



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 7 Issue: IV Month of publication: April 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.4363>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

IOT based Home Automation

Tejas Baraskar¹, Atharv Bade², Ajay Jadhav³, Jagdish Jangid⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4}Computer Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University

Abstract: In IOT we are connecting and monitoring real world object. Currently we are using switches for on and off light. The solution is convert it into centralized system. To automate these things we are using Raspberry Pi. The project is aimed at developing a system used for automate many appliances around the house like fan, lights etc. by using android app. It is distributed architecture, central database, storage. The entire system is distributed client-server computing technology in mind.

Keywords: Raspberry Pi, Automation, Centralized, PIR, IOT, Architecture.

I. INTRODUCTION

In a current day home automation plays a very important role in our daily life. Various home appliances are performed using [1,2] microcontroller. But microcontroller can not perform multiple programs at a time. Raspberry Pi is used to overcome this problem. Raspberry Pi is a single board, small computer. Raspberry Pi has a processor speed up to 1.2GHz. The device has a memory range from 256MB up to 1 GB RAM and also has GPIO and 4 USB ports.



Raspberry Pi

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

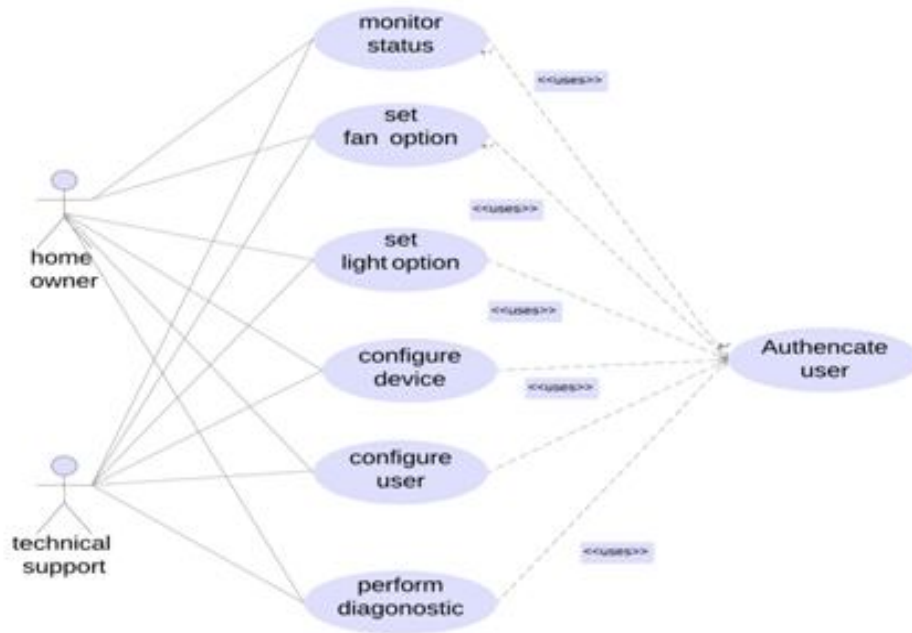
In the literature survey, we found some projects with similar technologies used to achieve similar goals.

TABLE 1: LITERATURE SURVEY

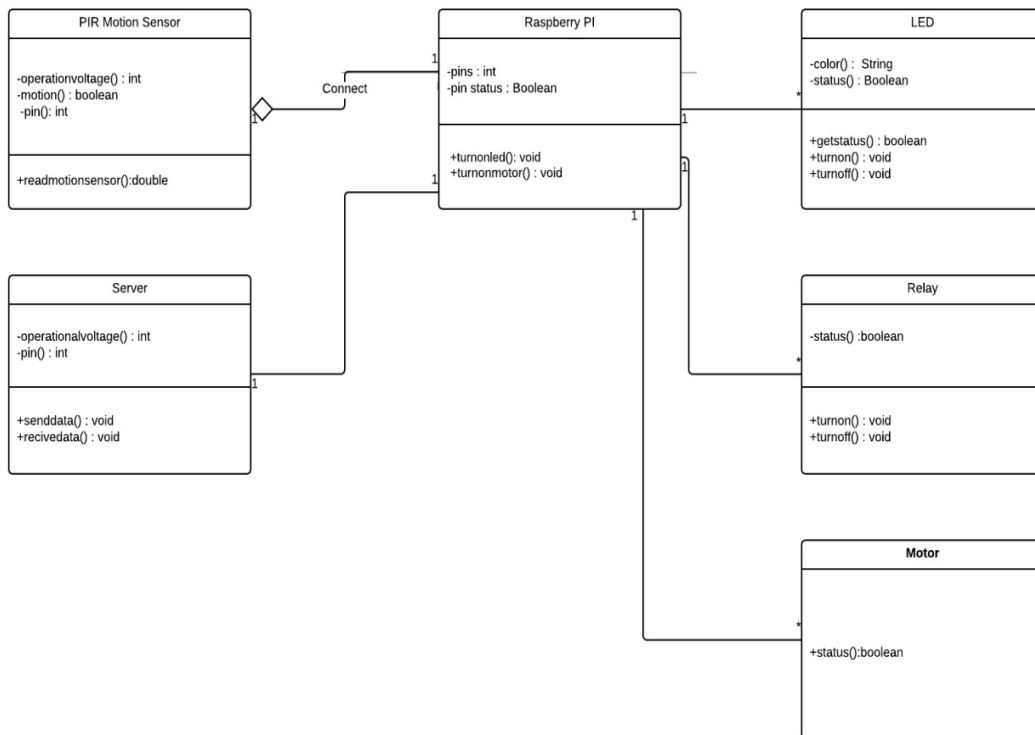
ID	TITLE	Name of Journal	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	[1]Bluetooth based Home Automation	[1]International Journal of New Innovations in Engineering and Technology. Issue 3, April 2017	The commands are given over Bluetooth for performing actions. Pin check Algorithm is used.	No complexities. Less power required for operations.	Use for control the home appliances in the Bluetooth range of only 10m.
2	DTMF based home Automation	[2]International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering. Issue 3, March 2017	This is based on control through mobile phone based DTMF tones. Complex averaging algorithm was used.	Control home appliances from wide range. I	No security. Number of Appliances that can be connected is limited to 16 tones.
3	IOT based home automation	[3]International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications. 6, Issue 12, December 2016	It's designed and implemented by using embedded micro web server, controlling devices, smartphone and a software application.	Appliances can be remotely controlled and monitored using smartphone.	Compatibility and complexity are the disadvantages. Money is also a factor.
4	Voice recognition based H.A.	[5](IJARECE) Issue 10, October 2015	Bluetooth was used for communication between the hardware. Android's inbuilt Speech recognition was used to convert speech to text.	User can give the commands through his voice.	Limited Range due to use of Bluetooth.
5	SMS based home Automation	[4]International Journal of New Innovations in Engineering and Technology. Issue 27, August 2015	The commands are given via SMS. Controlling algorithm is used. PDU translation requires a non-linear algorithm.	No limitations on Range.	Complex alphanumeric commands sent for the system process.

III.UML DIAGRAMS

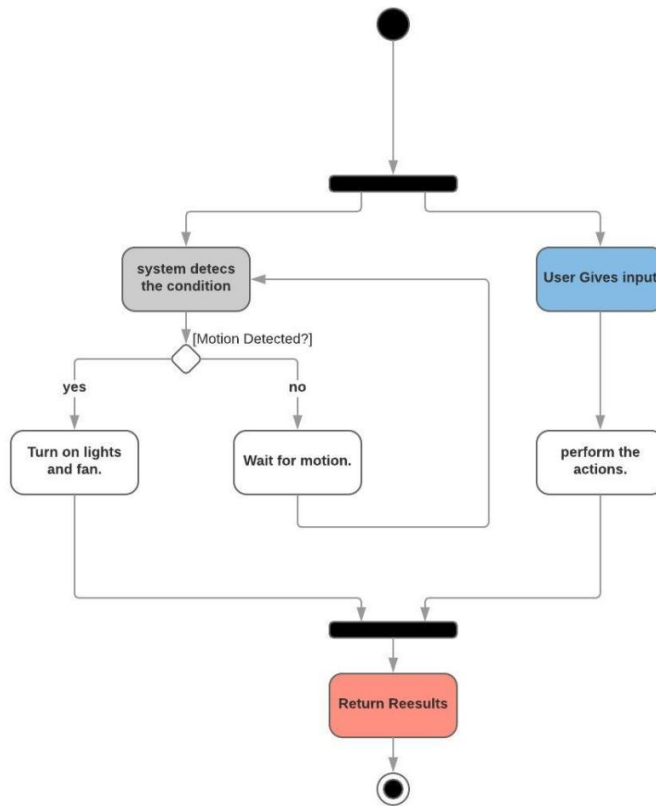
A. Use Case



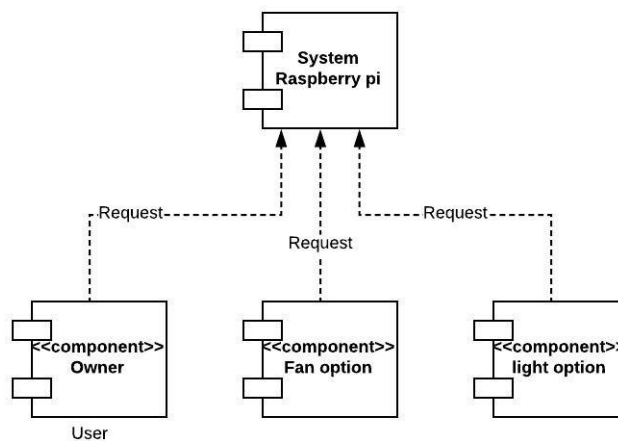
B. Class Diagram



C. Activity Diagram



D. Component Diagram



IV.METHODOLOGY

Server side of our system is totally installed on the Raspberry pi. Created the server on the Raspberry pi using Python language. Raspberry pi is having 40 GPIO pins. Pins are used to control the appliances. Connect PIR sensor to the Raspberry pi which detects the presence of intruder along with a LDR sensor which is used to detect the intensity of light. To detect the humidity in the surrounding environment DHT11 sensor is used which is also connected to Raspberry pi.

Client side is nothing but a user side. Users use mobile device to access the Raspberry pi with the help of an internet. Once the user connects mobile device in network and after putting the IP address of the Raspberry pi in the browser of mobile device will be see the web page which contain UI to control home appliances in each room. GUI represents the number of rooms and home appliances present in each room.

A. Raspberry PI

Raspberry Pi was introduced in 2012 which is used for home automation and various systems. It is developed by Raspberry Pi Foundation. Raspberry Pi has processor speed up to 1.2GHz. Device has memory range up to 1 GB RAM and also has GPIO and 4 USB ports. We store operating system and programs in (SD) Secure Digital card. Some operating systems are Raspbian OS, RISC OS, Diet Pi, Kali Linux can run on Raspberry Pi.



Raspberry PI

B. PIR Sensor

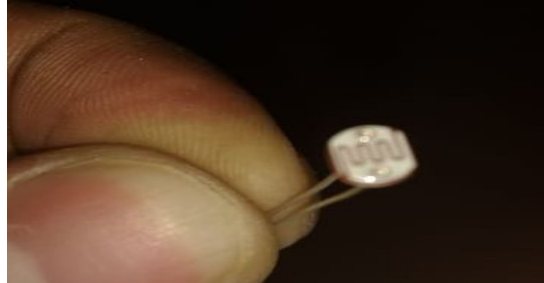
It is a passive infrared sensor used to measure infrared light from objects. They are basically used in PIR-based motion detectors. The PIR sensor doesn't detect or measure "heat" instead they detect the radiation from an object.



PIR Sensor

C. LDR Sensor

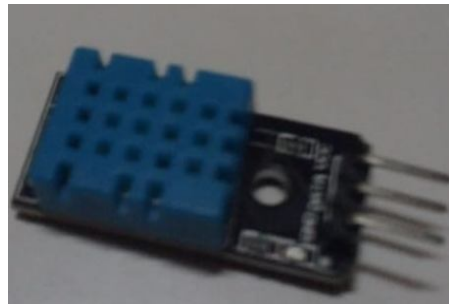
It is Light Dependent Resistor. It changes the resistance based on the intensity of light that falls on it. It converts light energy to an electrical signal. It generates a signal which measures light intensity.



LDR Sensor

D. DHT11 Sensor

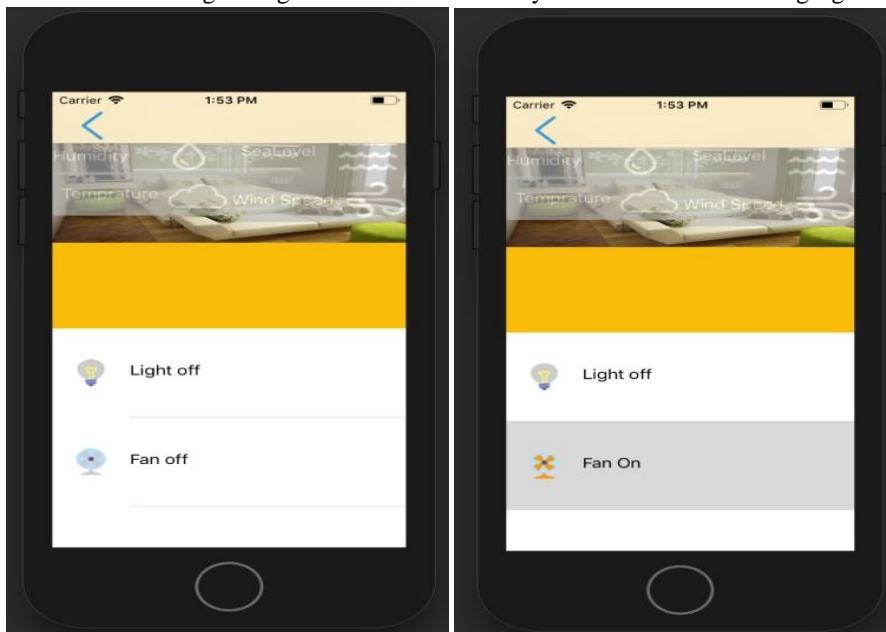
DHT11 is a temperature and humidity sensor which generates calibrated digital output. DHT11 can be interfaced with Arduino, Raspberry Pi etc. and get instantaneous results. DHT11 is a low-cost temperature and humidity sensor. It provides very high reliability and stability.



DHT11 Sensor

V. RESULT

User can control the system from a wide range using an internet. Results of the system are shown in the following figures.



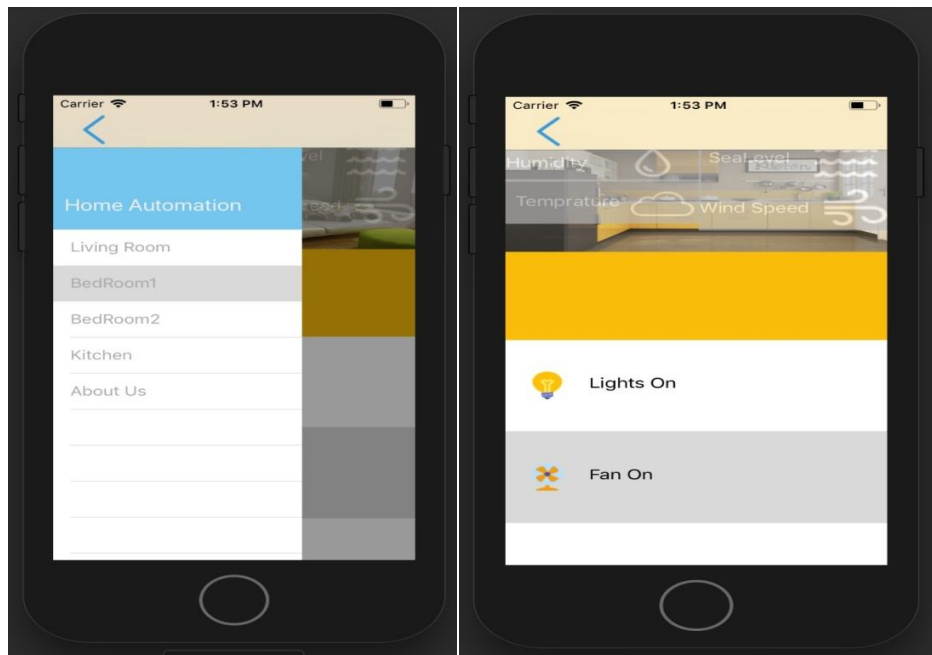


Fig5.1 GUI of application

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this system we are automate home appliances. The PIR sensor detects human at that time by using the LDR sensor system shows the intensity of light, if it is less than threshold then turn light otherwise off. At the same time temperature sensor check temperature, if it is greater than threshold then turn on fan otherwise off. It is a low cost system that makes human life easy and also can access from a wide range.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to our guide Prof. Vandana Rupnar as well as our Head of Computer Engineering Department Dr. S.M. Chaware who gave us the opportunity to make this project on the topic IOT Based Home Automation Using Raspberry Pi which helped me in doing research and I came to know about many new things so I am very thankful to them.

Secondly I would like to thank my group members and my friends who helped me in making this project with a limited frame of time.

REFERENCES

- [1] S. Das, S. Ganguly, S. Ghosh, R. Sarker and D. Sengupta, "A bluetooth based sophisticated home automation system using smartphone," *2016 International Conference on Intelligent Control Power and Instrumentation (ICICPI)*, Kolkata, 2016, pp. 236-240. doi: 10.1109/ICICPI.2016.7859709
- [2] R. Sharma, K. Kumar and S. Vig, "DTMF Based Remote Control System," *2006 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Technology*, Mumbai, 2006, pp. 2380-2383. doi: 10.1109/ICIT.2006.
- [3] S. Dey, A. Roy and S. Das, "Home automation using Internet of Thing," *2016 IEEE 7th Annual Ubiquitous Computing, Electronics & Mobile Communication Conference (UEMCON)*, New York, NY, 2016, pp. 1-6. doi: 10.1109/UEMCON.2016..
- [4] S. Das, N. Debbhuti, R. Das, S. Dutta and A. Ghosh, "Embedded system for home automation using SMS," *2014 First International Conference on Automation, Control, Energy and Systems (ACES)*, Hooghly, 2014, pp. 1-6. doi: 10.1109/ACES.2014.
- [5] H. AlShu'eili, G. S. Gupta and S. Mukhopadhyay, "Voice recognition based wireless home automation system," *2011 4th International Conference on Mechatronics (ICOM)*, Kuala Lumpur, 2011, pp. 1-6. doi: 10.1109/ICOM.2011.5937116.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)