

IoT Based Energy Monitoring System for Energy Conservation

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Abstract - Around the globe, innovation with integrating facts and communicate technology (ICT) with bodily infrastructure is a top priority for governments in pursuing smart, green dwelling to enhance energy efficiency, guard the surroundings, enhance the excellent of existence, and bolster economic system competitiveness. The sensors that feed environmental information to the custom power control system are composed through a set of battery operated sensors tied to a System on Chip interface. These sensors accumulate environmental statistics together with temperature, humidity, luminosity, air nice however additionally movement. An already existing electricity tracking solution changed into additionally integrated.

We layout and put into effect a low-price IoT energy monitoring system that can be used in many applications, which include power billing device, strength management in smart grid and home automation. The design is primarily based on a low-fee PZEM-004T, the use of non-invasive CT sensors, SD3004 electric powered electricity dimension chip and ESP8266 We maximum D1 mini microcontroller for retrieving data from sensor nodes and sending information to server thru internet.

Keywords — IOT, ICT, Node Red, Energy Meter

Introduction- The Internet of Things (IoT) is turning into more widely used era in recent times. It is regularly used to refer to the growing network for linked gadgets, or “matters”, that are able to change information over on a low bandwidth community. IoT is being utilized in numerous regions, inclusive of car enterprise, logistics, healthcare, clever grid and clever towns. Recently, electric energy consumption growth has risen notably and hence, wanted substantially expanded energy supply in the coming decades due to growing populace and economic improvement. This is leading to a demand-supply deficiency. In many developed countries, computerized meter reading (AMR), advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) or smart electricity meter with real-time energy facts record were applied at the family level. Thus, purchasers might be capable of see their utilization in actual-time, finally encouraging them to use much less power to shop cash. In addition, research have counselled that more energy can be saved or reduced in family stage with actual-time energy consumption remarks as compared to standard oblique remarks like month-to-month bills. However, the ones clever meters are normally excessive price and require huge quantities of investments on communication medium infrastructure; as a result in lots of growing countries, these might not be an green and affordable answers. Buildings use electricity as a source of energy in order to provide thermal comfort (cooling and heating), lighting, communication, and entertainment to their inhabitants. This Consumption represents forty% of total electricity intake in recent times. Buildings are one of the principal assets of electricity consumption and the ratio of this strength towards total strength consumption multiplied from 34% to 41% in 30 years (1980 to 2010). The ratio of constructing energy consumption to overall electricity intake expanded from 33.7% to 41.1% between 1980 and 2010 within the U.S. Higher Education organization campuses can introduce Building and Energy Management Systems (BEMS), using Internet of Things (IoT) concepts, as a way to provide device connectivity and introduce automation, thereby lowering strength intake prices campus-wide, improving power efficiency at classrooms with clever control of weather and lights, and additionally offering way for decreasing wasted electricity. The IoT economy is growing in all areas with the growing availability of low price sensors, studies on new transmission answers introducing longer ranges and improved

power management included with other systems, that shop, visualize and manipulate the records providing intelligence.

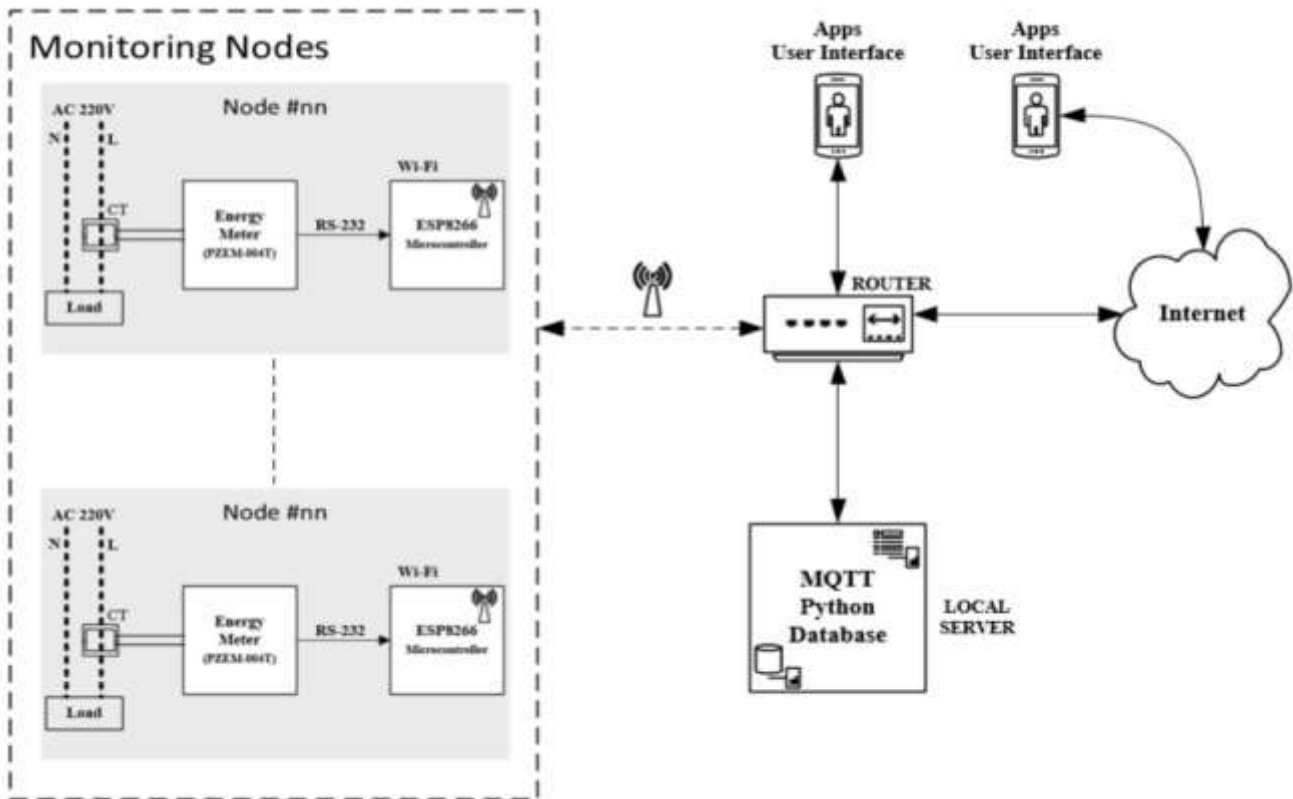
LITERATURE SURVEY

Around the globe, innovation with integrating information and communication technologies (ICT) with physical infrastructure is a top priority for governments in pursuing smart, green living to improve energy efficiency, protect the environment, improve the quality of life, and bolster economy competitiveness. Cities today faces multifarious challenges, among which energy efficiency of homes and residential dwellings is a key requirement. In this paper, a new method named as Home Energy Management as a Service (HEMaaS) is proposed which is based on neural network based Q-learning algorithm. In many developed countries, automatic meter reading (AMR), advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) or smart energy meter with real-time energy information report have been implemented at the household level. Thus, consumers will be able to see their usage in real-time, eventually encouraging them to use less energy to save money [1].

The sensors that feed environmental data to the custom energy management system are composed by a set of battery operated sensors tied to a System on Chip interface. These sensors acquire environmental data such as temperature, humidity, luminosity, air quality but also motion. An already existing energy monitoring solution was also integrated. This flexible approach can easily be deployed to any building facility, including buildings with existing solutions, without requiring any remote automation facilities. The platform includes data visualization templates that create an overall dashboard, allowing management to identify actions that lead to savings using a set of pre-defined actions or even a manual mode if desired. The IoT economy is growing in all areas with the increasing availability of low cost sensors, research on new transmission solutions introducing longer ranges and improved power management integrated with other platforms, that store, visualize and manipulate the data providing intelligence [2].

We design and implement a low-cost IoT energy monitoring system that can be used in many applications, such as electricity billing system, energy management in smart grid and home automation. The design is based on a low-cost PZEM-004T, using non-invasive CT sensors, SD3004 electric energy measurement chip and ESP8266 We most D1 mini microcontroller for retrieving data from sensor nodes and sending data to server via internet. The experimental results showed that the developed energy monitoring system can successfully record the voltage, current, active power and accumulative power consumption. Internet of Things (IoT) is a decade-old term for the interconnection of a plethora of heterogeneous objects and things over a global network so that they can exchange data and interact in real-time. Technologies, such as radio frequency identification, wireless sensor networks, artificial intelligence and machine learning, form the backbone of such interactions [3].

Connection Diagram



The device incorporates of strength monitoring nodes that use the Peacefair PZEM-004T, lowcost strength meter the usage of a non invasive CT (modern transformer) sensor, the SD3004 power size chip and microcontroller for measuring the voltage, cutting-edge, energetic strength and accumulative strength intake. The measured information will then be submitted to server through MQTT in JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) format. The Raspberry Pi 3 version B was selected to run as a local server. Thus, users can get right of entry to to get statistics of their strength consumption through internet utility locally or through Internet.

Circuit Configuration

Sensors



Fig. Sensors

Temperature and Humidity Sensor

Temperature Sensors measure the quantity of warmth power or even coldness that is generated by an object or gadget, allowing us to “experience” or discover any bodily alternate to that temperature generating either an analogue or virtual output.

Photo resistive Sensor

A photoresistor (or light-dependent resistor, LDR, or photograph-conductive mobile) is a mild-managed variable resistor. The resistance of a photoresistor decreases with increasing incident mild depth; in other words, it exhibits photoconductivity.

Motion Detective Sensor

A PIR-primarily based motion detector is used to experience movement of human beings, animals, or different gadgets. They are commonly utilized in burglar alarms and automatically activated lights structures extensively utilized in safety alarms and automated lighting fixtures applications

Air Quality Sensor (MQ135)

Air high-quality sensor for detecting a wide variety of gases, such as NH₃, NO_x, alcohol, benzene, smoke and CO₂. Ideal to be used in office or manufacturing unit. MQ135 gasoline sensor has excessive sensitivity to Ammonia, Sulphide and additionally touchy to smoke and other dangerous gases.

Raspberry Pi

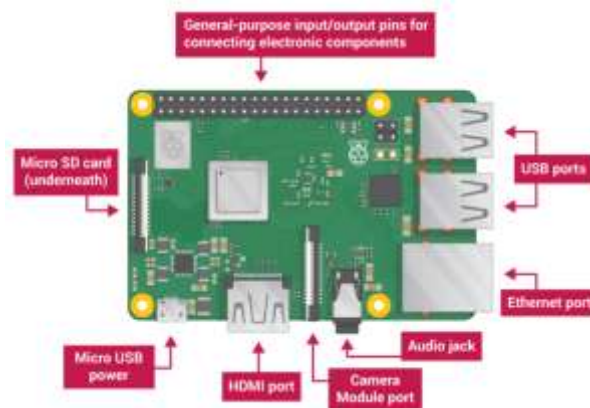


Fig Raspberry Pi

The Raspberry Pi is a low cost, credit score-card sized pc that plugs right into a computer display or TV, and makes use of a widespread keyboard and mouse. It is a capable little device that permits human beings of every age to explore computing, and to learn how to software in languages like Scratch and Python. The range of Raspberry Pi three Is 10m .The Raspberry Pi has a Broadcom BCM2835 gadget on a chip (SoC), which includes an ARM1176JZF-S seven hundred MHz, Video Core IV GPU, and changed into at first shipped with 256 megabytes of RAM, later upgraded to 512 MB. The Raspberry Pi's Ethernet port is primary gateway for communication with different gadgets.

Node Red

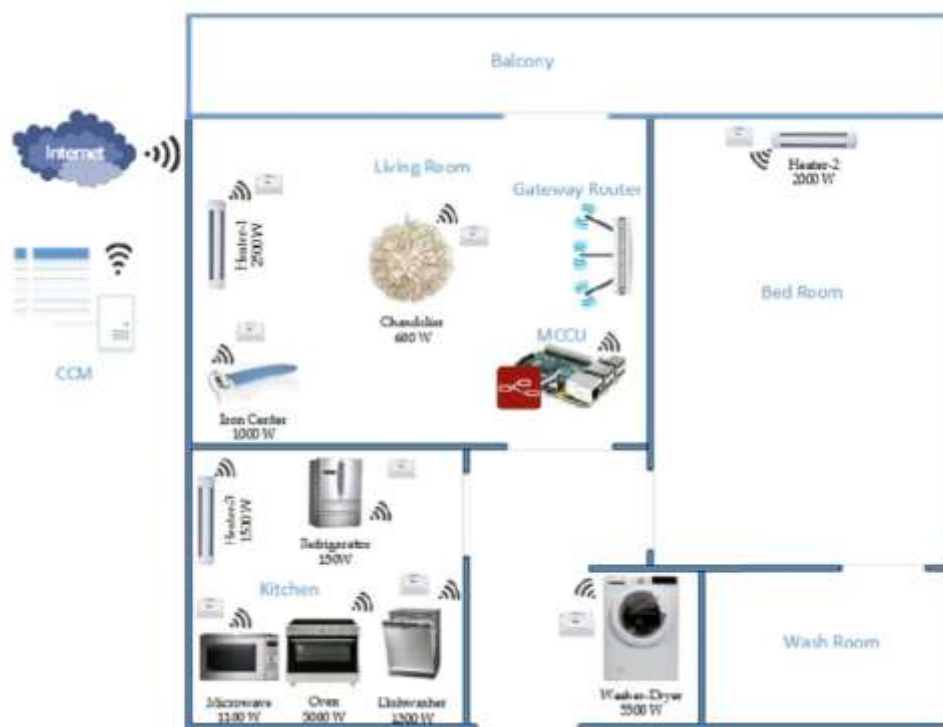
Node-RED is an open source software program available for lots structures such as the Raspberry Pi. It is a flow-based totally programming software program, created specifically for IoT programs where it is Electronics 2019, 8, 763 11 of 27 viable to attach APIs, physical devices, different community interfaces and web offerings. It additionally lets in the programming of rule sin JavaScript to run or hold from walking specific flow type he

installation of more features consisting of a TTN node that provides connectivity to TTN. Node-RED will even connect to a nearby MySQL database wherein all of the data may be saved.

Wifi Module

Internet of factors (IoT) methodology communicates each human beings and the devices electronically with recognize to govern module. The relative low price of Wi – Fi magnified the dependency on (IoT) tendencies. Internet of factors (IoT) targets to attach numerous devices and sensors via a particular network and repair the realized information from the sensors that placed in numerous places through website server wherein the records can be reconstructed and analyzed to create the corresponding data therefore. In the proposed website the admin can show and represents the information in numerous way.

Hardware Architecture



A usual domestic consists of numerous appliances. These appliances establish a reference to the person and provide them with the monitoring and controlling abilities. They are to be monitored and managed regionally or remotely by a HEMaaS platform the usage of a Sonoff wireless transfer (The Sonoff is a device that is to be put in series with the strength lines permitting it to turn any device on and rancid remotely. Its voltage range is ninety–250 V and it may manage a max modern-day of 10 A). Most of the common domestic gadgets fall within the (modern, voltage) variety of Sonoff currently commercially available within the market. It consists of a Main Command and Control Unit (MCCU), Sonoff wi-fi switch, Smart meter, Gateway router and a Community Cloud Management panel (CCM). The MCCU is the primary intelligence of the network which is answerable for triggering grid alerts based at the output of the gadget learning algorithms It additionally has an enter port which video display units for consumer input signals and for this reason gives consumer input to the controller. Son off Switch receives the trigger at its enter port from the MCCU and turns the appliance Off/On as a result. Smart meter presents electricity consumption data to the power station for normal efficient network strength control. The clever meter and CCM are out of doors of gateway router and are separated with the aid of a secured firewall. CCM is monitored via the town energy substation. The substation in step with its era and distribution has a fixed quantity of to be had power for the community to use. CCM gets input from the substation and sends the ones commands to the each domestic’s MCCU which in term updates its energy management strategy.

CONCLUSION

The experimental consequences can Show the advanced energy monitoring device can effectively display voltage, present day, energetic strength and accumulative power consumption. Energy control in clever homes to build a green and sustainable clever town, and then present a unifying framework for IoT in constructing inexperienced clever houses. The user comfort level for five% and 10% load reduction is maintained at and above eighty%. Where as other degrees of top energy discount reasons greater pain for the customers. To acquire our purpose, a neural community based totally Q-studying set of rules is proposed to lessen the height load demand of a typical Canadian domestic while minimizing the consumer inconvenience and enhancing the robustness of the gadget. The design of a low-value IoT strength monitoring gadget is offered. This proposed gadget is appropriate for strength tracking and monitoring programs. The Raspberry pi 3 version B is used to serves as local server and shop records in InfluxDB, a time collection database.

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