

# EISH: Energy Intrinsic Smart Home. Software Requirement Specification

MonoToneID

April 2019



# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>User Characteristics</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Resident . . . . .	5
2.2	Guest . . . . .	5
2.3	System Administrator . . . . .	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	Use Cases . . . . .	5
3.1.1	Functional Requirements . . . . .	9
3.2	Subsystems . . . . .	10
3.2.1	EISH Management System (EISHMS) . . . . .	10
3.2.2	User Interface (UI) . . . . .	10
3.2.3	Monitor Generation Subsystem (MGS) . . . . .	11
3.2.4	Monitor Consumption Subsystem (MCS) . . . . .	11
3.2.5	Configuration Generation Subsystem (CGS) . . . . .	11
3.2.6	Energy Prediction Subsystem (EPS) . . . . .	11
3.2.7	External Services Subsystem (ESS) . . . . .	11
3.2.8	Cost Estimation Subsystem (CES) . . . . .	12
3.2.9	Learning Subsystem (LS) . . . . .	12
3.2.10	Monitor Resident Subsystem (MRS) . . . . .	12
3.2.11	Usage Controller Subsystem (UCS) . . . . .	12
3.2.12	Notification Subsystem (NS) . . . . .	12
3.2.13	Optimization Subsystem (OS) . . . . .	13
3.2.14	DBMS Subsystem (DBMSS) . . . . .	13
3.2.15	Device Configuration Subsystem (DCS) . . . . .	13
<b>4</b>	<b>Non-Functional Requirements</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	Quality Requirements . . . . .	13
<b>5</b>	<b>Use Case to Subsystem Traceability Matrix</b>	<b>14</b>

# 1 Introduction

In recent years, the Internet of Things ("IOT") devices have entered the consumer space with products such as SmartThings, Apple Homekit, etc that are able to give you control over your home devices and also provide you with information about your devices power consumption. Simultaneously, there is a global push towards renewable energy where consumers are able to generate and store their own energy.

One area that has not been fully explored is connecting the generation and consumption management of home automation systems. While solar panels and and backup batteries are able to measure consumption and control energy storage, they have no insight or control over the consumption, and while your smart devices can often measure and control their own consumption they cannot determine how much power is available at their disposal.

The Energy Intrinsic Smart Home Management System (EISHMS) is a software solution that aims to connect the generation and consumption management of home automation systems. EISHMS should be able to monitor a smart homes' energy generation capacity, while also monitoring the consumption of the energy. Additionally it will incorporate an intelligent system that will be able to measure and predict the energy generation capacity, while also learning the usage patterns of specific devices to prioritize devices and optimize energy consumption.

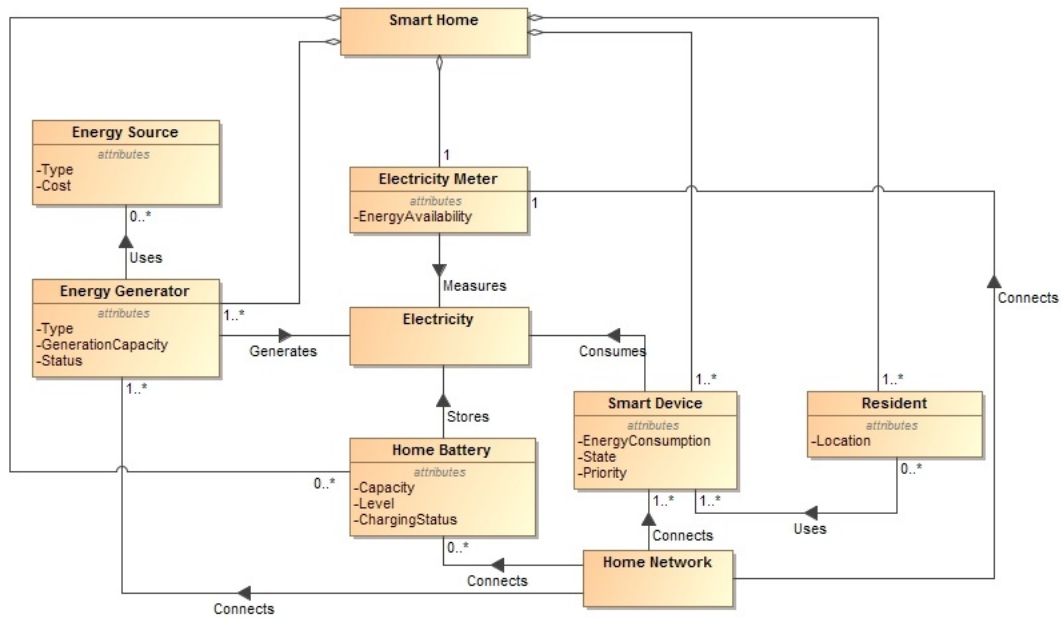
The EISHMS is particularly relevant in South Africa where Eskom is experiencing severe generation difficulty making the grid unreliable. Those who can afford it are investing in alternate energy generators (solar panels or diesel/petrol generators). EISHMS is giving users peace of mind knowing that you don't have to worry about manually managing your energy generators and devices, as it will do all that for you while ensuring efficient and optimised usage of energy.

The scope of the EISHMS will cover the management of energy generation and consumption of a single household that is connected to a Local Area Network (LAN).

## Glossary

IOT	Internet Of Things
EISHMS	Energy Intrinsic Smart Home Management System
LAN	Local Area Network
MQTT	Message Queuing Telemetry Transport
EISH	Energy Intrinsic Smart Home
UI	User Interface
MGS	Monitor Generation Subsystem
MCS	Monitor Consumption Subsystem
CGS	Configuration Generation Subsystem
EPS	Energy Prediction Subsystem
ESS	External Services Subsystem
CES	Cost Estimation Subsystem
LS	Learning Subsystem
MRS	Monitor Resident Subsystem
NS	Notification Subsystem
OS	Optimization Subsystem
DBMSS	DBMS Subsystem
UCS	Usage Controller Subsystem
DCS	Device Configuration Subsystem

## Domain Model



## **2 User Characteristics**

### **2.1 Resident**

It is assumed that a resident using the EISHMS resides within a smart home. Such a resident has a smart home with smart devices connected to the smart home. The resident will additionally have one or more methods of energy generation. The resident will interact with the system in order to monitor device consumption and energy generation from different energy generators connected to the smart home.

### **2.2 Guest**

A Guest is a non-resident of the smart home who is present within the smart home and is granted limited privileges by the Resident. Such a guest will interact with UI and MCS subsystems to monitor their consumption.

### **2.3 System Administrator**

System Administrator is responsible for the upkeep, configuration, and reliable operation of the EISHMS.

## **3 Requirements**

### **3.1 Use Cases**

User Interface

**UC1** Configuring energy generators and smart devices.

**UC1.1** Add and remove energy generators/smart devices.

**UC1.2** View available energy generators/smart devices.

**UC2** View information about energy generators and smart devices.

**UC2.1** View energy generation information of individual energy generators.

**UC2.2** View energy consumption information of individual smart devices.

**UC3** View system notifications.

**UC4** View cost estimate report.

**UC5** Prioritize smart devices.

**UC6** Override system decision.

Monitor Generation Subsystem(MGS)

**UC7** Monitor energy generated by individual energy generators.

**UC8** Store data collected from individual energy generators.

**UC9** Monitor energy level of the home battery.

Monitor Consumption Subsystem(MCS)

**UC10** Monitor energy consumed by individual smart devices.

**UC11** Store consumption data collected from individual smart devices.

Energy Prediction Subsystem(EPS)

**UC12** Retrieve energy generation capacity of a certain energy generator.

**UC13** Retrieve information that affects energy generation capacity from ESS.

**UC14** Predict total amount of energy that will be generated.

External Services Subsystem(ESS)

**UC15** Retrieve weather information from external sources.

**UC16** Retrieve electricity cost information from external sources.

**UC17** Retrieve diesel/fuel cost information from external sources.

**UC18** Retrieve user location information.

**UC19** Process information gathered to an acceptable format.

Cost Estimation Subsystem(CES)

**UC20** Retrieve cost information from ESS.

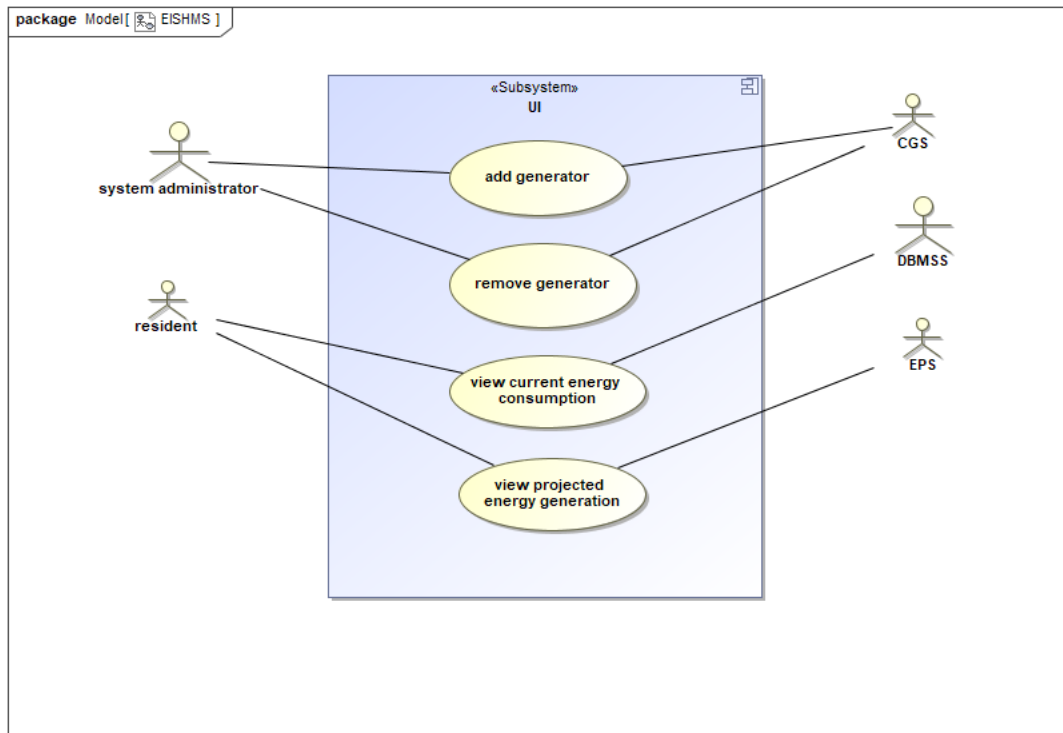
**UC21** Estimate how much it will cost to use a certain energy source.

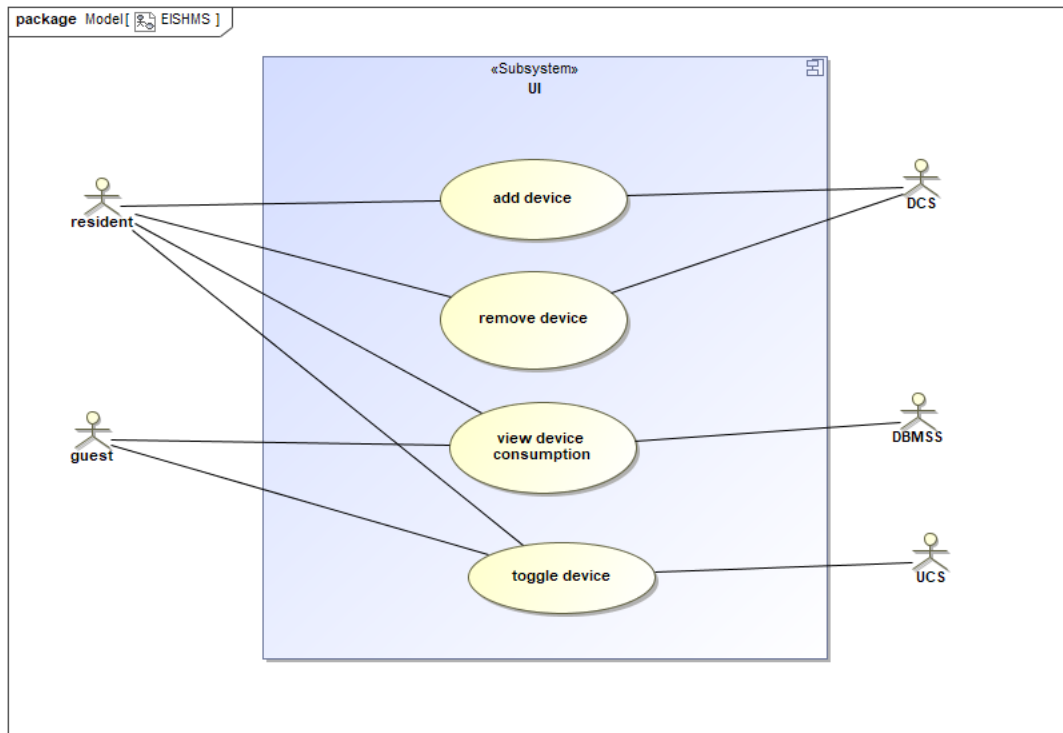
**UC22** Generate a report for different costs.

Monitor Resident Subsystem(MRS)

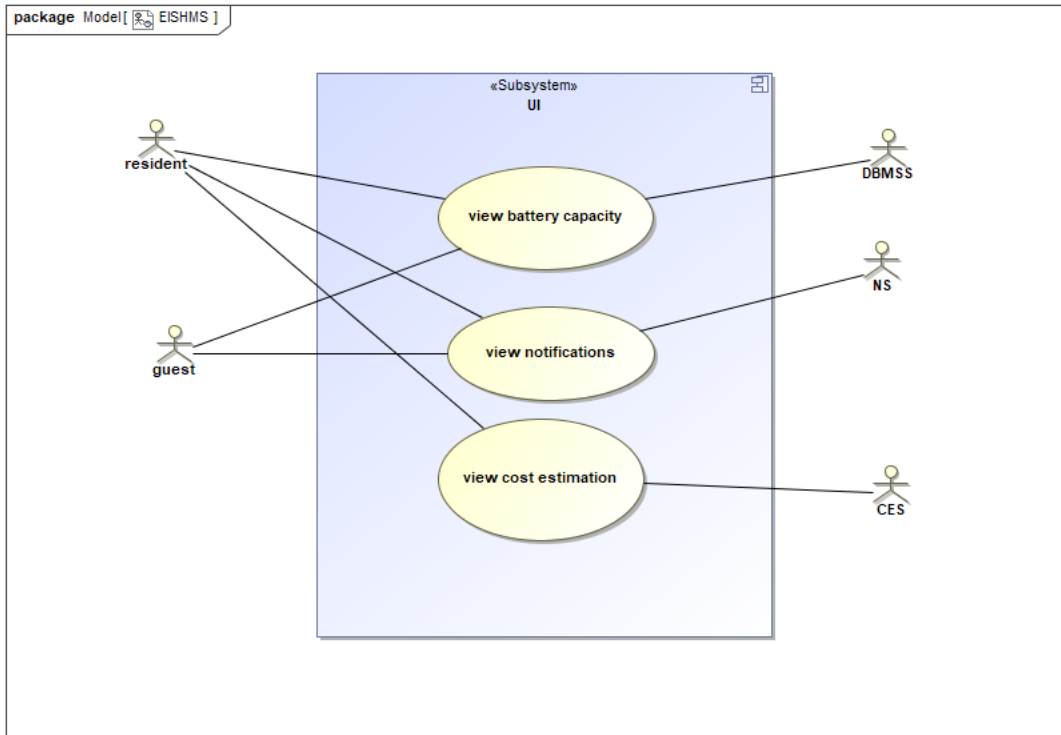
**UC23** Retrieve user location information from ESS.

**UC24** Check whether user is present in the smart home.









### 3.1.1 Functional Requirements

The EISH Management System must fulfill the following functional requirements:

- R1** The system must display the energy consumption and generation information of the smart house
- R2** The system must be able to display notifications
- R3** The system must monitor available capacity from individual energy generators
- R4** The system must monitor total energy capacity/storage
- R5** The system must monitor energy consumption of smart devices
- R6** The system must configure EISHMS for various energy generators
- R7** The system must provide the ability to switch between energy generators
- R8** The system must predict how much energy will be produced by the energy generators
- R9** The system must predict how much energy will be stored
- R10** The system must request information from external services
- R11** The system must standardise information from external services

- R12** The system must aggregate information from external services
- R13** The system must provide cost estimates for different energy sources
- R14** The system must learn resident's usage patterns of the various devices
- R15** The system must produce a priority list of resident devices
- R16** The system must detect absence of resident(s) from smart home
- R17** The system must detect presence of resident(s) within the smart home
- R18** The system must detect which resident(s) is/are within the smart home
- R19** The system must restrict device usage
- R20** The system must adjust device usage
- R21** The system must switch between energy generators
- R22** The system must notify resident(s) when energy availability is constrained
- R23** The system must notify resident(s) when switching energy source
- R24** The system must gather information from required subsystems
- R25** The system must suggest device usage based on priorities
- R26** The system must decided which devices are deactivated according to battery capacity
- R27** The system must decided which devices are de-/activated according to resident(s) preference
- R29** The system must allow updates of smart device(s)
- R30** The system must allow removal of smart device(s)
- R31** The system must allow addition of new generator(s)
- R32** The system must allow updates of generator(s)
- R33** The system must allow removal of generator(s)
- R34** The system must configure EISHMS for various smart device(s).

## **3.2 Subsystems**

### **3.2.1 EISH Management System (EISHMS)**

### **3.2.2 User Interface (UI)**

User Interface (UI) is responsible for giving the user insight into the generation and consumption management subsystems.

**R1** The system must display the energy consumption and generation information of the smart house

**R1.1** UI must be able to display energy generation data

**R1.2** UI must be able to display energy consumption data

**R2** UI must be able to display notifications

### **3.2.3 Monitor Generation Subsystem (MGS)**

Monitor Generation Subsystem (MGS) is responsible for observing, checking and keeping continuous record of energy generator and smart home battery.

**R3** MGS must monitor available capacity from individual energy generators

**R4** MGS must monitor total energy capacity/storage

### **3.2.4 Monitor Consumption Subsystem (MCS)**

Monitor Consumption Subsystem (MCS) is responsible for observing, checking and keeping continuous record of energy consumption of smart devices.

**R5** MCS must monitor energy consumption of smart devices

### **3.2.5 Configuration Generation Subsystem (CGS)**

Configuration Generation Subsystem (CGS) is responsible for the arrangement of different energy generators.

**R6** CGS must configure EISHMS for various energy generators

**R7** CGS must provide the ability to switch between energy generators

### **3.2.6 Energy Prediction Subsystem (EPS)**

Energy Prediction Subsystem (EPS) is responsible for predicting energy generation and storage.

**R8** EPS must predict how much energy will be produced by the energy generators

**R9** EPS must predict how much energy will be stored

### **3.2.7 External Services Subsystem (ESS)**

External Services Subsystem (ESS) is responsible for collecting the required information, aggregating it and ensuring that this information conforms to a format.

**R10** ESS must request information from external services

**R11** ESS must standardise information from external services

**R12** ESS must aggregate information from external services

### **3.2.8 Cost Estimation Subsystem (CES)**

Cost Estimation Subsystem (CES) is responsible for roughly calculating costs related to different energy sources.

**R13** CES must provide cost estimates for different energy sources

### **3.2.9 Learning Subsystem (LS)**

The Learning Subsystem (LS) is responsible for acquiring knowledge about usage patterns and priorities of devices.

**R14** LS must learn resident's usage patterns of the various devices

**R15** LS must produce a priority list of resident devices

### **3.2.10 Monitor Resident Subsystem (MRS)**

The Monitor Resident Subsystem (MRS) is responsible for observing, checking and keeping continuous record of resident(s) within the smart home.

**R16** MRS must detect absence of resident(s) from smart home

**R17** MRS must detect presence of resident(s) within the smart home

**R18** MRS must detect which resident(s) is/are within the smart home

### **3.2.11 Usage Controller Subsystem (UCS)**

The Usage Controller Subsystem (UCS) is responsible for controlling smart devices based on information received from OS.

**R19** UCS must restrict device usage

**R20** UCS must adjust device usage

**R21** UCS must switch between energy generators

### **3.2.12 Notification Subsystem (NS)**

The Notification Subsystem (NS) is responsible for sending notifications to resident(s) via push notifications.

**R22** NS must notify resident(s) when energy availability is constrained

**R23** NS must notify resident(s) when switching energy source

### **3.2.13 Optimization Subsystem (OS)**

The Optimization Subsystem (OS) is responsible for optimizing consumption and costs of energy within the smart home.

**R24** OS must gather information from required subsystems

**R25** OS must suggest device usage based on priorities

**R26** OS must decided which devices are deactivated according to battery capacity

**R27** OS must decided which devices are de-/activated according to resident(s) preference

### **3.2.14 DBMS Subsystem (DBMSS)**

DBMS Subsystem (DBMSS) is responsible for maintaining a database for the energy generators and smart devices.

**R28** DBMSS must allow addition of new smart device(s)

**R29** DBMSS must allow updates of smart device(s)

**R30** DBMSS must allow removal of smart device(s)

**R31** DBMSS must allow addition of new generator(s)

**R32** DBMSS must allow updates of generator(s)

**R33** DBMSS must allow removal of generator(s)

### **3.2.15 Device Configuration Subsystem (DCS)**

Device Configuration Subsystem (DCS) is responsible for the configuration of different smart device(s).

**R34** DCS must configure EISHMS for various smart device(s).

## **4 Non-Functional Requirements**

### **4.1 Quality Requirements**

#### **Q1 Performance**

**Q1.1** The system must respond in no longer than 3 seconds

**Q1.2** The system must be able to handle traffic from at least 6 smart devices without latency

#### **Q2 Availability**

**Q2.1** The system must be available as long as the home server is online.

**Q2.2** Failure of one subsystem should not lead to failure of the whole system.

**Q3 Reliability**

**Q3.1** The system must produce accurate cost estimations.

**Q3.2** The system must perform the best possible optimizations based on various energy factors listed in the requirements.

**Q4 Scalability**

**Q4.1** The system must be able to support communication with more than 6 smart devices

**Q5 Testability**

**Q5.1** The system must be testable using J-Unit testing framework.

**Q5.2** The system must be testable using automated testing.

## **5 Use Case to Subsystem Traceability Matrix**

	UI	MGS	MCS	CGS	EPS	ESS	CES	LS	MRS	UCS	NS	OS	DBMSS	DCS
R1.1	X													
R1.2	X													
R2	X													
R3		X												
R4		X												
R5			X											
R6				X										
R7				X										
R8					X									
R9					X									
R10						X								
R11						X								
R12						X								
R13							X							
R14								X						
R15								X						
R16									X					
R17									X					
R18									X					
R19										X				
R20										X				
R21										X				
R22											X			
R23											X			
R24												X		
R25												X		
R26												X		
R27												X		
R28													X	
R29													X	
R30													X	
R31													X	
R32													X	
R33													X	
R34														X
Q1.1	X													
Q1.2													X	
Q2.1	X												X	
Q2.2	X											X	X	
Q3.1							X							
Q3.2												X		
Q4.1														
Q5.1						X							X	
Q5.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X