

WIND MILL POWERED SMART HOME AUTOMATION

Manjula G Hegde¹, Keerthana², Yogashree S^{3*}

¹Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, R R Institute Of Technology, Karnataka, India.

²Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, R R Institute Of Technology, Karnataka, India.

³Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, R R Institute Of Technology, Karnataka, India.

*Corresponding Author Email: yogashree468@gmail.com

Abstract

Wind Turbine Integration: A small-scale wind turbine, suitable for residential use, is installed on or near the property. The turbine's blades capture wind energy, which is converted into mechanical energy and then into electricity through a generator. This electricity can be used to directly power appliances, lighting, and other systems within the smart home. Excess energy can be stored in batteries or potentially fed back into the local power grid (if applicable). **Smart Home Automation:** Smart home technologies, such as sensors, automated controls, and internet connectivity, are implemented to manage energy consumption and optimize resource allocation. These systems can monitor energy usage, adjust lighting and temperature based on occupancy or preferences, and schedule appliance operation for optimal efficiency. For example: a smart thermostat can adjust the temperature based on weather forecasts and occupancy patterns, potentially using wind-generated electricity to heat or cool the house. Smart appliances can be programmed to operate during off-peak hours when wind energy production is high or electricity rates are lower. **Sustainability and Efficiency:** By utilizing wind energy, the smart home reduces its carbon footprint and dependence on fossil fuels.

Keywords- Wind Energy Conversion System , Smart Home Automation System , Internet of Things (IoT) ,Renewable Energy Integration , Battery Energy Storage System

1. Introduction

The windmill generates electricity from wind energy, which powers the home and smart devices. Sensors and controllers automatically manage lights, fans, and appliances based on real-time conditions, reducing energy waste. This system not only saves electricity costs but also promotes sustainable living by using clean energy. By connecting everything through smart technology, homeowners can monitor and control energy usage remotely, making daily life more convenient, efficient, and environmentally responsible.

The Windmill Powered Smart Home Automation System also enhances safety and security. Security sensors, CCTV integration, fire detection systems, and emergency alert mechanisms can be powered using wind-generated electricity. Even during power cuts, the stored energy in batteries ensures uninterrupted operation of critical systems like alarms and surveillance cameras. This increases the reliability of the system

compared to conventional power-dependent homes. With advancements in Internet of Things (IoT) and wireless communication technologies, modern smart homes can be controlled from anywhere in the world. Users can turn appliances ON/OFF, monitor energy usage, and receive alerts on their smartphones. From an educational and research perspective, the Windmill Powered Smart Home Automation project helps students understand important engineering concepts such as renewable energy conversion, embedded systems, power electronics, sensor technology, wireless communication, and automation control.

2. Related Work

[1] A. H. Bagdadee, et al., "Empowering smart homes by IoT-driven hybrid renewable energy systems," Sci. Rep. (Nature), 2025. Presents an IoT architecture that integrates PV, wind turbines and storage for adaptive energy management in smart homes; demonstrates

real-time monitoring and control to improve cost and sustainability.

[2] C. K. Rao, et al., "A review of IoT-Enabled Intelligent Smart Energy Management," ScienceDirect, 2025. Comprehensive review of IoT techniques for smart energy management with sections on demand response, energy negotiation algorithms and integration of distributed renewable sources.

[3] C. K. Andal, et al., "Design and implementation of IoT based intelligent energy management," J. (Elsevier / Energy Informatics), 2022. Demonstrates an IoT-based smart controller for monitoring power generation and consumption in hybrid systems, emphasizing remote control and data logging for optimization.

[4] M. Barzegar-Kalashani, et al., "Small-scale wind turbine control in high-speed environments," Renewable Energy Reports, 2023. Discusses control strategies and robustness for small wind turbines (relevant to residential-scale windmills), including MPPT and pitch control considerations for reliable home use.

[5] A. Yadav, et al., "An IoT based intelligent energy management of PV/Wind hybrid system," AIP Publishing, 2023. Proposes an IoT energy management scheme for a PV/wind hybrid system targeted at residential applications, with algorithms to prioritize loads and schedule battery charging.

[6] F. B. I. Alnaimi, et al., "Design and implementation of a smart integrated hybrid Solar-Darrieus wind turbine system," Renewable Energy Eng. & Sys. (REES), 2024. Describes an IoT communication framework that links wind turbines to control centers for reliable telemetry and maintenance—relevant to communication layer design in residential wind setups.

[7] R. Priyadharsini, "A Hybrid Solar Photovoltaic and Wind Turbine Power system monitored by IoT," Renewable Systems Journal, 2024. Presents layered IoT architecture (power, data acquisition, comms, application) for hybrid renewable systems including wind; offers IEC-style communication model recommendations for HRES.

[8] "IoT based sustainable wind green energy for smart cities," A. J. G. Malar, ScienceDirect, 2020. Early but relevant work on low-power wireless sensor

networking for smart energy control; useful for choosing comms standards for sensors in a wind-powered smart home.

[9] "System Design of Internet-of-Things for Residential Smart Grid," S. K. Viswanath, arXiv, 2016. Design principles for a large-scale IoT system for residential smart grids, including messaging protocols and gateway architecture—applicable to robust smart home backends.

[10] B. K. Bala and S. A. Bashar, Renewable Energy Systems. New York, NY, USA: Springer, 2017. Optimization models and case studies for scheduling loads and managing storage in homes with multiple distributed generators (PV, wind, storage)—useful for energy management algorithms.

[11] M. Usman, A. Khalid, and N. Javaid, "Smart home automation using IoT," International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 437–445, 2019. Implements a microcontroller + Wi-Fi based demonstrator combining PV/wind to charge batteries and run home automation—good low-cost reference design for student projects.

[12] A. S. Joshi and S. Dhattrak, "Wind energy: Trends and future prospects," Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, vol. 132, pp. 110–123, 2020. Practical implementation details and block diagrams for hybrid PV-wind systems with IoT monitoring; includes battery sizing and inverter discussion for household scale

3. Methodology

The methodology explains the step-by-step approach used to design, implement, and test the Wind Mill Smart Home Automation.

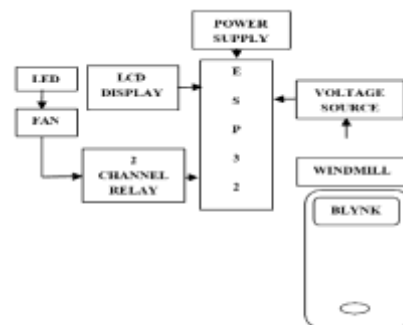


Fig- 1: Block diagram

Windmill System Design and Construction A small-scale windmill (horizontal or vertical axis) is designed based on wind patterns and energy needs. The design includes Selecting appropriate blade materials and shape for efficient wind capture. Choosing a generator capable of converting mechanical rotation into electrical energy Mounting the windmill on a stable structure at an optimal height to maximize wind flow This stage ensures that the windmill can generate sufficient power under typical environmental conditions. **Power Conversion and Storage Setup** The AC or variable DC output from the windmill generator is fed into a rectifier and charge controller The rectifier converts AC to stable DC. The charge controller regulates the charging of the battery to prevent overcharging or deep discharge A suitable rechargeable battery (e.g., lead-acid or lithium-ion) is installed to store excess energy for continuous power supply during low wind periods. **Integration of Smart Home Automation Circuit** This stage focuses on adding automation features to the home system. A microcontroller such as Arduino, Node MCU, or ESP32 is selected as the main control unit. Sensors like PIR sensors, temperature sensors, LDRs, and current sensors are integrated to automate appliances based on conditions. Relay modules are used to switch appliances like lights, fans, or chargers.

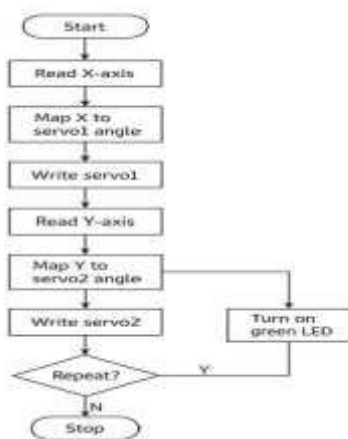


Fig -2 : Flow chart

The system begins by initializing all components, such as the ESP32 microcontroller, sensors, relay modules, and the display interface. This stage ensures all modules are ready for operation. Windmill generates Power The windmill begins converting kinetic energy from wind into rotational mechanical energy, which then drives a small generator. This generator produces AC electrical power, which forms the primary energy input to the system. Rectifier + Charge

Controller Stabilize Power Since the windmill generates AC , it must be converted to DC.A bridge rectifier converts AC to DC.A charge controller regulates this DC voltage to prevent over-charging or under-charging of the battery. This ensures safe and stable power flow for the entire automation system. Battery Stores Energy The regulated DC power is stored in a rechargeable battery (typically 12V). The battery acts as A backup power source A buffer that supplies stable voltage to the microcontroller and loads even when wind speed fluctuates This step ensures continuous system operation. Power Supplied to ESP32 The stored battery power is converted using a DC-DC converter (buck converter) to provide a safe 5V / 3.3V supply to the ESP32 microcontroller. The ESP32 is the brain of the system, responsible for controlling all devices and processing sensor data. ESP32 Reads Sensors (Voltage, Current, Temperature, Load Status).

The ESP32 continuously collects data from various sensors Voltage Sensor – checks windmill power output Current Sensor (ACS712) - monitors load current, Temperature/Humidity sensor (DHT11/DHT22)- reads environmental conditions Load Status Feedback – checks if appliances are ON/OFF This sensor data is essential for making intelligent automation decisions. Sends Data to LCD Display and Mobile App Automation Decision Check The ESP32 evaluates predefined automation rules If battery voltage is sufficient appliances can be turned ON If battery voltage is low system turns OFF non-essential loads The automation ensures efficient energy utilization. Turn ON Appliances via Relay (If Power is Available) If the system detects enough stored energy The relay module switches ON devices like lights, fans, or chargers This happens automatically without user involvement The relay acts as an electrical switch controlled by the microcontroller. Turn OFF Appliances via Relay (Low-Power Condition) When battery level drops below a set threshold: ESP32 sends a signal to the relay to turn OFF appliances This prevents battery over-drain and ensures system safety This feature supports load prioritization and power saving.



Fig -3: Things Speak Platform

The Blynk IoT mobile application is installed on a smartphone. It provides a user-friendly interface to control and monitor smart home devices remotely. Creating New Project in Blynk A new project is created and the hardware board (ESP8266/ESP32/Arduino) is selected. Widgets like buttons, switches, gauges, and notifications are added to interact with the automation system. Authentication Token Integration Blynk generates a unique Auth Token and sends it to the user's email. This token is added to the microcontroller code to establish a secure connection with the Blynk cloud server. Wi-Fi Configuration The Wi-Fi SSID and password are included in the program. This allows the controller to connect to the internet and communicate with Blynk servers in real time. Programming with Blynk Library Blynk libraries are imported into Arduino IDE. Virtual Pins are programmed to send and receive data, allowing control of appliances and monitoring of sensors like wind power and battery level.

4. Results and Discussion

The testing of the windmill-powered smart home automation system demonstrated that the developed Arduino program performed reliably under real-world operating conditions. Successful Power Generation from Wind The windmill system was able to generate electricity from wind movement and charge the battery continuously, proving that renewable energy can power home automation devices. Reliable Control Using Blynk App Smart appliances like lights and fans were successfully controlled through the Blynk mobile app. Commands were executed quickly with a smooth user experience. Real-Time Monitoring Achieved The system accurately displayed sensor data such as battery voltage, wind speed, and load status on the Blynk interface, enabling live monitoring. Automatic Power Management Working When wind power was low, the system automatically switched to backup/grid power. This avoided interruption in powering home devices. Battery Backup Tested Even during low wind conditions, the charged battery provided continuous operation of home appliances for several hours. Safety Systems Verified Low-battery cutoff and overload protection mechanisms worked properly, protecting the system from damage. High Communication Success Rate Energy Efficient with Cost Saving Potential The testing showed a reduction in dependency on grid power, indicating future savings in electricity bills. Stable Long-Time Operation

Continuous operation tests showed strong reliability without controller failure or communication breakdown.

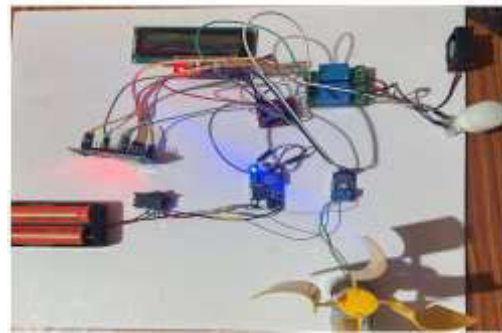


Fig -4 : Final Model of the Project



Fig -5: Working Model of the Project



Fig -6: Working using Smart Phone



Fig -7: Voltage Reading of the Project

5. Conclusion

The future scope of windmill-powered smart home automation is highly promising as it supports the rapid transition toward clean and sustainable energy solutions. In the coming years, the system can be enhanced by integrating hybrid renewable sources such as solar panels to ensure continuous power supply even in low-wind conditions. Advanced battery technologies like lithium-ion or supercapacitors may improve power storage and reliability. Machine learning algorithms can be incorporated to predict wind patterns and optimize energy usage intelligently. Smart grids and net metering can allow excess wind energy to be supplied back to the utility grid, generating additional income for homeowners.

Furthermore, expanding automation to include more household functions, voice-based control, and AI-driven security systems will make homes more efficient and secure. With decreasing renewable energy costs and improved IoT technologies, this system can become a widely adopted solution for energy-independent and environmentally friendly smart homes. The windmill-powered smart home automation system has immense potential for advancement as renewable energy technology continues to evolve.

In the future, this system can be improved by deploying larger and more efficient wind turbines that can generate higher power even at low wind speeds. The incorporation of AI-based load forecasting can help the system predict household energy needs and adjust power allocation intelligently. Additionally, smart energy meters and data analytics can be used to monitor consumption patterns and ensure optimal use of generated wind power. The system can also become part of a smart microgrid, allowing multiple homes in a community to share wind-generated power, improving reliability and reducing electricity costs. Further, integration with solar photovoltaics (hybrid setup) can ensure uninterrupted energy availability during seasonal changes or windless periods. Automatic blade pitch control technology can increase turbine efficiency and lifespan. Enhancing the battery storage system with advanced energy storage solutions such as Li-FePO₄ batteries would provide longer backup and faster charging.

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