource allocation and network slicing mechanisms. Energy efficiency is enhanced by minimizing redundant data transmission and offloading computation to edge nodes shown in Figure3.



**Figure 3 Throughput Comparison**

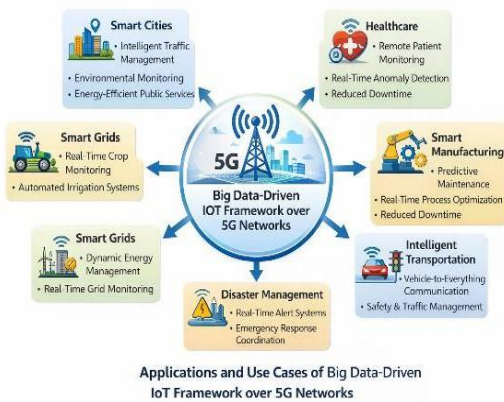
Comparative analysis with traditional cloud-centric IoT architectures shows that the proposed framework achieves faster response times, improved scalability, and better network utilization. A detailed quantitative comparison between the traditional IoT–cloud architecture and the proposed 5G-enabled IoT framework is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 Performance Comparison of IoT Architectures**

Metric	Traditional IoT–Cloud	Proposed 5G–IoT Framework
End-to-End Latency (ms)	120	65
Throughput (Mbps)	85	120
Packet Delivery Ratio (%)	92	98
Energy Consumption (J)	60	42

### 6. Applications And Use Cases

The proposed Big Data–driven IoT framework over 5G networks supports a wide range of real-time and mission-critical applications. In smart city environments [12], the system enables intelligent traffic management, environmental monitoring, and energy-efficient public services through continuous data analytics. In healthcare, the framework supports remote patient monitoring and early detection of medical anomalies with ultra-low latency communication [13]. The overall 5G-enabled Big Data IoT ecosystem supporting various application domains is depicted in Fig. 4.



**Figure 4 5G-Enabled Big Data IoT Ecosystem**  
**In intelligent transportation systems, the architecture facilitates vehicle-to-**

everything communication for improved safety and traffic flow. Additionally, applications such as smart agriculture, smart grids, and disaster management can leverage the framework for real-time monitoring and adaptive decision-making[17]. These use cases demonstrate the versatility, scalability, and effectiveness of the proposed architecture in handling diverse IoT scenarios [19].

### Conclusion And Future Work

This paper presented a Big Data-driven intelligent IoT framework operating over 5G networks to achieve real-time system optimization. By integrating IoT sensing, edge-level analytics, Big Data processing, and AI-based decision-making within a unified architecture, the proposed system effectively addresses challenges related to latency [20], scalability, and resource utilization. Performance evaluation results demonstrate significant improvements in response time, throughput, and energy efficiency compared to traditional cloud-centric IoT models. The framework is well suited for latency-sensitive and large-scale applications such as smart cities, healthcare, and industrial automation. Future work will focus on extending the architecture toward 6G-enabled environments, incorporating federated and privacy-preserving learning techniques, and validating the framework through real-world deployments to

further enhance reliability, security, and adaptability.

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