Home automation using Zigbee and STM32

Trupti K. Wable¹, Gursal Shubhangi², Kate Chaitali³, Aghav Shital⁴

¹Assistant Prof, Sir Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Nashik University of Pune

^{2,3,4} UG Students, Department of Electronics & Telecommunication,

Sir Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Nashik University of Pune

Abstract

Automation is a huge subject and now a day may be carried out any wherein depending upon the software. ZigBee protocol IEEE 802.15 four wireless widespread may be used to set up community for some precise application motive. ZigBee based domestic automation wireless sensor community may be carried out with small initial value and can be beneficial to manipulate enthusiasts, lighting and other home appliances which operation can be controlled with the help of a microcontroller. The house automation may be beneficial network for bodily handicapped men and women in addition to antique age character and the same community can be used to manage business packages as well. All the electrical appliances work independently from each other rather than collaborating as biological, organizational complete. home owners have no option but to trade with these messy house appliances that consumes many of time, power and finances from day to day. so, active office workers have been longing for an astute house scheme featuring detailed functioning, basic approach and available.

Keywords: *STM32*, *Zigbee*, *Home Automation System*, *Assistive homes*.

I.INTRODUCTION

At present human beings have more requirements for protectiveness, consolation, efficiency and opacity level of their home environment. Furthermore, all the electrical appliances work independently from each other rather than collaborating as biological, organizational complete. home owners have no option but to trade with these messy house appliances that consumes many of time, power and finances from day to day. Hence, active office workers have been longing for a astute house scheme featuring in-depth functioning, basic manner and available. Digital home management systems utilizing Zigbee and STM32 microcontrollers provide seamless comparison over diverse house appliances and equipment. Zigbee offers a low-power, wireless intercommunication protocol perfect for intelligent house applications, whereas STM32 microcontrollers provide strong processing power and suppleness for interfacing with detectors. With Zigbee and STM32, users can remotely supervise and comparison lighting, cold, security cameras, door locks, and more. The STM32 microcontroller copes information processing, contrivance agility, and user interaction, whereas Zigbee ensures dependable intercommunication with minimal power consumption. Basically, the mixture of Zigbee and STM32 allows effective and scalable automated home systems solutions with strong wireless connectivity and sophisticated processing abilities. This architecture enables intelligent automation and monitoring of various aspects of the home environment, enhancing convenience, comfort, and energy efficiency while providing users with greater control and flexibility.

II. OBJECTIVE

To execute characteristics to supervise and optimize power usage, as an example scheduling equipment to pivot on/off at particular times or adjusting settings as said by occupancy or environmental ailments.

Enable seamless integration with current digital home management protocols and systems, as an example Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, or other Zigbee equipment, to generate a in-depth intelligent house natural habitat.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper proposed a new smart home system that is designed based on ZigBee network and STM32F407 micro- processor. This smart home system integrates home appliances, lighting system, entry guard system, smoke sensors, automatic curtains and other equipment by connecting them to a ZigBee network. [1]

The system proposed includes multiple sensors that gather temperature and humidity data, which is then processed using an Arduino and Raspberry microcontroller that are connected to an Android mobile application. The data is transmitted to the mobile app via Zigbee protocol and updated in real-time. [2]

In this paper ZigBee based wireless home automation systems have been addressed. There are two main parts of this paper. In the first part a brief introduction of the ZigBee technology has been presented and in the second part a survey work on the ZigBee based wireless home automation system has been presented. [3]

This paper discuss the part of temperature, humidity and light intensity sensor in the smart home system based on the STM32. The system uses the DHT11 digital temperature and humidity sensor to get and send the data, and uses the BH1750FVI to perceive light intensity. The paper also discuss the transmission timing and the data format of each sensor. [4]

This paper identifies the reasons for this slow adoption and evaluates the potential of ZigBee for addressing these problems through the design and implementation of a flexible home automation architecture. [5]

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN

The home automation system utilizes a distributed architecture, comprising various components interconnected to achieve seamless control and monitoring capabilities. The key components involved include sensors, actuators, a Zigbee network, and an STM32 microcontroller.

Zigbee Network: The Zigbee network serves as the communication backbone of the home automation system, facilitating wireless communication between the sensors, actuators, and the central control unit (STM32 microcontroller). Zigbee is chosen for its low-power consumption, robustness, and ability to support mesh networking, allowing for scalability and reliability in large-scale deployments.

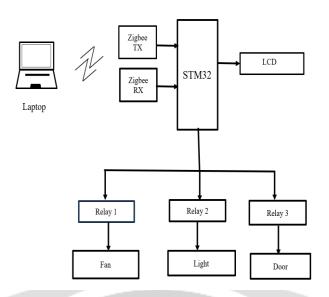
STM32 Microcontroller: The STM32 microcontroller serves as the central control unit of the home automation system. It is responsible for processing sensor data, executing control logic, and coordinating communication within the Zigbee network. The STM32 microcontroller runs firmware that implements protocols for data exchange, device discovery, and command execution.

LCD: The LCD can serve as an interface for user interaction, allowing users to navigate menus, configure settings, and initiate actions. Users can use buttons or a touchscreen to interact with the LCD interface and control aspects of the home automation system. For example, users may use the LCD interface to adjust thermostat settings, turn lights on/off, or set up automation schedules.

Relays: Relays are connected to the STM32 microcontroller via GPIO pins. The STM32 microcontroller controls the relays by sending signals to switch them on or off based on commands received from the Zigbee network or user input. When the STM32 microcontroller sends a signal to the relay, it energizes an electromagnet within the relay. The energized electromagnet causes the relay's switch contacts to move, either connecting or disconnecting the circuit.

Interactions between these components occur as follows:

The STM32 microcontroller processes the incoming data, applying control algorithms to make decisions based on predefined rules or user preferences. Based on the processed data and control logic, the STM32 microcontroller sends commands to actuators through the Zigbee network to trigger desired actions, such as adjusting lighting levels, regulating temperature, or locking/unlocking doors. Users can interact with the system through interfaces such as smartphone apps or web interfaces, sending commands to the STM32 microcontroller for manual control or configuring automation rules.



V.RESULTS

STM32 microcontrollers would typically involve a system where various household devices and appliances can be controlled wirelessly. This might include things like lights, thermostats, door locks, and even security cameras. Users can interact with the system through a laptop and adjust settings remotely. The STM32 microcontrollers would handle the processing and communication tasks, while Zigbee would provide the wireless connectivity between devices. Overall, the result would be a convenient and efficient way to manage and control your home environment.

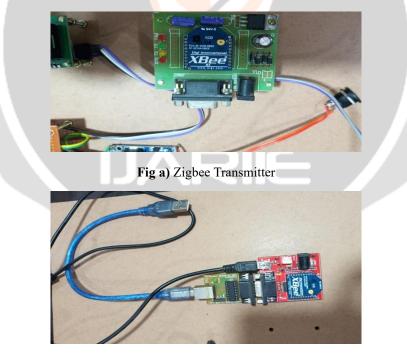


Fig b) Zigbee Receiver

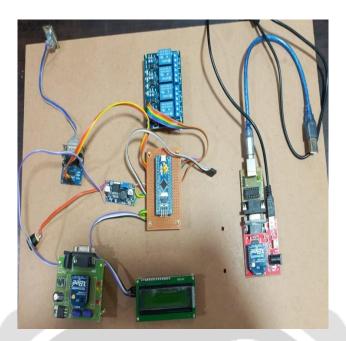


Fig c) Home automation system

VI. CONCLUSION

The method applies the single bus sensor and utilizes the STM32 chip to accomplish the detection of climate and bright intensity. With the other relay comparison and changing comparison, the in an automated manner comparison below distinct ailments could be executed. ZigBee founded automated home systems Wireless Sensor contacts is functional plan for grown-ups and physically handicapped persons who are not capable to accomplish diverse business activities efficiently when they're at house and need one assistant to conduct those assigned tasks. With the ZigBee links we may get rid of the complication of wiring if wired automation. ZigBee digital home management offers functioning range significantly greater as in comparison with Bluetooth. This astute house scheme might be utilized in diverse scenarios such as home, government office, company, factory floor, which can reduce labour cost effectively.

VII.REFERENCES

- 1. Yongliang Zhang, and Ling Li, "Smart Home System Based on ZigBee Network and STM32F407 Microprocessor," The Open Automation and Control Systems Journal, 2014, 6, 1258-1266, pp. 978-1-4799-2352-6, Jan. 2014.
- 2. Yamna GhoulOmar Naifar, "An IoT based application for home automation," IEEE International Conference on Advent Trends in Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation, July. 2020.
- 3. Haleemah Rashed, Ali Abou-Elnour, Muhammad Rehan, Mussab Muhammad Saleh, and Mohammed Tarique, "ZIGBEE TECHNOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION IN WIRELESS HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEMS," International Journal of Computer Networks & Communications (IJCNC) Vol.6, No.4, July 2014 pp. 978-1-4673-9781-0, 2014.
- 4. Hao Yin, "Smart Home Hardware Design based on STM32", 2nd Workshop on Advanced Research and Technology in Industry Applications (WARTIA 2016) vol. 10, pp. 2320-2882, April. 2022.
- 5. Khusvinder Gill, Shuang-Hua Yang, Fang Yao, and Xin Lu, "A ZigBee-Based Home Automation System" IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, Vol. 55, No. 2, MAY 2009
- 6. "A ZigBee-Based Home Automation System," pp. 978-1-7281-6746-6, Oct. 2020.
- 7. K. Bromley, M. Perry, and G. Webb. "Trends in Smart Home Systems, Connectivity and Services", www.nextwave.org.uk, 2003.
- 8. A. R. Al-Ali and M. Al-Rousan, "Java-based home automation system", IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 498 504, 2004.
- 9. N. Sriskanthan, F. Tan and A. Karande, "Bluetooth based home automation system", Microprocessors and Microsystems, Vol. 26, no. 6, pp. 281-289, 2002.
- 10. T. Saito, I. Tomoda, Y. Takabatake, J. Ami and K. Teramoto, "Home Gateway Architecture And Its Implementation", IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics, pp. 194-195, 2000.
- 11. N. Kushiro, S. Suzuki, M. Nakata, H. Takahara and M. Inoue, "Integrated home gateway controller for home energy management system", IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics, pp. 386-387, 2003.

- 12. Meng Shiuan Pan, Chia-Hung Tsai, Yu-Chee-Tseng, (2009) "The Orphan Problem in ZigBee Wireless Networks", IEEE Transaction of Mobile Computing, November 2009, Vol. 8, No. 11, pp. 1573-1584
- 13. Rathod K., Parikh, N., and Shah, V.,(2012) "Wireless automation using ZigBee protocols", Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Wireless and Optical Communication, Indere, September 20-22, 2012, pp.1-5
- Khusvinder Gill, Shuang-Hua Yang, Fang Yao, and Xin Lu, (2009) "A ZigBee-Based Home Automation System", IEEE Transaction on Consumer Electronics", Vol. 55, No. 2, May 2009, pp. 422 430
- 15. MitaliPatil, AshwiniBedare, and VarshaPacharne,(2013) "The Design and Implementation of VoiceControlled Wireless Intelligent Home Automation System Based on ZigBee", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 2013, pp. 307-310.

