International Research Journal on Advanced Engineering Hub (IRJAEH)
e ISSN: 2584-2137
Vol. 04 Issue: 05 May 2026
Page No: 3326-3331
https://irjaeh.com
https://doi.org/10.47392/IRJAEH.2026.0427

Implementation on Machine Learning, Blockchain, and Decision Process for Securing Smart Grid

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Abstract

Due to the increasing demand for electricity and rising energy costs, an intelligent energy monitoring system is implemented using IoT, Blockchain, and Machine Learning technologies. IoT hardware such as microcontrollers and electrical sensors is used to measure voltage, current, power, and energy consumption of appliances in real time. The collected data is transmitted to a server and securely stored using Blockchain technology, which ensures data integrity, transparency, and protection against tampering. This secure storage allows users to trust the recorded energy usage information. Machine Learning algorithms are applied to the stored energy data to analyze usage patterns, predict future energy consumption, identify inefficient appliances, and estimate monthly electricity expenses. The system provides a dashboard that displays real-time consumption, historical data, and predicted usage, helping users understand and optimize their energy consumption. The implemented solution demonstrates how the integration of IoT sensing, secure Blockchain storage, and intelligent data analysis can reduce energy wastage, lower electricity costs, and support sustainable energy management in residential and industrial environments.

Keywords: *IoT, Blockchain, Machine Learning, Smart Energy Monitoring.*

1. Introduction

Energy is among the most valuable means in the contemporary society and its effective utilization has become a primary issue because of the growing demands of electricity, escalating prices and ecological effects. Most of the households and industries are unable to keep track of the amount of energy consumed by their appliances, so they end wasting it unnecessarily and paying extra bills. The conventional energy meters will only record total consumption, with no information regarding specific appliances or usage habits. This complicates effective management of their energy consumption by the users. However, smart energy monitors systems have attracted attention in the recent years to address this issue. These systems involve the use of IoT devices and sensors to monitor real-time information on the energy consumed by individual appliances. Monitoring power, current and voltage in real time will enable the user to have a closer understanding of which devices are using the most energy and at what time. This knowledge is used to make better choices in order to conserve electricity and cut down on expenses. Reliability and security of energy data are also very important issues. Easy alteration or loss of data Facing a problem of trust in conventional systems Data can be modified or lost easily. In a bid to overcome this, scientists have considered the application of the Blockchain technology. Blockchain enables energy consumption information to be held safely in a decentralized and immutable fashion. The data cannot be edited once its records are made, so it is accurate and reliable to the users and the energy providers. Machine Learning (ML) has become an effective instrument to understand the energy usage patterns along with monitoring and security. ML models will be able to forecast future usage of energy, identify unusual usage, and recommend efficiency improvements. Through the combination of IoT, Blockchain, and ML, smart energy systems can be used to not only offer real-time monitoring but also proactive insights, thus, making energy management a proactive activity instead of a reactive one. The present review is related to the topic of IoT, Blockchain, and Machine Learning integration into the contemporary energy monitoring systems. It talks about how these technologies can be used to enhance transparency, security and efficiency and also underscores the challenges and future directions on coming up with intelligent, reliable and cost-effective solutions to both homes and industries.

2. Literature Survey

Faiza Iqbal et al Blockchain-Modeled Edge-Computing-Based Smart Home Monitoring System with Energy Usage Prediction, This study introduces a smart home system that employs IoT sensors to monitor appliances like microwaves, dishwashers, and refrigerators. The system utilizes edge computing to process data locally, reducing latency and bandwidth usage. Blockchain technology is integrated to securely store energy consumption data, ensuring immutability and transparency. Additionally, Machine Learning algorithms are applied to predict energy usage patterns, enabling users to optimize their energy consumption and reduce costs.[1] Ahsan Imtiaz, Smart Local Energy Exchange Systems Leveraging The Internet of Things for Decentralized Energy Management, This paper discusses the development of a smart energy meter that integrates IoT technology with Blockchain. The system allows for real-time monitoring of energy consumption and utilizes Blockchain to ensure data integrity and transparency. The integration of LoRaWAN and NB-IoT technologies facilitates efficient data transmission, and the algorithm adjusts transmission times based on real-time data changes, optimizing energy consumption and promoting conservation.[2] Akseer Ali Mirani, Industrial IoT-Based Energy Monitoring System: Using Data Processing at Edge, Focusing on industrial applications, this research presents an IoT-based energy monitoring system that processes data at the edge, reducing latency and bandwidth usage. The system monitors energy consumption across various industrial assets and utilizes data analytics to identify inefficiencies, enabling better energy management and cost savings in industrial settings. The integration of edge computing enhances real-time decision-making capabilities.[3] Arvind R. Singh, A deep learning and IoT-driven framework for real-time adaptive resource allocation and grid optimization in smart energy systems, This study introduces a framework that combines IoT sensors and Deep Learning to monitor and manage energy resources in real-time. The system adapts to changing energy demands and optimizes grid operations, enhancing the efficiency and reliability of smart energy systems. The integration of deep learning algorithms allows for predictive analytics, enabling proactive management of energy resources and reducing waste.[4] Oussama Laayati, Smart Energy Management System: Design of a Monitoring and Peak Load Forecasting System for an Experimental Open-Pit Mine, Addressing energy management in mining operations, this paper presents a smart energy management system that monitors energy usage and forecasts peak loads. The system aims to improve energy efficiency and reduce operational costs in open-pit mining environments. By predicting peak energy demands, the system enables better planning and utilization of energy resources, contributing to more sustainable mining operations.[5]

3. Methodology

The proposed smart energy monitoring system is developed in multiple stages by integrating IoT, Blockchain, and Machine Learning technologies. In the first stage, IoT hardware is set up using a microcontroller (such as Arduino or ESP32) along with electrical sensors to measure voltage, current, power, and total energy consumption. These sensors are connected to individual appliances or power lines, allowing the system to monitor electricity usage at a fine level. The microcontroller collects the sensor readings continuously and sends the data to a cloud server through Wi-Fi or the internet for further processing. In the second stage, Blockchain technology is used to securely store the collected energy data. Each energy reading is converted into a transaction and stored in a block, which is then linked to the previous block. This structure makes the data tamper-proof and ensures transparency and trust. Even if multiple users or systems access the data, the Blockchain guarantees that the energy usage records remain accurate and unchanged. This is especially useful for billing, auditing, and long-term energy analysis. In the final stage, Machine Learning techniques are applied to the stored energy data. Historical energy consumption records are used to train ML models that analyze usage patterns over time. These models predict future electricity consumption, identify inefficient or high-energy-consuming appliances, and estimate monthly electricity costs. The analyzed results, along with real-time energy readings, are displayed on a user-friendly dashboard. This helps users clearly understand their energy usage behavior, take corrective actions to reduce wastage, lower electricity bills, and promote sustainable energy management for both residential and industrial applications. The everyday appliances (like lights, bulbs, fans, or any electrical equipment) are connected to tiny sensors that constantly measure current and voltage basically how much power is being used right now. These sensors send the data to a small microcontroller (a mini-computer like ESP32 or Arduino), which collects everything and turns it into useful numbers. From there the data splits into two main paths: one path sends the usage records to a blockchain network (a super-secure, unchangeable digital ledger), where it gets linked to tools like MetaMask (your crypto wallet) and Ganache (a test blockchain for development). This makes the electricity usage transparent, tamper-proof, and trustworthy no one can secretly change the readings. The second path feeds the same data into a machine learning model (a smart algorithm that learns patterns from your past usage). This model looks at the numbers and predicts your future electricity consumption plus an estimated upcoming bill. So overall, the system gives you honest, permanent records on blockchain + early warnings about high bills very useful for avoiding surprises, preventing tampering, or even enabling automatic crypto payments in the future.

4. Objective

1. To design and develop an intelligent energy monitoring system using IoT devices for real-time measurement of voltage, current, power, and energy consumption.
2. To implement Blockchain technology for secure, transparent, and tamper-proof storage of energy consumption data.
3. To apply Machine Learning algorithms for analyzing energy usage patterns, predicting future consumption, and estimating electricity costs.
4. To develop a user-friendly dashboard for visualizing real-time data, historical trends, and predictive insights for better decision-making.
5. To identify high energy-consuming appliances and provide recommendations to reduce energy wastage and improve efficiency.

5. Problem Definations

With the increasing demand for electricity and rising energy costs, efficient energy management has become a major challenge for both residential and industrial users. Traditional energy monitoring systems only provide overall consumption readings and do not offer detailed insights into individual appliance usage or real-time energy patterns. As a result, users are unable to identify energy wastage, leading to higher electricity bills and inefficient utilization of resources. In addition, conventional systems lack advanced features such as predictive analysis and intelligent decision-making. They also suffer from security issues, as energy data can be altered or lost, reducing trust and reliability. Without secure and transparent data storage, accurate billing and long-term analysis become difficult. Therefore, there is a need to develop an intelligent, secure, and efficient energy monitoring system that can provide real-time data, ensure data integrity, and offer predictive insights. Integrating IoT for data collection, Blockchain for secure storage, and Machine Learning for analysis can address these challenges and enable smarter, cost-effective, and sustainable energy management.

5.1. Electrical Appliances (Light & Bulb / Equipment)

- These are the load devices that consume electricity.
- Energy usage starts from these appliances.

5.2. Current & Voltage Sensors

- Sensors measure real-time electrical parameters like voltage and current.
- These readings are used to calculate power and energy consumption.

5.3. Microcontroller (Arduino / ESP32)

- Collects data from sensors.
- Processes raw values into meaningful electrical data (power, energy).
- Acts as the central control unit of the system.

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5.4.IoT Module

- Sends collected sensor data to the cloud/server via the internet.
- Enables real-time monitoring and remote access.

5.5.Sensor Data Transmission

- Data flows from IoT module to further processing systems.
- This ensures continuous and automatic data updates.

5.6.Blockchain Network

- Stores energy data securely in a decentralized manner.
- Ensures data cannot be tampered with (immutability).
- Improves trust and transparency.

5.7.MetaMask Integration

- Acts as a digital wallet for user authentication.
- Allows users to approve and access blockchain transactions securely.

5.8.Ganache (Test Blockchain)

- Provides a local environment for testing blockchain operations.
- Helps developers simulate real blockchain transactions safely.

5.9.Machine Learning Model

- Uses stored data from the blockchain.
- Analyzes historical energy usage patterns.
- Learns and predicts future consumption trends.

5.10. Prediction Output (Bill & Usage)

- Final output of the system.
- Provides:
- Estimated electricity bill

6. functional Requirements

1. The system should measure electricity usage in real time by collecting voltage, current, and power values from connected appliances.
2. The system should store energy consumption data securely so that the data cannot be changed or tampered with.
3. The system should display energy usage details on a dashboard, showing real-time readings and past consumption history.
4. The system should predict future electricity consumption and monthly bill estimates using previous energy data.
5. The system should identify appliances that consume excessive electricity and notify users so they can reduce energy wastage. Figure 1 shows Block Diagram

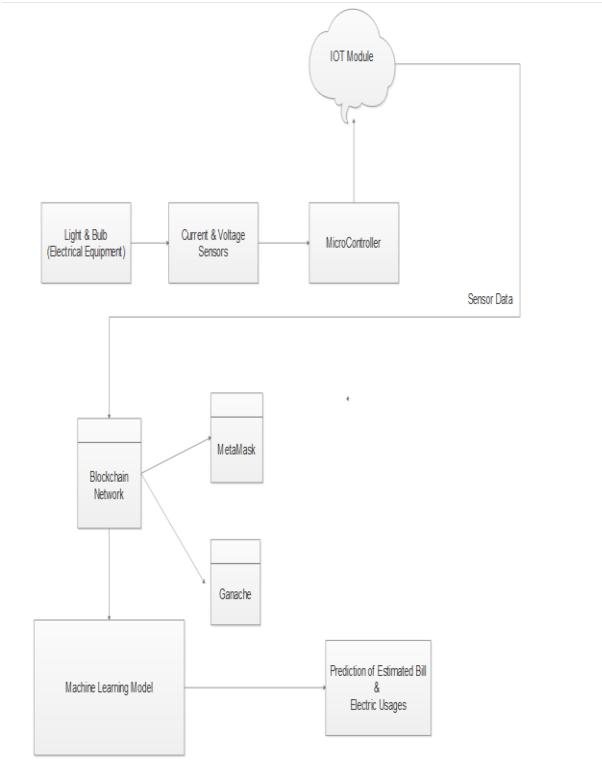

Figure 1 Block Diagram

7. Nonfunctional Requirements

1. The system should be secure, ensuring that energy data is protected from unauthorized access or modification.
2. The system should be easy to use, with a simple and clear interface that any user can understand.
3. The system should work reliably, providing accurate energy readings without frequent failures.
4. The system should be scalable, allowing more appliances or users to be added without affecting performance.
5. The system should respond quickly, showing real-time energy data and analysis with minimal delay.

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8. Results

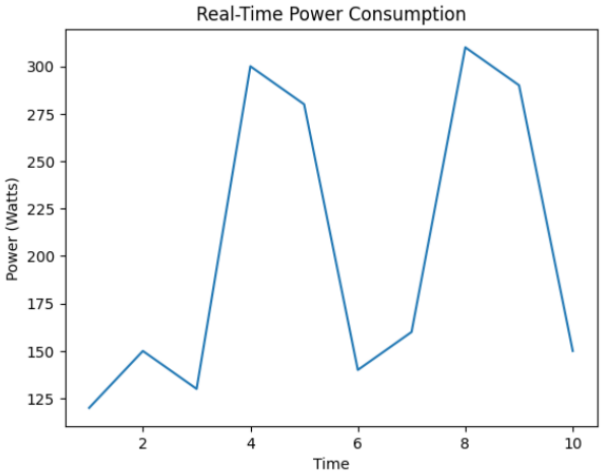

Figure 2 Real – Time Power Consumption

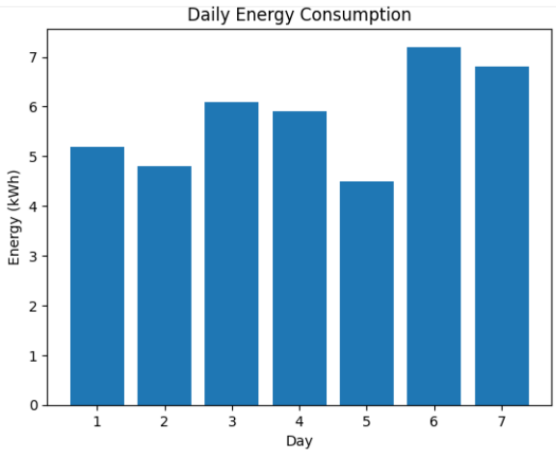

Figure 3 Daily Energy Consumption

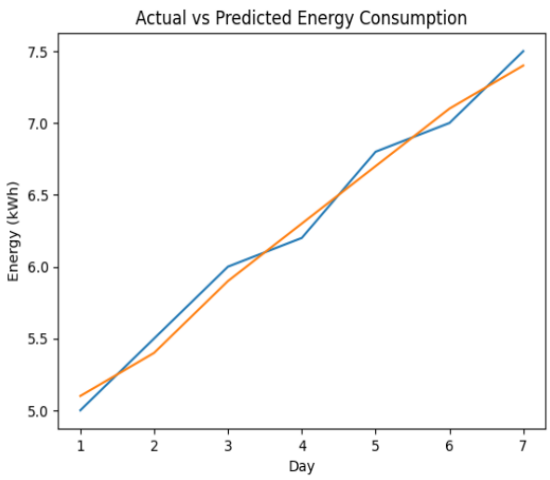

Figure 4 Actual vs Predicted Energy Consumption

Conclusion

The proposed system successfully demonstrates an intelligent and secure approach to energy monitoring by integrating IoT, Blockchain, and Machine Learning technologies. The IoT-based sensors and microcontroller enable accurate real-time collection of energy consumption data from electrical appliances, providing users with detailed insights into their usage patterns. Blockchain technology ensures that this data is stored in a secure, transparent, and tamper-proof manner, enhancing trust and reliability in energy records. Furthermore, the integration of Machine Learning adds predictive capabilities to the system by analyzing historical data and forecasting future energy consumption and electricity bills. This helps users make informed decisions, reduce energy wastage, and optimize their usage efficiently. Overall, the system offers a smart, reliable, and scalable solution for modern energy management, contributing toward cost reduction, improved efficiency, and sustainable energy utilization.

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