

Electrical Instrument Vigilance and Management System through IoT

Praveen Kumar¹, Anjali Yadav², Lalit Kumar Saraswat³

¹Research Scholar, Department of CSE, Galgotias University

^{2,3} Department of CSE, Raj Kumar Goel Institute of Technology, Ghaziabad

ABSTRACT

Internet of Things (IoT) is opening a number of opportunities and innovations globally with internet enhancements wrt Speed and Latency. In this research, few applications of Iot will discuss in detail like about an IoT-based energy-saving electrical vigilance and Management System. Lighting appliances are quite popular in market because of its advantages which includes improved performance and speed. The main challenges in the lighting appliances is: consumption of energy by the appliances are quite high so, innovating a appliance which improved potency as well as fault detection are an important challenge. This paper discussed two different methodologies in detail.

Keywords— Raspberry Pi, Signal Control, Street light, Energy efficiency, Wireless Communication, Node Red

I. INTRODUCTION

System which consists of number of connected sensors, computing and digital machines over the internet i.e., Internet of Things which might communicate with others for the information victimization distinctive id that is allotted to every and each device as Unique Identifiers. As per the business perspective, the main aim to automatize this area has accrued drastically. Additionally, traffic growth within the area has pushed everybody towards a lot of improved, robust and more stable electrical structure. A end user friendly net application and mobile primarily based police investigation & system connected to IoT cloud server is employed here for a lot of energy conservation and early resolution just in case of any error detection. During this new growing era wherever sensible cities area unit taking into form, the hassle for optimum energy primarily based stoptlight and light-weight device has gained pace. Thus, struggle has been taken to produce a stable and user friendly application for simple to use and supervise the electrical devices.

II. IoT APPLICATIONS

Internet of Things have many utilizations in different fields, for example:

- 1) Patient health observation application from remote place supported IoT [2]
- 2) Smart communication supported IoT to access student issue and incapacity to try communication queries[1]. This technique permits analyzing the power of the coed to know a given topic or study

- 3) Nowadays, the vehicle observation system is developed to urge the live feedback of auto movement and track its performance [3].

IoT has additionally given the chance to criticizers for associate degree open dialogue on security on exploitation IoT, because it transfers knowledge into associate degree open cloud system. Correct care and precaution got to be taken so as to implement IoT.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Wi-Fi-based device and ESP module automatic closed-circuit television is knowledgeable and provides a secure and economical means for indoor and outdoor device management and observation.

Most of the road lamps have used LDR primarily based setup [4] that activates the road lights at the evening and turns off the road lights throughout the day. Road lamps or still consumes tons of power once their square measure less vehicles around or no individuals within the workplace, because the current style is best in providing the choice to manually supervise and manage through mobile or web-based portal at the same time, providing observation on the errored devices through sensors to the involved expert to timely fix the error is also acceptable to the user.

Different systems are developed and supported technologies like Global System for Mobile Communication(GSM) [5] and angularity bee[6]. GSM electronic equipment that desires an

energetic calling card to send / receive message through a microcontroller. In this, the micro controller 89C51 is joined to the GSM electronic equipment through its UART port. The calling sim used in the GSM module may be compromised with certain risks and also the cost of making such a system is quite high. Security algorithmic program adopted in GSM is not disclosed algorithms. The observation after the research is that it can't give full

security to the system. At the end, every time, the GSM section sends an error through message a minimum balance needs to be maintained in every GSM module of the connected device. Thus, there's associate degree overhead maintenance value enclosed. Node MCU is extremely cheaper in compared to Angularity bee module. Several architectures have been developed to implement the Wi-Fi system.

TABLE I. VARIOUS WIRELESS ARCHITECTURE

Criteria	Different Systems				
	NodeMCU	ZigBee	Bluetooth	802.11 (Wi-Fi)	IR Wireless
Data Rate	Max. 300 kbps	Max.250 kbps	Max.25 mbps	Max.54 mbps	Max. 4mbps
Range	225 meters	10-100 meters	5-30 meters	32 meters indoor and 95 meters outdoor	10 meters
Networking Topology	Ad-hoc	Ad-hoc	Ad- hoc, very small network	Point to hub	Point to Point
Frequency of operation (Ghz)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4 5	800-900nm
Complexity	Less	Less	High	High	Less
Power Consumption	Very Less	Very Less	Less	High	Less
Security	WPA/W PA2	128 AES	64 and 128 bits encryption		

Node MCU wireless chips are quite cheaper than others. It is manufactured by a China based company [7] . The main focus area includes low cost, low power consumption than other controllers and reliable operation. There are the many uses of Node MCU in electrical appliances like electronic devices, house automation, and medical equipment which proposed Surveillance and controlling system in this research which is divided into two categories: On-Campus and One Way Communication.

Though each of the classes has a similar purpose however, takes issue with the system style. One way communication focuses chiefly on long-distance management like traffic signals that work on wired communication through its Master Controller (Raspberry Pi).This pi has many input/output pins that area unit connected to devices.

Any pi is connected to Cloud server to method the information and send information to finish user in mobile or internet application. On-Campus uses the Node MCU module to speak to the Master controller over the communications protocol through the net to find the faulty devices within the system.

The Node MCU has assimilated TCP/IP protocol which will provide any microcontroller entrance to the Wi-Fi network that supports two 4 GHz Wi-Fi (802.11 Wi-Fi standards). Node MCU is capable of either connecting to an existing wireless affiliation or hosting an application over HTTP protocol. Every Node MCU module comes pre-programmed with an AT command set computer code which suggests one will merely link this up to your Raspberry Pi device and find regarding sort of a Wi-Fi protection.

TABLE II. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Criteria	NodeMCU and Wi-Fi Comparison	
	NodeMCU	Wi-Fi
Standard	IEEE 802.11 Wi-Fi	IEEE 802.11 series
Network type	Wireless Personal Area Network	Wireless Local Area Network
Frequency Band (GHz)	2.4	2.4 and 5
Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	1	[0.3, 0.6, 2]
Data rate	up to 250 Kbps low data rate	upto 54 Mbps using 802.11a/g
Distance coverage (Meters)	200	30 to 100
Managed by	IEEE	wifi alliance and IEEE
Data protection	16 bit CRC is used	32 bit CRC is used
Applications	Industrial Automation, Medical Equipment	Extend Internet connection in office or home
ESP chip manufacturers	Espressif Systems	Red pine, Broadcom
Number of RF channels	1 (868MHz band), 10(915MHz band), 16(2.4GHz)	14 (2.4GHz band)

Here for this research, researchers have used Raspberry Pi as a Master controller for its slave (electrical device). Raspberry Pi Model B specification[10] area unit ATmega328 microcontroller, input voltage seven to 12v, DC current 40mA, in operation voltage at 5v, 20v limit of input offer voltage, forty GPIO pins, 32Kb non volatile storage. Raspberry Pi is often powered through USB association or external power offer, which may vary 7-12V. Input and Output pins of Raspberry Pi can be used as a power supply for the varied devices. A software package Serial library permits any number of input/output digital pins for serial communication. The Arduino provides an IDE for programming the Raspberry Pi board. This Arduino IDE is often downloaded from the Arduino official web site that is license-free and it is supported for each product of Arduino parts.



Fig.1: Raspberry Pi- Microcontroller development board

Multiplexer MCP23008 comes handy in case where hundreds of street lamps need to be connected to Master Raspberry Pi.



Fig.2: Multiplexer MCP23008

The master controller is connected via a Cloud server to a Mobile application with a graphical illustration or an internet application that may access from any place. Node-Red provides a feature to tug and drops the affiliation to attach completely different devices on the appliance which helps in the speedy development of the appliance.

IV. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

As mentioned above the complete system is divided in two categories.

On-campus System: - Fig.4 shows the diagram of the projected second sight module primarily based on police work and system. It consists of street lamps, sensors to discover the flow of current, a relay to regulate the on/off of the device, and a 5V power provide device and node MCU at the slave finish (electrical device). Sensors area unit accustomed management the electrical appliances and send the analog signal of the setting to the system and perform the connected task. The master finish consists of a Raspberry Pi three controller connected to the web association. The aim of the microcontroller is to require the information from all the road lamps through a Wi-Fi association and convert them into serial communication. The signal is transferred through the sensors to Node MCU that successively transmits the signal wirelessly to the master management terminal. The master controller detects the signal and performs the acceptable task just in case there's the detection of failure of street lamps. The transmission contains NodeMCU at the device finish that receives data through sensors connected to the device. At the opposite end, the master controller (Raspberry Pi) receives data wirelessly and sends the information to a central watching system. Internet application presents the graphical illustration of the received knowledge from the electrical devices.

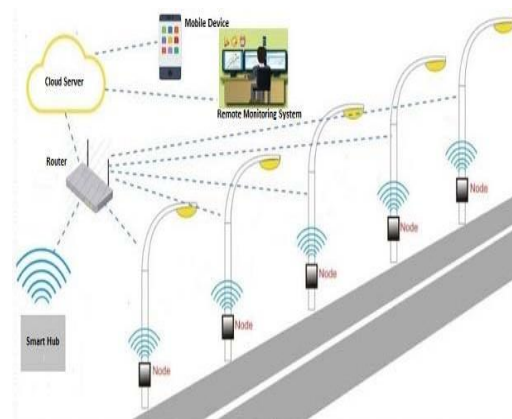


Fig.3: Wi-Fi based surveillance and On Campus diagram

One way Communication: - It is frequently the situation of traffic streetlights [8] that fill in assortment in one bearing. Along these lines, it's very surprising that we've difficulties of correspondence range still it's going to perform the assigned task well. Since the wireless connection fluctuates (switch or Hub MCU) is in meters, along these lines it's tough to utilize it in cases any place wireless constancy association is required in Kilometers. Additionally, to make the framework a dependable wired alliance is utilized to append the Expert Regulator Raspberry Pi to the street light gadget. Generally, Pi is associated with the Cloud worker and internet - Fig.4 shows the chart of the arranged police work and framework for a one-directional framework.

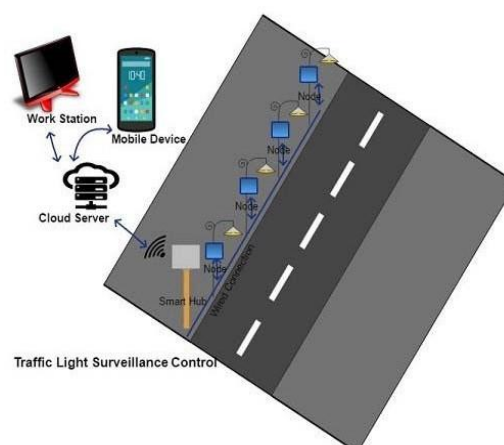


Fig.4: Surveillance and control system diagram

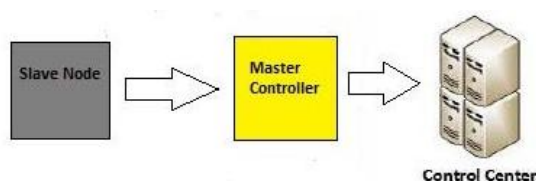


Fig.5: Block Diagram Receiver end

A. Master Regulator: It goes about as the mind for the entire gadget control and observing framework. Raspberry Pi gets and sends signal back and forth slave hubs over the wired association. At the same time, some inputs are sent for the visual presentation of the status of various electrical gadgets.

B. Secondary Hub: Every light regulator is associated with the smart regulator to forward and receivedata about the status of the gadget. The flow sensor locator is associated with an electrical gadget, the sign is shipped off the Expert regulator about the working status of the framework. In the event that any sign is sent from the expert to the slave, at that point, the applicable activity is performed dependent on the information got.

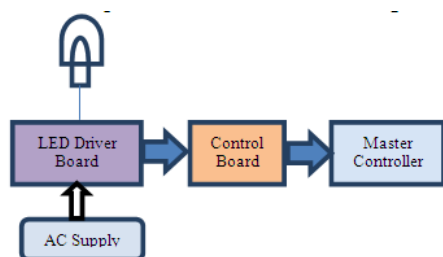


Fig. 6. Block Diagram of Transmitter End

C. Web Application: End-Client can likewise impart signs from this web application to the framework with the goal that it tends to be controlled distantly. This application can speak with the expert regulator by means of the HTTP convention.

D. Utilization of Software: For the real time projects, two advanced tools namely AVR studio and Hub Red are used. Advanced version of Hub Red & AVR studio is used for developing any embedded applications.

V. ALGORITHM

Algo 1: Managing Electrical gadget via Internet
Documentation
Publisher Subscriber
Trigger: using web application for the working of
1. Raspberry Pi regulator with the help of MQTT gets the message from internet through a Sub message.
2. Raspberry derived the directive for the customer id of the objective electrical gadget

3. Finds the customer id of the objective gadget with the help of Hub Red which distributes the message to the specific gadget over a Wi-Fi signal.

Algo 2: Alarming system via Internet

Documentation

Publisher

Subscriber

Action: First, it'll send the error signal.

1. Sending issue alert from Gadget to web application
2. Flow sensor named ACS712 used to detect the issue in electric flow stream and after detecting it alarms the Hub MCU to distribute the message to Endorser for the shortcoming.
3. Master Hub gets this message from the gadget over HTTP convention utilizing the MQTT message.
4. At this point, Controller imparts the deficiency sign to other Supporter.
5. If Web application finds such deficiency. It shows on the web-based interface.

Flowcart of given Algorithm

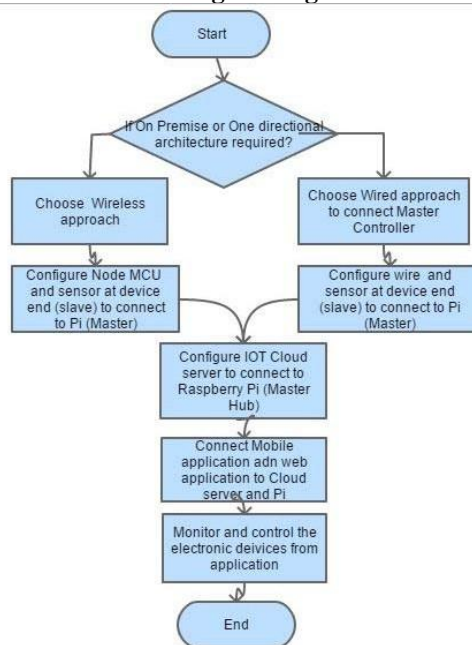


Fig. 7. Algorithm Flowchart

VI. CONCLUSION

From a central remote location, if anyone wants to use on/off functionality of the electrical devices then, use IoT based surveillance and control system device. The main feature of such devices includes efficient working for indoor and outdoor lighting. The beauty of such devices enhances when it improves the system efficiency by sending alert

signal whenever any defect is found as well as it reduces the consumption of electrical energy provided by central control over the appliances.

Future Extension

The framework is any acclimated upgrade to notice the entire traffic framework like:

- Reading assortment plates of automobile: - Open CV or MATLAB has acquainted with any upgrade this method to precisely examine assortment plates of automobile.
- Speed Running Fine for vehicles:- simply in the event of a petty criminal offense or over speeding, Fine is precisely given by means of camera watching, and recording cuts is put something aside for future reference.
- Trespassers location: - Intruders are inferred whenever saw as liable.
- Real-time planning of sensors to style and execute HealthCare executive's information Framework.
- Live video criticism to supervision of focus: - Live video web-based is screened on to the machine to a focal watching group.

REFERENCES

- [1]. A. Xheladini, S. Deniz Saygili, and F. Dikbiyik, "An IoT-based smart exam application," 2017, doi: 10.1109/EUROCON.2017.8011164.
- [2]. L. Minh Dang, M. J. Piran, D. Han, K. Min, and H. Moon, "A survey on internet of things and cloud computing for healthcare," *Electron.*, 2019, doi: 10.3390/electronics8070768.
- [3]. S. Wang, Y. Hou, F. Gao, and X. Ji, "A novel IoT access architecture for vehicle monitoring system," 2017, doi: 10.1109/WF-IoT.2016.7845396.
- [4]. P. S. R. Teja, V. Kushal, A. S. Srikar, and K. Srinivasan, "Photosensitive security system for theft detection and control using GSM technology," 2015, doi: 10.1109/SPACES.2015.7058229.
- [5]. P. C. Veena, P. Tharakan, H. Haridas, K. Ramya, R. Joju, and T. S. Jyothis, "Smart street light system based on image processing," 2016, doi: 10.1109/ICCPCT.2016.7530216.
- [6]. G. Shahzad, H. Yang, A. W. Ahmad, and C. Lee, "Energy-Efficient Intelligent Street Lighting System Using Traffic-Adaptive Control," *IEEE Sens. J.*, 2016, doi: 10.1109/JSEN.2016.2557345.
- [7]. A. Reyna, C. Martín, J. Chen, E. Soler, and M. Díaz, "On blockchain and its integration with IoT. Challenges and opportunities," *Futur. Gener. Comput. Syst.*, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.future.2018.05.046.
- [8]. A. Kovács *et al.*, "Intelligent control for energy-positive street lighting," *Energy*, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2016.07.156.