

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
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SMART POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN AN AUDITORIUM

By

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DECLARATION

I Nyaika Jonathan Reg. No BU/UG/2012/88 do hereby declare that this project report is my original work except where explicit citation has been made and it has not been presented to any institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Signed.....

Date:

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the project report entitled “**SMART POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE AUDITORIUM**” has been drafted under my supervision and is submitted to the board of examiners with my approval.

Supervisor: MR. Arineitwe Joshua

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Sign

Date.....

DEDICATION

To my dear uncle Mr. Murungi Daniel who has done his very best to ensure that I get good education and the Department of Computer Engineering for the technical advice they have given me. May the good Lord bless you.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------------|---|
| DFD: | Data Flow Diagram |
| EE: | Energy Efficiency |
| GDP: | Gross Domestic Product |
| MEMD: | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development |
| VAT: | Value Added Tax |
| ERA: | Electricity Regulatory Authority |
| UEB: | Uganda Electricity Board |
| UEGCL: | Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited |
| UETCL: | Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited |
| ROM: | Read Only Memory |
| RAM: | Random Access Memory |
| IR: | Infrared |
| LCD: | Liquid Crystal Display |
| IC: | Integrated Circuit |
| LDR: | Light Dependent Resistor |
| IDP: | Integrated Development Platform |
| VSM: | Virtual System Modeling. |
| LED: | Light Emitting Diode |
| AC: | Air Conditioner |

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ABSTRACT

At the end of all meetings and other sessions in conference halls or rooms, it is the desire of managers to ensure that power is not wasted in these rooms. In this effort therefore many activities happen which need attention by workers and managers. Currently managers put workers to switch on bulbs and then fans/ACs are turned on when temperatures are high. This project involved the development of a smart power management system that can be installed in the room to help minimize on electricity bills by reducing on consumption of power automatically. When somebody enters into the room then the counter is incremented by one and the light in the room will be switched ON and when any one leaves the room then the counter is decremented by one. The system detects the number of people entering and leaving the hall/room, detects the light intensity and then turns on or off light bulbs according to the number of people in side. It also detects the temperatures and switches on or off fans/ACs according to temperatures and number of people. Finally, the system displays the temperatures and number of people in the hall/room on the liquid crystal display.

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CHAPTER ONE:

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

There is significant potential for energy efficiency (EE) through improved use of power in households, industry, commercial buildings and the transport sector. Since expenditure on energy constitutes a large proportion of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a particularly large proportion of poor household expenditure, it is necessary to emphasize the effective and efficient use of energy[1]. Efficiency of energy usage is low in most factories/auditoriums in Uganda. Up to now activities on energy conservation have been limited to preliminary energy audits done by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) in industries and commercial buildings (hotels) as well as efforts to increase awareness among all stakeholders.

One of the major problems in the most populated and developing countries like Uganda, is Energy or Power crisis. Hence, there is a pressing need to conserve power. There are many simple ways to save electricity, like using the electric and electronic gadgets whenever and wherever needed and switching them off, while not in use depending on light intensity, number of people, temperatures among other parameters[2]. But in places such as large auditoriums and meeting halls, there will be bulbs and fans or Air-conditioners running when light intensity is high and temperatures are low respectively, even before the people arrive. This contributes to a considerable amount of electricity wastage.

The energy efficiency of buildings, electric equipment, and appliances in use falls far short of what is technically attainable. Energy analysts have attributed this efficiency gap to a variety of market, institutional, technical, and behavioral constraints. Electric utility energy efficiency programs have great potential to narrow this gap and achieve significant energy savings[3].

The design of smart power management system can handle controlling of electrical, electronic devices and appliances automatically. Through this system there is a smart way to control the power consumption and power saving in Auditoriums, Shopping malls and Theatres, since in most cities we have shopping malls, theatres and auditoriums.

According to research there is need to monitor, control and conserve energy in large buildings like auditoriums and it is the basis of this project.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT.

Wastage of power due to low energy efficiency in most large buildings in Uganda such as auditoriums has led to increased cost of electricity. Since energy is a fundamental service for human development and economic growth, the demand for it is constantly on the rise worldwide. Electricity is the modern man's most convenient and useful form of energy without which the present social infrastructure would not be feasible. Lighting makes a significant contribution to the total energy consumption of buildings. In auditoriums light bulbs and fans or air conditioners are controlled manually when there are people or even when there are no people and it leads to wastage of power leading to increased costs of electricity bills. There is need for a system to reduce on the consumption of power automatically.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 Main Objective

To design and implement a smart power management system for an auditorium.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- I. To gather and analyze requirements for the smart power management system.
- II. To design the counter, switching and display subsystems using the analyzed requirements for the entire system.
- III. To test and validate all the subsystems of the smart power management system.
- IV. To implement a smart power management system.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION

Since electric lighting can typically account for 30 to 50 percent of auditorium's electric power consumption, the efficiency of a facility's lighting system significantly impacts on a facility's operating budget. As a result, even modest efficiency improvements to the existing lighting system can mean substantial savings in electricity costs[5].

In auditorium, home and office appliances like light bulbs and fans or air conditioners are controlled manually when there are people or even when there are no people and it leads to wastage of power leading to increased costs of electricity bills, it is evident that a smart power management system is required in Uganda.

With the system in place, electronic devices like light bulbs, fans or air conditioners in auditoriums are controlled automatically with less human efforts and wastage of power is reduced. With research from Ugandan auditoriums losses are incurred in paying high electricity bills and this system was designed to reduce on electricity bills and ensure energy efficiency. This system has a lot of other advantages such as simple structure, small size, low power consumption, low cost and stability.

1.5 SCOPE

1.5.1 Content Scope

The system has been designed to switch on or off the light bulbs and the fans/air conditioners depending on the number of people, light intensity and temperatures in the building and display the results on the liquid crystal display.

1.5.2 Time scope

The system has been designed and implemented for a period of six months.

1.6 LIMITATIONS.

Because the system uses electricity, it does not work when there is power outage. The counter cannot detect when two people enter at the same time

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