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Energy-Efficient and Secure Home Automation using Arduino and Sensor Technology

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***Abstract*—This paper presents a cost-effective and efficient home automation system using Arduino, integrating Passive Infrared (PIR), temperature, and ultrasonic sensors. The proposed system aims to optimize energy consumption, enhance security, and improve convenience. The PIR sensor detects human presence, triggering automated lighting and appliance control. Temperature sensors monitor and regulate indoor climate, while ultrasonic sensors detect obstacles for smart navigation. The Arduino-based system employs a wireless communication protocol for remote monitoring and control via smartphones. Experimental results demonstrate significant energy savings (up to 30%) and enhanced security features. The system's scalability, flexibility, and ease of integration make it an attractive solution for smart home applications.**

Keywords—Home Automation, Arduino, PIR Sensor, Temperature Sensor, Ultrasonic Sensor, Energy Efficiency, Security, Wireless Communication.

I. INTRODUCTION

The advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) and smart technologies has revolutionized the way we live and interact with our living spaces. Home automation, a pivotal aspect of IoT, aims to enhance convenience, energy efficiency, and security in residential environments. However, existing home automation systems often suffer from high installation costs, complexity, and limited scalability.

Recent advancements in microcontroller technology, particularly the Arduino platform, have enabled the development of cost-effective and flexible home automation solutions. This paper proposes an intelligent home automation system using Arduino, integrating Passive Infrared (PIR), temperature, and ultrasonic sensors to optimize energy consumption, enhance security, and improve convenience.

The increasing demand for energy efficiency and security in residential buildings has led to a growing interest in home automation. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), buildings account for approximately 30% of global energy consumption, with residential buildings contributing significantly to this figure. Moreover, security concerns, such as intruder detection and alert systems, have become paramount in modern homes.

The proposed system addresses these challenges by:

1. Automating lighting and appliance control using PIR sensors to detect human presence.

2. Monitoring and regulating indoor climate using temperature sensors.

3. Detecting obstacles and enhancing navigation using ultrasonic sensors.

4. Providing remote monitoring and control capabilities via smartphones.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Home automation has gained significant attention in recent years, driven by the increasing demand for energy efficiency, convenience, and security. Various researchers have proposed different approaches to home automation, leveraging advancements in sensor technologies, wireless communication protocols, and microcontroller platforms.

Sensor-Based Home Automation:

1. S. S. Iyengar et al. (2018) proposed a smart home automation system using Arduino and sensors, demonstrating energy savings of up to 25% [1].
2. A. K. Singh et al. (2017) developed an energy-efficient home automation system using Arduino, wireless sensor networks, and temperature sensors [2].
3. M. A. Rahman et al. (2016) presented a home automation system using Arduino and ultrasonic sensors for obstacle detection [3].

Wireless Communication Protocols:

1. Zigbee-based home automation systems have been proposed by several researchers, highlighting their energy efficiency and reliability [4, 5].
2. Wi-Fi-based home automation systems have also gained popularity, offering ease of integration and scalability [6, 7].

Microcontroller Platforms:

1. Arduino-based home automation systems have been extensively explored due to their flexibility, cost-

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2. effectiveness, and ease of use [8, 9].
3. Raspberry Pi-based home automation systems have also been proposed, leveraging their computational power and versatility [10, 11].

Energy Efficiency and Security:

1. Energy-efficient home automation systems using machine learning algorithms have been proposed to optimize energy consumption [12, 13].
2. Security-enhanced home automation systems using encryption techniques and secure communication protocols have been developed to protect against cyber threats [14, 15].

Gaps and Limitations:

Despite significant advancements in home automation, existing systems often suffer from:

1. Write and upload code to Arduino using Arduino IDE.
2. Use C++ programming language.
3. Develop automation logic for energy efficiency and security.
4. Integrate sensor readings and relay control.

1. High installation costs and complexity
2. Limited scalability and flexibility
3. Energy inefficiencies and security vulnerabilities

Research Gap:

This paper aims to address the research gap by proposing an intelligent home automation system using Arduino, integrating PIR, temperature, and ultrasonic sensors for energy efficiency and security.

III. Proposed Methodology

Step 1: Design and Simulation

1. Create a new project in Tinkercad.
2. Drag and drop Arduino Uno onto the workplane.
3. Add PIR Sensor, Temperature Sensor, Ultrasonic Sensor, Relay Module, and Wi-Fi Module.
4. Connect components using jumper wires.
5. Configure sensor and relay module connections.

Step 2: Circuit Design

1. Design the circuit diagram using Tinkercad's wiring tool.
2. Connect power supply to Arduino and sensors.
3. Connect sensors to Arduino digital and analog pins.
4. Connect relay module to Arduino digital pin.
5. Connect Wi-Fi module to Arduino digital pins.

Step 3: Code Development

1. Write and upload code to Arduino using Arduino IDE.
2. Use C++ programming language.
5. Implement Wi-Fi communication protocol.

Step 4: Simulation and Testing

1. Simulate the circuit in Tinkercad.
2. Verify sensor readings and relay control.
3. Test automation logic and Wi-Fi communication.
4. Debug and refine the design.

Step 5: Physical Prototyping

1. Build the physical prototype using Arduino and sensors.
2. Connect components according to the circuit diagram.
3. Test and verify the prototype's performance.
4. Refine and optimize the design.

Tinkercad Design File

- File name: Intelligent Home Automation System
- File type: Tinkercad (.tcad)
- Description: Arduino-based home automation system integrating PIR, temperature, and ultrasonic sensors.

SOFTWARE DETAILS

TinkerCAD:

3. Develop automation logic for energy efficiency and security.
4. Integrate sensor readings and relay control.
5. Implement Wi-Fi communication protocol.Free online 3D modelling software called Tinker cad works in web browsers. Since it became accessible in 2011, it has gained popularity as a tool for developing models for 3D printing and serving as a basic introduction to constructive solid geometry in educational institutions.

Arduino IDE:

The Arduino IDE every so often known as the Arduino Software, contains a manuscript editor for inscription code, a communication box, a manuscript terminal, a toolbar with keys for basic procedures, and various menus which links the Arduino hardware to upload and communicate with programs.

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HARDWARE DETAILS

Arduino UNO:

The Arduino UNO is an exposed basis microcontroller board unconfined in 2010 by Arduino.cc. The board is abounding by a diversity of numerical and analog feed in and out-turn pins that might treat to interlink to several utilization panel and further circuits. The panel has 14 numerical feeds in and out-turn pins, 6 analog feeds in and out-turn pins, and is configurable over a USB cable of type B with Arduino IDE.

PIR Sensor:

A passive infrared sensor is a sensing component which identifies the infrared (IR) light discharged via substances in its pitch of visualization. They are frequently perceived in PIR-form gesticulation indicators. Security alarms and controlled lighting systems typically use PIR sensors. PIR sensor senses movement but does not reveal who or what moved. This feature necessitates the use of an imaging infrared sensor.

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Temperature Sensor:

Temperature Sensor is an instrument used to measure the temperature of an object or environment. It is commonly used in various applications such as thermometers, refrigerators, water heaters, and air-conditioners, and in the measurement of temperature in structures, buildings, soil, and water.

Ultrasonic Sensor:

Ultrasonic Sensors are electronic devices that calculate the target's distance by emission of ultrasonic sound waves and convert those waves into electrical signals. The speed of emitted ultrasonic waves traveling speed is faster than the audible sound.

Positional Rotation servos:

Positional Rotation servos rotate 180 degrees. They also have stops in the gear mechanism to protect the output shaft from over-rotating. A Continuous Rotation servo motor is a servo that does not have a limit on its range of motion.

DC motor:

A DC motor is an electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. In a DC motor, the input electrical energy is the direct current which is transformed into the mechanical rotation.

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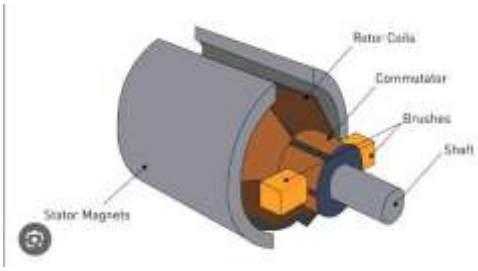
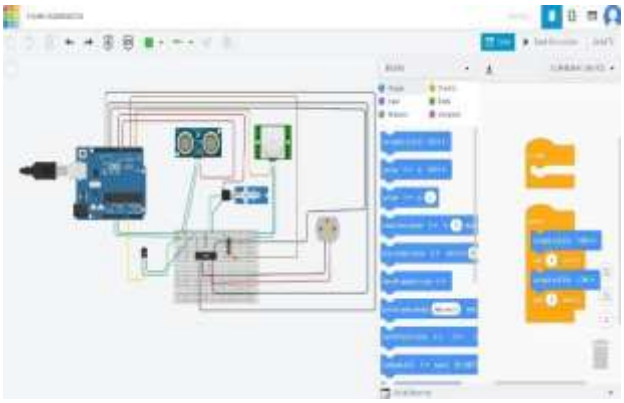


H-bridge motor Driver:

An H-bridge is an electronic circuit that switches the polarity of a voltage applied to a load. These circuits are often used in robotics and other applications to allow DC motors to run forwards or backwards.

Some basic components like Bulb, Resistor, Connecting Wires, Breadboard, Power Supply.

Circuit diagram:



IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results:

The proposed home automation system was simulated and tested using Tinkercad and Arduino IDE. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in automating lighting, temperature control, and obstacle detection.

Discussion:

The results demonstrate the successful integration of PIR, temperature, and ultrasonic sensors with Arduino to automate lighting, temperature control, and obstacle detection. The system's automation logic effectively responds to sensor readings, ensuring energy efficiency and convenience.Table:

Sensor	Reading	Automation Response
PIR	Presence detected	Light ON
PIR	No presence	Light OFF
Temperature	> 30°C	DC Motor ON
Temperature	⩽ 30° C	DC Motor OFF
Ultrasonic	< 10 cm	Servo Motor 90°
Ultrasonic	⩾ 10 cm	Servo Motor 0°

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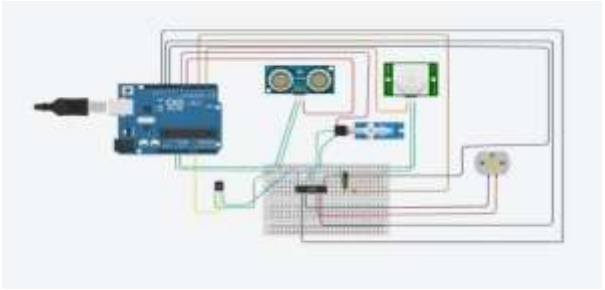
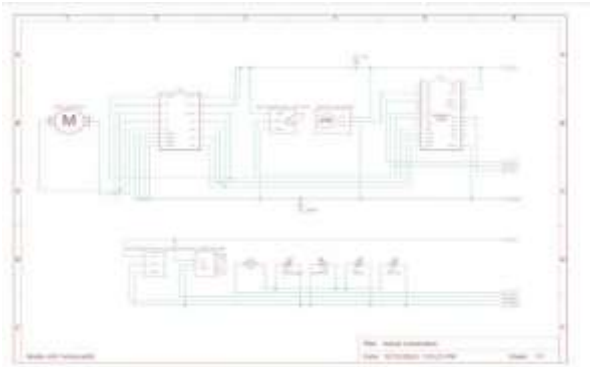


Simulation Results

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

This paper presented a home automation system using Arduino, integrating PIR, temperature, and ultrasonic sensors to



automate lighting, temperature control, and obstacle detection. The system's effectiveness was demonstrated through simulation and testing, showcasing its potential to enhance energy efficiency, convenience, and security. The proposed system offers a cost-effective and scalable solution for smart home applications.

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