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SYNERGIZING 6G NETWORKS, IOT, AND AI: PAVING THE WAY FOR NEXT-GENERATION INTELLIGENT ECOSYSTEMS

ATTILA KOVARI[1,2,3,4]

[1]Institute of Digital Technology, Faculty of Informatics, Eszterházy Karoly Catholic University, Eszterhazy ter 1, 3300 Eger, Hungary
[2]Institute of Computer Engineering, University of Dunaujvaros, Tancsics M. u. 1/A, 2400 Dunaujvaros, Hungary
[3]Institute of Electronics and Communication Systems, Kando Kalman Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Obuda University, Becsi street 96/B, 1034 Budapest, Hungary
[4]GAMF Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science, John von Neumann University, Izsaki u. 10, 6000 Kecskemet, Hungary
Email: kovari.attila@uni-eszterhazy.hu

Abstract

This paper explores the transformative potential of the convergence of 6G networks, the Internet of Things (IoT), and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in creating advanced, interconnected ecosystems. The paper emphasizes its role in facilitating ultra-high-speed, low-latency communications essential for the IoT's expansive growth. The integration of AI into this framework is discussed, highlighting how AI algorithms can optimize network operations, enhance data processing efficiency, and enable predictive analytics for proactive system management. The paper discusses the role of AI in augmenting IoT applications, ensuring adaptive and intelligent responses to dynamic environmental conditions. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the benefits, opportunities, and challenges of the combined relationship between 6G, IoT, and AI to enable the next generation of smart ecosystems. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the current state and prospects of these converging technologies, offering insights into their potential impact on society and industry.

Keywords: 6G networks, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Broad connectivity, Data security, Data transfer speed, Intelligent ecosystems, Internet of Things (IoT), Low latency.

1. Introduction

Information and communication are more accessible with modern technological tools and corresponding platforms and significantly impact our daily lives and society. Examples of how technology has changed different areas include health, social media, and mobile phones. From a business perspective, advances in technology are important to an increase in productivity and innovation, yet the general impact on firms is still weak. New technologies related to big data, IoT, AI, and 3D printing have changed dramatically in the industries of product manufacturing.

Mobile data traffic is growing exponentially, driven by the proliferation of mobile devices and applications such as rich video services. Data traffic is expected to grow to 250k exabytes per month by 2030 [1, 2], as depicted in Fig. 1. The expected proliferation and growth of IoT devices will follow a similar trend.

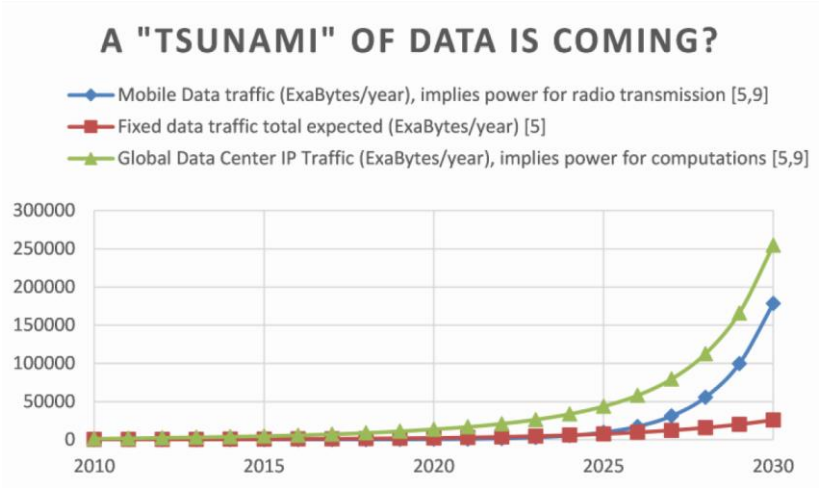

Fig. 1. Estimated global data traffic till 2030 [1].

Understanding and exploiting mobile data and mobile device communication technologies is very important. 5G is indeed a major development, with speeds of up to 10 gigabits per second, more than 30 times faster than 4G LTE-Advanced. Using higher frequency bands, including millimetre waves between 24 GHz and 66 GHz, 5G has a wide range of applications in areas such as autonomous vehicles, IoT, smart cities, remote healthcare and enhanced gaming experiences.

The future mobile network, the 6G sixth generation mobile network is expected to be available by 2030 and promises even faster speeds, with data transfer rates of 206.25 Gb/s already achieved in laboratory environments in China [3]. The 6G will use a much higher THz frequency band, which will promote better coverage and reliability, enabling ultra-reliable low-latency communications (URLLC) with a delay of 1 millisecond to 1 microsecond. This technology will drive smart societies focused on automation, dramatically changing the potential of 5G.

Advanced mathematical models and methods are used to increase AI capabilities in IoT and 6G, including deep learning algorithms for network optimization, reinforcement learning for predictive maintenance, and convolutional neural networks for real-time data processing. On this basis, AI-based techniques

can facilitate advanced decision-making, resource-efficient allocation and prediction of network anomalies to ensure the smooth operation of 6G with the cooperation of IoT and AI.

The research and development of 6G technology is geared towards solving the challenges facing current and future wireless communication systems. Hakeem et al. [4] presented the vision and network architecture of 6G wireless communications and outlines important technology challenges and possible solutions, including physical layer transmission procedures, network designs, and security methods [5]. Next generation 6G technology could enable applications that are not even known today and could improve the quality of connectivity in areas where there are currently "dead zones" [6]. The points out that after the global deployment of 5G networks [4], 6G promises additional connectivity, exceptional reliability, and guaranteed low latency, but cannot meet the needs of all future applications after 2030 [7]. In addition, new-generation information and communication technologies have facilitated the emergence of 6G communications [8].

6G will enable smart homes, automated transport and sophisticated virtual healthcare. It will enable huge growth in areas such as self-driving cars, UAVs and automated manufacturing. 6G will change the societies of the future with new key performance indicators: very wide communication coverage, scalability, availability, exceptional location accuracy and extremely low latency (as shown in Fig. 2). IoT (Internet of Things) services pose new challenges for 5G networks. 5G networks will not be able to handle huge data traffic and low latency demands, for example in autonomous driving or e-health. Figure 3 shows the evolution and roadmap of wireless networks toward future 6G-IoT.

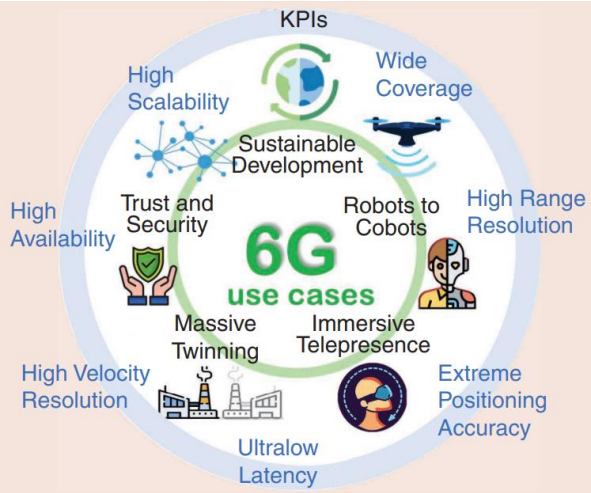

Fig. 2. The use case families for 6G [9].

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the benefits, opportunities and challenges of the combined relationship between 6G, IoT and AI that will enable the next generation of smart ecosystems. For this, it reviews and demonstrates how the autonomy and intelligence of IoT devices can be increased, with practical applications in the fields of healthcare, transport and smart cities.

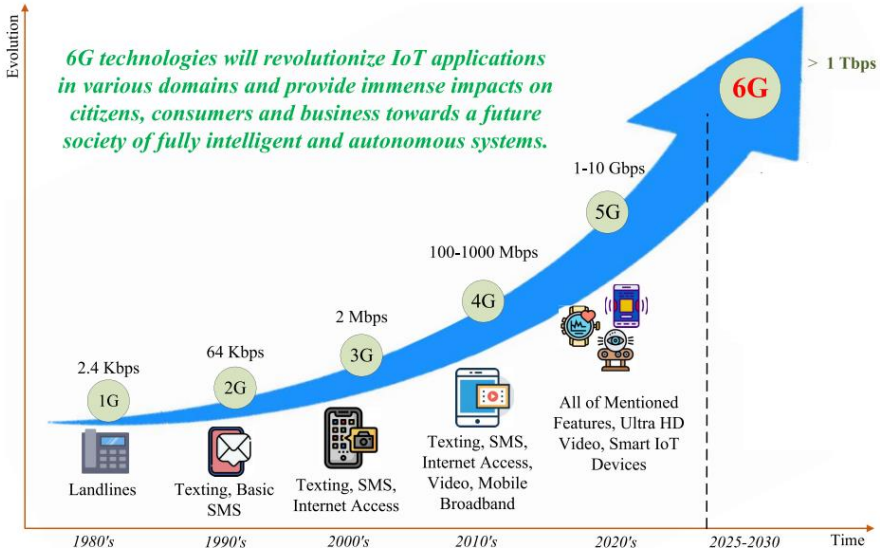

Fig. 3. The evolution of wireless networks toward future 6G-IoT [10].

2. Methodology

The study reviews and analyses the evolution and limitations of 5G and anticipates the improvements that 6G can bring with the integration of artificial intelligence. Most of the work is based on academic and industry literature related to IoT, AI and 6G networks. In this research, a comparison between 5G and 6G has been carried out. The literature was searched in the Scopus and Google scholar database using the keywords 6G, Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence.

The selection of literature was based on relevant academic and industry sources, especially in the areas of IoT, artificial intelligence and 6G networks. It will stick to material directly related to 6G technology, IoT and AI, with a focus on recent technological developments, challenges and potential solutions. In particular, the excluded articles included papers focusing on generations prior to 6G, but otherwise not centrally focused on 6G, IoT or AI. The results presented in the article also cover areas that are based on the author's experience, knowledge and synthesis of these.

2.1. Research questions

In the context of the research identified, the following research questions were formulated:

1. How will 6G networks improve data speed, latency and connectivity compared to 5G, especially for IoT applications?
2. In what ways can AI contribute to the intelligent management of IoT devices and 6G networks, as well as improve data security?
3. What are the challenges and opportunities of linking the integration of 6G, IoT and AI to enable next generation smart ecosystems?

4. How can these technologies help foster social and economic development, and what policy and standardisation steps need to be taken to ensure healthy development?
5. What role will 6G play in various industries supported by IoT and AI, such as healthcare, transport and smart cities?

3. Comparison of 5G and 6G networks

To illustrate the differences between 5G and 6G networks, Table 1 describes the main characteristics and parameters that will determine the evolution of the networks and future applications [1-11]. The 6G networks will use terahertz frequency bands and low latency to achieve higher data rates and device connectivity through AI and edge computing, which will enable intelligent network management for seamless connectivity.

Table 1. Comparison of 5G and 6G networks.

Features	5G	6G (expectations)
Spectrum usage	max 90GHz	95 GHz – max 3-10 THz
Spectrum efficiency	30 bps/Hz	100 bps/Hz
Speed	10 Gbps	1 Tbps/1 TBps peak data speed, 100x faster
Data rate	10 Tbps/km^2	100-500 Tbps/km^2, 50x higher
Latency	5 ms	1 ms even 1 μs, 5x lower
Connected Devices	1 million nodes/km^2	10 million nodes/km^2, connecting 10x more devices
Mobility	max 500 km/h	max 1000 km/h
Energy efficiency	1000x relative to 4G	10x relative to 5G
Positioning precision	meter level	centimeter level
Architecture & Components	5G networks use advanced network management and orchestration tools to optimize network resources, monitor performance, and troubleshoot issues in real-time.	Entirely cloud-based architecture, including Edge Computing, improved real-time analytics, faster decision-making, and improved efficiency for applications.
Network Reliability & Coverage	5G utilizes a variety of frequency bands, low bands provide extensive coverage but with limited data rates, while high bands offer high data rates but shorter coverage.	Decentralized network system and AI-based network management provide high reliability, low latency and the THz spectrum gives better coverage.
Quality of Service (QoS)	5G prioritize traffic based on application requirements.	6G offer higher reliability, more dependable, with minimal disruptions and packet loss. AI integration will enhance QoS by making networks more adaptive and intelligent.
AI integration	AI is used but not an integrated part of the 5G network.	6G networks will fully integrate AI as an essential part of communication systems.

Compared to 5G, 6G has significant spectrum usage and much higher efficiency, allowing higher data speeds and more devices to be connected. Latency is also significantly reduced, enabling instant data delivery with reduced losses to applications that need it [12]. 6G, together with AI and edge computing, enables intelligent network management and seamless connectivity. Compared to 5G, 6G is highly efficient, has low latency, a fully cloud-based architecture that

paves the way for new data-intensive applications and represents a revolution in wireless communications technology.

4. 5G and 6G networks in the IoT area

6G networks are envisioned to deliver revolutionary new wireless technologies and innovative network infrastructures. Cutting-edge technologies such as edge intelligence, terahertz communications and large-scale satellite constellations will enable 6G to build a more robust IoT ecosystem. The Limitations of 5G in IoT:

- IoT networks are increasingly aiming for autonomous operation, where devices can make decisions autonomously. 5G may not be able to fully support this autonomous operation.
- IoT networks are growing and can reach millions or even billions of people. 5G may not have the capacity to handle this.
- IoT devices are often changed, added or removed. 5G can have difficulty managing this dynamic change.
- IoT networks are getting smarter and can learn from the data they collect. 5G may not be able to support this kind of intelligence.
- New applications and services require not only technical but also business benefits. 5G must evolve to support business models and quality of service for IoT devices.

To meet the challenges listed above, 6G networks must have the following key characteristics:

- Scalability: 6G must be able to scale to handle the diversity of IoT devices and applications.
- Security and Privacy: as the density of IoT devices increases, so do the security challenges.
- Energy Efficiency: 6G should offer energy-efficient solutions, especially for IoT devices.
- Environmental and Social Impacts: the environmental and social impacts of the introduction of 6G should also be considered environmental and social impacts of the introduction of 6G, such as the environmental impact of the use of the frequency bands.

Energy consumption and device capacity are crucial for 6G IoT integration. The energy consumption of 5G networks increases with the use of small cells according to scheduled strategies; while improving traffic management, it also causes an increase in energy consumption [13]. On the other hand, 6G networks aim at energy efficiency and self-sufficiency; therefore, they reduce the energy consumption of IoE devices and introduce additional energy sources [14].

The number of devices that can be served in 5G networks will increase for Massive Machine-Type Communications (mMTC) and non-mMTC connected devices, from 165.6 million in 2020 to 3.256 billion in 2030, representing a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 35% [15]. In designing 6G networks, the ambition is to provide power self-supply for massive IoE devices, which will likely enable even more devices to be supported in the network.

Future 6G-IoT networks are expected to be based on smart devices that are capable of edge computing and intelligence. In this device-centric network, devices will not only generate or consume data, but also actively participate in the management and operation of the network.

This raises new challenges and requirements for the design and operation of wireless communications, requiring new approaches such as:

- device-centric networks enable demand-driven, opportunistic networking that adapts to different user, service or network needs, for example, to optimize energy efficiency or spectrum use.
- networks do not need a central controller, as all smart IoT devices can operate and provide services autonomously.
- communication between devices can be either device-to-device or multihop.
- a new generation of wearable devices, such as smartwatches or in-body sensors, are increasingly taking over the functions of smartphones, which are central to 4G/5G networks.
- wearable IoT networks can revolutionize human-centric 6G services such as health monitoring or social interactions.
- the devices will be able to make autonomous decisions about network traffic management, data collection and resource utilisation.
- devices not only transmit data but can also provide complex services such as intelligent control, caching and signalling.

Taken together, these developments could bring significant changes to wireless communications and IoT devices and create new paradigms in the design and operation of networks.

5. 6G over IoT

6G networks increase the capacity and efficiency of IoT applications by providing fast data transmission and intensive connectivity, which is very important in industrial applications such as transport systems and smart factories [16, 17]. To support the development of intelligent and autonomous systems in industrial IoT, 6G provides extremely low latency and high reliability [18]. 6G also brings edge intelligence technologies, reconfigurable intelligent interfaces, and terahertz communication, which further bring many improvements to IoT networks. 6G also leverages high-capacity heterogeneous devices and artificial intelligence-based algorithms in its architecture, making 6G poised to revolutionize IoT [19], as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. 6G over IoT.

Features	Relationship Between 6G and IoT
High Transmission Speed	6G provides high transmission speeds, enabling rapid data transfer among IoT devices.
Robust Connections	6G can handle many connections, which is essential for the extensive application of IoT.
Wide Coverage	6G offers extensive coverage, allowing for a wide range of IoT applications, such as smart transportation systems and smart factories.
Ultra-Low Latency and Ultra-High Reliability	6G ensures ultra-low latency and ultra-high reliability, which are critical for Industrial IoT (IIoT) applications.

Intelligent and Autonomous Systems	6G enables the creation of fully intelligent and autonomous systems supported by IoT.
Introduction of New Technologies	6G introduces new technologies such as edge intelligence, reconfigurable intelligent surfaces, and Terahertz communication, further strengthening IoT networks.
High-Capacity Heterogeneous Devices	6G leverages high-density heterogeneous devices, supporting larger system architectures and AI-based intelligent algorithms in IoT services.

6G delivers ultra-low latency and high reliability for the Industrial Internet of Things. It also brings smart autonomous systems to IoT networks by introducing new technologies. By leveraging high-capacity devices and AI-based algorithms, 6G will create larger system architectures that open a wealth of new opportunities for further IoT developments.

6. 6G over AI

Based on the foregoing, it has emerged in many aspects that the relationship between 6G and AI is significant, as AI is seen as a key technology in the development of 6G technology to help networks to optimally configure [20], self-organize and manage critical services [21-23]. Table 3 highlights the key drivers for these.

Table 3. 6G over AI.

Features	Relationship Between 6G and AI
Network Configuration and Optimization	AI aids in the better configuration and optimization of 6G networks.
Edge Computing	AI enables edge computing in 6G, allowing data to be processed locally, reducing latency and bandwidth usage.
Multi-Domain Integration	AI facilitates multi-domain integration in 6G networks, enabling communication and interaction between different technologies and platforms.
Communication-Sensing-Storage-Computation Integration	AI supports the integration of communication, sensing, storage, and computation in 6G.
Semantic Communication	AI promotes semantic communication in 6G, allowing for intelligent and context-based communication.
Mass Autonomy	AI is essential for achieving mass autonomy in 6G, for example, in autonomous vehicles and drones.
Human-Machine Interfaces	Collaboration between AI and 6G contributes to the development of human-machine interfaces that enable more intuitive and efficient human-machine interaction.
Targeted Healthcare Services	AI assists 6G in providing targeted healthcare services, such as remote diagnostics and monitoring.

6G networks can be optimized and configured using AI. This technology helps in bringing data processing closer to data sources, thereby decreasing both latency and bandwidth usage using AI [24, 25]. Additionally, AI will enable the intelligent communications that applications such as drones, self-driving cars and UAVs [26] are expected to need. Finally, it will improve human-machine interaction through eye-tracking technology [27] and AR/VR [28], which will support innovation and interactivity. The collaboration between AI and 6G in healthcare has huge potential, enabling a wide range of applications for technology development and innovation.

7. 6G over IoT and AI

By combining IoT and AI, 6G networks achieve higher data speeds and lower latency, which is key for applications such as self-driving vehicles. 6G connects trillions of devices, further enhancing the capabilities of IoT to provide advanced security for diverse networks [29, 30]. Artificial intelligence powered by IoT provides smarter management of networks, with lower latency achieved through edge computing. Blockchain in 6G helps ensure data integrity and facilitates more secure transactions [31]. The advantages and possibilities of the joint connection of 6G, IoT and AI are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. 6G over IoT and AI.

Features	Benefits	Possibilities
High Data Transfer Speed	Faster data transfer (1 Tbps)	Introduction of new applications and services
Low Latency	Less than 1 ms	Support for critical applications
Wide Connectivity	Easy connection of trillions of devices	Enhancing the era of IoT
High-Level Security	Improved network and system security	Creation of more secure IoT networks
Holographic Beamforming	Better connections and coverage	Supporting smart communities
AI-Supported IoT Networks	Smarter network management	Development of autonomous and intelligent systems
Edge Computing	Local data processing	Reducing latency and bandwidth usage
Reconfigurable Intelligent Interfaces	More flexible network infrastructure	More efficient use of local network resources
Massive Ultra-Reliable Low Latency Communication	More reliable communication	Support for critical applications such as autonomous vehicles
Blockchain	Improved data security and integrity	Safer data management and transactions
Real Time Decision Making	Ultra-low latency and high bandwidth enables real-time decision making.	IoT devices can react to data instantly and AI can quickly analyse it.
Environmentally friendly operation	Creates an opportunity for energy-efficient operation.	Smart devices can help you use resources more efficiently.

AI-enabled IoT networks, together with 6G, edge computing and reconfigurable interfaces, will lead to major improvements in system efficiency and intelligence. It helps reduce latency, increase data security and promote energy efficiency to support real-time decision making and faster data analysis. This leads to opportunities that transform quality of life and industrial operations.

8. Discussion

The integration of IoT devices will become much easier, and on 6G, AI will drive even greater efficiency in intelligent device management and data security. This combination will give rise to a new generation of smart ecosystems, bringing social and economic advances in healthcare, transport and smart cities. However, the right policies and standards for environmental change, privacy or social change need to be put in place.

1. How will 6G networks improve data speed, latency and connectivity compared to 5G, especially for IoT applications?

The 6G networks are expected to enable faster data transmission with higher bandwidth, probably in the terahertz range. Modulation and coding improvements will optimise spectrum use for additional speeds. Latency needs to be reduced and technologies such as edge computing will enable faster responses, especially for low-latency applications such as self-driving cars and industrial automation. 6G also aims to support more devices than 5G, making expanding IoT networks more efficient and reliable.

2. In what ways can AI contribute to the intelligent management of IoT devices and 6G networks, as well as improve data security?

Optimising the growing number of IoT devices is challenging, but AI algorithms can analyse the data to predict maintenance needs and improve performance to extend device lifetime and reduce costs. And the AI algorithms will also optimise 6G networks, allocating resources depending on what applications - such as AR and VR - require them, including low-latency applications. AI will also improve the data security of IoT and 6G networks by detecting threats, improving encryption methods and monitoring data privacy to give users greater trust and privacy.

3. What are the challenges and opportunities of linking the integration of 6G, IoT and AI to enable next generation smart ecosystems?

One of the biggest challenges for 6G networks would be the huge amount of data generated by IoT devices, which could potentially lead to latency if not handled with advanced processing and storage solutions. The integration of AI adds an additional layer of complexity, as AI systems themselves require large computing resources. Finally, there are security and privacy concerns: as more devices become connected, the risk of cyber-attacks increases. Even with such challenges, 6G, IoT and AI have the potential to work together to drive industrial revolutions in areas such as healthcare, transport and urban management. It is envisaged that much of this integration is already happening through AI. By maximising this integration, efficient decision-making at reduced cost can be enabled [32]. In fact, these challenges can only be overcome through a concerted effort by industry leaders, policy makers and technology developers to make the intelligent ecosystem safe, efficient and sustainable.

4. How can these technologies help foster social and economic development, and what policy and standardisation steps need to be taken to ensure healthy development?

These technologies have huge potential to bring about organic changes in quality of life, especially in healthcare, through remote monitoring and telemedicine, making services more accessible to people in rural areas. In education, they can support personalised learning, where research and distance learning can bridge resource gaps. They can also stimulate innovation in new markets and increase efficiency in industries such as smart manufacturing. 6G, for example, is linked to smart cities, which provide efficient resource management, traffic management and energy saving. However, without a focus on data privacy and security, infrastructure development, standardisation and ethical guidelines for AI, and appropriate policies, this cannot be fully exploited.

5. What role will 6G play in various industries supported by IoT and AI, such as healthcare, transport and smart cities?

The reliable, high-speed communications of 6G is very important for telemedicine and remote monitoring. 6G will support real-time remote

consultations, 3D imaging and large-scale data transfer for research. It also facilitates personalised healthcare driven by artificial intelligence. In transport, 6G low-latency communications play a very important role in supporting Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAVs) to improve safety and flow and reduce congestion. 6G will also help in smart cities, where instant data sharing between IoT devices will use artificial intelligence to optimise city services in terms of traffic management, energy usage and emergency response. In other words, it will mean more sustainable living in cities with smart grids that can take the lead towards optimising energy distribution to meet real-time demand.

6G network management is essentially done through artificial intelligence algorithms that offer real-time optimization and predictive capabilities. It analyses vast amounts of data about the network to predict potential failures and thus allocate resources to reduce latency and increase network efficiency. For predictive analytics, AI can estimate traffic patterns, identify potential errors, and recommend preventive measures for continuous and reliable service. These AI-driven solutions require powerful computing resources and seamless integration with legacy network infrastructures, but the potential to improve network management and predictive analytics is enormous.

Although the potential help of artificial intelligence in optimizing network operations and monitoring IoT devices cannot be a friend, certain risks cannot be ruled out. These include biasing algorithms – biased toward unfair or inaccurate results, data quality issues that can affect AI performance, and the constant updating and monitoring required to keep AI systems effective and secure. The benefits of artificial intelligence in 6G networks will only be fully realized if these challenges are addressed.

The increased efficiency, scalability and predictive power of these AI-based solutions lies within 6G networks and IoT management, but – despite some challenges – the previous solution is still biased by algorithms, increased reliability of data and higher implementation cost. While AI has driven innovation, customization, and market growth across industries to address all these issues, some important pending issues are security risks, regulatory challenges, and the constant monitoring required. In other words, while AI has huge potential, we can still reap maximum benefits by controlling risks and performing maintenance activities.

Addressing industry-specific challenges related to the seamless integration of 6G, IoT and AI:

- Healthcare: Due to the sensitivity of healthcare data, it is critical to ensure data protection and compliance with legislation.
- Transportation: Maintaining low-latency, reliable connections in dense urban areas is essential for autonomous vehicles.
- Manufacturing: Integrating new technologies with existing systems and ensuring the safety of automated processes is a key challenge.
- Smart cities: Coordination of various IoT devices while ensuring data security and infrastructure compatibility is key.
- Energy: Integrating decentralized energy sources and optimizing real-time distribution requires advanced technology and network stability.

As industries prepare to adopt 6G technology, there are several practical steps that can be taken to maximize its benefits. Businesses in the healthcare sector must

therefore work to upgrade their data infrastructure for high-speed data transfer and real-time analytics that will work with 6G, especially in telemedicine and telemonitoring applications. Major transportation companies need to start developing and testing low-latency systems for autonomous vehicle systems so that 6G can be effectively used and seamlessly integrated with smart infrastructures. Manufacturers should focus on implementing AI-powered automated systems and optimize them with the enhanced connectivity and real-time processing capabilities that 6G offers to drive efficiency and reduce costs.

6G-compatible, interoperable IoT ecosystems for smart cities should be at the forefront of the development of urban services related to traffic management and energy distribution. Finally, all businesses in all sectors must invest in cybersecurity solutions designed specifically for 6G networks, which inherently have the potential to counter new vulnerabilities and ensure data protection. This will ensure that industries are better positioned to adopt 6G technology and ultimately reap its full transformational benefits.

As 6G technology evolves, robust policies and regulatory frameworks are essential to address data protection, security and ethical challenges. These privacy policies should ensure that users can exercise control over their data when it comes to access rights, correction or deletion of personal data; they must oblige an entity to anonymize and minimize data. Security standards enforce end-to-end encryption, continuous security monitoring, and audit trail to protect against cyber threats.

In addition to requiring transparency of AI algorithms and mandatory measures to mitigate bias, ethical guidelines define the responsibility of using AI, especially in sensitive areas such as surveillance. Similarly, interoperability standards are very demanding to have universal communication protocols for all devices and to standardize APIs for seamless integration between devices. Environmental and social standards should focus on energy efficiency, sustainable materials and recycling, and key social impact assessments to prevent inequalities from deepening. Smart cities require specific rules for smart infrastructure to improve public services while ensuring data and privacy protection – a task that requires collaboration between the public and private sectors. These are important measures to ensure that the development of 6G technology is safe, ethical and socially responsible.

9. Conclusions

The scientific novelty of this work lies in exploring the seamless interplay between 6G, IoT and artificial intelligence to reveal the collective potential of creating next-generation intelligent ecosystems. It introduces new technologies for 6G, including terahertz communications and edge intelligence, as well as game-changing network capabilities. The research also focused on how IoT devices can be made autonomous and highlighted how such a development would affect several industries, giving detailed insight into what is changing from the technology.

Comprehensive guidelines and standards are needed to ensure the responsible and sustainable development of 6G, IoT and artificial intelligence technologies. Policies would include provisions for privacy and data security, including end-to-end encryption, with clearly defined ownership of data; interoperability standards that ensure seamless connectivity between devices and platforms; and ethical AI guidelines underpinned by algorithmic transparency to reduce bias toward fairness and equity in applications. Better environmental standards for energy efficiency

and sustainable materials reduce their ecological impact. Finally, smart city policies must ensure that infrastructures for these technologies are safe, inclusive and beneficial, based on close public-private partnerships.

These safeguards ensure that 6G, IoT, and artificial intelligence are developed responsibly and deployed safely and ethically. Combining 6G, IoT, and artificial intelligence will promote the widespread adoption of intelligent systems and reshape the future technological landscape like holographic communication [33] or the interplay of 6G networks, IoT, and AI for technological advances and everyday interaction with smart devices [34].

Future research should focus on several key areas to further explore the integration of 6G, IoT and AI. First, it may be important to explore deeper studies on optimizing AI algorithms with respect to real-time data processing and decision-making within 6G networks. Another critical research area for future study is the development of new and advanced security protocols that take advantage of the unique challenges of integrating massive IoT devices into 6G infrastructure. Assessing the environmental impacts of 6G deployment will also require work that focuses on creating the most energy-efficient and sustainable network architecture possible. Finally, interdisciplinary research that integrates technical, ethical, and regulatory aspects is needed to address the broader societal implications of the convergence of 6G, IoT, and AI. These directions will in countless ways ensure that such technologies reach their full potential responsibly and efficiently.

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