

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 transaction 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) **Scenario 1:** Push Button: On, Disregard other sensors, Led: On, Reason: Valid

The screenshot displays the Remix Ethereum IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel shows a list of functions: check_validity, createincidents, receivewei, sendwei, checkbalance, incidents, shipowner, and Validity. The 'Validity' function is selected, and its input field is set to '0: uint256: 1'. The main editor shows the Solidity code for 'intelligent_light.sol', including functions for validity checking, receiving Wei, sending Wei, and checking balance. The bottom panel shows the transaction logs, indicating a successful call to the 'Validity' function with the data '0: uint256: 1'.

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

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel is active. Under the 'createincidents' section, the following values are set: `_pb_value`: 0, `_rtc_value`: 9, `_ldr_value`: 500, `_pir_value`: 1, `_led`: 1, and `_time`: 1000. The 'Validity' section at the bottom shows a transaction with `Q: uint256: 1`. The main editor displays the `intelligent_light.sol` contract. The `check_validity` function is highlighted, showing a series of conditional checks. The console at the bottom shows a successful transaction: `[vm] from: 0xAb8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.check_validity() 0x14A...94CD0 value: 0 wei data: 0x2dc...5d744 logs: 0 hash: 0x14f...a22af`, followed by a call to `intelligent_light.Validity`.

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

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface for Scenario 3. In the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel, the `_ldr_value` is set to 700 instead of 500. The 'Validity' section shows a transaction with `Q: uint256: 0`. The main editor shows the same `intelligent_light.sol` contract. The console at the bottom shows a successful transaction: `[vm] from: 0xAb8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.check_validity() 0x14A...94CD0 value: 0 wei data: 0x2dc...5d744 logs: 0 hash: 0x65c...b5046`, followed by a call to `intelligent_light.Validity`. Despite the transaction being successful, the returned value is 0, indicating an invalid state according to the scenario description.

d) **Scenario 4:** Push Button: Off, Time: Day, Light: Dark, Pir: off, Led: On, Reason: Invalid

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar is visible. The 'Validity' button is highlighted with a red box, and its value is '0: uint256: 0'. The main editor displays the 'intelligent_light.sol' file, showing the 'check_validity' function. The console at the bottom shows a successful transaction call to 'intelligent_light.Validity()' with data '0x738...2aa34'.

e) **Scenario 5:** Push Button: Off, Time: Night, Disregard other sensors, Led: On, Reason: Valid

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar is visible. The 'Validity' button is highlighted with a red box, and its value is '0: uint256: 1'. The main editor displays the 'intelligent_light.sol' file, showing the 'check_validity' function. The console at the bottom shows a successful transaction call to 'intelligent_light.Validity()' with data '0x738...2aa34'.

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

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar shows a list of deployed contracts for 'INTELLIGENT_LIGHT AT 0x14A...94CD0'. The 'receivewei' function is highlighted. The central code editor shows the Solidity code for 'intelligent_light.sol', which includes a 'check_validity' function with conditional logic. The bottom console area shows a transaction that has been reverted with the message: 'The transaction has been reverted to the initial state. Reason provided by the contract: "Please send atleast 500 wei". Debug the transaction to get more information.' The transaction details show it was from 0xAb8...35cb2 to intelligent_light.receivewei() with a value of 500 wei.

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

The screenshot displays the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' sidebar shows a list of deployed contracts for 'INTELLIGENT_LIGHT AT 0x14A...94CD0'. The 'receivewei' function is highlighted. The central code editor shows the Solidity code for 'intelligent_light.sol', which includes a 'check_validity' function with conditional logic. The bottom console area shows a transaction that has been executed successfully with the message: 'Transaction has been executed successfully. Reason provided by the contract: "Please send atleast 500 wei". Debug the transaction to get more information.' The transaction details show it was from 0xAb8...35cb2 to intelligent_light.receivewei() with a value of 1000 wei.

h) Scenario 8: Balance Check

Remix - Ethereum IDE

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

Deployed Contracts

Intelligent_Light AT 0x14A...94CD0 (v)

check_validity

createincidents int256_pb_value, int256_rtc_val

receivewei

sendwei address_shipCrew

checkbalance

0: uint256: 1000

incidents uint256

shipowner

Validity

0: uint256: 1

Low level interactions

CALLDATA

Transact

intelligent_light.sol

```
57 Rtc_value=_rtc_value;
58 Ldr_value=_ldr_value;
59 Pir_value=_pir_value;
60 Led_status=_led;
61 Time=_time;
62
63 uint incId=_generateincidentId(Pb_value, Rtc_value, Ldr_value,Pir_value,Led_status,Time);
64 _new_incident( incId, Pb_value, Rtc_value, Ldr_value,Pir_value,Led_status,Time);
65
66
67
68 //---checking the condition of the sensors and getting the output of the led---
69 //---in case of no value required, (-1) should be input---
69 function check_validity() public returns(uint) {
70     if ( Pb_value==1 && Rtc_value==(-1) && Ldr_value==(-1) && Pir_value==(-1) && Led_status==(1) ){
71         return validity=1;
72     }else if ( Pb_value==0 && Rtc_value>8 && Rtc_value<20 && Ldr_value<600 && Pir_value==1 && Led_sta
73         return validity=1;
74     }else if (Pb_value==0 && (Rtc_value<=8 || Rtc_value>20) && Ldr_value==(-1) && Pir_value==(-1) && L
75         return validity=1;
76     }else {
77         return validity=0;
78     }
```

ContractDefinition intelligent_light 1 reference(s)

listen on all transactions

Search with transaction hash or a...

[vm] from: 0xab8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.receivewei() 0x14A...94CD0 value: 1000 wei data: 0x537...b560d logs: 0

hash: 0xe87...6fcfd

call to intelligent_light.checkbalance

Debug

[call] from: 0xab8483f64d9c6d1ecf9b849ae677d03315835cb2 to: intelligent_light.checkbalance() data: 0xeaa...9600b

Debug

i) Scenario 9: Wei Sender Address Check

Remix - Ethereum IDE

DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS

Deployed Contracts

Intelligent_Light AT 0x14A...94CD0 (v)

check_validity

createincidents int256_pb_value, int256_rtc_val

receivewei

sendwei address_shipCrew

checkbalance

0: uint256: 1000

incidents uint256

shipowner

Validity

0: uint256: 1

Low level interactions

CALLDATA

Transact

intelligent_light.sol

```
57 Rtc_value=_rtc_value;
58 Ldr_value=_ldr_value;
59 Pir_value=_pir_value;
60 Led_status=_led;
61 Time=_time;
62
63 uint incId=_generateincidentId(Pb_value, Rtc_value, Ldr_value,Pir_value,Led_status,Time);
64 _new_incident( incId, Pb_value, Rtc_value, Ldr_value,Pir_value,Led_status,Time);
65
66
67
68 //---checking the condition of the sensors and getting the output of the led---
69 //---in case of no value required, (-1) should be input---
69 function check_validity() public returns(uint) {
70     if ( Pb_value==1 && Rtc_value==(-1) && Ldr_value==(-1) && Pir_value==(-1) && Led_status==(1) ){
71         return validity=1;
72     }else if ( Pb_value==0 && Rtc_value>8 && Rtc_value<20 && Ldr_value<600 && Pir_value==1 && Led_sta
73         return validity=1;
74     }else if (Pb_value==0 && (Rtc_value<=8 || Rtc_value>20) && Ldr_value==(-1) && Pir_value==(-1) && L
75         return validity=1;
76     }else {
77         return validity=0;
78     }
```

ContractDefinition intelligent_light 1 reference(s)

listen on all transactions

Search with transaction hash or a...

[call] from: 0xab8483f64d9c6d1ecf9b849ae677d03315835cb2 to: intelligent_light.checkbalance() data: 0xeaa...9600b

call to intelligent_light.shipowner

Debug

[call] from: 0xab8483f64d9c6d1ecf9b849ae677d03315835cb2 to: intelligent_light.shipowner() data: 0xb4e...d56b

Debug

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

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel is open. Under the 'createincidents' section, the 'sendwei' button is highlighted. Below it, the 'Validity' section shows a red box around the value '0: uint256: 0'. The main editor displays the Solidity code for the 'intelligent_light.sol' contract. The code includes a 'check_validity()' function that returns a 'uint' value. The bottom panel shows a transaction log with a red error message: '[vm] from: 0xAb8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.sendwei(address) 0x14A...94CD0 value: 200 wei data: 0xbe0...35cb2 logs: 0 hash: 0xd21...3f0f8'. The message indicates that the transaction was reverted due to an 'Invalid reason. They do not deserve incentive'.

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

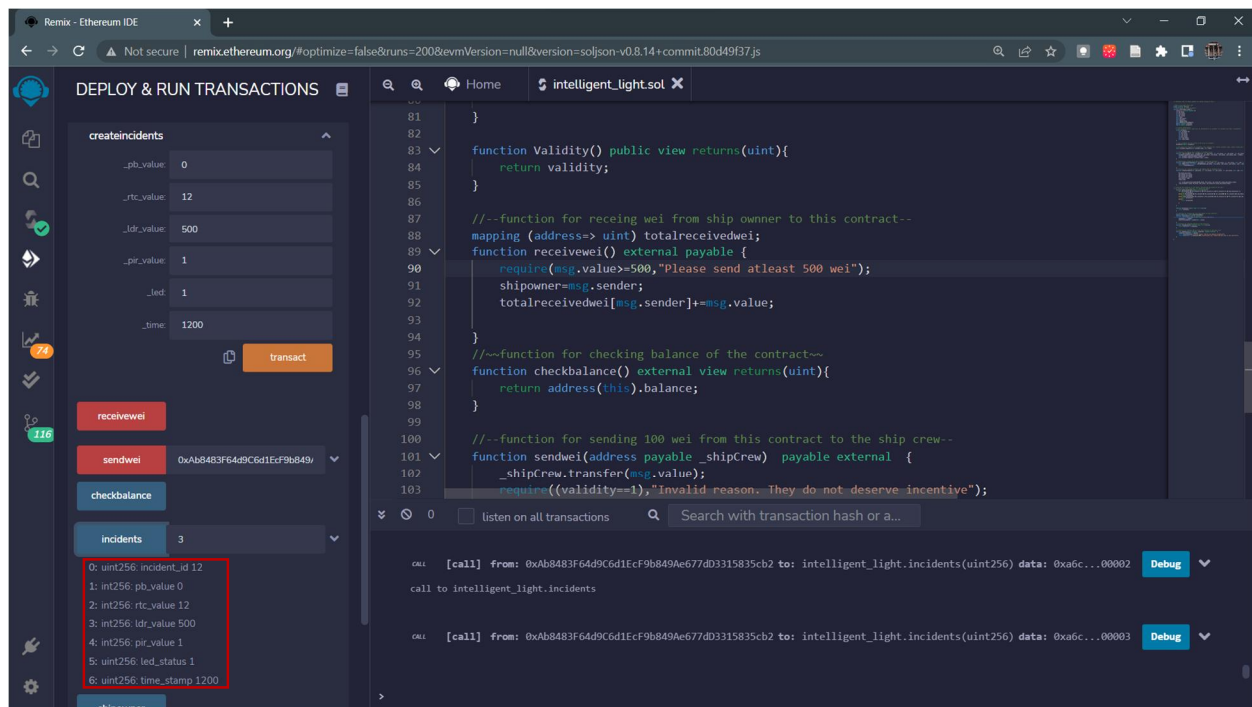
The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel is open. Under the 'createincidents' section, the 'sendwei' button is highlighted. Below it, the 'Validity' section shows a red box around the value '0: uint256: 1'. The main editor displays the Solidity code for the 'intelligent_light.sol' contract. The bottom panel shows a transaction log with a green success message: '[vm] from: 0xAb8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.sendwei(address) 0x14A...94CD0 value: 200 wei data: 0xbe0...35cb2 logs: 0 hash: 0xd21...3f0f8'. The message indicates that the transaction was executed successfully.

I) Scenario 11: Balance: Insufficient, Sending Wei: Failed

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel is open, displaying the 'createincidents' function with parameters: _pb_value: 0, _rtc_value: 9, _ldr_value: 500, _pr_value: 1, _led: 1, and _time: 1000. The 'Validity' function is selected, showing a value of 0. The 'transact' button is visible. In the center, the Solidity code for the 'intelligent_light.sol' contract is displayed. The code includes functions for validity, receiving wei, sending wei, checking balance, and creating incidents. The 'sendwei' function is highlighted. On the right, the console shows a message: 'The transaction has been reverted to the initial state. Reason provided by the contract: "Insufficient wei, Please add more wei to the contract". Debug the transaction to get more information.' Below this, a transaction log entry is shown: '[vm] from: 0xAb8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.sendwei(address) 0xad1...803fb value: 200 wei data: 0xbe0...35cb2 logs: 0 hash: 0x4bc...f2abc'.

m) Scenario 12, 13: Checking Log History

The screenshot shows the Remix IDE interface. On the left, the 'DEPLOY & RUN TRANSACTIONS' panel is open, displaying the 'createincidents' function with parameters: _pb_value: 0, _rtc_value: 12, _ldr_value: 500, _pr_value: 1, _led: 1, and _time: 1200. The 'transact' button is visible. In the center, the Solidity code for the 'intelligent_light.sol' contract is displayed. The code includes functions for validity, receiving wei, sending wei, checking balance, and creating incidents. The 'createincidents' function is highlighted. On the right, the console shows a message: '[vm] from: 0xAb8...35cb2 to: intelligent_light.createincidents(int256,int256,int256,int256,uint256,uint256) 0xad1...803fb value: 0 wei data: 0x01b...004b0 logs: 1 hash: 0x71a...6d4aa' and 'call to intelligent_light.incidents'. Below this, a transaction log entry is shown: '[call] from: 0xAb8483f64d9c6d1EcF9b849Ae677d03315835cb2 to: intelligent_light.incidents(uint256) data: 0xa6c...00002'.



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.