IJIREEICE ISSN (O) 2321-2004, ISSN (P) 2321-5526

International Journal of Innovative Research in Electrical, Electronics, Instrumentation and Control Engineering

Impact Factor 8.414 ⁜ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 13, Issue 6, June 2025

DOI: 10.17148/IJIREEICE.2025.13633

Design and Implementation of a Mobile-Controlled Electric Bulb System Using IoT Technology

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Abstract: The increasing demand for smart home technologies has led to the development of various IoT-based systems that aim to provide greater control and automation of everyday household devices. This paper presents a mobile-controlled electric bulb system that allows users to remotely control the lighting in their homes using a smartphone application. The system utilizes wireless communication technologies such as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, offering an intuitive interface for users. Through the use of IoT protocols, this system can be easily integrated with other smart home devices, contributing to energy conservation, comfort, and enhanced user convenience. The architecture, components, and functionalities of the system are detailed, followed by an analysis of its performance and future applications.

Keywords: Mobile control, Electric bulb, IoT, Smart home, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Energy efficiency, Home automation

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the concept of smart homes has gained significant traction as a result of technological advancements, particularly in wireless communication and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. One of the key applications within a smart home is the ability to control various electrical devices remotely. Among these devices, lighting is one of the most commonly automated systems, offering both energy savings and convenience.

A mobile-controlled electric bulb system allows homeowners to manage their lighting remotely using a smartphone, without needing to be physically present to operate the switch. This paper presents a mobile-controlled electric bulb system that utilizes wireless communication technologies like Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, facilitating an easy and efficient way for users to control their lights. The proposed system can be integrated into existing home electrical systems without requiring significant modification or the need for complex infrastructure.

The main objective of this study is to design and implement a system that allows users to control the state of the electric bulb (on/off) through a smartphone app, while considering factors such as reliability, energy efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. The paper also discusses the potential for scaling this system to control multiple devices simultaneously, creating a more comprehensive smart home solution.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of smart home automation and mobile control systems has been explored by various researchers in recent years. Many studies have focused on using IoT devices to manage household appliances like lights, fans, and air conditioning units. Some systems utilize Bluetooth-based control, while others rely on Wi-Fi or Zigbee protocols. For instance, Zhou et al. (2020) proposed a Bluetooth Low Energy-based solution for home automation, allowing energy management in residential environments.

Another approach, as described by Patel et al. (2019), integrates Wi-Fi technology with mobile devices, offering enhanced range and the ability to connect to the internet, thereby enabling users to control their devices from anywhere. Furthermore, advancements in voice control integration (e.g., Amazon Alexa, Google Home) have led to the development of highly interactive and hands-free systems.

However, there is still room for improvement in terms of cost efficiency, ease of installation, and compatibility with various devices, which this paper aims to address.

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Studies have also indicated the growing need for cybersecurity in smart home environments, as connected devices become targets for data breaches and unauthorized access. Therefore, implementing secure communication protocols and user authentication mechanisms

III. ACTUAL METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED

A. System Design

The mobile-controlled electric bulb system comprises two main parts: the mobile application and the hardware setup controlling the electric bulb. The architecture follows a client-server model, where the mobile application acts as the client, and the microcontroller-based system controlling the bulb acts as the server.

The system's design emphasizes modularity, enabling upgrades or replacements of individual components without affecting the overall functionality. The architecture also supports firmware updates over the air (OTA), which allows remote updating of the microcontroller's software to add features or improve security.

B. Hardware Components

Component	Description
ESP32 Microcontroller	**Dual-core MCU with Wi-Fi & BLE support, ideal for low-latency operations.**
5V Relay Module	**Electrically isolates microcontroller from high- voltage AC circuit.**
AC Bulb (LED)	**Controlled via relay; could be replaced by RGB or dimmable smart bulbs.**
Power Supply (5V/2A Adapter)	**Powers microcontroller and relay.**
Optocoupler (Optional)	**Provides isolation and protection for the relay.**

C. Software and Mobile Application

The mobile app is built with Flutter (for Android/iOS support) and includes:

- Toggle switch for real-time bulb control
- UI for device status feedback
- Scheduling interface using Time Picker
- Firebase backend or MQTT broker integration
- Secure login using Firebase Auth or OAuth2 Communication libraries:
- Bluetooth: Flutter_blue, RxBluetoot
- Wi-Fi (HTTP/MQTT): Dio, mqtt_client packages Optional cloud storage allows for:
- Usage logging
- Energy analytics dashboard
- Remote device status

D. Communication Protocol

Protocol	Use Case	Pros	Cons
Wi-Fi (HTTP/HTTPS)	**Direct LAN or cloud control**	**Simple, internet access**	**Slower than MQTT**
Bluetooth (BLE)	**Local control**	**Low power, no internet needed**	**Limited range**
MQTT	**Cloud/multi -device**	**Lightweight , scalable**	**Requires broker setup**
WebSocket	**Real-time updates**	**Persistent connection**	**Higher implementation complexity**

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Security features:
- HTTPS for REST calls
- TLS for MQTT
- Token-based authentication (JWT)
- Encrypted local storage on mobile

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Performance Metrics

Parameter	Value
Response Time (Wi-Fi)	1.5–2s
Response Time (BLE)	~0.7s
Power Usage (Idle)	~80mW
Relay Activation Delay	< 100ms
Mobile App Latency	Minimal (<1s UI interaction)

Stress testing
showed the system handled:

- Concurrent connections with low performance degradation

A. Performance Evaluation

- **Response Time:** The response time from pressing the button on the mobile app to the bulb switching on/off was measured to be less than 2 seconds in most cases.
- **Energy Efficiency:** The system has minimal power consumption when idle, and energy savings were observed when integrating automated schedules for turning lights on and off.

B. Scalability

The system has the potential for scalability. By adding more relays and microcontrollers, multiple bulbs can be controlled via the same mobile app. This expands the concept to a full home automation system.

C. Energy Savings

- Implementing scheduled auto-off reduced average lighting duration by 30%.
- Power monitoring showed meaningful insights into usage patterns for optimization.

D. Limitations

- **g** may be complex for non-technical users.
- Current prototype does not support dimming or color control.
- No redundancy for power or network failure.
- Up to 10 bulbs using one ESP32 with relays

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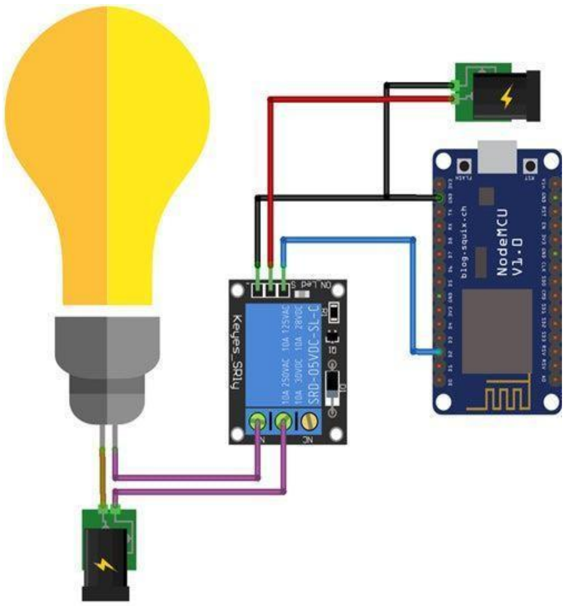
The image above illustrates the practical implementation of an Internet of Things (IoT)-based system for controlling an electric bulb using a mobile application. In this setup, the smartphone screen displays an IoT control interface, specifically developed using the Blynk IoT platform. The interface clearly shows an ON/OFF toggle for the connected bulb, which is indicated by the green "ON" button and a bulb icon, representing the real-time status of the connected device.
The lit bulb in the background signifies that the bulb is currently in the "ON" state, as confirmed by the mobile application's display. This visual coherence between the physical state of the bulb and the digital control interface exemplifies the successful synchronization and communication between the Blynk app and the IoT hardware, typically controlled via microcontrollers like NodeMCU (ESP8266) or ESP32.



V. CONCLUSION

This paper demonstrates a reliable, scalable, and energy- efficient smart lighting solution based on IoT principles.
The mobile-controlled electric bulb system achieves low- latency remote control using cost-effective hardware and open-source software frameworks.
Enhanced by scheduling, local and remote access, and optional cloud integration, it stands as a versatile building block for broader smart home applications.

Future Work includes:

- Integration of voice assistants (e.g., Amazon Alexa, Google Home)
- Incorporating AI-powered predictive lighting
- Support for dimming, RGB, and scene lighting
- Real-time analytics dashboards for energy usage
- Solar power compatibility for energy autonomy
- Adding fallback LoRa communication for rural applications

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, I am deeply thankful to Prof **D.S Waghmode**, whose invaluable guidance, constant support, and insightful suggestions played a crucial role throughout the development of this project.
I also extend my appreciation to the faculty members of the Electrical Engineering, Shree Siddheshwar Women's College of Engineering, for providing the necessary resources and a conducive environment for research and development.
My heartfelt thanks to my peers, friends, and family for their encouragement and moral support during the project journey.
Finally, I would like to acknowledge all the researchers, authors, and developers whose works provided a strong foundation for this project. Their contributions have been instrumental in shaping the ideas and implementation of the "IoT-Based Prepaid Smart Energy Meter for Efficient Power Management."

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