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SEAS 4.0

SUSTAINABLE SHIP AND SHIPPING 4.0

Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree

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INDUSTRY 4.0 ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

Smart Contract for Incentivizing Valid Usage of Energy

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1. Introduction

As a continuation of the IoT assignment on Intelligent lighting system of the Industry 4.0 Enabling Technologies course, a smart contract has been written based on Ethereum to send incentives for valid usage of energy. In this contract, all sensor input can be stored with a unique id, various valid conditions can be checked, and Wei can be sent inward and outward the contract if a certain condition is met.

2. Case

Numerous light sources are the substantial part of the energy consumption of a ship. It has been observed that reduction of the usage of these lights can significantly reduce energy consumption, carbon emissions, and light pollution, as well as increase the longevity of the devices leading to achieve a sustainable society. Apart from the personal or organizational urge, monetary incentive has always been proven as an effective tool to achieve a target. Hence, a smart contract has been written to send incentives only for valid usage of light sources.

3. Users

Resembling a regular contract, this smart contract has two parties. One is the ship crew, and the other is the ship owner.

4. Technical Parameter

This smart contract has been written in the Solidity programming language that runs on Ethereum Virtual Machine. To compile the code Remix IDE has been used and the code has been run on JavaScript VM(London) environment.

5. Contents

The contract is focused on detecting the necessary usage of the light source. Only in case of a valid reason for light source usage, the ship owner can send incentives for example WEI to the ship crew.

In the ship, Push button, RTC, LDR, and PIR sensors will gather the information about the surrounding. The algorithm of the code will confirm the validity. Valid reasons include emergency, nighttime, darkness, and the presence of a human. All these sensors generate the value along with the status of the light source. These values are the input of the code. A struct “Incident” will gather all the sensors’ value. Each time these inputs are logged, “generateincidentId” will create a unique id using the hash function. The function “new_incident” will create an incident and add each of the incidents into the array of the “Incident” struct. An Event “incident_register” will emit each time a incident is logged along with the index number. The shipowner can see the input log history using the index number.

A function “check_validity” contains the if-else condition that checks the validity of the led usage. There are a few cases when all sensors’ data might not be necessary. In such a case, the value of the sensors should be “-1”. The function “Validity” will show the validity of the input.

A smart contract is more impactful when it can transact money i.e., Ether in this case. Therefore, the ship owner can send Wei from his account to this contract using the “receivewei” function. Each time of transection the amount of the Wei should be a minimum of 500. If the sender sends less than this value transaction will be failed displaying an error message. Each time the owner sends money to the contract, it will be added to the current balance.

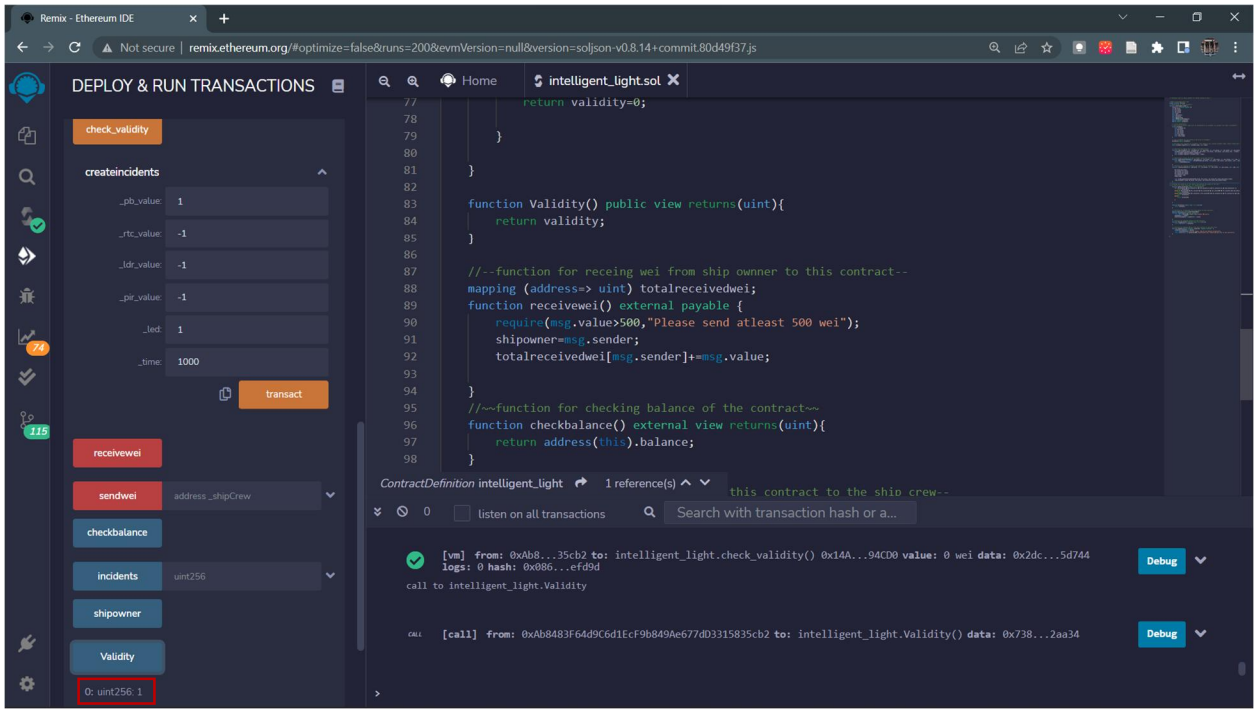
To check the current balance of the contract, the “checkbalance” function can be used.

Finally, the ship owner can send the Wei to the ship crew using “sendwei” function. This function only executes the transaction if there is a valid reason for energy usage. An error will be displayed with a message if the reason is invalid. Moreover, a minimum balance should be more than 100 Wei, otherwise, the transaction will not be executed along with another error message.

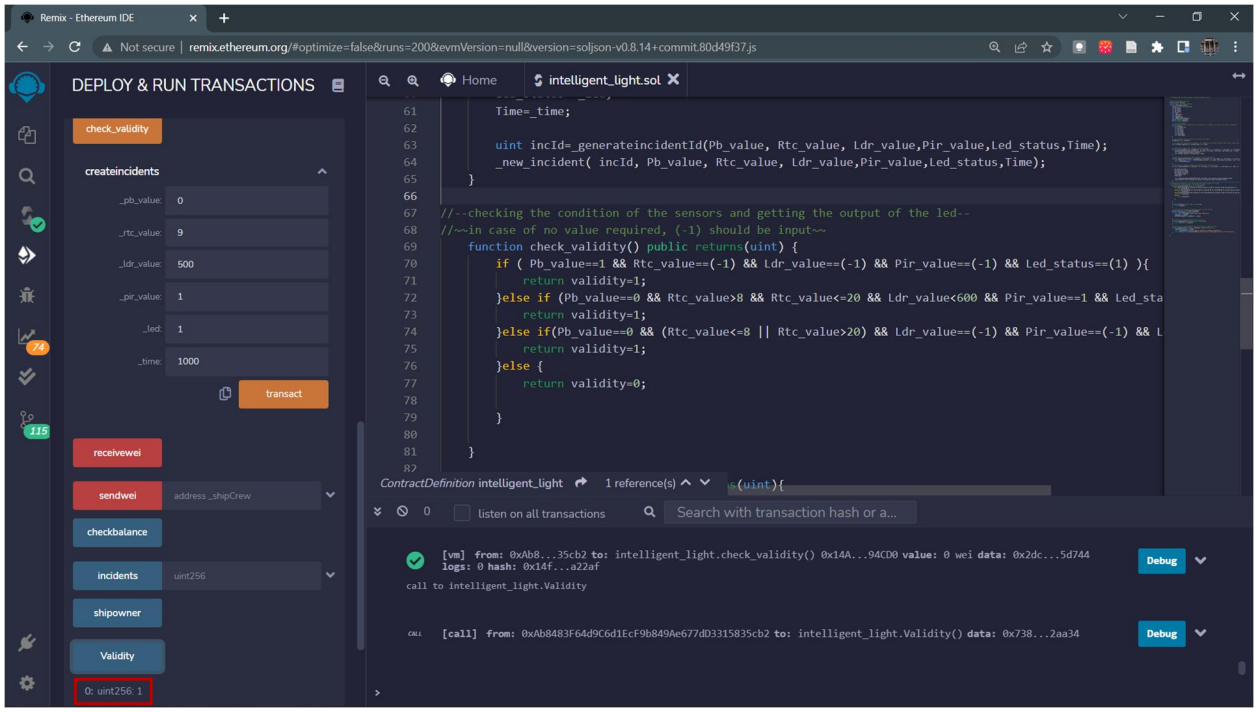
6. Testing

The code has been tested on different scenarios as mentioned below.

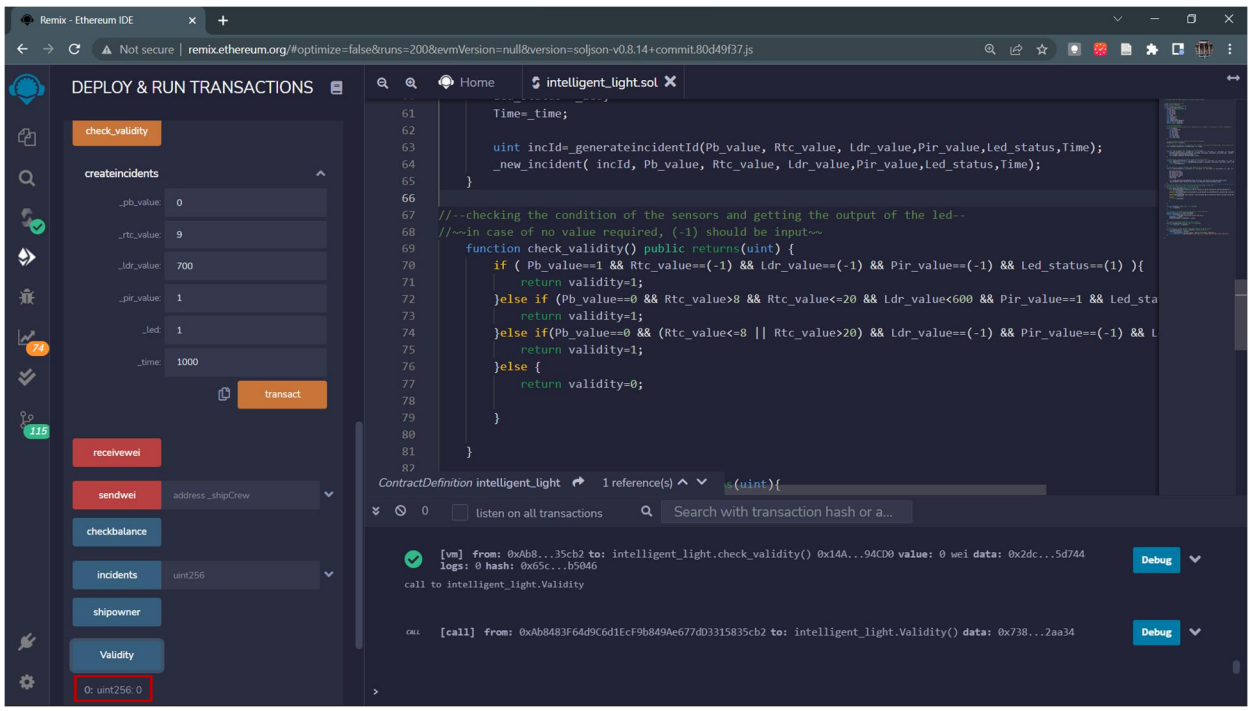
a) <u>Scenario 1:</u> Push Button: On, Disregard other sensors, Led: On, Reason: Valid



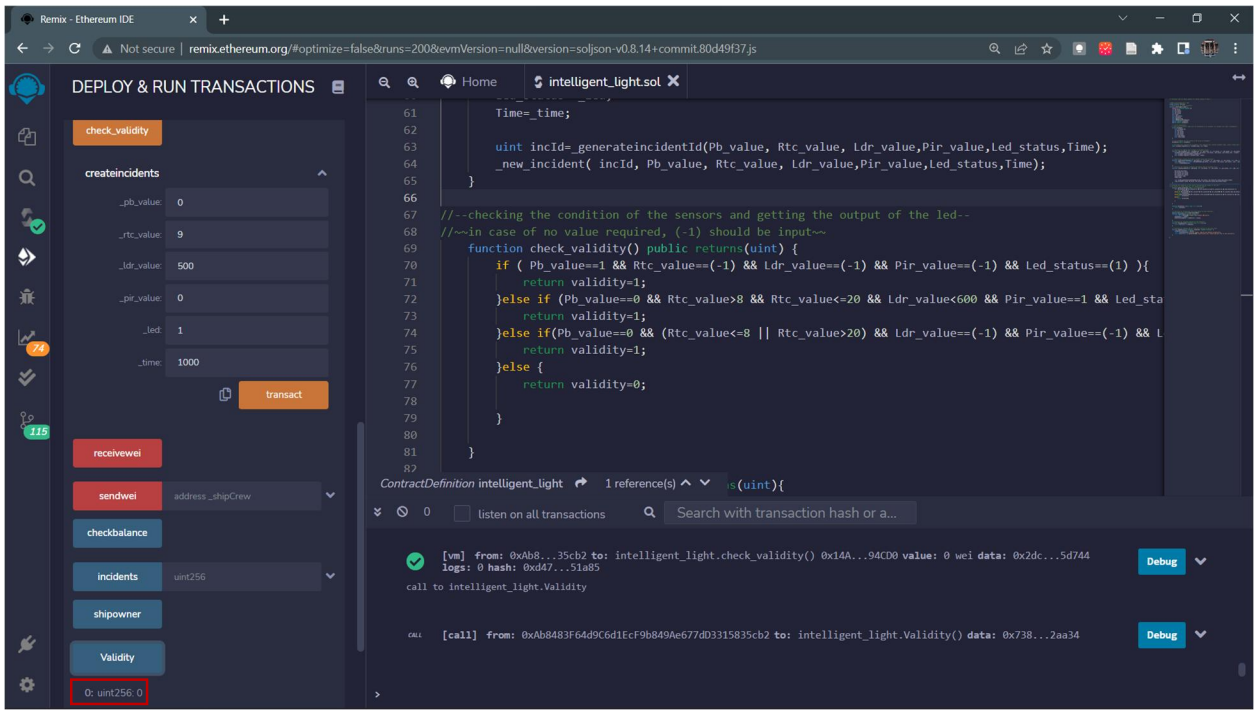
b) <u>Scenario 2:</u> Push Button: Off, Time: Day, Light: Dark, Pir: On, Led: On, Reason: Valid



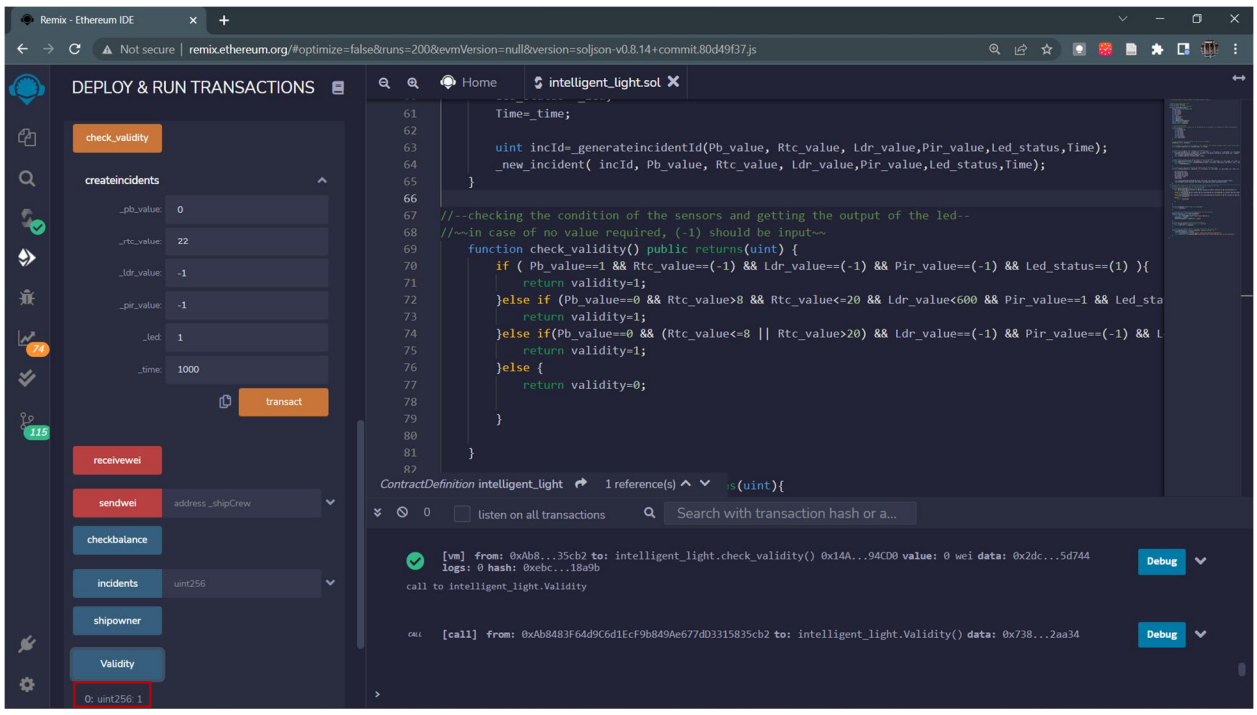
c) <u>Scenario 3:</u> Push Button: Off, Time: Day, Light: Bright, Pir: On, Led: On, Reason: Invalid



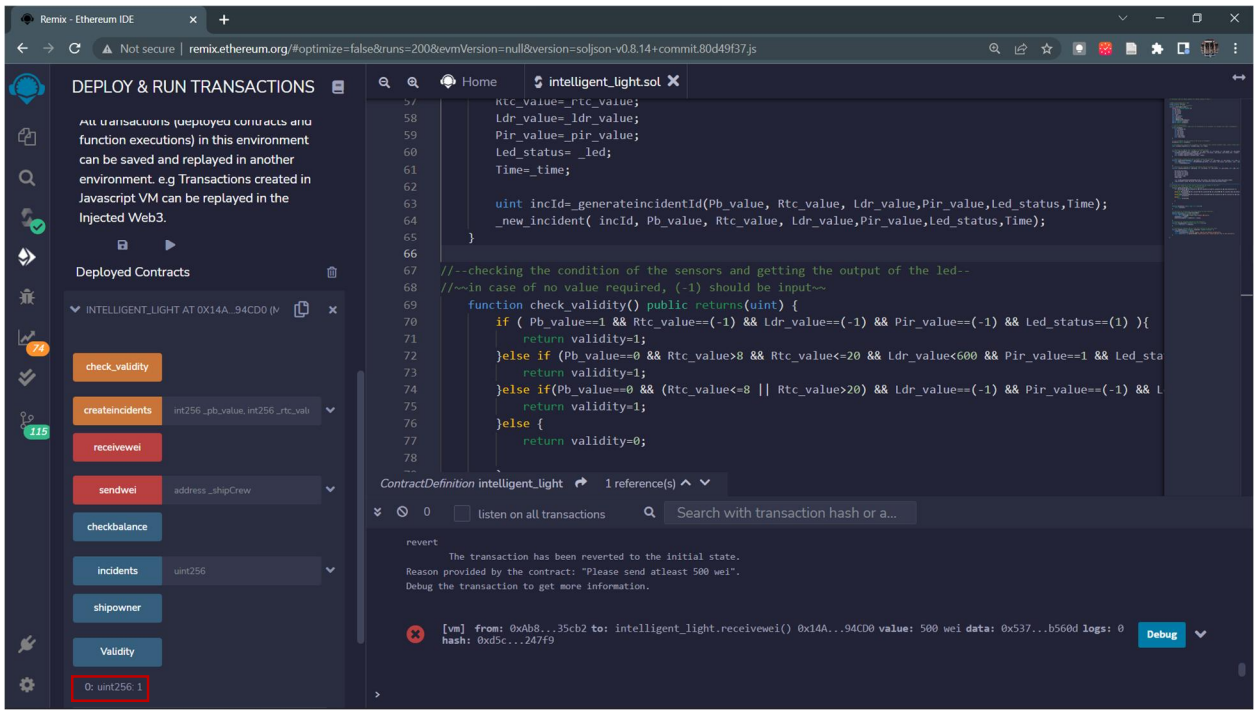
d) <u>Scenario 4:</u> Push Button: Off, Time: Day, Light: Dark, Pir: off, Led: On, Reason: Invalid



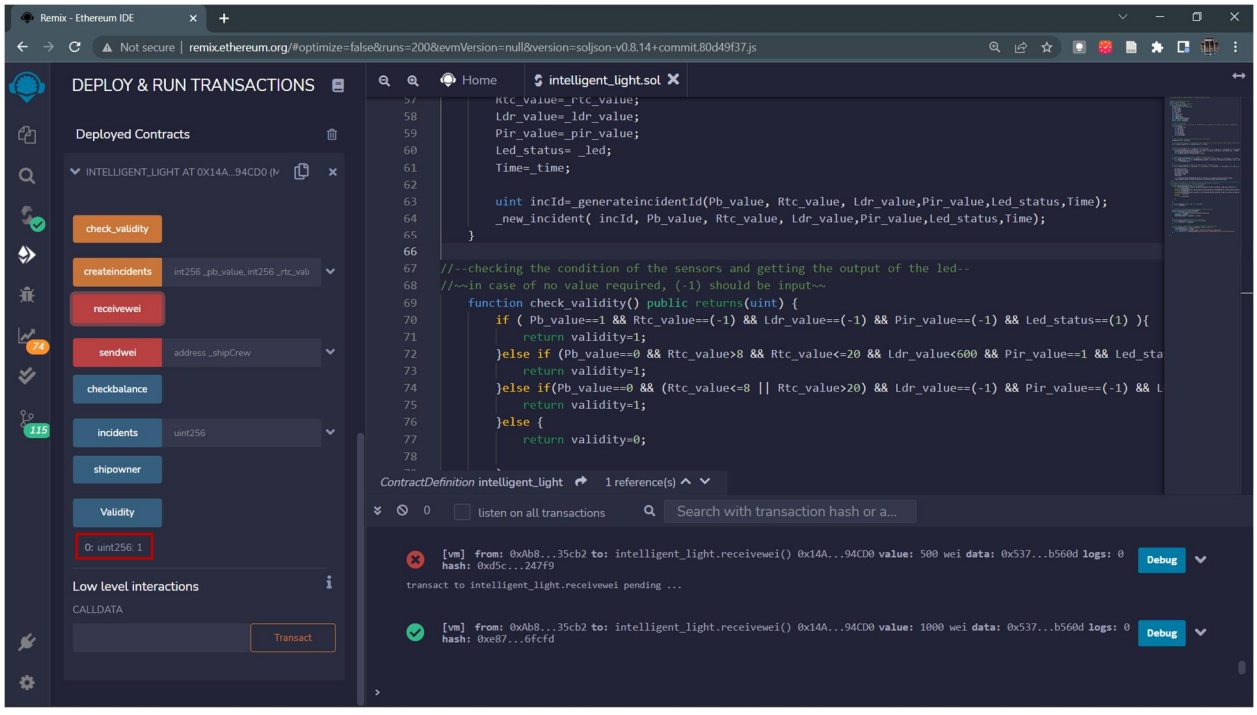
e) <u>Scenario 5:</u> Push Button: Off, Time: Night, Disregard other sensors, Led: On, Reason: Valid



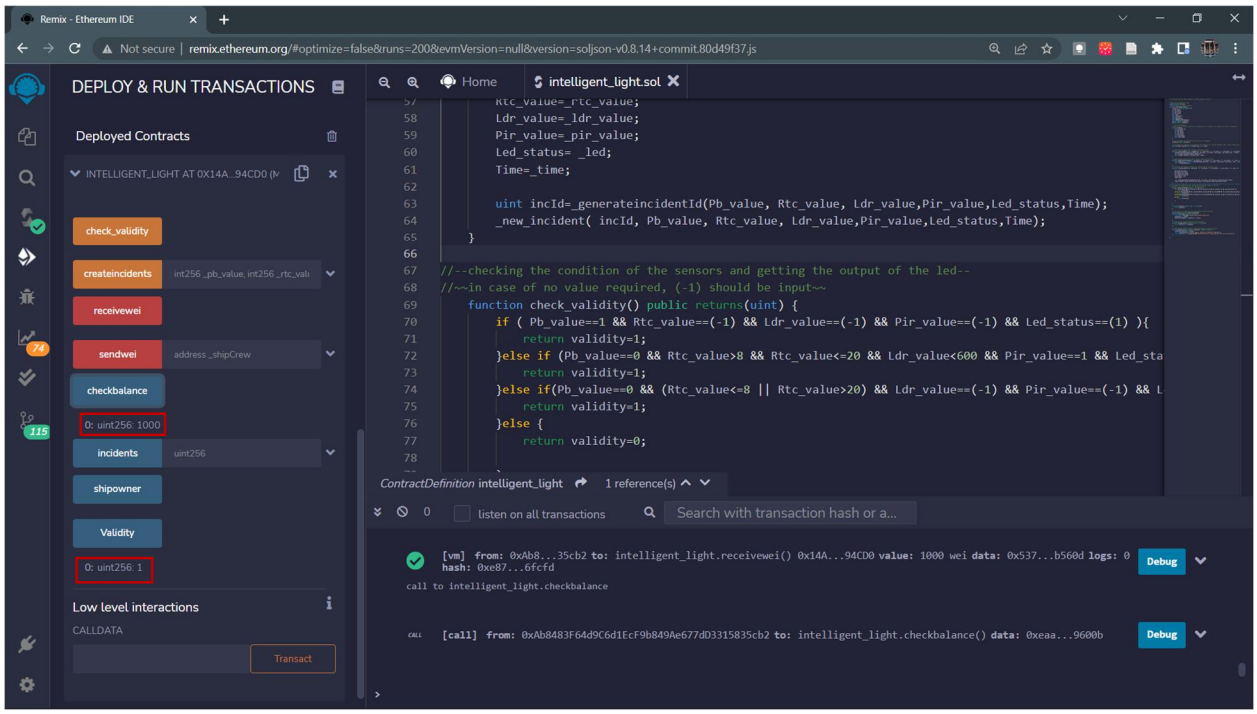
f) **Scenario 6:** Condition: Not meet, Receiving Wei: Failed



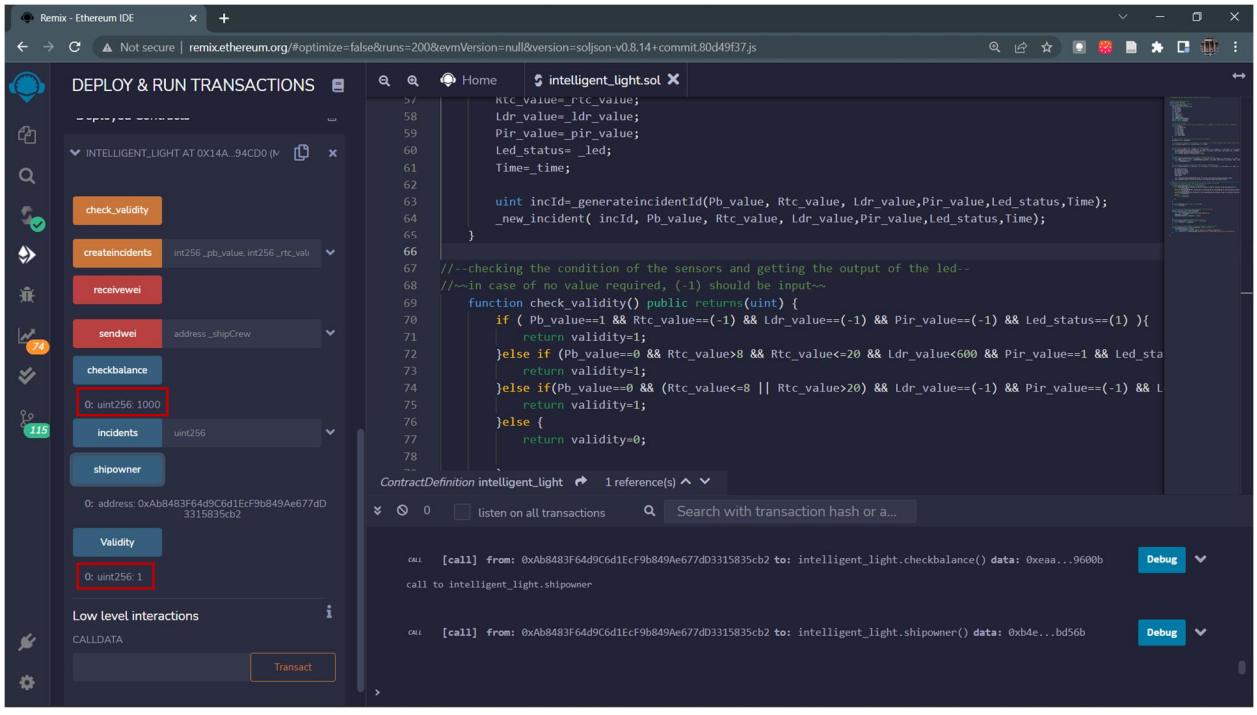
g) **Scenario 7:** Condition: meet, Receiving Wei: Executed



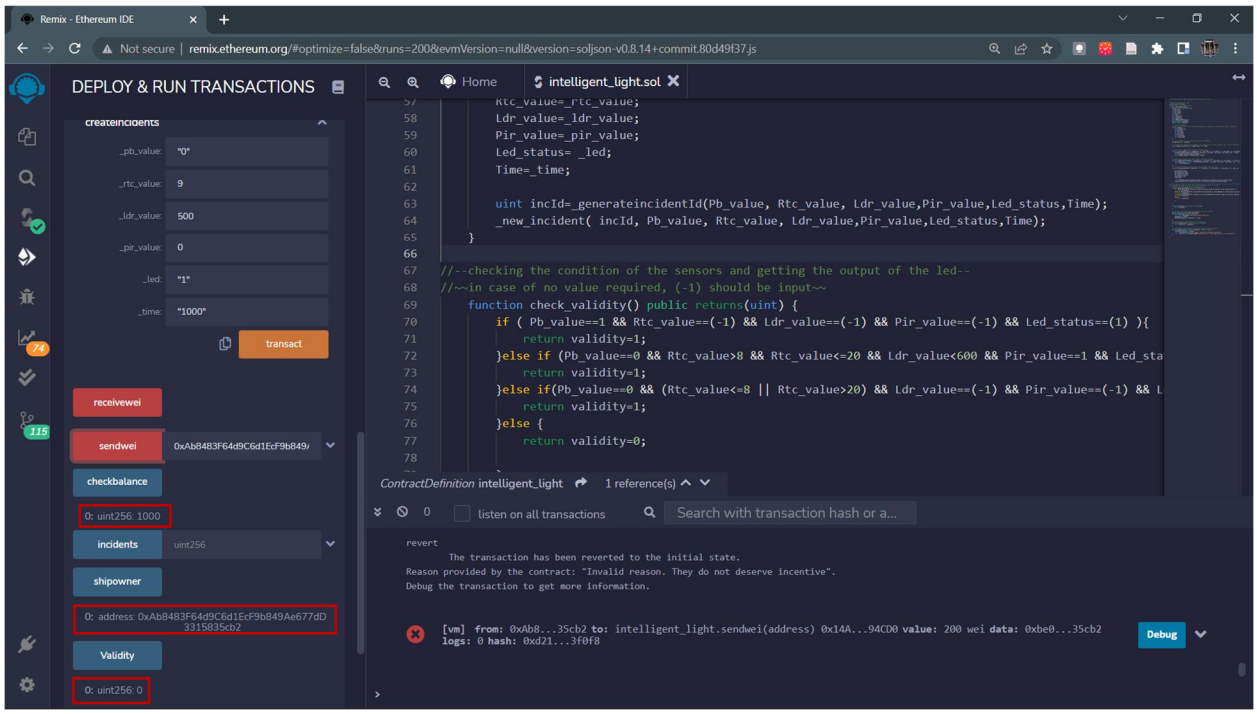
h) **Scenario 8:** Balance Check



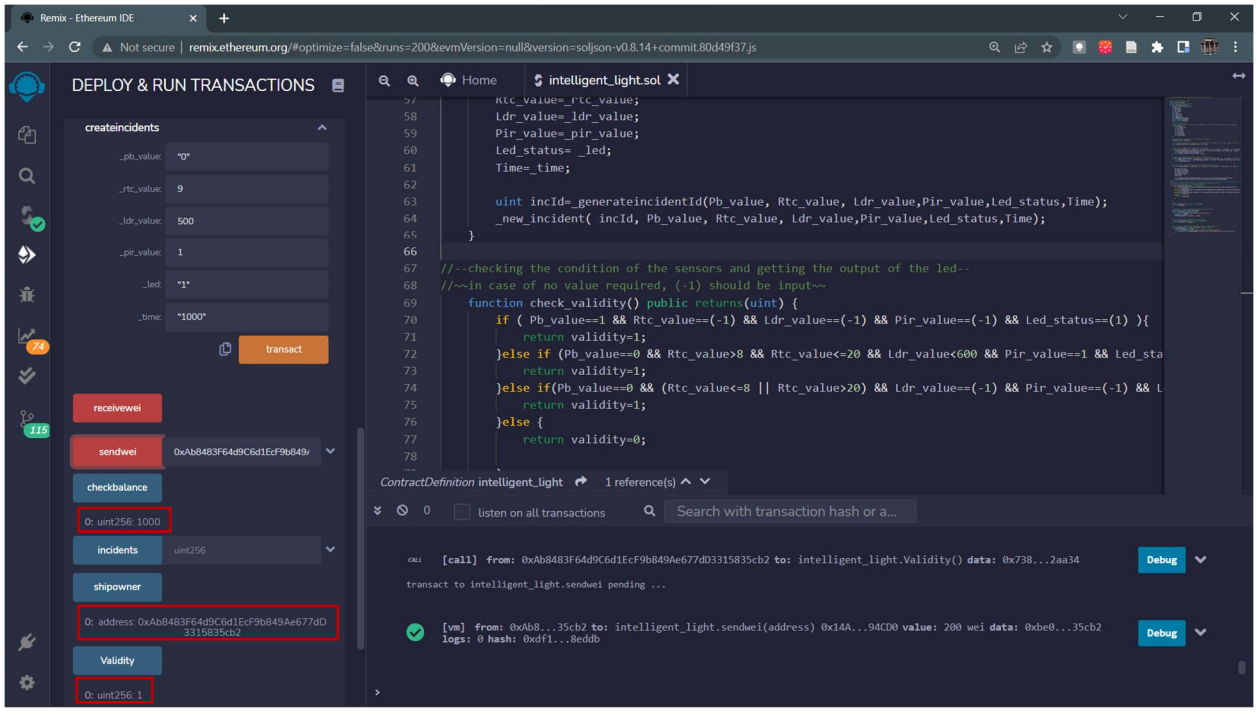
i) **Scenario 9:** Wei Sender Address Check



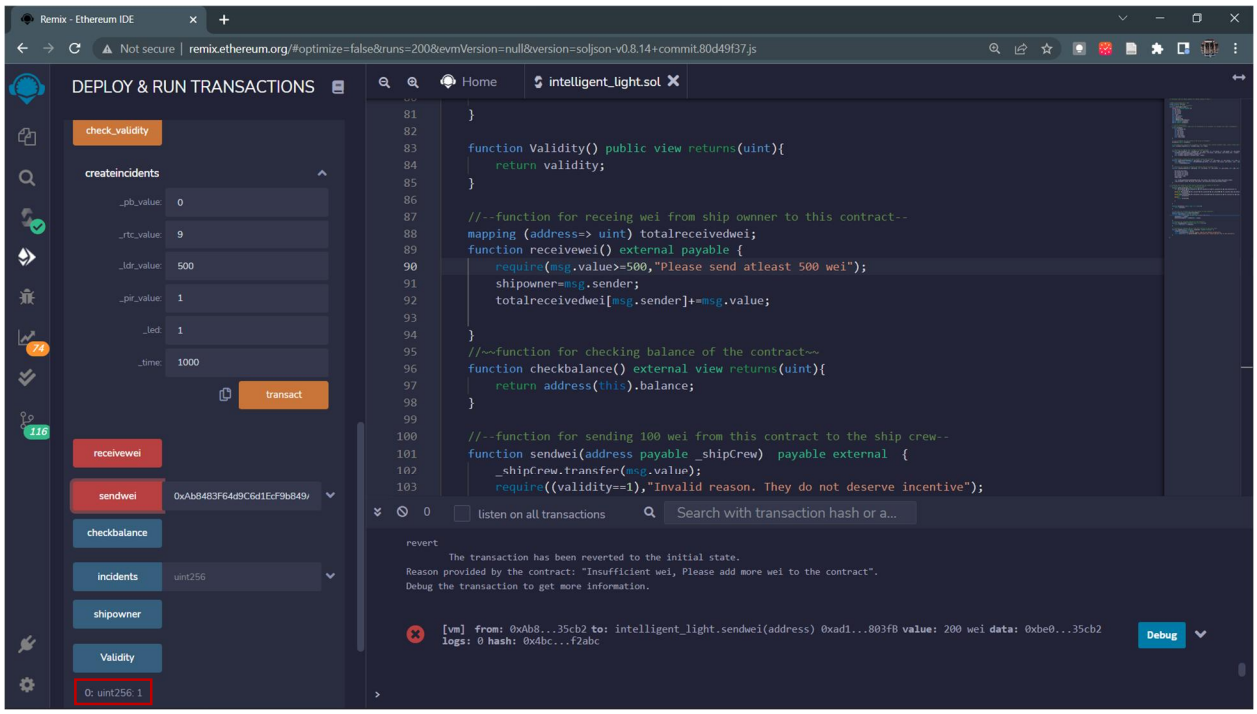
j) **Scenario 10:** Reason: Invalid, Sending Wei: Failed



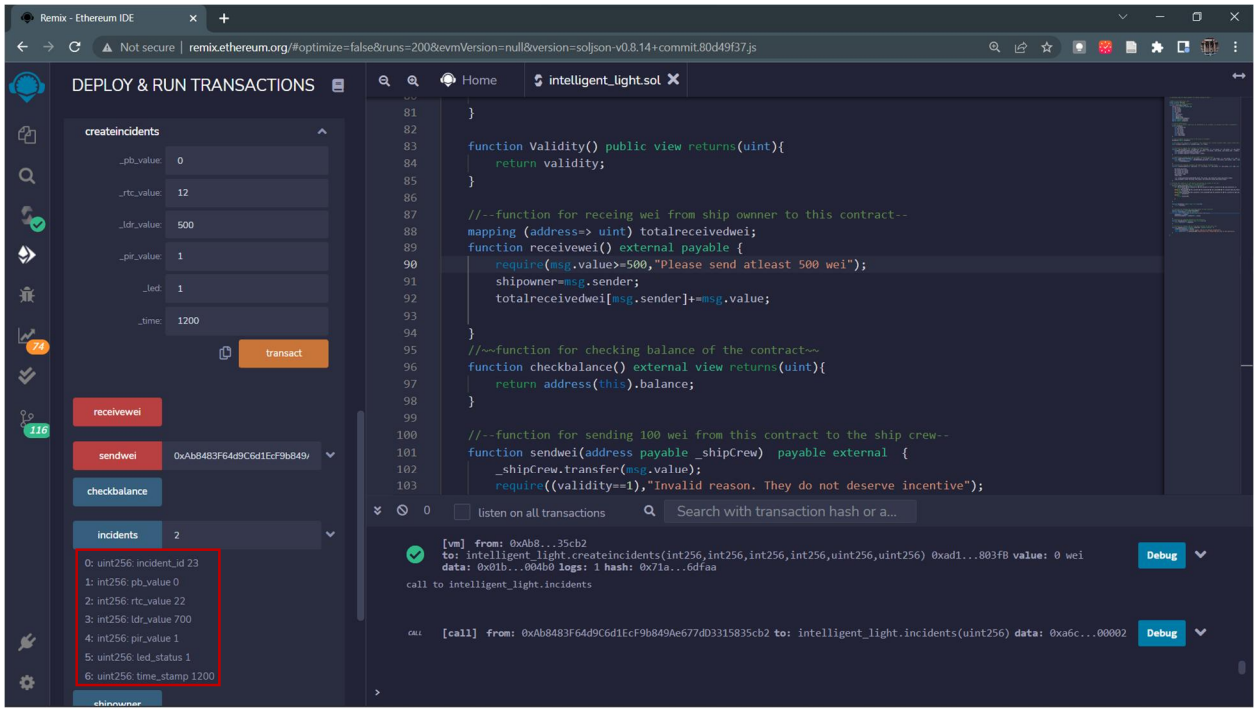
k) **Scenario 10:** Reason: Valid, Sending Wei: Executed

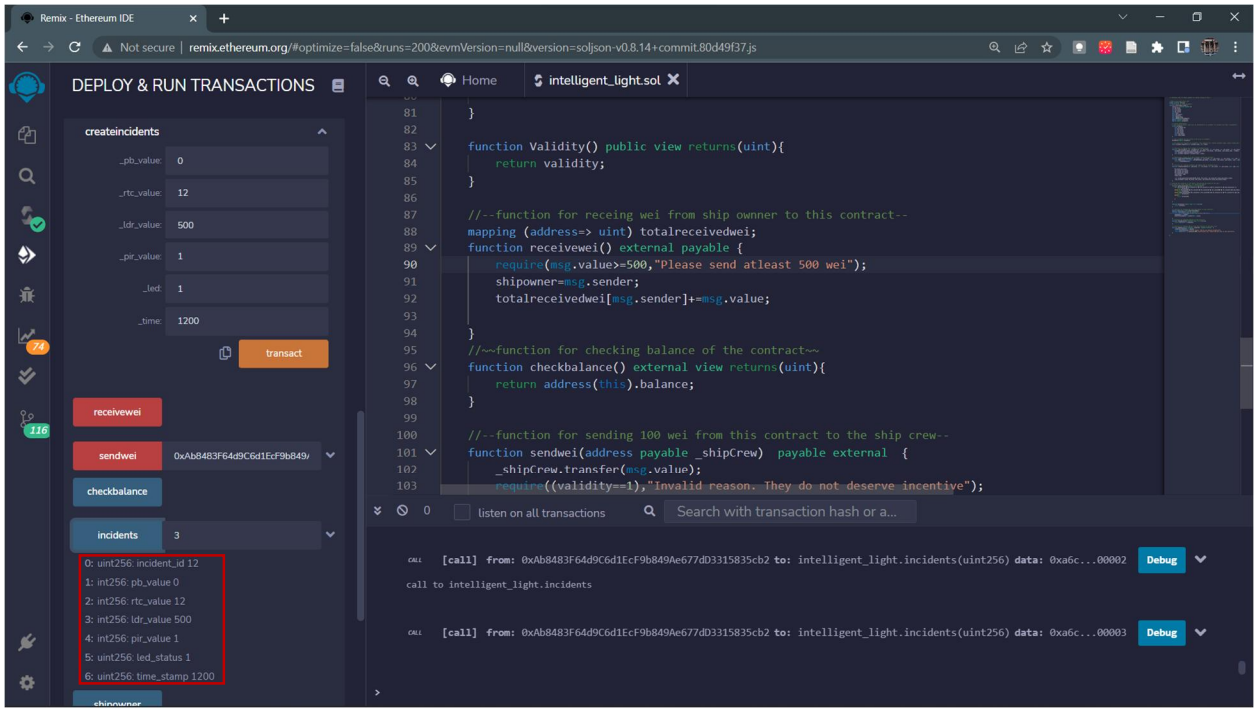


l) **Scenario 11:** Balance: Insufficient, Sending Wei: Failed



m) **Scenario 12, 13:** Checking Log History





7. Conclusion:

Blockchain is a contemporary and revolutionary technology. The scope of the smart contract will eliminate the necessity of intermediary, increase trust, and security and streamline various processes. Solidity is a popular computer language to write the smart contract. Our solidity code is working as expected. However, it can be further improved to perform more complex tasks. This assignment has instigated our interest and is a stepping stone in the world of blockchain. While writing this code we received support from Professor Tiago M. Fernández Caramés and Dr. Paula Fraga Lamas. Various resources from the internet also helped us to modify and debug the code.