Automatic Electricity Billing System With Gsm Notification and Load Control

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How to Cite this Article:

E, J., P, G., V, B. & K, B. (2026). Automatic Electricity Billing System With Gsm Notification and Load Control. International Journal of Creative and Open Research in Engineering and Management, 02(05). https://doi.org/10.55041/ijcope.v2i5.181

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ABSTRACT

The growing demand for electricity and the need for better energy management have led to the creation of smart energy monitoring systems. Traditional electricity meters require manual readings. This often leads to human errors, delayed billing, and poor tracking of electricity use. This paper proposes a Smart Energy Meter with GSM Notification and Load Control system that allows automated monitoring and management of electricity usage. The system measures electrical parameters, such as voltage and current, using sensing modules connected to a microcontroller. It processes the collected data in real time to calculate energy consumption. A GSM module sends SMS notifications to users about electricity usage and billing alerts. Additionally, a relay-based load control mechanism disconnects the electrical supply when consumption exceeds set limits or when the billing due date passes. The proposed system improves transparency in energy use, reduces the need for manual checks, and increases power management efficiency. Keywords—Smart Energy Meter, GSM Communication, Energy Monitoring, Load Control, Power Management.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Electric energy plays an essential role in modern life. The residential, industrial, and commercial sectors rely heavily on electricity for daily operations. With the increasing demand for electrical energy, efficient monitoring and management of electricity consumption have become crucial challenges for energy providers.

Traditional electricity meters rely on manual meter reading methods, where electricity board personnel visit each household to record energy consumption. This approach is time-consuming and prone to errors. Moreover, consumers are unable to monitor their electricity usage in real time, which often leads to excessive energy consumption.

Smart energy metering systems have emerged as an effective solution to these problems[1]. These systems use digital technologies and communication networks to automatically monitor and transmit energy consumption data[1][3]. By integrating wireless communication technologies such as GSM, smart meters can provide real-time information about electricity usage to both consumers and electricity providers.

The proposed Smart Energy Meter with GSM Notification and Load Control system aims to automate the monitoring process and provide users real-time notifications. The system also includes a load control feature that helps prevent excessive electricity consumption by disconnecting the load when necessary.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have been conducted to enhance electricity monitoring systems through smart metering technologies. Earlier electricity meters used electromechanical mechanisms to measure energy consumption. Although these meters were reliable, they required manual data collection and lacked communication capabilities.

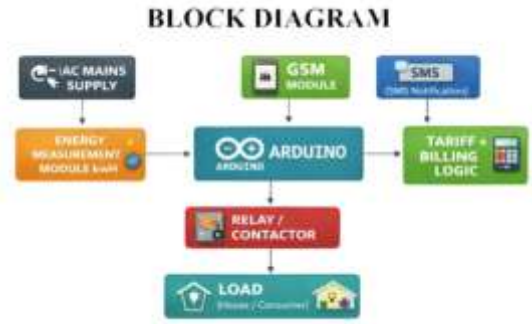
Automated Meter Reading (AMR) systems were introduced to improve the efficiency of electricity monitoring[3]. These systems use communication technologies such as radio frequency, Zigbee, and GSM to automatically transmit meter readings to utility providers.

GSM-based smart meters are widely used due to their reliability and long-distance communication capabilities. GSM networks allow energy meters to send SMS notifications directly to users, enabling real-time awareness of electricity consumption[1].

Recent research has also explored Internet of Things (IoT) based smart metering systems[2]. These systems allow users to monitor their electricity consumption through mobile applications and cloud-based dashboards. However, IoT systems require stable internet connectivity and complex infrastructure.

In comparison, GSM-based systems provide a simpler and more cost-effective solution for energy monitoring.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM



The proposed smart energy meter system is designed to automatically monitor electricity consumption and provide real-time communication with the user[1][4]. The system consists of several components including energy sensing modules, a microcontroller, a GSM communication module, and a relay-based load control unit.

The energy sensing module measures electrical parameters such as voltage and current from the connected load. These values are processed by the microcontroller to calculate power consumption.

The GSM module is used to send SMS notifications to the user regarding electricity usage and billing information. This feature enables consumers to monitor their electricity consumption in real time.

The relay module controls the electrical load connected to the system. When energy

consumption exceeds the predefined limit or the billing due date is missed, the microcontroller activates the relay to disconnect the power supply.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The smart energy meter system consists of multiple hardware modules that work together to monitor electricity consumption and communicate with the user.

The energy sensing unit measures the voltage and current from the electrical load. The microcontroller processes this data and calculates energy consumption. The GSM module sends notifications to the user, while the relay module controls the electrical load based on predefined conditions.

V. WORKING METHODOLOGY

The operation of the proposed system begins with the initialization of system components, including sensors, the GSM module, and the relay control unit. The energy sensing unit continuously measures voltage and current from the connected load.

The microcontroller reads the sensor data and calculates the instantaneous power consumption. The calculated energy consumption is monitored continuously.

If the energy consumption exceeds the predefined threshold value, the system sends a warning message to the user through the GSM module. If the billing due date is exceeded, the relay disconnects the electrical load automatically.

VI. ENERGY CALCULATION

The electrical power consumed by a load is calculated using the following equation.

$$P = V \times I$$

Where
P = Power (Watts)
V = Voltage (Volts)
I = Current (Amperes)
The total energy consumption is calculated using the following relation.

$$E = P \times t$$

Where
E = Energy consumption
P = Power
t = Time in hours

Energy consumption used for billing is measured in kilowatt-hour (kWh):

$$E_{kWh} = \frac{P \times t}{1000}$$

VII.HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed Smart Energy Meter with GSM Notification and Load Control system consists of several hardware components that work together to measure electrical energy consumption, process the data, and communicate with the user. Each component plays a crucial role in ensuring accurate monitoring and efficient system operation.

A. Microcontroller Unit

The microcontroller acts as the central processing unit of the proposed system. It receives input signals from the sensing modules and processes the data to calculate electrical parameters such as voltage, current, power, and energy consumption. The microcontroller also controls communication between the GSM module and the relay module.

In this system, the microcontroller continuously reads the sensor data through its analog-to-digital converter (ADC). After processing the data, it calculates the power consumption and determines whether the energy usage exceeds the predefined threshold limit. If the threshold is exceeded, the microcontroller sends a command to the GSM module to notify the user and activates the relay module to disconnect the load if necessary.

B. Current Sensor

The current sensor is used to measure the current flowing through the electrical load. It plays an important role in determining the power consumption of the connected device. The sensor converts the current flowing through the circuit into a measurable voltage signal that can be read by the microcontroller.

The microcontroller processes the sensor output and uses it along with the voltage measurement to calculate the total power consumed by the load. Accurate current measurement is essential for reliable energy monitoring and billing calculations.

C. Voltage Sensor

The voltage sensor is used to measure the supply voltage applied to the electrical load. This measurement is necessary for calculating the electrical power consumed by the system. The voltage sensor reduces the input voltage to a safe level suitable for the microcontroller's analog input.

The measured voltage data is sent to the microcontroller, where it is used along with the current measurement to determine the instantaneous power consumption.

D. GSM Communication Module

The GSM module provides wireless communication between the smart energy meter and the user. It allows the system to send SMS notifications regarding electricity usage, billing alerts, and warning messages.

The GSM module communicates with the microcontroller using serial communication. When the system detects abnormal energy consumption or billing conditions, the microcontroller sends commands to the GSM module to transmit a notification message to the user's mobile phone.

This communication capability enables real-time monitoring of electricity usage and improves transparency in the billing process.

E. Relay Module

The relay module is used to control the electrical load connected to the system. It acts as an electrically operated switch that can connect or disconnect the power supply to the load.

When the microcontroller detects excessive power consumption or when the billing due date is exceeded, it sends a control signal to the relay module. The relay then disconnects the load from the power supply, preventing further electricity consumption.

This feature helps reduce energy wastage and ensures better control over electricity usage.

F. Power Supply Unit

The power supply unit provides the required DC voltage to operate all electronic components in the system. It converts the AC mains supply into a regulated DC voltage using a rectifier, filter, and voltage regulator circuit.

A stable power supply is essential for the reliable operation of the microcontroller, sensors, and GSM module. The voltage regulator ensures that the components receive constant voltage even if the input supply fluctuates.

VIII.SOFTWAREIMPLEMENTATION

The system software is implemented using embedded programming techniques. The program continuously reads sensor data, performs energy calculations, and communicates with the GSM module.

The microcontroller processes the sensor readings and compares the energy consumption with predefined thresholds. If the limit is exceeded, warning messages are sent to the user.

IX. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The proposed system was tested under different electrical load conditions. The energy sensing unit accurately measured voltage and current values, and the microcontroller successfully calculated power consumption.

The GSM module transmitted SMS alerts without significant delay, and the relay module effectively controlled the electrical load[4].

X. ADVANTAGES

- Eliminates manual meter reading
- Provides real-time energy monitoring
- Reduces billing errors
- Enables automatic load control
- Improves transparency in electricity usage

XI. FUTURE SCOPE

Future improvements may include integrating the system with IoT platforms to enable cloud-based monitoring and mobile applications. Machine learning techniques may also be used to analyse energy consumption patterns and predict future electricity usage.

XII. CONCLUSION

This paper presented the design and implementation of a Smart Energy Meter with GSM Notification and Load Control system. The system provides an efficient solution for monitoring electricity consumption and improving energy management.

The integration of GSM communication enables real-time notifications to users regarding their electricity usage. The load control mechanism helps prevent excessive electricity consumption and ensures efficient power utilization.

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