



# International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

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## Last-Meter Smart Grid Embedded In an Internet-Of-Things Platform

Narendra Kumar Rajwade, Dr. S.D. Lokhande,

Department of Electronics and Telecommunication, SCOE PUNE, Savitribai Phule, Pune University, Pune, India

**ABSTRACT-** The novel techniques of architecture, an implementation, and a demonstration of the Customer Domain of the smart grid, based on a platform for the IoT that can host a broad range of smart home applications. Novelty in this field must be found in the architectural concept, in the system integration, and in the prioritization of requirements. In this sense, our proposal has unique advantages and elements of novelty with respect to the state of the art: it is customer centric, it minimizes the deployment of specific smart grid infrastructure, and it leverages possibly available smart home applications, sensors, and networks. We believe this is key for a widespread acceptance of smart grid applications and equipment to be deployed at home.

**KEYWORDS:** Microcontroller, sensor, RF module, relay, Internet of Things (IOT)

### I. INTRODUCTION

A smart grid is an electrical lattice which incorporates an assortment of an operational and energy measures including brilliant meters, brilliant apparatuses, sustainable power source assets, and energy effectiveness assets. Electronic power molding and control of the creation and circulation of the power are the imperative parts of the brilliant lattice. Keen meter is the segment of the brilliant lattice closer to the home and one in which client cooperate. It permits the two way information stream between the client and electric utilities [2]. A Smart framework is a modernized electrical framework that utilizes data and interchanges innovation to accumulate and follow up on data, for example, data about the practices of the providers and buyers in a mechanized innovation to enhance the monetary, effectiveness, unwavering quality and manageability of the generation and dissemination of the power. The Smart framework will have checking, controlling, examination and correspondence capacities to control era and conveyance. Continuous data on cost, requests and supply of energy will give control at the each level of the framework. Clients will both get and contribute energy to the shrewd framework from anyplace in the world.

### II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In literature, the problem and the previous techniques of smart grid system is described that the smart grid can be considered as a cutting edge electric power lattice framework for improved proficiency and unwavering quality through robotized control, high power converters, current correspondences foundation, detecting and metering innovations, and present day vitality administration procedures in light of the advancement of interest, vitality and system accessibility, et cetera. While current power frameworks depend on a strong data and correspondence foundation, the new savvy matrix needs an alternate and significantly more unpredictable one, as its measurement is considerably bigger. This paper addresses basic issues on shrewd framework innovations basically as far as data and communication technology (ICT) issues and openings. The primary goal of this paper is to give a contemporary take a gander at the ebb and flow best in class in keen network correspondences and also to examine the still-open research issues in this field. It is normal that this paper will give a superior comprehension of the advancements, potential preferences and research difficulties of the brilliant lattice and incite enthusiasm among the examination group to additionally investigate this promising exploration region. [1]



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Application of wireless technologies in the smart home is managed by indicating out points of interest and impediments of accessible methodologies for the arrangement of heterogeneous and coinciding issues related the disseminated checking of the home and the occupants. Some hot difficulties confronting the misuse of noninvasive remote gadgets for client conduct observing are then tended to and the application fields of shrewd power administration and elderly individuals checking are picked as delegate situations where the estimation of client exercises enhances the capability of area mindful administrations in the brilliant home. The issue of client restriction is considered with awesome care to limit the intrusiveness of the observing framework. Remote designs are evaluated and examined as adaptable and straightforward instruments toward the worldview of an absolutely programmed/autonomic condition. Regarding accessible cutting edge arrangements, our proposed design is construct likewise with respect to existing remote gadgets and endeavors, in a pioneering way, the attributes of remote signs to appraise the nearness, the developments, and the practices of occupants, diminishing the framework multifaceted nature and expenses. Chosen and agent cases from genuine usage are exhibited to give some understanding on best in class arrangements also envisaging conceivable future patterns.[2]

They show the plan and execution of an Intrepid – the segment of the shrewd matrix on the premises of a solitary or a little gathering of clients – based on an Internet of Things stage. Such execution limits the requirement for extra foundation, empowers coordination with shrewd home applications, guarantee secure and separated access to information. In this paper we portray the design of the Internet of Things stage and the particular valiant execution. [3]This paper proposes a computerized framework for condition checking, determination and supervisory control connected to keen matrices. The framework depends on half and half system design (HNA), comprising of a wired foundation, a remote sensor arrange (WSN), an electrical cable interchanges (PLC) and a controller zone system (CAN). The framework depends on three Equipment topologies: remote information procurement units (RDAUs), wise sensors modules (WSMs) and a PLC modem. The essential attributes are: a) simple/minimal effort execution, b) simple to set up by client, c) simple usage of excess schedules (security), d) transportability/adaptability, and e) open framework. To approve the created framework, it was embedded in one underground electric substation control dissemination, portrayed as a to a great degree unfriendly condition for supervisory control applications. In this application, the principle test is to set up a correspondence framework introduced inside the substation with the outside (operations focus—OC) considering that there are not business arrangements Suitable to take care of totally this issue. [4]

Energy administration intends to enhance a standout amongst the most unpredictable and essential specialized manifestations that we know: the energy framework. While there is a lot of involvement in improving Energy era and dissemination, it is the request side that gets expanding consideration by research and industry. Request Side Management (DSM) is an arrangement of measures to enhance the energy framework along the edge of utilization. It ranges from enhancing energy effectiveness by utilizing better materials, over savvy energy taxes with motivating forces for certain utilization designs, up to advanced continuous control of disseminated energy assets. This paper gives a diagram and scientific categorization for DSM, investigations the different sorts of DSM, and gives an attitude toward the most recent show extends in this area. [5]

Shrewd Home robotization is pushing into the purchaser showcase for quite a long while, while in the meantime energy organizations are dealing with the sending of Smart Grids. Despite the fact that, a key thought of the energy move is to coordinate little energy gadgets at the purchaser's site, the potential advantages of Smart Home innovations for Smart Grids stay unused everywhere as of not long ago. In this work we exhibit an idea for shopper arranged combination of Smart Home gadgets into Smart Grid applications utilizing multicast-empowered Home Gateways. An assessment utilizing standard purchaser equipment affirms general attainability and execution of our approach. Encourage, they conveyed an estimation test bed in the metropolitan range of Hamburg to dissect ordinary end-to-end Internet availability of customer family units [6].

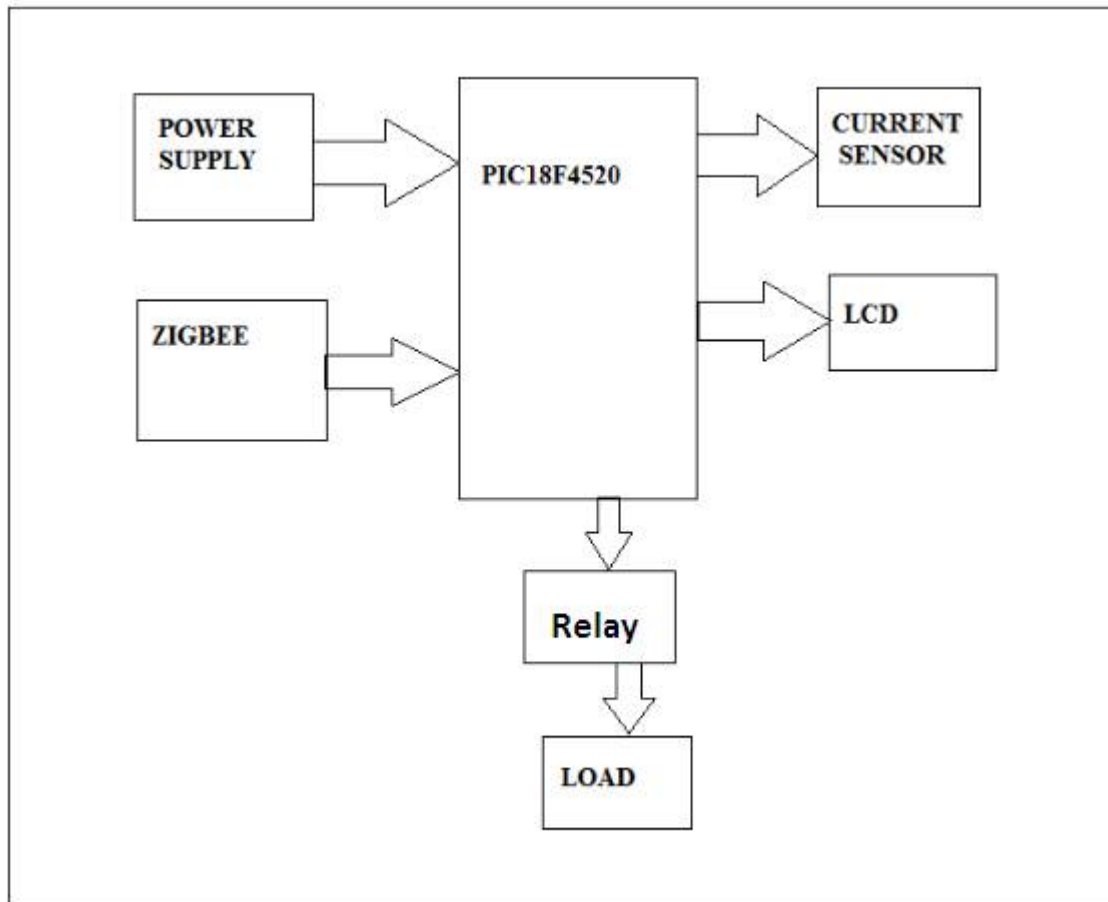
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## III. PROPOSED SYSTEM



**Fig.1 System Architecture**

The system structure of smart plug is shown in fig 1 above Power supply given to PIC in which current sensors, LCD, Relay, Load and RF used. First of all power supply given to PIC where PIC calculates the current by using current sensor.

Current sensors a device that detects and converts current to an easily measured output voltage, which is proportional to the current through the measured path. When a current flows through a wire or in a circuit, voltage drop occurs. As we know in our home AC current flows it may be high or low so for the security purpose we use relay the basic work of relay is to turn ON and turn OFF the circuit according to our given threshold. Inside the PIC there is A/D convertor whose convert the analog signal to digital and that digital signal display through the LCD. After all the function performed the RF signal is used for the communication to the Raspberry pi.

Radio frequency (RF) is any of the electromagnetic wave frequencies that lie in the range extending from around 3 kHz to 300 GHz, which include those frequencies used for communications or radar signals.

RF signal is received by the Raspberry pi and the information or output shown to display. In PIC controller we have to debug the code and the code may be written in assembly language or in "C" language. But for easy using C with the help of "Mplab". Coding for the Raspberry pi we use python because it is easy which is Linux based in which we used



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raspbian OS. All the information's are stored in MySQL server now the user can see all the required information through webpage which is constructed through PHP/HTML language

## IV. CONCLUSION

We have presented architecture, an implementation, and a demonstration of the Customer Domain of the smart grid, based on a platform for the IoT that can host a broad range of smart home applications. Novelty in this field must be found in the architectural concept, in the system integration, and in the prioritization of requirements. In this sense, our proposal has unique advantages and elements of novelty with respect to the state of the art: it is customer centric, it minimizes the deployment of specific smart grid infrastructure, and it leverages possibly available smart home applications, sensors, and networks. We believe this is a key for the widespread acceptance of smart grid applications and equipment to be deployed at home.

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