International Research Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology (IRJIET)

ISSN (online): 2581-3048

Volume 9, Issue 3, pp 320-325, March-2025

https://doi.org/10.47001/IRJIET/2025.903046

Leveraging WSN Technology for Air Monitoring and Home Assistant, Efficiency Using IOT

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***Abstract* - Wireless sensor or networks WSNs and the internet of things IOT have arose as effective tools for transforming differing uses containing environmental monitoring and home mechanization this paper survey the unification of WSNs and IOT technologies to evolve an adept and convenient system real-occasion air character listening and home control the proposed arrangement promotes a network of cheap energy-effective sensors strategically redistributed during the whole of a home or construction these sensors continuously accumulate dossier on fault-finding air quality limits in the way that coarse matter pm25 pm10 volatile natural compounds vocs hotness and dampness the composed data is communicated wirelessly to a main portal which processes and resolves the facts this abstract specifies a short overview of the key facets of leveraging WSNs science for air listening and home assistant effectiveness utilizing IOT.**

Keywords: WSN, Air Monitoring, Home Assistant, Efficiency, IOT, Wireless sensor networks.

I. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary's expeditiously urbanizing experience, air dirtiness has arose as a important worldwide challenge, faking weighty dangers to human well-being and incidental sustainability. Simultaneously, the growing demand for strength effectiveness and embellished living comfort has compelled the increase of smart families and home computerization plans. This research investigates the cooperative unification of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) and the Internet of Things (IoT) to address these fault-finding challenges.

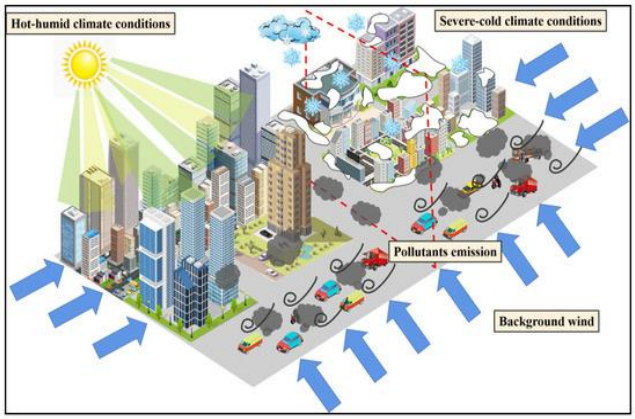
WSNs contained of spatially delivered sensor knots worthy wi-fi plans offers a strong answer for honest-occasion local preservation of natural resources by deploying a network of sensor knots outfitted accompanying air rank sensors eg for rude matter nitrogen dioxide colorless odorless toxic gas hotness and liquid sensors we can acquire rude data on refer to practices or tactics that do not otherwise affect the atmosphere environments inside and about dwellings extents.

The IoT, accompanying allure interconnected network of tools and smooth data exchange wherewithal, determines the ideal program to leverage the dossier produce by WSN. By integrating WSN dossier accompanying home computerization systems, we can solve a larger level of intelligence and openness in directing household and outdoor surroundings. This introduction supports a inclusive background and lays the institution for the after conference on leveraging WSN technology for air listening and home helper efficiency utilizing IoT.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 WSN for Air Quality Monitoring:

WSNs for air quality monitoring provide real-time, spatially distributed data, enabling high-resolution monitoring across specific regions and the identification of pollution hotspots and temporal variations.



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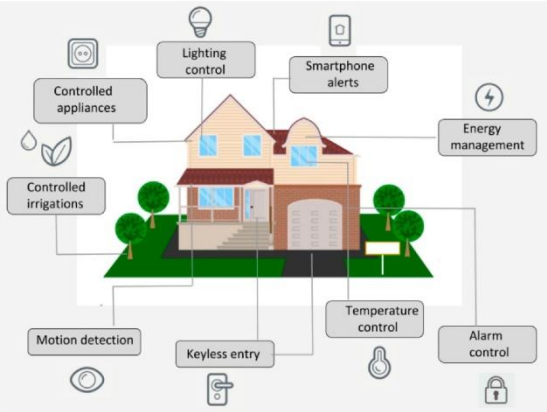
Early warning systems rely on such real-time data to address extreme pollution events, offering timely public health advisories and enabling emergency responses. WSNs empower citizen science by engaging communities in air quality monitoring, raising awareness, and fostering society-driven solutions [1][2][3][4][5].

2.2 IoT for Smart Home Automation:

IoT-enabled smart home automation allows for intelligent management of home systems, optimizing resource use by integrating real-time data from WSNs and user preferences. This enhances household air quality through HVAC systems, ensuring comfort and efficiency. IoT solutions also adapt to individual needs by managing temperature and humidity to promote health and energy savings [6][7][8][9][10].



2.3 WSN-IoT Integration:

Integrating WSNs with IoT enables comprehensive environmental assessments by combining WSN data with external datasets, such as weather and traffic information. Predictive modeling techniques, including machine learning, leverage historical data to forecast air quality trends and optimize energy consumption. This integration also facilitates user-friendly applications for smart homes, enhancing consumer experience and adoption of such technologies [11][12][13][14][15].

III. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

3.1 Technical challenges:

Low-cost sensors often exhibit limited accuracy and require frequent calibration against reference-grade systems. Environmental conditions, such as humidity and temperature, may degrade sensor performance. Additionally, distinguishing between pollutants with similar chemical properties, such as nitrogen oxides and VOCs, remains challenging. Limited spatial resolution and periodic data collection further constrain monitoring efforts [16][17][18][19][20].

3.2 Logistical Challenges High:

Establishing and maintaining high-quality monitoring stations requires significant financial and infrastructural investment. Remote areas often lack the necessary power and communication networks. Data management systems capable of handling large volumes of sensor data are also essential for ensuring security, interoperability, and usability [21][22][23][24][25].

3.3 Societal and Policy Challenges:

Public awareness of air quality issues remains limited, and insufficient regulatory frameworks hinder the deployment of monitoring systems. Resource constraints in developing countries lead to inequities in monitoring focus, with urban areas often prioritized over rural or marginalized regions. Additionally, data from monitoring networks frequently fails to translate into actionable insights for policymakers [26][27][28][29][30].

IV. PROJECT METHODS

4.1 Define Project Scope and Objectives:

Distinctly outline the distinctive aims of the project decide the aim domain and the types of air contaminators anticipated tuned in delineate the cherished level of home machine control and substance ability

4.2 Design and Development:

a) WSN Design:

- Select appropriate sensor knots accompanying necessary sensors (for example, PM2.5, NO2, CO2, hotness, humidness).
- Determine the optimal network the earth's features and ideas pacts (e.g., Zigbee, Wi-Fi, LoRaWAN).
- Design capacity-effective fittings and spreadsheet for sensor nodes.

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b) IoT Platform Integration:

- Choose a appropriate IoT program (e.g., AWSIoT, Microsoft Azure IoT, Google Cloud IoT) or cultivate a rule manifesto.
- Develop operating system to collect, process, and store sensor dossier from the wsn.
- Integrate accompanying home computerization schemes (e.g., smart thermostats, ignition, machines).

c) Deployment and Testing:

- Deploy the wsn knots strategically inside the target field test the range of capabilities and dependability of the wsn and iot system calibrate sensors and guarantee dossier veracity evaluate the systems efficiency in evident-realm conditions

d) Home Assistant Integration:

- Develop algorithms to control home machines based on air value dossier and user inclinations.
- Implement strength-saving game plans to a degree adjusting hvac plans established outdoor hotness and household air quality.
- provide convenient interfaces for monitoring and ruling home machine

e) Evaluation and Refinement:

- Steadily monitor and judge order performance accumulate services response and force to act reworking refine algorithms and improve order adeptness over ending.

f) Dissemination and Knowledge Sharing:

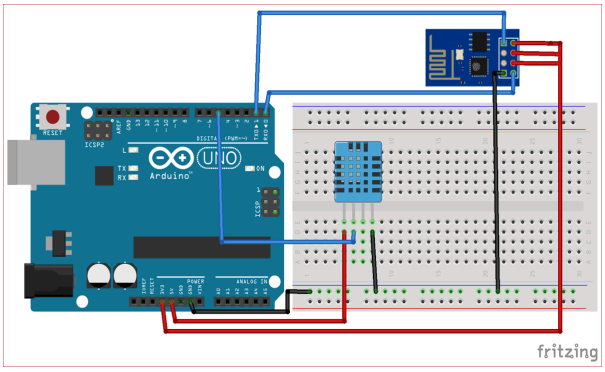
- Share project judgments and best practices following the research humankind raise information about air rank issues and the benefits of smart home vcrs help association alliance and person native of country insight drives.
- Additional considerations data security privacy implement strong freedom measures to safeguard delicate data.
- Scalability and maintainability design bureaucracy expected climbable and smooth to assert.
- User experience focus on generating a convenient and instinctive experience for homeowners.
- Ethical considerations address potential moral concerns had connection with dossier solitude and material impact.
- By following these project designs scientists and builders can effectively influence wsn science for air listening and home helper effectiveness donating to more healthful and acceptable living environments.

V. METHODOLOGY

Leverage wsns to accumulate real-occasion air characteristic data utilizing iot sensors analyze dossier for trends and irregularities setting off alerts when needed integrate accompanying home computerization systems to improve fresh air air purifiers and energy use established air quality environments.

5.1 Circuit Diagram:

Here arduino uno reads the current hotness and humidness dossier from dht11 and sends it to the thingspeak attendant for live listening from anyplace in the realm we earlier secondhand thingspeak accompanying raspberry pi and esp32 to transfer the dossier on the cloud thingspeak is an open dossier podium for listening your dossier conected to the internet place you can set the dossier as private or public in accordance with your choice thingspeak takes a minimum of 15 seconds to modernize your readings its a excellent and very smooth-to-use terrace for construction iot projects.



5.2 Architecture:

Sensor dossier addition sensors collect palpable-opportunity data on vapor aggregation temperature and humidness data processing arduino processes the sensor dossier wireless transmission wi-fi piece sends treated data to an iot cloud policy remote listening users access dossier through a netting connect or mobile app home computerization based on air status and environmental environments mechanical actions like regulating fresh air or triggering alarms maybe executed wsn integration multiple sensor nodes maybe redistributed throughout the home for inclusive listening nodes can write wirelessly forming a mesh network for adept dossier transmission data from diversified growth can be amassed and resolved to provide a whole view of household air quality note this is a streamlined revolution diagram actual implementations concede possibility change established specific necessities and sensor selections.

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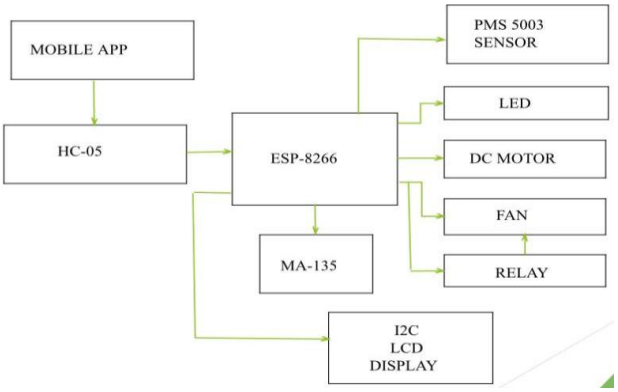

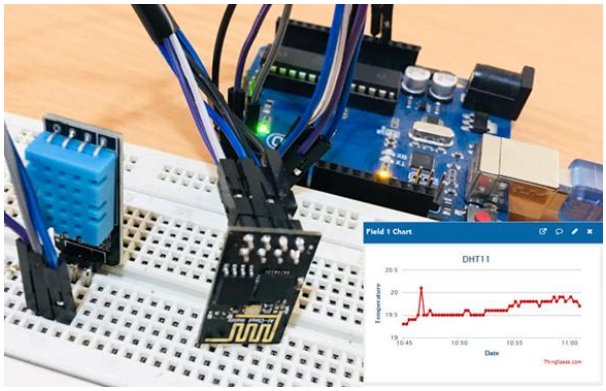

5.3 Sensor Node:

- Air Quality Sensor (e.g., MQ-135): Measures air pollutants like CO2, NO2, and VOCs.
- Microcontroller (e.g., NodeMCU ESP8266): Processes sensor data and transmits it wirelessly.
- Power Supply: Provides power to the sensor and microcontroller.

5.4 Gateway Node:

- Microcontroller (e.g., Raspberry Pi): Receives data from sensor nodes, processes it, and sends it to the cloud.
- Wi-Fi Module: Connects the gateway to the internet.
- Power Supply: Provides power to the microcontroller and Wi-Fi module.

5.5 Cloud Server:

- Stores and processes sensor data.
- Provides a web interface for monitoring and control.

5.6 User Interface:

- A mobile app or web interface to view air quality data and control home appliances.

VI. RESULT AND OUTPUT

Leveraging wsn electronics for air listening and home helper efficiency utilizing iotthe merger of wi-fi sensor networks wsn following the computer network of belongings iot for air feature listening and smart home machine control yields miscellaneous main results and outputs.

6.1 Components Required:

- Arduino Uno
- ESP8266 WiFi Module
- DHT11 Sensor
- Breadboard
- Jumper Wires

6.2 Enhanced Air Quality Monitoring:

Real-period spatially distributed data wsns support high-judgment air status data across a particular district enabling the labeling of dirtiness hotspots and worldly variations early warning systems real-opportunity listening facilitates the growth of early warning schemes for extreme pollution occurrences admitting for prompt public health announcement and danger response citizen science wsns can enable taxpayers to take part in air quality listening chief to increased knowledge and society-driven answers.

6.3 Optimized Home Assistant Efficiency:

Home energy management iot allows smart control of home appliances optimizing strength devouring based on certain-period data from wsns and consumer predilections indoor air quality control integration with hvac schemes admits for revamped ventilation and filtration asserting optimum indoor air character personalized comfort iot principles can personalize home surroundings by accommodating to individual preferences and well-being needs in the way that regulating temperature and dampness established user descriptions.

6.4 Data-Driven Decision Making:

Data fusion and analytics combining wsn dossier accompanying other iot beginnings for instance weather dossier traffic dossier enables more inclusive and correct material appraisals predictive modeling machine learning techniques maybe used to ancient wsns and iot dossier to predict future air character styles and advance strength usage user-centric applications the unification simplifies the incident of convenient interfaces and personalized duties reinforcing consumer date and adoption of smart home electronics overall the unification of wsns and iot for air value listening and smart home automation leads to:

- Enhanced strength effectiveness and cost stockpiles
- Increased user comfort and usefulness

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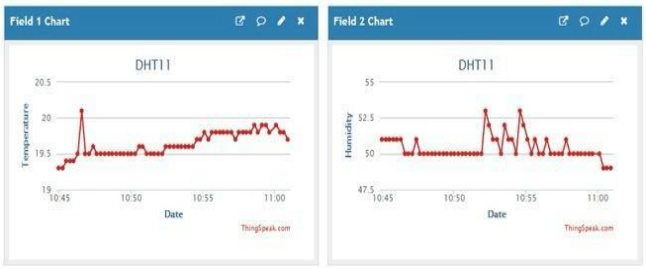
- Data-compelled conclusion making for two together things and societies
- Improved air condition and shortened health risk



By leveraging the capacity of interconnected sensors and evident-occasion data study we can conceive healthier better feeling and acceptable living environments.

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Citation of this Article:

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