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IoT BASED ENERGY METER

Anitta Omanakuttan[1], Athira Ajayan1, Simi Shajan[1] , Sreepriya P Sivan[1] , Reshmi Krishna Prasad[2]

[1]Student , Department of electronics & communication Engineering

[2]Asst. Prof , Department of electronics & communication Engineering

Dr. APJ Abdul kalam technological university, kerala, india

ABSTRACT: It is an IoT primarily based totally electricity meter for controlling the electricity intake of houses and industries. There are 5 most important desires on this project. We can recognise that how plenty energy every electric powered home equipment consumes. Each utility may be energy on/off the usage of cellular and if any utility makes use of above the edge intake cost of electricity the utility mechanically shutdown. During shortcircuit a notification could be sent in consumer cellular phone. Each utility may be energy on/off mechanically to customers via way of means of Blink app.Current bill is provided without a manual input.

KEYWORDS: power meter, IoT, ESP8266.

INTRODUCTION

The advances of technology are making our lives simpler one such generation is the Internet of Things (IoT), which has packages in numerous regions along with industries, hospitals, workplaces etc. With the appearance of worldwide warming and accelerated pollutants in towns, handling electricity intake in homes, industries or towns is a important region where in IoT can contribute.Energy conservation performs a very essential function due to the fact usage of non-renewable sources additionally effect our environment. Energy Management is the manner of monitoring, controlling and conserving strength in a constructing or organization. Globally we want to store strength to lessen the harm that we're doing to our planet earth and to lessen the dependence at the fossil fuels.Usage of electricity is growing concurrently wastage of electricity is likewise growing. Some equipment in our residence are the use of electricity that is past the wanted quantity. Similarly the analyzing is accrued through meter readers month-to-month which has a drawback of appointing meter reader to take the meter analyzing, results client privateness etc. In this path this challenge adopt the meter analyzing with out human intervention and show the electricity ate up through every appliances.The electricity meter is evolved the use of Arduino UNO. The electricity meter is linked to customers cellular the use of Blink app, so quantity of intake of electricity of every software may be seen.Each software may be energy on/off the use of cellular and if any software makes use of above the edge intake price of electricity the software robotically shutdown. During the shortcircuit can arise a notification could be sent in customers cellular telecellsmartphone and contemporary invoice is furnished with out a guide input. This gadget have to additionally be able to on-line verbal exchange displaying the information in an internet interface and bidirectional verbal exchange. This gadget make low quantity of information saving time, electricity, sources and decreasing waste.

LITERATURE SURVEY

S. U. Alam, R. Ahmed, M. S. Imam, M. Farshid, M. A. Hossain and M.A. Islam explain, "The Design and implementation of Website based Energy Consumption Monitoring and Controlling"[1]

- The framework is to set out the freedom for legitimate observing and controlling of energy and transfer it to the server.
- WeMos D1R1 is associated with relay, sensor send current and sent it to the ADC. When the value is being changed over and sends to WeMos D1R1.
- It sends the information to the serverWi-Fi.

Himanshu K. Patel, TanishMody, Anshul Goyal explain, " Arduino based smart energy meter using GSM" [2]

- Decrease energy wastage by executing GSM module safeguard module on microcontroller along with LDR sensor and relay.
- A LDR sensor is associated with the squinting LED and send the information to microcontroller by means of GSM shield.
- An arrangement of sending a SMS to client for update on energy utilization alongside conclusive bill generation.

Nanda Kishor Panda1, Mayank Senapati2, Meikandasivam S2, Vijaykumar D2, and Jaganatha Pandian2 explain," ZigBee Based Clamp-On IoT Energy Meter" [3]

- The two path correspondence between the utility and consumer is the main part of matrix which makes it smart.
- Gather the ongoing information precisely from each hub utilizing a conservative and versatile arrangement which can be handily introduced utilizing a clamp.
- consumer and utility can interface with one another utilizing IoT.

H.Tavares, B.Prado, K. Bispo and D. Dantas explains," A Non-intrusive approach for Smart Power Meter"[4]

- Advancement of a non - intrusive smart meter fit for giving its client strategy for remote management of electric force utilization data.
- It has as destinations the continuous observing of electric energy utilization.
- Communication between the power meter and the external climate was made through Wi-Fi innovation. It has as objections the nonstop seeing of electric energy use.
- Here the fundamental commitment is showing flow, voltage and momentary force just as energy utilization and expectation of the expense of power bill.

Roji Thomas Mathew, Sreeram Thattat, Anirudh K.V, Adithya Varma P K, Geena Prasad explan,"Home automation designed by energy meter" [5]

- Significant electric wastages in hours hold apparatuses can be extensively diminished with legitimate checking and control.
- Smart meter is presenting, which can cautiously screen the use design and decreased the load during top hours.
- The energy meter is associated with the GSM module and get refreshed units of energy consumed by consumer through arduino and furthermore turn on/off.

Prathik.M, Anitha.K, Anitha.V explains,"Smart Energy Meter Surveillance Using IoT"[6]

- Proposed to overcome all the drawback in the all around existing energy meter.
- Details are shipped off the portable through the IoT and the GSM module.
- Result showed in LCD.

T. S. Gunawan, M. H. Anuar, M. Kartiwi and Z. Janin explain, "Power factor meter using arduino" [7]

- Arduino Uno is the principle microcontroller unit which associates with sensors and other yield for information logging.
- For the legitimate date and time stamp of the information logging, a RTC module is used.
- The yield of the force factor estimation could be shown in a LCD, recorded in a SD card, associated with PC with MATLAB utilizing a USB link for information plotting and further investigation, or shipped off a worker utilizing Ethernet safeguard.

W. Ejaz, M. Naeem, A. Shahid, A. Anpalagan and M. Jo explain, "Efficient Energy Management for the Internet ofThings in Smart Cities," [8]

- Give a bringing together structure to energy proficient streamlining and planning of IoT based keen urban communities.
- Examined energy collecting in smart urban areas which is a conspicuous arrangement enemy broadening the lifetime of low force gadgets.

P. P. Machado, T. P. Abud, M. Z. Fortes and B. S. M. C. Borba explain, "Power factor metering system using Arduino," [9]

- Arduino Mega 2560 was utilized.
- The sensor ACS712 utilized for current estimation .
- The diagrams dependent on the arduino estimations looks at to the oscilloscope illustrations.

Maha Aboelmaged, Yasmeen Abdelghani, Mohamed A. Abd El Ghany explain," Wireless IoT based Metering System for Energy Efficient Smart Cites" [10]

- Offers a handily worked Android application for clients just as a Website and data set for the power provider organization.
- Low force Minimal expense, and easy to understand smart meter.
- Tracks the energy utilization from LCD show and Android application.

METHODOLOGY

In this part we will explain about the improvement of a smart energy meter dependent on IoT which fulfills the imperatives introduced in the principle segment, that is:

- Minimal expense.
- Quick and bidirectional communication.
- Estimating a few force circuits without essentially expanding cost.
- Force quality boundaries, for example, genuine and apparent power and power factor are determined.

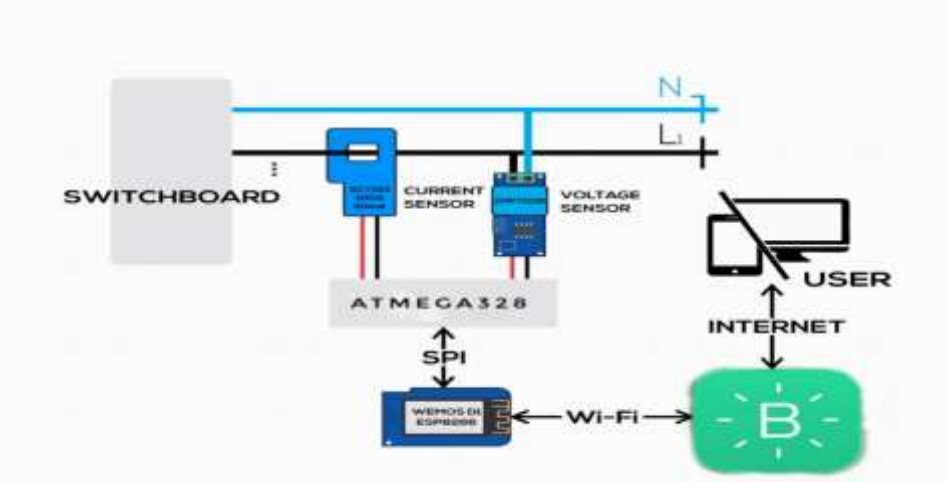

Fig 1: Device diagram current and voltage sensor connects to the switch board. Microcontroller reads the data and sends its output to blink app using a wifi module.

The advancement of the device depends on information course through the framework. In order to register energy utilization and force quality, we should quantify two apparatus that is current and voltage. For that purposes we use current sensor and voltage sensor. Current and voltage sensor interfaces with the ADC. Microcontroller read ADC information and sends it, through Wi Fi. The user can imagine the data through the web.

COMPONENTS

- SENSORS

In order to compute electricity intake and electricity nice we should degree parameter voltage and current. To measure current we selected the SCT-013, a non-invasive sensor which degree current primarily based totally on inductance. The sensor used to degree voltage was the module ZMPT101B.

- MICROCONTROLLER

A essential a part of the improvement of the proposed tool is the microcontroller. It is chargeable for studying sensor statistics processing and transmission. The microcontroller selected for the mission was that Esp8266.

- WI-FI MODULE

Wi-Fi may be a wireless native space networking technology that's supported the IEEE 802.11 normals. Wi-Fi is that the standard means that PCs hook up with wireless networks. It will be applied to different devic ESP8266 is among the foremost integrated Wi-Fi chips within the industry. size virtually 5mm x 5mm, ESP8266 needs bottom outside digital system and integrates a 32-bit Tensilica microcontroller, standard virtual peripheral interfaces, antenna switches, power amplifier, low noise receive amplifier, filters and power management modules - beat one little package. That makes it excellent for IoT use-case style and development. On high of that, it's low value and offered readily. The ESP8266 wireless fidelity module may be a complete Wi¬Fi network wherever we will simply connect as a serving Wi- Fi adapter, wireless web access interface to any microcontroller¬ primarily based style on its easy property through Serial Communication or UART interface.

WORKING

The current sensor i.e SCT-013 measures the current that every device uses. further the voltage sensor i.e ZMPT101B measures the voltage that every device uses. A input of 230 v is given to ATMEGA328. 5v is the desired voltage for every additives so the usage of a HLM module we convert the 230 v DC to five v AC. Then the output of every sensor is despatched to arduino and that is the region wherein the power is calculated. The intention of our project was to calculate power. so from the derived value of voltage and current we will calculate power. The algorithm for calculating power must me cited in program. The calculated records is displayed in cellular the usage of Blynk app. The records is despatched to Blynk app via way of means of a wifi module i.e Esp8266. Then a relay module is attached to arduino which act as a transfer for turning on and off the device.

OUTPUT

When the device is turned on, the current and voltage are detected, and the consumed power is calculated and shown.Arduino is used to create the energy metre. The energy metre is linked to the user's phone via the Blink app, allowing them to see how much energy each programme consumes. The most recent bill is delivered without the need for user input.Each application can be turned on and off using a mobile device, and if any application consumes more energy than the threshold, it will immediately shut down. A notification will be delivered to the user's mobile phone in the event of a short circuit.

The metre also displays power quality parameters and is capable of recording data, so that the system can communicate online and in both directions may send and receive orders to the metre As a result, adjusting its measurement parameters and generating energy savings policies or equipment protection are two examples. Experiment outcomes results demonstrate that the system operates as intended.It keeps track of data like electric energy, voltage, current, and power factor. The consumer has access to real-time data from smart metres at regular intervals, allowing us to avoid escalating electricity bills. In addition, with the help of a smart metre, the user can control the power usage of each electrical appliance in the home.

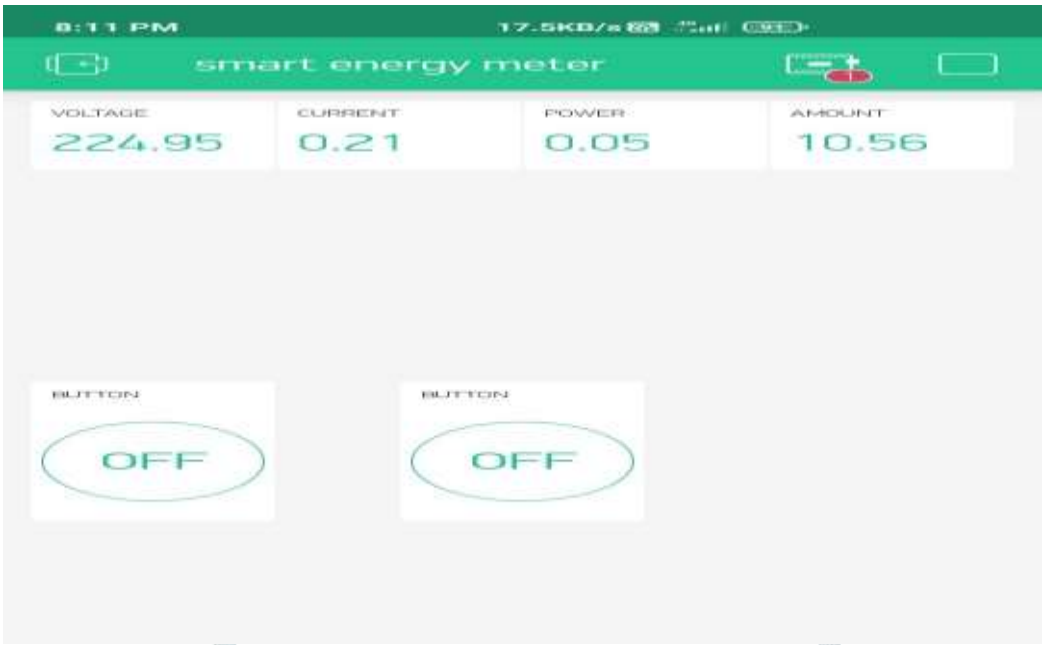

Fig 2 Blink app main screen showing the latest data sent by the energy meter

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The amount of energy consumed is growing. At the same time, energy waste is increasing. Some of our household appliances consume more energy than is required. Similarly, meter readers collect readings on a monthly basis, which has the problem of requiring a metre reader to take the reading, which affects consumer privacy, among other things.Controlling energy use in homes is an important area where IoT may help. This is a good example. The paper presents a low-cost energy metre based on the Internet of Things that is capable of using a single microprocessor, several energy circuits may be measured.

The main purpose of our project was to improve the electricity consumption can be reduced with the usage of energy meters using IoT. Our project is now completed, and we have a working model. The current research provided an IoT-based energy metre capable of energy meters that keeps track of data like electric energy, voltage, current, and power factor. The consumer has access to real-time data from energy meters at regular intervals, allowing us to avoid escalating electricity bills and it is developed by Arduino.

In future study, we propose the bill amount is deducted from the customer's account automatically, and the bill details and deducted bill amount are provided to the consumer by SMS.

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