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IOT BASED SMART HOME ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Guide Name: Prof. N. C. Yadav Kashilkar Shreya[1], Durva Thapa[2], Gauri Patil[3]

Department of Electronics And Telecommunication Engineering
Dr. Ashok Gujar Technical Institute's Dr. Daulatrao Aher College Of Engineering, Karad

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Abstract - The "Smart Home Energy Management System" is a project aimed at providing an efficient solution for monitoring and managing energy consumption in a household setting. Employing ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontrollers, Wi-Fi connectivity and non-invasive AC current clamp sensors, the system accurately measures current consumption. The project utilizes the ThingSpeak IoT platform for data management and visualization, allowing users to track energy usage in real-time and analyze historical trends. The system features multiple ESP8266 NodeMCU units, each equipped with a current sensor to monitor different circuits or appliances.

Additionally, the system incorporates load control functionality using relays, enabling automated management of electrical devices. Through integration with LDR modules, the system can adjust lighting loads based on ambient light levels. Data, including current consumption and unit consumption, is periodically send to ThingSpeak platform for graphical representation and further analysis. The project presents a practical implementation of energy management in a smart home environment, offerings insights into energy usage patterns and promoting efficient resource utilization

Key Words: ESP8266 NodeMCU, Energy management, Wi-Fi connectivity, IoT platform, ThingSpeak

1.INTRODUCTION

In today's era of rapid technological advancement and increasing environmental awareness, the concept of smart homes has gained significant traction. Smart homes are using equipped with various interconnected devices and systems that enhance convenience, efficiency and sustainability. Among the crucial aspects of smart home technology is energy management, which plays a pivotal role in reducing utilization, and promoting sustainable livingpractices.

The "Smart Home Energy Management System" represents a comprehensive solution for monitoring and controlling energy usage within a household setting Leveraging cutting-edge technological such as ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontrollers, Wi-Fi connectivity, and non-invasive AC current clamp sensors, the system enables precise measurement of electrical current without disrupting existing wiring arrangements. This non-intrusive approach ensures user safety and convenience while providing accurate data on energy consumption.

Central to the functionality of this central to the functionality of the system is its existing IoT platform, which serves as a robust infrastructure for data management, visualization, and analysis. Through seamless communication with ThingSpeak, users can remotely monitor energy usage in real time, access historical consumption data, and gain valuable insights into usage patterns and trends. Moreover, the platform facilitates the generation of graphical representations, enabling users to interpret data intuitively and make informed decisions regarding energy management.

The project encompasses multiple ESP8266 NodeMCU units, each equipped with the current sensor to monitor distinct circuits or electrical appliances within the home. Additionally, the system incorporates load control capabilities used using relays, allowing for automated management off devices based on predefined criteria. Furthermore, by integrating ambient light sensing technology with LDR modules the system can dynamically adjust lighting load optimizing energy usage while ensuringuser comfort and convenience.

In essence, the "smart home energy management system" exemplifies a holistic approach to energy management in the context of smarthomes. By harnessing the power of advanced technologies and IoT integration, the system empowers users to monitor, analyze and optimize energy usage efficiently. Ultimately, this project represents a significant step towards achieving energy efficiency,

sustainability and enhance quality of life in modern household.

1.1 Project Overview

The "Smart Home Energy Management System" is a comprehensive solution designed to optimize energy consumption and enhance efficiency within residential environments. At its core, the system employs ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontrollers, Wi- Fi connectivity, and non-invasive AC current clamp sensors to accurately measure electrical currents without the need for invasive wiring modifications. This approach ensures user safety and convenience while providing rea- time data on energy usage.
Software part consists of Embedded C, IOT based ThingSpeak.

1.2 Objective of project

1. Real-time energy monitoring: Develop a system capable of accurately measuring and monitoring energy consumption in real-time, providing users with immediate visibility into their electricity usage.
2. Non-invasive measurement: Implement non-invasive AC current clamp sensors to measure electrical current without requiring modifications to existing wiring, ensuring user safety and convenience.
3. Integration with IoT platform: Integrate the system with the ThingSpeak IoT platform to enable seamless data transmission, storage, and visualization, allowing users to access energy consumption data from anywhere with an Internet connection
4. Automated load control: Implement intelligent load control mechanisms using relay modules to automate the management of electrical devices based on predefined criteria, optimizing energy usage and reducing waste.
5. Ambient light-Based load adjustment: Incorporate ambient light sensing technology with LDR modules to dynamically adjust lighting loads based on environmental conditions, further enhancing energy efficiency and user comfort.
6. Data analysis and insights: Provide tools for analysing and interpreting energy consumption data, enabling users to identify trends, patterns and opportunities forefficiency improvements.
7. User-friendly Interface: Design a user- friendly interface for accessing and interacting with the system, allowing users to monitor energy usage, control devices and access analytical insights with ease.
8. Scalability and modularity: Ensure that the system is scalable and modular, allowing for easy expansion and customization to accommodate varying household sizes, configurations and energy management needs.
9. Cost-efficiency: Develop a cost-effective solution that leverages readily available components and technologies without compromising on performance or reliability.
10. Promotion of sustainable practices: Ultimately, the primary objective of the project is to promote sustainable living practices by empowering users to make informed decisions about energy usage, reduce waste and contribute to environmentalconservation effort.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of smart home energy management has gained significant attention in recent years due to its potential to address energy efficiency challenges and promote sustainable living practices. Several studies and research efforts have explored various aspects of smart home energy management system, including hardware components, software algorithms, data analysis techniques, user interfaces. Here is an overview of relevant literature in this field:

1. Hardware components: Researchers have investigated the selection and integration of hardware component for smart home energy management systems. This includes the use of microcontrollers (e.g. Arduino, ESP 8266) fordata acquisition and control, sensors (e.g. current clan sensors. LDR modules) for measuring energy consumption and environmental parameters and actuators (e.g. relays) for load control.
2. Software algorithms: Various software algorithms have been proposed for optimizing energy usage and controlling electrical devices in smart homes. These algorithms may include scheduling algorithms for load management, optimization algorithms for energy consumption, and machine learning algorithms for predicting energy demand..
3. Data analysis techniques: Data analysis plays a crucial role in smart home energy management systems, enabling users to gain insights into their energy usage patterns] and identify opportunities for optimization.

Researchers have investigated various data analysis techniques, such as statistical analysis, time series analysis, machine learning techniques for example clustering Walmart classification, regression for analyzing energy consumption data.

4. User interfaces: User interfaces play a vital role in enabling users to interact with smart home energy management systems effectively. Researchers have explored various interfaces designs, including mobile applications, web-based dashboard and voice control interfaces to provide users with real-time energy consumption information, control over electrical devices and personalized recommendations for energy savings
5. Integration with IoT platforms: Integration with IoT platforms, such as ThingSpeak has become increasingly common in smart home energy management system. These platforms provide a centralized infrastructure for data storage, visualization and analysis as well as communication with other IoT devices and services. Researchers have investigated the integration of smart home energy management systems with IT platforms to enable remote monitoring, control, automation of energy usage.

3. METHODOLOGY

1. Initialization:
- The system initializes by setting up the ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller and connecting it to the Wi-Fi network.
- Sensors such as the AC current clamp sensors and LDR modules are initialized to start capturing data.

2. Sensor Data Reading:
- The AC current clamp sensors measure the electrical current flowing through the circuits or appliances, providing data on energy consumption.
- The LDR modules measure ambient light levels, which can be used to control lighting loads based on environmental conditions.

3. Energy Consumption Calculation:
- The sensor readings are processed to calculate energy consumption.
- The current readings from the AC current clamp sensors are converted to relevant units (e.g., amperes, watts), and energy consumption is calculated based on these values.
- The system updates the energy consumption data for each load or circuit being monitored.

4. Load Control (Optional):
- If configured, the system checks ambient light levels using the LDR modules to determine if load control is necessary.
- Based on the ambient light levels, the system may adjust lighting loads using relay modules to optimize energy usage.

5. Data Transmission to IoT Platform:
- The system connects to the Thingspeak IoT platform to transmit sensor data and energy consumption information.
- The updated data is sent to Thingspeak at regular intervals, allowing for real-time monitoring and analysis on the cloud platform.

6. User Interaction (Optional):
- If provided, the system offers a user interface for monitoring energy usage and controlling devices.
- Users can view real-time data, historical trends, and analysis through the user interface.
- They may also have the option to manually control devices or adjust system configurations as needed.

7. Continuous Operation:
- The system continues to monitor sensor data, calculate energy consumption, and transmit updated data to the IoT platform.
- Users can interact with the system and make adjustments as necessary to optimize energy usage and control devices.

8. End:
- The system operates continuously, providing real- time monitoring and control of energy consumption within the smart home environment.

Overall, the Smart Home Energy Management System offers a comprehensive solution for optimizing energy usage, promoting efficiency, and enabling users to make informed decisions about their energy consumption habits. Through the integration of sensors, microcontrollers, IoT platforms, and user interfaces, the system provides a versatile and effective means of managing energy within residential environments.

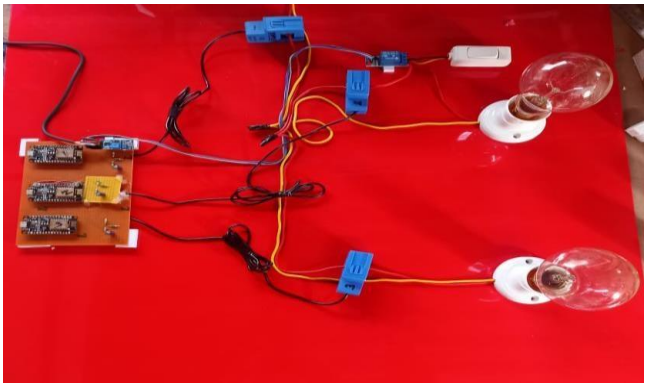

Image 3.1: Hardware Implementation Of SHEMS

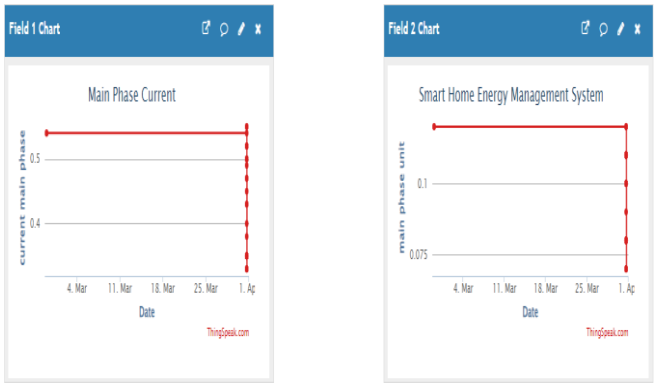

Image 3.2: Output 1 Of SHEMS

Image 3.3: Output 2 Of SHEMS

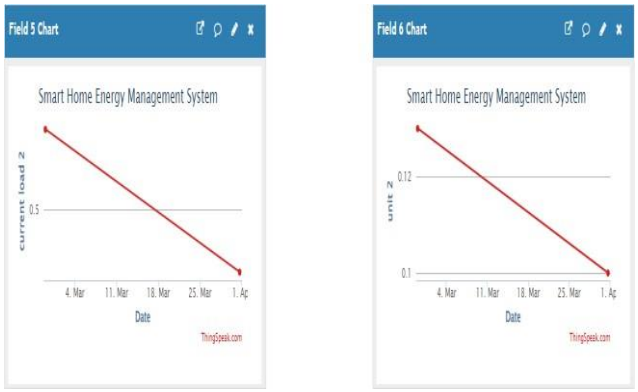

Image 3.4: Output 3 Of SHEMS

3. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the Smart Home Energy Management System represents a significant step towards efficient energy utilization and sustainable living in residential environments. By leveraging the capabilities of the ESP8266 NodeMCU microcontroller, along with various sensors and IoT technologies, the project offers a comprehensive solution for monitoring, analyzing, and optimizing energy consumption withinsmart homes.

Throughout the development and implementation of this project, several key objectives have been achieved. These include real-time monitoring of energy usage, data representation through the Thingspeak IoT platform, and integration of sensor- based control mechanisms for load management. The system's ability to calculate and visualize energy consumption metrics provides users with valuable insights into their energy usage patterns, enabling informed decision-making and behavior change towards more sustainable practices.

Furthermore, the project demonstrates the potential for future enhancements and expansions, such as integrating machine learning algorithms for predictive analytics, expanding sensor capabilities, and exploring community energy sharing initiatives. These avenues offer exciting opportunities to further improve the system's effectiveness, usability, and impact on energy efficiency and sustainability.

Overall, the Smart Home Energy Management System serves as a testament to the power of technology in addressing pressing environmental challenges and promoting responsible energy consumption habits. By empowering users with tools for energy monitoring, control, and optimization, the project contributes towards building a more resilient, energy-efficient, and environmentally consciousociety

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