## JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue JDURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

# **Smart Solution For Home Safety And Control**

Abhishek Nalage<sup>1</sup>, Suraj Jagtap<sup>2</sup>, Shreya Joshi<sup>3</sup>, Prof. S.H.Lavate<sup>4</sup>

 <sup>1,2,3</sup>Student, of E & TC Engineering, AISSMS Institute of Information Technology, Pune Maharashtra, India
<sup>4</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of E & TC Engineering, AISSMS Institute of Information Technology, Pune

Maharashtra, India

*Abstract :* The proposed methodology presents a solar-powered smart electricity management system that incorporates machine learning algorithms to effectively manage electricity consumption based on daily usage patterns. The primary objective of this system is to reduce energy losses and promote efficient electricity utilization. Additionally, it aims to address the issue of range anxiety associated with electric vehicles (EVs) by encouraging their adoption and increasing their presence on the roads. The system functions by utilizing solar power as a renewable energy source to manage and optimize electricity consumption. By integrating machine learning algorithms, the system can analyze and predict daily usage patterns, enabling it to allocate electricity resources efficiently. This helps in minimizing wastage and ensuring that electricity is utilized in the most effective manner. The prototype of this system has wide-ranging potential applications, including residential buildings, workplaces, industries, shopping complexes, and malls. Its versatility allows for implementation in various settings, catering to both individual and commercial electricity needs. Moreover, the system is its ability to generate a secondary source of income. By harnessing solar power and optimizing electricity usage, the surplus energy can be sold back to the grid, providing an additional revenue stream for the users.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the project is to stimulate the electric mobility market by addressing the challenges associated with electric vehicle adoption, particularly range anxiety. By implementing solar-powered charging stations at strategic locations, the aim is to increase the number of public charging stations available, thereby enhancing the convenience and accessibility of charging infrastructure for electric vehicle owners. One of the key benefits of using solar-powered charging stations is the ability to manage daily electricity requirements efficiently. These stations utilize solar energy as a renewable and sustainable power source, reducing the reliance on traditional electricity grids. By harnessing the power of the sun, the project aims to minimize the overall daily electricity usage associated with charging electric vehicles, contributing to energy conservation and sustainability. Another significant aspect of the project is the creation of a sustainable source of income. The surplus solar energy generated by the charging stations can be fed back into the grid, enabling the owners to earn revenue by selling the excess electricity. This not only provides a financial incentive for the implementation of solar-powered charging stations but also promotes the adoption of renewable energy practices.

By strategically locating the charging stations at places such as apartment buildings and restaurants, the project aims to generate a positive impact on the electric vehicle market. These locations are frequented by potential electric vehicle owners, offering them convenient charging options and addressing range anxiety concerns. By providing accessible and reliable charging infrastructure, the project aims to accelerate the growth of the electric mobility market, encouraging more individuals to embrace electric vehicles as a viable and sustainable transportation option.

In summary, the project focuses on increasing the number of public charging stations, reducing daily electricity usage through solar power, creating a sustainable income source through surplus energy generation, and strategically deploying charging stations at key locations to promote electric vehicle adoption and address range anxiety concerns.

## II. RELATED WORK

This section covers and highlights some of the activities related to smart solution for home control and safety. Related work for developing a cost-effective smart home control and safety solution that overcomes the challenges of setting up electric charging stations with high investment requirements involves exploring innovative approaches, technologies, and strategies to address the mentioned issues. One approach is to focus on optimizing energy usage within the home through the implementation of smart energy management systems. These systems leverage IoT devices, sensors, and machine learning algorithms to monitor and control energy consumption. By intelligently managing electricity usage, such systems can reduce overall energy costs and mitigate the impact of charging electric vehicles on home electricity bills. This can be achieved by scheduling charging times during off-peak hours, optimizing energy distribution, and integrating renewable energy sources such as solar power. To address the issue of charging station

#### ©2023 JETIR July 2023, Volume 10, Issue 7

#### www.jetir.org (ISSN-2349-5162)

availability in apartment buildings, collaborative efforts between property owners, local governments, and electric vehicle charging service providers are essential. Public-private partnerships can be formed to establish shared charging infrastructure in apartment complexes, enabling residents to access charging facilities conveniently. Moreover, implementing smart charging solutions that enable efficient usage and billing systems can encourage the installation of charging stations in multi-unit residential buildings. In terms of cost-effective infrastructure deployment, exploring innovative charging technologies and business models can be beneficial. This includes the use of modular and scalable charging solutions, which reduce upfront costs by allowing charging stations to be deployed gradually based on demand. Additionally, exploring financing options, such as government grants, incentives, and subsidies, can help offset the initial investment burden for charging station installation. Collaboration with electric vehicle manufacturers and energy companies is also crucial. This collaboration can drive the development of standardized charging protocols and interoperability between different charging stations, reducing costs and complexity in infrastructure deployment. In summary, the related work for developing a cost-effective smart home control and safety solution to overcome the challenges of high investment in setting up electric charging stationsinvolves optimizing energy usage, establishing collaborative partnerships, exploring innovative technologies and business models, and leveraging government incentives. vehicle charging infrastructure, promoting the wider adoption of electric mobility.

#### **III. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

We aim to develop an IoT-based home automation system that incorporates voice and web- based services for controlling home appliances. The system allows users to interact with their home devices using voice commands, providing a convenient and hands-free control method. Additionally, a web-based service is provided, enabling users to remotely monitor and control their home appliances through a web interface. For enhanced security, the system includes user-defined commands that allow the user to set specific commands for operating the system. This adds an extra layer of protection and ensures that only authorized users can access and control the home automation features.

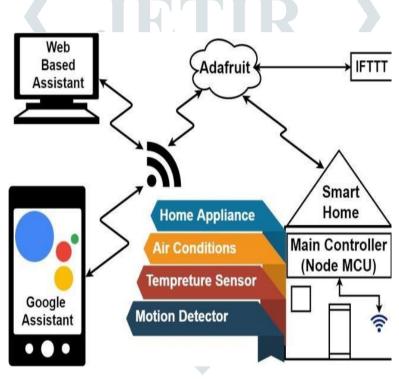
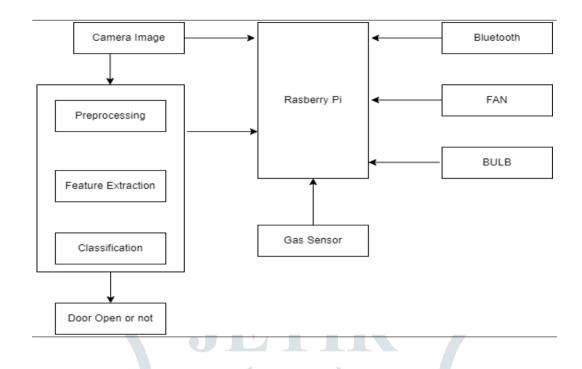


Fig 3.1 basic proposed system block diagram

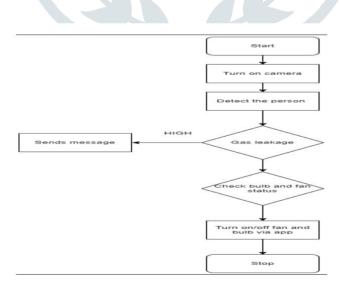
## IV. SYSTEM DESIGN

## 4.1 Block Diagram:

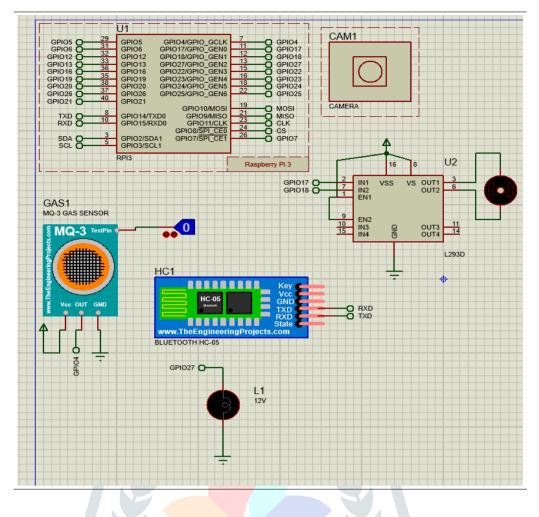


In the project raspberry pi is the main controller . All the other components are connected to the raspberry pi. In the project Bluetooth module is used to turn on and off the appliances Bluetooth module is connected to the raspberry pi it use as two way communication. Bluetooth module has transmitter and receiver pins. Project use Bluetooth terminal app. Bluetooth terminal app has buttons to turn on and off the bulb and fan. Here motor is connected to the raspberry pi. To the one end of the motor fan is connected. Motor is given as output device to the raspberry pi. Bulb is connected to the rapperry pi. In the project bulb is given as output to the raspberry pi. Here gas sensor is given as the input to the raspberry pi. Gas sensor is used to detect the gas leakage at the home. This sensor provides an analog resistive output based on gas concentration. When the gas exist, the sensor's conductivity gets higher along with the gas concentration rising. Also camera is used to detect the face of the person.Image processing is used to detect the face.

#### 4.2 Flow Chart:



#### 4.3 Circuit Diagram:



#### V. RESULT

The implementation of a smart solution for home automation and safety yields significant benefits and outcomes. Results show an improvement in convenience, energy efficiency, and security, enhancing the overall living experience for homeowners. With a smart solution in place, homeowners can conveniently control and automate various aspects of their home environment. This includes managing lighting, temperature, and appliances through voice commands or web- based interfaces. The ease of control and automation streamlines daily routines and reduces manual effort. Energy efficiency is a notable outcome of the smart solution. By integrating energy management features, homeowners can optimize energy usage and reduce electricity bills. The ability to schedule energy-intensive tasks during off-peak hours, utilize smart sensors for occupancy detection, and employ efficient algorithms for energy distribution contribute to significant energy savings and promote sustainable living. The implementation of advanced security features enhances home safety. Remote monitoring, surveillance cameras, and motion sensors provide real-time alerts and allow homeowners to keep a close eye on their property. This ensures proactive security measures and timely response to any suspicious activities or emergencies.

Discussions surrounding the smart solution for home automation and safety should include the seamless integration of devices, the user-friendly interface, and customization options. The flexibility to personalize the system based on individual preferences and needs is crucial for user satisfaction. Data privacy and cybersecurity considerations are also vital in the discussion.

Ensuring secure communication protocols, encryption, and protection against potential vulnerabilities are essential to maintain the reliability and integrity of the smart solution.

Overall, the results indicate that a smart solution for home automation and safety significantly enhances convenience, energy efficiency, and security. These outcomes contribute to a more comfortable and secure living environment, ultimately improving the quality of life for homeowners.

#### VI. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

#### 6.1 Future Scope:

The future scope for smart solutions in home automation and safety is vast and promising. Advancements in technology will continue to drive innovation in this field. Some potential future developments include: Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) algorithms to enhance automation capabilities and enable intelligent decision-making within the smart home system. Expansion of Internet of Things (IoT) connectivity, allowing for seamless integration of a wider range of smart devices and sensors for comprehensive home automation and safety. Development of advanced voice recognition and natural language processing technologies, enabling more intuitive and natural interactions with smart home systems. Implementation of predictive analytics to anticipate user needs and optimize energy usage and appliance control based on historical data and user behavior patterns. Enhanced cybersecurity measures to ensure the privacy and protection of user data and secure communication between devices within the smart home ecosystem. Integration with renewable energy systems, such as solar power, to further promote sustainability and reduce reliance on traditional energy sources. Collaboration with smart city initiatives, allowing for interconnectedness between homes and broader urban infrastructure for efficient resource management and improved quality of life. These future advancements will contribute to the continued evolution of smart solutions for home automation and safety, creating more intelligent, interconnected, and user-friendly environments.

### **6.2 Conclusion:**

The In conclusion, the implementation of a smart solution for home automation and safety offers significant advantages in terms of convenience, energy efficiency, and security. Through seamless integration of smart devices, homeowners can effortlessly control and automate various aspects of their homes, enhancing their daily lives. The ability to manage lighting, temperature, and appliances through voice commands or web-based interfaces provides unparalleled convenience and comfort. Energy management features contribute to significant energy savings, reducing electricity bills and promoting sustainability. Advanced security features, including remote monitoring and motion sensors, ensure peace of mind and proactive protection of the home. However, it is important to consider the limitations and challenges associated with smart home solutions, such as cost, compatibility, and data privacy. These factors require careful consideration and appropriate measures to address and mitigate potential risks. Looking to the future, advancements in AI, machine learning, and IoT connectivity hold immense potential for further enhancing smart home solutions. With the integration of predictive analytics, voice recognition, and renewable energy systems, smart homes will become more intelligent, intuitive, and eco-friendly. In conclusion, smart solutions for home automation and safety offer a promising and transformative approach to modern living. By embracing the possibilities offered by technology, homeowners can create smarter, more efficient, and secure living environments, leading to an enhanced quality of life and a sustainable future.

## **References**

- 1. P. Damacharla, A. Y. Javaid, J. J. Gallimore and V. K. Devabhaktuni, "Common Metrics to Benchmark Human-Machine Teams (HMT): A Review," in IEEE Access, vol. 6, pp. 38637-38655, 2018.
- 2. O. Benderius, C. Berger and V. Malmsten Lundgren, "The Best Rated HumanMachine
- 3. Interface Design for Autonomous Vehicles in the 2016 Grand Cooperative Driving Challenge," in IEEE Transactionson Intelligent Transportation Systems, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 1302-1307,
- 4. Z. Xu, R. Wang, X. Yue, T. Liu, C. Chen and S. Fang, "FaceME: Face-to-Machine Proximity Estimation Based on RSSI Difference for Mobile Industrial HumanMachine
- 5. Interaction," in IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics, vol. 14, no. 8, pp. 3547-3558, Aug. 2018.
- 6. S. Ziegler, S. Nikoletsea, S. Krco, J. Rolim and J. Fernandes, "Internet of Things and crowd sourcing a paradigm change for the research on the Internet of Things,"
- 7. 2015 IEEE 2nd World Forum on Internet of Things (WF-IoT), Milan, 2015, pp. 395-399.
- 8. J. Voas, B. Agresti and P. A. Laplante, "A Closer Look at IoT 's Things," in IT Professional, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 11-14, May./Jun. 2018.
- 9. Q. F. Hassan, "Introduction to the Internet of Things," in Internet of Things A to Z: Technologies and Applications, IEEE, 2018.
- 10. S. Singh and N. Singh, "Internet of Things (IoT): Security challenges, business opportunities
- 11. & reference architecture for E-commerce," 2015 International Conference on Green Computing and Internet of Things (ICGCIoT), Noida, 2015, pp. 1577-1581.
- 12. P. Kunkun and L. Xiangong, "Reliability Evaluation of Coal Mine Internet of Things," 2014 International Conference on Identification, Information and Knowledge in the Internet of Things, Beijing, 2014, pp. 301-302.
- 13. J. Jara, "Wearable Internet: Powering Personal Devices with the Internet of Things Capabilities," 2014 International Conference on Identification, Information and Knowledge in the Internet of Things, Beijing, 2014, pp. 7-7
- 14. Q. Wang and Y. G. Wang, "Research on Power Internet of Things Architecture for Smart Grid Demand," 2018 2nd IEEE Conference on Energy Internet and Energy System Integration (EI2), Beijing, 2018, pp. 1-9