# PLUGGING INTO THE FUTURE: AN EXPLORATION OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERNS-

Project based experience learning program

# SRM ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

**MUDDA VASANTHI (Leader)** 

**JAYA VARSHA MS** 

**SRINIVAS S** 

SIVA KUMAR S

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Overview

India is the world's third-largest producer and third-largest consumer of electricity. The National electric grid in India has an installed capacity of 370.106 GW as of 31 March 2020. Renewable power plants, which also include large hydroelectric plants, constitute 35.86% of India's total installed capacity. During the fiscal year (FY) 2019–20, the total Electricity generation in the country was 1,598 TWh, of which 1,383.5 TWh generated by Utilities. The gross electricity consumption per capita in FY2019 was 1,208 kWh.

In 2015-16, electric energy consumption in agriculture was recorded as being the Highest (17.89%) worldwide. The per capita electricity consumption is low compared to most other countries despite India having a low electricity tariff.

In light of the recent COVID-19 situation, when everyone has been under lockdown for the months of March to June the impacts of the lockdown on economic activities have been faced by every sector in a positive or a negative way. The dataset is exhaustive in its demonstration of energy consumption state wise.

Analysing Electricity Consumption in India from Jan 2019 till 5th December 2020. This Dataset contains a record of Electricity consumption in each states of India, here we are going to analyse State wise, Region wise and Overall Electricity consumption in India.

# 1.2 Purpose

It was the time of rapid, unbridled innovation. Advances in electrified mobility were emerging at breakneck speed as companies raced to develop new ways to move the masses. In fact, electric cars accounted for a third of all the vehicles on the road.

This is not another rose-colored vision for a utopian future, but the reality of a fledgling auto-motive industry that was just finding its feet in the United States over a century ago. Ultimately, our first dance with electric vehicles (EVs) was cut short by the introduction of the

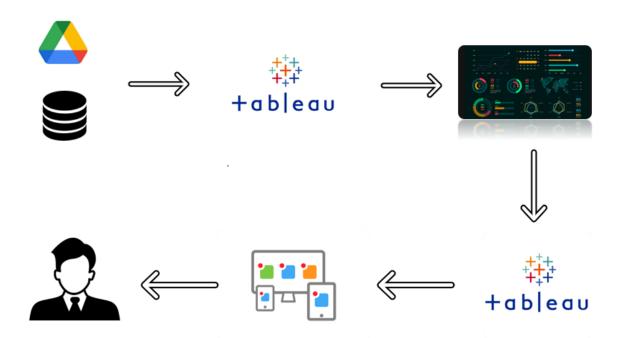
Ford Model T in 1908, setting up the following 10 decades of fossil fuel dominance that relegated EVs to the shadows.

Over the years, EVs have seen sporadic attempts at resuscitation, but they were never able to get around fundamental obstacles that included high production costs, limited driving range (particularly in cold weather), And lengthy charging times. However, over the last decade or so, rising pollution levels and the necessity to reduce dependence on imported fuel have prompted governments around the world to embrace a migration from fossil fuel-based vehicles to vehicles powered by electric motors. Having said that, this fundamental evolution in mobility is playing out in different ways around the world.

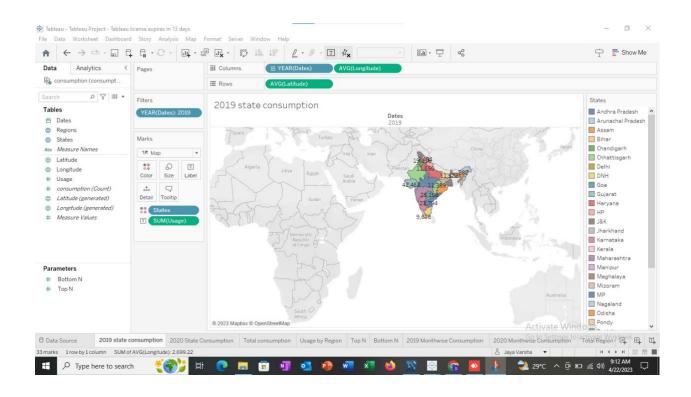
# **2 PLUGGING INTO FUTURE**

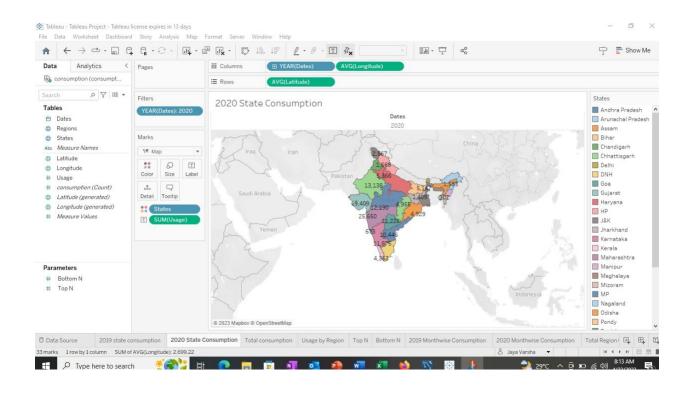
# 2.1 Empathy Map

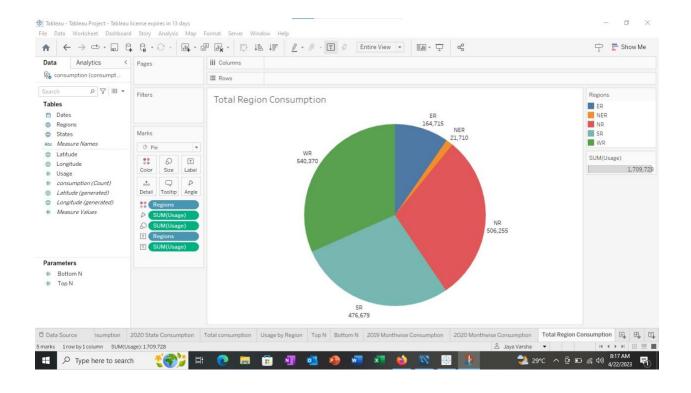
#### 2.2 Technical Architecture

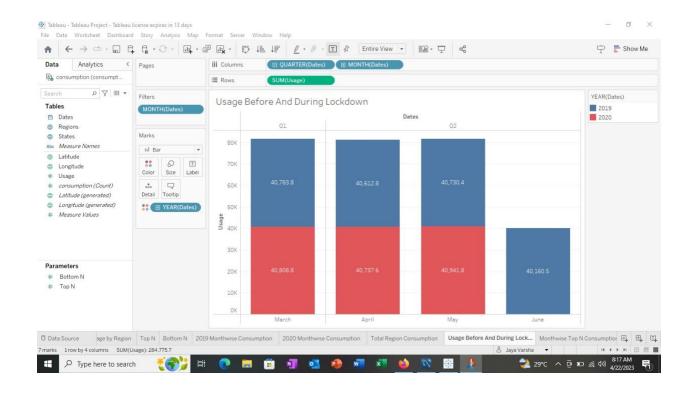


# 2.3 Ideation and Brainstorming Map



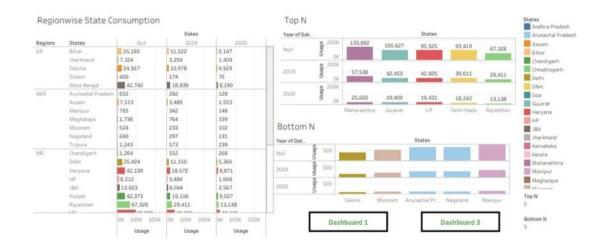




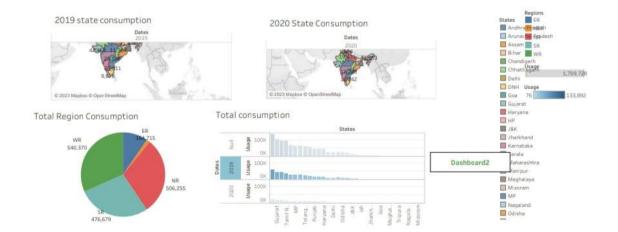


# **RESULT**

# Dashboard -1

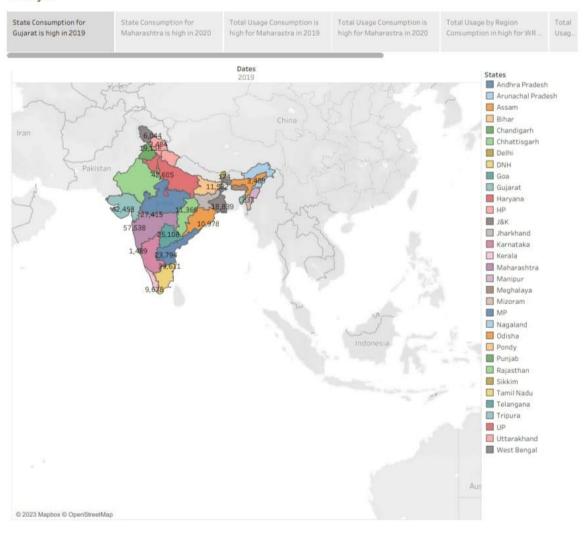


# Dashboard -2



# Story

Story 1



#### ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

#### **Advantages:**

- Electric Power is the measurement of Electric Energy flowing in the Electric circuit.
- As the unit of measurement of energy is Joules. Therefore the unit of measurement is Joules per second.
- This generators generate Electric power commercially and supply them for domestic and industrial use.
- Usage of electrical transmission lines to distribute the electric Power over the long distances then come in the picture.
- Then power grids distribute this geneted power

#### **Disadvantages:**

- In the conversational system to generate Electric power, coal is burnt to generate heat which boils the water to produce steam.
- The steam produced is used to run the turbine which in turn generate the electricity.
- This is a very old method to generate Electricity which produces too much air pollution as a by product
- Due to the burning of coal, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide different oxides of sulphur and nitrogen are pumped into atmosphere which pollutes it badly.
- It causes more muscles contraction as it reduces skin resistance by stimulating sweating

#### **Applications:**

- Electricity consumption worldwide growth is faster than any other energy sources.
- From 2012-2040 the global electricity generation may raises by 1.9% per year on average.
- Electricity generation from nuclear power worldwide is expected to increase from 2.3 trillion kWh.
- By 2040 similar share of global electricity generation is expected from renewable natural gas and coal.

#### **CONCLUSION**

To conclude, Project Data Grid works like a component which can access all the databases and picks up different functions. It overcomes the many limitations incorporated in the attendance.

- Easy implementation environment
- Generate report flexibly

#### SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The project has a very vast scope in future. The project can be implemented on intranet in future. Project can be updated in near future as and when requirement for the same arises, as it is very flexible in terms of expansion. With the proposed software of database Space Manager ready and fully functional the client is now able to manage and hence run the entire work in a much better, accurate and error free manner. The following are the future scope for the project.

- Discontinue of particular student eliminate potential attendance.
- Bar code Reader based attendance system
- Individual Attendance system with photo using Student login