



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

## Connected Home Using MQTT and Common Sensor Framework

Abhishek S B, Jason Elroy marties

M.Tech Student, Department of Information Science Engineering, NMAMIT, Nitte, Karnataka, India

Assistant Professor, Department of Information Science Engineering, NMAMIT, Nitte, Karnataka, India

**ABSTRACT:** The embedding field has tremendous applications in different zones of daily life. One of them is home automation. The maintenance of the home machines, electricity flow or door junctions etc can be controlled directly by the developed embedding modules even when there is no presence of a human in the particular area. The work is done here on the same theme using the most popular base kit as Raspberry Pi. The module has developed using three sets of sensors that provides the monitoring level with signals. The interfacing model is to make a proper flow between the outer environment and the technical hardware. The interfacing module is controller; ATmega128RFA1 is for flow controlling purpose. The results are such that based on the generated signals from sensors; systems in the outer environment are controlled with higher efficiency.

**KEYWORDS:** Home Automation, Raspberry-pi, Sensors, ATmega128RFA1

### I. INTRODUCTION

A home mechanization framework is an implied that permits clients to control electric apparatuses of differing kind. Home automation is otherwise called demotic, a constriction of the words "household mechanical autonomy". At the point when home mechanization standards are connected to structures not falling in the "home" classification, building automation framework is a normally utilized term. The most widely recognized utilization situations of a home automation framework are lighting control, which is genuinely simple to both clarify and set up. The fundamental segments are:

- An equipment controller, or focal control unit,
- An actuator, and
- A light.

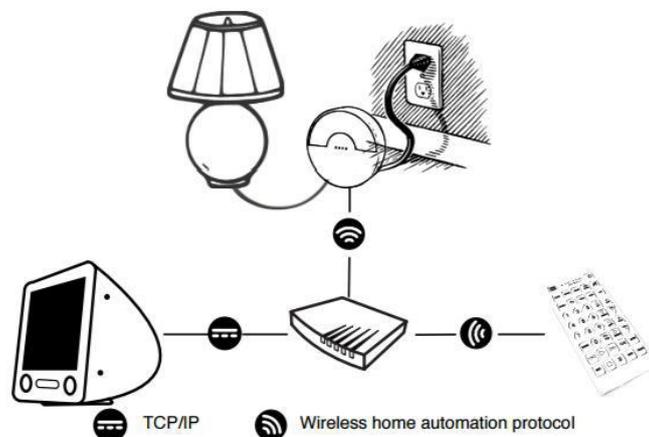


Figure 1.1 Home Automation System architecture



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

The actuator for this situation is a gadget that controls the stream of current from a divider attachment to the light being referred to. It does as such by being connected to both the divider attachment, what's more, the light. The control unit speaks with the actuator to tell how much current to let through to the light. The control unit might be worked through a Web site, a remote control, or something comparative. The setup is represented in Figure 1.1. The remote correspondence between the remote, control unit, and the actuator is finished utilizing a home automation interchanges convention, e.g. ZigBee [Kin03] or Z-Wave [GEI06].

The potential benefits we can gain from home automation are almost only limited by imagination and as such it would be infeasible to create a comprehensive list of them. The short list below exemplifies potential benefits in four areas of home automation. The examples are meant to spark the imagination. Energy Savings: Through user tracking both in and outdoors, a home automation system would potentially be able to make sure that, for example, no unnecessary light or heat is turned on in individual rooms.

For the greater part of the above cases the innovation required to acknowledge them as of now exists: Individuals can be followed with Bluetooth, RFID chips, or advanced individual counters, utilized at a few grocery stores and gatherings. Some home computerization frameworks include Web based access to residential apparatuses and caution frameworks. Other home automation frameworks accompany home diversion joining, highlighting control of TV what's more, stereo sets. With the innovation being accessible, the question is the thing that obstructions are thwarting all of the above cases from being regular in a setup like that of Figure 1.1.

Proprietorship Many of the frameworks (TV, stereo, reconnaissance camera, and so on.) said in the illustrations are restrictive and thusly each have their own particular automatic interface that control them, or none by any means. In this way to get a framework ready to deal with the illustrations, the purchaser needs to search out a home mechanization merchant that has some expertise in custom home mechanization arrangements and likely needs to purchase an entire scope of apparatuses that the seller is supporting. This presents a high cost because of the measure of the work required to understand these frameworks. High fetched implies that home automation is less inclined to end up noticeably a typical family unit framework, terrible for both home computerization sellers and families. Extensibility Even if the purchaser has procured such a custom framework, there is no ensuring that it can be reached out with totally new, yet home computerization related, highlights. For example, the purchaser may later buy a framework capable to monitor his fridge by methods for a camera empowered cell phone what's more, programming ready to perceive standardized identifications. This may be a usefulness that the purchaser might want to add to his home automation framework, much like he would 4 Problem Statement introduce another program on his PC, however, in all probability will be notable due to an entangled, or even totally contrary, the framework structure.. For the situation with the cell phone application for monitoring the icebox, a ZigBee, or proportional, the chip won't not be accessible.[01]

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Here MQTT protocol is used to send and receive data to the cloud and for better security purpose. This paper exhibits a smart home administration framework in which a group intermediary part is utilized for coordinating group administrations, subsequently decreasing the workload of group administration staff, giving electronic data administrations, and developing the group's mix with the encompassing condition. At the home end, a home intranet was made by coordinating a smart touch board with a home controller framework and different sensors and gadgets to convey, for instance, information, and security functions. The people group end involves a group server and group PCs, and associates with gadgets (e.g., video cam and building automation gadgets) in other group frameworks and to the home systems [02]. Moreover, to accomplish various in home shows, standard interface gadgets can be utilized to isolate the rationale and UIs. This review likewise established that the message lining telemetry transport convention can give ideal home control benefits in smart home frameworks, while the hypertext exchange convention is ideal for conveying area based data combination administrations. This review initially proposed a various leveled, brilliant home-benefit engineering, which utilized standard interface gadgets at the home end to isolate the rationale and UIs, and accomplishing different in-home presentations. Besides, this review connected a group intermediary part to incorporate keen home administrations, for example, overseeing condition arrangement operations, diminishing the physical work required of group administration staff, giving electronic data administrations, supporting assorted administrations, and broadening the group's joining with the encompassing condition. In this way, a total and



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

incorporated keen home framework can be accomplished. Also, coordinating cloud-based administrations with group administrations gave area based administrations [03].

This project helps us to understand about the monitoring, regular domestic conditions by means of low cost sensing system. Two main things integrate network architecture and the interconnecting mechanisms for reliable measurement of parameters of smart sensors and transmission of data via the internet is being observed. The framework of the monitoring system is based on a distributed sensing unit, information system for data transfer, and context awareness [04]. Results are encouraging as environment condition changes that sensing information transmission through the proposed integrated network architecture is 97%. This paper proposed an effective strategy for internetworking of 802.15.4 with IP organize. The key thought of the proposed strategy is to give an ease arrangement and adaptable association instruments for incorporating Internet of things with home checking frameworks. The benefits of the created framework are to have more prominent control over directing of bundles (security and customization) also, the capacity to adjust to different remote sensor systems.

This paper is similar, but absence of a framework. Initially MQTT is developed and it secures the home, by using sensors and R-pi as the network gateway. MQTT protocol is used to transmit and receive sensor data and finally getting access to those sensor values. Here Access control list is used to provide a better encryption method for data and finally monitoring those data on a web page or mobile. R-pi is the master has various sensors connected to it via wired or wireless communication. The whole mechanism has a good and efficient advantage over the other protocols like COAP, TCP/UDP and HTTP etc., moreover it also overcomes the apple product home stat protocol [05].

### III. IMPLEMENTATION

Home automation using module is implemented in the work; users is followed with signals for the communication phase. The overall flow of the project will be explained in here:

The work is divided into three phase; one is input phase, second is the interfacing phase and the final one is output phase. The input phase includes the reading of the environmental issues by making use of sensors. Sensors are the artificial devices that have the ability to study the environmental changes by sensing the field. The sensed result will be passed stored and passed to next module interns of signal. This signal will help the interfacing module to interact intellectually between the sensed environment and the environmental mechanisms. The interfacing module included of Raspberry Pi and Atmega128RFA1 controller. Controller will read the signals and the required triggering in the control signal is made based on the conditions. The generated signal is then passed to outer mechanism through the Raspberry Pi module. Raspberry Pi acts as a base language for the controller to react properly for the generated triggering sequences. The outer mechanism is the third phase of the module i.e. the output mechanism, which are to be controlled with no human presence. The proposed worked architectural block diagram is shown in the Figure 1.2 below.

#### A. ATmega128RFA1

The ATmega128RFA1 is a truly clever framework on-chip, which consolidates an ATmega128 microcontroller with a 2.4GHz, 802.15.4 RF handset. It's what you may get on the off chance that you crushed remote module, as Zigbee or Synapse, into an AVR microcontroller. Figure 1.3 depicts the Atmega kit.

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

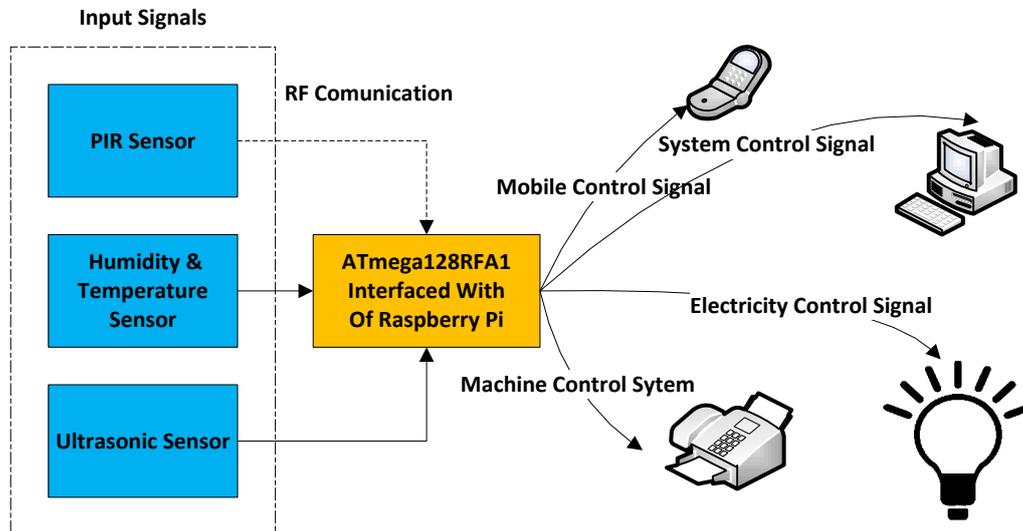


Figure 1.2 Figure Architecture of Proposed Module

The devices used for the proposed modules are explained in the following section:

### Low-Power 2.4GHz Transceiver

The other portion of the ATmega128RFA1 – the "RFA1" part is the thing that truly makes it one of a kind. That is on the grounds that incorporated with the chip is a 2.4GHz remote radio handset. ATmega128RFA1 could converse with another up to around 75m away, at rates of up to 2 Mbps. Since it has worked in the equipment, bolster for IEEE 802.15.4, the chip can likewise converse with RF modules, as ZigBee's, Synapse modules, and IPv6/6LoWPAN gadgets. 802.15.4 Characterizes an individual range arrange (PAN) of remote gadgets. It's fundamentally the same as the Bluetooth standard (802.15.1) in that way. Not at all like Bluetooth however, can't which can send information at around 3Mbps, 802.15.4 achieve as high an information rate, maximizing at around 250kbps. Still, 802.15.4 is an excellent, fetched delicate decision when you don't have to rapidly send tremendous pieces of remote information. In contrast with alternate remote norms and conventions out there, the ATmega128RFA1's handset is outfitted towards low-level, low-control, low-speed, low-information rate, low-run correspondence between gadgets. This isn't used for Wi-Fi, where we have to stream video, while downloading pictures of felines, and synchronizing our drop boxes. 802.15.4 is for sending information between inserted gadgets. Perhaps you need to intermittently transmit information from a climate station to a show in your home, or turn your espresso machine on from the bed. That is the sort of circumstance 802.15.4 works best in. That sounds like work for the ATmega128RFA1 Dev Board.

### ATmega128RFA1 Development Board Features:

- Arduino (Arduino shield perfect).
- On-Board Chip Antenna.
- 33 Digital I/O's. SPI, TWI (I2C) and UART equipment interfaces.
- 8 Analog Inputs (10-bit determination).
- 16 MHz working recurrence.
- ATmega bootloader pre-customized (making it programmable with a FTDI Basic and the Arduino IDE).
- On-board 3.3V controller.
- Other standard ATmega128RFA1 highlights.
- 6 Timers.
- 128 KB Flash.
- 16 KB SRAM.
- 4096 Bytes EEPROM.

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

- 4 GHz RF Transceiver.

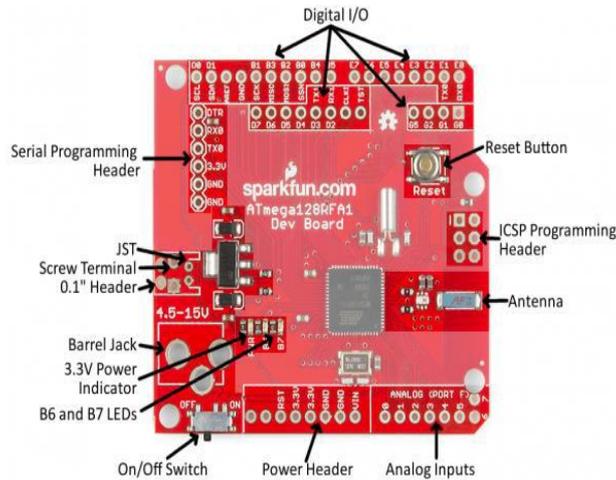


Figure 1.3 ATmega128RFA1 Board

## B. Raspberry Pi [RPI]

The Raspberry Pi 2 Model B is the second era Raspberry Pi. The Raspberry Pi was intended for the Linux working framework, and numerous Linux circulations now have a form improved for the Raspberry Pi. It utilizes Rasbian, which depends on the Debian working framework. Since it has an ARMv7 processor, it can run the full scope of ARM GNU/Linux disseminations, including Snappy Ubuntu Core, too as Microsoft Windows 10. Figure 1.4 is shown bellow a model of Raspberry Pi.

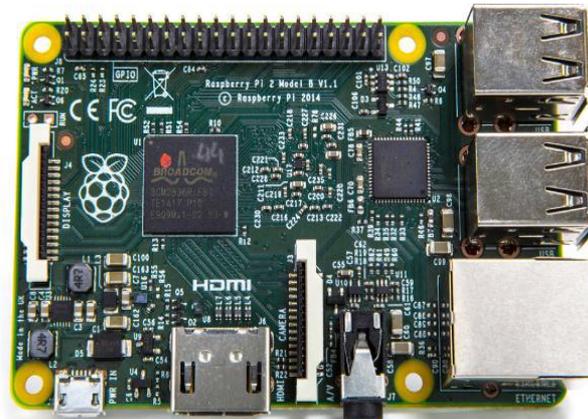


Figure 1.4 Raspberry Pi Model 2 B Board

Used Raspberry Pi kit Specifications are listed below:

- Broadcom BCM2836 Arm7 Quad Core Processor controlled Single Board Computer
- Running at 900MHz.
- 4 USB ports.
- 1GB RAM.
- 40 GPIO pins.
- Full HDMI port.
- Ethernet port.
- Combined 3.5mm sound jack and composite video.
- Camera interface (CSI).
- Display interface (DSI).

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

- Micro SD card space.
- Video Core IV 3D design center.

The generated signal is then passed to outer mechanism through the Raspberry Pi module. Raspberry Pi acts as a base language for the controller to react properly for the generated triggering sequences

### C. Sensors

The environmental issues are read by making use of sensors. Sensors are the artificial devices that have the ability to study the environmental changes by sensing the field. The sensors used in the proposed module are three: DHT Sensor, Humidity and Temperature Sensor and Ultrasonic Sensors.

#### DHT11 Sensor:

This DHT11 temperature and Humidity sensor offers a temperature and dampness sensor eccentric with a balanced progressed advanced flag yield. Toward using the world class computerized flag procurement technology furthermore temperature and stickiness detecting innovation, it guarantees high unwavering quality and dependability. This sensor contains resistive-sort moistness and an NTC temperature estimation segment, and partner to an optional execution 8-bit microcontroller, offering incredible quality, speedy reaction, hostile to impedance capacity and furthermore cost-adequacy. The module of DHT sensor is represented in the Figure 1.5.

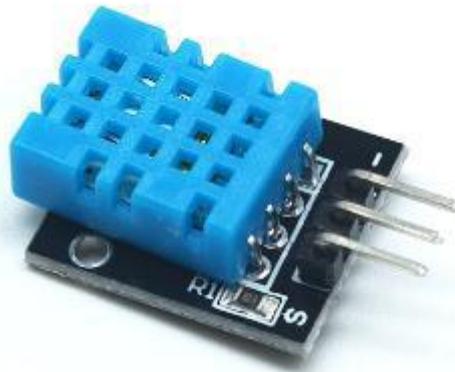


Figure 1.5 DHT11 Sensors

Each DHT11 part is entirely balanced in the exploration focus that is enormously correct once dampness estimation. The change coefficients are secured as undertakings in the OTP memory, which are used in the sensor's internal banner recognizing process. That singlewire serial interface makes system joining quick and basic. Its little size, low control usage and up-to 20 meter flag transmission settling on it the best choice for various applications, including the people for all intents and purposes asking for ones. The part is 4-stick single Column stick bundle. It will be favoured to join and exceptional packs could an opportunity to be outfitted as expressed by clients' allure. The specifications of the sensors are as follow in Table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1 DHT11 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS.

Item	Measurement Range	Humidity Accuracy	Temperature Accuracy	Resolution	Package
DHT11	20-90%RH 0-50 °C	± 5 %RH	± 2°C	1	4 Pin Single Row

# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

## PIR Sensor:

PIR sensors perform actions of sensing motion and used to detect whether a human has moved in or out of the sensors range. They are small, inexpensive, low-Power, easy to use and don't wear out. For that reason they are commonly founding appliances and gadgets used in homes or businesses. They are often referred to as PIR, "Passive Infrared", "Pyroelectric", or "IR motion" sensors. PIRs are basically made of a Pyroelectric sensor (which you can see above as the round metal can with a rectangular crystal in the centre), which can detect levels of infrared radiation. Everything emits some low level radiation, and the hotter something is, the more radiation is emitted. The motion detector's sensor is actually divide in two halves. The reason for that is that we are looking to detect motion (change) not average IR levels. The two parts are wired up with the goal that they offset each other. If one half sees more or less IR radiation than the other, the output will swing high or low. PIRs have more adjustable settings and have a header installed in the 3-pin ground/out/power pads.

## D. Relays

Two channels Relay driver can be controlled by bolstering 2-12V trigger voltage, Very valuable for application like Micro-Controller based tasks, Remote controller, Lamp on off, and any circuits which required separated high momentum and high voltage exchanging by applying any TTL or CMOS level voltage. Two LED functions as operation pointer while in, 3 pins screw terminals to associate load and gives both typically open and ordinarily shut.



Figure 1.6 Ultrasonic Modules

**Edge device:** This is interfaced with various sensors and actuators. Various sensors include, but not limited to, temperature, humidity, ambient light, proximity, ultrasonic sensors. Actuators are usually dimmers and relays. These edge devices are Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs) that sense certain environmental conditions or events and actuate dimmers/relays based on the condition, and intimate the same to a Gateway. This device shall also have communication interface which could be wired or wireless which is used to communicate with a gateway via P2P or meshed network, PLCC network.

## IV. RESULTS

The work is done here to control the mechanisms. The mechanism tried to control using the hardware embedding blocks are:

- House Light
- System
- Fan
- Refrigerator

The power is applied when required based on the sensors signals: the signals Vs parameters monitored in the proposed module are represented in the Table 1.2 below.



# International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Website: [www.ijareeie.com](http://www.ijareeie.com)

Vol. 6, Issue 4, April 2017

TABLE 1.2 SENSORS VS PARAMETERS

Sl.No	Sensors	Parameters
01	Temperature Sensor	Temperature in the Room
02	Ultrasonic Sensor	Movement Direction
03	PIR Sensor	Human Motion in Room
04	DHT Sensor	Humidity in the Room

## V.CONCLUSION

The work is proposed here by making use of sensor such as DHT Sensor, Humidity and Temperature Sensor and Ultrasonic Sensors. The signals have generated proper signals with better amplitude. The results are based on the generated signals that have triggered the hardware devices connected at output end and perfect time without causing any damage or malfunctioning to the devices: work has run smoothly as a under human control.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Félix Jesús Villanueva, David Villa, María José Santofimia, Francisco Moya and Juan Carlos López, "A Framework for Advanced Home Service Design and Management", IEE Journal.
- [2] Tim M. Madsen, "Home Automation Systems Integration".
- [3] Ying-Tsung Lee, Wei-Hsuan Hsiao, Chin-Meng Huang and Seng- Cho T. Chou Y.-T. Lee, "An Integrated Cloud-Based Smart Home Management System with Community Hierarchy", An Integrated Cloud-Based Smart Home Management System with Community Hierarchy.
- [4] Yuvraj Upadhyay Mr.Amol Borole Mr.D.Dileepan, "MQTT Based Secured Home Automation System", Vel Tech 2016 Symposium on Colossal Data Analysis and Networking (CDAN), 978-1-5090-0669-4,2016.
- [5] Vladimir Vujovic and Mirjana Maksimovic, "Raspberry Pi as a Wireless Sensor Node", IEEE, 2014.