TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MADRID
SCHOOL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND ENGINEERING

Semester Project

Bc. et Bc. Jaroslav Svoboda
Jaime Sancho
Diallo Elhadj Sadou

Smart Lighting

UBIQUITOUS AND SECURE NETWORKS AND SERVICES

Lecturer:	Jesus Rodriguez Molina
Subject coordinator:	Jose Fernan Martinez Ortega
Degree programme:	Master in Systems and Services Engineering for the Information society

Madrid 2018

Contents

1. Introduction and Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

Smart or intelligent lighting is part of the recent IoT and Smart Cities trend. It is being installed in many cities of developed world improving the safety and efficiency of cities and expanding the services provided to citizens by cities. Our project demonstrates simple system of smart lighting which reacts to movement.

1.2 Benefits of smart lighting

Main benefits are:

- Improved Service
- Improved Safety
- Energy Savings
- Reduced light pollution

New installations of smart lighting system in wast majority of cases makes use of LED lights which have improved lifetime period. This lowers costs of lightbulbs and also workforce needed for bulb replacements.

Because the lights dim or turn off, they reduce the needed energy saving costs and environment. This with better light design helps to lower light pollution which is a waste of energy and also has negative impact on fauna. More progress in this are can be achieved by regulation to prevent unnecessary lighting and smart planing of street lighting.

In areas with low quality or reliability of lighting can newly installed lighting system lower the crime level especially when used with camera system.

1.3 Existing implementations

1.3.1 Chicago

In the largest city of Midwest lives approximately 2.7 million people on area of $606\,\mathrm{km}^2$. This area has 353000 of outdoor lighting fixtures which in 92 % of cases use High-Pressure Sodium (HPS) bulbs. Majority of light poles were installed in 1950's and 60's. City of Chicago decided to renovate its lighting system in fall 2017. Project goal is to replace 270000 of existing HPS light fixtures with new energy-efficient LED lights which are now installed in only 2 % of all street lights. City will be also able to use new lighting management system enabling real-time monitoring, control of the fixtures and in future support smart city applications. This will help to save 50 % of the city's lighting electric bill, that is approximately €8.5 million every year. In terms of saved energy, the estimation is 181 679 358 kW h. City also hopes to lower the use of 311 line. The project should finish in 2021 and use at least 50 % of local workforce. The program is part of Better Building Initiative which aim is to convert 1.5 million of outdoor lights nation-wide. [2, 3]

1.3.2 Amsterdam

In 2012 cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Eindhoven decided to create a trial of Smart Lights in Metropolitan Areas project. Amsterdam decided to create safe and pleasant living and operating environment for newly renovated square Hoekenrodeplein in Amsterdam's Zuidoost district. The city collaborated with Cisco, A2, Phillips, Alliander and KPN. Installed system combines adaptive lighting, cameras and public Wi-Fi. Each of 144 LED lights has its own IP address and can be controlled individually or automatically adapt thanks to sensors. The lights can not only change intensity but also change their colour. The saved energy is used for Wi-Fi network and air quality measuring.[4, 1]

1.3.3 Project Implementation

For the project implementation we are using Sun SPOT JAVA Development Kit with 4 motes. Mote characteristics are:

- 2.4 GHz IEEE 802.15.4 radio with an integrated antenna and a USB interface
- ARM architecture 32 bit CPU with ARM920T@180 MHz, 512 kB RAM and 4 MB flash memory.
- mote board includes a three-axis accelerometer, temperature sensor, light sensor, 8 tricolor LEDs, analogue and digital inputs, two momentary switches, and 4 high current output pins.
- unit uses 3.7 V rechargeable 750 mA h lithium-ion battery, has 30 µA deep sleep mode and battery management is provided by software.

The software was developed on virtual machines running Ubuntu 10.04, Solarium simulation environment and Eclipse IDE.

2. Scheduling of workload

Table 2.1: My caption

TASK	AUTHOR	WORK HOURS
T1. Contextualization of the project	All	1 h
T2. Requirements analysis	All	5 h
T3. Design	All	5 h
T3.1 Use case diagrams	All	3 h
T3.2 Sequence diagrams	Diallo, Chaime	3 h
T3.3 Components diagrams		
T3.3.1 Components diagrams: normal and light sensor	Jaime	1 h
T3.3.1 Components diagrams: aggregator	Jaroslav	1 h
T3.5 Class diagrams		
T3.5.1 Class diagrams: normal and light sensor	Jaime	1 h
T3.5.1 Class diagrams: aggregator	Jaroslav	1 h
T3.6 Other diagrams: Protocol diagram	Jaime	1 h
T4. Implementation		
T4.1 Implementation of MIDLET in mote 1: normal sensor	Jaime	3 h
T4.2 Implementation of MIDLET in mote 2: light sensor	Jaime	3 h
T4.4 Implementation of aggregation-oriented MIDLET	Jaroslav	5 h
T4.4 Implementation of user interface	Diallo	6 h
T5. Testing	Jaime	4 h
T6. Document edition	All	5 h

3. Requirement Analysis

3.1 General use

Figure 3.1: General use

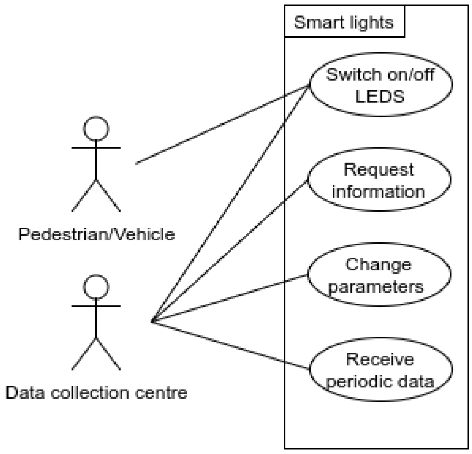


Table 3.1: General use

Scope and Objectives	The lights on the lampposts switch on/off depending on the information of the movement and light sensor of the motes (if the light is low and the movement sensor detects something, the lights turn on, otherwise they turn off). The data collection centre receives periodically this data and it is capable to change some parameters or request some information of the motes.
Actors	• Pedestrians/vehicles • Data control department of the city
Preconditions	• The sensor nodes are on • A pedestrian/vehicle comes/goes away from the node
Post-conditions	• The lights will turn on/off • All the measured information will be sent to the city data manager
Sequence Description	1. Obtain measurements of movement, temperature, humidity and light. 2. If there is a change in the movement sensor and the light measured is low, toggle the lights on the node. 3. Send the status of light to the data control department of the city.
Exceptions	The node is not able to communicate with the data control department of the city.

3.2 Receive Periodic Data

Figure 3.2: Receive Periodic Data

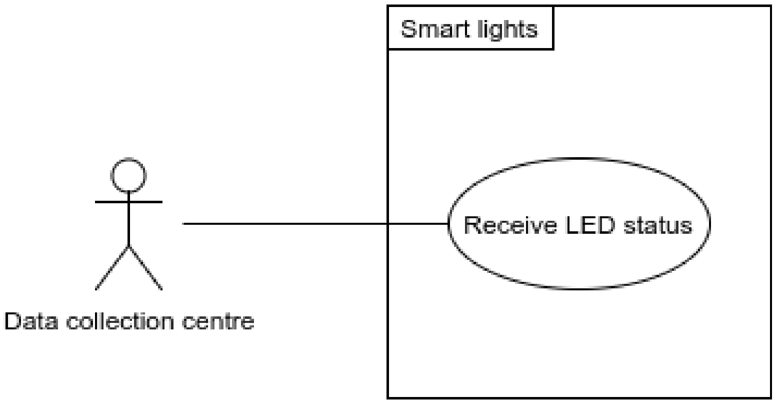


Table 3.2: Receive Periodic Data

Scope and Objectives	The motes are placed in the lampposts of the street getting information of the movement and the light. This information added to the LED status of the lamppost is sent to the data collection centre periodically.
Actors	Data control department of the city
Preconditions	• The sensor nodes are on • The sensor nodes have sufficient memory to store measured values when connection is off
Post-conditions	• The measured value is stored in memory • The measured value is sent to the data control department of the city
Sequence Description	1. Obtain measurement 2. Check the network 3. If network not available store data 4. Send all data to the data control department of the city
Exceptions	In case of error, report to the data control department of the city

3.3 Request data

Figure 3.3: Request Data

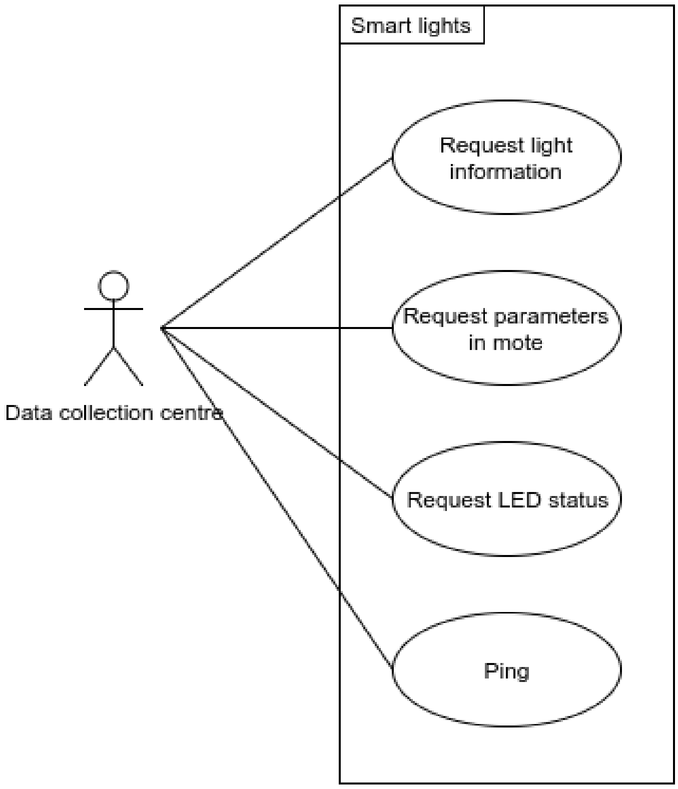


Table 3.3: Request Data

Scope and Objectives	The data collection centre have the possibility to request the information of the light and LED status of the motes and also the parameters that are using the motes. Furthermore, a ping functionality exists to check if the mote is alive.
Actors	Data control department of the city
Preconditions	• The sensor nodes are on • The sensor node is online to get the request
Post-conditions	The measured value and statuses are sent to the data control department of the city
Sequence Description	1. Check if node is online 2. If not then repeat x times 3. Request current data from node
Exceptions	The sensor node does not respond after x requests

3.4 Change parameters

Figure 3.4: Change parameters

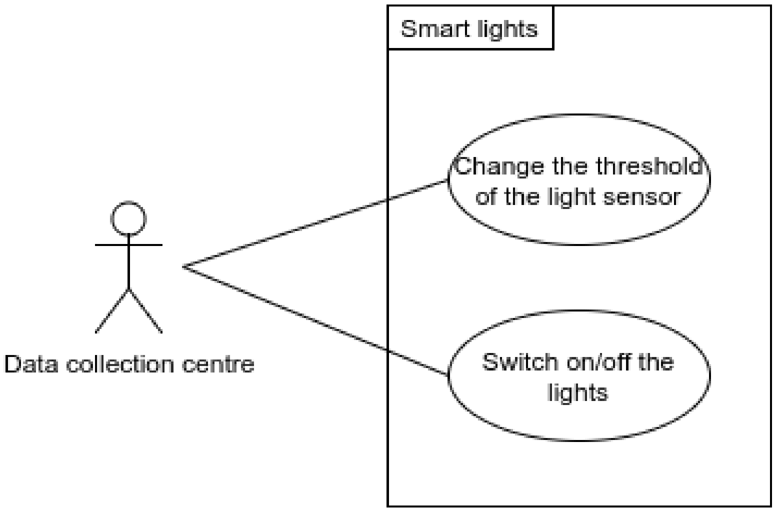


Table 3.4: Change parameters

Scope and Objectives	The data collection center is able to change the threshold of the light sensor and also has the possibility of switch on/off the lights in case of emergency.
Actors	Data control department of the city
Preconditions	• The sensor nodes are on • The sensor node is online to get the request • Led light is working
Post-conditions	• The light is turned on/off • Parameters are modified • The status is sent to the data control department of the city
Sequence Description	1. Check if node is online 2. If not then repeat x times 3. Request switching on/off the light or change of parameters 4. Send ack when light turns on or parameters are changed
Exceptions	• The sensor node does not respond after x requests • The light does not turn on/off

4. Project Design

4.1 UML Component Diagrams

Figure 4.1: Movement mote

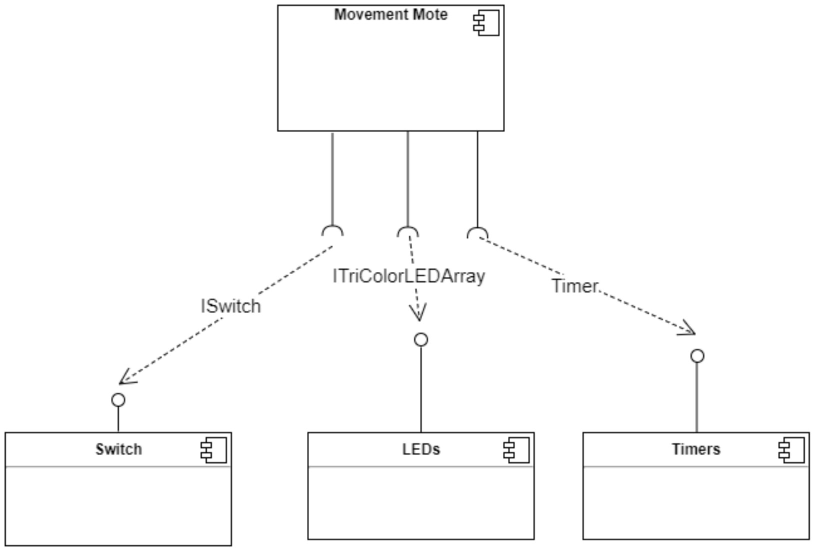


Figure 4.2: Light mote

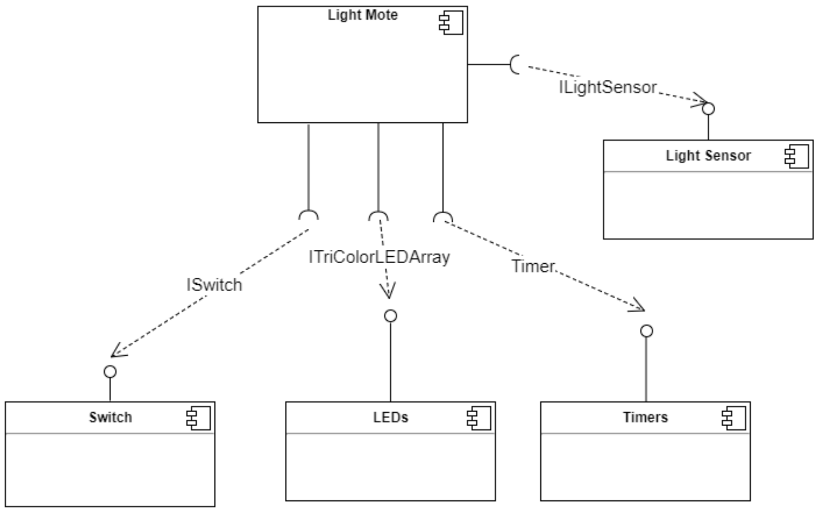


Figure 4.3: Data collection centre

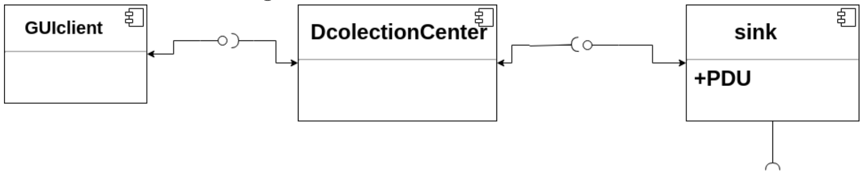
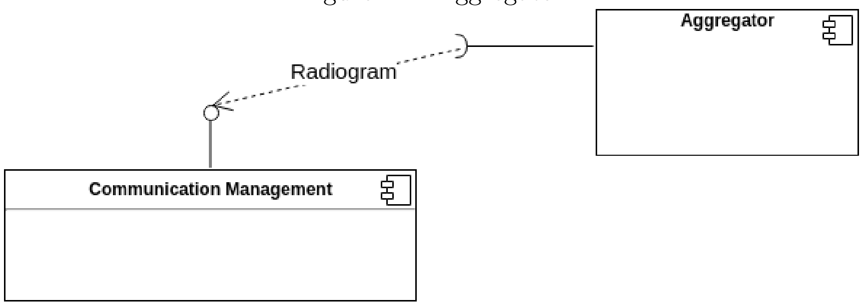


Figure 4.4: Aggregator



4.2 UML Class Diagrams

Figure 4.5: Movement mote

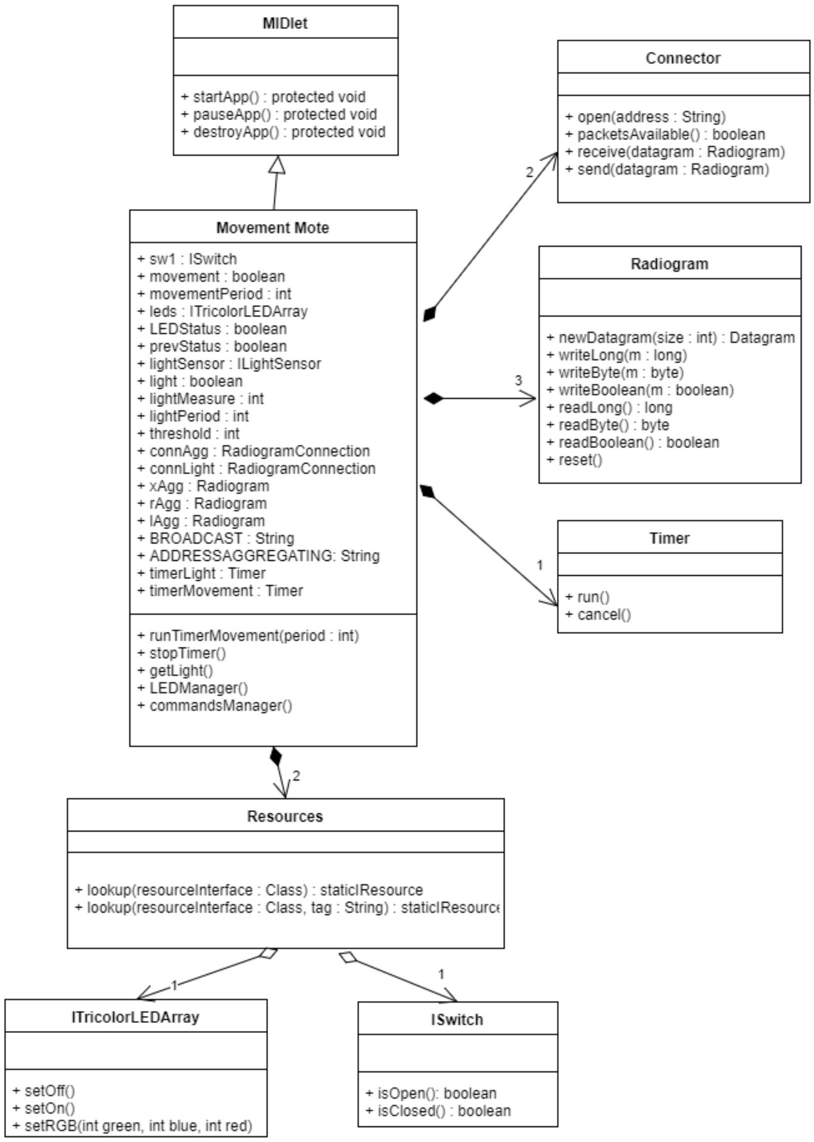


Figure 4.6: Light mote

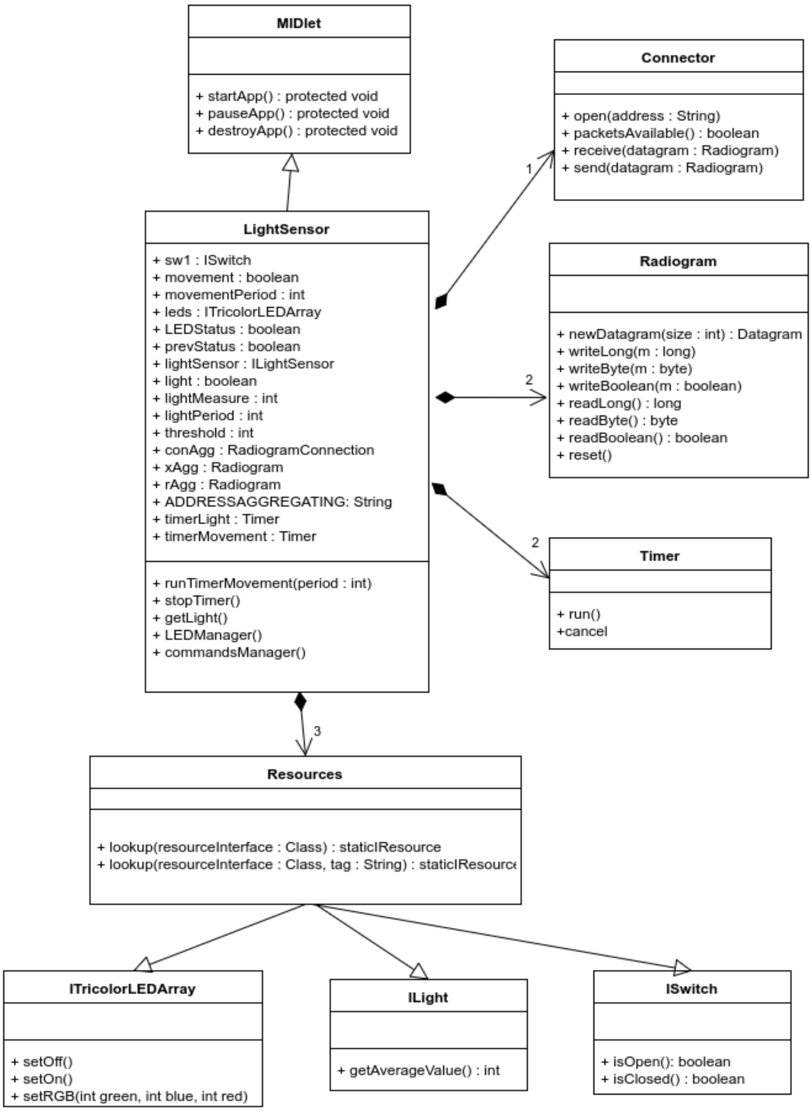


Figure 4.7: Sink

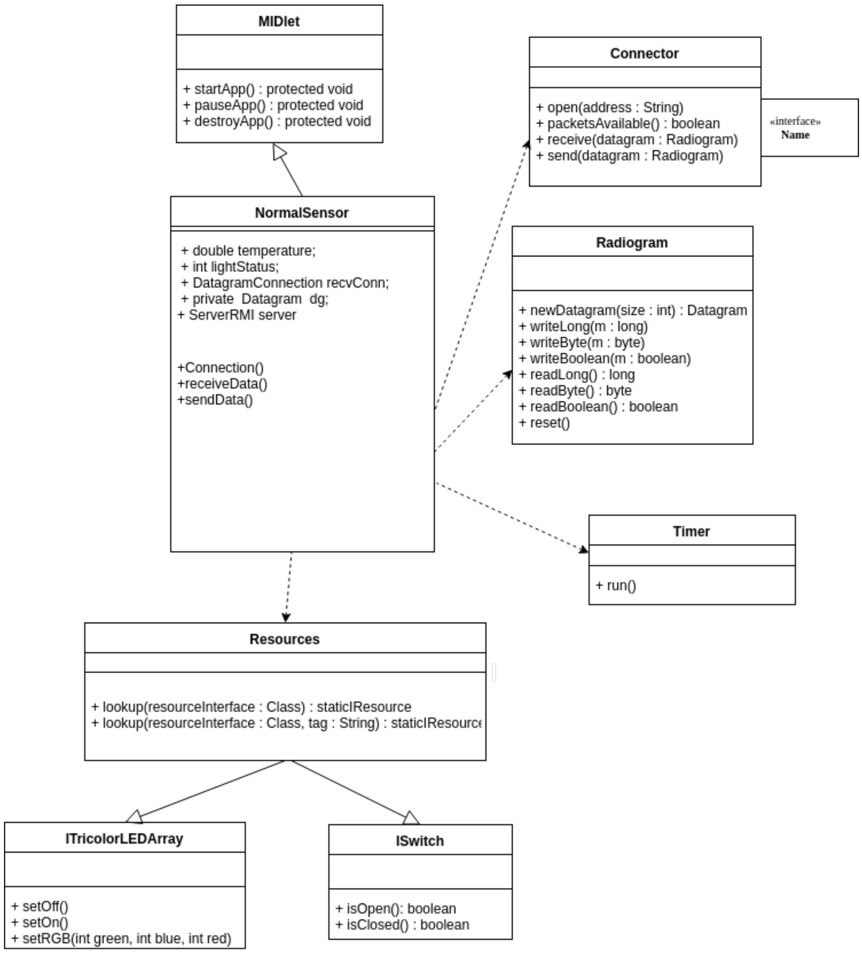
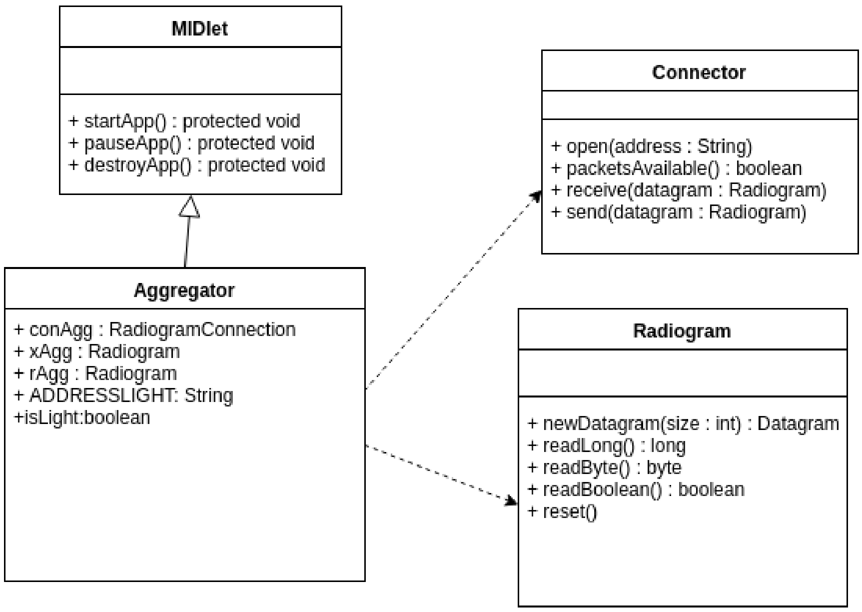


Figure 4.8: Aggregator



4.3 Sequence Diagrams

Figure 4.9: Light Broadcast

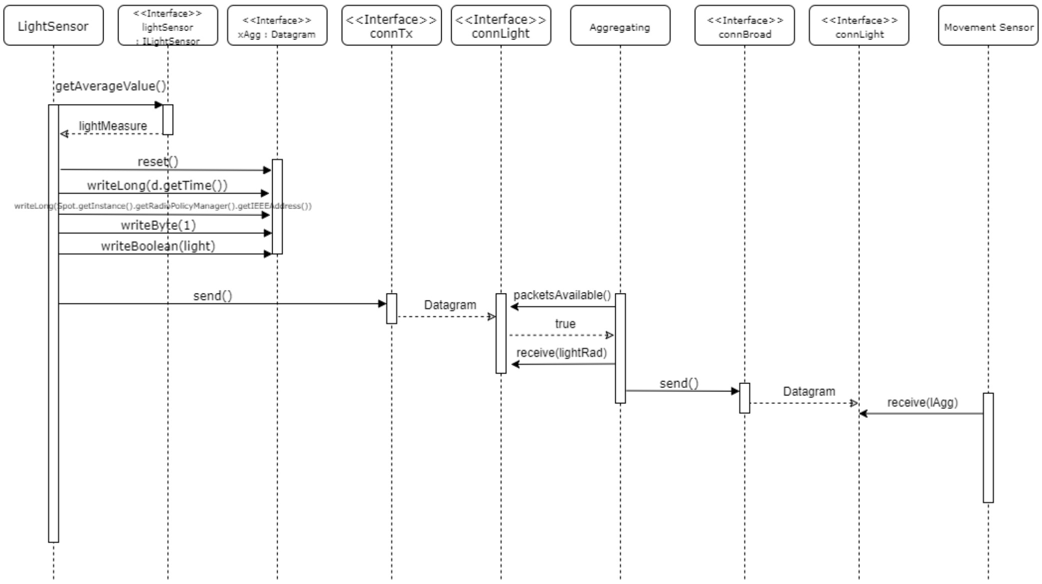


Figure 4.10: Example of use of protocol

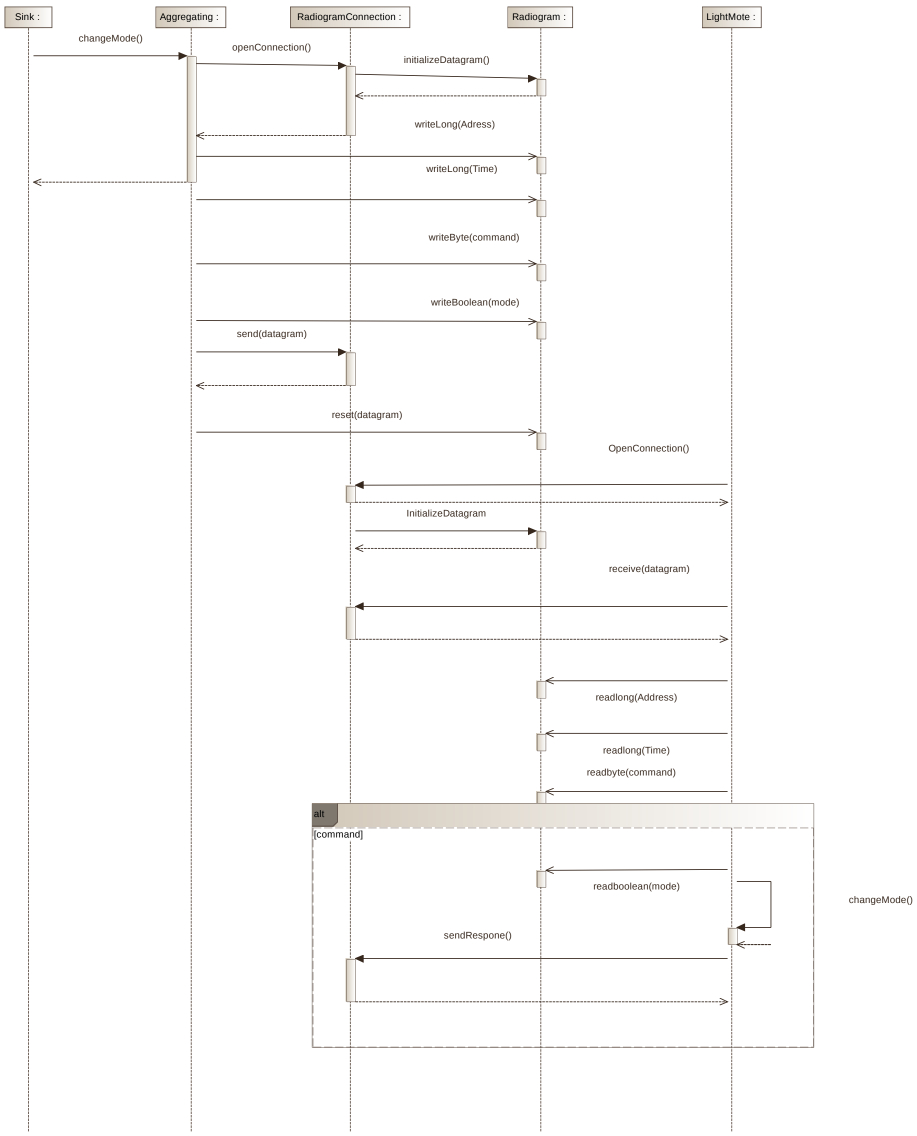


Figure 4.11: Base station

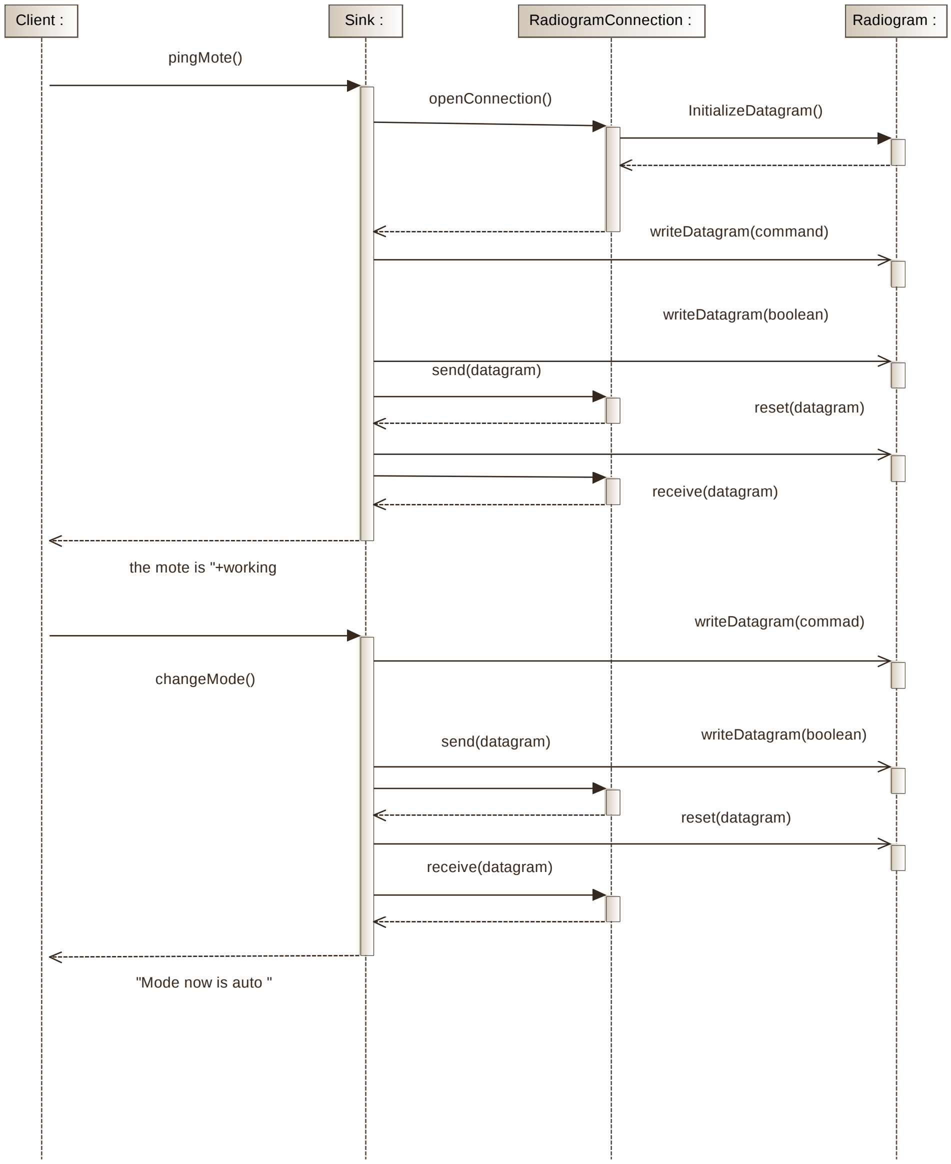
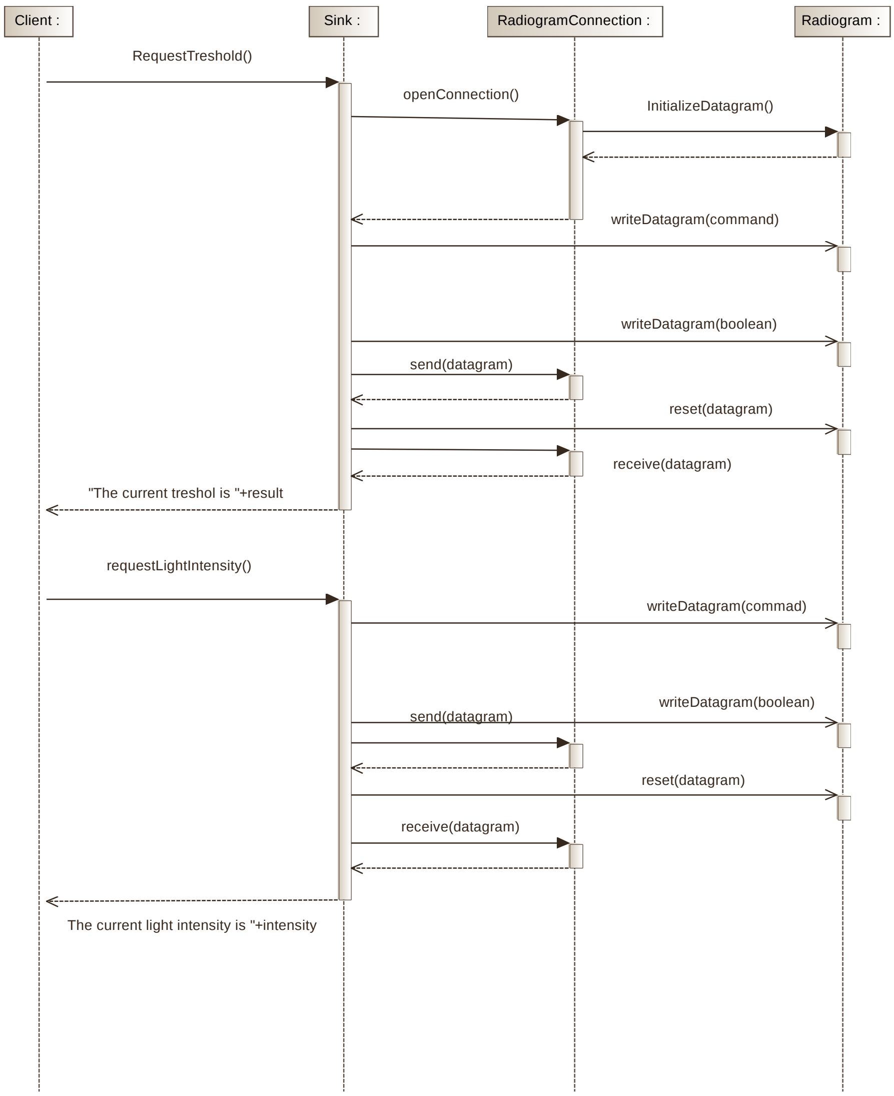
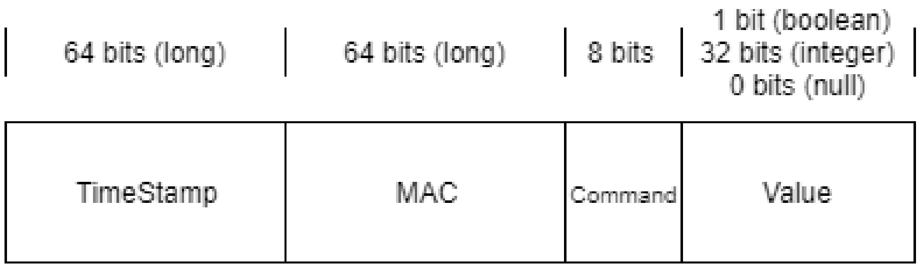


Figure 4.12: Base station with light intensity sensor



4.4 Protocol diagram

Figure 4.13: Protocol diagram



Commands:

1. Light intensity (true/false) send or receive
2. Led status whenever it changes (true/false) or change led status from
3. Request/send the value of light intensity threshold
4. Request/send the current value of light intensity
5. Receive ping, answer ping (null)
6. Special state (sink changes the state of the LEDs) (true/false)

5. Testing

In order to test the project, in first place the Java Solarium Emulator was used. Once the project was working well, it was tested on the real motes using the graphical interface. For doing that, three motes has been used: one for the light sensor, other for the movement sensor and another one for the aggregating. Furthermore, the base station was used. The following tests were done in order to verify the functioning of the project (the MAC address selector shows the MAC of the motes in Solarium, the first corresponds with the light mote and the second with the movement mote):

Figure 5.1: Motes used

Figure 5.2: Graphical interface

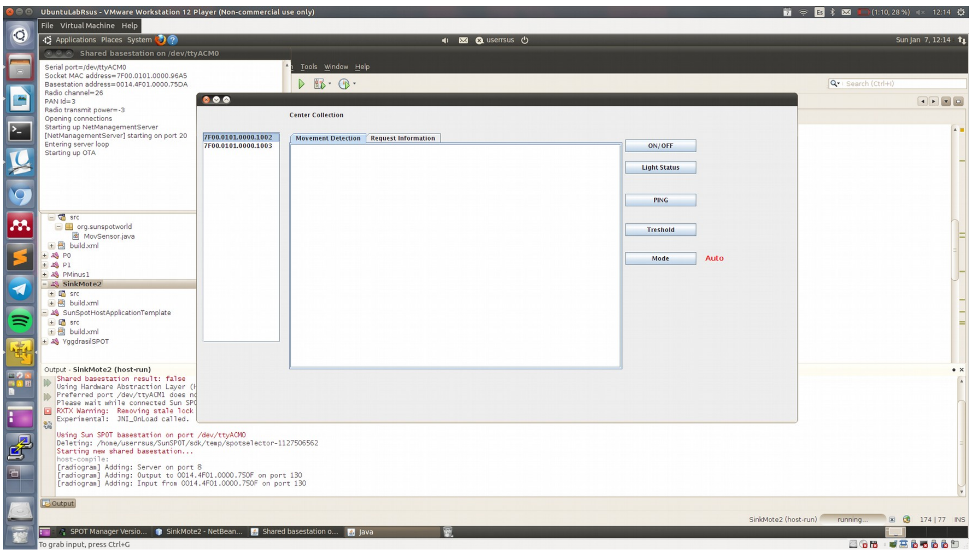


Figure 5.3: Light information of the light sensor and threshold defined

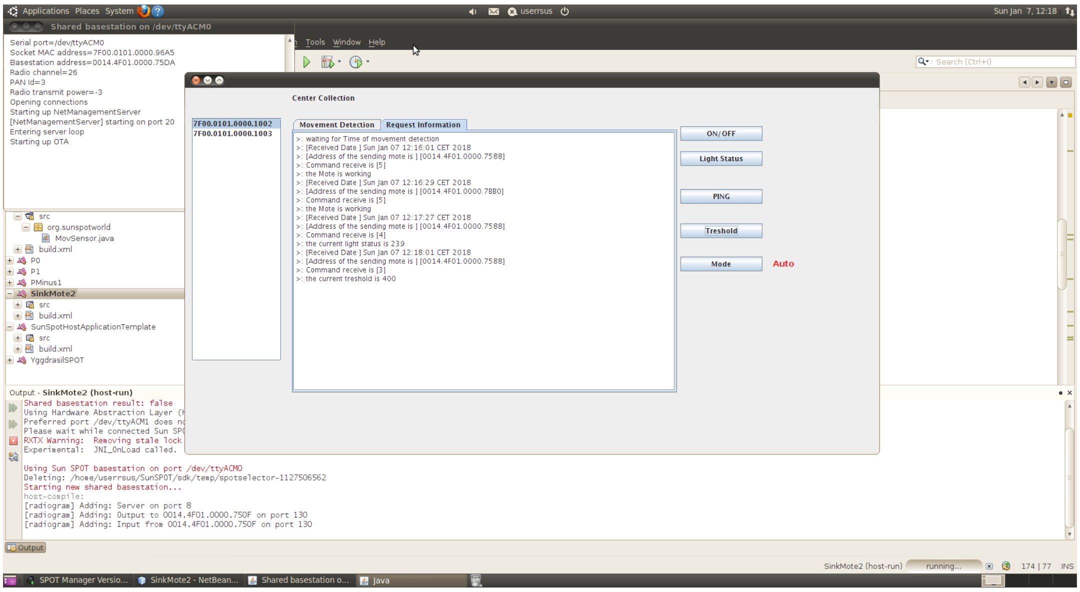


Figure 5.4: With the mode in Manual, it is possible to turn on/off the selected mote with the button ON/OFF

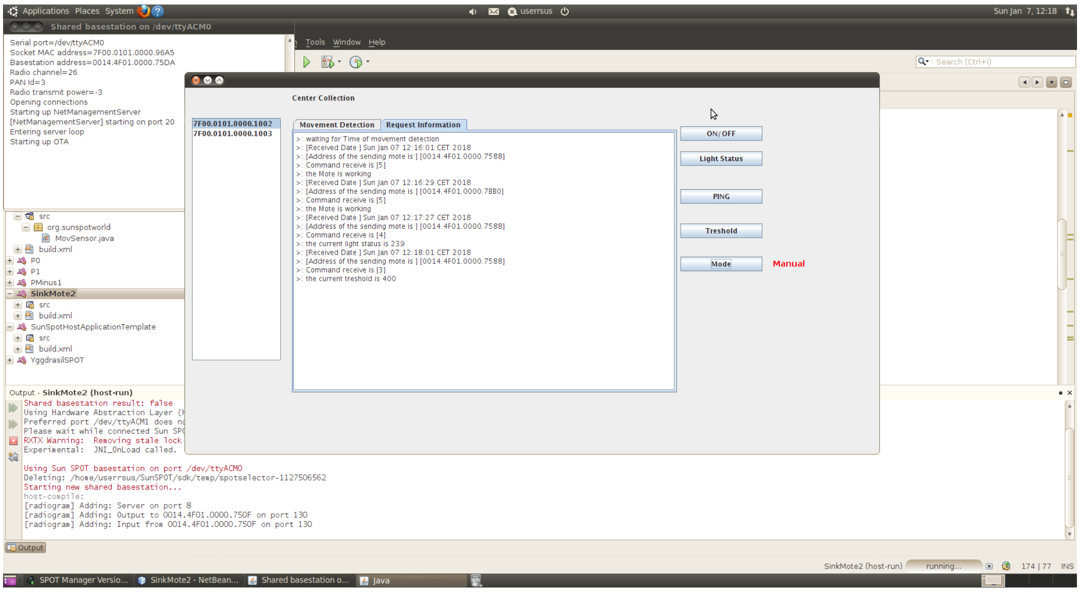


Figure 5.5

Figure 5.6: If the mode is set again to Automatic, it is possible to see the change of the light status whenever the switch (simulating a movement sensor) is pressed. The information registered includes the MAC of the mote, and the time.

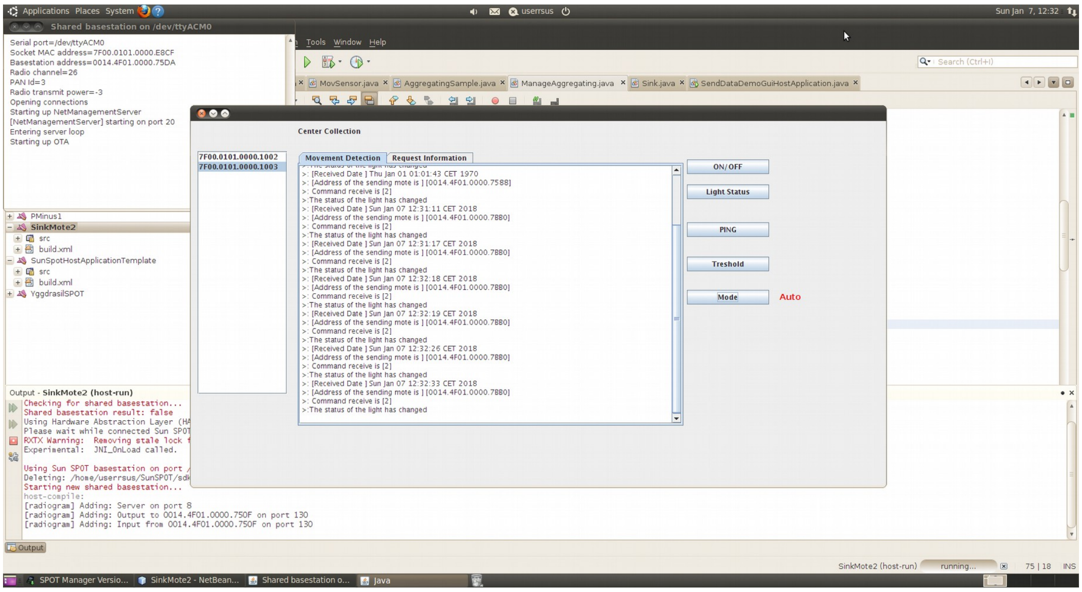


Figure 5.7

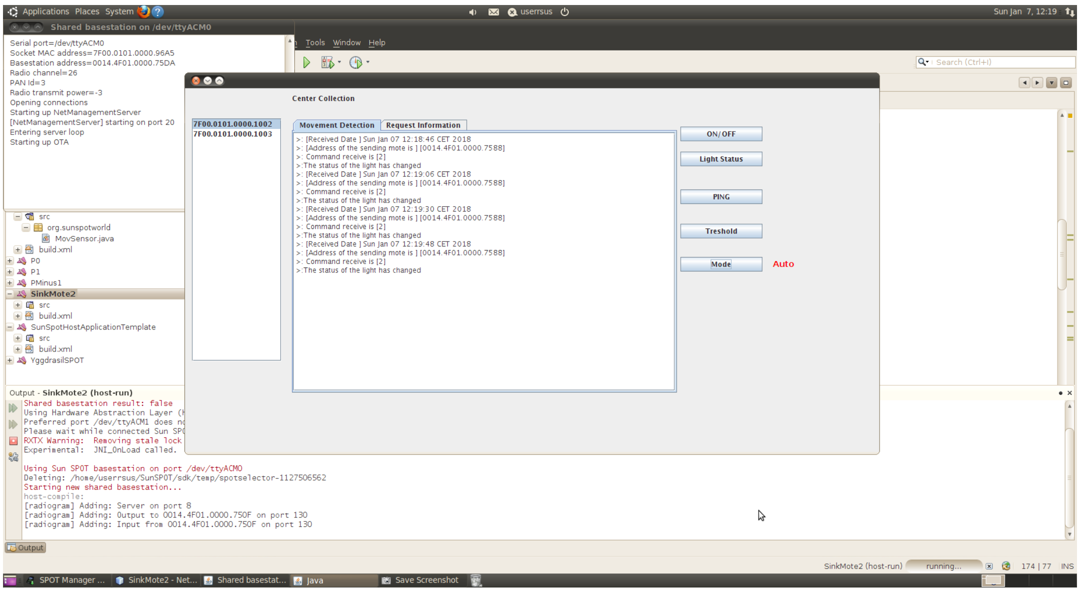


Figure 5.8

6. Conclusion

In this project we created a smart lighting system which reacts dynamically on movement of vehicles or pedestrians, detects night and day, and is also managed remotely using GUI. Operator can turn the lights on or off, check if the mote works, get current light intensity, change the threshold for night and day mode and also get the statistical data for use analysis.

The system, if implemented, could be vastly improved by better newer motes which would not have to be wireless. The system might either be connected to metro-optical network or use power-line communication. As a product the system would be probably an indivisible part of public lighting and might incorporate other sensors and functions as explained in real life examples.

Bibliography

[1] Lucy Fisher and Nikita Junagade. *Smart Lighting for Hoekenrodeplein square*. English. LUCI Association. Aug. 2016. URL: http://www.luciassociation.org/smart-lighting-for-amsterdams-hoekenrodeplein-square/ (visited on 14/12/2017).

[2] Rose Jordan. *Chicago Smart Lighting Project. Implementation Model*. English. Version initial. Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance. 31st Mar. 2017. URL: https://betterbuildingssolutioncenter.energy.gov/sites/default/files/tools/Chicago_Smart_Lighting_Project_MEEA.pdf (visited on 14/12/2017).

[3] Unknown. *Chicago Smart Lighting Program*. English. 17th Sept. 2017. URL: http://chicago.maps.arcgis.com/sharing/rest/content/items/d8eaff2a1d0f4e0a834773cd792a5ae7/data (visited on 14/12/2017).

[4] Joyce van Veen and Pim Stevens. *Smart Light*. English. Amsterdam Smart City. 7th Sept. 2017. URL: https://amsterdamsmartcity.com/projects/smart-light (visited on 14/12/2017).