

Internet of Things (IoT) :Applications in Home and Building Automation

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Abstract—The shift from the digital revolution to the fourth Industrial revolution, named Industry 4.0, allows us to utilize modern intelligent technologies such as the Internet of things. That increases the automation process through homes and buildings, aimed to reduce the direct human intervention, which causes reshaping in our ways of life. In addition, The integration of IoT technology in houses and buildings offered a variety of services and comfort by controlling and monitoring the building's lights, temperature, and humidity remotely according to the users' needs and profiles. Furthermore, home appliances have been affected by these developments, allowing the users' to connect them to the Internet to provide and exchange information. This seminar paper presents such IoT applications that can be considered a base of smart homes and buildings.

Index Terms—IOT , RFID ,smart home ,smart buildings

I. INTRODUCTION

The British pioneer Kevin Ashton was the first to announce the term "Internet of Things" during his presentation for Procter and Gamble in 1999. Ashton, the Executive Director of Auto-ID Labs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), invented the idea by putting Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag on different items, allowing them to communicate with a radio receiver. He considered that such an amount of data collection could solve many problems in real life.

Kevin Ashton thought that Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) was essential for the new technology name Internet of Things. After connecting many devices, the computer could manage and track them .proving this idea makes any physical device capable of being interconnected with either other devices, computers, or the internet. Technologies like RFID, short-range wireless communications, real-time localization, and sensor networks are becoming increasingly pervasive, making the IoT a reality [1]. The "Internet of Things" paradigm aims at providing models and mechanisms enabling the creation of networks of "smart things" on a large scale using RFID, wireless sensor and actuator networks, and embedded devices distributed in the physical environment [2].

That leads us to define the computing concept that describes the idea of connecting physical objects or groups of them which have sensors to be able to identify themselves to other devices, allowing them to exchange data within the system

over the internet or locally with the name Internet of Things (IoT).

In this seminar paper, the application domains of IoT will be described briefly in section two. Section three will focus on explaining the use of IoT in home applications considering a use case, "Smart Plug." Through section four-building automation using IoT will be discussed considering a use case, " Smart Building." Section five will be a short evaluation and suggestions to overcome the challenges of IoT in Home and Building Automation. By the end of the seminar paper, a short conclusion summarizing the topic will be considered.

II. IOT APPLICATIONS

Internet of Things Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) [3] defined more domains to afford new technology such as smart energy, smart health, smart buildings, smart transport, smart living, and smart cities. According to the research, IoT applications are classified into 14 different domains: Smart Home, Smart City, Lifestyle, Retail, Agriculture, Smart Factory, Supply chain, Emergency, Health care, User interaction, Culture, and Tourism, Environment, and Energy.

During a survey done by Atzori et al. [4] they categorized IoT applications. In their study, they grouped IoT applications into the three main domains:

- Environmental domain
- Industrial domain
- Social domain

A. IoT Application in Society domain

The main aim of IoT applications in this domain is to provide a real-time delivery system and reliable communications method to communicate. This will lead to a better life for people and work, on the other hand, to develop society by offering new intelligent services and technology like Smart Cities, Smart Farming, Smart Agriculture, Home automation, and Smart Buildings.

By monitoring parking and free spaces availability in smart cities, monitoring sound and weather conditions in critical areas, observing the vehicles and pedestrian levels, and adaptive lighting in street lights, all these applications indicate how IoT plays a vital role in smart cities.

B. IoT Application in Environment domain

The IoT Application in the Environment domain covered all activities aimed to protect, develop, and monitor natural resources. It includes Recycling, Smart Environment, Smart Water, and Disaster Alerting.

Within the agriculture field, added IoT applications great support by monitoring soil moisture allowing the option to maintain and control the number of vitamins transferred to the soil. Furthermore, The role of IoT in water management by the study of water suitability in rivers and the sea for agriculture and drinkable use, detection of a liquid presence outside tanks.

C. IoT Application in Industrial domain

IoT applications in the Industrial domain consider all the activities related to financial, commercial transactions between companies, organizations, and other entities, which are related to manufacturing, logistics, banking, financial, governmental authorities. This application includes Retail, Logistics, Supply Chain Management, Automotive, Industrial, Control, Aerospace, and Aviation.

Using IoT in Retail and Supply Chain management will include monitoring and controlling storage along the supply chain by tracking products for traceability purposes. Moreover, In the shops, implementing IoT technology will help users in guidance in the shop according to the pre-done shopping list, offering fast payment options solution like automatically check-out using detection of a given product.

D. Other Applications

In addition to the three main domains, Internet of Things Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) [3] defined more domains related to the various network availability, scale, coverage, and repeatability of user involvement, which in return helps to afford new technology such as smart energy, smart health, smart buildings, smart transport, smart living, and smart cities. Hence, we can categorize the application relevant into six domains: smart home, smart building automation, mobile communication Enterprise, smart business, healthcare, and utilities. Figure1 shows the IoT applications and the purpose of each one.

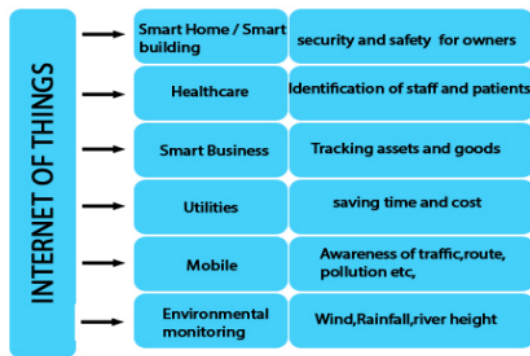


Fig. 1. Applications in IoT , image source: Principle Application and Vision in Internet of Things (IoT) [5]

III. HOME AUTOMATION

Since the late 70s, the concept of home automation has been taking place. With the increase of technology, people start to expect more of what home automation should provide and how the services will be done. This service has changed over time. The home automation system has always tried to provide a convenient, safe, and efficient way for homeowners to access their houses; despite that, the way to provide that is improved, but the system has remained the same.

From an engineering point of view, Brand [6] specified a home after breaking it down into the "6 S's", Site, Structure, Skin, Services, space plan, and Stuff. Home automation systems will mainly concern with the last "3 S's", namely Service, Space Plan, and Stuff. A modern home relies on three to seven services supported by companies like the Internet, gas, electricity, etc. Service provided plays a big role when defining home automation. As an example, the access to wireless communication helped with the "Space Plan" and improved the way how the modern home is like. In addition, homeowners can add or remove tools and equipment in their houses as they wish under the name of "Stuff."

A. Challenges face home Automation

In his article [7] John J. Greichen mentioned some of the early challenges faced by home automation systems, and they include :

- High manufacturing & installation costs.
- Additional service and support costs.
- lack of home automation standards.
- Consumer unfamiliarity with the technology & complex user interfaces.

Over time, the development has grown very fast that led to a decrease in device size and price, and people are now familiar with using a computer, mobiles, and Laptops. Recently, using a wireless system like controlling devices via remote control or even wireless technology provided more advantages like reducing the installation costs since there is no cabling needed. Furthermore, internet connectivity allows us to control devices from any place via the mobile, and homeowners can add or remove devices easily and built-in the home automation system.

B. Different Methodologies

Bluetooth-based home automation system, which R.Piyare proposed and M.Tazil [8] , based on using a smartphone, any microcontroller board, and Bluetooth technology offered a secured and low-cost automation system. In this system, the communication between the board and mobile phone is done wirelessly using Bluetooth technology. Through the software application, the user will control the home appliances added to the system. To overcome the security issues and offer a high degree of protection, the system is used a password to allow only authorized users. A disadvantage to this system is the limitation to control the home appliances, as it is only covered within the Bluetooth range. Fig 2 shows a block diagram of Bluetooth based home automation system.

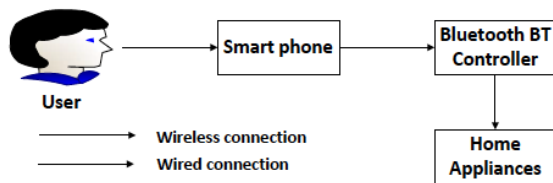


Fig. 2. Block diagram of home automation system , image source: An Overview of Home Automation Systems [9]

Another methodology is voice recognition-based home automation. The architecture hardware is also a microcontroller and smartphone, using Bluetooth technology to communicate. The new feature is offered via the mobile OS, which has a built-in voice recognizing, which will allow the user to control the home appliances via voice command. The application transfers the user voice command into text, transmitted via Bluetooth to the microcontroller. A user only needs to pronounce the appliance name in the smartphone microphone and tell it to switch ON or OFF, which will ease the disabled and older people's ability to control all home appliances with no single move. The drawback is that it is not working efficiently in a noisy environment. Figure 3 shows the block diagram of a voice recognition-based home automation system.

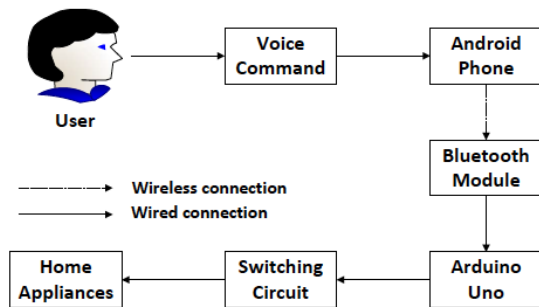


Fig. 3. Block diagram of voice recognition-based home automation , image source: An Overview of Home Automation Systems [9]

A real-life application using voice recognition in the home automation space is the smart-home controller Amazon Alexa. It can control several smart appliances and interact with several manufacturers using user's voice .lately; Amazon announced that Alexa can now pair with a Ring doorbell Pro and greet visitors and leave instructions about where to deliver packages. [10].

C. Use Case: Smart Plugs

As a use case to turn home to smart home allowing home automation concept, a smart plug is an electrical device that can be plugged into an ordinary outlet that can turn wired appliances into a controlled device in which the user will be able to control it by a mobile phone or voice command from anywhere. It is designed to connect the plug to the Wi-Fi home network. As a second step, the user needs to install the plug Application on his smart device to be able to control the

electronic device plugged into the smart plug over the Internet. [11].



Fig. 4. Edimax plug and iPad installed with the control application. , image source: A Case Study of the Smart Plug System [11]

As an example of a smart plug Fig .4 shows Edimax SP-2101W smart plug connected with iPad as a controller tool. The plug can also help manage the energy consumption by allowing the user to observe the power usage. Moreover, the user can set a schedule with the time of turning on and off the device. The user needs to enter a username and password to assure more safety and security to access the plug and the attached device. Another feature is the user can add the email address and mobile number so that the plug can send an SOS message or email to alert the user in critical situations.

IV. BUILDING AUTOMATION

Traditionally, building automation starts with controlling electrical, mechanical, and plumbing systems within the building,e.g., heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, HVAC systems, lightning, Close circuit video (CCTV), Fire alarm system...etc. Considering HVAC systems as the primary energy consumer in any building, operating and controlling these systems will affect the energy and cost.

A. Building's Control Systems

Before 1980 the control system was pneumatic based; despite that, it had some limitations to cover and control all the HVAC systems, it was widely used in a majority of existing buildings. By the 80s started the Analog electronic control devices spread, as they gave faster response and accurate results than pneumatics. In the 90s, the digital control device came on the market, then the whole function automation system was possible; what was not possible was mixing products from different vendors and manufacturers as they were not capable. The late 90s solved this issue as the were too many efforts to standardize one communication protocol.

Finally, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) implemented the BACnet communication protocol, which became the industry open standard. [12]

Nowadays, the need to improve the operation and control of HVAC systems; most buildings are equipped with wide building automation systems (BASs) and building energy management control systems (EMCSs) to provide indoor comfort and a healthy environment and allow the automatic control of indoor conditions. In addition, the main aim of building automation systems is to achieve maximum savings in Energy and reduce the cost of maintenance by allowing access to all building services within the system.

The building's automation system is mainly hardware devices attached to devices or laying underfloor or even in the ceiling, where some customize control can be made. From a central management point of view, the BAS resides as software on an operator workstation (computer) or is available as a web page. Various types of "controllers" manage equipment and portions of the network. "Sensors" provide input data to the controllers. [12], The Fig. 5 shows an overview of buildings' automation systems from soft and hardware perspectives.

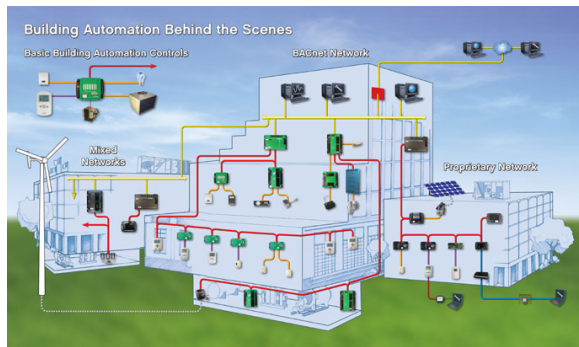


Fig. 5. Building automation system overview , image source: Understanding Building Automation and Control Systems [12]

Furthermore, BMS systems extended to include controlling other outdoor functions like control and allowing the accessibility of the main building's door, the elevators and escalators control, security system, and fire detecting.

B. Challenges face buildings Automation

C. IoT and buildings automation

IoT technology plays a significant role in transferring buildings to smart buildings. The main goal of turning buildings smart is to increase comfort by allowing a variety of services added to the building. The system's responsibility is to transfer the building to smart by adding a brain to it; this brain will then handle any human error or other natural disasters. In addition, having an energy-efficient solution and a friendly environment are other goals to be achieved by applying smart building technology.

D. Case study : smart buildings

The Institute for Building Efficiency [8] defines smart buildings as the buildings that can provide low cost services

such as air conditioning, heating, ventilation, illumination, security, sanitation and various other services to the tenants without adversely affecting the environment.

For example, once a tenant enters an enterprise the temperature, humidity and the lighting are adjusted according to his personalized levels of comfort, his computer and the corresponding applications are turned on [6]. At the same time, the interconnection of the automation systems can assist with the disaster management and provide emergency services. For example, the fire sensors can alert the ventilation system to turn of the fans hence the smoke and the fire can be contained in a specific area. The damages in the attack on Pentagon in 2001 were reduced thanks to the advanced automation system (smart building) [6].

V. EVALUATION & FUTURE WORK

VI. CONCLUSIONS

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