

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF EXTRA LOW VOLTAGE DIRECT CURRENT POWER DISTRIBUTION

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
SEMESTER 2 PROGRESS REPORT**

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Dear Professor Walker,

In accordance with the requirements of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering / Bachelor of Finance (IX28) in the division of Computer Systems Engineering / Electrical and Electronic Engineering, I present the following thesis entitled Feasibility Study of Low Voltage Direct Current Power Distribution. This work was performed under the supervision of Associate Professor Geoffrey Walker.

I declare that the work submitted in this thesis is my own, except as acknowledged in the text with references, and has not been previously submitted for a degree at Queensland University of Technology or any other institution.

Yours sincerely,



DAVID PETRIE.

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Abstract

This design project aims to explore the issue of incorporating low or extra low voltage direct current (DC) power distribution systems to multi-residential and commercial buildings. Low voltage DC power is prevalent in telecommunications systems but has the possibility of being used for a variety of other applications to reduce electricity costs and improve efficiency. Due to the large costs involved in building power systems, the majority of this design project will be completed through software simulations and hand calculations. If successful, a more efficient and cheaper alternative to running simple electronics from Alternating Current (AC) mains will be created.

To complete this task, the project was separated into individual questions. These questions will cover finer details of the project including the chosen DC voltage level, whether photovoltaics can be used, if lighting requirements will be met, structural design and safety mechanisms for voltage loss reduction and finally whether DC could reasonably replace AC for portions of commercial building power systems.

The QUT data has been analysed and the results are positive. With the compared production and consumption curves that have been determined from the metering sources it appears certainly possible that the photovoltaic production will occur during times where the lighting based consumption occurs. This was expected however it was confirmed via these results. 48 V DC was chosen as the voltage level due to established applications in the real world, simple power calculations as well as commercially available products. Photovoltaics have been determined to be feasible due to the production curves simulated compared against expected lighting consumption curves. The lighting models for the final commercial office floorplan design have been created however full analysis has not yet been completed. From initial calculations of expected lighting requirements, it confirms that at this stage of the project it remains feasible. Final calculations have not been completed at this stage.

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1 Introduction

In most Australian homes, power is consumed directly from the local distribution grid. All appliances are connected to one switchboard but can be separated over various circuits each with their own protective devices, usually circuit breakers. Generally, many modern Australian appliances will use Direct Current (DC) electricity but the outlets provide an Alternating Current (AC) source of 240 V at a frequency of 50 Hz. Each device therefore requires a converter that changes the AC source into the required constant DC voltage and current specific to that device.

This project will consider the feasibility of diverting a portion of power distribution from the standard 240 V AC sourced from the grid with an alternative solution. The considered option is utilising a low voltage direct current on a separate grid to power known low consumption devices such as LED lighting or electronics charging devices. An efficiency and financial analysis will be completed through hand calculations and software simulations.

This project will specifically focus on two aspects of this broader topic. These are whether alternative power generation systems will be utilised and whether the new possibilities for generation and distribution methods could be used in applications larger than residential homes. The additional locations for this application that will be analysed are apartment and commercial complexes. There will be a variety of design possibilities considered to find the optimal low voltage DC alternative implementation. To do this there will be a focus on cost, efficiency and usability comparisons of equivalent AC and DC systems.

2 List of Abbreviations

AC	Alternating Current
DC	Direct Current
W	Watts
kW	Kilowatts
kVA	Apparent Power
PV	Photovoltaic
DB	Distribution Board
MSB	Main Switch Board
MSSB	Mechanical Services Switch Board
SLD	Single Line Diagram
CAD	Computer Aided Design
NEW	NEW
SAM	System Advisor Model
PME	Power Monitoring Expert
QUT	Queensland University of Technology
GP	Garden's Point Campus
KG	Kelvin Grove Campus
Lux	Lumens per m ²
LED	Light Emitting Diode

Table 1: List of Abbreviations Table

3 Research Problems

The key problem that this research paper will be targeting is the feasibility of implementing a separate DC power distribution system for the specific purpose of powering LED lighting circuits and simple electronics. Additionally, the goal is to implement these systems into a commercial building and apartment setting within Australia. For a stronger understanding and case study, Brisbane city will be analysed due to high illuminance and numerous high rises. Designs will be tested predominately through software simulations however hardware will be used where it is technically and financially feasible. In order to answer this key question and complete the project, sub questions were separated and discussed.

1. Can direct current power be a suitable alternative to alternating current when efficiencies and costs are compared?
2. What is the optimal voltage level for a low voltage DC system when considering loads, costs and efficiencies?
3. If feasible, how can a photo-voltaic system be implemented to power these circuits?
4. Can lighting load and lux requirements be met through this system?
5. If feasible financially and technically, how can the proposed power distribution methods be implemented in commercial buildings effectively?

3.1 Initial Design Consideration

The research completed and discussions with the project supervisor has allowed for an initial concept for what could be a feasible design. The main design constraints are that cable lengths need to be short, the power generation should be with photovoltaic (PV) systems and due to load constraints, many micro-grids should be used. To do this, with tall and thin buildings it would be possible to use PV cells instead of shading or window awnings to generate electricity. Each floor has their own cells and generates electricity to power their lighting and simple electronics.

Utilising Steven Donohue's findings of 48 V DC being the most suitable voltage level for these forms of systems, the plan is to base calculations off the assumption he was correct [12]. The cables being run would follow Australian building standards at 2.5 mm^2 , 2 core and earth and would easily provide the necessary current carrying capacity. These cables would feed to separate, dedicated switchboards for a purely DC supply and then through to LEDs where a highly efficient DC-DC converter needs to be found or designed.

Each floor would therefore have it's own switchboard to power an area between 50 m^2 and 100 m^2 although further calculations are required to confirm this. An office space is approximately 9 m^2 requiring only 4 LEDs to provide necessary lux levels meaning the load for lighting should not exceed 40W and at 48V DC this equates to only 0.83A. With multiple rooms such as this, the design should be feasible with further simulations.

These initial considerations have been expanded on throughout the investigation with more detailed analysis and simulations. Section 6.1 outlines the above calculations however with access to QUT data as well as technical knowledge from research more accurate designs and calculations were completed in Section 6.4.

4 Background & Literature Review

4.1 Literature Review

4.1.1 Existing Power Distribution Systems

Power systems consist of four major sections; generation, transmission, distribution and loads shown in Figure 1. AC electricity is generated in power plants and sent through high voltage transmission lines to substations and distributed to switchboards for use in residential, commercial and industrial areas [21]. In order to transport electricity over large distances (excess of 2km) without severe losses, very high voltage and low current is used [21]. This is voltage is lowered and current increased by a transformer at the substation and again at the residence. For electricity to reach the home and be utilised for devices there must be safety mechanisms installed to ensure damage is not done to the user or devices. The protective devices requiring consideration throughout this project will be fuses, circuit breakers and switchboards [22]. These devices are placed through the circuit to protect the more expensive equipment closer to the transformer and grid.

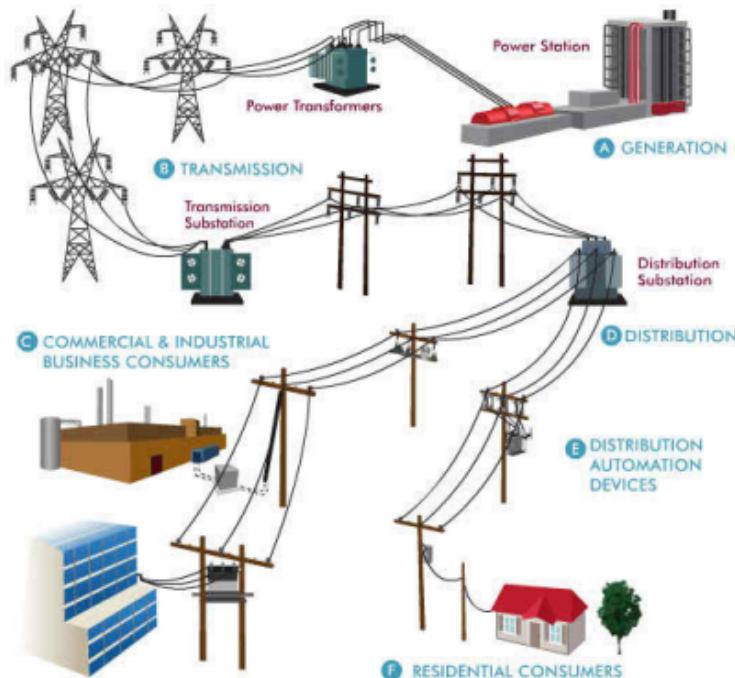


Figure 1: Existing Power Distribution Methods [2]

4.1.2 Commercial and Industrial Power Systems

There are relatively large differences between home and commercial power systems. A home application is fairly simple with a transformer feeding electricity into one distribution board (DB) or switchboard (SB) that provides safety mechanisms along with circuit breakers for the home circuits. In a commercial setting, the loads are far higher and require a stable connection [23]. For an apartment complex, shopping centre or business building, the supplies are generally separated into buses in order to identify separate requirements or areas. The requirements could be essential items (including emergency lifts, safety equipment or machines that cannot be stopped) or non-essentials (tenancies or general equipment). Additionally it can be used to separate the entire building's load over towers or zones to minimise faults. Figure 2 represents a single line diagram showing the two separate buses for a design.

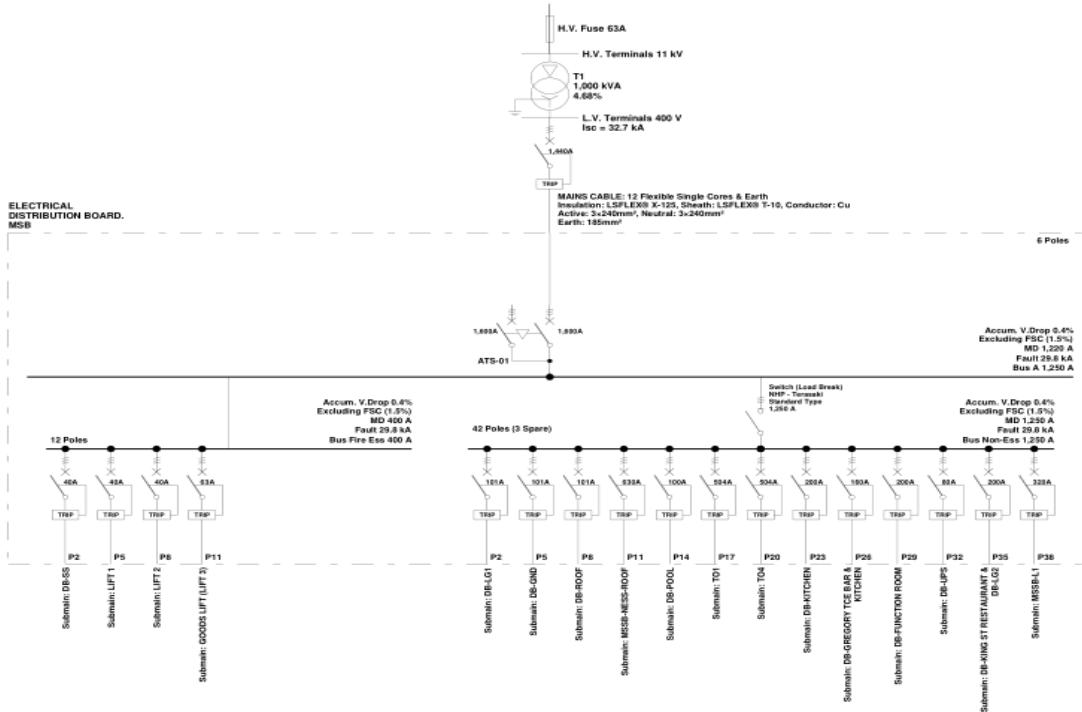


Figure 2: Hotel Single Line Diagram

4.1.3 Standards

Australian standards will be an integral part of this project. If the rules and regulations are not adhered to, the devised system will not be legally approved for installation. There are four standards that will be relevant to this report; AS3000, AS3008, AS1680 and AS3015. The AS/NZS 3000 covers the standards related to electrical installations or wiring rules within Australia and New Zealand [17]. These standards will be the main reference point. The AS/NZS 3008 which are the regulations specifically related to electrical installations and cable specifications will be vital [32]. An additional set of standards that will be used for initial calculations and estimation of building load requires is AS/NZS 1680 which are the lighting regulations and requirements for interiors and workplaces [10]. These standards outline the lux levels required by rooms depending according to their purpose allowing 3D models to be created. The AS/NZS 3015 specifically dictates the rules with regards to electrical installations of extra low voltage direct current power supplies and services earthing within public telecommunications [33].

4.1.4 Voltage Levels as per Australian Standards

The Australian Standards (AS/NZS 3000: Wiring Rules) outline the specific voltage levels that distinguish circuits [17]. This information is required for both separate standards related to the design and distribution of each chosen voltage level. Extra-Low Voltage is any voltage that is either 50 V AC or 120 V DC ripple free [17]. Low Voltage is any level above Extra-Low Voltage but not exceeding 1000 V AC or 1500 V DC [17]. The final level is High Voltage which is anything exceeding Low-Voltage [17].

4.1.5 Direct Current vs Alternating Current

A very broad and contextual understanding must be made regarding the differences between DC and AC distribution systems. Compared with traditional AC designs, DC has the potential for effective power supply, smaller feeder loss, increased efficiency, more consistent power and direct access to renewable energy solutions [13]. Alternating current is run to outlets tests at 240 V AC, 50Hz and then devices are used to alter that source into device specific source requirements. Many household electronics such as computers, chargers, lighting and televisions operate internally at DC voltages meaning they each require either internal conversion circuitry or use a transformer between the powerpoint and device [14].

AC was originally depicted as the better choice for power distributions due to there being no method at the time for controlling DC electricity at the load causing large losses from the generator to device [15]. To remedy this, AC distribution was used due to efficient transformers being developed to boost the voltage. AC remains the fundamental power type but DC is growing in popularity with improved converters and increased quantity of DC energy sources [15]. Utilising DC generation systems could also fulfil the power industry's obligation to increase the sustainability of their systems and be more environmentally conscious [16]. The required converters to change the AC supply into DC for electronics reduces the efficiency (increasing voltage drop) of the overall system [15].

4.1.6 Low Voltage Direct Current

DC power is currently restricted to special applications such as telecommunications, electric vehicles and high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission [18]. Low-voltage DC power systems at 48 V DC has been used fairly widely with telecommunications systems but is recently facing issues due to the high power requirements of computer system upgrades [18]. Studies have shown that the 48 V DC system still remains more efficient than a 270 V DC or 200 V AC but further investigation needs to be done into 230 V DC and 325 V DC through retrofitting existing low voltage AC installations [18]. PV generators are used frequently for these forms of power distribution systems as it can be powered directly or use simple DC to DC converters for different devices. Utilising a DC distribution system makes it easier to incorporate local power generation. This reduces costs and local power us unaffected by issues with power grid [16].

4.1.7 Low Voltage Direct Current in Telecommunications

Using low voltage energy distribution grids for high-speed communications networking can open up the possibility to utilities for expansions of widespread local area networks [19]. This could be services such as telephony and internet access without the necessity of additional cabling [19]. Firstly, this voltage level is chosen due to it being under the maximum for low voltage power and still considered a "safe low voltage". Additionally, this voltage level could be backed up by battery systems with four 12 V batteries in series similar to Figure 3. Many data centres or communications rooms for corporate buildings will establish arrays of 48 V battery banks [1]. A solution for areas without large enough storage areas for are limited and power demands are low a single 12 v battery with a 12 V to 48 V boost converter can be used [1]. This setup is shown in

Figure 3. Additionally, due to this nature of power telecomm, standalone systems are becoming a more suitable means of supply [20]. Photovoltaic arrays, due to their DC source nature, could be used with a DC to DC boost converter and regulator to power these systems.

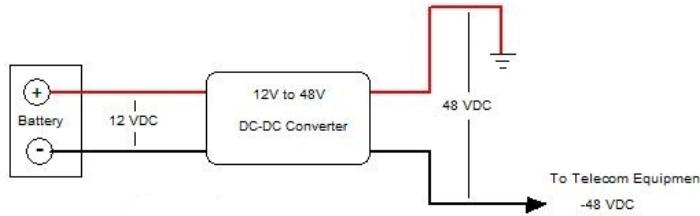


Figure 3: Single Battery Communications Room [1]

4.1.8 Alternative Electricity Generation Solutions

In order to increase efficiency of power systems through utilising a low voltage DC sub-system, alternatives to drawing standard AC electricity from the grid must be considered. In Australia, a strong option for the generation alternative is PV systems (known commonly as solar panels). These systems will convert the sun's rays into electricity and power devices via a regulator and a DC to DC converter [24]. This converter is designed to allow the panels to power varying DC loads. If the panels are being used for AC loads, an inverter will also be required and if the system is stand-alone a battery will also be required. For the purpose of this project, a vital aspect of DC distribution is the removal of the inverter allowing for the removal of losses caused by these circuits.

4.1.9 Photo-Voltaic Arrays and DC Arcing

With the popularity of PV systems increasing, the risk of DC arc faults are being analysed further [25]. PV arrays and power systems are being designed with converters boosting voltages to 800 V DC and 1000 V DC. This is being done for efficiency and cost reduction purposes however it leads to large amounts of stress on insulation systems and arc faults developing [25]. This causes more safety concerns than traditional AC systems. There are three major causes of arc fault risk; high DC voltage, high DC current and large distribution of DC wiring [26].

4.1.10 Tariffs

Tariffs will be an important consideration with the feasibility of this project due to the possibilities of cost reduction. User expenses could theoretically be reduced by implementing a system off the grid. Government policies have been put in place in order to prompt an increase in investment in renewable energy sources [34]. Users are able to sell their unused generated electricity back to the grid to reduce their overall electricity bills or possibly profit if consumption is low enough. In Queensland, according to the SolarChoice website a feed-in tariff of \$0.06/kWh can be earned [35]. By not connecting the photo voltaic panels to the grid, this tariff can not be received however there is the possibility that it is more efficient and will produce less energy loss by storing in local batteries and running simple circuits rather than feeding the grid [36]. The consideration will be whether the cost reduction in electricity bill will be worth the investment in the equipment and future cost reduction.

Photovoltaic generators are non-linear sources that vary with intensity of sunlight and behave mainly as a DC current source [20]. There is an additional negative of PV systems than AC due to the occurrence of DC arc faults. The DC circuits that combine to form the PV power system distribution are able to generate and sustain arcs of considerable intensities. DC arcs have their uses in applications such as welding, but for a power system they are only a risk [20]. The risks of DC arcs can be reduced by incorporating proper safety equipment and reducing DC voltage levels [20].

4.1.11 Large Scale Batteries

Due to photovoltaic systems producing power during daylight but in the evenings will not produce, a solution needs to be established for power consumption during non-production hours. There are additional benefits of solar battery storage as well due to the financial markets associated with energy [3]. For example, if the spot price for energy is specifically high later in the evening due to increased demand, a user with battery storage from the day's production could export into the grid and make significant profit. It is not always a necessity to have battery storage however there are certainly benefits in particular situations. Figure 4 shows a broad, high-level view of pv system connection options [3].

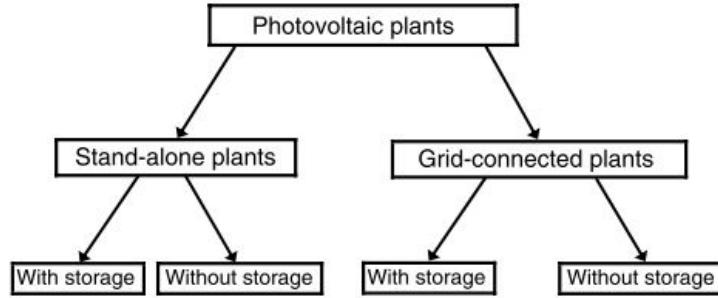


Figure 4: PV System Connection Options [3]

Incorporating a battery into the design of the system is not extremely complicated. Figure 5 below shows a suggested connection option. The devices as per their numbered labels are:

1. Solar generator
2. Charge controller
3. Battery
4. Discharge controller
5. DC-DC converter
6. DC-AC converter
7. Consumers
8. Possible auxiliary generators (such as diesel or wind)

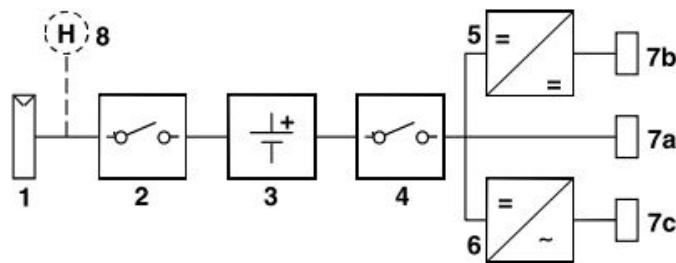


Figure 5: PV System Design with Battery [3]

The storage process occurs in item 3; the battery. The nominal voltage of this device in a stand-alone system should match the installation's system voltage [3]. There are voltage level alternatives depending on the design of the system such as 12 V, 24 V, 48 V

or higher for larger installations [3]. In Australia, recent developments have seen lithium-ion battery solutions being used for solar storage far more than older technologies such as lead acid [27]. Lithium-ion has many advantages for hybrid storage applications. They have a higher energy density and have the ability to regularly discharge [27]. The estimated lifespan of these devices is a minimum of 15 years [27]. A popular development in this market is the Tesla Powerwall which incorporates the same batteries that Tesla uses in their cars but in a different application [28].

4.1.12 Electrical Safety Mechanisms

For electricity to reach the home and be utilised for devices there must be safety mechanisms installed to ensure damage is not done to the user or devices. The protective devices requiring consideration throughout this project will be fuses, circuit breakers and switchboards [22]. These devices are placed through the circuit to protect the more expensive equipment closer to the transformer and grid. A fuse is a simple device that acts as a sacrificial lamb for the protection of the more expensive devices. An internal wire will melt when too much current flows through therefore interrupting the connection [22]. A circuit breaker is a smarter and re-usable version of a fuse that is triggered by over current, overloads or short circuits to fulfil the same purpose [22]. The switchboard is a device that connects a home or building to the electrical grid and allows for individual circuits to be run for different purposes throughout the complex [22].

4.1.13 Electrical Safety in Low Voltage DC

Fuses, mechanical and electronic safety switches / circuit breakers and their combinations operate the same in DC as they do in AC; detecting electric faults and switching off to isolate electrical equipment [29]. Plugs, sockets and safety equipment with nominal currents of 20 A are commercially available for pre-existing DC data centres [29].

4.1.14 Direct Current Switchgear

Direct current devices will be required for a system that is not standard alternating current. With the increase in purely DC systems used for a variety of purposes, DC switchgear is readily available commercially. Eaton have a range of DC-DC Circuit breakers that are designed for energy storage, transportation and industrial DC circuits [38]. Specific design mechanisms were established in order to meet the protection requirements for PV systems.

For designs that use a large amount of DC devices, efficiency purposes suggest using a DC distribution board. There are commercially available products designed for such purposes. For example, Myers Power Products, Inc have designed a range of DC power solutions including traction power substations, DC switchgear, DC circuit breakers, rectifiers and inverters if required [4]. An example of a DC distribution room is shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Example of DC Main Switchboard [4]

4.1.15 Converters

Converters are electrical devices designed and constructed to convert current between AC and DC [30]. Rectifiers are used to convert the voltage from AC to DC and inverters converter from DC to AC [30]. Although these are the technical terms for the two devices, in general the term "converter" can be used. A specific use for inverters is to convert the DC electrical generated from solar panels to AC for transfer back into mains or to the necessary switchboard. An additional use for these is in Uninterrupted Power Supplies (UPS) where stored DC battery power [30].

4.1.16 Buck and Boost Converters

Buck and boost converters are a subset of the converter section above. These are used in DC to DC power systems where the voltage needs to be stepped up or stepped down [31]. For smaller applications, chips such as the LM2575 buck converter are available to reduce voltages according to a feedback. Boost converters do the opposite and increase the voltage. These devices are frequently used with Photo-Voltaic systems depending

on what loads they are feeding [31]. The panels generate electricity that is fed through a boost converter then into an inverter to convert the electricity to AC in order to be distributed throughout the circuit [31].

4.1.17 LED Lighting

Table 2 below shows a technical comparison of three common lighting types. Improvements in LED lighting allow less power to be used for the same brightness. It is possible to design and create an energy efficient Low-Voltage DC (LVDC) grid powered LED lighting system with additional automation aspects and energy storage [9]. Typical lighting systems are fluorescent bulbs or tubes that are powered directly from standard 230 V AC due to the devices' high efficacy [9]. When comparing an AC fluorescent system and a LVDC LED system, the LVDC grid system requires significantly less power conversion which increases the overall efficiency [9]. The table below represents these factors. For applications, this means less physical lights are necessary for equivalent light reducing project costs [37].

Lighting Type (Bulbs)	<i>Incandescent</i>	<i>CFL</i>	<i>LED</i>
Average Lifespan (hours)	1,200	8,000	50,000
Wattage (at 800 lumens)	60	13-15	6-8
Lumens/Watt	13.3	53.3	114.3

Table 2: Comparing Efficiencies of Lighting Types (Bulbs) [9]

4.2 Prior Art

For a thorough research project to be completed, devices that have already been designed, tested and created must be researched and analysed. With the popularity of DC power systems increasing in recent years, there have been many more academics assessing the possibilities. Due to the predominately theoretical design nature of this report and similar aspects of previous papers, a significant focus was made on previous project reports.

4.2.1 Previous Thesis: Extra-Low Voltage In-Home Power Distribution and Storage

Steven Donohue completed his undergraduate thesis under Geoffrey Walker in 2014 [12]. This paper assessed various aspects of the similar topic question but specifically focussed on using low voltage DC electricity in homes to power lighting systems. He also considered battery storage solutions and discovered that 48 V DC was the best option for voltage levels for this application [12]. He proposed that an installation model for low voltage distribution was uneconomical with current solar feed-in tariffs [12]. The final discussion of lighting application proved to be successful using LED lighting circuits in home. Donohue's project will be an asset to the completion of this thesis as the overall concept is very similar. It will be possible to make some assumptions and avoid investing time on smaller calculations due to Donohue's extensive research.

4.2.2 Previous Thesis: DC Supply In Buildings

From the University of Science and Technology in Norway, Aurora Bøhle Foss completed her master's thesis on incorporating DC supply into buildings with a larger focus on commercial buildings [39]. Her focus wasn't specifically on low voltage DC however it did incorporate some research and testing into the feasibility of these systems. Her research found that the most important aspect of incorporating DC supplies into power systems is a highly efficient Voltage Source Converter (VSC). She determined that if a load is requiring AC, it is more efficient to use an AC source. It has been found that higher power loads and cable lengths longer than 10 metres using 1.5mm² and 2.5mm² are impossible due to severe losses.

4.2.3 Concept: Remote Area Power Supplies

Remote area power supplies (RAPS) are utilised in situations where access to main power grid is either non-existent or untrustworthy [40]. They can be created in a variety of ways with gas and diesel generators being popular but expensive [40]. Specific to this project, recently renewable energy generation methods have been used to install power systems in these areas. By designing a successfully performing solar panel, battery and converter these locations can have access to much needed electricity [5]. Ahmad Zahedi from Monash University, Australia has designed a solar battery power supply for the purpose of helping nursing clinics and vital services in remote communities [5]. The structure of his system is as follows and is shown in Figure 7.

- PV generators with mechanical support and future plans for sun tracking system
- Battery storage in series
- Power conditioning & control including measurements and monitoring
- Buck-Boost regulator

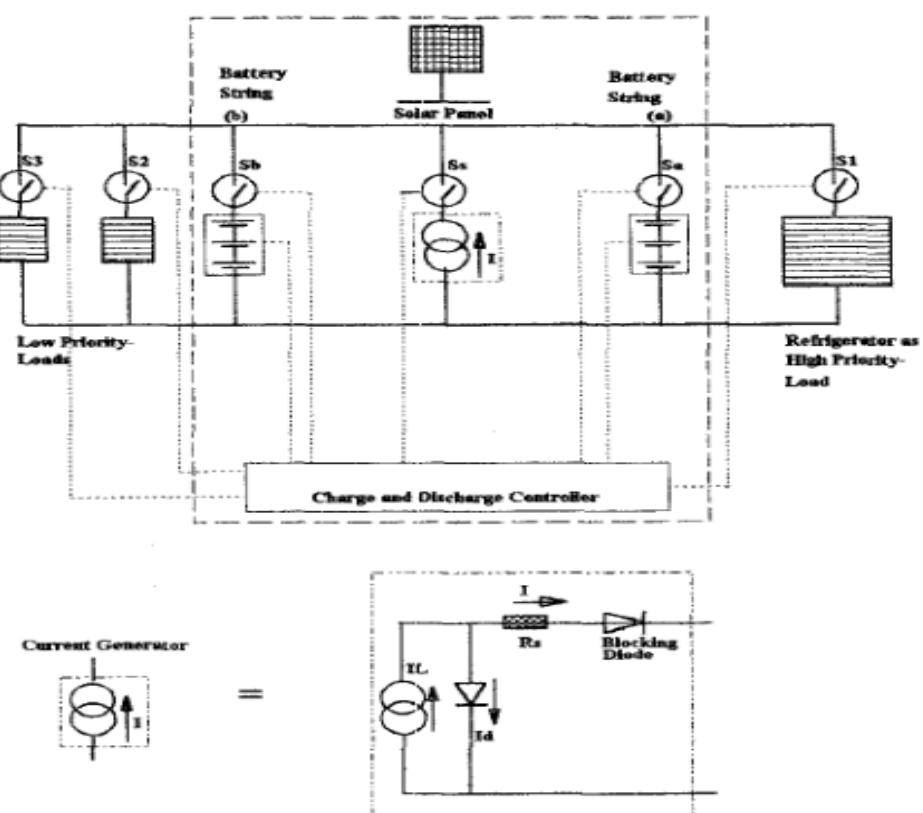


Figure 7: Block Diagram for Photovoltaic RAPS System [5]

4.2.4 Concept: DC Data Centre

Interest in 400 V DC power systems has also been increasing in recent years for applications in telecommunications and data centres [6]. Sara Lisy and Mirna Smrekar from Emerson Network Power produced a paper with three case studies of DC powered telecommunication buildings with one case being how an existing -48/V/,DC large telecom site is powered by 400 V DC distribution [6]. This application has 400 V DC cabinets that distribute power over long cables to 400 V DC to 48 V DC converters located near the -48 V DC load [6]. This was done to minimise the amount of copper used by converter an entire 48 V DC system to a 400 V DC and 48 V DC combination.

The site supports an 80 kW load. Initially, two 120 kW 400 V DC power systems will be installed to support a maximum of 2000 A of -48 V DC end loads. Each system is built up of eight, 15 kW modular rectifiers and expansion is made possible in future. Each side has four, 336 V DC battery strings comprising of 28 12 V DC cells connected to the power system for up to 4 hours of backup in the event of AC failure. This is shown in Figure 8.

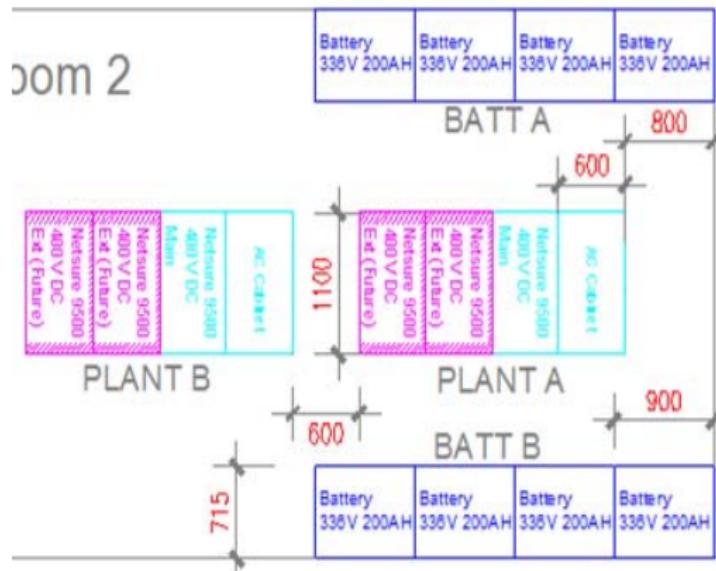


Figure 8: Floor Plan of DC Backup Data Centre [6]

4.2.5 Concept: Low Voltage Substations DC for Mining Sites

Low Voltage DC distribution is used in some mining sites including underground mines [41]. This is used for a variety of purchases but predominately at 550 V DC or 250 V DC for machinery [41]. These machines are locomotives and face equipment and generally a polyphase rectifier circuit is employed for the AC mains [41].

A related design system launched in 2015 is the ABB's prefabricated DC rail system [42]. These are modular substations designed to save time and money when working in both the real estate and mining sector within Australia [42]. These modular power systems offer flexible, adaptable and portable solutions to supplying DC power to devices. Each unit comes with pre-assembled with 11, 22 or 44 kV switchgear with a rectifier for 750 V DC to 1500 V DC [42]. They are self-contained and induce an integrated power supply which reduces risk of power loss overall [42].

4.2.6 Product: Enphase Micro-Inverters

A competitor to the system that will be designed throughout this thesis will be recent developments in micro-inverter technologies by Enphase [43]. These products are designed to be efficient, small and affordable to allow for the DC electricity generated by photo-voltaic cells to be converted to 240 V 50Hz AC for the mains. A wide range of fittings are possible depending on the PV cells and switchboard distribution. They have a rated efficiency of 95.7% [43].

4.2.7 Product: Existing Extra Low Voltage DC in Commercial LED Ballasts

There are already products in existence that are designed to drive (another term for power in this instance) LED luminaires from DC rather than AC. An example of this are the Tridonic dimmable and fixed output DC/DC LED drivers [44]. This model takes 12-24 V DC at 700 mA with a maximum DC input of 29 V. The maximum DC output is 22V with output current of 0.7 A and output power of 16 W [44]. Additionally, the datasheet provides the maximum power loss of 0.65 W therefore the device has 96% efficiency.

5 Program and Design

5.1 Objectives

The objective of this research project is to attempt to answer the overall question of whether a low voltage DC power distribution system could be implemented to power low load devices such as lighting, simple electronics and charging devices. Secondly, it must be determined whether this is a more efficient solution than existing AC installations. The final objective is to relate this project directly to renewable energy generation and a commercial setting.

5.2 Methodology

In order to complete this task within a timely manner and ensure all aspects are thoroughly considered and discussed, a clear guideline of tasks must be followed. Additionally, these tasks will need to specifically address the objectives that the research proposal addresses. As will be further discussed in Section 3, there are five broad questions that are being addressed throughout the two semesters of this thesis. The methodology of the thesis is predominately theoretical and simulation based with the possibility of some physical testing if time permits. A reliance on previous research and design recommendations will be important [21]. Although research into improving DC systems has increased, this project will be focusing on an area that has not been sufficiently researched and analysed [7].

The five separate questions are related to the same solution. Initial stages of the project require extensive research on the possibilities and theories behind a purely DC system. Once a strong idea of the possibilities and previous papers were analysed a general analysis of whether or not 48 V DC is the ideal voltage level is secondary. To do this, it will be predominately theoretical with voltage drop calculations over standard cable lengths and areas. Additionally research will be used to back up findings. Software and research will be used to assess the options with solar panels and the best method of implementing them into the solution. Queensland University of Technology's Building Management Services provided access to power production and consumption data with both historical and current graphs. Additionally, schematics and floor plans for P and Y Blocks have been given which will assist in the creation of an approximate floor plan for modelling and feasibility studies.

SMART goals will be used to measure the progress. This framework is based off having goals that are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and timely. These goals are the milestones that are described. By doing so, tasks can be achieved and a regular logbook of activities maintained for process improvements. Spreadsheets and in-built software data storage will be used to record the findings. These findings will be analysed either through additional hand calculations or Matlab. Figure 9 below shows the methodology behind technical design tasks.

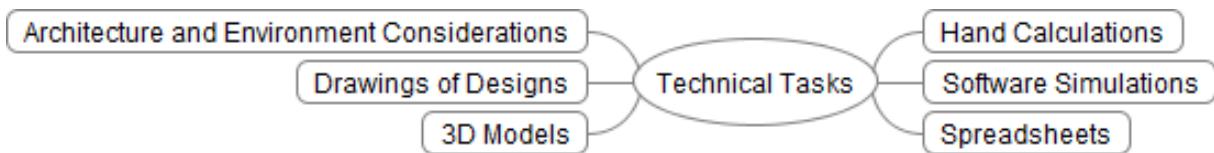


Figure 9: Considerations for a Technical Design Task

5.3 Research Plan

A majority of the project will be completed through simulations and calculations utilising Dialux4.12, AutoCAD, Microsoft Excel and System Model Advisor. This is due to power systems electronics being expensive and large scale testing out of the financial scope of this project. Ideally, a full system would be built with Photovoltaic cells, battery, controller, DC-DC converters and connections to appliances, however finances will not allow this. Figure 10 below shows a basic PV DC system and the areas requiring consideration.

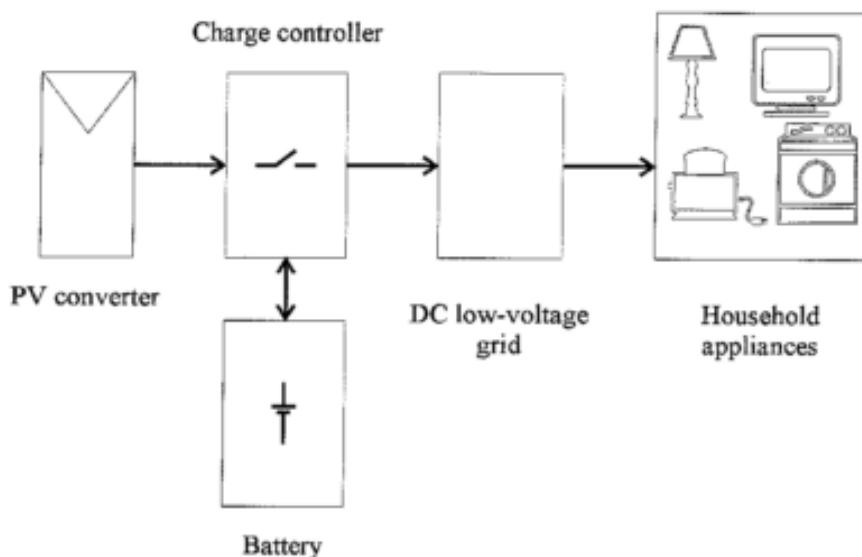


Figure 10: Initial Design Consideration for DC Home Power System [7]

The software will allow for data collection and spreadsheets used to track and assess. The benefit of using spreadsheets and Matlab is that formulas can be input and optimisation simulations run. If simulations are not being used and physical tests are required, a multimeter or computer interfaces will be utilised. If testing cannot be performed or simulated, additional research will be completed to find the closest solution possible. If this method needs to be done, it will explicitly stated in the final report that not all aspects could be physically tested.

5.4 Resources and Funding

The design and construction of this project would require a substantial amount of resources. Due to this, computer assisted design (CAD) programs will be used as the main design calculation feasibility analysis mechanism. The University facilitating this research project will allocate \$50 for each student through purchase order applications. This value will be taken into consideration when designing possible testing mechanisms or models for the presentation. It is unlikely that anything other than computer simulations and rendered images will be used to compliment calculations in the presentation.

5.5 Project Team

As previously stated, this project is being solely undertaken. Although this is the case, there are three undergraduate engineers undertaking topics that are interrelated. In addition to the task discussed within this project report focusing on low voltage DC systems in larger applications, the other two undergraduates are analysing sub-issues in the same broad topic of DC electricity. There will be discussions between the three undergraduates on relevant articles, journals and standards that each individual finds.

5.6 Progress and Remaining Tasks

Appendix item 10.2 shows a more detailed and up to date set of timelines with milestones and the dates they were reached or plan to be reached. This section will be a brief description of progress made to this point including specific additions in the most recent 6 months.

5.6.1 Completed

The project has progressed into its final stages with the majority of initial analysis having been completed. Sufficient background research and literature review has been completed and the knowledge and information gained from this utilised to complete the report. Skills with the chosen software have been improved in order to effectively model and comment on data. The feedback from the project supervisor has been implemented throughout as it was received. Due to the extensive research, data analysis and draft modelling, the final design phase of the project should progress without delays or failures.

5.6.2 Discussion

In the previously mentioned Appendix 10.2 it is outlined where significant delays were faced. Specifically, further technical calculations and design simulations were completed past pre-planned deadlines. Time was allocated during the summer break for further technical calculations but due to personal travel and commencing full time work immediately upon returning this deadline moved forward. Additionally, meeting and receiving feedback became far more complicated with conflicting schedules. Finally, the initial financial calculations have not been completed due to prioritising design over those calculations. There is no doubt that the finance will be simple to complete once design is finalised.

5.6.3 Remaining Tasks

Throughout the report, there are sections that remain incomplete with notes suggested specifying the intended blank space. Although this documentation process appears incomplete it is to outline more specifically intended discussion and calculation points for the remainder of the project. The final tasks remaining are all part of the final design phase.

- Design
 - Complete custom design of Brisbane corporate building
 - Commercial building max demand calculations
 - Commercial building cable length and voltage drop table
 - Quantity of photovoltaic modules required
 - Roof area required to install required modules
 - Detailed consumption vs production analysis to determine storage or supplementary power requirements
 - Efficiency comparison
- Finance
 - Capital investment
 - Lighting upgrades
 - Energy savings

- Return on investment
- Payback period
- Documentation
 - Tabulate necessary data
 - Re-work document for flow and remove redundant sections or information
 - Ensure all acquired data is organised in the appendix
- Additional (time permitting)
 - Brief room layout for apartment complex
 - Proposed design for DC distribution in apartment complex
 - Similar design methodology to the list above

6 Analysis and Discussion

This section will be the initial discussion of testing, calculations and analysis. Progress made will be discussed here however Section 7 is where the questions are specifically answered. Firstly, this section was used for a draft model to be created for initial testing and current demand expectations. This was to be a temporary estimation until more accurate information was acquired or calculated. The model will break down a custom designed small office floor plan to estimate lighting loads. The creation of this model was from basic square office shapes, hallways and a kitchen. Sizes were estimations based off approximate office sizes from experience viewing offices in Brisbane buildings.

After the production of the draft model access to QUT schematics, floor layouts and metering data was obtained. Section 6.2 will be a breakdown of available data and an analysis of what this means for the remainder of the project. The photovoltaic systems installed also have a secondary metering system that allows for specific monitoring of production curves and comparison to the consumption of the campus. Using this data, production and consumption curves can be estimated and compared so a DC to DC design can be created for feasibility and simulated. This stage will be close to the final model for answering the overall project question of whether this concept is feasible for commercial buildings.

6.1 Draft Floor Plan

Before the schematics and floor plans for QUT's buildings were made available, an approximate small office area was modelled in AutoCAD with offices of 5m^2 represented in Figure 11. The purpose of this simulation was to analyse approximate lighting loads for the environment. It was only used as a preliminary design approximation until more time was allocated to design.

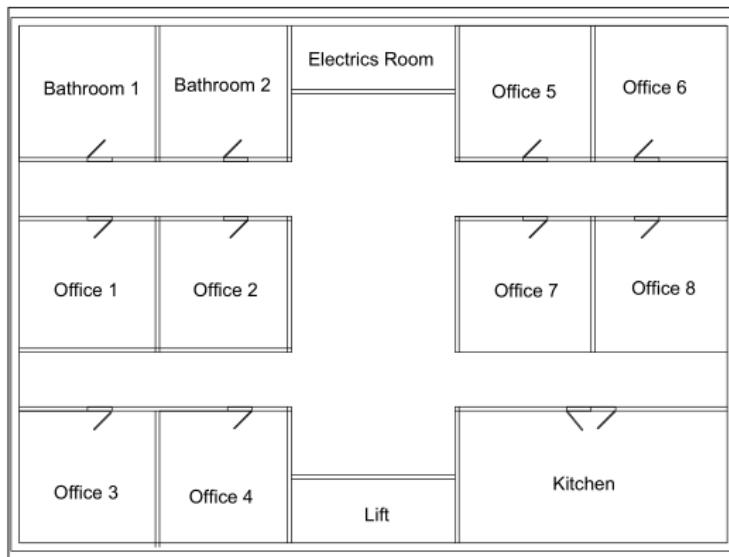


Figure 11: Temporary Office Floor Plan Design

6.1.1 Draft Floor Plan Lighting Simulation

After the initial room plans were created, the Australian Standards AS/NZS 1680.2.2 Interior and Workplace Lighting were consulted to produce a table of required lux values depending on room use. The standards is replicated and simplified below in Table 3.

Area or Application	Lux Requirement
Rarely Visited	40
Storage Rooms or Change Room	80
Machine Work or Waiting Room	160
Food Preparation Room	240
Technical Office Room	320
Visually Difficult Work	500

Table 3: Lighting Requirements as per AS/NZS Standards [10]

These two data points were used for the initial draft planning of designs. This is not an accurate representation of a building, it was a starting point to work from to beginning analysis load requirements. Once the more accurate schematics and plans are created, a stronger assessment can be created and feasibly power system construction plans created. To estimate load requirements for this smaller, draft area, the simple floor plan CAD file was imported into Dialux4.13. This is a lighting design software solution to model options and predict approximate load demands that the LVDC system will be required to power.

Through personal experience in building services design, I had an approximate idea of what amounts of lighting would be required for a 5 m^2 room. I also knew that I would use LED down lights for simplicity and affordability. The difficult part is finding commercially available products that operate at a voltage level at either 48 V DC when the voltage drop over cabling is removed or at another level where an efficient DC to DC converter could be used. My goal was to have the average lux between 300 lux to 400 lux. This value was chosen as a technical office is an accurate assessment of most corporate buildings. As seen in Table 4 below, seven 20 w LED down lights reaches this specification. The way this was completed was through multiple tested and rendering of designs. It can be a tedious process but photometric files (also known as IES files)

are also imported into Dialux and can be placed throughout the 3D model. This 3D model is shown in Figure 12. To find the optimal solution, the simplest method is to remove and add lights of varying wattage and test the lux distribution. An example of the lux distribution is shown in Figure 13. Appendix 10.5 shows the full report of the final working model.

Down Light Wattage	Quantity	Max Lux	Min Lux	Average Lux
11	6	114	3.8	73
11	10	180	7	114
20	8	680	16	383
20	7	677	12	344

Table 4: Dialux Outputs of Draft Floor Plan



Figure 12: Draft Lighting Test 3D Render

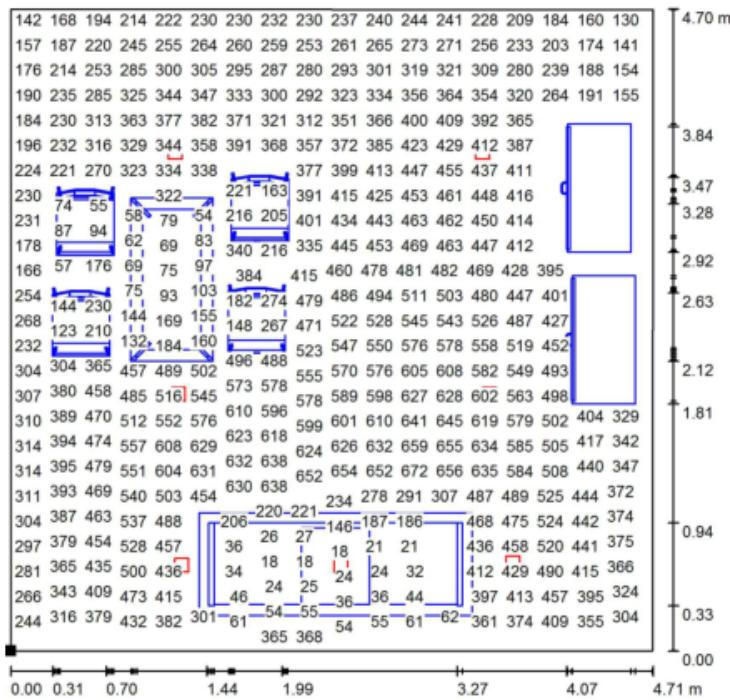


Figure 13: Draft Lighting Test Lux Output

Continuing from this example, the total lighting load of an office room would therefore be 140 W (20 W * 7 lights). To approximate the total demand for the entire draft floor plan, there are bathrooms, kitchen and hallways that all require less light. If the offices' load is approximately 1.1 kW it can be expected that the total area lighting load would approach 1.8 kW. This is a good starting point and more accurate modelling can now be done with QUT's provided power data.

6.2 QUT Electricity Consumption and Generation Data

To design a feasible commercial building incorporating low voltage DC electricity an approximate building size and layout was required. Through liaising with Geoff he suggested contacting QUT's Building Management Services department who have access to building schematics and load data. Geoff Woods and Norman Higgins provided electrical drawings, single line diagrams, architectural drawings and electrical specifications for analysis. These were integral to designing an accurate, "real world" model to test the feasibility of the proposed system.

6.2.1 Meteo Control

The first data management system that QUT has installed is Meteo Control Energy & Weather Services. This system connects and monitors the four separate PV arrays that QUT has installed throughout the Garden's Point Campus; P Block Level 10, P Block Pergola, P Block Solar Trees and Y Block Level 11. Figure 14 below shows an exert from Google Maps with mark-ups if these sections in practice. This monitoring system provides enormous quantities of useful data including:

- Technical data
- Info Center
- Data analysis
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Metering management
- Solar Account (Finances)
- Environment (Carbon Footprint)

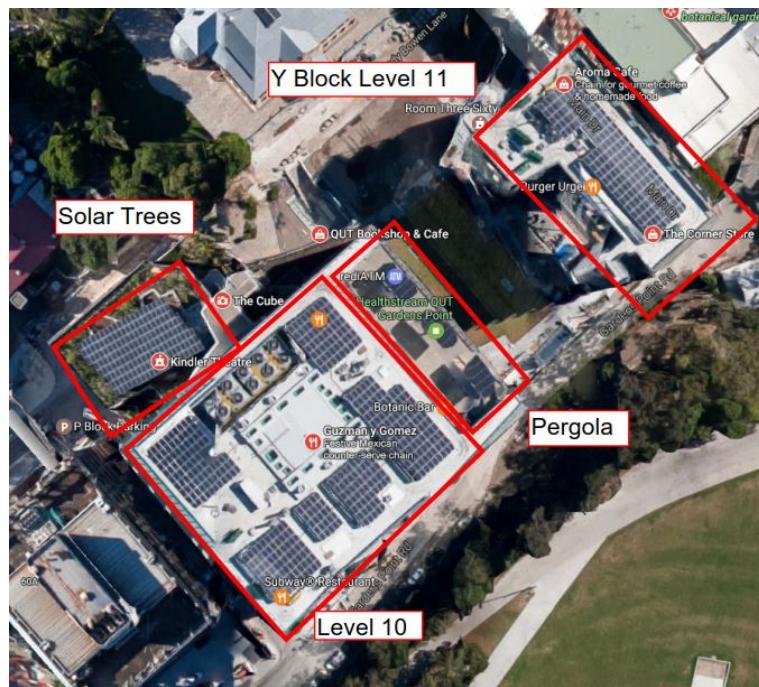


Figure 14: QUT Map Markup with PV Sections

The main page provides an intuitive summary of the modules to provide information on the life of the installation shown below in Figure 15. This image was taken at April 15, 2017 for the P Block Level 10 and shows the existing returns that the specific installation has provided. Although the financial information is useful, installations of PV will vary in the financial benefits. The reasoning behind is that different energy providers will allow certain benefits and installations for varying costs. For example, if a client wishes to back-feed (also known as feeding electricity to the grid) certain agreements are required to be made with providers in order to be considered a generator. Additionally, depending on the size of the installation, module manufacturers or distributors may give different discounts per unit reducing the overall capital outlay and reducing the return on investment.

QUT P BLOCK LEVEL 10

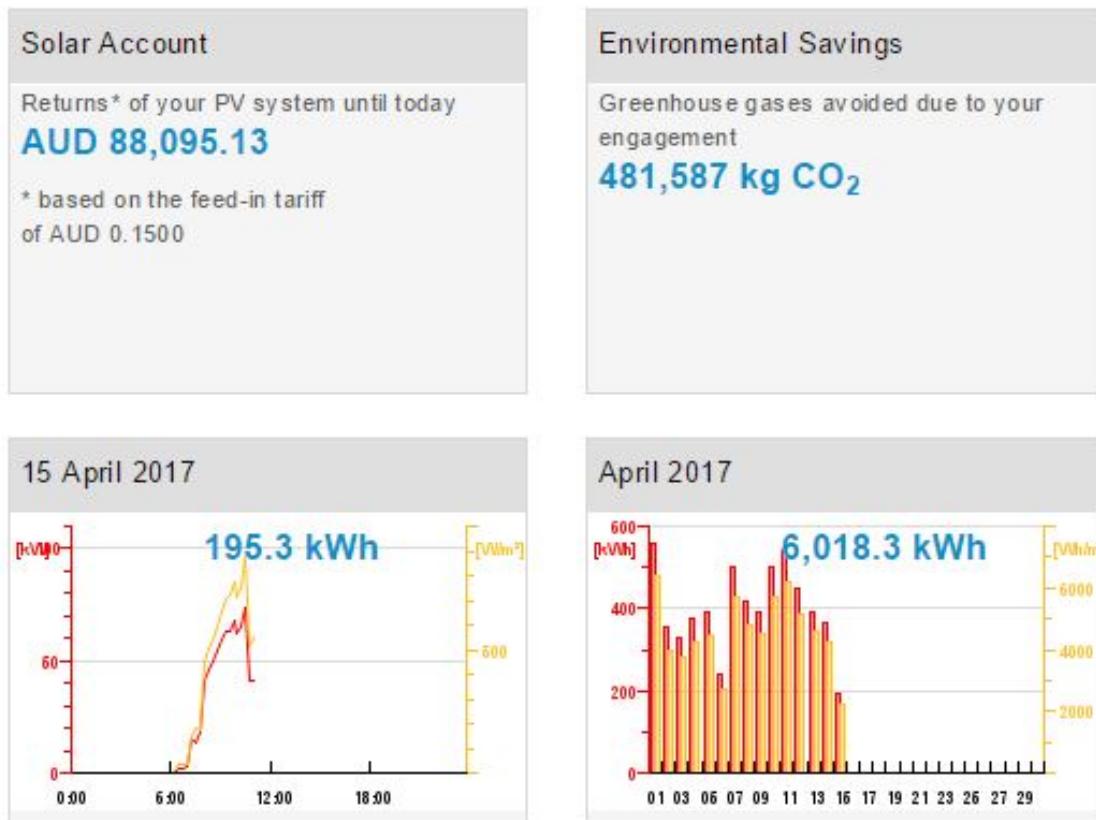


Figure 15: QUT Data: P Block Level 10 Meteo Photovoltaic Summary

6.2.2 Power Monitoring Expert

The second monitoring software that QUT Facilities Management allowed access to is Power Monitoring Expert v8.0. This will be used to provide an insight into the load demands of the building that would impact design. Figure 16 outlines the Garden's Point Electricity Metering system. The data is access through a interface closely linked with the single line diagrams of buildings including main switchboards (MSBs), distribution boards (DBs) and transformers. This information is critical to understanding optimal power system design.



Figure 16: QUT Data: Power Monitoring Expert Dashboard

The EMS system additionally outlines how the PV system at QUT operates and what power it generates. The solar panels act as a load reducing generator rather than direct appliance powering. During the day the panels generate electricity and with a regulator and converter combination the DC generated power is converted to AC and fed into the University's power systems. The benefit of utilising the equipment in this way is that it reduces peak consumption which is when electricity prices are highest. The major difference between this design and the one which this project seeks to design is the panels will be directly powering loads.

6.2.3 Useful Data Interpretation

This section outlines the useful data extracted from the two metering systems. The initial task was to analyse all that was available and collate what can be used to produce a more accurate design. With the quantity of data available it was vital to ensure the scope was kept in mind in order to avoid analysing data for no useful reason.

Photovoltaic Breakdown

QUT P Block Level 10 (the same as Figure 15) was chosen as a model to analyse the modules, inverters and power quantities produced. Table 5 shows the breakdown of the 405 panel and 101.31 kWp installation. The specific models of module that was installed were the Suntech STP250-20/Wd which are a commercially available and average priced mono-crystalline 250 W panel. Additionally, there were two variants of the same model inverter installed. These are the 3.6 kW and 10 kW versions of the Power-One PVI OUTD/S.

Section	Area (m ²)	Peak Power (kWp)	Inverter	Arrays and Size
1	25	3.75	1 x PVI-3.6	1 x 15
2	50	7.5	1 x PVI-10.0	2 x 15
3	139	21.02	1 x PVI-10.0	1 x 56 & 1 x 28
4	330	50.04	5 x PVI-10.0	1 x 140 & 1 x 60
5	38	5.75	1 x PVI-5000	1 x 11 & 1 x 12
6	41	6.25	1 x PVI-6000	1 x 12 & 1 x 13
7	46	7.00	1 x PVI-6000	2 x 14
TOTAL	669	101.31		

Table 5: QUT P Block Level 10 Photovoltaic Array Installation

Photovoltaic Production Data

This information is essentially useless without the production data. This monitoring system can provide and graphically represent the production over custom periods. To get accurate readings for Brisbane, Queensland (the location of the proposed system) the entire year of 2016 was assessed to give an accurate representation of predicted production capabilities. Table 6 outlines the figures exported by Metero and Figure 17 shows the graphical representation of the output as well as irradiance.

An industry rule of thumb is that in Brisbane, production from a pv installation can receive 1,500 kWh per kWp. This is only an assumed value but is a guide that can be used for quick approximations. The first consideration was whether the P Block values followed this rule as to assess whether it could be used for future assumptions and design drafting. Table 5 shows that the peak power of the entire system is 101.31 kWp. Following the before mentioned assumption, it could be predicted that over the course of a year, approximately 101.31×1500 kWp will be produced (151,965 kWp). Table 6 below shows the actual metered values for 2016 coming to 157,330.63 kWh indicating the assumption is quite accurate.

Month	Energy Per Month (kWh)	Energy Per Day (kWh)	Irradiance (kWh/m ²)
<i>January</i>	15,360.13	495.49	179.68
<i>February</i>	14,491.13	499.69	170.18
<i>March</i>	12,987.95	418.97	151.04
<i>April</i>	11,976.68	399.22	137.84
<i>May</i>	10,820.50	349.05	126.70
<i>June</i>	7,869.84	262.33	87.05
<i>July</i>	9,704.54	313.05	107.52
<i>August</i>	12,199.19	393.52	136.48
<i>Setpember</i>	12,817.71	427.26	145.39
<i>October</i>	15,481.07	499.39	196.98
<i>November</i>	17,327.80	577.59	203.86
<i>December</i>	16,294.04	525.61	193.98
TOTAL	157,330.63		1,836.68

Table 6: QUT Data: P Block Level 10 2016 Production Summary Table

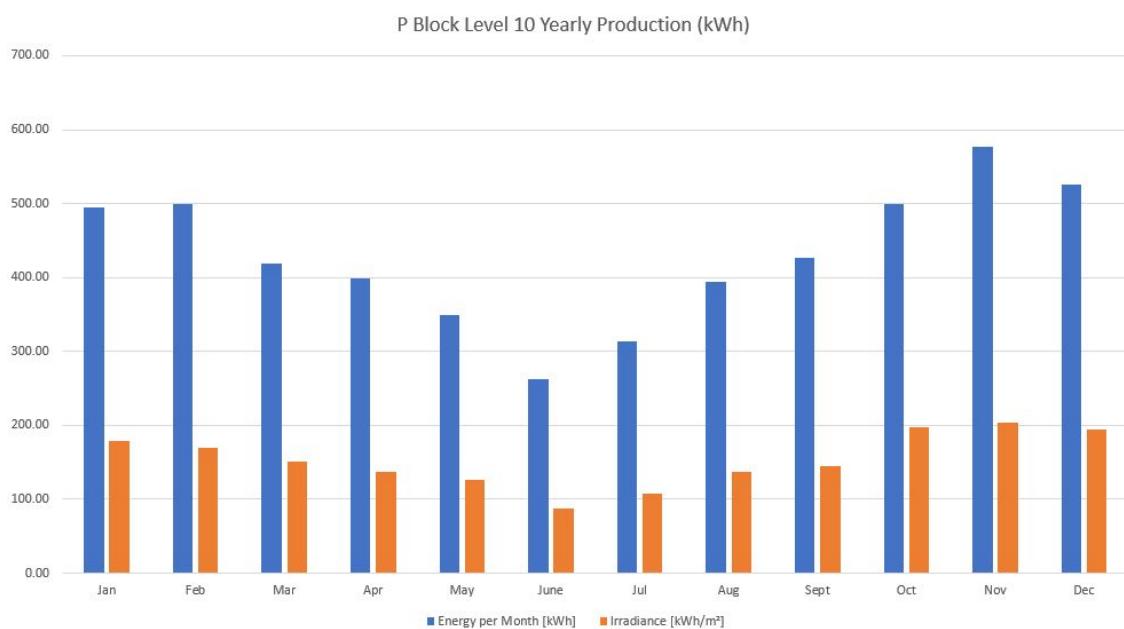


Figure 17: QUT Data: P Block Level 10 2016 Production Summary Graph

Useful Conclusions

An important conclusion to make from this data is that the 405 panel installation with a 101.31 kWp over 1 year can produce 157,330.63 kWh. A simple calculation therefore gives us a loose approximation that each panel, in Brisbane over 1 year will produce 388.4 kWh. This can be used to calculate the demand required for the power systems to establish a system for AC powering and then conversions for DC. There are a few key characteristics and assumptions that will be required:

- Real Power = Apparent Power * Power Factor
- kWh is what electricity bills are charged in
- kVA is what max demand calculations are based on
- DC Power Production is approximately 7% higher than AC from these modules (from System Advisor Model)

Power Monitoring Expert

Similar to the photovoltaic metering system, the Power Monitoring Expert (PME) product that QUT uses provides a large amount of data that needs to be analysed. PME also shows summary pages of the separate locations on both the Garden's Point as well as breakdowns to electrical infrastructure as represented in Figure 18.

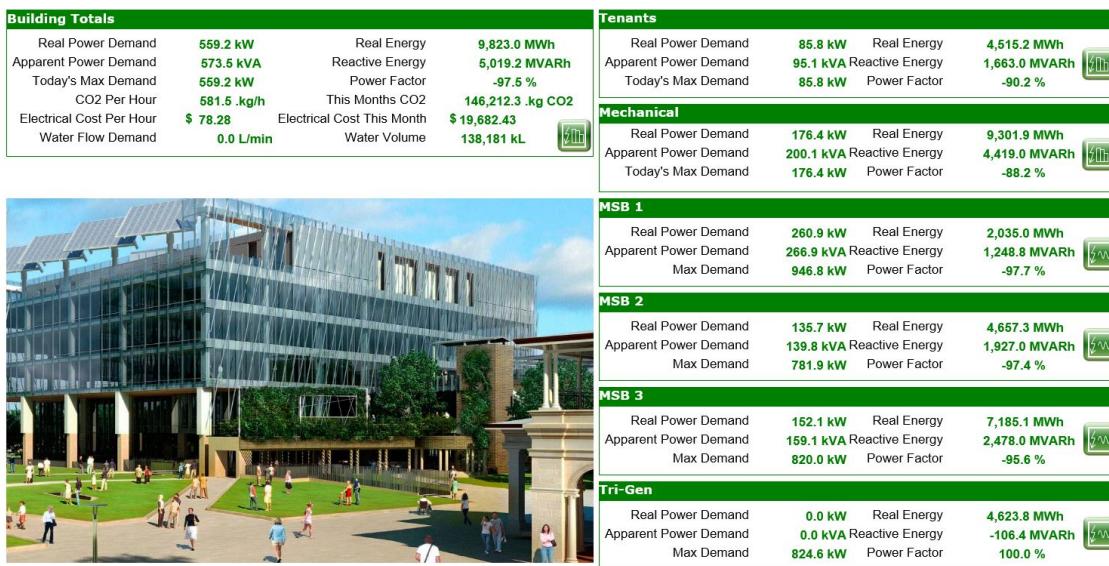


Figure 18: QUT Data: P Block Power Summary (12AM - April 16 2017)

Data Extraction

What data needs to be exported? To solve this the model for Level 7 of P Block as levels 7, 8 and 9 have the highest density of office rooms per level for the building. Figure 19 shows the lighting layout for level 7 and the quantity of luminaires installed. Additionally, it separates the floor plan onto the different distribution boards DB-P-7A, DB-P-7B and DB-P-7C. Following the floor plan, the building's power systems must be separated to understand where the power for the lighting comes from so the correct infrastructure can be observed within the metering system. The extract from the single line diagram is also shown in Figure 20 showing that each DB is split to separate power and lighting metering units. This will be integral to estimating the required electricity for lighting loads.

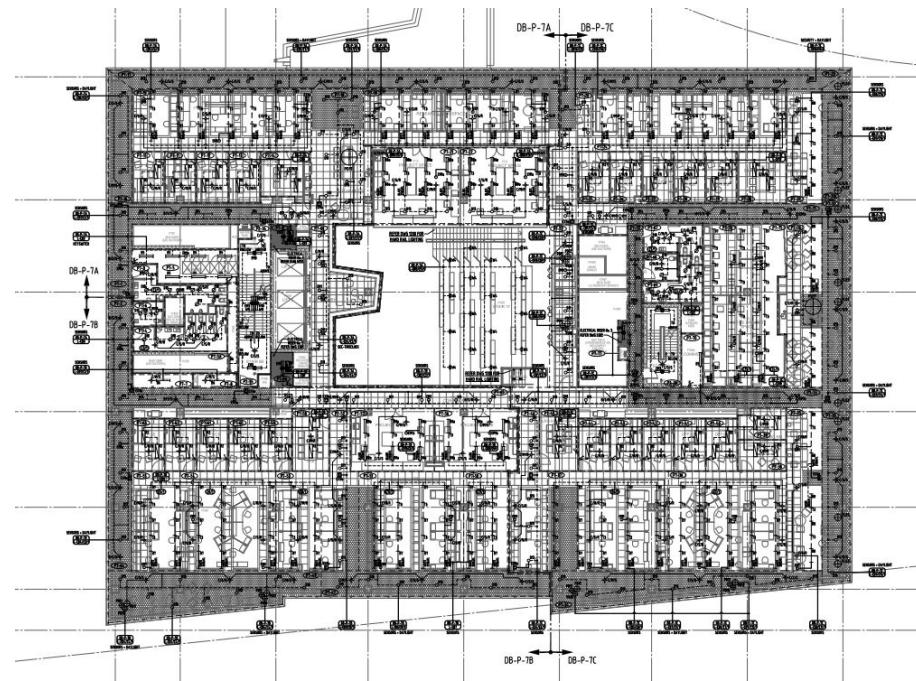


Figure 19: QUT Layout: P Block Level 7 Lighting Layout

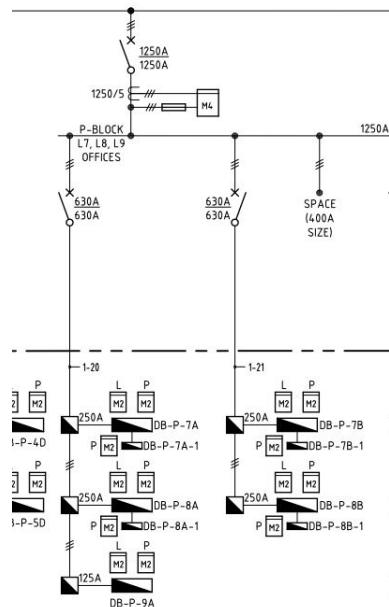


Figure 20: QUT Layout: P Block Level 7 Single Line Diagram Extract

The three DBs were found in Power Monitoring Expert for both the power and lighting meters. This was exported into a report and excel spreadsheet. The report is not

attached with this paper due to the additional 600 pages it would require. Instead, the data is analysed and summarised below. The metered produced data in 15 minute increments. This means manipulation was required in order to remove a useful conclusion. Figure 21 is the graph of the average monthly lighting demand for level 7 over all 3 DBs. It can be seen that there are only minor differences along each month drawing the conclusion that time of year has a negligible effect on the lighting consumption of this floor.

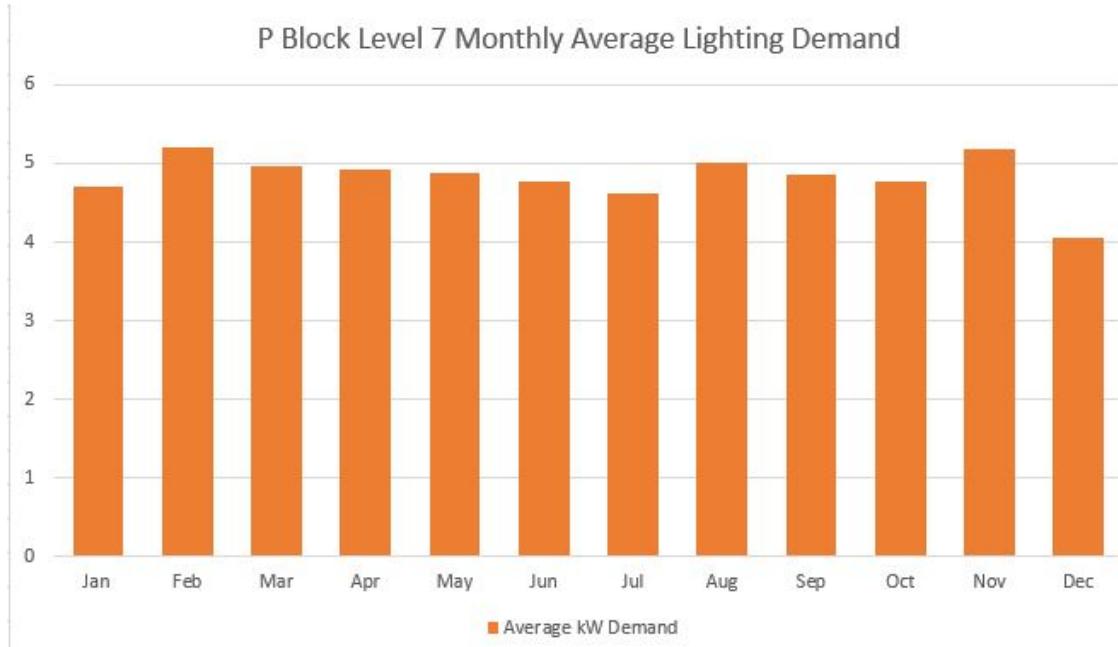


Figure 21: QUT Data: P Block Level 7 Lighting Demand (kW)

Although this information is useful for the production vs consumption curves however from a energy billing perspective, the kWh needs to be known rather than kW since this is what energy providers charge for. This will also allow for further financial analysis to be completed. Thankfully it is a very simple conversion of $P(\text{kWh}) = P(\text{kW}) * \text{time(h)}$. Because the data is being provided in 15 minute intervals, the kW value must be multiplied by 0.25 to solve for kWh. The graph shown in Figure 22 shows the monthly breakdown of the calculated kWh values. It should be noted it is just a scaled down replication of the kW graph.

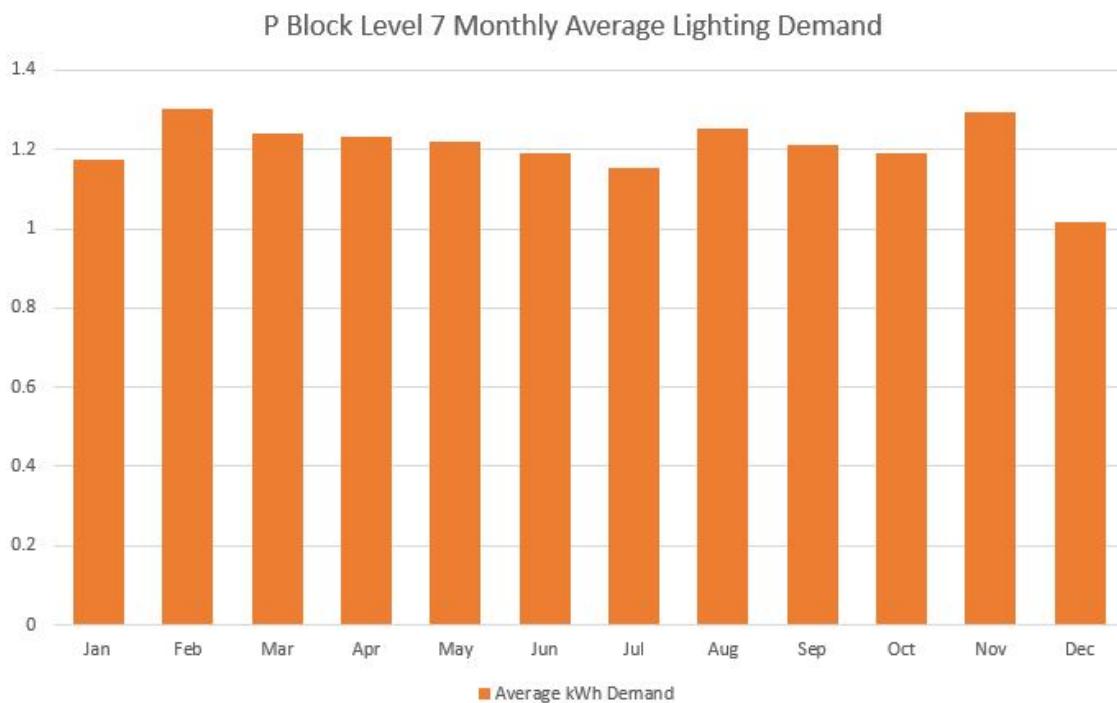


Figure 22: QUT Data: P Block Level 7 Lighting Demand (kWh)

Due to this finding, it was beneficial to model the average daily lighting consumption over each metering period. Figure 23 below shows the consumption curve and can be used to compare against production to determine feasibility.

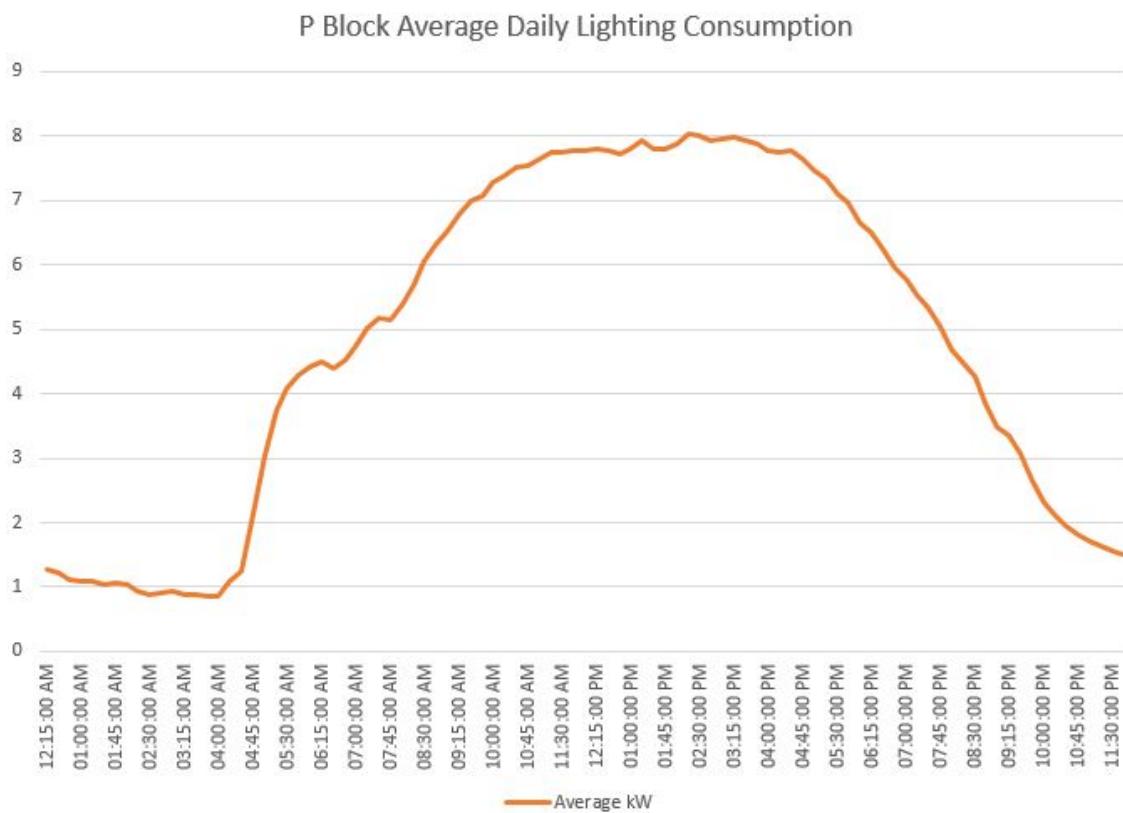


Figure 23: QUT Data: P Block Level 7 15-Minute Interval Lighting Demand (kW)

Lighting Considerations - Sensors

Although the previous data sets in Figure 22 and Figure 23 are highly useful, due to the use of the building being assessed, certain considerations must be taken for the data. In this scenario, the building is within a University requiring different demands. For example, standard business hours in Brisbane are between 8:30 AM and 5:30 PM but Figure 23 shows that consumption begins earlier than this and finishes later. Additionally, lighting consumption never hits 0 implying that, on average, there are always lights on. Additionally, upon analysis of the building documentation, P Block has lighting control systems including personnel sensors, light level sensors and illuminance sensors indicating that people are likely in the room at all hours driving the average consumption above 0. Additionally, as a public space it is likely that every light in the building is turned off at any stage.

Lighting Considerations - Periods

In addition to the sensors, a University building will have varied consumption depending on the time of year. This is due to:

- During study period (In-Semester)
- Out of study period (Non-Semester)
- Weekday
- Weekend

All these factors must be considered in the final design. The assessed data could be potentially useless if the varying periods of increased people traffic within the building. Figure 24 represents the new graphical representation of consumption comparing various yearly period factors and finding the 15 minute average. Additionally, standard business hours have been marked by the two vertical red lines. This area begins at 8:30 AM and finishes at 5:30 PM.

- Average In-Semester (Dark Blue)
- Average Entire Year (Orange)
- Average Weekend (Grey)
- Average Weekday (Yellow)
- Average Out of Semester (Light Blue)

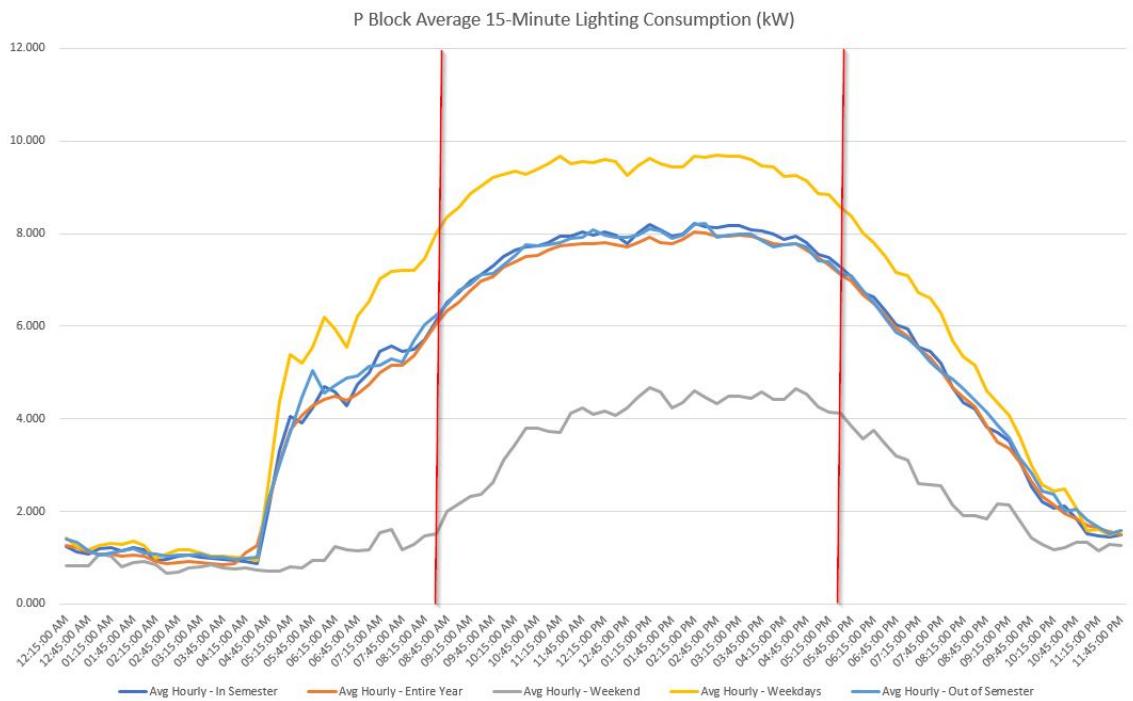


Figure 24: QUT Data: P Block Level 7 Detailed 15-Minute Interval Lighting Demand (kW)

Useful Conclusions

Analysing the graph above, the only variables that impact the consumption significantly is whether it is during the week or a weekend. It can be seen that weekend consumption does not increase at the same rate and the maximum is approximately 50% less. Because this data is being used for the modelling of a “real world” corporate building, the spikes of consumption at 5 AM will be reduced so the gradient of the curve begins increasing at 6:30 AM and shifts to minimum at 7PM. The extended hours are to account for employees who arrive at work early and leave later. Additionally, offices generally do not consume on the weekends meaning that the Yellow line from Figure 24 is the most accurate. Using this more accurate consumption information as well as assumptions based on Brisbane corporate office buildings, a custom consumption curve has been created in Figure 25.



Figure 25: Custom Corporate Office Lighting Consumption Comparison

6.3 Calculations and Modelling of Photovoltaic Systems

This section is intended to outline the possible calculation methods for approximating and modelling expected PV generation. This section will conclude with an approximated production curve to check against the QUT Data and future project model discussed in Section 6.4. There are many ways that industry professionals use to predict and model photovoltaic production from installations however there will always be unknowns and sensitivities causing inaccuracies. Variables such as the weather and luminance can be inconsistent day to day or year to year reducing the accuracy of calculated predictions.

6.3.1 System Advisor Model

The software package that will be utilised for modelling and testing purposes is known as System Advisor Model (SAM). It is a free software package produced through photovoltaic module and inverter manufacturers funding the programmers. Weather, specific module information, specific inverter information as well as array size and orientations can all be input into the software package and run. This is an incredibly useful tool and will be utilised within the project. Although this is a very useful modelling tool it is unreasonable to rely on one method for calculations when more are available.

6.3.2 Industry Approximation Ratio

From industry experience within Brisbane City, Queensland, there is an estimation ratio of production of 1,500 kWh/kWp/Annum. What this implies is that for every additional kilowatt peak that the pv array contains, over the year there will be 1,500 additional kilowatt hours of production. This is the first check for designing as the system can be assessed against this value and if it is within plus or minus 20% sensitivity.

6.3.3 Hand Calculation

After simple estimations utilising the industry approximation ratio are completed more accurate hand calculations are also possible. The variables related to this process are related to solar irradiance. The SI units for this value is watts per square meter (W/m^2). It is known that solar panels will perform at their peak production capability when the irradiance is equal to 1 SUN which is again equal to 1000 W/m^2 . Irradiance can tell us the number of Peak Sun Hours (PSH) as well. For example, if we know that the irradiance of January is $160,000 \text{ W/m}^2$ then we know that over one day there is

5,161 W/m² or 5.161 kW/m². This represents the fact that over the average day in January the illuminance comes to approximately 5.1 PSH. With these values slightly more accurate approximations can be done specific to geographic locations when irradiance data is made available.

6.4 Project Test Model

This section outlines the test model that was created after the draft model stage, QUT data access and initial photovoltaic systems analysis. In order to create the test model of a “real-world” Brisbane based commercial building to structure the analysis around, the QUT schematics and personal experience within Brisbane’s built environment were integral.

6.4.1 Lighting Loads

To calculate approximate lighting loads to be expected for a floor, level 7 of QUT P Block was marked up to count the number of luminaires installed. A full floor plan is shown in Appendix 10.3 but an image export is below in Figure 26.

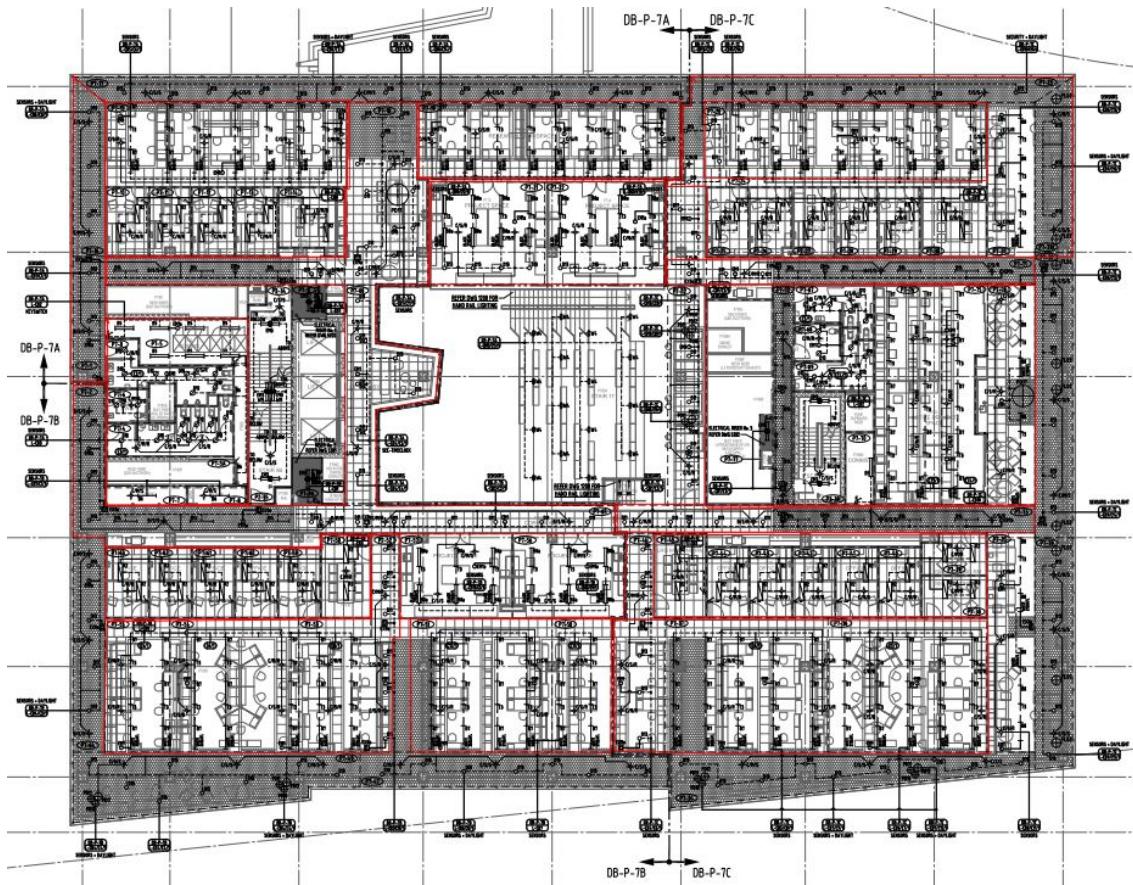


Figure 26: QUT: P Block Level 6 Lighting Markup

Table 7 below outlines the counts from the markup. These were then used to calculate total loads for the floor plan. With these values, a test model can be based with an

approximate light load that can be separated over dedicated DC distribution boards over the floor once further calculations and photovoltaics layouts are designed. This model will be utilised in Section 7 for deep analysis and simulation. This is the reasoning behind utilising the QUT provided floor plans to attempt to create an accurate “real world” example of DC distribution implementation.

Fitting	Wattage (W)	Voltage (V)	Count	Demand (A)
LED Downlight	36.0	24.0	110.0	165.0
LED Barlight	56.0	24.0	224.0	522.7

Table 7: QUT: P Block Level 7 Lighting Count and Calculations

6.4.2 Floor Size

The same floor plan layout was loaded into AutoCad to calculate the area and average room size. The entire floor plan was measured to be approximately 65 m by 47 m providing an area of approximately 3000 m². The average office size of 22 m².

6.4.3 Photovoltaic Modules

This information is elaborated on further in Section 7.2.1 however to briefly preface, the test model will be based on utilising the average photovoltaic module of 265 W of assumed size 1600 mm by 1000 mm by 35 mm. This value will be used in analysing PV quantities with available spacings as well as power production simulation with System Advisor Model.

6.4.4 Electrical Infrastructure

The assumption for this project is that separate DC electrical infrastructure will be installed to power the chosen devices. At this stage, devices cannot be selected because loads have to be analysed first after photovoltaic modelling. Ideally, reputable brands for electrical equipment such as Eaton or NHP will be selected with preference to affordable but safe models. Eaton products are generally more affordable and will likely be chosen for the switchboards and circuit breakers. Additionally, it is generally far easier to alter settings to remove faults when the same manufacturer is used for the complete circuits.

6.4.5 Photovoltaic Mounting

Fixed Mounted

There are multiple options for fixing modules to the selected surface areas and each has their own merit. The most popular solution are frames specifically designed to mount an array of panels on a roof, ground or other surface and keep them still in place. This is known as a fixed mounting scheme [3]. Clips or conventional screws can be used to mount the modules to these frames. Two examples of this mounting scheme is shown in Figure 27 and Figure 28.



Figure 27: Fixed Mounted Photovoltaic System [3]



Figure 28: Roof Mounted Photovoltaic System [3]

Building Integration Mounting

There also exists creative solutions to mounting photovoltaic modules. This can be replacing roof material with modules or using them as window awnings. An example of this from the US Embassy in Geneva is shown in Figure 29.



Figure 29: Window Awning Mounted Photovoltaic System [3]

Single and Dual Axis Tracking System

The yield of modules can be increased by implementing tracking systems in the modules' installations. These can be single or dual axis tracking systems. Single axis, as the

name suggests, means that it will shift in one direction, back and forward, traditionally on a timer. The idea behind these is that as the day progresses, the module is able to shift to continually face the sun and receive the maximum luminance in order to increase production [3]. An example of this installation is shown in Figure 30. Dual axis, again as the name suggests, shifts the module across two axes for even further increased production from the installed modules. These systems of course both require power to operate so it is possible to have a higher production than fixed axis however net production after operating the control systems could be lower.



Figure 30: Single Axes Mounting [3]

7 Project Questions

The following section will technically analyse the five questions that this project will analyse. Due to the fact this is a progress report and not the final, there are not solutions to all answers however mechanisms put in place so that the solutions can be found. If a question has not been solved and discussed below, there will be milestones in place within the time line and discussions on reaching the goals in Section 8.

7.1 What Is The Optimal Voltage Level When Considering Loads, Costs and Efficiencies?

To determine what voltage level would be optimal for the suggested distribution systems, research was enlisted over technical tests. The previous QUT student, Steven Donohue did extensive research on this aspect of the solution in 2014 for his project Extra Low Voltage In-Home Power Distribution and Storage 48 V DC. For the purpose of investing time more efficiently, this project relies on the quality of his research for the basis of this question.

With battery storage implementations, there are some restrictions on that voltage level for the solution. Batteries may or may not be implemented into this project's solution, however it is important to understand the fundamentals behind the voltage level decisions. There is a large amount of literature suggesting that 48 V DC is the best option due to the efficiency levels with standard loads. When a 240 V AC home power system was compared with DC it was found that the 48 V DC system used 22% less and a 120 V DC used 18% less [12].

An additional factor that is arguably more important is current differences affecting cable sizing requirements. As the voltage level is increased, the current required to power loads will be decreased following the relationship $\text{Power} = \text{Voltage} * \text{Current}$ ($P=VI$). The table below represents brief calculations using 24, 48 and 96 V DC with two different loads to calculate approximate cable sizing. Although reducing cable sizes is important, an alternative comparison method is the distance that cables can be run. By using less current, cables of the same size can be run further distances without suffering from too high voltage drops. The voltage drop is the factor that affects a system's efficiency level. Therefore, when the voltage drop can be reduced from a 24 V DC system to 48 V DC system, the efficiency is being increased. Table 8 below shows the DC resistances from

TriCAB cable suppliers [11] and Table 9 shows approximate cable areas required for different DC voltages and loads.

Conductor DC Resistance		
Cable Size (mm ²)	Ohm/Km	Ohm/m
0.5	39	0.039
0.75	26	0.026
1	19.5	0.0195
1.5	13.3	0.0133
2.5	7.98	0.00798
4	4.95	0.00495

Table 8: TriCAB Catalogue DC Resistance Cable [11]

Load (Watts)	Voltage (Volts)	Current (A)	Approximate Cable Size (mm ²)
100	24	4.16	1
100	48	2.08	1
100	96	1.041	1
500	24	20.83	5
500	48	10.42	2
500	96	5.21	1

Table 9: Cable Sizing As Per Voltage Level

With these factors considered and the extensive literature review supporting the choice of 48 V DC, at this stage of the project this voltage level will be chosen. Simulations of this level will be run in further questions and analysis applications to determine if it is suitable when applied to commercial buildings.

7.2 Can Photovoltaic Systems Be Used Effectively for this Application?

Photovoltaic systems are being considered for this project due to their nature to produce electricity in DC form naturally. By doing so this negates the need for converting the power from DC to AC or vice versa. As discussed, this reduces inefficiencies and allows for the opportunity to produce an overall increased efficiency system compared to those traditionally used in commercial buildings today.

To quantify the benefits of PV systems when considering the application of Extra Low Voltage DC power Distribution.

- Photovoltaic panel options
- Brisbane solar production curve analysis
- Approximate losses of Photovoltaic system

7.2.1 PV Panel Overview

There are two main types of Photovoltaic cells; monocrystalline and polycrystalline [3]. They are both based on crystalline silicon. Crystalline silicon is silicon that has solidified into atoms that are arranged in a crystal lattice [3]. From this definition, it is intuitive from their names that monocrystalline is when the silicon has solidified into a large single crystal and polycrystalline is many crystals in various orientations. Production of a monocrystalline crystal is energy intensive and pulling a complete single crystal is time consuming [3].

The efficiency of two main variations of solar panel are fairly equivalent in efficiency in modern times. Overall when comparing costs and efficiencies, it is generally the best option to choose a monocrystalline panel [3]. The additional factors to consider are mounting systems, control system incorporation, direction of tilt and azimuth [3].

7.2.2 Brisbane Solar Data

As Brisbane, Queensland, Australia is the test location for this thesis the solar curve must be understood. These graphs can also be known as solar potential and outline the times of day in an area. This is an important factor when considering where and how to mount photovoltaic panels for optimal production efficiency. This graph will change throughout the year as seasons change the timing of the sunrise and sunset alters.

To produce an accurate estimate of solar production in Brisbane, System Model Advisor (SAM) was used. SAM is a free piece of software for simulating photovoltaic systems. The model was established with Brisbane as a location and it automatically imports and calculates with appropriate data. This is shown in Figure 31.

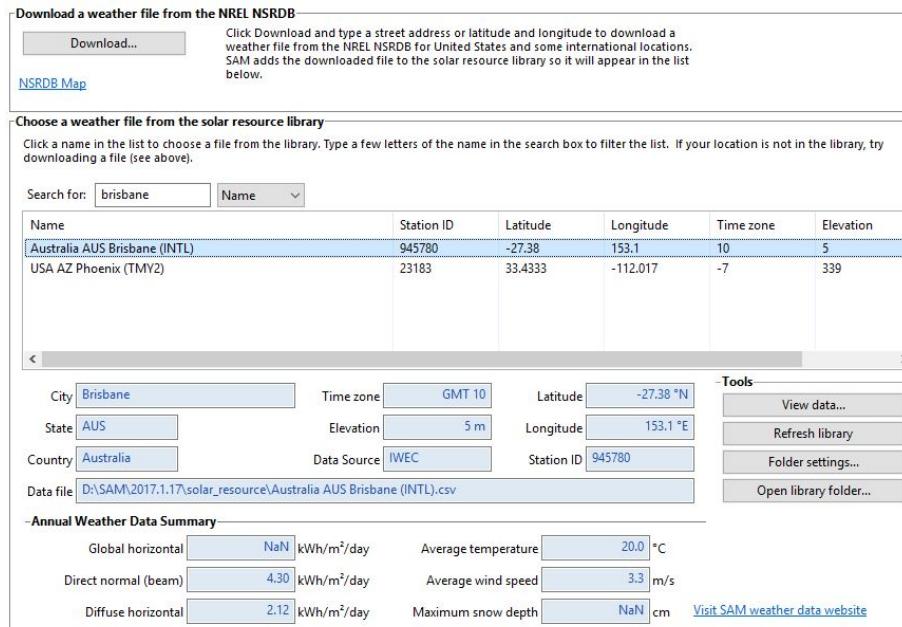


Figure 31: SAM System Design: Weather Settings

For module testing, a Suntech Power STP250-20/Wd was chosen for two reasons. These reasons are firstly, that the QUT Project in P Block uses these same modules so the comparison of sites will be more accurate and provide a more detailed analysis. Secondly, 250 W panels are an average size in the industry as well as monocrystalline being considered the best overall option as discussed [3]. Similarly, the Power-One PVI-3.6-OUTD-US because these are used throughout QUT. In events where 3.6 kW AC or 3.7 kW DC is insufficient, the larger model Power-One PVI-10-OUTD-US will be used for modelling. This test was purely for weather data so the system design is fairly insignificant.

As discussed, during the year the solar curve will change as Figure 32 below. To provide a more detailed look, SAM exported hourly data for irradiance over an entire year which was averaged out to display a yearly average irradiance curve in Figure 33. These two images outline how Brisbane is a strong contender for installations of photovoltaic systems due to high irradiance levels for the majority of the year.

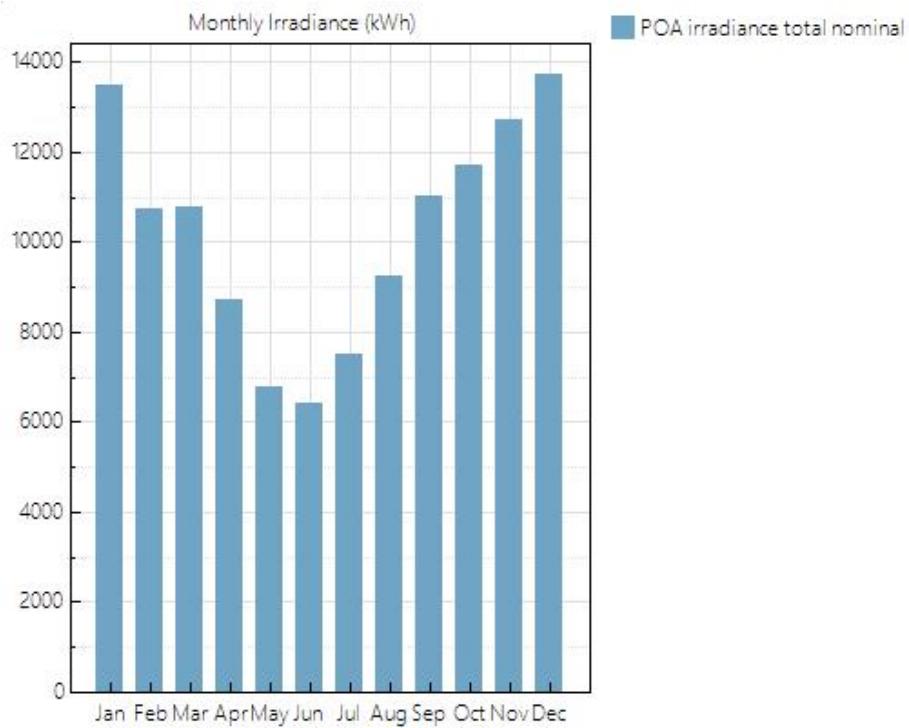


Figure 32: SAM System Design: Brisbane Monthly Irradiance

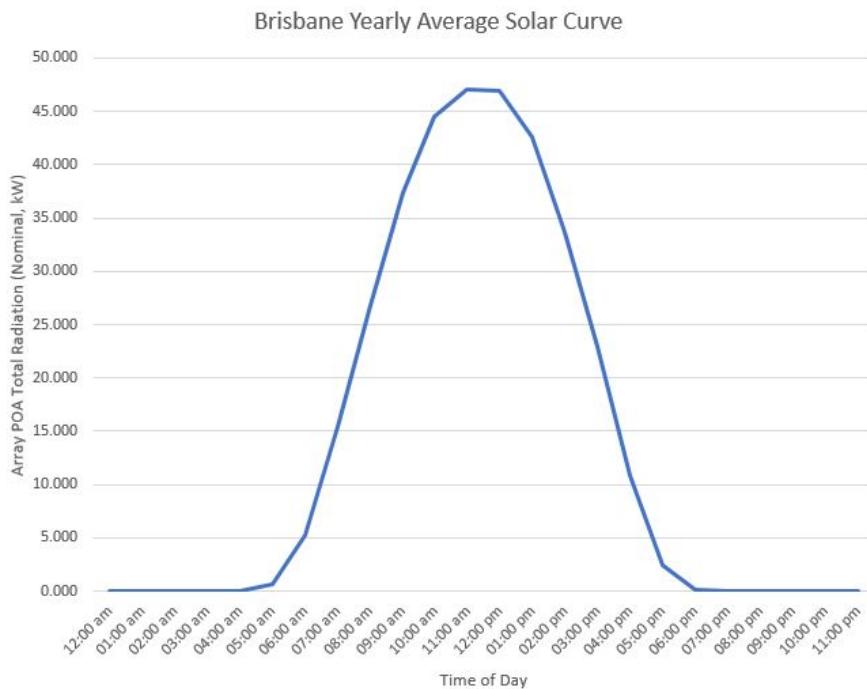


Figure 33: SAM System Design: Brisbane Monthly Irradiance

7.2.3 Losses

Within a power system there are multiple stages of losses. To approximate these losses for a traditional AC Photo-Voltaic system with inverters included, a non-commercially free software package called System Model Advisor (SAM) is available. This program allows the user to input the chosen panels, inverters, tilt angle, shading factors and the azimuth.

To model the test system, a standard module of 250 W Peak was chosen from the SAM module selector. Specifically, a SunPower SPR-250NX-BLK-D with a maximum power production of 249.952 W and nominal efficiency of 20.09 % was selected. This module is intended to represent an average system to give a reasonable quantity to losses to expect for future analysis.

For this level of analysis, again an average inverter requires select to calculate the approximate losses expected from an AC PV system. Because this installation is expected to be incorporated into a commercial building, a 20 kW inverter was selected. A standard inverter was chosen over micro-inverters due to the increased efficiency they generally provide in larger than residential installations [45]. The specific model selected is the SMA America:SB3800TL-US-22 with a 96.2 % weighted efficiency and of course a 240 V AC nominal AC output for feeding into existing power infrastructure.

For the test model, strings were made of 234 panels with 26 strings of 9 modules to simulate a 60 kWp system. There are a variety of assumptions that were made in order to model and approximate losses including those listed below. These losses are represented in Figure 34.

- Location of Brisbane, Australia with automatically imported weather data
- Tilt of 27 degrees (Brisbane latitude)
- Azimuth of 0 degrees (North facing)
- Ground Coverage Ratio (GCR) of 0.6 assuming tightly packed panels
- Fixed mounted onto roof

System Sizing

(Specify desired array size) (Specify modules and inverters)

Desired array size	60 kWdc	Modules per string	20
DC to AC ratio	1.20	Strings in parallel	2
		Number of inverters	2

Configuration at Reference Conditions

Modules	Inverters		
Nameplate capacity	58.548 kWdc	Total capacity	50.400 kWac
Number of modules	234	Total capacity	52.357 kWdc
Modules per string	3	Number of inverters	14
Strings in parallel	26	Maximum DC voltage	480.0 Vdc
Total module area	58.6 m ²	Minimum MPPT voltage	100.0 Vdc
String Voc	336.6 V	Maximum MPPT voltage	480.0 Vdc
String Vmp	276.3 V	Battery maximum power	0.000 kWdc

Sizing messages (see Help for details):
Actual DC to AC ratio is 1.16.

Voltage and capacity ratings are at module reference conditions shown on the Module page.

DC Subarrays

To model a system with one array, specify properties for Subarray 1 and disable Subarrays 2, 3, and 4. To model a system with up to four subarrays connected in parallel to a single bank of inverters, for each subarray, check Enable and specify a number of strings and other properties.

	Subarray 1	Subarray 2	Subarray 3	Subarray 4
-String Configuration-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Strings in array: 26 (always enabled) Strings allocated to subarray: 26	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable 0	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable 0	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable 0
-Tracking & Orientation-	 Azimuth N=0 Tilt 80 Vert 90 Horiz 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Tilt=latitude Tilt (deg): 27 Azimuth (deg): 0 Ground coverage ratio (GCR): 0.6 Tracker rotation limit (deg): 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Backtracking <input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed <input type="radio"/> 1 Axis <input type="radio"/> 2 Axis <input type="radio"/> Azimuth Axis <input type="radio"/> Seasonal Tilt <input type="checkbox"/> Tilt=latitude 20 180 0.3 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed <input type="radio"/> 1 Axis <input type="radio"/> 2 Axis <input type="radio"/> Azimuth Axis <input type="radio"/> Seasonal Tilt <input type="checkbox"/> Tilt=latitude 20 180 0.3 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed <input type="radio"/> 1 Axis <input type="radio"/> 2 Axis <input type="radio"/> Azimuth Axis <input type="radio"/> Seasonal Tilt <input type="checkbox"/> Tilt=latitude 20 180 0.3 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Enable

Ground coverage ratio is used (1) to determine when a one-axis tracking system will backtrack, (2) in self-shading calculations for fixed tilt or one-axis tracking systems on the Shading page, and (3) in the total land area calculation. See Help for details.

Estimate of Overall Land Usage

Total module area	380.7 m ²	SAM uses the total land area only when you specify a \$/acre cost on the System Costs page: Total land area = total module area × 0.0002471 (1 m ² = 0.0002471 acre).
Total land area	0.2 acres	

Figure 34: SAM System Design: Test Model 1

SAM results indicate the losses approximated over one year of data and simulations. As can be seen from Figure 35, the major losses are from soiling, the module, inverter clipping and DC wiring. Of those, the proposed DC system could remove the 4.365% loss from the inverters and incorporate a more efficient DC to DC converter.

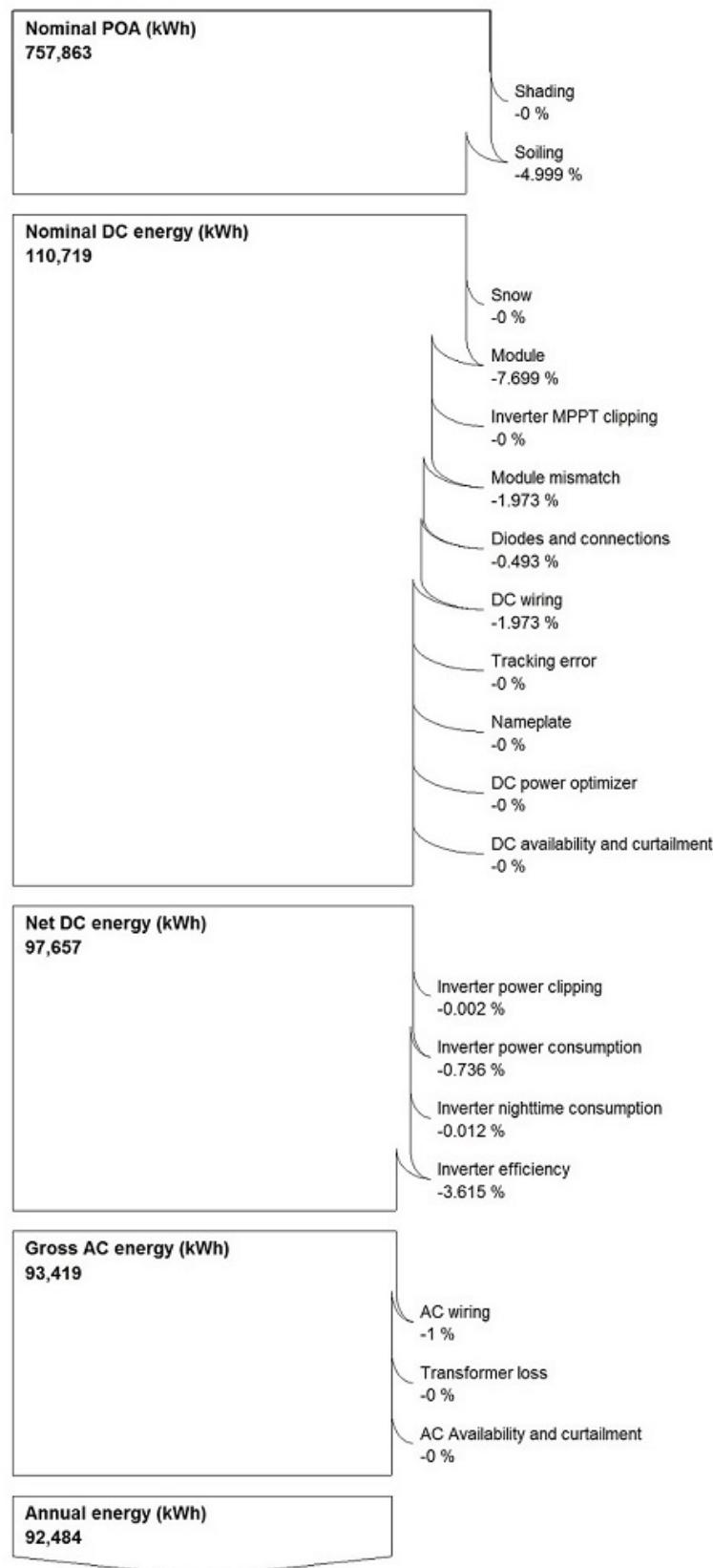


Figure 35: SAM System Design: Test Model 1 Losses

7.2.4 Converters

To successfully install the proposed system by adding DC electricity into a power distribution system, the voltage and current produced will require regulation. In existing AC installations, the inverter that converts from produced DC to appropriate AC operates as a regulator and voltage level control system. Because that device is no longer a consideration, there are additional efficiency benefits. Unfortunately an alternative device is required that will add partial inefficiencies. The STP250-20/Wd used for analysis has a production curve represented by below in Figure 36 [8].

Figure 36 displays the curve representing voltage, current and power.

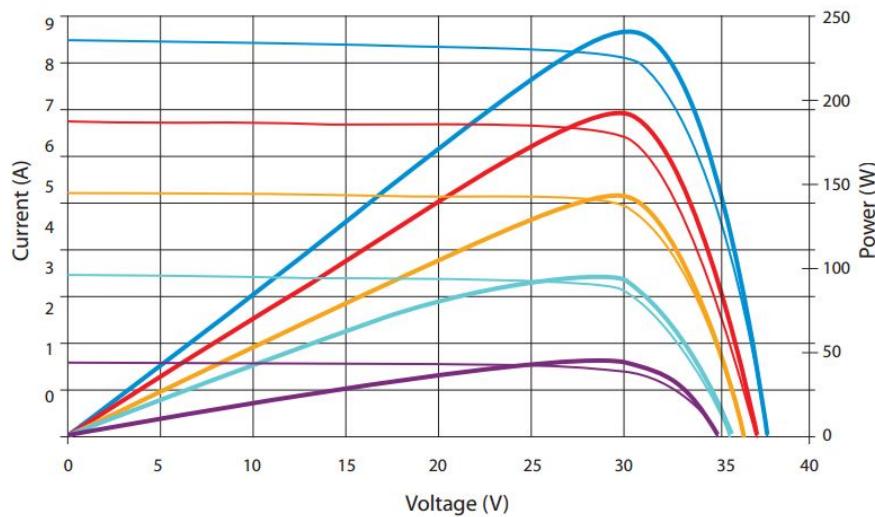


Figure 36: SAM System Design: PV Module Current Voltage Power Graph [8]

7.2.5 Mounting of Modules

As discussed in the Section 6.4.5 there are multiple options for PV mounting. The finalised chosen method will be discussed further in Question 4. For initial calculations, fixed mounting is assumed and the tilt should be targeted towards the latitude of the location wherever possible. For Brisbane, this means the optimal tilt would be 27 degrees.

7.2.6 Suitability

The general question for this section is whether or not photovoltaics could be employed to power an extra low voltage DC power distribution system for a commercial

building. Summarising the information discussed above, it is certainly feasible that this is possible due to photovoltaic's ability able to produce DC electricity naturally and the losses being reduced. A test model must be produced and a comparison between AC and DC completed to test the differences.

7.3 Can Lighting Requirements Be Met Through the Proposed System?

For lighting requirements, as previously discussion in Section 6.1 there are Australian standards that impact the quantity and types of luminaires. Table 3 outlines the lux requirements expressed in AS/NZS 1680.2.2 explaining that the target for a standard office should be between 200 lux and 300 lux unless technical work is required (a minimum of 320 is required in this case) [10].

To begin the analysis, the project test model standard office was modelled in the lighting simulation software package Dialux. As discussed in Section 6.4 the floor plan is based off of QUT Garden's Point Campus P Block level 6. The reason this was chosen is that it is a real world application of a commercial office floor that access to the schematics and design plans was made available. This was the most accurate method for producing a model that could be applied to industry.

7.3.1 Office Room Lighting Model

The large floor plan shown in Section 6.1 was loaded into Dialux and an office separated out for modelling. The room was approximation shows that offices on this are 22 m^2 and this lighting simulation displays this. The fittings modelled were luminaires with the same specifications outlined in the QUT design documents. Specifically, this is the Futch LED 27.5W fitting from Pierlite [46]. The DWG file additionally outlined some architectural objects including a table which was included in the modelling.

When modelling in Dialux, assumptions are required for things like roof heights, luminaires mounting heights and surface reflectances. Following building standards Table 10 below outlines the assumptions made in the completed lighting analysis.

This calculation was completed as a test basis to ensure that the information received from the schematics were correctly understood. Appendix 10.4 shows the complete report however the important aspects are of course the lux values throughout the workplace shown in Figure 37 and the 3D render for visual appeal shown in Figure 38.

Assumption	Value
Roof Height	2.7m
Workplane	0.75m
Boundaries	0.1m
Ceiling Reflectance	70%
Wall Reflectance	50%
Floor Reflectance	20%

Table 10: QUT: P Block Level 6 Office Lighting Simulation Assumptions

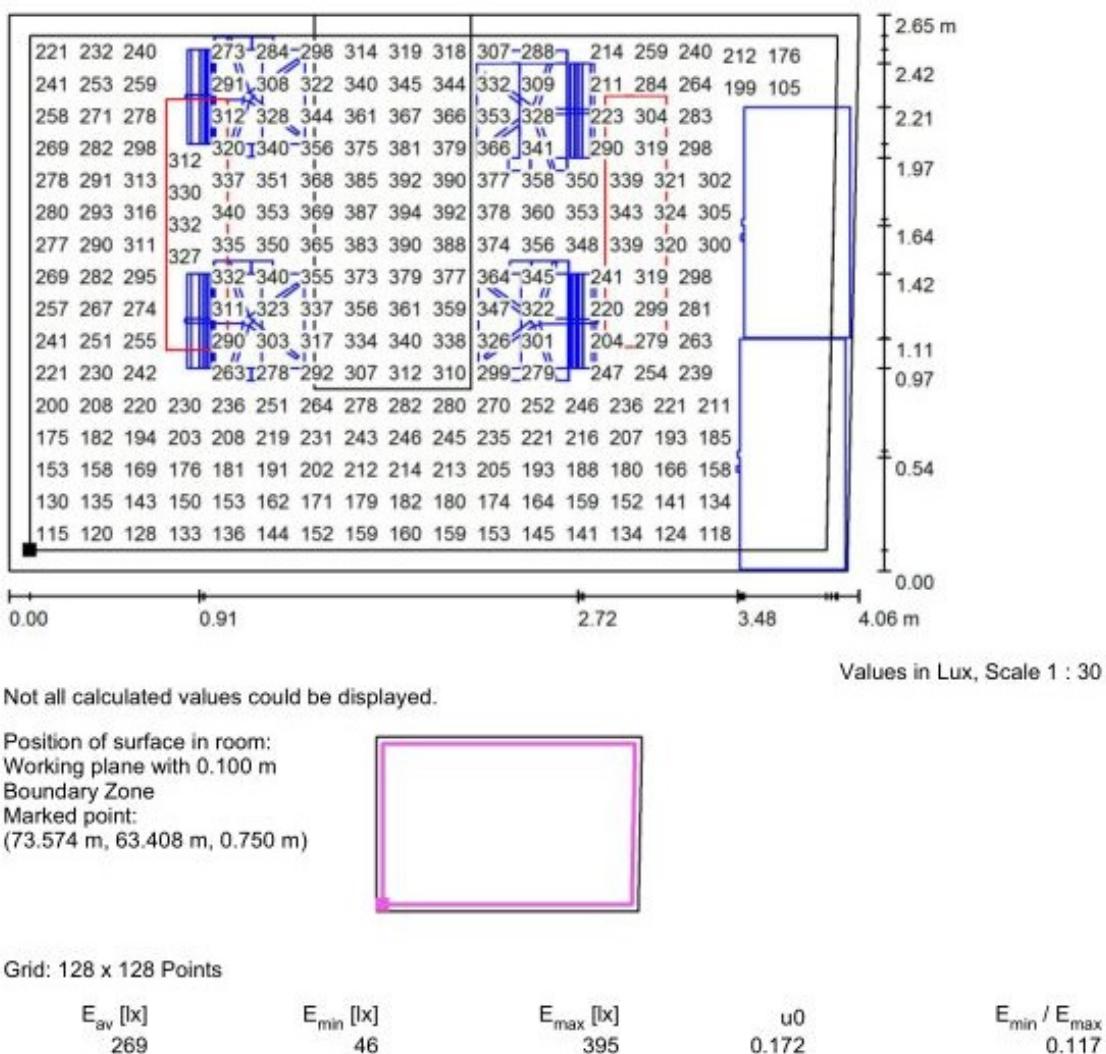


Figure 37: QUT: P Block Level 6 Office Lux Analysis



Figure 38: QUT: P Block Level 6 Office 3D Render

7.3.2 Lighting Model Discussion

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

7.3.3 DC Light Devices

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

7.4 Structural Design and Safety Mechanisms to Minimise Cable Losses

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

7.4.1 Mounting of Panels

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

7.4.2 Electrical Safety Devices

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

7.4.3 Cable Lengths and Efficiencies

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

7.5 Is DC a Feasible Alternative to AC in Commercial Lighting Systems?

7.5.1 Assumptions

This section is intentionally incomplete. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

This is the overall question of the project. In conjunction with the previous questions a final solution can be found based off of the following assumptions:

- Assumption 1
- Assumption 2

7.5.2 Efficiency Comparison

Losses in AC Systems

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

Losses in DC Systems

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7.5.3 Financials

Luminaire Cost Comparison

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New Infrastructure Costs

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

Capital Expenditure

This section is intentionally incomplete. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

- Panel Costs
- Installation Costs
- Cable Costs
- Luminaire cost difference
- New infrastructure costs

Energy Savings

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Monthly Costs or Savings

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

Return on Investment

This section is intentionally blank. The report is a work in progress and this part of future works.

Payback Period

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8 Future Work

Now that this report is close to answering the initial questions proposed in the beginning there is interest in progressing the research further. With the previously discussed increase in both renewable energy device efficiency and installations of DC systems for data centres and mining sites it would be worth furthering the research in utilising purely DC systems in more applications.

The first suggestion would be to power more devices in small apartment buildings. The suggested layout from experience gained through this research project would be to power constant high loads such as fridges, freezers and air conditioning with the existing AC but all other devices could be powered off DC. To reduce consumption from the grid, renewables can be used for at least partial consumption reduction and a dedicated DC switchboard can be installed for each apartment.

If the system proves successful for small scale homes such as apartments there is cause to see it implemented in areas where reliable electricity is not available. Further analysis into a new supplementary form of micro-grid for essential services such as lighting, cooking and heating should be completed.

9 Conclusion

The project being undertaken plans to design and confirm the feasibility of a DC power distribution for commercial buildings to power low load electronics such as lighting and simple devices with an array of photo-voltaic cells. The completion of this task will require extensive research, time, calculations and computer simulations. Milestones that have been set meet the SMART criteria which will allow for tracking and maintaining progress throughout the project. A literature review and analysis of the task has been completed. Additionally, through testing and simulations initial calculations and test modelling have been completed.

Computer simulations are the main design solution due to the large costs involved in commercial power system implementation. By simulating designs and providing visual aids through 3D rendered images, the presentation will show not only calculation data but designs implemented on a visual model. In the event that an experimental test can be financially and physically completed and it would benefit the task, it will be done.

As of the submission of this progress report (April 2017) calculations have been completed and some conclusions made. The remaining tasks have been outlined in Section 5.6.3 but are focused around the final stages of the design phase. Thus far, 48 V DC has been deemed the most appropriate voltage level for the system and remaining calculations based off that value. Additionally upon analysis of QUT data and further design and testing initial predictions are that this project should be feasible. The consumption curves from lighting and production curves from feasible levels of photovoltaic installations appear to be in line such that they could outweigh each other within a DC installation. The created lighting models at this stage also represent consumption suitable for this installation.

Overall it is expected that this research project will be completed with a feasible design. If it is found that no solution will be suitable, a strong justification and possible future areas of discussion will be brought forward. A finalised design will be created in the next stage and final calculations of both efficiencies and finances completed. After these items are completed, all questions will be answered and a final conclusions drawn.

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10 Appendices

10.1 Semester 2 Supervisor Meetings

2017 Supervisor Meeting Summary		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Discussion Points</i>
31 Jan 2017	1200-1230	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Feedback from 2016 reports- Research shortcomings- My plan for remaining tasks- Explained where I was wrong with terminology
17 Apr 2017	1300-1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Report structure changes- Different PV calculation techniques- Necessary additions to PV section- Incorrect assumptions during calculation- Discussed remaining tasks- Discussed oral presentation

Table 11: Supervisor Meetings of 2017 Summary

10.2 Timeline Analysis

The tasks were be split into days and University weeks. It was ensured to include the holidays during periods where University is not run. This project does not simply end upon the completion of this semester. BEB801 is concluded on November 4th at the end of Week 14, however BEB802 is the subject allocation to complete the second half of this project. The task table will allocate SMART milestones. Additionally, the benefits of completing the subjects during this period is that there is the additional time from summer holidays to account for.

Table 12 on the following page shows the milestones of this project. The University assigned submissions are represented as bold text. The four major deliverables for the first half of this project are the library assessment, project proposal, oral presentation and progress report. These four deliverables are what have outlined how the remaining tasks have been created and the time periods allowed for. Earlier due dates are set to allow for editing or possible difficulties to occur without major repercussions.

Table 13 represents the revised timeline with completed times. This is for the benefit of both the creator of this project as well as any future students who wish to progress the project and extend its scope. There are a variety of reasons as to why there were extensions of time for completing milestones. It is not an irregular occurrence that project plans are extended and this project is no different. As previously discussed, deadlines were set at least 1 week early with the intention of ensuring proper preparation is done and deadlines are not missed.

Initial Timeline

Initial Project Timeline	
Milestone	Deadline
Project Definition	Sem 1 Week 3
Library Assessment	Sem 1 Week 4
Initial Research Phase	Sem 1 Week 6
Project Proposal	Sem 1 Week 7
Initial Design Phase	Sem 1 Week 9
Initial Prototype Design Finalised	Sem 1 Week 11
Initial 3D Modelling for Presentation	Sem 1 Week 12
Initial Oral Presentation	Sem 1 Week 14
Written Report	Sem 1 Week 14
Implement Feedback From Report	Summer Break
Complete Research Shortcomings	Summer Break
Complete Further Technical Calculations	Summer Break
Initial Finance Analysis	Sem 2 Week 2
Design Simulations	Sem 2 Week 6
Progress Report	Sem 2 Week 7
Finalised Design	Sem 2 Week 10
Finalised Simulations & 3D Modelling	Sem 2 Week 11
Finalised Financial Analysis	Sem 2 Week 12
Final Presentation	Sem 2 Week 14
Final Report	Sem 2 Week 14

Table 12: Initial Project Timeline

Revised Timeline

Milestone	Original Deadline	Actual Completion
Project Definition	Week 3	Week 3
Library Assessment	Week 4	Week 4
Initial Research Phase	Week 6	Week 6
Project Proposal	Week 7	Week 7
Initial Design Phase	Week 9	Week 10
Initial Prototype Design Finalised	Week 11	NA
Initial 3D Modelling for Presentation	Week 12	Week 11
Initial Oral Presentation	Week 14	Week 14
Written Report	Week 14	Week 14
Implement Feedback From Report	Summer Break	Summer Break
Complete Research Shortcomings	Summer Break	Summer Break
Complete Further Technical Calculations	Summer Break	Week 8
Initial Finance Analysis	Week 2	TBC
Design Simulations	Week 6	Week 8
Progress Report	Week 8	Week 8
Finalised Design	Week 10	TBC
Finalised Simulations & 3D Modelling	Week 11	TBC
Finalised Financial Analysis	Week 12	TBC
Final Presentation	Week 14	TBC
Final Report	Week 14	TBC

Table 13: Initial Project Timeline Analysis

10.3 QUT P Block Level 6 Office Markup

10.4 QUT P Block Level 6 Office Lighting Simulation

QUT Level 6 Office Lighting Simulation Rev 3

Project: Undergraduate Thesis
University: Queensland University of Technology
Creator: David Petrie
Contact: david.petrie@connect.qut.edu.au

Date: 08.04.2017
Operator: David Petrie

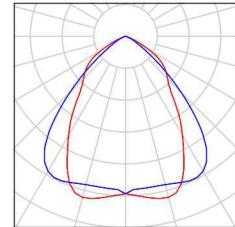


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QUT Level 6 Office Lighting Simulation Rev 3 / Luminaire parts list

2 Pieces Gerard Lighting F-LED_1234U1 Pierlite Futch
LED 300x1200 4000K 27W DALI
Article No.: F-LED_1234U1
Luminous flux (Luminaire): 2940 lm
Luminous flux (Lamps): 2940 lm
Luminaire Wattage: 27.5 W
Luminaire classification according to CIE: 100
CIE flux code: 70 96 100 100 100
Fitting: 1 x Samsung S4 (Correction Factor 0.800).

See our luminaire catalog for an image of the luminaire.



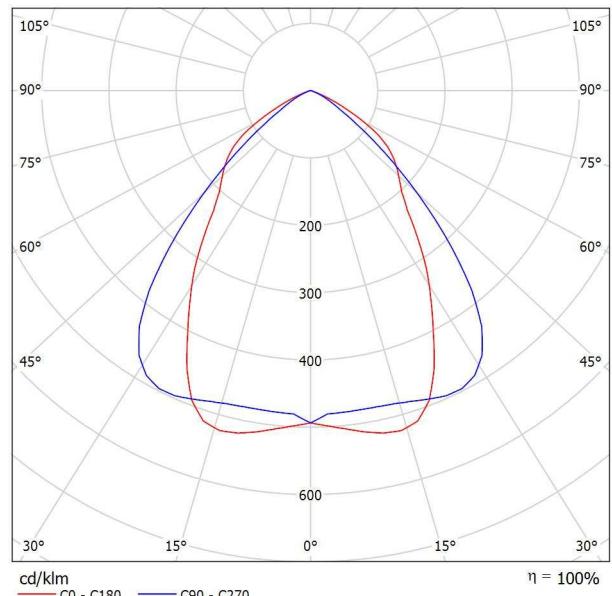


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Gerard Lighting F-LED_1234U1 Pierlite Futch LED 300x1200 4000K 27W DALI / Luminaire Data Sheet

See our luminaire catalog for an image of the luminaire.

Luminous emittance 1:



Luminaire classification according to CIE: 100
 CIE flux code: 70 96 100 100 100

Luminous emittance 1:

Glare Evaluation According to UGR												
Room Size	X	Y	Viewing direction at right angles to lamp axis					Viewing direction parallel to lamp axis				
p Ceiling	70	70	50	50	30	70	70	50	50	30		
p Walls	50	30	50	30	30	50	30	50	30	30		
p Floor	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
Room Size	X	Y	2H	3H	4H	6H	8H	12H	2H	3H	4H	
2H	2H		13.0	14.0	13.3	14.2	14.4	14.2	7.6	8.6	7.8	
	3H		13.0	13.9	13.4	14.2	14.4	14.4	7.6	8.5	7.9	
	4H		13.0	13.8	13.3	14.1	14.4	14.4	7.5	8.4	7.8	
	6H		12.9	13.7	13.3	14.0	14.3	14.3	7.5	8.2	7.8	
	8H		12.9	13.6	13.2	13.9	14.2	14.2	7.4	8.2	7.8	
	12H		12.9	13.5	13.2	13.9	14.2	14.2	7.4	8.1	7.8	
4H	2H		12.8	13.7	13.2	13.9	14.2	14.2	7.7	8.5	8.0	
	3H		12.9	13.6	13.3	13.9	14.2	14.2	7.7	8.4	8.1	
	4H		12.9	13.5	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.2	7.7	8.3	8.1	
	6H		12.8	13.3	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.1	7.6	8.1	8.0	
	8H		12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.0	7.6	8.0	8.0	
	12H		12.7	13.1	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	
8H	4H		12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.0	7.6	8.0	8.4	
	6H		12.7	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.9	13.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	
	8H		12.7	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.9	13.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	
	12H		12.6	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.8	13.8	7.4	7.7	7.9	
12H	4H		12.7	13.1	13.2	13.5	14.0	14.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	
	6H		12.6	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.9	13.9	7.5	7.8	7.9	
	8H		12.6	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.8	13.8	7.4	7.7	7.9	

Variation of the observer position for the luminaire distances S

S = 1.0H	+1.1 / -0.9	+1.7 / -4.2
S = 1.5H	+1.0 / -2.9	+3.2 / -8.2
S = 2.0H	+2.3 / -7.8	+5.0 / -12.1

Standard table Correction Summand BK00 -8.5 BK00 -8.9

Corrected Glare Indices referring to 2940lm Total Luminous Flux



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Standard Office / Photometric Results

Total Luminous Flux: 5879 lm
 Total Load: 55.0 W
 Light loss factor: 0.80
 Boundary Zone: 0.100 m

Surface	Average illuminances [lx]			Reflection factor [%]	Average luminance [cd/m ²]
	direct	indirect	total		
Workplane	221	49	269	/	/
Floor	91	32	123	20	7.81
Ceiling	0.00	46	46	70	10
Wall 1	34	39	73	50	12
Wall 2	5.05	18	23	50	3.63
Wall 3	72	42	114	50	18
Wall 4	66	41	107	50	17

Uniformity on the working plane

u0: 0.172 (1:6)

E_{min} / E_{max}: 0.117 (1:9)

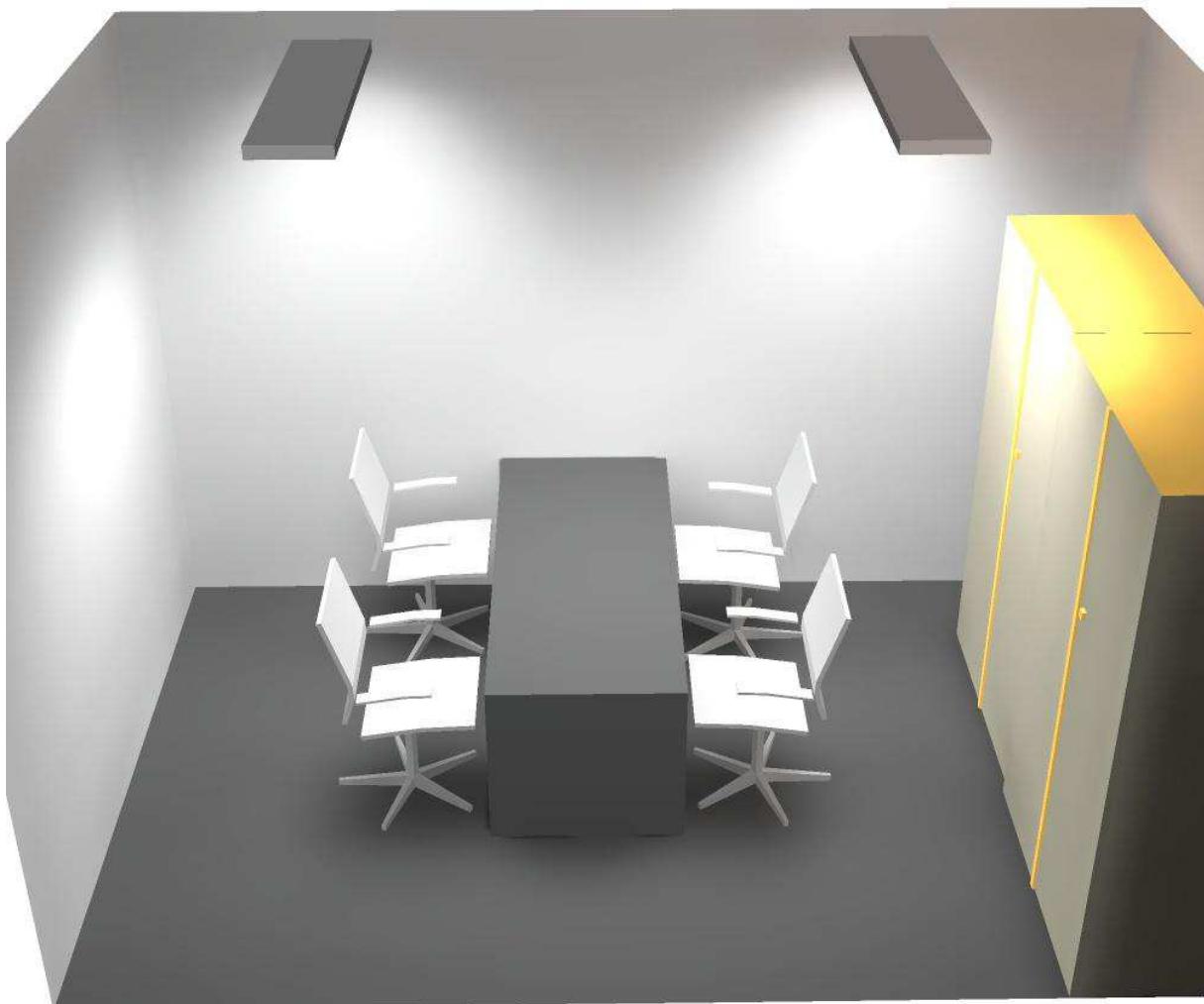
Illuminance Quotient (according to LG7): Walls / Working Plane: 0.263, Ceiling / Working Plane: 0.171.

Specific connected load: 5.16 W/m² = 1.91 W/m²/100 lx (Ground area: 10.67 m²)



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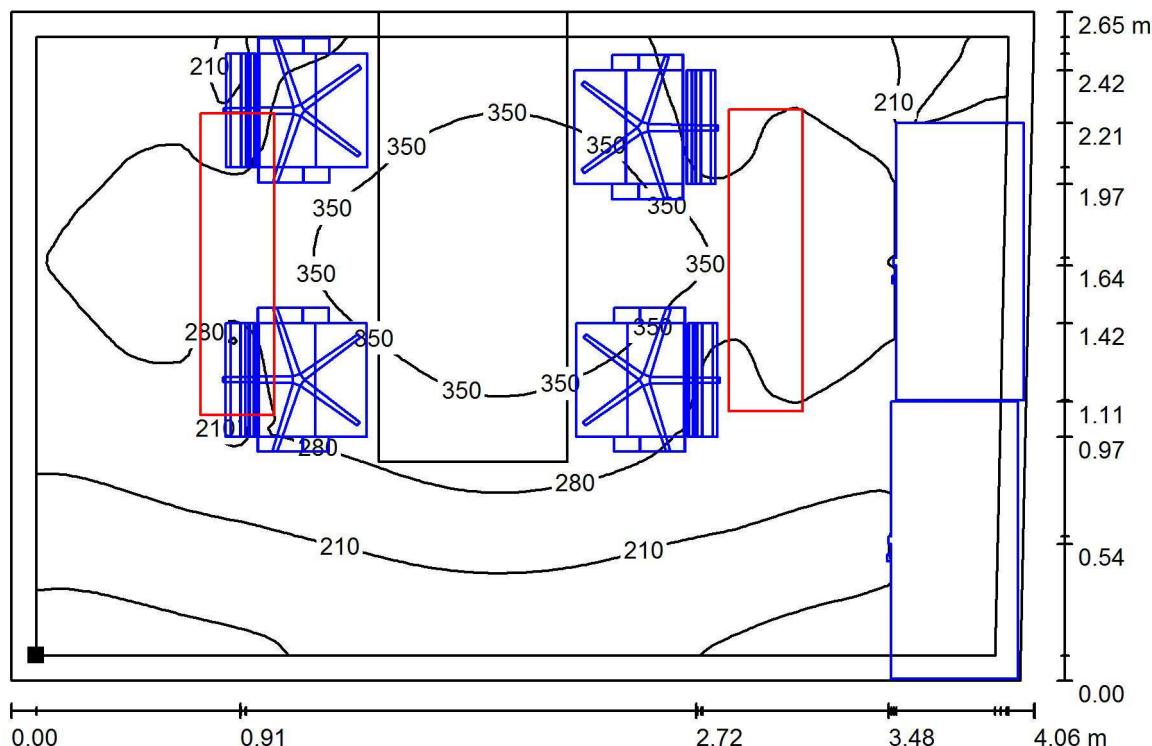
Standard Office / 3D Rendering





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Standard Office / Workplane / Isolines (E)



Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 30

Position of surface in room:
 Working plane with 0.100 m
 Boundary Zone
 Marked point:
 (73.574 m, 63.408 m, 0.750 m)



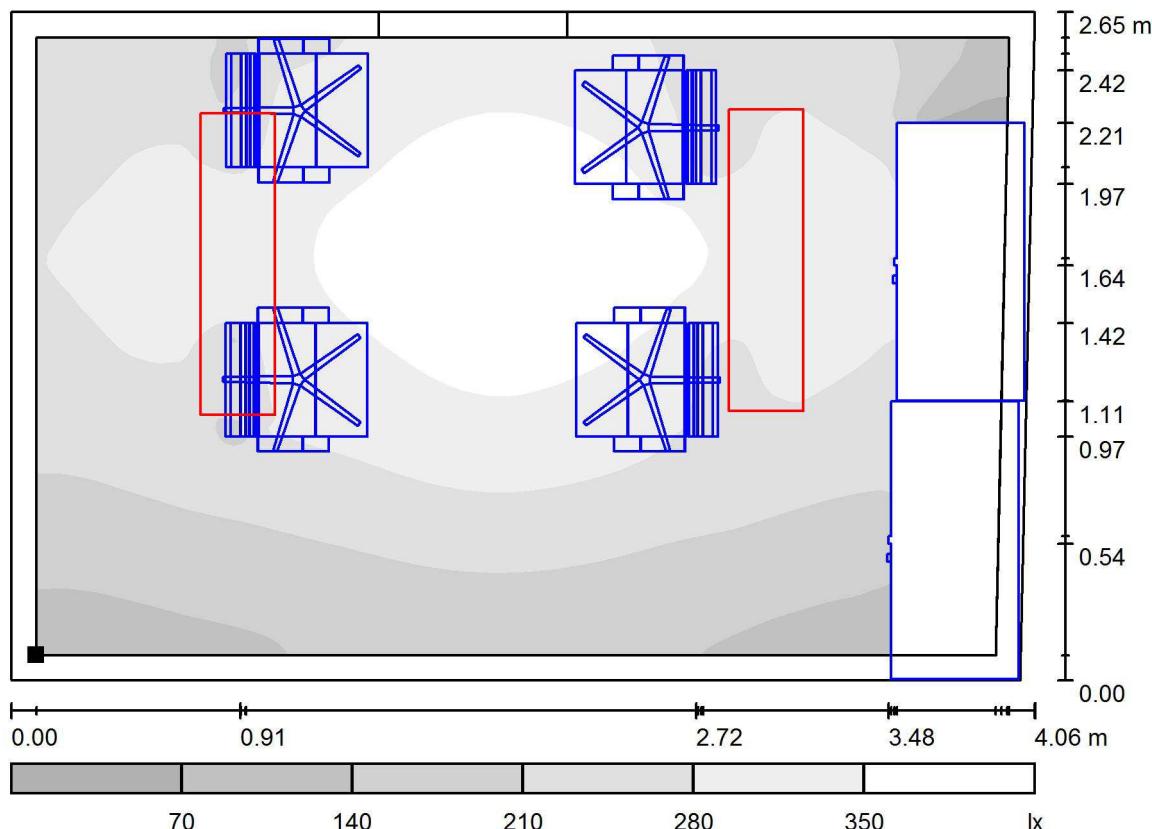
Grid: 128 x 128 Points

E_{av} [lx]	E_{min} [lx]	E_{max} [lx]	u_0	E_{min} / E_{max}
269	46	395	0.172	0.117



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Standard Office / Workplane / Greyscale (E)



Scale 1 : 30

Position of surface in room:
 Working plane with 0.100 m
 Boundary Zone
 Marked point:
 (73.574 m, 63.408 m, 0.750 m)

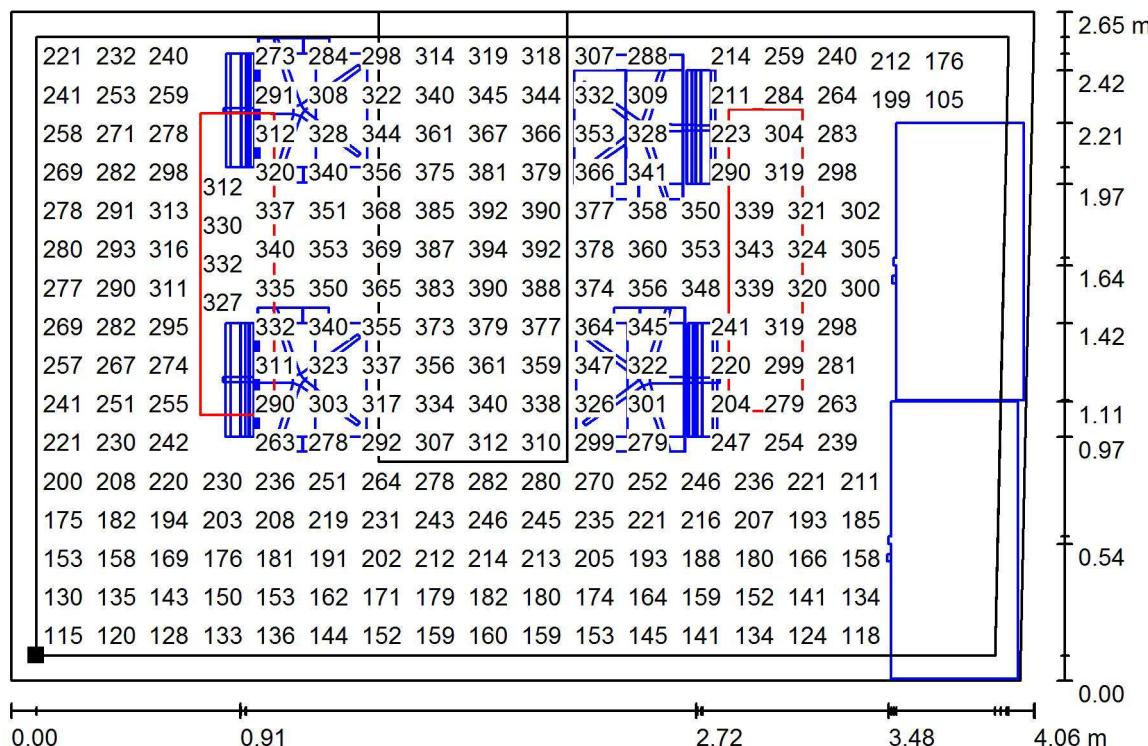


Grid: 128 x 128 Points

E_{av} [lx] 269	E_{min} [lx] 46	E_{max} [lx] 395	u_0 0.172	E_{min} / E_{max} 0.117
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Operator David Petrie
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Standard Office / Workplane / Value Chart (E)



Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 30

Not all calculated values could be displayed.

Position of surface in room:
Working plane with 0.100 m
Boundary Zone
Marked point:
(73.574 m, 63.408 m, 0.750 m)



Grid: 128 x 128 Points

E_{av} [lx] 269	E_{min} [lx] 46	E_{max} [lx] 395	u_0 0.172	E_{min} / E_{max} 0.117
----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------	------------------------------

10.5 Draft Floor Plan Lighting Analysis Report

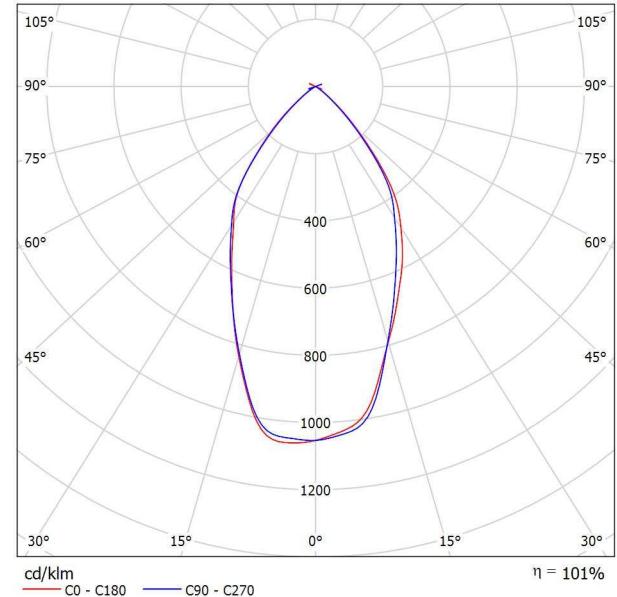


Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

onok 530 LED / Luminaire Data Sheet

Luminous emittance 1:

See our luminaire catalog for an image of the luminaire.

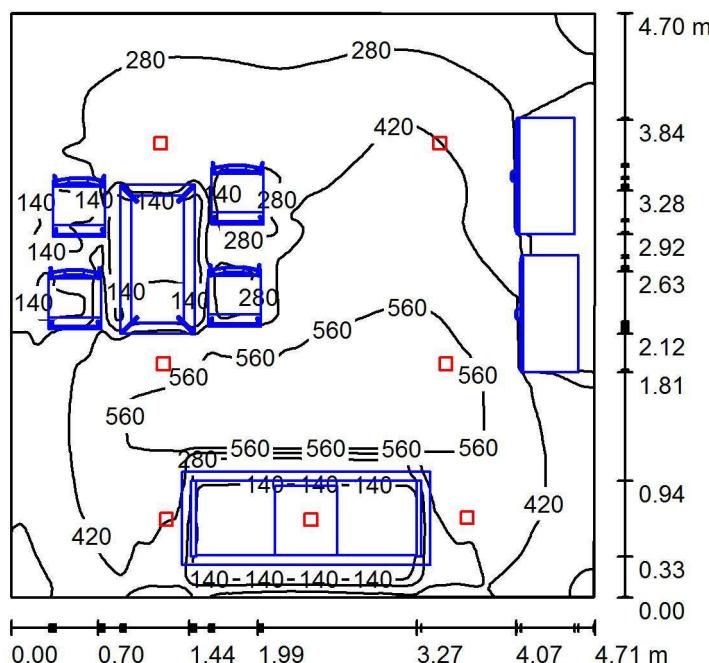


Luminaire classification according to CIE: 100
CIE flux code: 87 100 100 100 101

Due to missing symmetry properties, no UGR table can be displayed for this luminaire.

Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Summary



Height of Room: 2.743 m, Mounting Height: 2.743 m, Light loss factor: 0.80

Values in Lux, Scale 1:61

Surface	ρ [%]	E_{av} [lx]	E_{min} [lx]	E_{max} [lx]	u_0
Workplane	/	344	12	677	0.036
Floor	20	323	3.43	658	0.011
Ceiling	80	87	47	130	0.536
Walls (4)	50	132	7.64	457	/

Workplane:

Height: 0.100 m
Grid: 128 x 128 Points
Boundary Zone: 0.000 m

Illuminance Quotient (according to LG7): Walls / Working Plane: 0.386, Ceiling / Working Plane: 0.254.

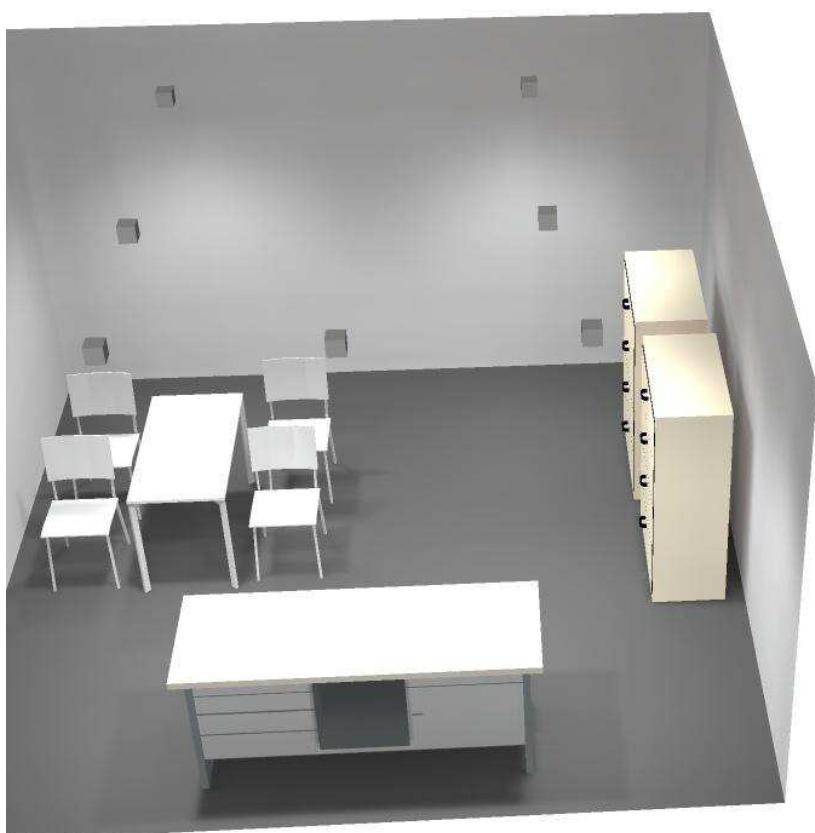
Luminaire Parts List

No.	Pieces	Designation (Correction Factor)	Φ (Luminaire) [lm]	Φ (Lamps) [lm]	P [W]
1	7	onok 530 LED (1.000)	2011	1985	0.0
			Total: 14075	Total: 13895	0.0

Specific connected load: 0.00 W/m² = 0.00 W/m²/ lx (Ground area: 22.10 m²)

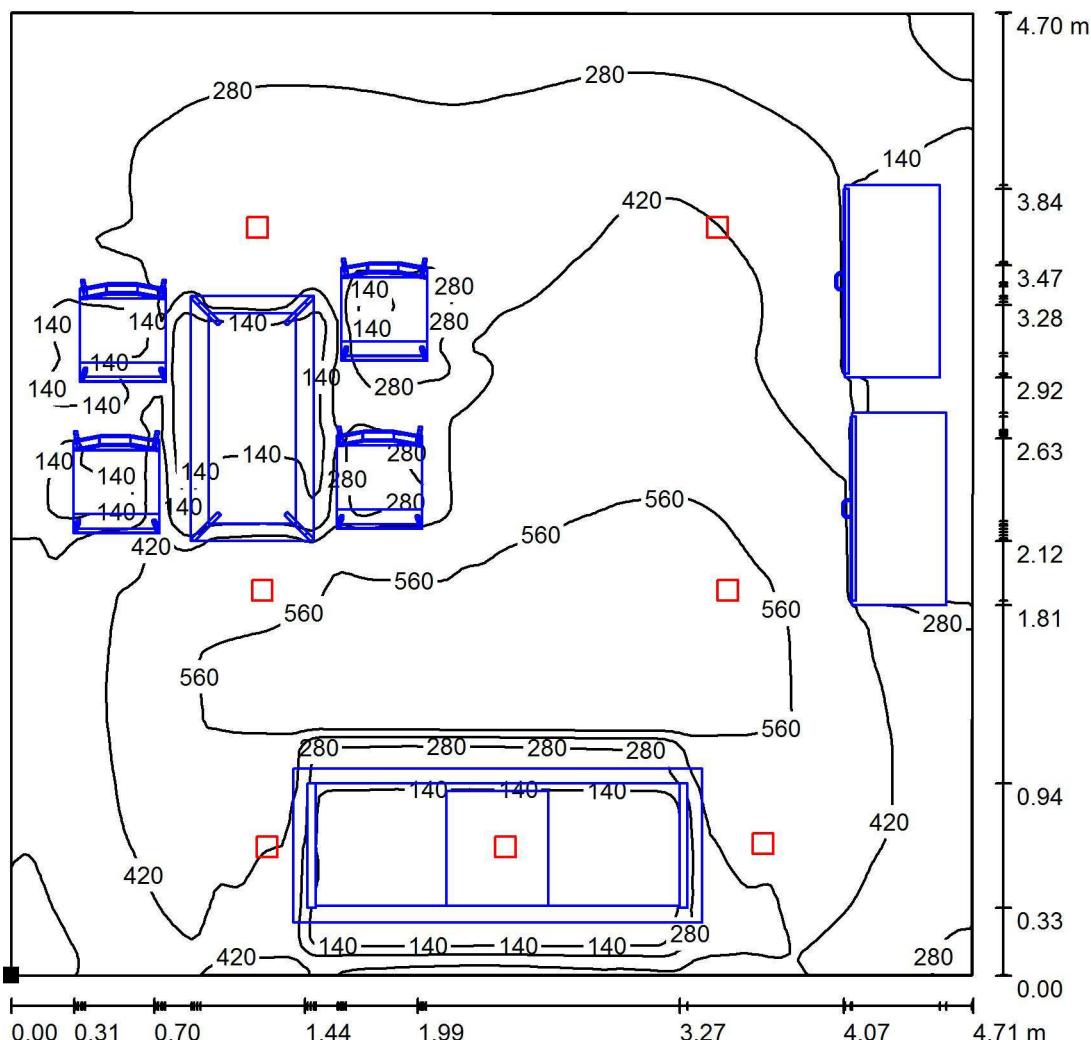
Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / 3D Rendering



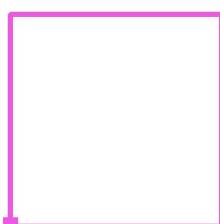
Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Workplane / Isolines (E)



Position of surface in room:
Marked point:
(5.451 m, 7.447 m, 0.100 m)

Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 37

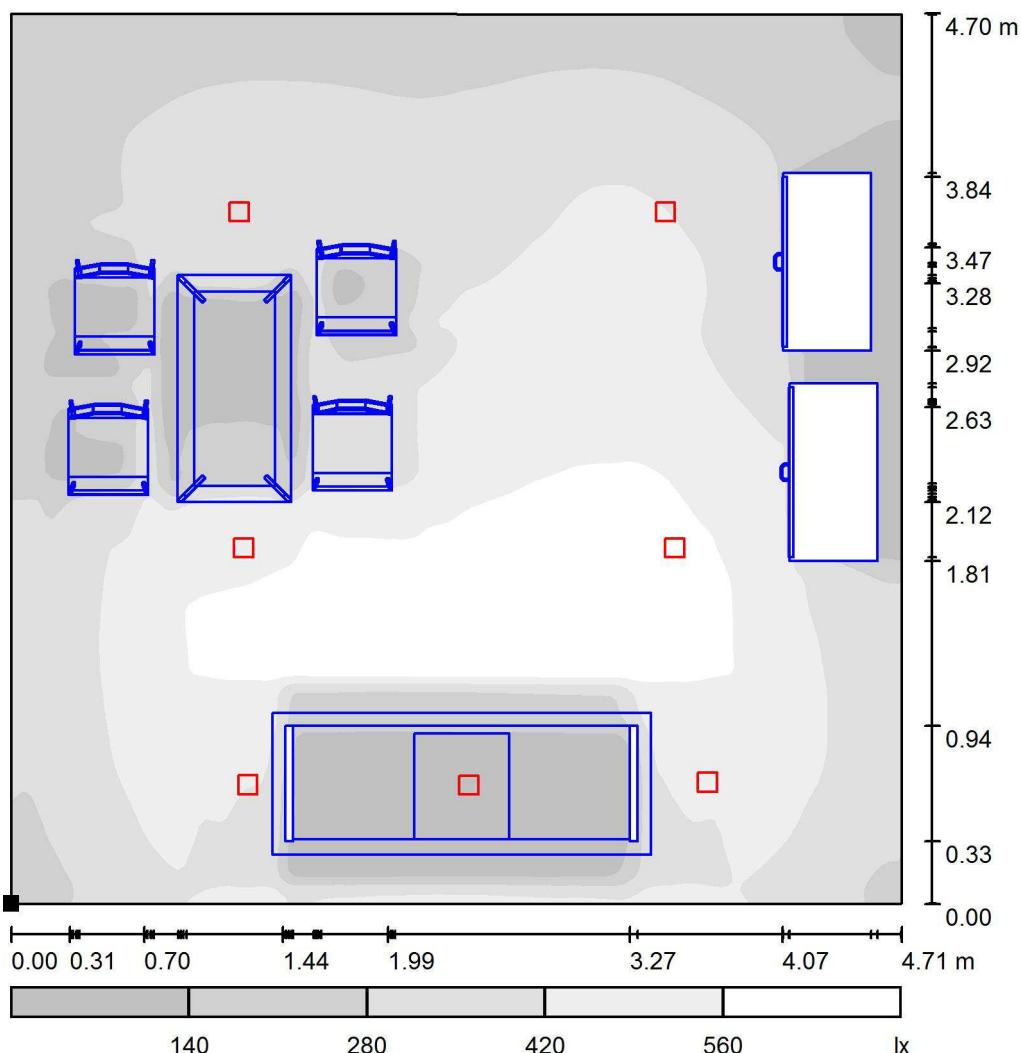


Grid: 128 x 128 Points

E_{av} [lx]	E_{min} [lx]	E_{max} [lx]	u_0	E_{min} / E_{max}
344	12	677	0.036	0.018

Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Workplane / Greyscale (E)

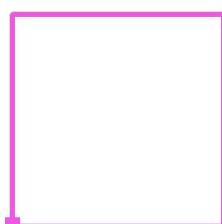


Scale 1 : 40

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(5.451 m, 7.447 m, 0.100 m)



Grid: 128 x 128 Points

E_{av} [lx]
344

E_{min} [lx]
12

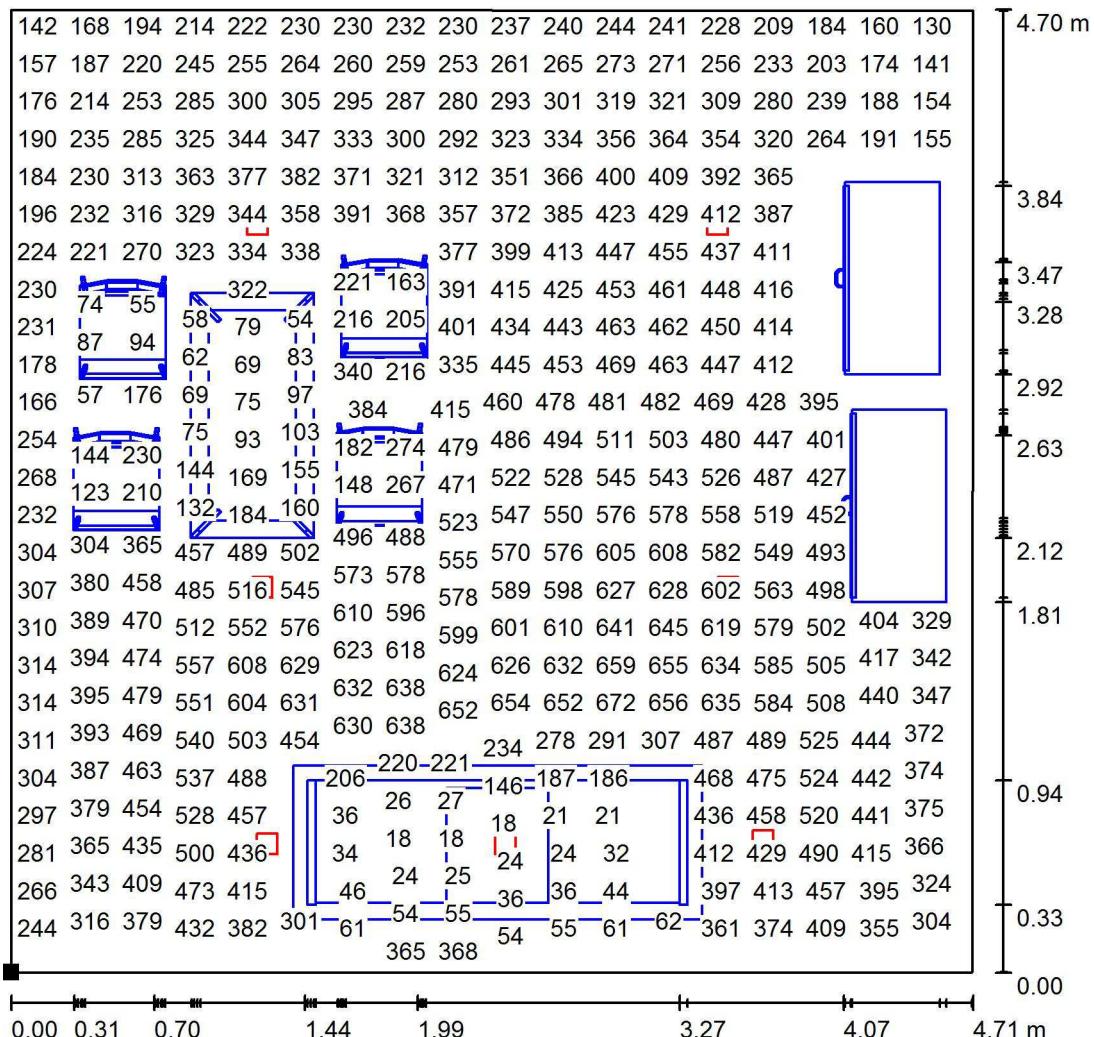
E_{max} [lx]
677

u_0
0.036

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.018

Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Workplane / Value Chart (E)



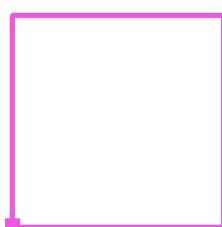
Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 37

Not all calculated values could be displayed.

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(5.451 m, 7.447 m, 0.100 m)



Grid: 128 x 128 Points

E_{av} [lx]
344

E_{min} [lx]
12

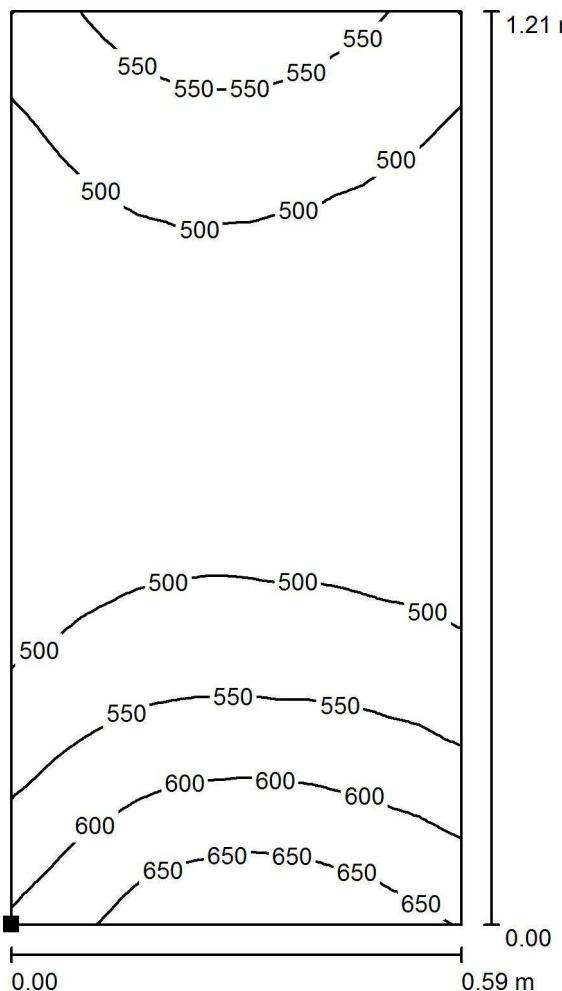
E_{max} [lx]
677

u_0
0.036

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.018

Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Table Calc Surace / Isolines (E, Perpendicular)

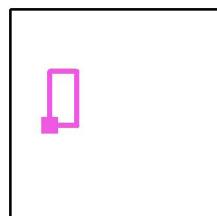


Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 10

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(6.338 m, 9.569 m, 0.760 m)



Grid: 32 x 64 Points

E_{av} [lx]
524

E_{min} [lx]
451

E_{max} [lx]
680

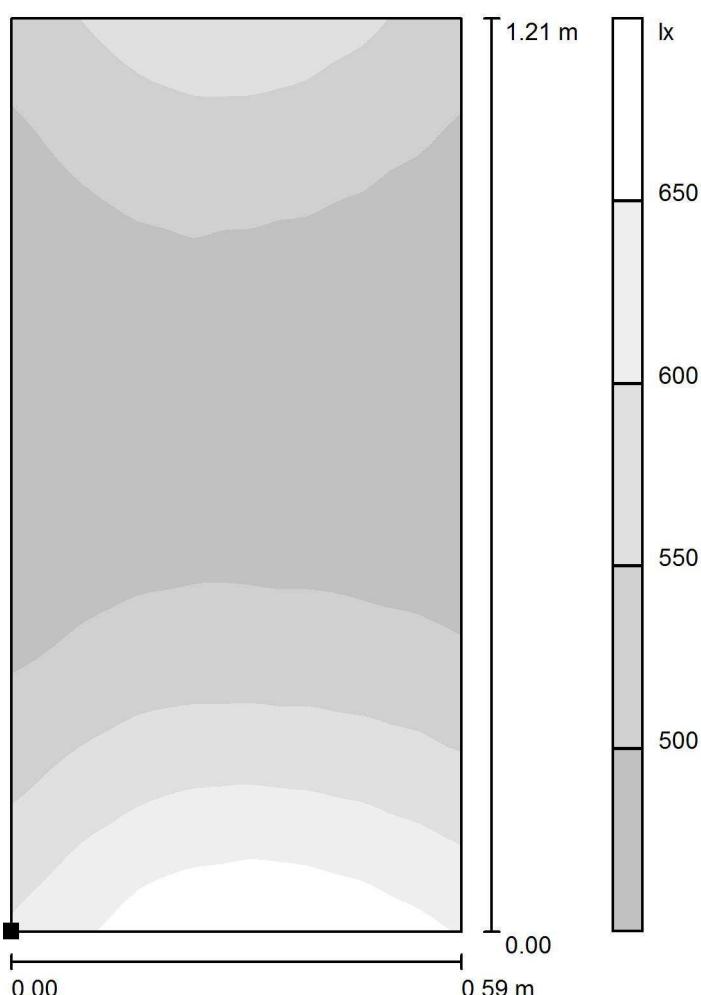
u_0
0.861

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.664



Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Table Calc Surace / Greyscale (E, Perpendicular)

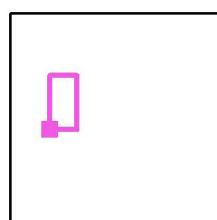


Scale 1 : 10

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(6.338 m, 9.569 m, 0.760 m)



Grid: 32 x 64 Points

E_{av} [lx]
524

E_{min} [lx]
451

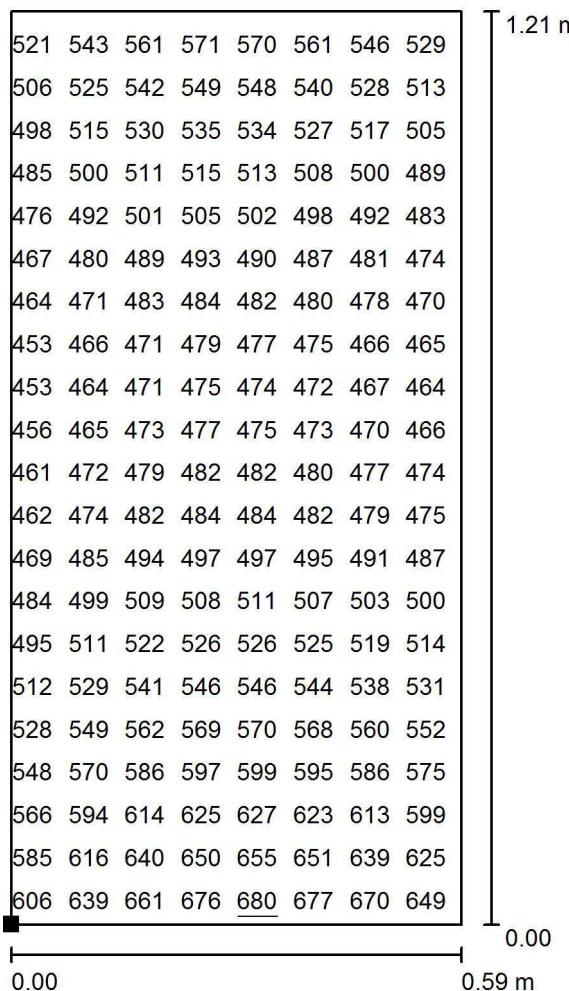
E_{max} [lx]
680

u_0
0.861

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.664

Operator
 Telephone
 Fax
 e-Mail

Typical Office / Table Calc Surace / Value Chart (E, Perpendicular)



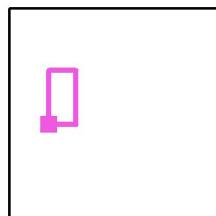
Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 10

Not all calculated values could be displayed.

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(6.338 m, 9.569 m, 0.760 m)



Grid: 32 x 64 Points

E_{av} [lx]
524

E_{min} [lx]
451

E_{max} [lx]
680

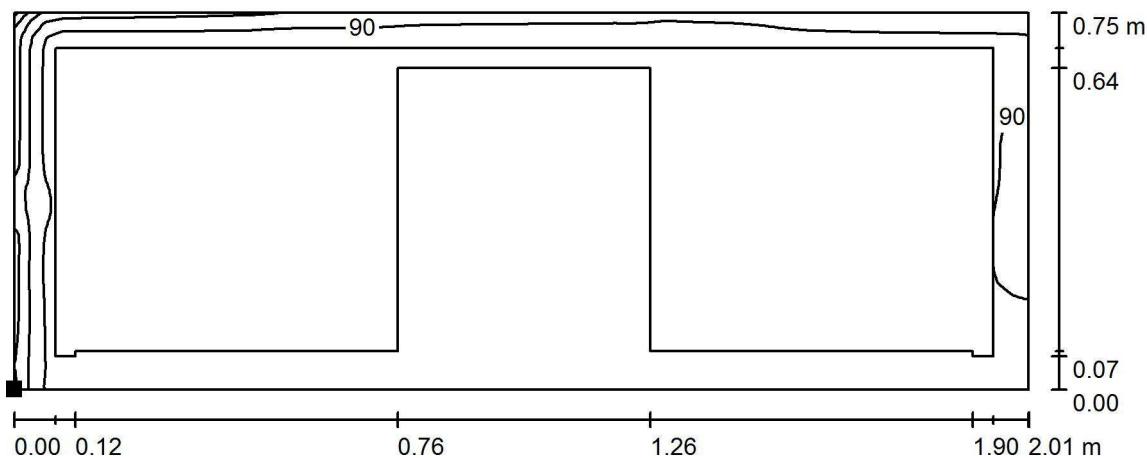
u_0
0.861

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.664



Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Work Desk / Isolines (E, Perpendicular)

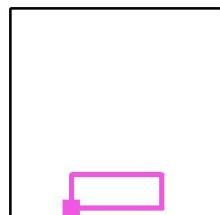


Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(6.819 m, 7.712 m, 0.760 m)

Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 15



Grid: 64 x 32 Points

E_{av} [lx]
60

E_{min} [lx]
11

E_{max} [lx]
418

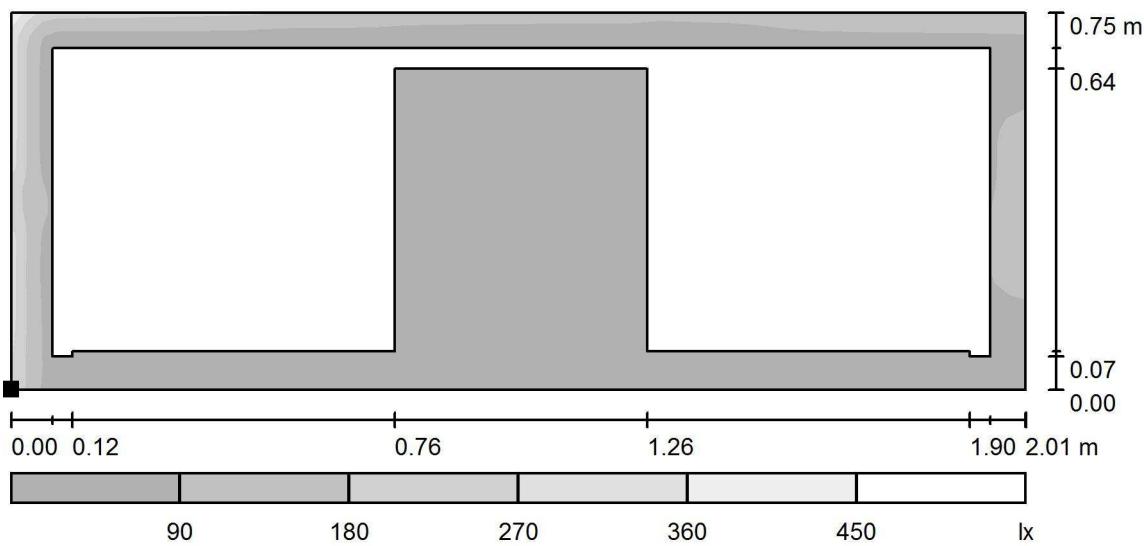
u_0
0.186

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.026



Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Work Desk / Greyscale (E, Perpendicular)

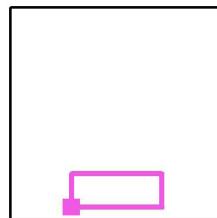


Scale 1 : 15

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(6.819 m, 7.712 m, 0.760 m)



Grid: 64 x 32 Points

E_{av} [lx]
60

E_{min} [lx]
11

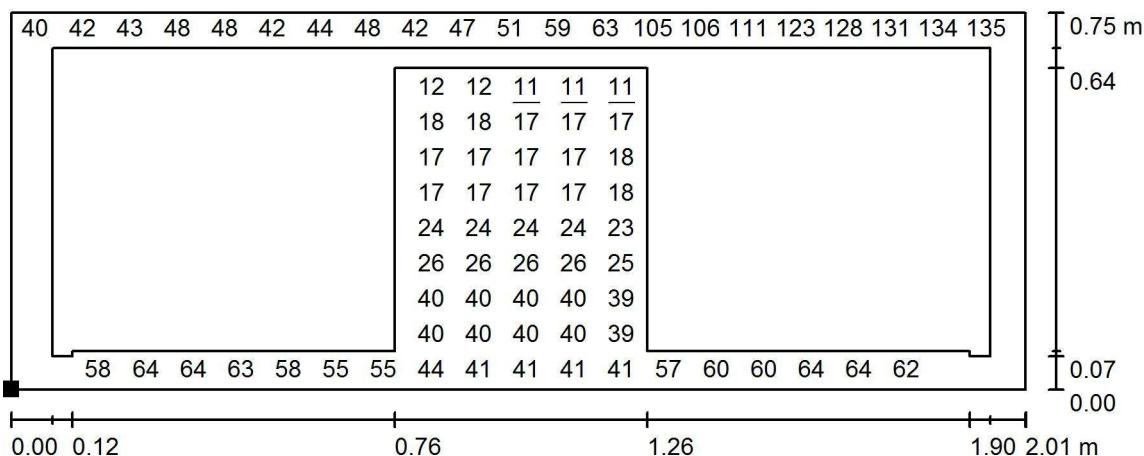
E_{max} [lx]
418

u_0
0.186

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.026

Operator
Telephone
Fax
e-Mail

Typical Office / Work Desk / Value Chart (E, Perpendicular)



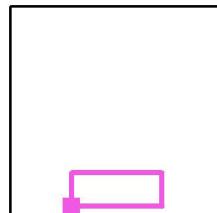
Values in Lux, Scale 1 : 15

Not all calculated values could be displayed.

Position of surface in room:

Marked point:

(6.819 m, 7.712 m, 0.760 m)



Grid: 64 x 32 Points

E_{av} [lx]
60

E_{min} [lx]
11

E_{max} [lx]
418

u_0
0.186

E_{min} / E_{max}
0.026