

# Adaptive Lighting Presentation to IESNA



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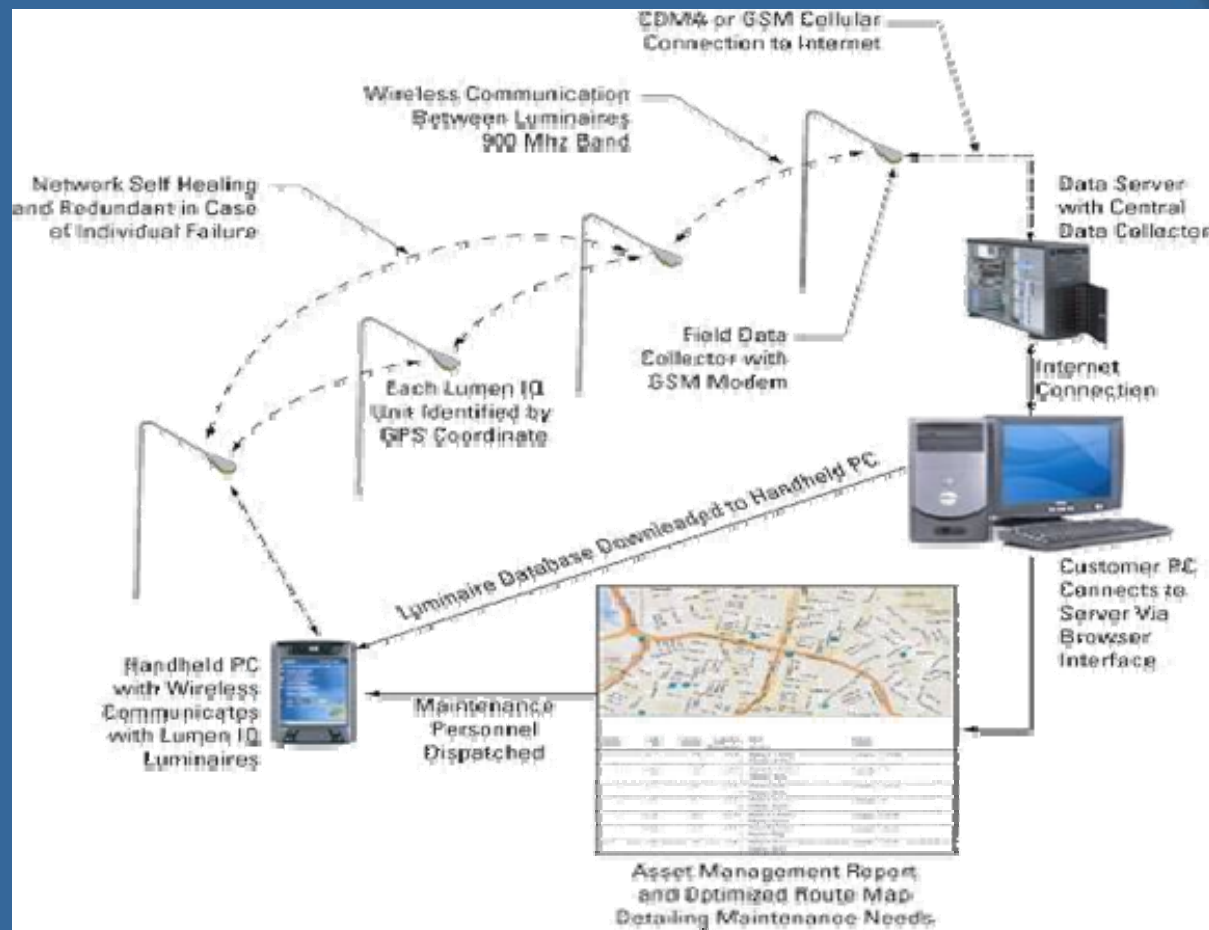
**What is Adaptive Lighting (new term):**

**“Is lighting where the levels  
can be varied to suit  
activity levels.”**

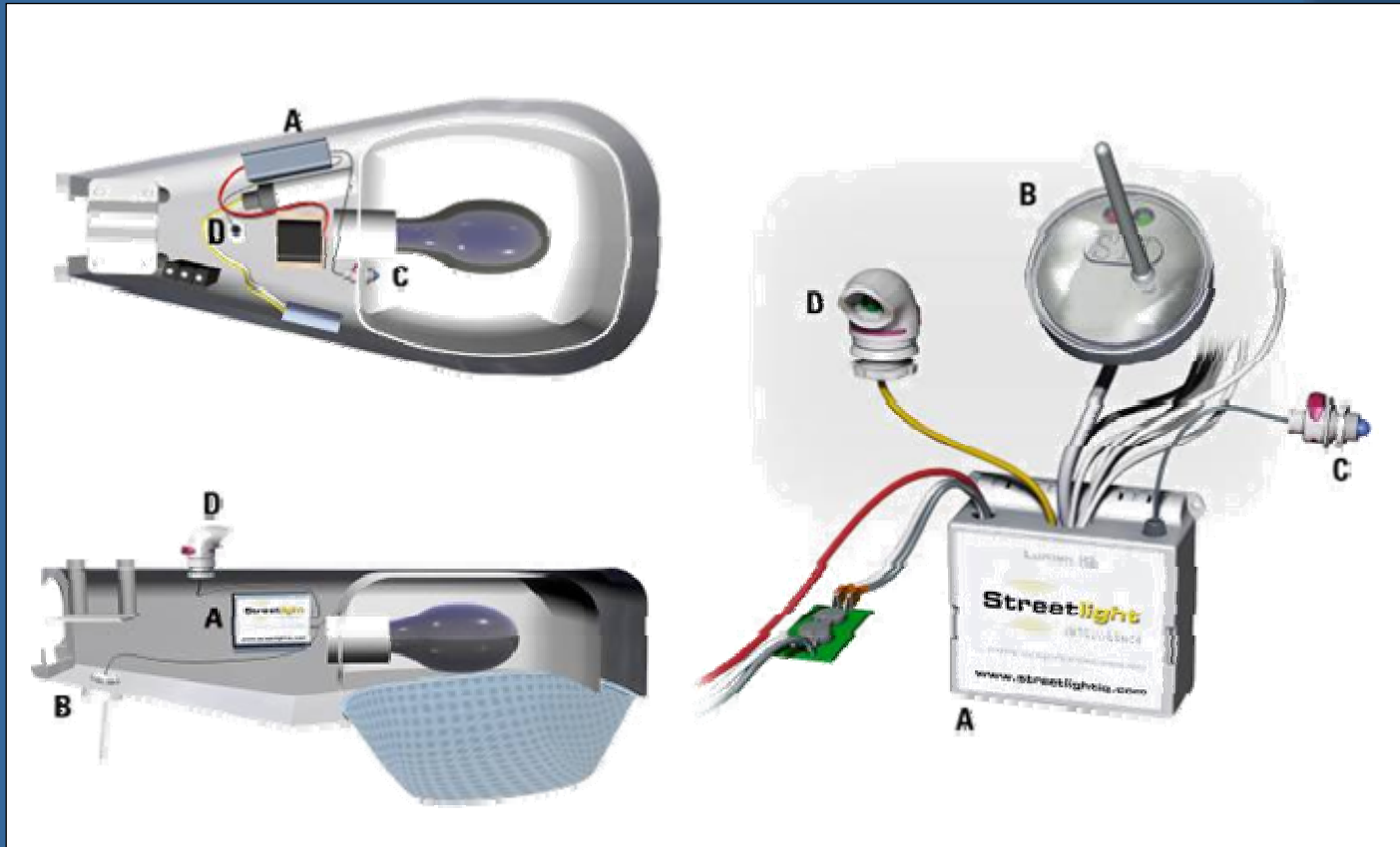
# Advantages of Adaptive Street Lighting System:

- Reduced Energy Consumption
- Obtrusive Light Reduction
- Power Consumption Monitoring
- Streamlined Asset Management

# System Overview



# Product Overview



A) Microprocessor   B) WiFi Interface   C) Lamp Lumen Sensor   D) Day/Night Sensor

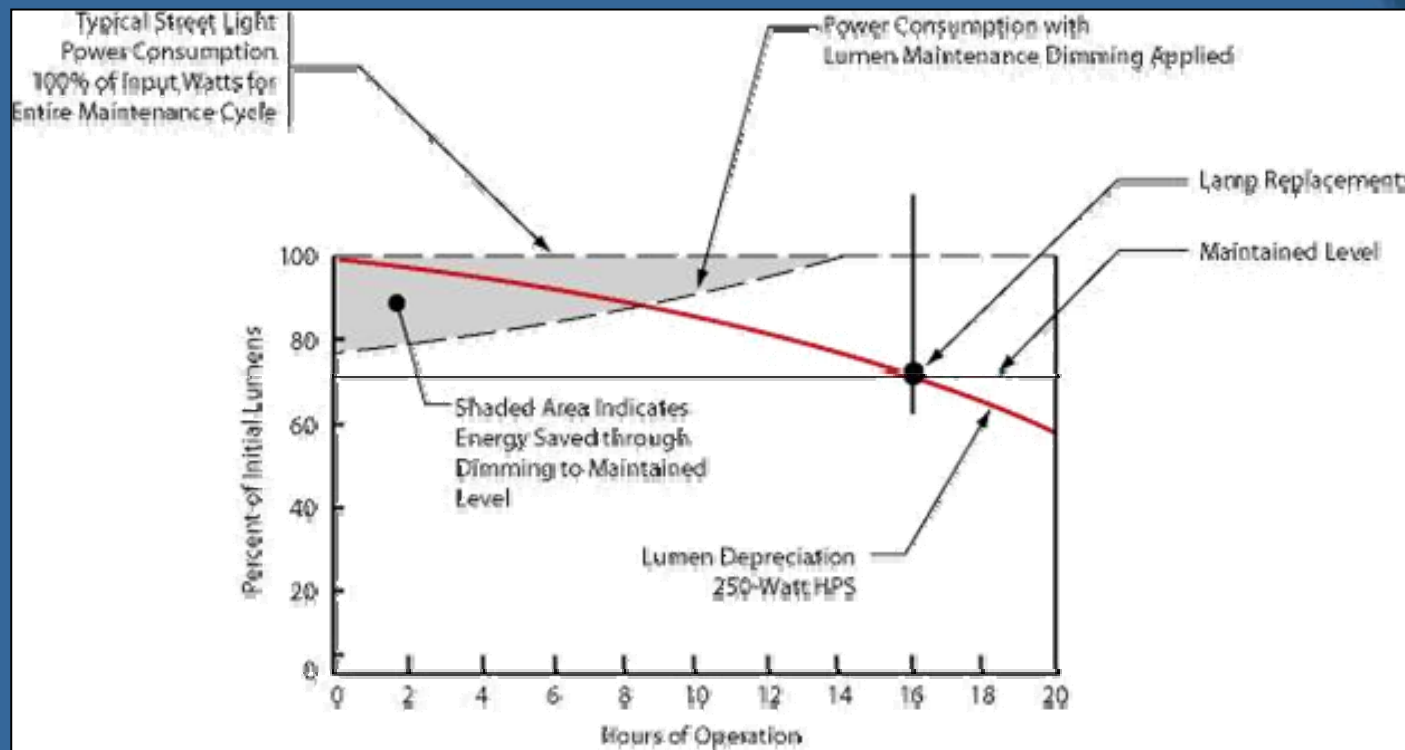
# Projects

- Complete 2002 – Retrofit of 30 luminaires with adaptive system at Camosun College, Victoria
- Complete 2005 – Retrofit of 171 luminaires with adaptive system on Prince George arterial roadway
- Study 2005 – Retrofit of up to 1000 luminaires with adaptive system on Highway 1 from Port Mann Bridge to Lonsdale Interchange
- Study 2005 – Retrofit approx 10,000 luminaires with adaptive system for a local City

# Energy Saving Applications

Application		Advantages
1	Reduce Lumen Output of Lamps to IESNA Maintained Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Energy Savings</li><li>• Obtrusive Light Reduction</li></ul>
2	Reduce levels on over lighted roads to levels required by IESNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential Energy Savings</li><li>• Obtrusive Light Reduction</li></ul>
3	Match Lumen Output to Variable IESNA Pedestrian Conflict Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Significant Energy Savings</li><li>• Obtrusive Light Reduction</li></ul>

# Application – Dim to Maintained Level for Full Lamp Life



Obtrusive Light Reduced to Maintained Levels for Life of Lamp

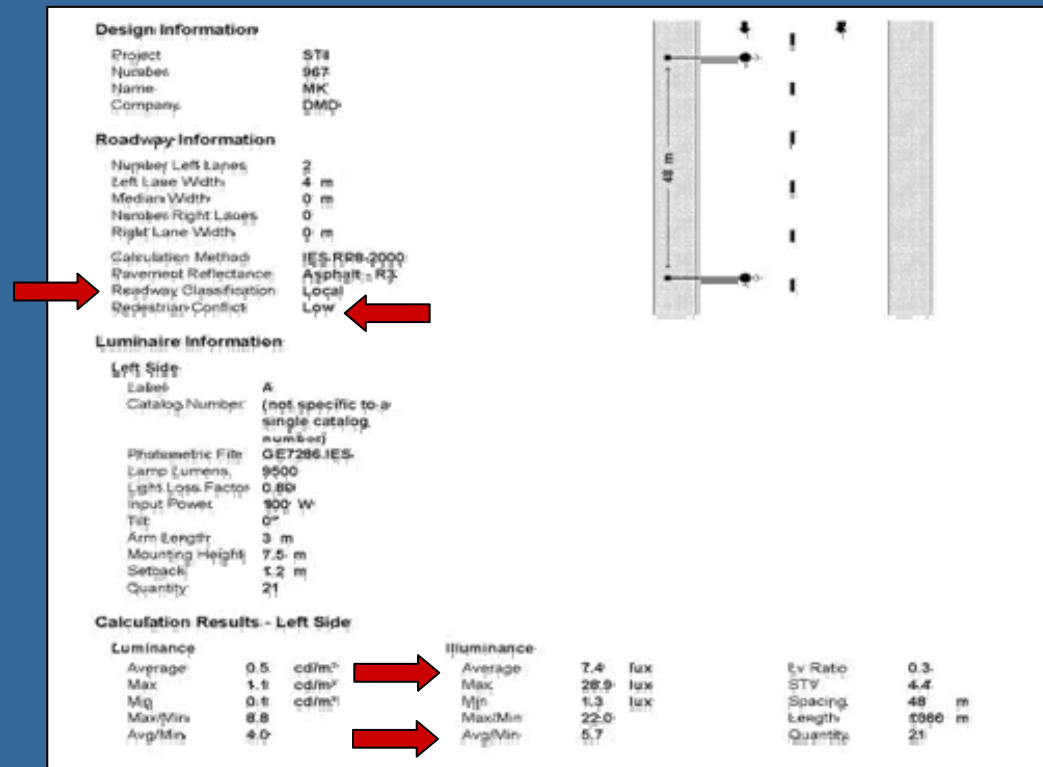


# Application - Match Lumen Output to Variable IESNA Pedestrian Conflict Levels

Road and Pedestrian Conflict Area		Pavement Classification (Minimum Maintained Average Value)			Uniformity Ratio $E_{avg}/E_{min}$	Veiling Luminance Ratio $L_{umax}/L_{avg}$
Road	Pedestrian Conflict Area	R1 lux/ftc	R2 & R3 lux/ftc	R4 lux/ftc		
Freeway Class A		6.0/0.6	9.0/0.9	8.0/0.8	3.0	0.3
Freeway Class B		4.0/0.4	6.0/0.6	5.0/0.5	3.0	0.3
Expressway	High	10.0/1.0	14.0/1.4	13.0/1.3	3.0	0.3
	Medium	8.0/0.8	12.0/1.2	10.0/1.0	3.0	0.3
	Low	6.0/0.6	9.0/0.9	8.0/0.8	3.0	0.3
Major	High	12.0/1.2	17.0/1.7	15.0/1.5	3.0	0.3
	Medium	9.0/0.9	13.0/1.3	11.0/1.1	3.0	0.3
	Low	6.0/0.6	9.0/0.9	8.0/0.8	3.0	0.3
Collector	High	8.0/0.8	12.0/1.2	10.0/1.0	4.0	0.4
	Medium	6.0/0.6	9.0/0.9	8.0/0.8	4.0	0.4
	Low	4.0/0.4	6.0/0.6	5.0/0.5	4.0	0.4
Local	High	6.0/0.6	9.0/0.9	8.0/0.8	6.0	0.4
	Medium	5.0/0.5	7.0/0.7	6.0/0.6	6.0	0.4
	Low	3.0/0.3	4.0/0.4	4.0/0.4	6.0	0.4

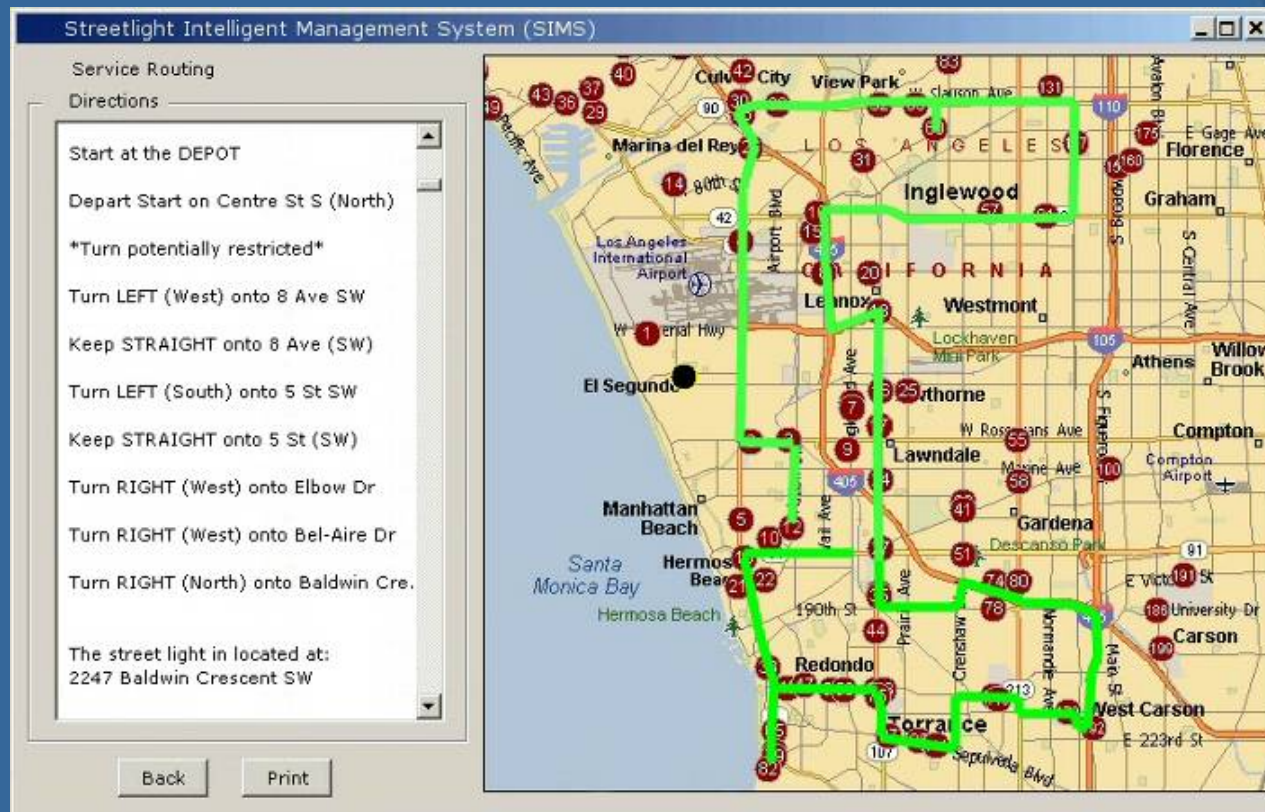
Potential for Dimming of 1/3 to 1/2 Based on IESNA Pedestrian Conflict Levels

# Application – Reduce Lighting in Over-Lighted Areas



Installation Uses Owner Specified Equipment and is Over-Lighted to Meet Uniformity

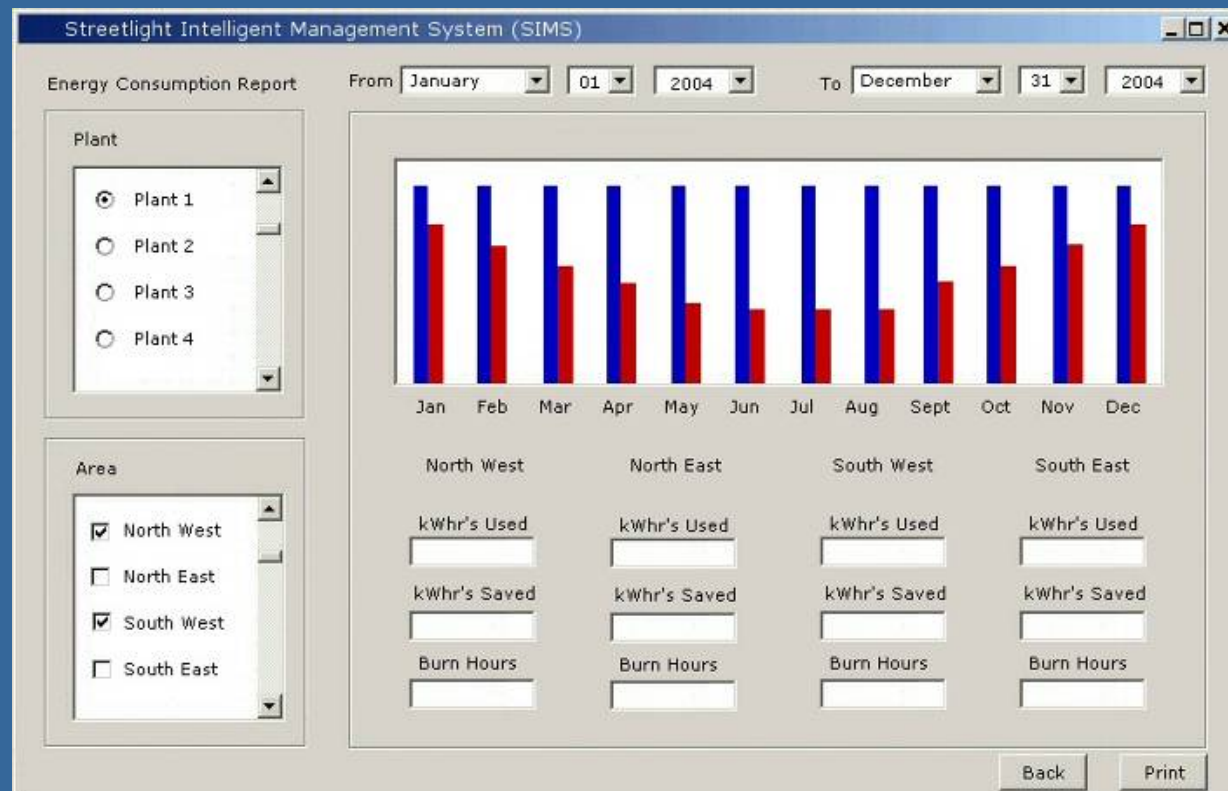
# Asset Management



# Asset Management Analysis

- Anti-Cycling technology reduces damage to luminaire
- Lamp outages/performance reported to owner via Internet
- Microsoft MapPoint interface optimizes maintenance route development

# Energy Consumption Tracking



■ Tariff Amount ■ Actual Usage

# Energy Consumption Tracking Analysis

- Utility can track usage for un-metered installations
- Owner pays for actual power costs



# Results of Lab Testing

- **Photometric testing by Dr Lewin of Lighting Sciences:**
  - Lamp sensor accurately measures lumen output at every level of dimming (linear correlation)
  - Granular dimming in 1.1 percent increments
  - Dimming operations do not affect lumen distribution
  - Linear correlation between lumen output and power input through all dimmed levels
  - No negative effects due to power factor (no change needed for existing electrical systems)
- **Thermo testing undertaken**
- **Vibration testing undertaken**

# Field Testing

Voltage and current measurement undertaken on random units and full dimming and with no dimming

Illuminance readings undertaken directly under luminaires at full dimming and with no dimming



# Cost Benefit

Payback Varies: The main payback is energy savings. Factors include:

- Levels of lighting and area classifications (residential, commercial) and types. Not all Cities are the same.
- Funding has been available from NRCan and BC Hydro (Power Smart)
- Streamlined maintenance benefits can save costs
- In order to verify cost benefit an engineering study needs to be undertaken to verify existing lighting levels and levels and hours of dimming

# Beyond Power Savings

- Adaptive lighting could be tied into Road Weather Information Stations (RWIS) and lighting levels could be adjusted to suit weather conditions
- Maintenance contracts could be streamlined by use of performance based maintenance method where performance can be defined and measured
- Lighting levels could be adjusted after installation to accommodate new development or changes in traffic
- Product performance can be tracked

# Conclusions

**Performance verified through laboratory and field testing.  
Significant benefits and potential for owners and society:**

- Operating costs will be saved by reducing power consumption
- Obtrusive light will be reduced when needed most
- System streamlines asset management which should reduce costs
- Energy consumption can be tracked for un-metered installations

# The Big Picture

Why vary lighting levels in off peak periods?

It has been estimate 64 million street lights exist in North America. Estimated power consumed in a year would be approximately 51billion kWh. Just imagine 20% reduction in off peak hours.

That's 5.1 billion kWh hours per year