

A Survey on the Smart Homes using Internet of Things (IoT)

Jyoti Kaushal*

Computer Science & Engineering, S.S. College of Engineering, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract – *In the IoT, things are expected to become active participants where they are able to interact and communicate among themselves by exchanging data and information sensed about the environment. For that they react autonomously to the real world events and provide services with or without direct human intervention. In this paper we use IOT for energy efficient Environmental Conditions sensing and controlling in Home.*

In this paper we will see how to provide fully smart environment condition monitoring by various sensors (Temperature, Humidity, Light and Level) for providing necessary data to automatically adjust the comfort level in homes by optimize use of energy. We also use prediction here for automatically detection and resolution of any problem in the devices. For that we are using Naïve Bayes Classifier algorithm for data mining. It will send email or SMS to required technician for service and it will also notify the owner. This gives a huge advantage on the smart home systems using IoT.

Keywords - Internet of Things; Things; SMS; Smart Home; Home Automation.

-----X-----

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things, also called The Internet of Objects, refers to a wireless network between objects usually the network will be wireless and self-configuring, such as household appliances. [Wikipedia] The term "Internet of Things" has come to describe a number of technologies and research disciplines that enable the Internet to reach out into the real world of physical objects [IoT 2008].

Extending the current Internet and providing connection, communication, and inter-networking between devices and physical objects, or Things, is a growing trend that is often referred to as the Internet of Things. The Internet of Things (IoT), sometimes referred to as the Internet of Objects, will change everything including ourselves. IoT represents the next evolution of the Internet, taking a huge leap in its ability to gather, analyze, and distribute data that we can turn into information, knowledge and ultimately, wisdom (Dickey, et. al., 2012).

The Internet of Things (IoTs) can be described as connecting everyday objects like smart-phones, Internet TVs, sensors and actuators to the Internet where the devices are intelligently linked together enabling new forms of communication between things and people, and between things themselves (Kelly, et. al., 2013).

Now anyone, from anytime and anywhere can have connectivity for anything and it is expected that these connections will extend and create an entirely advanced dynamic network. IoTs technology can also be applied to create a new concept and wide development space for smart homes to provide intelligence, comfort and to improve the quality of life. Modern advances in electronics and communications Technologies have lead to the miniaturization and improvement of the performance of computers, sensors and networking. These changes have given rise to the development of several home automation technologies and systems. According to, home automation can be useful to those who need to Access home appliances while away from their home and can incredibly improve the lives of the disabled.

II. RELATED WORK

Home automation has been a feature of science fiction writing for many years, but has only become practical since the early 20th Century following the widespread introduction of electricity into the home, and the rapid advancement of information technology. Early remote control devices began to emerge in the late 1800s. For example, Nikola Tesla patented an idea for the remote control of vessels and vehicles in 1898.[7]

Home Automation is automation of the home, housework or household activity. Home automation may include centralized control of lighting, HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning), appliances, security locks of gates and doors and other systems, to provide improved convenience, comfort, energy efficiency and security. Home automation for the elderly and disabled can provide increased quality of life for persons who might otherwise require caregivers or institutional care.

The popularity of home automation has been increasing greatly in recent years due to much higher affordability and simplicity through smartphone and tablet connectivity. The concept of the "Internet of Things" has tied in closely with the popularization of home automation. A home automation system integrates electrical devices in a house with each other. Through the integration of information technologies with the home environment, systems and appliances are able to communicate in an integrated manner which results in convenience, energy efficiency, and safety benefits. However, problems with complexity, competition between vendors, multiple incompatible standards and the resulting expense have limited the penetration of home automation to homes of the wealthy, or ambitious hobbyists.

Home automation or smart homes can be described as introduction of technology within the home environment to provide convenience, comfort, security and energy efficiency to its occupants (Dickey, et. al., 2012). With the introduction of the Internet of Things, the research and implementation of home automation are getting more popular (Deokar & Nagmode, 2014). Various wireless technologies that can support some form of remote data transfer, sensing and control such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, RFID, and cellular networks have been utilized to embed various levels of intelligence in the home (Dickey, et. al., 2012).

Many of the home automation systems that are commercially available can be separated into two categories: locally controlled systems and remotely controlled systems. Locally controlled systems use an in-home controller to achieve home automation. This allows users complete use of their automation system from within their home via a stationary or wireless interface. Remotely controlled systems use an Internet connection or integration with an existing home security system to allow the user complete control of their system from their mobile device, personal computer, or via telephone from their home security provider (Bin, et. al., 2010).

There are a number of issues involved when designing a home automation system. It should provide a user-friendly interface on the host side, so that the devices can be easily setup, monitored, and controlled. Furthermore the overall system should be swift enough to realize the true power of wireless

technology. Lastly the system should be cost effective in order to justify its application in home automation. To minimize the shortcomings of each system and to overcome the design issues previously mentioned, this project integrates locally and remotely controlled systems with the use of Cloud data network. This allows the system to operate without the dependence of a mobile provider, allows the system to be used with various mobile phone platforms, and allows the system to operate locally when phone or computer access is not available. Cloud networking and data infrastructure allow individuals to monitor, manage, and control their personal data points through the Internet (Zhang, et. al., 2012, Cooper & James, 2009) [7]. One of the available services is Pachube (Zhang, et. al., 2012).

In some study also have presented Bluetooth based home automation systems using Android Smart phones without the Internet controllability. The devices are physically connected to a Bluetooth sub-controller which is then accessed and controlled by the Smart phone using built-in Bluetooth connectivity. Researchers have also attempted to provide network interoperability and remote access to control devices and appliances at home using home gateways (Bin, et. al., 2010).

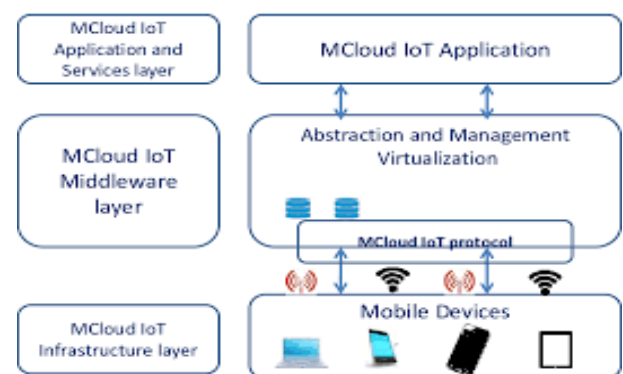


Fig.1 Overview of Conceptual Architecture of IOT

III. NEED

We need energy efficient, flexible system which detect the fault in the devices automatically and generate a recovery process to resolve the detected problem. As in many cases some people are not able move much from one place it is essential for them to develop a system which requires less human interaction. Also to improve standard of living it is needed to change home condition according to the mood of the user without any interruption. So we need a much smart system which provide all the above facilities in low price and less energy consumption.

IV. PROPOSED DESIGN

- We use different sensors (light, temp., level, humidity) to collect the data to understand the environmental conditions and also to detect any fault in devices. It is necessary to act devices according to the inhabitant requirement.
- Home PC continuously monitor sensors values and control the devices accordingly. If problem found it report to cloud server. Here user can modify some settings and see the devices functionality and working.
- We build one Registration Application where Technicians, super market vendors and other service provider will register on it. They provide their details like type of service (Sales/Service) and their service timing etc. Finally Cloud Server will apply data mining on data sets. It also mail or SMS Technician and send details to the Owner (mail or SMS). We can connect any number of users on cloud server so it support multi user system characteristics.
- Here we can use only one cloud server but we can connect many numbers of users to it via pc, or any android devices.

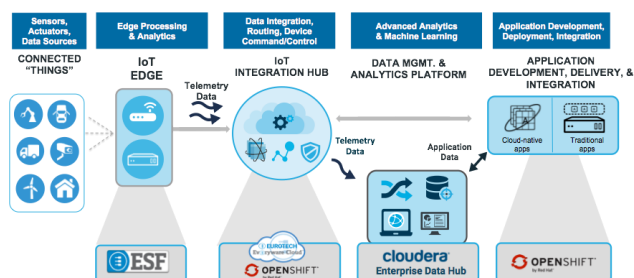


Fig.2 Proposed Architecture of IOT

V. RESULTS

The system allows the user to control appliances and lights in their home from a smart phones and PC from anywhere in the world through an internet connection. It also allows the user to control their units within their home from a wireless remote.

In these papers we proposed a Novel technique that will give us best result. Which include prediction by providing Notifications to the user if problem occurs in any device. First of all we collect different sensor values and analyse it with the help of microcontroller. We can monitor and control it with pc or any android device connected to it. If problem found in any device we notify owner and the related technician about the problem. We use Naive Bayes classifier algorithm for data mining which is a simple probabilistic classifier based on applying Bayes' theorem with strong (naive) independence assumptions.

VI. SCOPE AND FUTURE WORK

In our system we have SMS and e-mail notifications to the user but in future we can add also some voice alerts. This system can be expanded to include various other options which could include home security feature such as open-door and motion detection, energy monitoring.

VII. CONCLUSION

A Smart Home system integrates electrical devices in a house with each other. The techniques which are going to use in home automation include those in building automation as well as the control of domestic activities, such as TV, fan, electric tubes, refrigerator and washing machine. After studying and understanding literature survey and other existing works, we proposed a Novel technique that will gives us better understanding of the Environmental conditions in home. Our system not only just monitors environmental conditions but it acts according to inhabitant requirement. We also provide notification to the user about any error occurs in the devices and send mail or SMS to the service provider about the problem. In this paper we are planning to eliminate most of the human interaction by providing intelligent system. Development of such Smart Home achieve by using Internet of Things technologies.

By using these system we can actually manage to make low cost, flexible smart homes to adjust its environmental conditions and resolve its errors with energy saving.

REFERENCES

1. S.D.T. Kelly, N.K. Suryadevara, S.C. Mukhopadhyay (2013). "Towards the Implementation of IoT for Environmental Condition Monitoring in Homes", IEEE, Vol. 13, pp. 3846-3853.
2. Shen Bin, Liu Yuan, and Wang Xiaoyi (2010). "Research on Data Mining Models for the Internet of Things", International Conference on Image Analysis and Signal Processing, pp. 127- 132.
3. Nicholas Dickey, Darrell Banks, and Somsak Sukittanon (2012). "Home Automation using Cloud Network and Mobile Devices", IEEE, Vol. 12, pp. 1375-1384.
4. Prachi Deokar, Dr. M. S. Nagmode (2014). "A Survey on Home Automation using Cloud Network and Mobile Devices", IJLTET, Vol. 3 Issue 3.

5. Chunguang Zhang, Guangping Zeng, HongboWang, Xuyan Tu (2012). "Analysis on Data Mining Model Objected to Internet of Things", IJACT, Vol. 4, No. 21, pp. 615 - 622.
6. Cooper, J., James, A. (2009). "Challenges for database management in the internet of things." IETE Tech Rev, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 320-329.
7. Home automation:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_automation

Corresponding Author

Jyoti Kaushal*

Computer Science & Engineering, S.S. College of Engineering, Udaipur, Rajasthan