AN OVERVIEW OF IOT ENABLED SMART HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

*Dr.M.Vargheese¹, Mrs.P.Kanagalakshmi², Ms.M.Amarjothi³

¹Professor/CSE,PSN College of Engineering and Technology, Tirunelveli, India ²Assistant Professor/CSE, PSN College of Engineering and Technology, Tirunelveli, India ³Student/CSE, College of Engineering and Technology, Tirunelveli, India

Abstract: Smart Energy Management Systems (SEMS) has been more and more enforced within the sensible homes scenario, thanks to the likelihood of learning and dominant residential energy consumption, so conducive to reducing energy losses and excess electrical consumption. With the evolution of embedded systems in conjunction with the Internet of Things (IoT), Sensible Outlet (SO), and devices that promote the Users Indoor Identification (UII) environments, they need assumed basic roles in the acquisition of data from electrical devices and also in the mapping of the individualized consumption of each resident throughout the day, providing essential data for SEMS Systems as how to help in energy balance with lowest impact on the daily usability of electrical equipment. However, in most of the works that propose these types of assistance to SEMS based on SO and UII, they have a massive implementation of sensors throughout the residence, mistaking of the info generated by the residents, difficulty within the identification of multiple residents.

Thus, the current work proposes the evolution of an SECS design referred to as SmartCom, with the implementation of correct identification of electrical instrumentality through close to Near Field Communication (NFC) based on (data transfer between the appliance and therefore the SO) and of multiple inhabitants through Wi-Fi hand over using smartphones, with the least possible impact on the user's comfort, as well as in the building structure, achieving are balanced residential energy consumption8 7.3% of the time it had been used.

Keywords: Smart Energy Management Systems, good outlet, user's indoor identification, SmartCom.



Published in IJIRMPS (E-ISSN: 2349-7300), Volume 11, Issue 3, May-June 2023 (\mathbf{i})

License: Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

I. INTRODUCTION

[1]. Overall, An SG may well be a network which is able to manage electrical instrumentation and systems in varied and manufacture security, viability, efficiency and quality of service in an intelligent and trustworthy manner. There are seven interconnected areas in those fields [2]. The first four (distribution, transmission, end-users, AND generation on a large scale) are responsible for generation, transmission, and distribution. To provide full management between customers and thus the Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), as AN example, information exchange, these fields must ensure bi-direction a communication. The energy managing market, service delivery, and energy supply check with the last three (operations, market suppliers, and services). The term 'customer domain', [3] refers to energy managing on the shopper facet, together with the organization and management of electrical devices to find stability and improve energy consumption reception. The aim of this text is to tackle one amongst the 9 needs for SG applications (energy efficiency and demand response), that is precisely the one employed in the SH state of affairs.

II. RELATED LITERATURE

Within the SH situation, studies within the literature have suggested many styles of HEMS to cut back energy consumption prices. This reduction may be achieved through a replacement exclusive feature for management and by watching or maybe making use of decision-making techniques solutions to assist in optimizing power consumption. Many studies are administrated that adopt one approach to control to control instrument needed for residential homes. a number of those studies are almost like those mentioned during this article, like [4] and [5] as an example. Outlined in [6] is a HEMS that is capable of handling house hold appliances and lighting (through the use of consumption data collection). As examined in detail in [7]and [8], these HEMS models may be used for watching and informing users concerning the house energy usage rates through I) A mobile application, II) the online storage system and III) Sensors scattered round the homes. Among the SH domain solutions already mentioned, some are based on computational intelligence. In order to automatically optimize the temperature and consequently save energy, fuzzy logic was used combined with the normal sensors to adjust the are a temperature, and standards were established because of the guidelines recommended by the residents[9].In[10], formal logic is applied to decrease the energy needs of a home with relevance, like outside temperature, adjusted schedules, battery state-of-charge, and a large vary of costs and preferences for uses of electricity. formal logic also can be employed in a context-responsive situation for recognition. formal logic in machine intelligence is capable of operational with associate about ninety fifth rate of accuracy and is lightly faster than other architectures, as explained in [11].

wanting to manage and optimize energy consumption, alternative solutions of this type also are used. A theorem Network (BN) is tailored and accustomed management power provides designed for comfort in one amongst these solutions, as ascertained in [12]. This structure can most likely kind a link between the condition of the equipment and the environment of residential homes.

III. BACKGROUND

A. COMPUTATIONAL DECISION-MAKING TECHNIQUES

Specific biological system models are said because the conception of process Intelligence (CI) and decision making techniques, that features a kind of kind of so as to assist users, permitting systems to perform sensible decision-making actions. An interoperable model (this presumes that operated intelligence like neural networks arises from the dynamics of connections between nodes and layers referred to as artificial neurons).

B. HANDOVER

Apart from distinctive the entire energy consumption in AN SH, one in every of the most objectives of this design is additionally to share this data with all the employments through the use of a mobile application, by giving them a personal electricity consumption limit for every appliance that may be shared if 2 or a lot of folks are within the same space. it had been determined that the most effective answer was the employment of intermediate communication and chase through a smartphone, that is that the most generally used device within the world and that most people carry around for almost twenty-four hours a day. With this concept in mind, a system was devised that resembles relinquishing. A small network will be created at the user's home that consists of Arduino microcontrollers, alongside the extrasensory perception 8266 that may simulate Associate in Nursing access purpose (AP). This microcontroller is wont to establish specific rooms within the house by Received Signal Strength Indication(RSSI) and determine what number users are in those rooms and United Nations agency specifically they're. This search are dispensed by mapping the signal strength, and this signal are restricted to the realm of every area through a microcontroller that may be positioned within the center of the space

This mapping will be done in each room at a time, with the facilitate of a tiny low tutorial that may need the user to stand:

- (a) below the microcontroller.
- (b) within the corners of every area.
- (c) Between the microcontroller and therefore the gate of the space.

C. INTERNET OF THINGS

Internet of Things could be a network of appliances and devices, that find and share data regarding the physical world in real time, they'll be objects, buildings, machines, vehicles, and alternative physical systems with intrinsic computing, communication, and sensory resources [29]. so as to convey the top users access to all or any devices connected reception, IoT solutions square measure used for home management, which includes communication and information technologies and will additionally involve the remote of appliances in real time, yet as data sharing.

III. THE PLANNED ARCHITESTURE

This design sets out Associate in innovative model supported IoT services of ability for SHs. this could be achieved by defining a middleware procedure supported REST API (Representational State Transfer), that integrates company observance systems with the measuring techniques offered to the customers. The design conjointly permits the management of other sources of energy (distributed generation) and the automation of home appliances through smart devices and controlling the rate of message consumption, for example by setting out rules for planning daily activities, still because the administration of the real time energy consumption of household appliances.



FIGURE 1. Proposed architecture components diagram

The ability of all the elements during this design, whether or not consisting of hardware or computer code, is of nice importance to confirm they're following accessible needs which may have to be compelled to be adjusted to the precise options of a selected situation or external and internal communication interfaces furthermore, as this, the communication protocols should be compatible with the remainder API. it's attributable to the inter-operability of the hardware and software components, as well as the adoption of open standards, that these will be custom to suit the wants of the user or manufacturer.

A. MEASUREMENT AND TRACKING NODES AND CENTRAL UNIT LAYERS

Elements with communication interfaces are provided for the central unit, mensuration, and pursuit nodes to control the communication functions specified within the design. a trial is created to keep up the integrity of the system by making a transmission for the options of mensuration, to forestall any loss of information. Lora WAN may be a wireless network protocol (IEEE 802.11ah) for low frequency networks and sensors and is



mostly utilized to form a network platform for home security, industrial, and IOT applications. Moreover, if there's a bottleneck within the network, this protocol is used as internal communication.



FIGURE 2. MEASUREMENT node prototype

IMPLEMENTATION

Measurement and chase hardware square measure created for the validation of the design, additionally as its package that may change, automate, and management the residence.

IV. A. HARDWARE

It supported the options mentioned earlier, the central node parts should be adept to manage and monitor the mensuration nodes and conjointly give the installation of the applications or different functions (both the middleware and extra package created with the target to store the data), whereas at a similar time meet the demand of the client. once collection knowledge from the sensors, the mensuration node then transmits it via LoRaWAN to the central node. It not solely collects data however conjointly disrupts family appliances (power on / off). during this state of affairs, every outlet is a mensuration node which will scan every device connected to the electrical network for higher mensuration. additionally, as storing data like current, voltage, user's voltage consumption, data, and usage time, the central node also performs a crucial role in monitoring and controlling any connected electrical devices. All the information is encapsulated and sent via Lora WAN communication and forwarded to a central unit.



V. FIGURE 3. COMMUNICATION SCHEME OF THE SMART OUTLET

B. SOFTWARE

As a means of finding an SH solution for energy management, this paper seeks to modify ability to occur between customer metering, real time tracking, and other management applications. Hence, a system should be enforced with a layer supported the remainder API that accepts ability between these options. Overall, these applications ought to be compatible with the net Service technology chosen for this design

VI. FIGURE 4. PROTOTYPE OF A TRACKING NODE

This implementation is critical before the consumption set up of every user may be may be it depends on the knowledge collected from the activity node and the tracking node. Besides, the fuzzy logic must calculate the



consumption and manufacture results which will facilitate every user, in spite of the device and wherever he/she is found within the residence. The individual rate of consumption is going to be measured for each individual. InFigure5, the pyramids are formed utilizing fuzzy logic and represent the most and least used appliance of every user, the foremost usually

FIGURE 5. An overall pyramid scheme for users.

used being on the highest and therefore the least used on rock bottom. The user pyramid schemes can function the idea for optimizing the consumption defined within the profiles, because the question of if each appliance can have its consumption reduced or not, depends on whether or not it's at the highest or rock bottom of this pyramid.

FIGURE 6. Decision-making system

VII. FLOWCHART DEMONSTRATION AND RESULTS

The operating process of the new architecture is demonstrated within the within the in Figure fourteen, being



potential to verify the mandatory steps for the proper functioning of the system through the APs, relinquishing system so, to produce sensible energy management for the user. The interoperability between the handover and the SO will identify which room the user is in and what is being consumed by him/her, decisive the identification and also the precise location in order that their consumption is optimized within the best approach. Additionally, with the ability info, 2 systems are designed for the design in numerous domains, one being a system for mobile devices whereas the opposite may be a system for net applications. the target of each systems was to indicate the viability and justification of the planned design. the 2 designed system

prototypes need watching and administration utility that area unit in keeping with the ones of the planned design. These aren't restricted to the users' access platform or the established sorts and also the access limitations area unit established within the validation theme. Figure 8 shows consumption in real time, giving the user the risk to look at the energy consumption of every device in their setting via the net interface.

Figure nine displays the 2 screens of the mobile service, that embrace the initial screen and therefore the 'main menu' screen with the 'general options'. The first screen requires user registration or login to access the applying and internet services. The user registration can not only serve to register the user in the system but also in case there's a tangle that causes the user to vary smartphone (for example technical issues or the loss of the device).



VIII. FIGURE 7. DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED NEW ARCHITECTURE



I. FIGURE 8. THE MONITORING SYSTEM-WEB CASE STUDY

Other results can be obtained by manipulating the collected set, in addition, to be able to view the information through the designed solutions, beginning with information the info the information regionally hold on (but solely the month of activity within the central unit) or data hold on outwardly.





 $II. \ \ FIGURE \ 9. \ MOBILE \ \ \text{application login screen and menu screen}$

III. FIGURE 10. GRAP TO VISUALIZE CONSUMPTION (KWH)

Figure ten shows the consumption information of the appliances, that area unit extracted from the mensuration node, mistreatment the NFC to spot that appliance was used and its consumption extracted by the electrical current and voltage sensors. so as to represent the potential for energy consumption optimization, surveys and measurements have been conducted to test the SG, involving the collection of entered data necessary for the authentication of the results.

FIGURE 11. The balance of appliances energy usage based on overall consumption

In Figure 11 this will be discovered within the fan as an example, that had its limit reduced from twenty-eight KWh to eighteen,1KWh. Previously, the shower's consumption amount limitwas1 5KWh however following the implementation of restrictive measures for consumption, this amount has been reduced to 9.7KWh, and the rates of each different appliance have additionally been reduced. even if the consumption of the white goods is being shown in the image,



as it is essential for the user in their daily lives. Therefore, it's necessary to continue its constant use since the user keeps this instrumentality on every day of the week. As a result, its operation regime is not analysed, that is, succeeding day it'll continue with an equivalent consumption though there's excessive use of electricity and the user utilizes the profile to perform the energy rebalancing. The white goods, being the foremost essential appliance for the user, during this case, can continue with its regular consumption no matter the state of affairs.

FIGURE 12. Identification of multiple users in the same environment

It is demonstrated in Figure12 that when two or more user area unit within the same area, each area unit area unit and placed by the relinquishing system. victimization the RSSI fingerprint, it verifies that the two are inserted with in the pre-established dBm limits for the living room, with user1 being identified at-25dBm from AP2 and user a pair of being identified at-19 dBm from AP2. This strategy may be used in order that rather than the user having to prevent exploitation the appliance, consumption may be reduced by dividing



proportionately with additional folks that are exploitation an equivalent appliance within the same space. it's incontestable in Figure 13

IV. FIGURE 13. SYSTEM IDENTIFYING THE MOVEMENT OF A USER TO ANOTHER ROOM.

that once a pair of hours within the same space, it's the RSSI fingerprint that user one isn't any longer within the lounge, as dBm price dBm in reference to the AP2 and isn't any longer at intervals the pre- established limits to it space. The system then identifies that user 1 is now located in Bedroom1, as his dBm value for the AP1 is-22dBm, being within the defined limit. User2 is still within the limits defined for the living room, not occurring the relinquishing method.

User one and user two used a similar game for 2 hours simultaneously, resulting in are duct ion of 2 hours from 8 hours, which would be the sum of the limits of the two users. Therefore, once these two hours, it's RSSI that user1 is no longer with in the mapped limits of the living

USER1	USER2
Television 3:12 hours	Television 4:48 hours
Video game 1:30 hours	Video game 4:30 hours
Air conditioner 1:00 hour	Air conditioner 1:00 hour

V. FIGURE 14. REMAINING CONSUMPTION HOURS FOR EACH USER AFTER TWO HOURS.

room (AP2) as shown in Figure 13, occurring the proportional division of the remaining vi hours. This division can take under consideration the initial contribution of every user, therefore from these vi hours' user one is going to be entitled to twenty fifth (1 hour and thirty minutes) and user two are going to be entitled to seventy fifth (4 hours and thirty minutes) of the remaining total.

VI. CONCLUSION

This project has the aim to develop associate degree innovative answer for associate degree SH atmosphere concerning the ideas of decision-making techniques, IoT, device style, measurements, ability, and straightforward -to -use applications. This design implementation has semiconductor diode to the following: a hardware resolution with the target to spot the user location and what appliance is she/he mistreatment and the way a lot of is consuming, with an interoperable middleware solution that provides solutions to assist the patron to optimize her/his consumption. The design additionally includes many technological needs, as an example a high degree of flexibility and employ, service transparency, handiness of knowledge, and modularity. during this paper, the main focus of key aspects of the SH domain is that the designed design. Its specific options Associate in functions aren't solely appropriate for observation and management contexts however additionally provide an interface for management through observation systems supported ancient solutions derived from the tool. withal, this alone doesn't mean that the end-user cannot find the solutions required to regulate and monitor the house. Every computer code part and device employed in this project is practical and ascendible and that they have all been open standards-based, a key part being their low value. Such factors can allow the proposed architecture to be used in commercial areas on an outsized scale. to boot, the design has already been with success used in real- world things and is so appropriate to be used and managed to rebalance residential energy consumption 87.3% of the time it was used.

REFERENCES

[1] D. Mocrii, Y. Chen, and P. Musilek, "IoT-based smart homes: A review of system architecture, software, communications, privacy and security," Internet Things, vols. 1–2, pp. 81–98, Sep. 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.iot.2018.08.009.

[2] P. Kumar, Y. Lin, G. Bai, A. Paverd, J. S. Dong, and A. Martin, "Smart grid metering networks: A survey on security, privacy and open research

issues," IEEE Commun. Surveys Tuts., vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 2886–2927, 3rd Quart., 2019, doi: 10.1109/COMST.2019.2899354.

[3] V. Bianchi, P. Ciampolini, and I. De Munari, "RSSI-based indoor localization and identification for ZigBee wireless sensor networks in smart homes," IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas., vol. 68, no. 2, pp. 566–575, Feb. 2019, doi: 10.1109/TIM.2018.2851675.

[4] R. A. Rashid, L. Chin, M. A. Sarijari, R. Sudirman, and T. Ide, "Machine learning for smart

energy monitoring of home appliances using IoT," in Proc. 11th Int. Conf. Ubiquitous Future Netw. (ICUFN), Jul. 2019, pp. 66–71, doi: 10.1109/ICUFN.2019.8806026.

[5] K. Khan, T. Hossen, A. Savasci, L. Gauchia, and S. Paudyal, "Design of a simplified hierarchical Bayesian network for residential energy storage degradation," in Proc. IEEE Power Energy Soc. Gen. Meeting (PESGM), Aug. 2019, pp. 1–5, doi: 10.1109/PESGM40551.2019.8973603.

[6] M. Shahjalal, M. K. Hasan, M. M. Islam, M. M.Alam, M. F. Ahmed, and Y. M. Jang, "An overview of AI-enabled remote Smart- home monitoring system using LoRa," in Proc. Int. Conf. Artif. Intell. Inf. Commun. (ICAIIC), Feb. 2020, pp. 510–513, doi: 10.1109/ICAIIC48513. 2020.9065199.

[7]M.K.Annaqeeb,R.Markovic,V.Novakovic,andE.A zar, "Non-intrusive data monitoring and analysis of occupant energy-use behaviors in shared office

spaces," IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 141246–141257, 2020, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3012905.