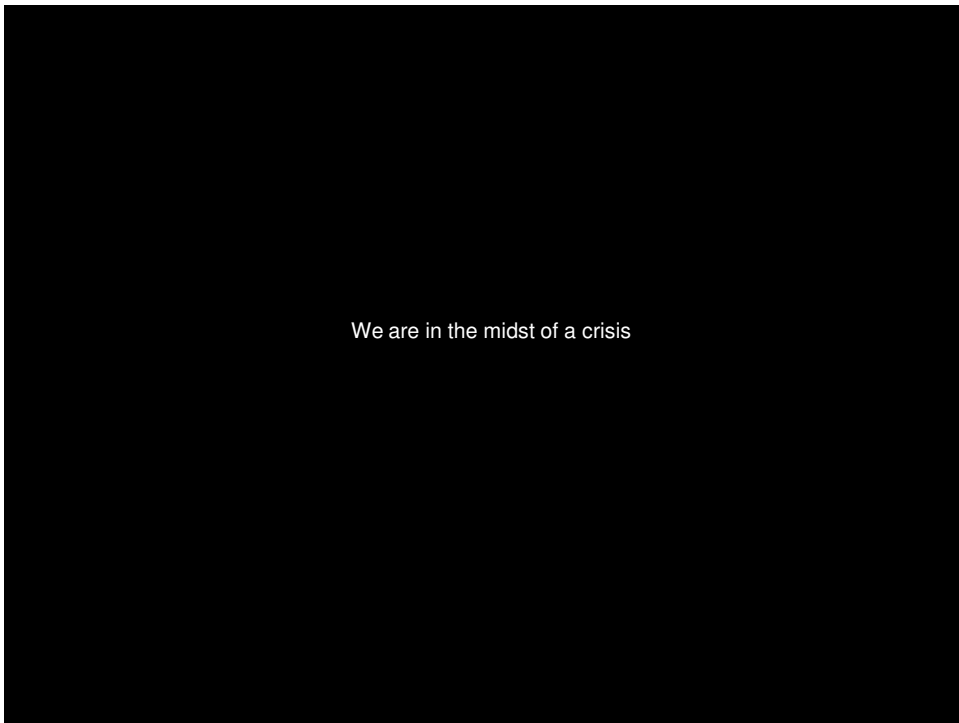


We are in the midst of a crisis



A crisis of...



Over-population



Over-consumption



Over-pollution

BP Oil Spill 2010

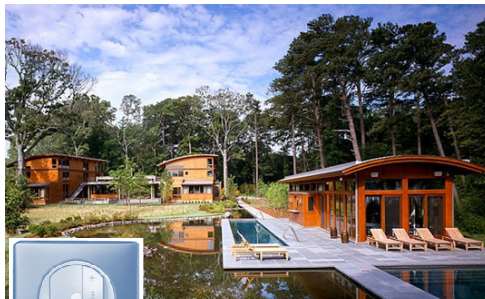



Japan Nuclear Disaster 2010




Our current behavior is unsustainable and we need to improve the situation.

Greener, more energy efficient buildings






- Introduction ←
- System Overview
- High Level Design
- Limitations & Future Work
- Business
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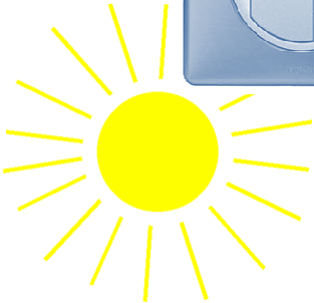
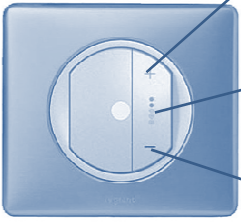
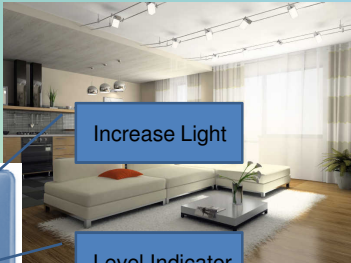
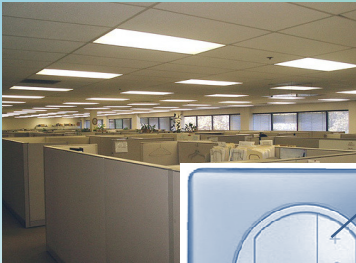
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393 billion kWh of electricity for lighting


\$71 billion on electricity for lighting

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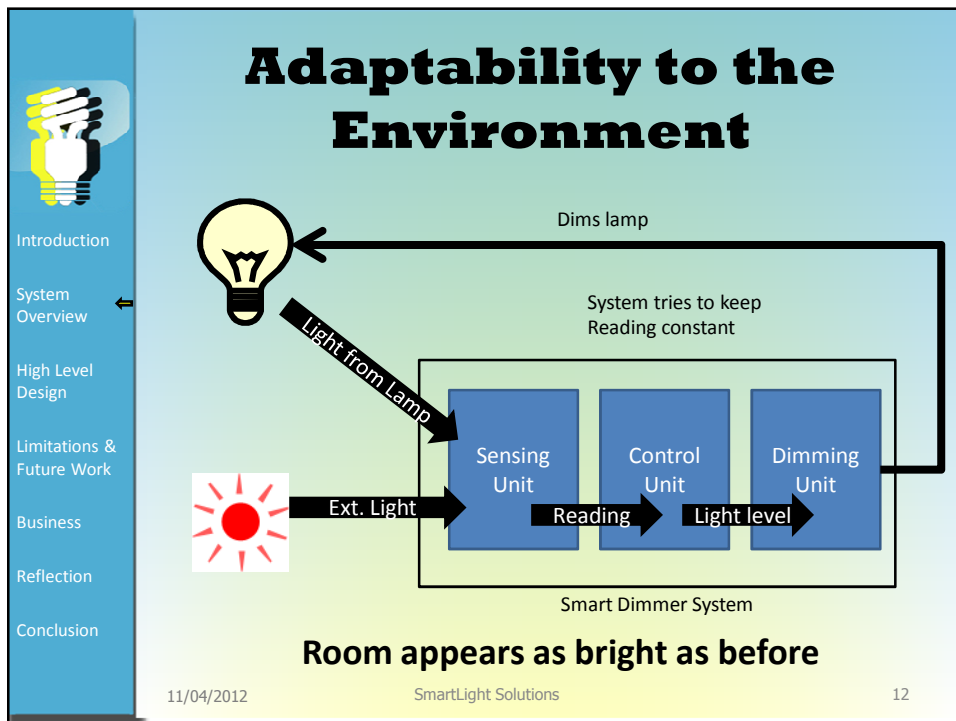
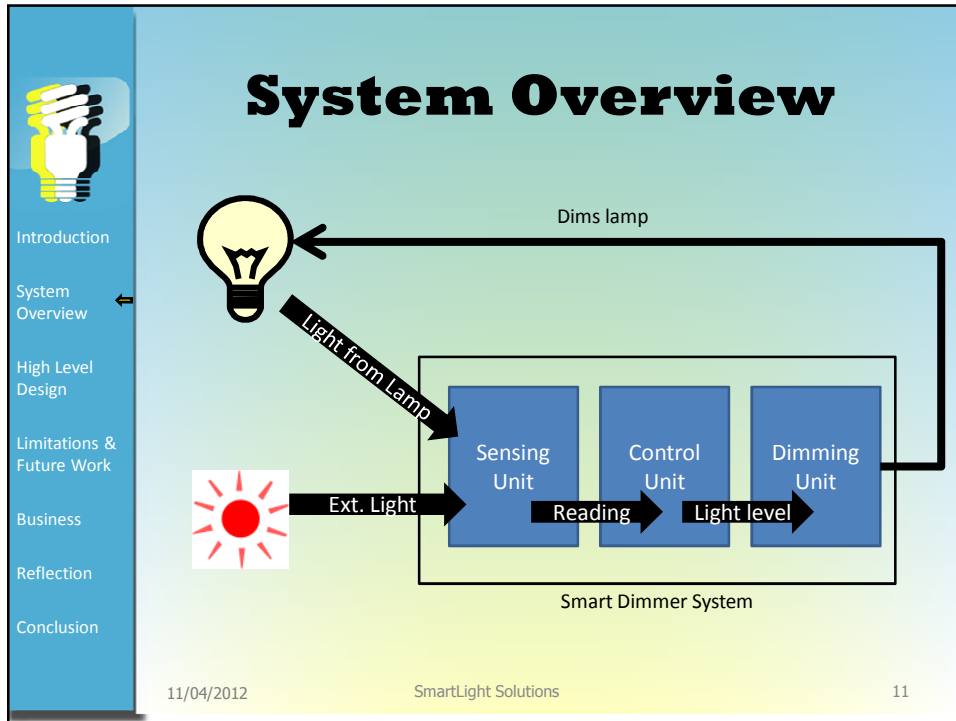



# System Overview

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Desired Level →  I will keep it at this level regardless of what happens outside

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# High Level Design

Sensing Unit

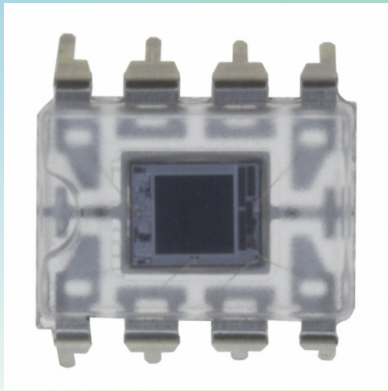
Control Unit

Dimming Unit

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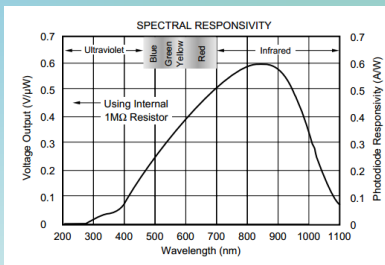
|                     |   |     |   |        |
|---------------------|---|-----|---|--------|
| $V_a$               | 1 | $0$ | 8 | Common |
| $-In$               | 2 | (1) | 7 | NC     |
| $-V$                | 3 |     | 6 | NC     |
| $1M\Omega$ Feedback | 4 |     | 5 | Output |

NOTE: (1) Photodiode location.

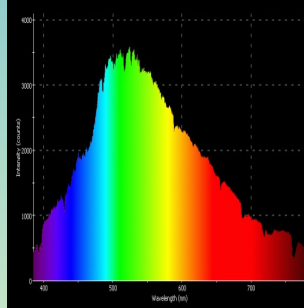
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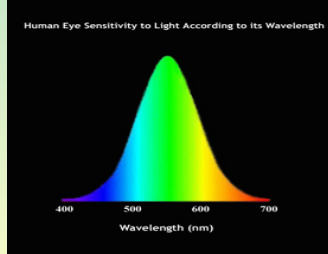
- Introduction
- System Overview
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**Sensor's Response**




**Spectrum of Sunlight**




**Human Eye's Response**

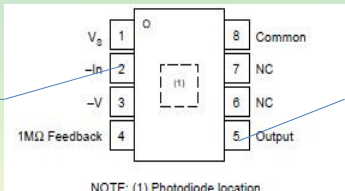
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# Changing Sensor Responsivity





NOTE: (1) Photodiode location.

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# Modularity & Scalability

The diagram illustrates the concept of modularity and scalability. It features a central flow from a specific circuit component to the rest of the system. On the left, a vertical navigation menu lists: Introduction, System Overview, High Level Design (with a yellow arrow pointing to it), Limitations & Future Work, Business, Reflection, and Conclusion. The main content area shows a blue box labeled 'Any circuit that outputs the same voltage' with a black arrow pointing to a larger blue box labeled 'The Rest of the System'. Two images of a circuit board are positioned above and below the first box. The footer contains the date '11/04/2012', the company name 'SmartLight Solutions', and the slide number '17'.

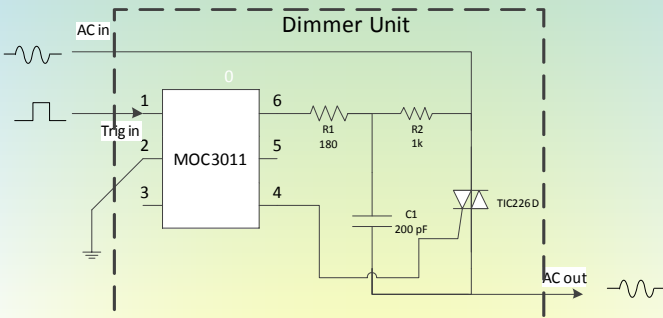
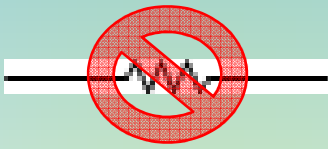
# High Level Design

The diagram illustrates the high-level design of a system. It features a central flow from a specific circuit component to the rest of the system. On the left, a vertical navigation menu lists: Introduction, System Overview, High Level Design (with a yellow arrow pointing to it), Limitations & Future Work, Business, Reflection, and Conclusion. The main content area shows three blue boxes labeled 'Sensing Unit', 'Control Unit', and 'Dimming Unit' arranged horizontally. The footer contains the date '11/04/2012', the company name 'SmartLight Solutions', and the slide number '18'.

# Dimmer Unit Design




- Introduction
- System Overview
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- Limitations & Future Work
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- Conclusion

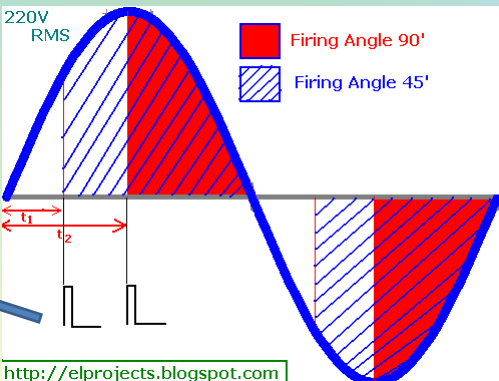
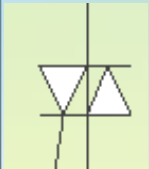


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# Dim by Power Switching



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<http://elprojects.blogspot.com>

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# Why is Opto-Coupler needed?

Introduction  
System Overview  
High Level Design  
Limitations & Future Work  
Business  
Reflection  
Conclusion

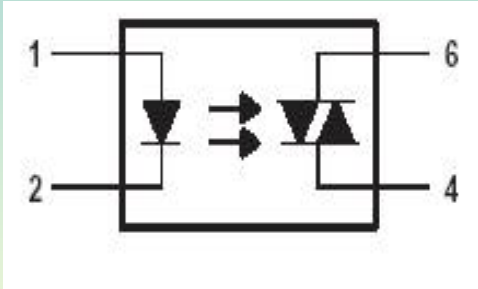
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# Isolation Between High and Low Power



- Introduction
- System Overview
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- Limitations & Future Work
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Low-Powered Circuit (Logical)



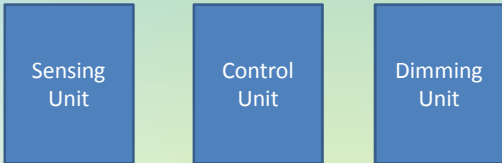
High Powered Circuit

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# High Level Design



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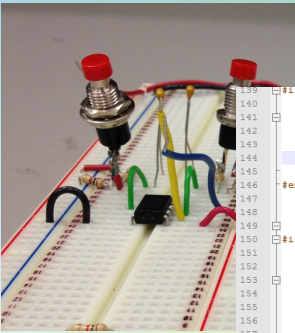


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# Control Unit



```

139 #if ADCTESTING
140 if(ADIF && ADIE)//ADC interrupts
141 {
142     currGPIO = GPIO;
143     ADIF = 0;
144     return;
145 }
146 #endif
147
148 if(GPIF && GPIE)
149 {
150 #if 0
151 //***** IF DELAY IS SHORT *****/
152 if(dimDelay < SHORT_DELAY)//then delay and toggle triac immediatly
153 {
154     for (i=0;i<dimDelay;i++)//do this many steps
155         _delay(DIM_INCR - 3); //step size increment (in instruction c
156 //pulse the triac
157     GP5=1;
158     _delay_ms(1);
159     GP5=0;
160     //max as done
161     dimDone = 1;
162 }
163 #endif
                    
```

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- Introduction
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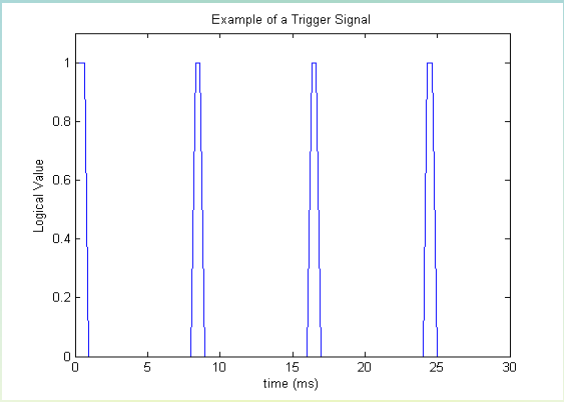
Control Unit

# I/O

- Input
- Output
- Signal from Push Buttons
- Dim Level Signal
- 12 VAC
- Sensor Output

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# What kind of Signal?

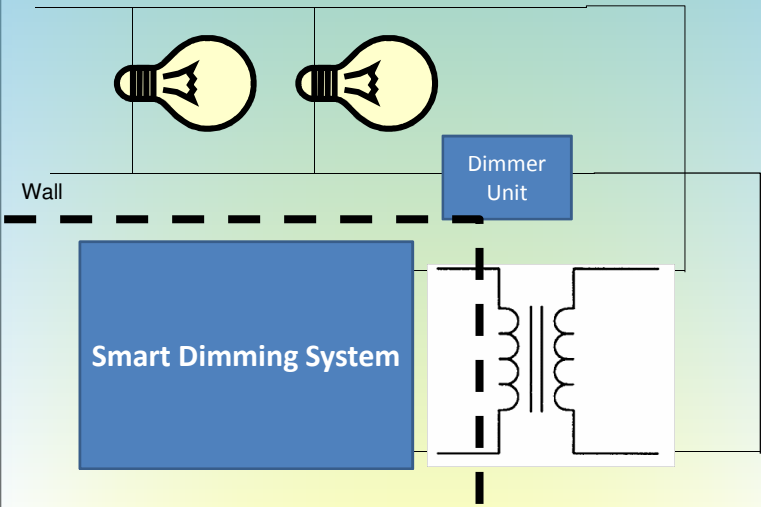


Timed Logical Signal with period of 1/120 s

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# Integration




Smart Dimming System

Dimmer Unit

Wall

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- Limitations & Future Work
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# Current Issues

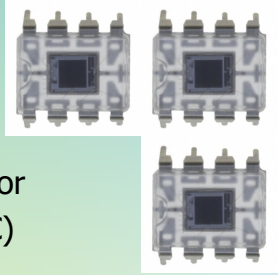
- Directionality
- Shadows
- Logarithmic Range

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# Future Work

- Multiple Sensor System
  - Needs averaging circuit
- Self-Calibrating system
  - Needs JFET as variable resistor
  - Microcontroller upgrade (DAC)
- Shadow Sensing
  - Motion sensor
  - Detection algorithm




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# Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Unit Cost
- Savings Capability
- Savings and Cost
  - Versus Time
  - Versus number of bulbs

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# Unit Material Cost

| Version                  | Cost   |
|--------------------------|--|
| Prototype                | \$30 (less in mass quantities)                 |
| Self-Calibrating Version | \$31.1 (+\$1 PIC Upg. + \$0.1 JFET)            |
| Multi-Sensor Version     | > \$38 (+\$7 per sensor + \$1 MUX or PIC Upg.) |

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# Savings Capability

- **On average, 30-34% of energy is saved per day compared to leaving it fully on 24/7**

Introduction

System Overview

High Level Design

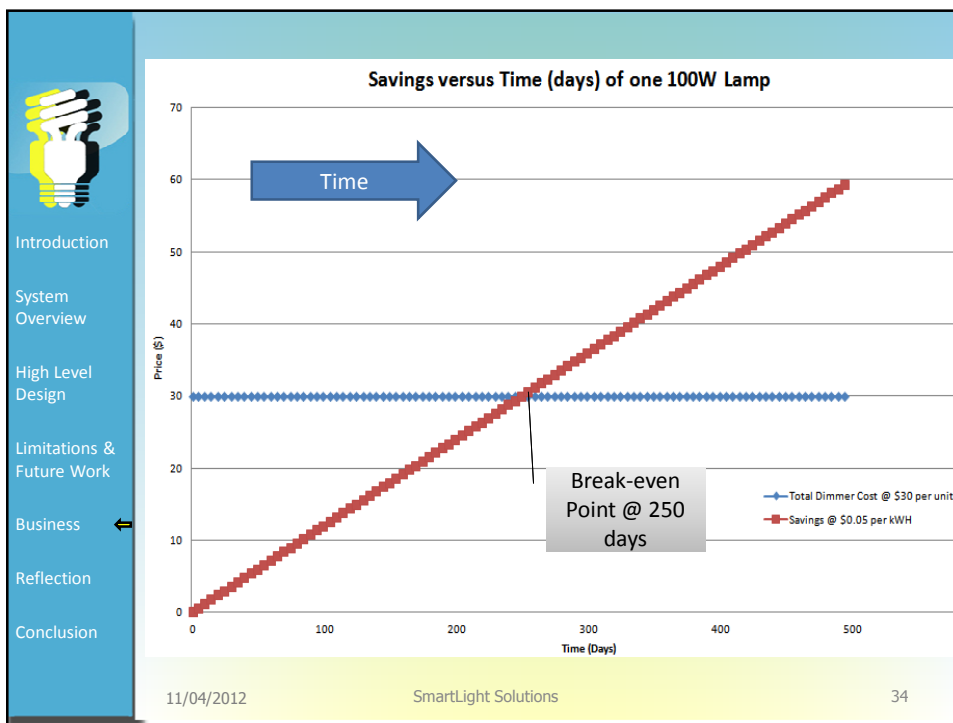
Limitations & Future Work

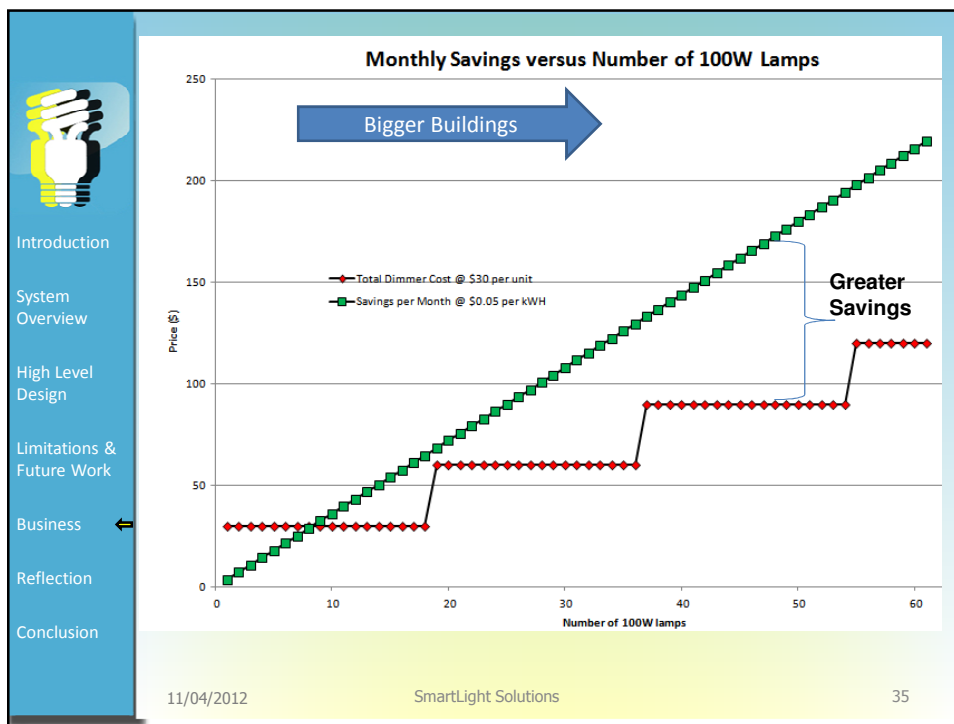
**Business** ←

Reflection

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# Market Plan

- SWOT Analysis
- Target market

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# SWOT Analysis

- **S**trength
- **W**eakness
- **O**pportunity
- **T**hreats

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# Strengths

- Low development cost
- Short development cycle
- Easy to replace
- Energy Saving

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# Weaknesses

- System not tested in various scenarios
- High unit cost for start-up
- Only compatible with dimmable CFLs and incandescent bulbs

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# Opportunities

- Easy entry into competition
- Increasing environmental concerns

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# Threats

- Premature Market
- Competitive in the future

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# Target Market

- Household
- Window-walled buildings
- Office Buildings

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Limitations & Future Work

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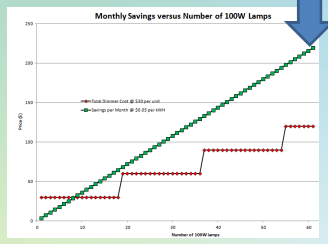
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# Office Buildings

- Financial capability
- Motivation
- Benefits more immediate



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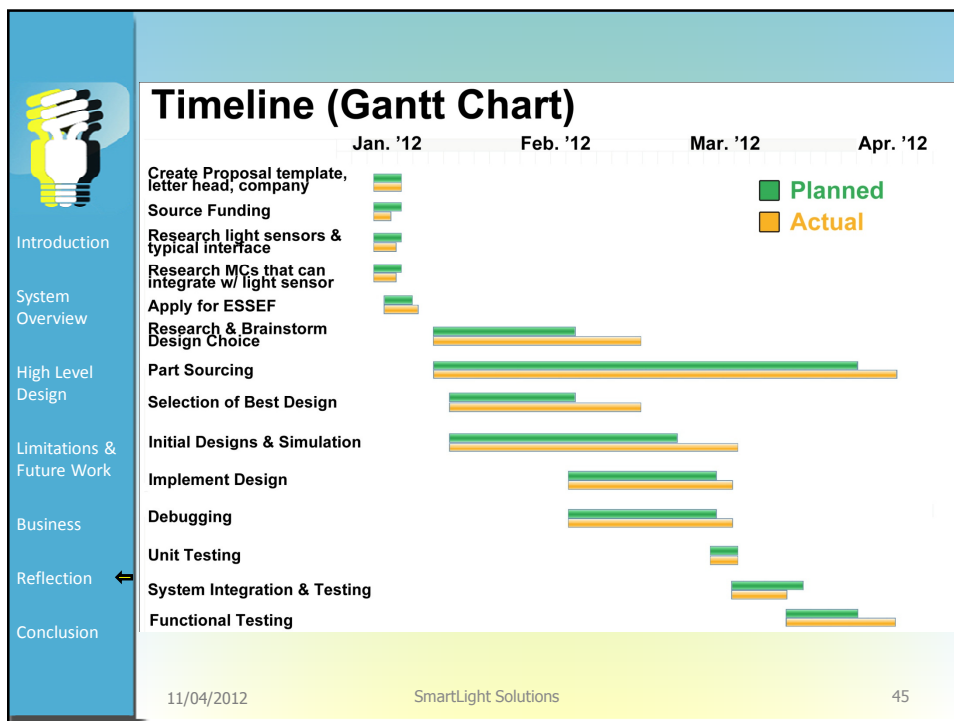


- Introduction
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# Budget

| Description   | Expenditure (\$) |
|---|------------------|
| RP Purchase, 3 TRIAC                                      | 2.81             |
| Digi Key Order 32130862                                   | 27.52            |
| RP Purchase. Lux Meter/Transformer                        | 140.48           |
| RP Purchase. PIC programmer.                              | 85.06            |
| Digi Key Order 32387999 (10 x PIC12F675)                  | 21.09            |
| Canadian Tire Purchase. Demo materials.                   | 53.21            |
| Home Depot Electrical Boxes                               | 19.20            |
| Lee's Electronics Purchase Demo props                     | 15.23            |
| Digi Key Order 32539158 (extra light sensors + upg. PICs) | 31.16            |
| Home Depot Electrical Box Extension                       | 10               |
| Lee's Electronics Fuse + Opto-Couplers                    | 10.64            |
| Lamp Shades   | 15.10            |
| <b>Total Spending</b>                                     | <b>431.50</b>    |

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## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank:

- Dr. Andrew Rawicz
- Dr. Ash Parameswaran
- Fred Heep

Honourable mentions:

- Dr. Albert Leung
- Helpful Home Depot Employee

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# What we learned

- Don't assume we have time
- Never solder a fuse
- Check Dimensions Before Purchasing

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# What we learned

- Don't assume we have time
- Never solder a fuse
- Check Dimensions Before Purchasing

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# Conclusion

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# Sources

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- <http://eng202d.blogspot.ca/>
- <http://www.treehugger.com/natural-sciences/population-growth-resource-over-consumption-at-center-of-a-looming-catastrophe-at-stanford-biologists-claim.html>
- <http://www.city-data.com/forum/virginia/534280-worst-cities-areas-va-6.html>
- <http://www.treehugger.com/corporate-responsibility/bp-gulf-oil-spill-cheat-sheet-a-timeline-of-unfortunate-events.html>
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- <http://greenbldgblog.com/statistics.php>

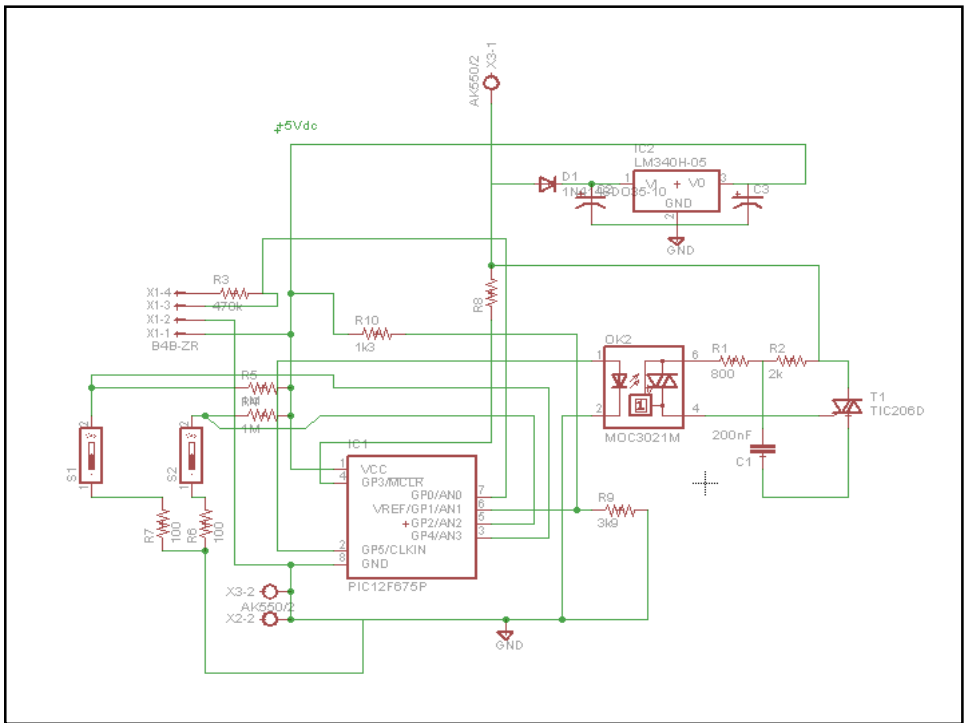
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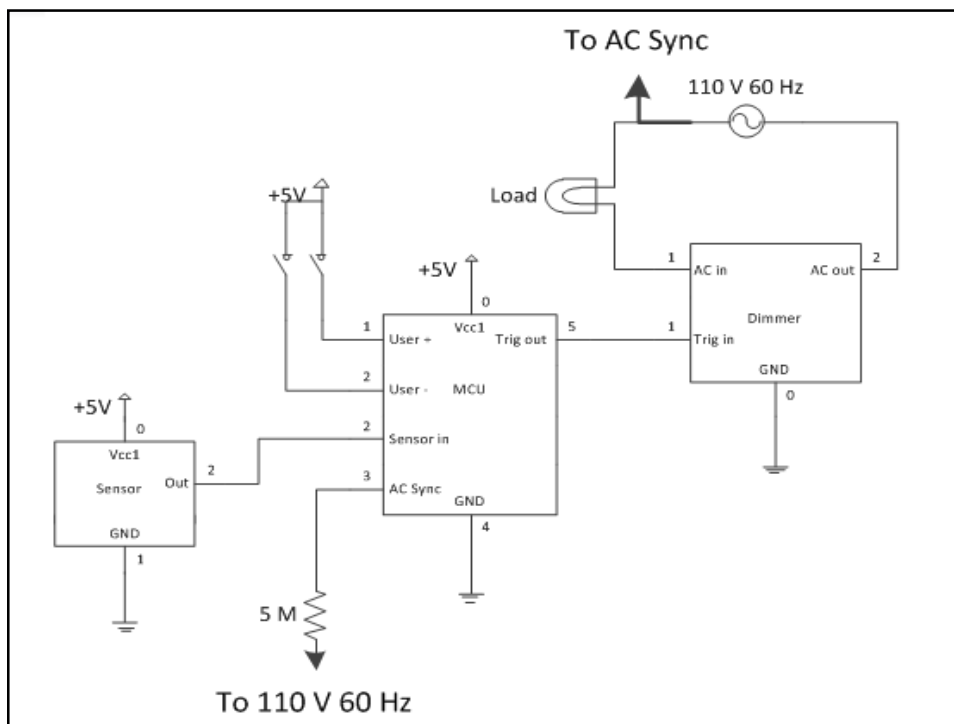



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# Questions?

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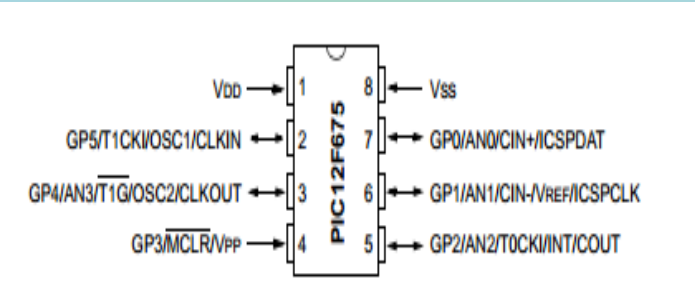






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# PIC12F675



Pinout diagram for PIC12F675:

- Pin 1: VDD
- Pin 2: GP5/T1CKI/OSC1/CLKIN
- Pin 3: GP4/AN3/T1G/OSC2/CLKOUT
- Pin 4: GP3/MCLR/VPP
- Pin 5: GP2/AN2/T0CKI/INT/COUT
- Pin 6: GP1/AN1/CIN-VREF/ICSPCLK
- Pin 7: GP0/AN0/CIN+/ICSPDAT
- Pin 8: VSS


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# PIC12F675

|                           | Microcontroller Pins | Usage                           |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Introduction              | 1                    | Vcc (5V DC) in                  |
| System Overview           | 2                    | TRIAC trigger signal out        |
| High Level Design         | 3                    | User in (Decrement)             |
| Limitations & Future Work | 4                    | AC Mains in for synchronization |
| Business                  | 5                    | User in (Increment)             |
| Reflection                | 6                    | Vref in                         |
| Conclusion                | 7                    | Sensor in                       |
|                           | 8                    | GND                             |

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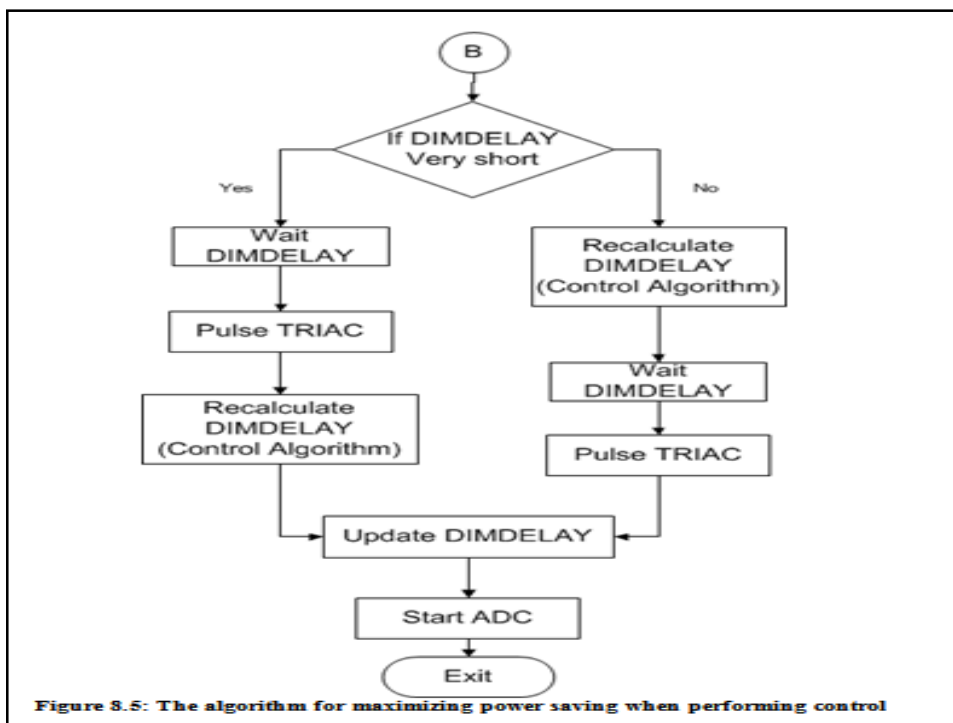
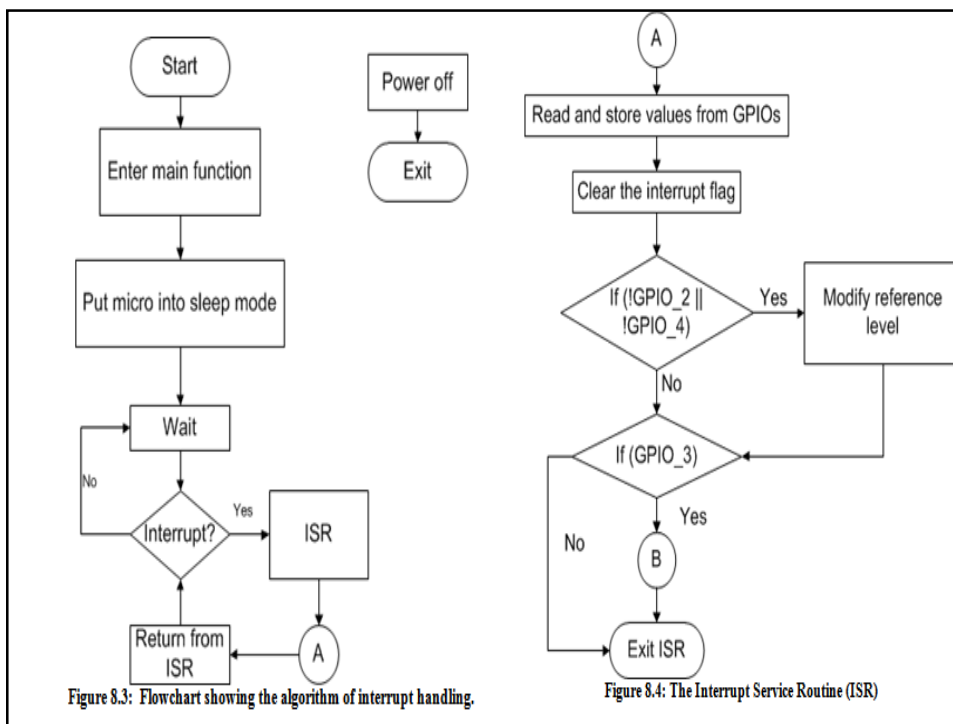
# Pseudocode for Control Algorithm

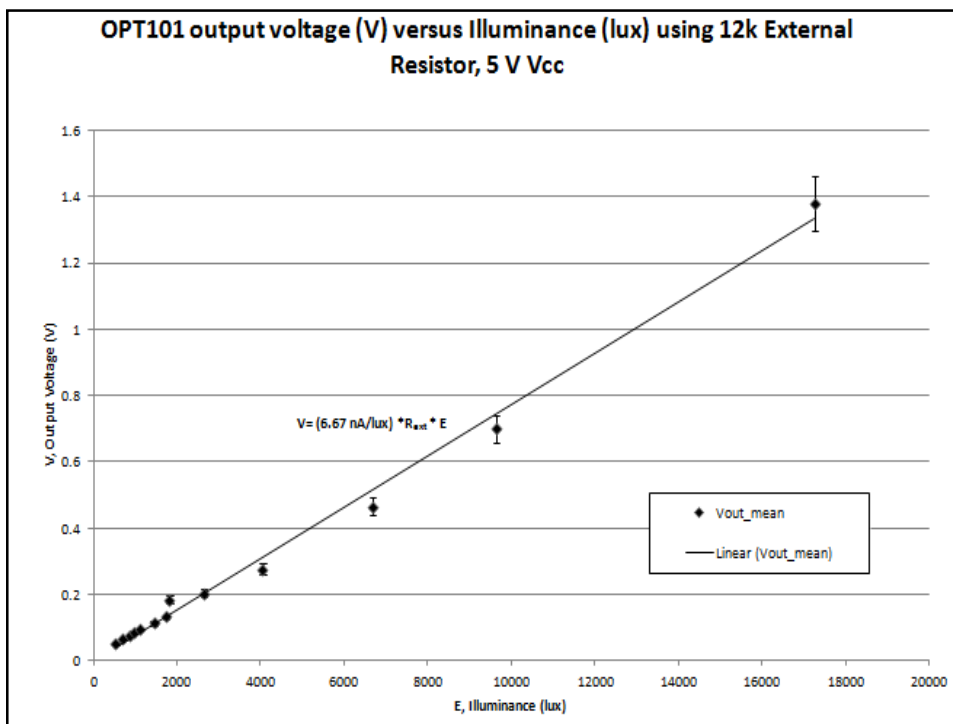
```


START: Read ADC;
Actual = ADC;
// Desired is determined by the ISR
If (Desired > Actual)
    Step down DIMDELAY; // brighter
If (Desired < Actual)
    Step up DIMDELAY; // dimmer
If (Desired roughly equals Actual)
    // do nothing, stable point
GO TO: START

```

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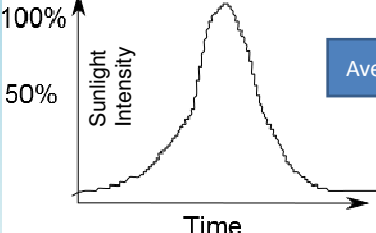






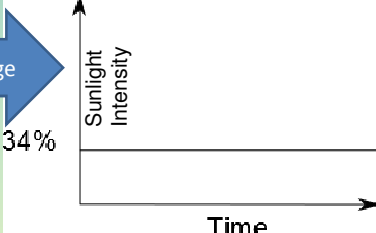
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## Savings Calculation



24 Hours

➔




24 Hours

Average

34%

If you “spread out” the sunlight energy over the entire day, it would look like it’s at 34% of its peak [1]

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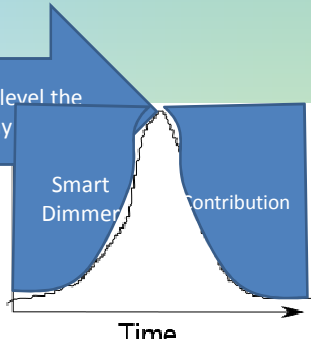
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## Savings Calculation

But, on average, it looks like the sun is at 34% all the time.

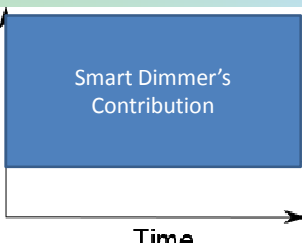
This means our system supplies 66% of the rest, as opposed to full 100%

50%



Time


=



Time

User wants this level the entire day

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## Spreadsheet Formula


Savings(n, hr) =

$(100 \text{ W}) \times (n) \times (1/1000 \text{ kW/W}) \times (\text{hr}) \times (\$0.05 \text{ per kWh}) \times (0.34)$  ← this is where 34% comes in

Each socket only handles 15A, so about 18 100W bulbs so

Cost (n) =  $30 \times (n/18)$  ← integer division

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## Material Cost per Unit

| Part #        | Description   | Price | Units | Extended    |
|---------------|---|-------|-------|-------------|
| OPT101P       | Texas. Monolithic IC photodiode with transimpedance amplifier | 7.38  | 1     | 7.38        |
| R             | Generic resistors   | 0.01  | 11    | 0.11        |
| P5157-ND      | Panasonic 2200 uF capacitor, 25 V                             | 0.97  | 1     | 0.97        |
| LM2904T-5.0   | Voltage Regulator   | 1     | 1     | 1           |
| 1N4001        | Generic Diode   | 0.4   | 1     | 0.4         |
| GH1362-ND     | Pushbuttons   | 2.9   | 2     | 5.8         |
| PIC12F675     | PIC Microcontroller, Low Power, 8 Pin                         | 1.54  | 1     | 1.54        |
| SA305C204 KAA | Ceramic Capacitor, 0.2 uF                                     | 0.34  | 1     | 0.34        |
| TIC226D       | TRIAC 8A 400V   | 2.65  | 1     | 2.65        |
| MOC3021       | Opto-Coupler, TRIAC out, 400V                                 | 0.71  | 1     | 0.71        |
| Transformer   | 120V to 12V step down transformer 0.150 A                     | 10    | 1     | 10          |
| <b>Total</b>  |   |       |       | <b>30.9</b> |

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