



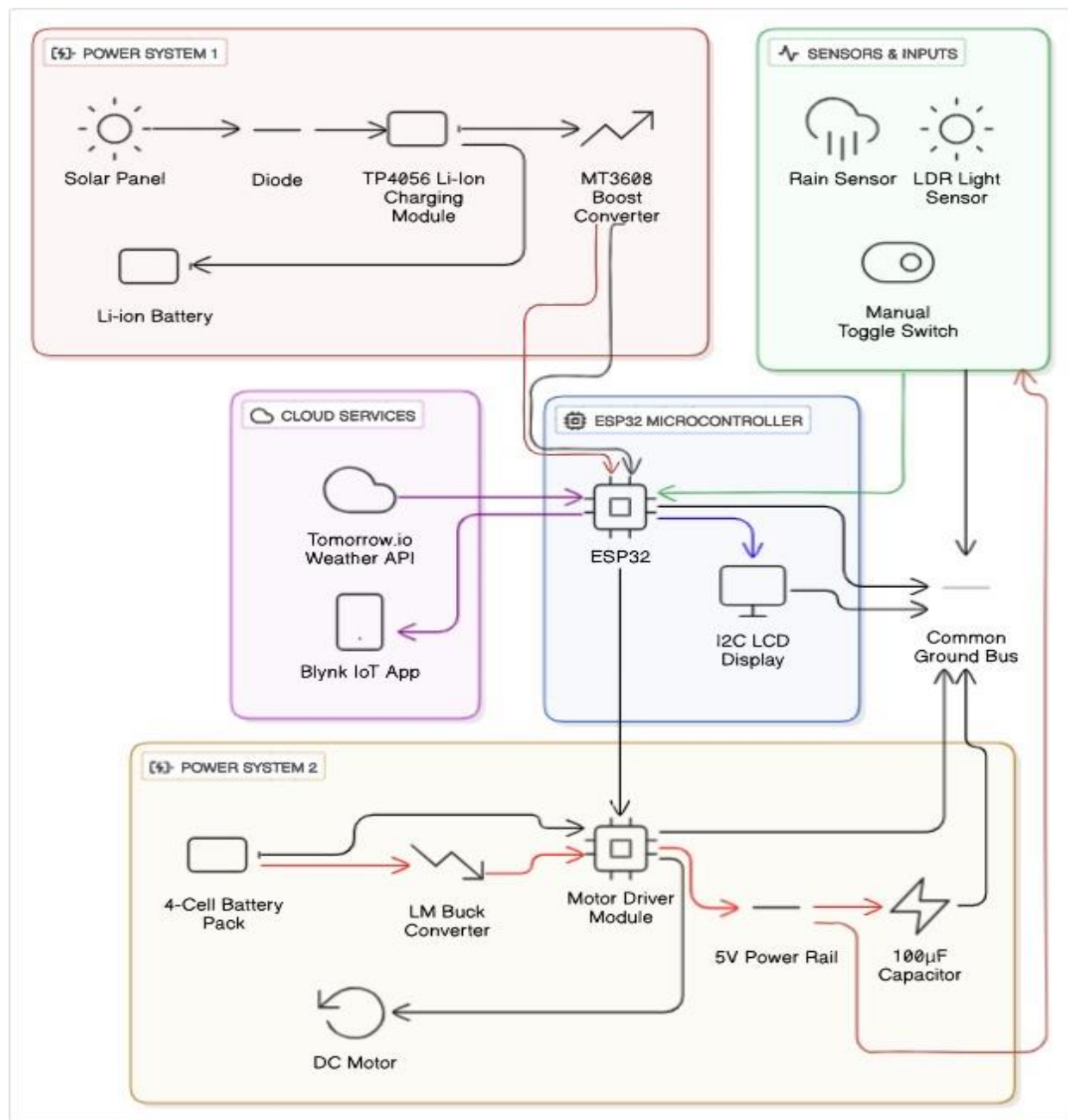
## Introduction

In urban households, terraces are often used for drying clothes but remain exposed to sudden rain or low sunlight. This project introduces a smart, IoT-based shed system that automatically responds to rainfall, ambient light, and real-time weather data. Built using an ESP32, rain and LDR sensors, and Tomorrow.io API, it supports manual override, remote control via the Blynk app, and time-based automation. Powered by solar energy, the system is cost-effective, efficient, and ideal for residential use.

## Objectives

- Automate shed movement based on rain and light detection
- Use real-time weather data via Tomorrow.io API
- Provide manual override through switch and Blynk app
- Log events and data to Google Sheets in real-time
- Ensure solar-powered, energy-efficient operation
- Implement time-based automation to limit operation to specific hour

## Methodology



## Empirical, Calculations, Tools & Techniques

### Rain Intensity Mapping

Analog rain sensor values (0–4095) mapped to 0–100% scale for precise detection

$\text{Rain \%} = \text{map}(\text{analogValue}, 4095, 250, 0, 100)$

### Tools Used

Hardware: ESP32, L298N, Rain Sensor, LDR, LCD, DC Motor

Software: Arduino IDE, Blynk IoT App, Google Sheets, Tomorrow.io API

**False Trigger Prevention:** 5-second debounce + API cross-check

**Real-time Data Logging:** Auto-send to Google Sheets every 30 seconds

**Fail-Safe Mode:** Shed operable via button during Wi-Fi/app failure

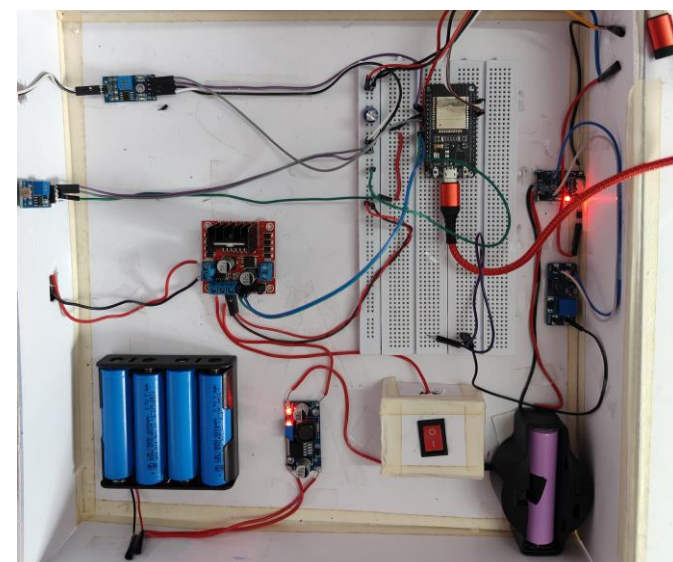
## Results & Discussions

- The system accurately detected rain and light conditions, responding in real time
- Weather API integration improved reliability of shed control decisions
- Manual override via switch and Blynk app worked seamlessly
- Data logging to Google Sheets and live LCD updates were consistent
- The solar-powered setup ensured stable and energy-efficient operation.

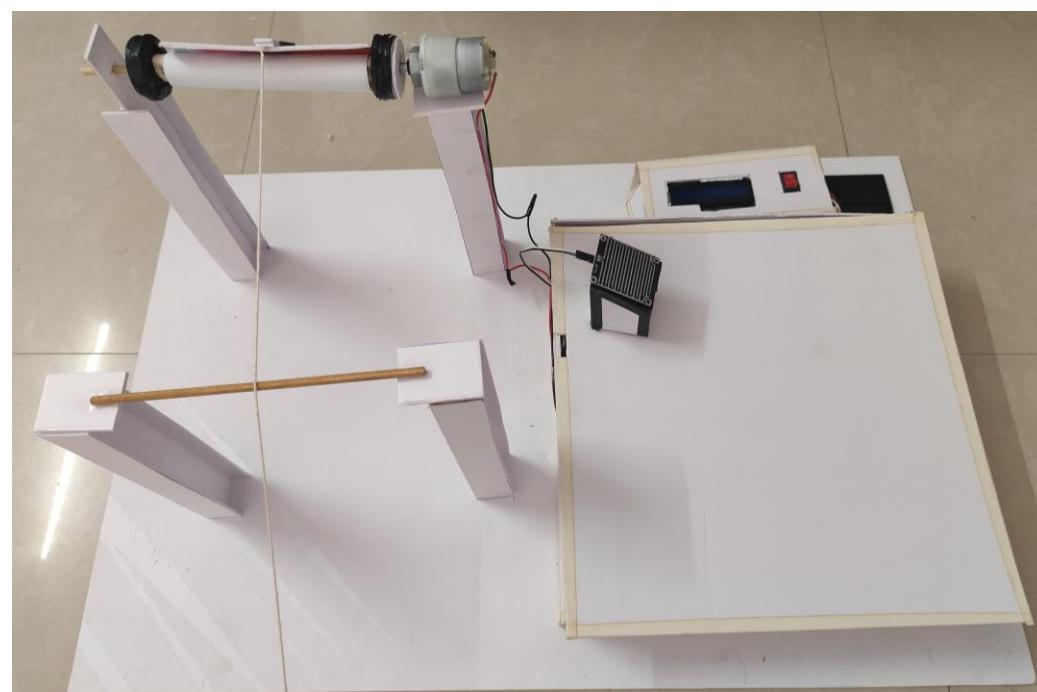
## Testing/Validation & Feedback

- System was tested under real rain and simulated weather conditions
- Sensor readings matched expected environmental changes accurately
- False trigger prevention logic (5s debounce + API check) worked effectively
- Manual and auto modes were validated by repeated open/close cycles
- Time-based automation validated using user-set hours in Blynk app
- Data logging to Google Sheets confirmed every 30 seconds with accurate records

```
17:01:10.796 -> Smart Rain Shed Controller [REAL SENSOR]
17:01:10.796 -> Boot Reason: 1 (POWERON RESET)
17:01:10.796 ->
17:01:14.083 -> [BOOT] Shed state = OPEN
17:01:14.177 -> [WIFI] Connecting .... CONNECTED!
17:01:16.886 -> [BLYNK] Initialization complete.
17:01:16.886 -> [TIME] Syncing time ✓
17:01:19.110 ->
17:01:19.110 -> [WEATHER API] FETCH ===
17:01:20.979 -> [WEATHER] Code: 1001 | Condition: Cloudy
17:01:20.979 -> [BLYNK] Weather Update: Cloudy
17:01:20.979 -> [SETUP] DONE ===
17:01:20.979 ->
17:01:21.289 -> [LCD] Wx:Cloudy S:Op AUTO R:NoRa Int:0% L:Br
17:01:21.289 ->
17:01:21.289 -> [STATUS SNAPSHOT]
17:01:21.289 -> Rain: No
17:01:21.289 -> Light: Bright
17:01:21.289 -> Mode: AUTO
17:01:21.289 -> Shed: OPEN
17:01:21.289 -> Rain %: 0
17:01:21.289 ->
17:01:21.289 ->
```



## Measurable Outcomes



## References

Rao, N., & Naik, A. (2020). Automated window blind system using IoT. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management*, 4(12), 1–5.

Shinde, S., & Kadam, V. (2020). IoT based smart home automation using Blynk. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, 8(6), 3467–3471.

Jayakrista, S., & Wowiling, R. G. (2024). Prototype of IoT-based clothes drying control system using infrared thermometer MLX90614. *Journal of Computer Engineering, Electronics and Information Technology (COELITE)*, 3(1), 27–34.

## QR codes

