Smart House: Remote Light Control

Group 7

Xian Jiaotong-Liverpool University

May 15, 2019

Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Result
- 4 Discussion
- 5 Future Work
- 6 Conclusion

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- The need for connectivity and remote control
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Smart house time-efficient and convenient

Software

- WeChat mini program
- Web server development

Hardware

- Arduino and ESP8266 Wi-Fi module
- Digital magnetic sensor
- Three LED lights

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Figure 1: Hardware equipment

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Methodology

- House model design
- Arduino design
- Mini-program design
- Server design

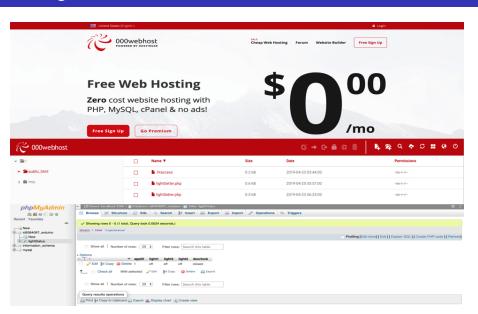
House model design

- Living room Red LED
- Bedroom Yellow LED
- Dining room Green LED
- Single door A digital magnetic sensor
 - A magnet



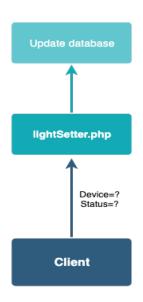
Figure 2: House model

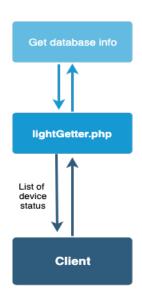
Hosting Plan



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Processing Request





Arduino Hardware

Equipment

- ESP8266 → WiFi network
- Connected with UNO board → complicated
- NodeMCU = ESP8266 module + UNO board

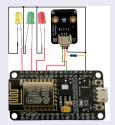
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Arduino Hardware

Equipment

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Circuit



Resistor - Avoid Floating pin

Figure 3: The whole circuit

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Arduino Software

Two libraries

- ESP8266WiFi.h connect to a given Wi-Fi network: router, hostspot
- ESP8266HTTPClient.h send HTTP requests GET request - obtain each LED's status every 2s SET request - update the door's status

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Arduino Software

Two libraries

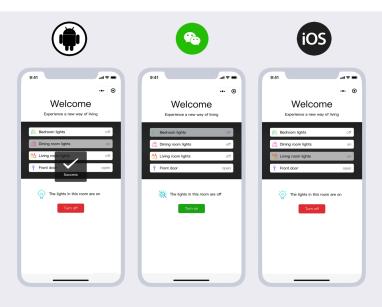
- ESP8266WiFi.h connect to a given Wi-Fi network: router, hostspot
- **ESP8266HTTPClient.h** send HTTP requests

GET request - obtain each LED's status every 2s

SET request - update the door's status

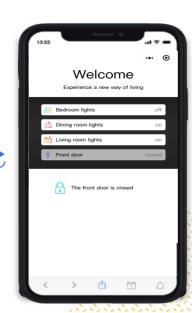
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WeChat Mini-Program UI



WeChat Mini-Program UI (cont.)





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- Power supply 5.1V / 2.1A
 Network personal hotspot
- Magnetic induction distance 1 magnet: $2\text{mm} \sim 8\text{mm} \xleftarrow{more}_{accurate}$ Smart house model size 2 magnets: $10\text{mm} \sim 22\text{mm}$
- Testing by WeChat mini program

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Switch On / Off 3 LEDs

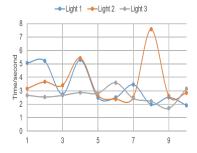


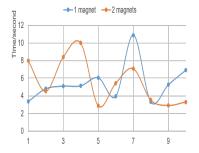
Figure 4: Transmission time for change of light status

	Bedroom	Dining room	Living room
$ar{t}(s)$ Accuracy	3.322 100 %	3.631	2.670

Table 1: Light transmission time

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Check door statement



	1 magnet	2 magnets
$ar{t}(s)$ Accuracy	5.481 100 %	5.687

Table 2: Door statement transmission time

Figure 5: Transmission time for change of door status

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Discussion

- Circuit design challenge
- Achievement
- Problem

Circuit design challenge

Floating pin / Floating input: affect the I/O pins of digital integrated circuits.

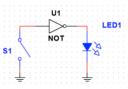
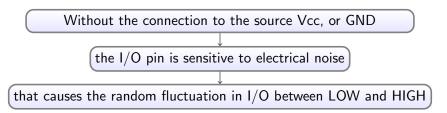


Figure 6: Design causing Floating pin



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Circuit design challenge

Solution

The problem of floating pin can be solved by inserting a pull-up 15k lji resistor between I/O and GND.

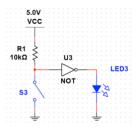


Figure 7: The design for avoid Floating pin

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Achievement & Problems

Achievement

- ullet Average time: within 5 seconds \Rightarrow Response time is acceptable
- Rate of failure ⇒ High rate of success

Problems

- Sometimes the response time have some delay
- Unstable fluctuation in response time

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Achievement & Problems

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Future Work

5G: enhance the transmission time and the possibility of failing will be decreased.

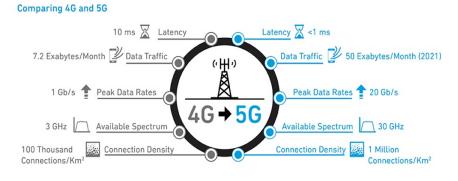


Figure 8: Comparision of 4G and 5G

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Future Work

- Use the server in local city
- Add more functions
- Security: verification and encryption protection Hash codes







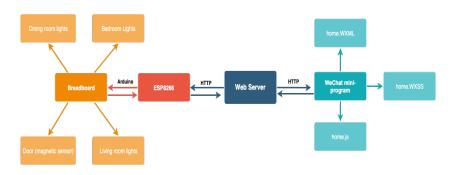
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Conclusion

- Make a successful prototype
- Investigate IoT and hardware programming
- Improve teamworking and communication skills



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Question & Answer

Thank you