IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Role Of Internet Of Things (Iot) In Modern Life

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Abstract: The Internet of Things (IoT) has transformed how humans interact with their surroundings by enabling the connectivity of devices, data and people. IoT applications span across domains, such as smart homes, healthcare, transportation and industries contributing significantly to improved efficiency, convenience and sustainability. This paper explores the role of IoT in modern life, its applications, benefits, challenges and future prospects.

Index Terms – IoT, Smart Homes, Healthcare, Smart Cities, Industrial IoT, Energy Management, Smart Agriculture.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to the network of interconnected devices that communicate and exchange data over the internet. IoT devices are embedded with sensors, software and other technologies, enabling them to collect and act on data. The integration of IoT in various sectors of modern life has led to increased automation, improved decision-making and enhanced quality of life. This paper highlights key IoT applications, focusing on its transformative impact on daily life

In an increasingly interconnected world, the IoT bridges the digital and physical realms by embedding connectivity into everyday objects. IoT enables seamless communication between devices and their environment, profoundly influencing how we live, work and interact. This paper delves into the multifaceted impact of IoT, analyzing its benefits, challenges and potential future directions.

II. EASE OF USE

Iot enhances convenience, efficiency and safety in various sectors. It reduces energy consumption, improves healthcare outcomes and fosters innovation in industries. Additionally, IoT contributes to environmental sustainability by optimizing resource usage.

i. Smart Homes: IoT-enabled devices automate home operations, such as lighting, heating and security systems. Smart thermostats and energy monitors optimize energy consumption, enhancing comfort and sustainability

ii. Healthcare: wearable IoT devices monitor health parameters in real time, enabling preventive care and chronic disease management. Telemedicine, powered by IoT, facilitates remote consultations and diagnostics.

iii. Transportation: Connected vehicles use IoT for real-time navigation, predictive maintenance and enhanced safety. IoT sensors in public transportation reduce delays and optimize routes.

iv. Industrial IoT: IoT in industries enables predictive maintenance, resource optimization and enhanced productivity. Smart factories use IoT to automate manufacturing processes.

v. Smart Cities: IoT applications in smart cities include traffic management, waste management and efficient energy distribution. Smart sensors improve urban safety and sustainability.

vi. Agriculture: IoT facilitates precision farming by monitoring soil, weather and crop conditions. Smart irrigation systems optimize water usage, reducing waste.

III. SMART ENERGY METER USING IOT:

A. Components and their roles

1. ESP8266(Microcontroller):
   i. Acts as the brain of the system
   ii. Reads sensor data, processes it and uploads the data to a cloud platform
   iii. Connects to Wi-Fi for internet communication
2. ZMPT101B(Voltage Sensor):
   i. Measures the AC voltage of the connected load
   ii. Outputs a proportional analog signal that the ESP8266 reads
3. SCT013(Current Sensor):
   i. Measures the current passing through the load
   ii. Provides an analog signal to determine the load's current drawn.
4. Relay Module
   i. Allows switching the load ON/OFF remotely based on Conditions(eg., overconsumption or remote control)
5. ThingSpeak or Firebase (Cloud Platform):
   i. Stores the data sent by the ESP8266.
   ii. Provides visualization tools to display power usage in graphs and charts
6. Power Supply:
   i. Supplies power to the ESP8266 and sensors.

B.Steps to Accomplish Smart Energy Meter

1) Hardware Setup
   a) Connect the ZMPT101B Voltage Sensor to the ESp8266's analog input pin to measure voltage.
   b) Attach the SCT013 Current Sensor to another analog input pin to measure current
   c) Use a breadboard for prototyping the connections.
   d) If using a relay, connect it to a digital output pin of the ESP8266 for controlling the load
2) Software Setup
   a) Install the Arduino IDE on a computer
   b) Install the ESP8266 Board Manager in the Arduino IDE
   c) Add necessary libraries for WI-Fi connectivity and cloud platforms, such as
      i) Wi-Fi.h for network connectivity
      ii) ThingSpeak.h for sending data to ThingSpeak
3) Programming the ESP8266
   The microcontroller code will:
   a) Read aanalog data from the voltage and current sensors
   b) Calculate real-time power using the formula: P=V*IP
   c) Send the calculated power data to ThingSpeak or another cloud platform

4) Cloud Platform Configuration
   a) Create a ThingSpeak account and set up a channel
   b) Add fields for voltage, current and power
   c) Use the API key in your code for authentication
5) Testing
   a) Connect a 60W incandescent bulb as the load
   b) Observe the voltage, Current and power readings on the ThingSpeak dashboard
   c) Verify the accuracy of the measurements by comparing them with a standard energy meter
6) Enhancements
   a) Add energy consumption tracking over time: Energy (kWh)=Power(W)*Time(hours)*1000
   b) Implement notifications for overconsumption via email or mobile apps
   c) Use a smartphone app to display real-time data

C. Benefits Of Real Setup

1) Remote Monitoring:
   a) Users can monitor power consumption from anywhere via a smartphone or web dashboard
2) Energy Management
   a) Helps identify high power consumption periods and appliances
3) Cost Savings
   a) Encourages users to optimize energy usage and reduce bills

IV. CHALLENGES

Despite its advantages, IoT faces challenges such as

Data Security and Privacy: IoT devices collect vast amounts of sensitive data, making them vulnerable to cyberattacks.

Standardization Issues: Lack of universal standards affects device compatibility and integration.

Cost: High implementation costs limits IoT adoption in certain regions

V. FUTURE SCOPE

The FUTURE OF IoT lies in integrating AI and machine learning to enhance its predictive and decision making capabilities. With advancements in 5G technology, IoT networks will become faster and more efficient. Sustainable IoT applications will further drive environmental conservation.

IV. CONCLUSION

The IoT is revolutionizing modern life by creating smarter and more connected ecosystems. While challenges exist, the potential of IoT to enhance convenience, efficiency and sustainability ensures its continued growth and integration across various sectors.

The Smart Energy Meter demonstrates how IoT can revolutionize energy management by providing accurate, real-time monitoring and data visualization. This paper highlights the practical application of IoT in optimizing energy usage, reducing costs and promoting sustainable practices. Despite challenges like data security and privacy. The successful implementation of this system underscores the immense potential of IoT technology in modern life. As IoT continues to evolve, its integration with advanced analytics and connectivity solutions will drive further innovations across various domains.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to our Management Chairpersons, Principal Mr Gourishankar Hiremat, Dean Mr Syed Fakruddin , HOD Mr Irfan Basha, our Guide Mr Panduranga and our Technical Co-Ordinator Mr Guru Prasad, for their valuable guidance and support throughout the preparation of this paper. We also thank our Institution Sanjay Gandhi Polytechnic for providing us with the resources and facilities necessary for this research.

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