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Smart Home Automation Using Sensors

Mrs. Priti Sudhakar Gund Pujari[1], Miss. Snehal Salunke [2], Miss. Riya Vethekar[3], Miss. Amruta Rajguru[4], Miss. Roshani Takale[5]

Prof. Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering Department, Adsul's Technical Campus, Ahilyanagar, India[1]
Students, Computer Engineering Department, Adsul's Technical Campus, Ahilyanagar, India[2,3,4]
Students, Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering Department, Adsul's Technical Campus, Ahilyanagar, India[5]

Abstract: *This paper presents a new approach to utilize technology in a practical and meaningful manner within a smart home system that can be widely deployed into residential settings. In the modern world, people are rapidly turning to technology as a fast and cost-effective way of improving quality of daily living. This primary goal is to address the needs of the end user by employing networked low-power sensors sensitive to the environment, so it can be altered to their liking. The proposed system consists of following steps: direct environment sensing, collecting and analyzing data and then allowing user to customize the settings and initiate specific commands. This research will present the design and implementation of a practical and simple smart home system, which can be further extended. The system is based on: group of sensors, Raspberry Pi device as a server system and Bluetooth as a communication protocol. These devices can be easily controlled via user-friendly interface for Android phones. The main advantage of the proposed system is that it is a sensible, secure and easily configurable system that provides end users with a neat home automation solution.*

Keywords: Home Automation System, Arduino UNO, PIR Sensor, LDR Sensor, LM35 Sensor, Controller

I. INTRODUCTION

Home automation systems have become increasingly popular as a result of the rapid improvements in technology since they provide greater convenience, energy efficiency, and security in residential settings. To automate and manage many parts of the home environment, these systems make use of a variety of sensors and controllers. We build and implement a home automation system using an Arduino Uno microcontroller, PIR (Passive Infrared), LDR (Light Dependent Resistor), and LM35 temperature sensors in this research article. The main goal of this research is to develop an automated, intelligent system that can monitor and regulate various home appliances based on temperature, light, and motion changes. These sensors and the integration of the Arduino Uno enable real-time data processing and acquisition, enabling effective and efficient home automation. The suggested home automation system has a number of benefits. First, by automating functions like lighting control, temperature regulation, and appliance management, it improves convenience. Through a user-friendly interface, users can simply monitor and control their homes remotely. Second, the system encourages energy conservation by utilising capabilities for light and motion detection. When not in use, lights and appliances can be set to turn themselves off automatically to save energy. Thirdly, by detecting unauthorised motion or access into the premises and generating the proper alerts or actions, the system ensures increased security. The Arduino Uno was selected as the main control component due to its adaptability, simplicity, and broad community support. Arduino is a great option for home automation projects because it offers a flexible platform for interacting with and programming a variety of sensors. The hardware configuration, sensor bridging, and software development for the home automation system will all be covered in this research paper. The connections and setups of the PIR, LDR, and LM35 sensors with the Arduino Uno will be thoroughly explained. We will also go over the steps involved in developing software, such as data collection, processing, and the implementation of control logic. The system's performance in terms of motion detection, light level sensing, and temperature monitoring will be assessed using the experimental data that were collected. The results will show how well the system works to automate different aspects of

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a home environment and achieve convenience and energy efficiency. By presenting a thorough design and implementation of a home automation system using an Arduino Uno and PIR, LDR, and LM35 sensors, this research paper aims to make a contribution to the field of home automation. The suggested system delivers better convenience, energy economy, and security, consequently boosting the overall living experience in residential settings. The outcomes of this research can serve as a foundation for subsequent breakthroughs and discoveries in the field of smart homes and automation

Scope of Project:

The design, implementation, and assessment of a thorough home automation system are all covered in this research paper on "Home Automation System Using Arduino Uno, PIR, LDR, and LM35 Sensors". In order to effectively regulate and monitor many aspects of a residential environment, the project focuses on using an Arduino Uno microcontroller coupled with PIR, LDR, and LM35 sensors.

- Hardware Setup: For this project, you'll need to set up the required hardware elements, such as an Arduino Uno, a PIR sensor, an LDR sensor, an LM35 temperature sensor, a relay module, and other auxiliary parts. These components' hardware connections and setups will be documented to guarantee appropriate interfacing and functionality.
- Sensor Interfacing: Detailed information will be provided on how to interface PIR, LDR, and LM35 sensors with the Arduino Uno. For correct sensor readings, this also covers pin configurations, wiring guidelines, and calibration techniques.
- Software Development: The project entails creating the Arduino Uno's software programme, which comprises data collection, processing, and implementation of control logic. The programme will be created to gather sensor data, analyse it in accordance with predetermined thresholds, and launch the proper appliance management actions.
- Motion Monitoring and Management: The PIR sensor will be used in the system's design to detect motion. The system will switch on or off particular appliances or devices according on the motion that is detected, for as turning on lights when motion is detected in a room and turning them off when the room is empty.
- Light Level Sensing and Control: To keep track of ambient light levels, the project will use an LDR sensor. Based on the detected light intensity, the system will change the lighting settings, automatically adjusting the lights' brightness or on/off status to save energy usage.
- Monitoring and Control of Temperature: The LM35 temperature sensor will be used to keep track of the outside temperature. To maintain a comfortable environment, the system will adjust the heating, cooling, or ventilation systems based on the temperature measurements.
- Experimental Evaluation: To determine the effectiveness, accuracy, and dependability of the installed home automation system, extensive testing and evaluation will be conducted. To test the system's effectiveness at detecting motion, adjusting lighting, and regulating temperature, various situations will be simulated. The project's main technical focus is on creating a home automation system with an Arduino Uno, PIR, LDR, and LM35 sensors. Advanced capabilities, such as voice recognition, machine learning techniques, or cloud integration, which could be possible areas for future research and development, are not implemented in the project.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Home automation is the use of technology to control various home appliances and systems. Home automation systems use sensors, controllers, and communication technologies to provide an automated home environment. Sensors play a critical role in home automation as they are responsible for monitoring different parameters and providing feedback to the controllers. In this literature survey, we will review some of the recent research work done in the area of home automation using sensors.

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1. "Smart home energy management uses wireless sensors" by L. Han, J. Zhang, and L. Liu: The paper proposes a smart home energy management system that uses wireless sensors to monitor and control the energy consumption of home appliances. The system uses Zigbee wireless communication protocol for communication between sensors and controllers. The authors also present an energy consumption prediction model that uses machine learning algorithms to predict future energy consumption. The proposed system reduces energy consumption by up to 25%.
2. "Smart home automation using IoT and cloud computing" by S. K. Patel and D. M. Patel: The paper proposes a smart home automation system that uses IoT and cloud computing. The system uses various sensors such as temperature sensors, motion sensors, and light sensors to monitor and control different parameters of the home environment. The authors also present a cloud-based architecture that provides remote access to the home automation system. The proposed system provides enhanced comfort, convenience, and security to the users.
3. "A review of smart home sensing technologies" by C. M. Barnes and M. R. Hansen: The paper provides a comprehensive review of smart home sensing technologies. The authors discuss various types of sensors such as environmental sensors, occupancy sensors, and activity sensors. The paper also discusses different communication protocols used in smart home systems such as Zigbee, Z-Wave, and Wi-Fi. The authors conclude that smart home sensing technologies have significant potential to enhance the quality of life of people by providing a comfortable and secure living environment.
4. "Smart home automation using machine learning algorithms" by S. K. Das and R. N. Mahapatra: The paper proposes a smart home automation system that uses machine learning algorithms to provide personalized services to the users. The system uses various sensors such as temperature sensors, humidity sensors, and light sensors to monitor the home environment. The authors also present a machine learning-based algorithm that provides personalized recommendations to the users based on their preferences. The proposed system provides enhanced comfort and convenience to the users

Conclusion: The above literature survey provides a glimpse of recent research work done in the area of home automation using sensors. The papers reviewed in this survey demonstrate the potential of sensor-based home automation systems to provide enhanced comfort, convenience, and security to the users. Using the algorithms of machine learning and principles cloud computing has further enhanced the capabilities of home automation systems. In the future, we can expect more higher and complex home automation systems that would utilize advanced sensors and communication technologies.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

A. **Bluetooth based home automation system Home automation systems :** that use smartphone, Arduino board, and Bluetooth technology are cost-effective and secure. The Bluetooth system uses a PC or smartphone as the receiver device, providing good security, high communication rate, and real-time performance, all at a low cost. However, the main drawback of Bluetooth-based home automation systems is that the network has a limited range of only 10 meters. As a result, if the smartphone moves out of range, it will not be able to control the home appliances.

B. **Voice recognition based home automation The proposed home automation system** is based on voice recognition technology and was developed and tested by a researcher. The system uses Bluetooth technology to enable wireless connection between a smartphone and the Arduino UNO. This system is particularly beneficial for individuals with disabilities or elderly individuals who can manage home appliances by speaking voice commands. However, the primary disadvantage of this system is that communication between the user and the voice recognition tool is dependent on the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). In the presence of noise, the system's ability to perform accurately can be compromised, leading to communication issues. The researcher's proposed home automation system utilizes voice recognition technology to enable individuals with disabilities or the elderly to control household appliances through voice commands. The system uses

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Bluetooth technology to establish a wireless connection between a smartphone and the Arduino UNO. The Bluetooth technology offers a reliable and low-cost option for wireless communication, enabling the system to be implemented at a relatively low cost. However, the system has a drawback in that its performance depends on the SNR, which can cause communication issues if the voice signal is too noisy. Nonetheless, the system can still be beneficial to individuals who may have difficulty managing home appliances through traditional means

C. **ZigBee Based Wireless Home Automation System** A wireless home automation system utilizing ZigBee technology has been researched and analyzed. ZigBee technology is comparable to Bluetooth in that it is a widely-used transceiver standard with a low power and data rate. It has a physical range of 0.010 to 0.020 kilometers that can be increased up to 0.0150 kilometers with the use of direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS). This technology is often utilized for research and prototyping purposes.

D. **GSM Based Home Automation System** An intelligent home automation system was established utilizing Global System for Mobile communication (GSM). To communicate between the central module and the devices, text messages are used in GSM-based home automation systems. The primary limitation of a GSM-based home automation system is that the transmission of text messages to the system is not always guaranteed, which renders it an untrustworthy solution. These inadequacies of the current approaches have prompted the creation of an "IoT Based Smart Security and Smart Home Automation" system to address them.

IV. METHODOLOGY

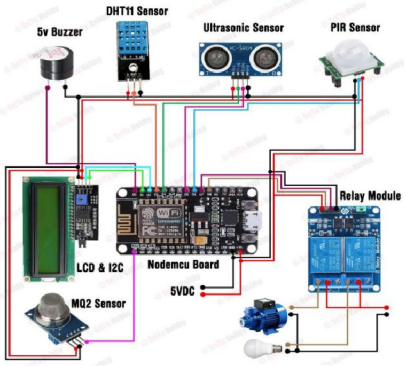

Fig. 1. Block Diagram

The team's prototype primarily comprises three implemented layers:

• Sensor Node Layer
• Sensor Data and Database Interface Layer
• Notification Layer

1. **Sensor Node Layer: This setup comprises an array of sensors, specifically including temperature sensors,** humidity sensors, Ultrasonic sensors, and PIR sensors. These sensors are interconnected with the NodeMCU ESP8266. They are tasked with collecting valuable data pertaining to various environmental variables within the home. This data is then transmitted to the Node MCU for analysis. Subsequently, the NodeMCU takes action The team's prototype primarily comprises three implemented layers:

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by activating the relays that control the lighting, blinds, fans, air conditioner, and heater when specific conditions are met. A microcontroller serves as the central control unit, boasting integrated peripherals, memory, and a processor. It is the microcontroller that enables remote control and automation of these appliances. It is programmed to interpret the signals received from the various sensors and trigger the appliances in accordance with the predefined automation framework. Notably, the project utilizes the following microcontrollers: Node MCU ESP8266: This microcontroller was selected for its cost-effectiveness, compact size, and the inclusion of a built-in Wi-Fi module, making it an ideal choice for the task at hand.

2. **Sensor Data and Interface of the Data: In this we have configured Blynk IoT Platform, to read the sensed data** of the sensor and transmit it to a pictorial form on the blynk iot platform, it also acts like an interface through which certain defined actions can be controlled from the platform onto the NODEMCU ESP8266.
3. **Notification Layer: This layer acts as an alarm system, which is accomplished by the usage of a buzzer. The** buzzer buzzes as soon as a movement is detected which is brought about using the PIR sensor.

A. Hardware Requirements

1. ESP8266: A low power, energy efficient microcontroller with Wi-Fi enabled module where the program is loaded.
2. 5v Buzzer: used as a notification system that busses as per the defined conditions.
2. DHT11 Sensor: senses the temperature along with humidity in the environment.
3. Ultrasonic sensor: measures the level of water in the tank
4. PIR sensor: used to detect motion change in the environment and thus act like a security device.
5. Relay Module: used to isolate the voltages in the circuit connected to a different appliance
6. Breadboard: the base where all the foundations are laid
7. LCD and I2C: used to display the humidity and temperature readings

B. Software Requirements

1. Arduino IDE – open-source coding platform where the code is written and run for the prepared iot model.
2. Blynk IoT Application App – open-source end-user interface that would aid us to display the desired output in the form of a gauge.

V. CONCLUSION

In end, a home automation venture can bring many advantages to a household, consisting of elevated energy efficiency, comfort, security, and leisure. by using automating numerous systems and devices within the domestic, homeowners can shop cash on their software bills, streamline their day-by-day routines, and decorate their usual exceptional of lifestyles. However, a successful domestic automation task calls for careful making plans and attention of things which include price, usability, and impact on the home environment and its occupants. homeowners must additionally be aware of capacity privacy and safety issues associated with clever domestic technology and take steps to guard their records and private statistics. Overall, home automation generation is unexpectedly advancing and has the capacity to convert the way we live and engage with our houses. As the generation continues to enhance and become greater on hand, we are able to count on to look even more modern and exciting tendencies in the subject of domestic automation within the years to come.

The purpose is to control some of the major household devices by sensors. It is not only aimed at providing a healthy and comfortable lifestyle to the users, but also at aiding the sick or handicapped and people living alone, so that they

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can easily handle all their tasks at a convenience. Making the design sleeker and easier to handle, with a method to control more appliances at a time is the future requirement. We have so far managed controlling the same appliance, example, a light bulb, at the same time in two different rooms, and we have been able to control larger loads, for example, an air conditioner. The design of the sensor-controlled home automation system is both portable and ready to be installed in your main household circuit. We have introduced portability in the entire system, both the voice controlling remote, and the application end.

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