

Practical Implementation of Smart Building with Security Protocol Using IOT Technology

P.BHULAXMI

Assistant Professor, Dept of ECE, Kamala Nehru
Polytechnic Women's College, Nampally,
Hyderabad, T.S, India

T.ASHA

Assistant Professor, Dept of ECE, St. Martins
Engineering College, Dhulapally, Hyderabad, T.S,
India

P.PUSHPA

Assistant Professor, Dept of ECE, Dept of ECE, St. Martins Engineering College, Dhulapally, Hyderabad, T.S,
India

Abstract: The term "Internet of Things" or "IoT" describes a hot and virgin place that is gaining importance every day as innovation increases in innovation. With the help of microcontrollers such as ARM and microcomputers such as LPC2148, low-cost tools can be used to measure detection information and send it over the Internet. Similarly, the DALI is an entirely new component of interaction between electrical devices, as well as a web server or computer system that will certainly cause a reliable perception of a smart grid. This paper discusses the interaction of the light crew DALI network with ARM7 (intermediary) via Message Queuing (MQTT) while maintaining the IoT principle behind the scenes. This technology has proven to improve energy use by optimizing the organization of LEDs on the different floors of the CDAC smart case.

Keywords: MQTT; DALI Network; Internet Of Things; ARM7; LPC2148; Smart Buildings;

1. INTRODUCTION

The procedure, which uses deployment / signature interaction mode, is used for machine-to-machine (M2M) interaction and also performs a vital IoT duty. MQTT allows the tools to send (version) details of a displayed topic to a web server that acts as an MQTT message broker [1]. MQTT is a lightweight messaging procedure that provides resource-limited network clients with direct means of disseminating telemetry details. The broker clicks on the projected details for clients who have already registered for the client topic. For humans, the topic is like an organized data cycle. MQTT is a great choice for wireless networks with varying latencies due to periodic data transfer restrictions or unstable links. Should the link be damaged from a shared client to the moderator, the broker will surely store messages and put pressure on the client when he returns to the Internet [2][3]. The link must be separated from the publishing client to the moderator without notice, and the moderator may close the link and send a hidden message to clients with instructions from the author.

2. RELATED STUDY

IoT applications can be found in many vital areas such as energy, health, transportation, environment, etc. Millions of applications in all these areas can work optimally if there is a strong connection between devices running the Internet of Things. In line with traditional technological innovations, emerging IoT technology aims to improve the quality of life of the public at large and the efficiency of urban facilities in a sustainable manner, while improving the economic investment

of the public and private sectors. The interconnection of devices supporting IoT through communication channels and protocols is not only a simple technical problem, but also related to other features such as privacy, standardization, legal issues, etc.

3. AN OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

Objectives include effective levels of device and application separation designed to keep markets open and encourage rapid growth of scalable media and enterprise applications at the enterprise and application levels. Paho initially started MQTT deployment / subscription client applications for use on integrated platforms and in the future will bring back support for the corresponding server as determined by the community [4]. The Paho project is designed to provide scalable open source applications for standard and open messaging protocols for new, existing, and emerging machine-to-machine (M2M) and Internet of Things (IoT) applications. The DALI protocol allows devices to be handled individually and includes group and scene broadcast messages to process multiple devices simultaneously (for example, "Group 1 up to 100%" or "Recall Scene 1"). DALI devices include LED drivers, HF fluorescent reactors, low voltage transformers, PE cells, motion detectors, wall switches, and other protocol gateways [5]. There can be up to 64 DALI devices on a single DALI network. Sites that require more than 64 devices are deployed with several separate DALI networks, each with up to 64 devices. These separate networks are then connected to the DALI gateways and the data carrier that operates a high level protocol. The term DS in this topic refers to

"DALI Scene" and N represents the specific DALI driver that contains 4 nodes. This theme allows the user to control the brightness scene only and make changes, perhaps how to adjust the dim and bright lighting to suit the situation [6][7]. For example, if it's a show room, the lights are initially bright but can be dimmed automatically by the user as soon as a presentation or movie starts in the room.

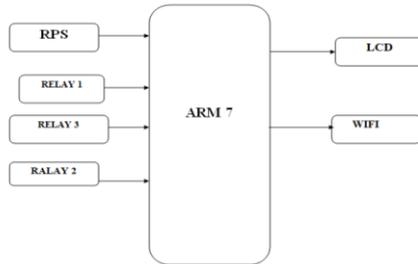


Fig.3.1. Block diagram

The Smart Grid manages and distributes electricity more efficiently, economically and reliably, and integrates various technologies, products, and services with the generation, transmission, transmission and distribution of communications and control of consumer electrical appliances. With smart meters, every device used in buildings and homes can be planned, remotely controlled and controlled by smart grid technologies. Intelligent power-saving socket with wireless sensor network has similar design to drilling system. However, the purpose of the system is simply to control the power of the chips. Our goal is to have an intelligent counter with an interactive user interface to provide system planning management. The Bluetooth reference is used to apply a portable smart counter to the smartphone. The smart power meter design is introduced with low Bluetooth power. The reference consists of smart meters that use magnetic flux. Intelligent power meter design is introduced using a GPRS connection. The main purpose of research is to develop and test. SM offers consumers read real-time data that provides real-time information and pricing. The other goal is to improve home energy use and help save home energy.



Fig.3.2. Working model.

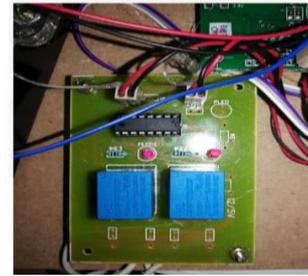


Fig.3.3. Relays of operating loads.



Fig.3.4. Output across the Telnet app

4. CONCLUSION

The next decade will see a revolutionary change in the way energy is used and intelligent monitoring systems will go into effect. We successfully implemented a smart power-saving methodology by connecting the DALI network to Raspberry Pi via Message Queuing Transfer Protocol (MQTT), while maintaining the IoT concept as a background for better control. LED brightness in different floors. Intelligent construction of CDAC. Restricting the use of only 64 DALI devices on a single DALI network has been overcome by several separate DALI networks, each with up to 64 devices in the entire configuration, while minimizing delays and maximum power savings.

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