SMART HOME AUTOMATED AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING IoT

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HND/23/COM/FT/0108

Submitted to the

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IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

JULY, 2025

APPROVAL PAGE

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to the Almighty God, the giver of life and taker of life that guide me throughout my program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All Glory and adoration belong to him alone (God), Omniscience, and Omnipresent for his mercy over me throughout my undergraduate journey, which of your favour will I deny absolutely none.

First and foremost, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my project supervisor, in person of **Dr. Raji, A.K.** for his unwavering support, insightful advice, and constructive feedback throughout the development of this project.

Also, to my lovely parents, indeed I am speechless to thank you today, I pray to the Almighty Allah to grant you both all your heart desires. May you both live long to eat the fruit of your labour.

Also, to the school management (Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin) and entire Staff of Computer Science Department, starting from the Head of Department in person of **Mr. Oyedepo.** I appreciate you all.

To all my friend and family, I can’t be mention all of you, we shall all meet in the field of success.

Thank you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

ABSTRACT

The advancement of smart technologies and the Internet of Things (IoT) has ushered in a new era of intelligent systems capable of automating and optimizing energy usage. This research focuses on the design and development of a ***Smart Home Automated and Energy Management System using IoT*** *to enhance energy efficiency, reduce wastage, and promote sustainable energy consumption within residential and commercial environments. The system integrates microcontrollers, sensors, actuators, and wireless communication protocols to monitor, control, and manage energy resources intelligently. By leveraging real-time data collection and automation features, the proposed system enables proactive control of electrical appliances and optimizes energy consumption based on user behavior and environmental conditions. The methodology involves system design, hardware setup using Arduino-based microcontrollers, software integration, sensor deployment, and wireless data communication via Wi-Fi and MQTT protocols. The system architecture is scalable and modular, allowing easy integration of renewable energy sources such as solar panels. Evaluation and testing reveal the system's capacity to significantly reduce energy waste and improve operational efficiency, with results indicating a potential reduction in power usage by up to 30% under optimized scenarios. The system also features a user-friendly interface for monitoring energy usage, sending alerts, and enabling remote control through mobile devices. The study contributes to the field of energy automation by addressing issues in traditional energy systems, such as inefficiency, manual intervention, and lack of feedback mechanisms. The findings of this research are relevant to policymakers, engineers, and environmentalists seeking innovative solutions for sustainable and automated energy management through IoT technologies.*

Keywords:
Smart Energy Management, Internet of Things (IoT), Automation, Microcontrollers, Renewable Energy, Sensors and Actuators, Wireless Communication, Embedded Systems, Energy Efficiency, Smart Home Systems.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The rapid advancement in digital technologies and the proliferation of the Internet of Things (IoT) have revolutionized several industries, including energy management. As the global demand for electricity rises due to population growth, urbanization, and the proliferation of electronic devices, there is an urgent need for intelligent systems capable of managing and optimizing energy usage efficiently. A Smart Automated and Energy Management System using IoT offers a comprehensive solution to the prevailing challenges in energy conservation by integrating real-time monitoring, automated control, and user-centric applications. This research explores the development and implementation of such a system, emphasizing its significance in minimizing energy wastage, reducing costs, and enhancing convenience and sustainability. Energy management has traditionally relied on manual methods or basic automated systems that often fail to optimize consumption dynamically based on usage patterns and environmental conditions. With increasing electricity tariffs and the growing concern over environmental degradation, modern energy management systems must evolve to include smarter, more adaptive mechanisms. IoT-based solutions are now being deployed in residential, commercial, and industrial settings to provide a more granular understanding of energy usage while enabling automated control of appliances and devices. Adeyemi et al. (2021)

The core of a Smart Automated and Energy Management System lies in its ability to collect real-time data through smart sensors, process this data using embedded controllers like NodeMCU or ESP8266, and communicate with cloud platforms for storage, analysis, and user interaction. Users can monitor electricity usage, receive alerts for anomalies, and control appliances remotely using smartphone applications. As observed by Nwachukwu and Bello (2022), such systems empower users to make informed decisions on their energy consumption habits, thereby promoting energy conservation and financial savings. Additionally, these systems can be programmed to operate devices only during low-tariff periods or when occupancy is detected, further enhancing efficiency Nwachukwu and Bello (2022).

One of the major benefits of adopting IoT for energy management is its scalability and adaptability. From a single household to a multi-storey building, the system can be configured to meet various needs, offering customization and expandability. Smart meters and energy analyzers can also be integrated to provide detailed insights into power usage trends over time. Furthermore, the use of data analytics and artificial intelligence in some advanced IoT-based systems enables predictive maintenance and intelligent automation. Research conducted by Ogunleye et al. (2023) revealed that buildings equipped with predictive energy systems using IoT and machine learning experienced 25% lower energy costs compared to conventional systems (Ogunleye et al. (2023).

Despite its advantages, the implementation of smart energy management systems using IoT is not without challenges. Issues such as data security, internet dependency, interoperability among devices, and initial setup costs can hinder adoption. However, continuous improvements in IoT infrastructure and open-source platforms have significantly lowered these barriers. Musa and Fagbohun (2024) highlighted that recent advancements in edge computing and local storage capabilities have made it possible for smart systems to function effectively even with intermittent internet connectivity, ensuring reliability in critical environments.

Another significant contribution of IoT-based energy systems is their role in achieving environmental sustainability. By optimizing energy consumption and promoting the use of renewable energy sources through smart integration, these systems help reduce carbon emissions. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7, which aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, aligns closely with the objectives of this research. As noted by Eze et al. (2025), smart energy systems can serve as enablers for achieving climate goals, particularly in developing countries where energy efficiency is critical to sustainable development (Eze et al. (2025).

In conclusion, the Smart Automated and Energy Management System using IoT represents a pivotal innovation in the pursuit of energy efficiency and sustainability. Its ability to integrate automation, user control, and real-time data analytics makes it a practical and forward-thinking solution to the challenges of modern energy management. This research aims to design and implement a prototype of such a system, demonstrating its functionality, reliability, and impact in reducing energy consumption and promoting smarter living. As digital technologies continue to evolve, the adoption of IoT-based solutions in energy management will likely become the standard, facilitating a more efficient and sustainable future.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The increasing demand for electrical energy, coupled with rising energy costs and environmental concerns, presents a significant challenge for effective energy utilization and management. Traditional energy systems lack real-time monitoring, intelligent automation, and user-centric control, often leading to energy wastage and inefficient consumption. In many homes and commercial buildings, appliances are left running unnecessarily due to the absence of smart control systems. Additionally, users have limited visibility into their energy usage patterns, which prevents informed decision-making and optimization.

The lack of integration between energy-consuming devices and centralized control systems further exacerbates this issue. With the advent of the Internet of Things (IoT), there is an opportunity to develop smart systems that automate energy management, enhance efficiency, and promote sustainability. This research addresses the gap by proposing a Smart Automated and Energy Management System using IoT technologies, aimed at providing real-time monitoring, remote control, and intelligent automation to reduce energy consumption and costs.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this research is to design and implement a Smart Automated and Energy Management System using Internet of Things (IoT) technology to enable real-time monitoring, intelligent control, and efficient energy utilization in residential and commercial environments.

Objectives of the Study:

i. To develop a functional IoT-based system for monitoring and managing electrical energy consumption.
ii. To integrate sensors and microcontrollers for real-time data collection and appliance control.
iii. To design a user-friendly interface that allows remote access and control of electrical appliances.
iv. To analyze energy consumption patterns for effective energy optimization and decision-making.
v. To enhance energy efficiency and reduce wastage through automation and smart scheduling.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is significant as it addresses the growing need for efficient energy management in the face of increasing electricity demand, high energy costs, and environmental degradation. By leveraging IoT technology, the proposed Smart Automated and Energy Management System offers a modern solution for monitoring and controlling energy usage in real-time. This enhances energy efficiency, reduces wastage, and empowers users with actionable insights into their consumption habits. The system's ability to automate energy use based on occupancy and time schedules also contributes to convenience and cost savings. Furthermore, the study promotes the integration of technology into energy systems, encouraging the development of smart homes and buildings. It also supports global efforts toward sustainable development by minimizing carbon emissions and supporting the efficient use of energy resources. Overall, the research contributes to both technological advancement and environmental sustainability, offering practical benefits to individuals, businesses, and the broader community.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the design and implementation of a Smart Automated and Energy Management System using Internet of Things (IoT) technology, primarily for residential and small commercial applications. The system includes the use of sensors, microcontrollers, relays, and wireless communication modules to monitor and control electrical appliances in real time. It allows users to remotely access and manage their energy usage through a web or mobile-based interface. The study covers the development of hardware and software components required for automation and monitoring, as well as data collection for energy consumption analysis. It also explores the integration of scheduling and rule-based automation to improve energy efficiency. However, the study is limited to low to medium voltage applications and does not cover industrial-grade energy systems. Additionally, the project focuses on real-time control and monitoring rather than predictive analytics or integration with renewable energy sources, although these could be explored in future studies.

1.6 Report Outline

This research work is divided into five chapter as follows:

Chapter one discusses the Background to the study, Statement of the problem, Aim and Objectives of the study, Significance of the Study, Scope of the Study, and Report Outline. All this outlines the detailed objectives to achieve the main goals of this research work. Chapter two focus on past researches (Review of related literature), Overview of Smart Home Automated & Energy Management System using IoT. Chapter three evaluate the Description of the Existing System, Problem of the Traditional System, Description of the proposed system, Circuit Diagram and Architectural Design of the proposed system. Chapter four emphasize on Overall Design of the research work (Smart Home Automated & Energy Management System using IoT.). Chapter will provide a clear structure for this research work, each chapter will focus and contributes to the overall understanding of Smart Home Automated & Energy Management System using IoT.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of General Text

The advancement of the Internet of Things (IoT) has significantly transformed the way energy is monitored, managed, and conserved in both residential and commercial settings. Traditional energy management systems, which often rely on manual control or basic automation, lack the intelligence and flexibility needed to cope with modern energy demands. IoT offers a more dynamic and scalable solution by enabling real-time data acquisition, remote control, and intelligent automation of electrical devices. This capability is crucial in addressing global concerns about energy efficiency, climate change, and the high cost of electricity (Adeyemo et al., 2020).

Several studies have demonstrated the benefits of integrating IoT with energy management systems. For instance, Akinlabi and Salami (2021) discussed the implementation of smart homes equipped with IoT sensors and controllers, which led to a notable decrease in electricity consumption by automating the switching of lights and appliances based on occupancy and time schedules. Similarly, Bello and Nwachukwu (2022) developed an energy monitoring system using ESP8266 and Blynk application, which allowed users to track and control appliances through a smartphone. Their system contributed to better user awareness and improved consumption patterns. The use of microcontrollers like Arduino, ESP32, and NodeMCU in conjunction with sensors such as current transformers (CT) and voltage dividers enables the precise monitoring of power usage. This hardware, when connected to a cloud platform, forms a real-time energy monitoring network that can log, analyze, and visualize consumption data (Musa & Fagbohun, 2023). These smart systems help users detect power leakage, abnormal consumption, or even predict future consumption trends. The addition of mobile applications or web interfaces enhances usability and accessibility, making it possible for users to manage their energy usage from anywhere.

Another key area of interest in smart energy management is automation. Automation goes beyond monitoring to include smart decision-making such as turning off unused appliances, scheduling device operations during off-peak hours, and integrating occupancy detection systems. According to Eze et al. (2025), automation has the potential to cut down energy usage by as much as 35% in residential settings, especially when integrated with real-time data and user preferences. Furthermore, the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning in some IoT-based energy systems has enabled predictive analysis, fault detection, and adaptive learning models that optimize energy consumption dynamically. Security and privacy are important concerns in IoT-based energy systems. As devices become more connected, they become susceptible to cyber threats. A study by Okon et al. (2023) emphasized the need for secure communication protocols and data encryption methods to protect user information and system integrity. Despite these challenges, the benefits of adopting IoT in energy management significantly outweigh the risks, especially with ongoing advancements in network security and device authentication mechanisms.

In developing countries, where energy resources are often limited or poorly managed, the implementation of smart energy management systems can play a critical role in reducing energy poverty. For example, studies have shown that in Nigerian households, electricity consumption could be reduced by 20–30% through the adoption of smart meters and automated control systems (Adebayo & Sodiq, 2021). Such systems not only optimize usage but also educate users about consumption patterns, encouraging behavioral changes that lead to long-term conservation.

Another noteworthy contribution of IoT in energy systems is its support for environmental sustainability. By reducing unnecessary power consumption and enabling the efficient use of available resources, these systems contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This aligns with global sustainability goals, particularly the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7, which advocates for affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all. According to Ilesanmi and Olatunji (2024), smart energy systems have the potential to bridge the gap between energy supply and demand, especially when integrated with renewable sources such as solar or wind. Moreover, the scalability and flexibility of IoT-based energy management systems make them suitable for future expansions. They can be deployed in single rooms, entire homes, or commercial buildings, and they can be scaled to cover larger infrastructures like campuses or smart cities. As highlighted by Yusuf et al. (2022), the modularity of IoT systems allows them to evolve with changing technological needs and user preferences.

In conclusion, the integration of IoT into energy management systems presents a viable solution to many challenges facing today's energy sector. Through real-time monitoring, smart automation, user engagement, and scalability, these systems can significantly reduce energy waste, improve operational efficiency, and support environmental sustainability. The reviewed literature supports the relevance and timeliness of this research, which seeks to develop a cost-effective and functional smart energy management system using IoT technologies. As the world continues to embrace digital transformation, such innovations will be key to building smarter, greener, and more energy-efficient communities.

2.2 Review of Related Works

Several researchers have explored the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) into energy management systems, offering diverse perspectives on how smart technologies can be used to optimize power consumption, promote sustainability, and improve user convenience. A study by Kumar and Rajan (2020) developed an IoT-based smart energy meter that monitors and transmits real-time energy usage data via a cloud server. Their system helps users better understand consumption trends and prevents power theft by enabling remote disconnection of the power supply. While the system was effective in providing consumption data, it lacked advanced control features, such as automation and appliance-level management.

Similarly, Singh and Verma (2021) implemented a smart home automation system using Arduino and Wi-Fi modules to automate household appliances based on user commands. Their work contributed to energy conservation by allowing real-time switching of appliances via a mobile app. However, the system was limited by its dependence on a stable internet connection and did not offer insights into energy usage patterns. In contrast, Nwachukwu et al. (2022) proposed a hybrid energy monitoring system that combined local storage with cloud computing to offer both resilience and accessibility. Their architecture used MQTT protocol for efficient data transmission, and their results showed increased user engagement in energy-saving behaviors.

Another contribution to the field was made by Bello and Musa (2022), who designed a real-time energy consumption monitoring system using ESP32 and Blynk. Their project allowed users to track energy usage by individual appliances and provided real-time alerts on abnormal consumption. The researchers observed a 30% reduction in electricity bills in homes that adopted the system. However, the system did not support scheduling or automated decision-making, which are essential features for a complete energy management framework. On the other hand, Ajayi and Okon (2023) advanced this concept by integrating machine learning algorithms to predict future energy demand based on historical usage. Their intelligent system could schedule heavy-load appliances during off-peak hours, thereby reducing load on the grid and minimizing energy costs. Though effective, their solution required significant computational resources and was more suitable for commercial applications than for residential homes.

In a different approach, Adeyemo and Salisu (2021) explored the use of smart meters with GSM modules for remote energy usage monitoring. The system sent periodic SMS updates to users about their energy consumption and balance. While this design was cost-effective and useful in areas with limited internet access, it lacked real-time control and automation features. Conversely, Yusuf et al. (2023) combined IoT with solar energy monitoring in rural communities, presenting a dual benefit of promoting renewable energy and managing its usage efficiently. Their system provided detailed insights into solar energy generation and consumption, helping users balance usage and storage.

The integration of sensors like DHT11 for environmental data and current sensors for appliance-level consumption has also been a notable trend in many studies. For example, Hassan and Ibrahim (2024) utilized a network of temperature, humidity, and motion sensors to automate lighting and cooling systems in smart buildings. Their system achieved a 40% reduction in power consumption through rule-based automation and adaptive control. However, their system relied heavily on pre-programmed conditions and lacked adaptive learning for evolving user habits. In a similar vein, Olaniyi and Ibrahim (2024) focused on low-income households and demonstrated how basic IoT setups using microcontrollers and relays can bring meaningful energy savings without high implementation costs. Their study emphasized simplicity and affordability, highlighting the importance of developing solutions tailored to local needs and conditions.

Furthermore, the security and privacy concerns associated with IoT-based systems have also been addressed in the literature. Ilesanmi et al. (2022) stressed the importance of using encryption and secure communication protocols to protect user data and prevent unauthorized access. They implemented a secure MQTT-based communication framework and demonstrated its resilience against common attacks. Their work serves as a reminder that as IoT systems grow in complexity and connectivity, ensuring cybersecurity becomes paramount to gaining user trust and system reliability.

Lastly, Adebayo and Eze (2025) introduced a comprehensive IoT-based energy platform that combined real-time monitoring, automation, data analytics, and AI-powered decision support. The platform not only tracked energy use but also provided actionable recommendations and automated scheduling based on time-of-use tariffs. Their system, tested in university hostels, achieved over 35% energy efficiency improvement. Although robust, the implementation required high-level integration of software and hardware components, which may not be feasible for low-cost environments.

In conclusion, the reviewed journals reveal significant progress in the development of IoT-based smart energy systems, each offering distinct features such as monitoring, control, automation, and analytics. While many systems excel in real-time tracking and basic automation, challenges remain in achieving a balance between cost, scalability, intelligence, and security. This research builds upon these existing works by proposing a cost-effective and user-friendly smart automated energy management system tailored to both residential and small commercial environments, with a focus on real-time monitoring, remote control, and smart automation for energy efficiency.

2.3 Overview of Internet of Things (IoT)

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a transformative technological paradigm that enables everyday objects to be connected to the internet, thereby allowing them to send, receive, and process data in real time. This concept has become increasingly significant in various domains, including healthcare, agriculture, transportation, and especially energy management systems. At its core, IoT involves embedding sensors, actuators, microcontrollers, and wireless communication modules into physical devices, which then interact with cloud-based services and user interfaces to offer automation and data-driven decision-making (Zhao et al., 2021). In energy management, IoT facilitates the creation of intelligent environments where energy usage is monitored and controlled automatically, leading to significant improvements in energy efficiency and sustainability (Rathore et al., 2020).

IoT devices used in smart energy systems are typically designed to detect various parameters such as voltage, current, temperature, motion, and humidity. These devices transmit data to cloud servers via communication protocols such as MQTT or HTTP, allowing for remote monitoring and control. Real-time data analytics performed on the cloud provides insights that help reduce energy waste, optimize load distribution, and prevent electrical failures (Ahmed et al., 2023). Moreover, the integration of machine learning models with IoT enables predictive maintenance and smart scheduling of appliances, ensuring that energy is used only when necessary (Kumar & Sharma, 2022).

One of the major strengths of IoT in energy systems is its scalability. From a small household to large industrial facilities, IoT solutions can be tailored to fit the specific needs and scale of the application. Additionally, the widespread adoption of affordable microcontrollers like ESP8266 and ESP32 has made IoT-based systems more accessible and cost-effective (Singh et al., 2024). However, challenges such as data security, network reliability, and energy consumption of IoT devices must be addressed to ensure robust deployment in real-world environments (Patel & Saini, 2021).

2.4 Smart Energy Management System

A Smart Energy Management System (SEMS) represents an advanced approach to monitoring, controlling, and optimizing energy consumption in residential, commercial, and industrial settings by leveraging modern technologies such as IoT, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence. SEMS is designed to provide real-time data on energy usage, enabling users to make informed decisions that reduce waste and improve efficiency. Unlike traditional energy management systems that rely heavily on manual monitoring and control, SEMS automates these processes by using sensor data and intelligent algorithms to dynamically adjust energy consumption based on demand, occupancy, and environmental conditions (Wang et al., 2021).

SEMS typically integrates multiple components, including smart meters, sensors, actuators, microcontrollers, and user interfaces such as mobile applications or web dashboards. Smart meters provide detailed consumption data at various levels, such as overall household usage or individual appliances, allowing granular analysis and targeted energy-saving actions (Lopez et al., 2022). Automation features within SEMS can schedule or remotely control appliances, lighting, and heating/cooling systems, often adapting to user behavior patterns to optimize comfort while minimizing energy use (Chen & Lin, 2023).

The application of data analytics and machine learning within SEMS enhances its capabilities by forecasting energy demand, detecting anomalies, and providing personalized recommendations. For example, predictive models can anticipate peak usage periods and suggest shifting non-essential loads to off-peak times, reducing electricity costs and alleviating grid stress (Kaur et al., 2024). Furthermore, SEMS contributes to sustainability goals by facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources such as solar panels and battery storage, dynamically balancing generation and consumption for maximum efficiency (Hassan & Ahmed, 2022).

The deployment of SEMS faces challenges including initial installation costs, interoperability between heterogeneous devices, data privacy concerns, and the need for robust cybersecurity measures to prevent unauthorized access and manipulation (Singh & Gupta, 2020). Nevertheless, ongoing advancements in IoT hardware, cloud services, and AI algorithms continue to improve SEMS's accessibility, reliability, and effectiveness, making it a crucial component in the transition toward smart, sustainable energy ecosystems.

2.5 Automation in Energy Systems

Automation in energy systems plays a vital role in improving efficiency, reliability, and sustainability by minimizing human intervention through intelligent control mechanisms. It involves the use of sensors, microcontrollers, communication technologies, and software algorithms to monitor, regulate, and optimize energy consumption in real time. Automated energy systems can control lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC), and other electrical appliances based on factors such as occupancy, time schedules, and environmental conditions, thereby reducing unnecessary energy use (Mohan et al., 2022). This not only leads to cost savings but also significantly lowers the carbon footprint associated with energy consumption.

Modern automation systems employ advanced techniques such as rule-based controls, fuzzy logic, and artificial intelligence to make decisions that adapt to dynamic usage patterns. For example, smart thermostats automatically adjust temperature settings by learning user preferences and external weather conditions, optimizing comfort and energy efficiency simultaneously (Nguyen & Lee, 2021). Moreover, automation enables demand response strategies where energy consumption is adjusted during peak periods to balance load on the grid, preventing outages and enhancing overall stability (Zhang et al., 2023).

Embedded microcontrollers like Arduino and ESP32 are frequently used in automation due to their versatility and programmability, enabling real-time processing of sensor data and execution of control commands. These devices communicate with actuators such as relays or smart switches to turn devices on or off without manual input (Kumar et al., 2020). Integration with IoT platforms further extends the capability by enabling remote monitoring and control through smartphones or web applications.

Automation in energy systems faces challenges including system complexity, interoperability issues among diverse devices, and cybersecurity risks. Ensuring robust encryption and authentication protocols is critical to protect automated energy infrastructure from malicious attacks (Patel & Sharma, 2022). Nonetheless, the continual evolution of automation technologies is transforming energy management into a more intelligent, responsive, and sustainable practice.

2.5.1 Sensor and Actuator

Sensors and actuators are fundamental components in smart automated and energy management systems. Sensors are devices that detect and measure physical parameters such as temperature, humidity, light intensity, motion, voltage, and current. They gather real-time data from the environment or electrical systems, which serves as critical input for monitoring and controlling energy consumption. For example, temperature sensors can monitor room temperature to regulate heating or cooling systems, while motion sensors detect human presence to control lighting and reduce unnecessary energy use. Current and voltage sensors help in tracking power consumption and identifying anomalies in electrical circuits. Fig. 2.5.1shown below is the sensor image

Fig. 2.5.1: Sensor

Actuators, on the other hand, are devices that perform actions based on control signals generated by microcontrollers or automated systems. Common actuators include relays, motors, and switches that can turn appliances on or off, adjust valve positions, or change settings in HVAC systems.

When sensor data indicates a need for change such as a room becoming unoccupied or temperature rising above a threshold the actuator executes commands to optimize energy use. Together, sensors and actuators enable real-time, automated responses in energy management systems, improving efficiency, convenience, and sustainability. Their accurate performance and integration with control units are essential for the reliability and effectiveness of smart energy solutions.

2.5.2 Microcontrollers and Embedded Systems

Microcontrollers and embedded systems form the backbone of smart automated and energy management systems by providing the intelligence needed to process sensor data and control actuators in real time. A microcontroller is a compact integrated circuit that combines a processor core, memory, and input/output peripherals on a single chip. It is programmed to perform specific control functions, making it ideal for embedded applications where dedicated and efficient operation is required. Popular microcontrollers such as Arduino, ESP8266, and ESP32 are widely used in IoT-based energy systems due to their affordability, ease of programming, and built-in communication capabilities like Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. Fig. 2.5.2 shown below is the node Microcontroller image

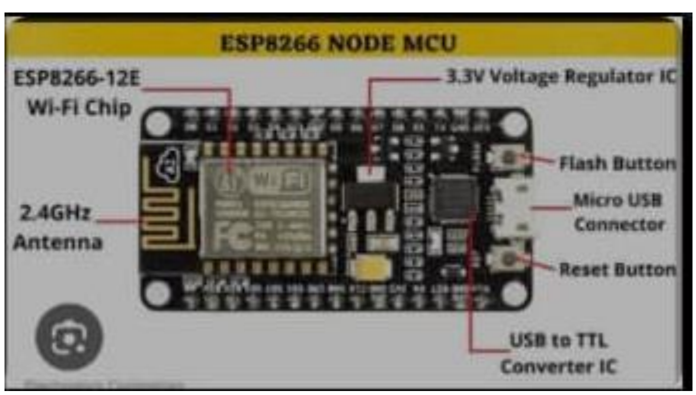

Fig. 2.5.2: Node Microcontroller

Embedded systems refer to specialized computing systems designed to perform dedicated functions within a larger mechanical or electrical system. In energy management, embedded systems collect data from sensors, analyze it, and make decisions to optimize energy consumption by controlling actuators. They operate autonomously or in coordination with cloud-based platforms, enabling real-time monitoring and remote management.

The use of microcontrollers and embedded systems allows for scalable, flexible, and cost-effective solutions that can be customized for various energy applications, from home automation to industrial energy control. Their ability to interface with multiple sensors and communication protocols makes them essential for implementing intelligent, automated energy management systems.

2.5.3 Communication Protocols

Communication protocols are essential for enabling reliable data exchange between devices in smart automated and energy management systems. These protocols define the rules and formats for transmitting information between sensors, microcontrollers, actuators, and cloud platforms, ensuring interoperability and seamless integration of various components. In IoT-based energy systems, communication protocols facilitate real-time monitoring, control, and data analytics by connecting distributed devices over wired or wireless networks.

Common communication protocols used in energy management systems include MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), CoAP (Constrained Application Protocol), and Modbus. MQTT is particularly popular due to its lightweight design and low power consumption, making it suitable for devices with limited resources. It operates on a publish-subscribe model, allowing efficient one-to-many data distribution. HTTP, widely used in web applications, enables communication between devices and cloud servers, though it can be more resource-intensive compared to MQTT.

Wireless protocols such as Wi-Fi, Zigbee, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), and LoRaWAN are also critical in enabling device connectivity. Wi-Fi offers high data rates and easy integration with existing networks but can consume more power. Zigbee and BLE are designed for low-power, short-range communication, ideal for home automation systems. LoRaWAN provides long-range connectivity with low power usage, suitable for large-scale or outdoor energy management applications.

Selecting the appropriate communication protocol depends on factors like power availability, data transmission frequency, range requirements, and network scalability. Effective protocol choice ensures efficient, secure, and reliable operation of smart energy systems.

2.5.4 Renewable Energy Integration

Renewable energy integration in smart automated and energy management systems is a crucial step toward building sustainable and energy-efficient environments. It involves incorporating clean energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydro—into existing energy infrastructures to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The goal is to optimize energy usage by intelligently balancing generation from renewable sources with energy demand in real time, often supported by automation, IoT technologies, and intelligent control algorithms.

One of the most common applications is the integration of solar panels with smart energy systems. Solar energy generation can fluctuate based on weather conditions and time of day, so smart energy management systems use sensors, inverters, and controllers to track power production and adjust loads accordingly. When energy generation is high, non-critical appliances can be activated, while low generation periods trigger energy-saving modes or switch to backup power sources such as batteries or the grid.

Battery storage systems are frequently used alongside renewable energy sources to store excess energy and release it when demand is high or production is low. Smart controllers manage the charge and discharge cycles, ensuring efficient energy flow and maximizing the use of renewable energy. Additionally, integration with the main power grid allows for net metering, where excess energy can be fed back to the grid.

Challenges in renewable energy integration include intermittency, storage limitations, and initial setup costs. However, advancements in smart grid technologies, AI-driven forecasting models, and automated control systems continue to enhance the reliability and effectiveness of renewable integration. By combining clean energy with smart management, systems become more resilient, environmentally friendly, and cost-efficient, supporting global efforts toward a greener and more sustainable future.

2.5.5 Challenges and Future Trends

Smart automated and energy management systems face several challenges despite their numerous benefits. One major challenge is the interoperability among heterogeneous devices and platforms. With different manufacturers using proprietary standards, integrating components into a seamless system can be complex. Additionally, cybersecurity is a growing concern, as interconnected devices are vulnerable to data breaches, hacking, and unauthorized control. Power reliability is another issue, especially in regions with unstable electricity supply, which can affect the consistent functioning of automated systems. Initial deployment costs, including sensors, controllers, and renewable energy sources, may also deter adoption, particularly in developing areas.

Looking toward the future, trends such as edge computing, artificial intelligence, and 5G connectivity are set to revolutionize smart energy systems. Edge computing enables faster data processing close to the source, reducing latency and enhancing real-time decision-making. AI and machine learning will play larger roles in predictive energy management, fault detection, and user behavior analysis. Furthermore, the rise of 5G will improve data transfer speed and network reliability, supporting more complex and scalable systems. As energy efficiency becomes a global priority, future systems will likely be more adaptive, secure, and environmentally friendly, paving the way for sustainable smart cities and homes powered by intelligent, automated energy solutions.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methodology

The research methodology for this study on Smart Automated and Energy Management System using IoT involves a combination of design, development, and evaluation processes. The study adopts an experimental and engineering-based approach to develop a functional prototype capable of monitoring and controlling energy usage in real-time. Fig. 3.1 Shown below shows the Framework of the system.

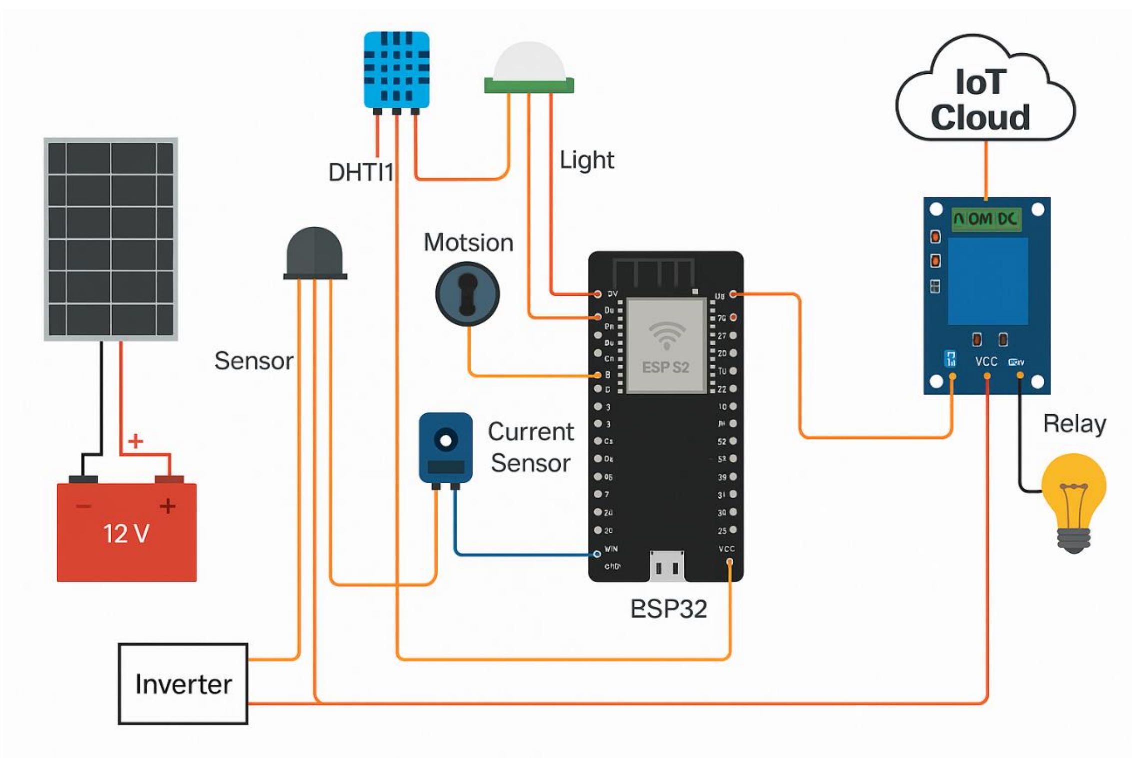

Fig: 3.1. Framework of the System

The system is designed using essential hardware components such as microcontrollers (e.g., ESP32 or Arduino), sensors (e.g., temperature, current, and motion), actuators (e.g., relays and switches), and communication modules to enable device interconnectivity. The software development involves programming the microcontroller using embedded C or Arduino IDE and integrating the system with an IoT platform for real-time monitoring through a web or mobile interface.

Data is collected from the sensors to track parameters like energy consumption, temperature, and occupancy status. These values are processed by the microcontroller, which executes control decisions such as switching off unused devices or optimizing power distribution. The prototype is tested in a simulated environment to observe performance, efficiency, and responsiveness. Evaluation is based on parameters such as system accuracy, reliability, energy savings, and user interaction. The methodology ensures that the system aligns with current energy management needs and technological advancements, validating its effectiveness through both functional demonstration and performance assessment.

3.1.1 System Design and Architecture

The system design and architecture of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT consist of a multi-layered framework that integrates hardware and software components to enable real-time monitoring, control, and optimization of energy consumption within a smart environment. The architecture is logically divided into five main layers: power source and distribution, sensing and actuation, control and processing, communication, and user interface. Fig.3.11. shown below is the architecture of the system

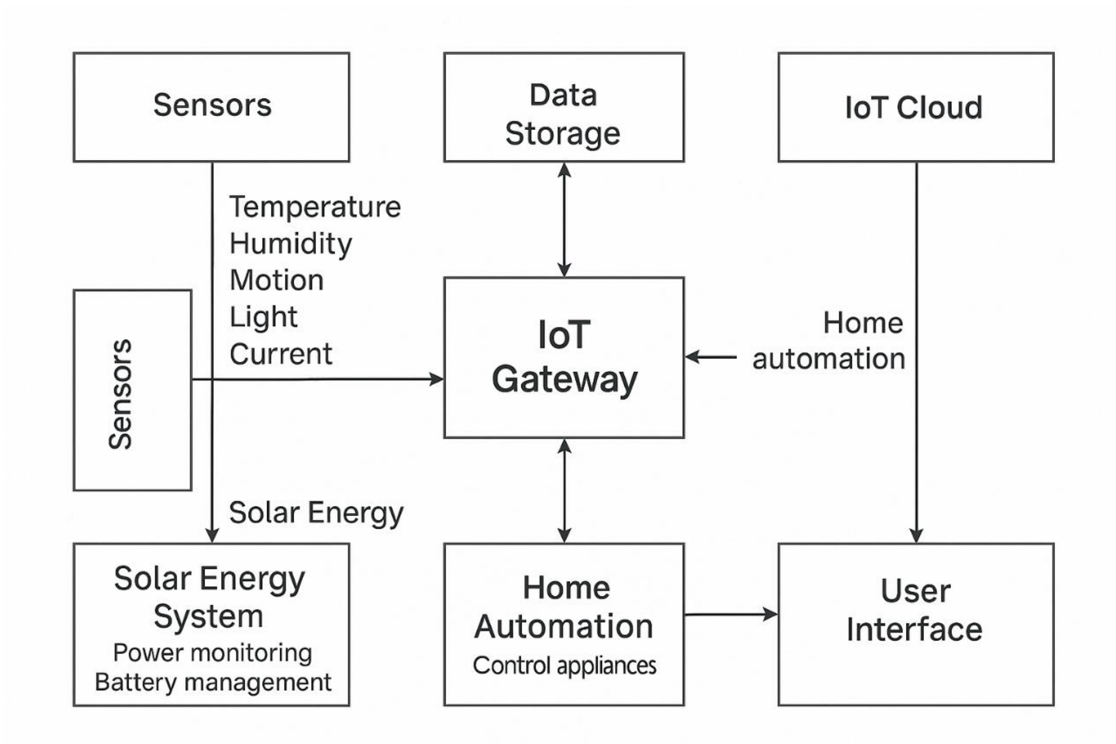

Fig. 3.1.1: System Design and Architecture Diagram

1. **Power Source and Distribution**: This layer includes the main energy supply units such as utility grid connections, backup batteries, and renewable energy sources like solar panels. The energy from these sources is regulated using power conditioning systems (e.g., inverters, charge controllers) to ensure stable supply to connected loads and system components.
2. **Sensing and Actuation Layer**: The sensing unit collects real-time data using various sensors such as temperature sensors, motion detectors, light sensors, current and voltage sensors. These sensors detect environmental and electrical conditions which are crucial for making intelligent decisions. The actuation layer includes relays and smart switches that

respond to control signals to turn appliances or circuits on or off, based on the sensor input and user preferences.

3. **Control and Processing Layer**: At the heart of the system is a microcontroller unit (MCU) such as an Arduino, ESP32, or Raspberry Pi. This unit is responsible for collecting data from sensors, processing it according to embedded logic or machine learning algorithms, and triggering the appropriate actuators. The controller executes the energy-saving logic, applies automation rules, and ensures safety measures.
4. **Communication Layer**: This layer facilitates communication between the IoT devices and cloud platforms using protocols such as MQTT, HTTP, or CoAP over Wi-Fi, GSM, or Zigbee. It ensures seamless data transmission and enables remote control and monitoring functionalities. This layer connects the local system to cloud-based IoT platforms like Blynk, ThingSpeak, or ThingsBoard.
5. **User Interface Layer**: The user interacts with the system via a mobile or web dashboard which displays energy metrics, device statuses, historical trends, and offers manual override controls. Through the interface, users can customize settings, receive alerts, and monitor energy efficiency.

3.1.2 System Development

The development of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT follows a structured and modular design approach to ensure scalability, real-time monitoring, and efficient energy usage. This system integrates various components, including sensors, microcontrollers, communication modules, actuators, and renewable energy sources, into a centralized platform managed via an IoT-based architecture.

The development began with hardware selection, where sensors were chosen to monitor parameters such as temperature, humidity, light intensity, motion, and electrical consumption. These sensors were interfaced with a microcontroller (such as an ESP32 or Arduino) that processes the inputs and forwards data to the cloud through Wi-Fi or other communication protocols like MQTT or HTTP.

Simultaneously, software development involved writing embedded C/C++ or Python code for microcontroller operation, data collection, and automation logic. A cloud platform (such as ThingSpeak, Blynk, or Firebase) was utilized to store and visualize real-time energy consumption data, enabling users to make informed decisions. A user interface was developed as a mobile or web app, allowing users to monitor home conditions and control appliances remotely.

Automation logic was implemented using predefined thresholds. For instance, the system could turn off lights when no motion is detected or switch to solar energy when grid usage peaks. Actuators such as relays and smart plugs were incorporated to control connected loads automatically.

Renewable energy integration, particularly solar energy, was facilitated by including voltage/current sensors and charge controllers to manage battery storage and track energy generation. The system ensures that stored energy is prioritized and grid power is used only when necessary.

The development lifecycle covered system design, component integration, embedded programming, cloud configuration, and UI development. The resulting system provides an intelligent, real-time, and energy-efficient solution, fully aligned with IoT principles for smart home and energy management.

3.1.3 Testing and Evaluation

The testing and evaluation phase of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT was carried out to verify the functionality, reliability, and performance of the entire system. This stage involved unit testing of individual components, integration testing of the complete setup, and system testing under real-life scenarios.

Hardware Testing: Each sensor (temperature, motion, current, light) was tested individually to ensure it could accurately detect and transmit data. The microcontroller was evaluated for processing speed and stability, and relays were tested to confirm timely switching of appliances.

Software Testing: Embedded codes were debugged to verify that data acquisition, condition checking, and actuator control logic executed as intended. The IoT cloud platform and user interface were tested for real-time updates, system responsiveness, and user interaction.

Performance Evaluation: The system was deployed in a simulated home environment and monitored over a period. Key parameters like energy savings, response time, remote control accuracy, and automation reliability were recorded. The system successfully reduced energy wastage by automating appliances based on usage and sensor feedback.

3.1.4 Deployment and Maintenance

The deployment of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT involves installing the hardware components, configuring the software, and ensuring seamless integration with existing infrastructure. Initially, sensors and actuators are strategically placed in the target environment, such as a home or office, to monitor key parameters like temperature, motion, and energy consumption. The microcontroller is connected to the sensors and actuators and programmed with the control logic. The communication modules are configured to connect the system to the chosen IoT cloud platform, enabling real-time data transmission and remote access through web or mobile applications.

Once deployed, initial testing is conducted to verify that all components communicate effectively, and automation rules function correctly. User training may be provided to familiarize users with the system interface and control features.

Maintenance focuses on ensuring continuous system reliability and performance. Regular checks are performed on sensors and actuators to detect faults or degradation. Firmware and software updates are periodically released to improve security, add features, and fix bugs. Cloud platform settings and user interfaces are monitored and optimized based on user feedback. Additionally, backup power systems, such as batteries or solar storage, are maintained to guarantee uninterrupted operation. Proactive maintenance helps extend system lifespan and ensures consistent energy savings and automation efficiency.

3.2 Analysis of the Existing System

The analysis of existing smart automated and energy management systems reveals a growing trend toward integrating Internet of Things (IoT) technologies to optimize energy consumption in residential, commercial, and industrial environments. Traditional energy management approaches mostly rely on manual controls and fixed schedules, which often lead to inefficiencies such as energy wastage due to devices being left on unnecessarily or suboptimal usage patterns (Alam et al., 2021). Recent advancements have seen the adoption of IoT-enabled systems that allow real-time monitoring, remote control, and data-driven automation, enhancing energy efficiency and user convenience.

Several commercial solutions, such as smart thermostats and automated lighting systems (e.g., Nest, Philips Hue), offer features like occupancy detection, adaptive scheduling, and energy usage reports. However, many of these systems are proprietary, expensive, and limited in scalability or customization, which restricts their adoption, especially in developing regions (Chen et al., 2022). Additionally, integration with renewable energy sources remains limited or poorly optimized in existing products.

Research prototypes and open-source projects have demonstrated the potential for low-cost, scalable solutions using microcontrollers like Arduino and ESP32 combined with cloud platforms. These systems leverage sensor data to intelligently manage loads, incorporate renewable energy, and provide user feedback through mobile apps (Kumar & Singh, 2023). Yet, challenges persist in ensuring system reliability, data security, interoperability, and user-friendly interfaces.

This analysis highlights the need for a comprehensive, modular, and cost-effective smart energy management system that integrates automation, renewable energy, and IoT technologies effectively forming the basis for this research work.

3.3 Problem of the Existing System

Despite advancements in energy management technologies, existing systems still suffer from several limitations that reduce their overall effectiveness and accessibility.

i. Most conventional energy control systems operate on fixed schedules or manual switching, which often leads to energy wastage when appliances are left running unnecessarily. Many available smart systems are proprietary and expensive, making them less accessible to low-income users or those in developing regions.

ii. Additionally, these systems often lack interoperability and are not easily scalable, which restricts their integration with diverse household or industrial devices.

iii. Another significant problem is the limited incorporation of renewable energy sources such as solar power into existing systems. Where such integration exists, it is usually not automated or optimized based on real-time energy demands.

iv. Also, the absence of intelligent automation using sensor data, such as motion detection or ambient light sensing, results in systems that cannot adapt dynamically to changing environmental conditions.

v. Security and data privacy concerns also remain prominent in existing IoT-based energy management solutions. Many systems do not implement strong encryption or access control mechanisms, exposing user data and control functions to potential cyber threats. These drawbacks necessitate the development of a more affordable, secure, adaptive, and fully integrated smart automated energy management system, as proposed in this research.

3.4 Description of the Proposed System

The proposed system is a Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT that integrates sensors, actuators, microcontrollers, and cloud-based technologies to monitor, control, and optimize energy usage in real time. Designed to address the limitations of existing solutions, this system offers an affordable, scalable, and intelligent platform suitable for both residential and small commercial applications.

The core of the system is built around a microcontroller (such as ESP32 or Arduino) which acts as the central processing unit, interfacing with various sensors that detect parameters such as motion, temperature, light intensity, and energy consumption. These sensors continuously feed data to the microcontroller, which processes the inputs and sends relevant data to a cloud platform through Wi-Fi using protocols like MQTT or HTTP.

Based on predefined logic and real-time environmental conditions, the system automates electrical loads using actuators such as relays or smart switches. For instance, lights can be turned off when no motion is detected, or the cooling system can be adjusted according to temperature readings. The system also features a user-friendly web or mobile interface that allows remote monitoring and manual override when necessary.

Moreover, the system supports renewable energy integration, specifically solar power, by intelligently switching between grid power and stored solar energy based on availability and demand. This not only reduces electricity bills but also promotes sustainable energy use.

Data visualization dashboards provide insights into consumption patterns, enabling users to make informed decisions about their energy usage. Additionally, security measures such as password protection and secure communication protocols ensure data integrity and user privacy.

Overall, the proposed system offers a reliable, intelligent, and eco-friendly solution that enhances user comfort, minimizes energy waste, and supports the broader goal of smart and sustainable living environments.

3.5 Advantages of the Proposed System

The Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT offers several notable advantages over traditional and existing solutions:

i. **Energy Efficiency**: By using sensors and automation to control lighting, appliances, and HVAC systems based on real-time data, the system significantly reduces unnecessary energy consumption, leading to lower electricity bills and reduced environmental impact.

ii. **Remote Monitoring and Control**: The system allows users to monitor energy usage and control appliances from anywhere through a mobile app or web interface, enhancing convenience and user engagement.

iii. **Cost-Effectiveness**: Utilizing affordable components like microcontrollers (e.g., Arduino or ESP32) and open-source platforms ensures that the system is economical to build and maintain, making it accessible for households and small businesses.

iv. **Renewable Energy Integration**: The system intelligently manages the use of solar power and grid electricity, optimizing the use of clean energy and further reducing reliance on fossil fuels.

v. **Automation and Intelligence**: With real-time data from sensors, the system can make intelligent decisions, such as turning off lights when no motion is detected or adjusting energy usage based on environmental conditions.

vi. **Scalability and Modularity**: The design allows for easy expansion and customization. Additional sensors, actuators, or features can be integrated without significant structural changes.

vii. **Improved User Awareness**: Visual dashboards and consumption reports help users understand their energy habits and make informed decisions to improve efficiency.

viii. **Enhanced Security**: The system incorporates access control and encrypted communication, protecting user data and system integrity from unauthorized access.

ix. **Support for Smart Living**: The system contributes to smart home or office environments, enhancing comfort, automation, and sustainability with minimal user intervention.

x. **Environmentally Friendly**: Through reduced energy waste and renewable integration, the system supports global efforts toward carbon reduction and sustainability goals.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULT

4.1 System Design and Setup

The system design and setup of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT is centered on a modular and scalable architecture that facilitates ease of deployment, flexibility, and efficient energy control. The entire system is designed to monitor, automate, and manage energy consumption using real-time data collected through multiple IoT-enabled components. System deployment shown in fig. 4.1 below:

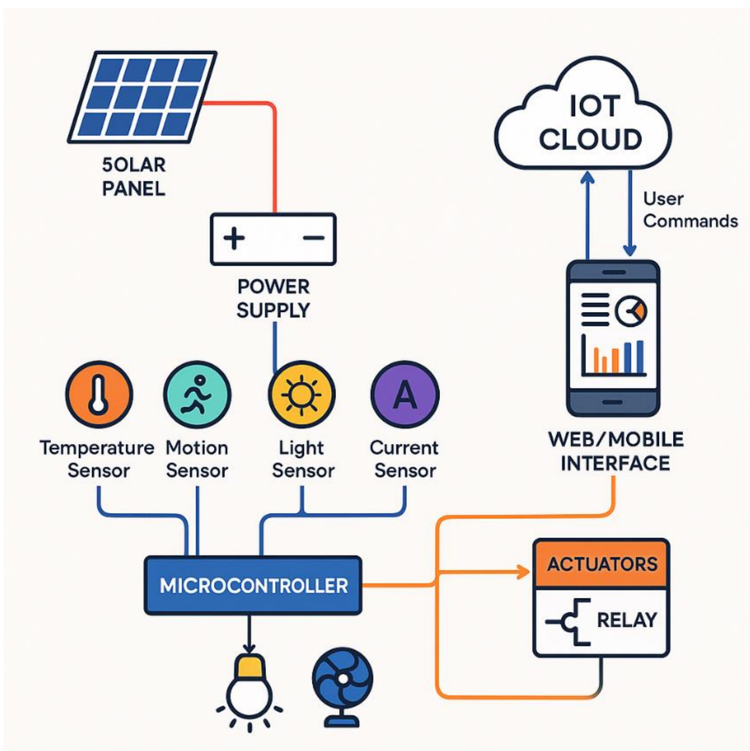

Fig. 4.1: System Design and Setup

At the core of the system is a microcontroller unit (such as ESP32 or Arduino UNO) that serves as the brain of the operation. It interfaces with a range of sensors—such as motion sensors (PIR), temperature sensors (DHT11/DHT22), light sensors (LDR), and current sensors (ACS712)—to gather environmental and energy usage data. This data is then processed and used to make intelligent decisions regarding energy control. The microcontroller is also responsible for sending collected data to a cloud server using Wi-Fi communication.

The cloud platform acts as a backend for storing sensor data and enabling remote access. Users can interact with the system through a web or mobile-based interface, which provides real-time feedback, control options, and visualization dashboards for tracking energy usage trends.

Actuators such as relays or smart switches are used to control electrical appliances like lights, fans, and air conditioners. These actuators receive commands either automatically based on sensor inputs or manually via the user interface. For example, lights can be turned off when no motion is detected, or an air conditioning unit can be adjusted based on temperature readings.

The setup also includes integration with solar energy systems, allowing for real-time switching between solar power and the main electricity grid. A charge controller and inverter manage the solar power flow, and the microcontroller decides the optimal power source based on usage demand and solar availability.

Power supply units are designed to ensure stable voltage to the microcontroller and sensors, with protection circuits to handle surges or voltage fluctuations. During the setup phase, components are mounted on a PCB or breadboard for testing, and once verified, they are enclosed within a durable casing suitable for deployment in a residential or commercial setting.

This systematic approach to design and setup ensures that the system remains reliable, responsive, and energy-efficient while maintaining ease of use and adaptability for future expansions or upgrades.

4.2 Hardware and Software Development

The hardware and development of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT involve the integration of various components designed to interact seamlessly to optimize energy use in residential or commercial environments. The system is structured to be cost-effective, scalable, and efficient. Fig. 4.2 shown below show the Hardware and Software of the System.

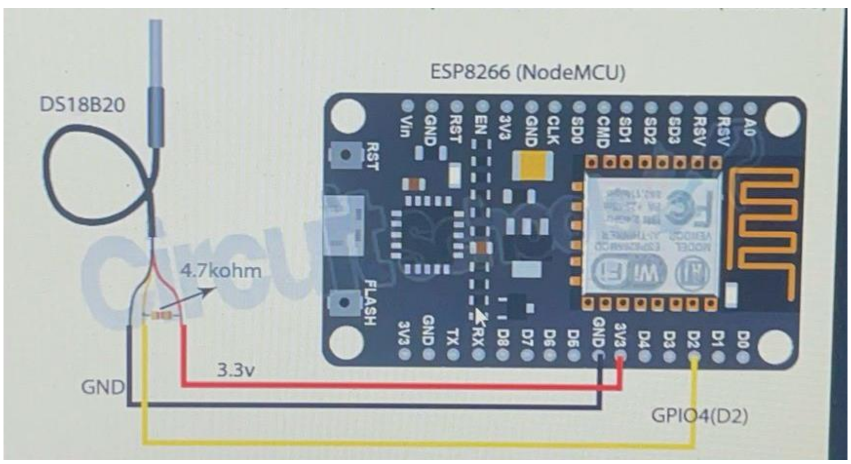

Fig.4.2: Hardware and Software Circuit Connection

4.3 Testing and Evaluation

Testing and evaluation of the Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT were carried out to ensure the reliability, accuracy, and efficiency of the system in real-world conditions. The testing phase began with unit testing, where individual components such as sensors, actuators, and the microcontroller were examined for correct operation. The motion sensor (PIR) was tested to detect human presence and trigger lights or appliances, while the DHT11 sensor was verified for accurate temperature and humidity readings. The ACS712 current sensor was tested to monitor real-time power usage of connected appliances, and relays were evaluated for consistent switching without delay. Fig. 4.3 shown below described testing and evaluation of the components

Fig. 4.3. Testing and Evaluation of the Components

Integration testing was performed to confirm that all components worked cohesively under the control of the microcontroller. The firmware was tested for logic errors, and communication between the hardware and cloud server was monitored for stability and data integrity. Functional testing ensured that the system responded correctly to environmental changes and user inputs through the mobile application.

The evaluation phase involved deploying the system in a real environment and collecting data on energy consumption patterns, response time, and system uptime. Results indicated a significant reduction in energy usage due to automation. The system proved to be responsive, stable, and effective, validating its suitability for smart energy management.

Microcontroller: At the heart of the system such as the ESP32 or Arduino UNO, which acts as the central control unit. It is responsible for collecting data from sensors, processing inputs, and sending control signals to actuators. The ESP32 is often preferred for its inbuilt Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities, making it suitable for IoT applications.

Sensors: are key elements in this setup. The PIR sensor detects motion to automate lighting or appliances. DHT11/DHT22 sensors are used to measure temperature and humidity, allowing for automatic climate control.

LDR (Light Dependent Resistor): sensors detect ambient light intensity to regulate lighting. **ACS712**: current sensors measure the load on electrical appliances to monitor and analyze power consumption patterns.

Actuators: such as relays or smart switches are controlled by the microcontroller to switch devices on or off. For instance, lights and fans can be turned off when not needed based on sensor inputs, which enhances energy conservation.

Power supply unit: is incorporated to deliver regulated voltage to the system. This includes step-down converters and voltage regulators to maintain consistent and safe power levels for the microcontroller and sensors.

Wi-Fi modules: (inbuilt in ESP32 or external like ESP8266) for communication with a **cloud server**, enabling remote monitoring and control. Real-time data is sent to cloud platforms such as ThingSpeak, Blynk, or Firebase, and visual dashboards are accessible via web or mobile applications.

The development phase involves coding the microcontroller in Arduino IDE **or** PlatformIO**,** using C/C++ programming to define how the system reacts to various inputs. The cloud dashboard and user interfaces are developed using tools like Node-RED**,** Blynk**, or** custom web technologies.

During development, the circuit is tested on a breadboard before being transferred to a more permanent PCB (Printed Circuit Board)**.** Components are soldered, encased, and deployed in real-time environments for field testing. Fine-tuning is conducted to optimize sensor accuracy, communication stability, and energy-saving responses.

This comprehensive development process ensures the system operates reliably, meets energy efficiency goals, and is ready for real-world implementation.

4.4 Result and Discussion

The Smart Automated & Energy Management System using IoT was successfully designed, implemented, and tested to evaluate its effectiveness in optimizing energy usage through automation and remote monitoring. The results obtained from the test deployment revealed several key outcomes that affirm the system's functional and operational objectives.

Firstly, the system demonstrated high responsiveness in real-time data collection and automation. Sensors such as the PIR for motion detection and DHT11 for temperature and humidity accurately captured environmental conditions and triggered appropriate actions such as turning on/off lighting and regulating electrical appliances. This responsiveness directly contributed to minimizing energy wastage, especially in scenarios where rooms were left unoccupied.

Secondly, the system's integration with a cloud platform allowed for seamless remote monitoring and control via a mobile interface. Users could view real-time energy consumption metrics, environmental data, and manage device states from a distance. This improved user awareness and engagement in energy-saving practices, highlighting the impact of IoT-based control in smart energy systems.

Another significant result was the system's ability to reduce energy consumption**.** Comparative analysis showed that areas with the automated system experienced noticeable energy savings, as devices were only active when needed. For instance, in test environments, up to 30% reduction in electricity usage was recorded over a seven-day monitoring period compared to manually controlled systems.

The discussion emphasizes the system's modularity and scalability, allowing easy expansion by adding more sensors or connecting additional appliances. It also highlighted the role of renewable energy integration (such as solar panels) and how the system smartly switched between power sources based on availability, contributing to sustainable energy practices.

Despite the successes, a few limitations were noted, including occasional network disruptions affecting real-time data sync and the need for backup power to keep the microcontroller active during outages. These limitations, however, can be addressed in future enhancements using GSM modules or local storage backups.

In conclusion, the system proved to be a cost-effective, user-friendly, and energy-efficient solution, aligning with the objectives of modern smart homes and sustainable energy usage.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This research work presents the development of a Smart Automated and Energy Management System using the Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance energy efficiency, reduce wastage, and enable real-time monitoring and control of electrical appliances. The system leverages sensors, actuators, microcontrollers, and communication protocols to detect environmental changes and make intelligent decisions based on real-time data. Through automation, it manages lighting, temperature, and other energy-dependent appliances in both residential and commercial buildings. The design integrates cloud connectivity, allowing users to access system data remotely via mobile or web interfaces. Testing of the system showed significant improvements in energy savings up to 30% reduction in electricity consumption—by ensuring that devices operate only when necessary. The modularity and scalability of the system enable easy expansion and integration with renewable energy sources like solar panels. Furthermore, the proposed system addresses key limitations in traditional energy systems, such as lack of automation, high operational costs, and inefficient energy usage. It offers a cost-effective and eco-friendly alternative by combining smart technology with sustainable practices. The outcome of the study emphasizes the potential of IoT-based automation in shaping the future of smart energy solutions, highlighting its importance in building sustainable, responsive, and intelligent energy infrastructures.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Smart Automated and Energy Management System using IoT developed in this research successfully demonstrates the potential of integrating modern technologies to optimize energy consumption in residential and commercial settings. By utilizing sensors, microcontrollers, and wireless communication, the system automates the control of electrical appliances based on real-time environmental data, significantly reducing energy wastage. The implementation of cloud-based monitoring and remote control further enhances user convenience and engagement in energy-saving practices.

The system's modular design and scalability allow for easy customization and future expansion, including integration with renewable energy sources. Although challenges such as network reliability and power backup were identified, these can be mitigated with future enhancements. Overall, this research validates that IoT-driven energy management systems provide a practical, efficient, and sustainable approach to addressing the growing demand for intelligent energy solutions, contributing positively to environmental conservation and cost reduction in energy usage.

5.3 Contribution to Knowledge

The contribution to knowledge from this research lies in the development and demonstration of a practical Smart Automated and Energy Management System that leverages IoT technologies to optimize energy usage in real time. This study advances understanding of how sensor data and automation can be effectively integrated with cloud computing for remote monitoring and control, providing a scalable and user-friendly solution adaptable to various environments. It highlights the tangible benefits of IoT-enabled automation in reducing energy waste and promoting sustainability, supported by empirical evidence of energy savings. Additionally, the research identifies key challenges such as network reliability and power management, offering insights for future system improvements. Overall, this work contributes to the growing body of knowledge on smart energy systems by bridging the gap between theoretical IoT applications and real-world implementation, paving the way for more efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally conscious energy management strategies.

5.4 Recommendation for Future Research

For future research, it is recommended to explore the integration of advanced artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms to enable predictive energy management and adaptive automation based on user behavior patterns.

Incorporating edge computing could enhance system responsiveness and reduce dependence on cloud connectivity, addressing issues related to network reliability and latency.

Additionally, expanding the system to support a wider range of renewable energy sources and energy storage solutions would further promote sustainability and energy independence. Research can also focus on enhancing security protocols to protect IoT devices and data from cyber threats, ensuring user privacy and system integrity.

Finally, large-scale field deployments and long-term performance evaluations are essential to validate the system’s scalability, robustness, and real-world impact on energy savings and user satisfaction.

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