

Utilization of the Color Temperature in Smart Lighting using Zigbee Wireless Module

Abilash

Lecturer, B.T.T.I, Pilani, India, e-mail: abhi716va_kal@yahoo.co.in

Abstract : *Light based technologies are widely used in the field of medicine, health, offices and automated houses. They are the fastest growing segment and improve the life style of people. Zigbee wireless technology can be used to control the ambient light modules regarding the color temperature and intensity.*

Keywords: Intensity, Moods, Zigbee, Lighting.

1. INTRODUCTION: Light has a deep impact in our daily life. If we maintain the exact intensity and temperature of light many of its advantages can be utilized. The light that we get from light sources consists of a specific temperature along with its intensity. A 2000K light is warmer and a 6000K is cooler. If we maintain the intensity of light along with its color temperature various functions of light can be extracted from it. Smart lighting using Zigbee modules can improve the comfort and convenience of living.

1.1 Zigbee Wireless Module: Zigbee is used for high level communication protocols, which is less expensive compared to other protocols like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth. It has a line of sight transmission distance up to 100 meters. Long distance transmission is also possible by using network of intermediate devices.

The Zigbee networks are secured by 128 bit symmetric encryption keys and it supports star, tree and mesh networks. Zigbee networks can be simulated using NetSim or Opnet which allows it to be verified before hardware implementation. A Zigbee module consumes very less power. By using this module one can change lighting to reflect season, ambiance or specific task remotely. It is an innovative technology which provides new ways to use light, improve convenience, comfort and energy savings. Dimming the lights when the maximum output is not required can reduce the energy draw.

Zigbee can help in power saving by automatic dimming based on ambient light conditions. It is an emerging wireless networking technology which meets easy installation, cost effective, reliability and flexible deployment requirements.

A Zigbee sensor consists of a radio transceiver that transmits a unique ID number. When sensor used is more than one, then each sensor serves as a node on a network, sending the data to and receiving it from the other nodes within the range of communication. A mesh network is formed by these nodes. Zigbee ensures that hardware and software from multiple vendors to be interoperable.

2. SCOPE OF APPROACH: By controlling the color temperature and intensity, the way in which we consume light can be changed. Every person has different moods at different times. If the light intensity and temperature is adjusted according to ones mood then controlling and variance of the mood will be possible. This can help to increase the appetite at dining room, exact concentration at study room or relaxation at bed room.

3. METHOD: When light sources are selected for a specific task, three important factors are considered. They are Color Rendering Index, lumen output and color temperature. These all factors are independent of each other. Color Rendering Index rates the color rendering ability of light in comparison with natural sun light, which has a Color Rendering Index of 100. It shows how the color appears compared to natural outdoor sunlight. Lumen is the SI unit of luminous flux which represents the time rate of transferring brightness.

Color temperature has an important application in lighting. It describes color characteristics of light in which warm white is yellowish in nature and cool white is bluish in nature. It is denoted in Kelvin. The color temperature of light describes how light will appear when one looks to it. It is a numeric value which represents the chroma.

When the color temperature rises, the bluer will be the appearance and it will become cool light. When the color temperature fall the redder will be the appearance and it will become a warm light. Two different lamps can have the same temperature but different color rendering index and lumen output.

Controlling the intensity of light along with the color temperature has a great application for the easiness in life. A smart lighting can be made by using the Zigbee wireless module. Figure 1 shows the smart lighting with Zigbee module. This module can be programmed such that the light changes its color, temperature or intensity according to the surrounding or the mood.

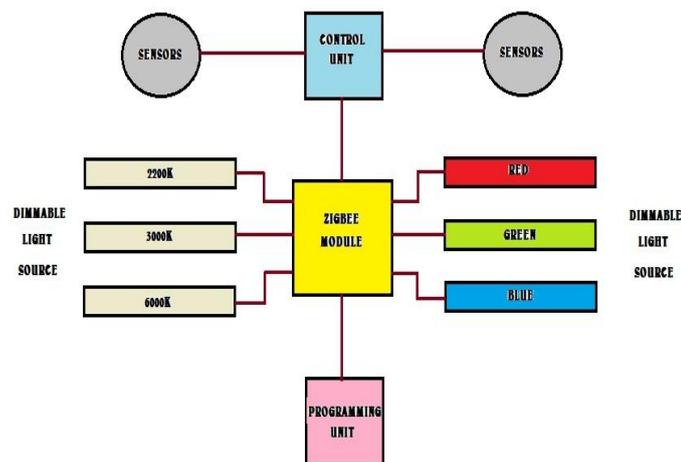


Figure 1: Smart Lighting

In the medical the same can be used to cure or recover a patient quickly from serious illness. Since daylight is a combination of sunlight and skylight, it is also possible to program the module to keep the lighting condition in the same way as in the nature outside. Thus it will provide a great easiness and comfort in the life style of people.

The color temperature of light is used in various applications like aqua culture, plant growth simulation, home automation etc. Cool color which has high color temperature is best for business atmosphere for increasing the concentration in work areas. A warmer light which have low color temperature is best for social atmosphere for promoting relaxation. The combination of cool and warm can be used to feel the warmth for a nice social working environment. Figure 2 shows the relation

of color temperature and color effects. At those places where the temperature is cold, warm light is the best because it creates a feeling of warmth when coming indoors from outdoor. For hot temperature areas cool light will be best to create a feeling of cold.

Zigbee wireless technology uses the industrial protocol for controlling the lighting. The light can be dimmed for the required intensity and varied for required color temperature. More ever the color lights can be mixed up to create a combination of light color that looks both attractive and according to the mood required.

COLOR TEMPERATURE		COLOR EFFECTS
8000K	Super Cool 7000-8000K	Extremely enhances blue
6000K	Daylight White 5500-6500K	Strongly enhances blue
4000K	Cool White 4000-5000K	Enhances blue
3500K	Mid Range 3500-4000k	Neutral appearance & enhances colors equally
3000K	Warm White 2700-3000K	Enhances red & orange
2700K	Extra Warm 2000-2500K	Strongly enhances red & orange
2000K		

Figure 2: Color temperature and color effects

Lighting which is used normally doesn't deliver more efficient light and is comparably poor. The essential components of the lighting are the light quality, controlling method, sensing and color temperature combinations. To create an appropriate environment high quality light output is required. Smart lighting enables the light emitted to be of uniform quality in every aspect. A smart lighting technology involves

- 1) Light source with different colors and temperature.
- 2) Sensors and drivers.
- 3) Zigbee wireless modules

To determine proper lighting the things to be considered are the application, area size, intended use, height of ceiling or wall and type of fixtures. The right light is very necessary to boost up work and home environments. It will reduce eye strain, glare and increase productivity.

Smart lighting is formed when the lights connected are able to communicate with sensors and controlling units. The Kruithof curve shows the region of luminance levels and color temperature. It is used as a guide for designing lighting for living or working areas. Figure 3 shows the Kruithof curve.

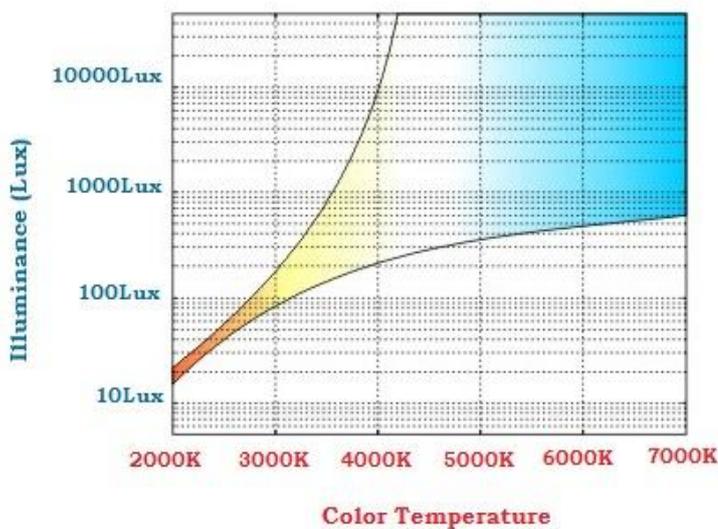


Figure 3: Kruithof Curve

Zigbee enabled sensors help to sense the amount of natural ambient light and adjust the light fixtures automatically. When there is enough ambient light from outer environment, the sensor activates the dimmer to dim the lighting down accordingly as needed. They can monitor the amount of incoming natural light and controls the lighting to be raised or lowered.

Lightings installed with Zigbee enabled motion detectors can be programmed automatically to turn on or off as the people enter or exit a building. Zigbee mesh network allows the network range to be extended to gain additional control of outdoor lighting systems. Zigbee sensors go to sleep mode when not being used to conserve energy, but can still respond within 15 milliseconds on receiving a signal to become active.

3. CONCLUSION: Smart lighting based technologies are the future of lighting. Controlling the light by using Zigbee wireless module to dim, change intensity or color temperature will automate a person's life. It can be used in medical or personal life to make an ease of living the life. When light is enabled by smart module, the sensing capability and combination of color temperature can be

achieved easily. A real and natural lighting environment can be formed in the indoor, which increases the productivity, satisfaction and quality of life.

REFERENCES

- 1 Shahin Farahani, Berka. Zigbee wireless networks and transceivers. Newnes, 2011.
- 2 Drew Gislason. Zigbee wireless networking Newnes, 2008.
- 3 Ata Elahi, Adam Gschwender. Introduction to the Zigbee wireless sensor & control network, Prentice-Hall, 1st edition.
- 4 Robert Faludi. Building wireless sensor networks. Oreilly, 2010.
- 5 Feng Zhao, Leonidas Guibas. Wireless sensor networks. Elsevier, 2004.
- 6 Chonggang Wang, Tao Jiang, Qian Zhang. Zigbee network protocols & applications. Auerbach Publications, 2014.
- 7 Houda Labiod, Hossam Afifi, Costantino de Santis . Wi-Fi Bluetooth Zigbee and WiMax. Springer, 2007.
- 8 Fred Eady. Hands-on Zigbee-implementing 802.15.4 with microcontrollers. Newnes, 2007.
- 9 Paul Kuban. A controller area network gateway to Zigbee. VDM Verlag, 2007.
- 10 Rebecca Weir, Allyson Coates. Languages of light: A creative approach to residential lighting. Artifice Books on Architecture, 2015.
- 11 Carmel McNamara. Bright 2-Architectural illumination and light installations. Frame Publishers, 2015.
- 12 Malcolm Innes. Lighting for interior design. Laurence King Publishing Ltd, 2015.
- 13 Larry Johnston. Indoor and Outdoor lighting solutions: Atmosphere, Function, Security . Meredith Corporation, 2003.

- 14 Sally Storey. Lighting by design. Pavilion Books, 2005.
- 15 Mark Karlen, James R. Benya, Christina Spangler. Lighting design basics. Wiley, Second Edition, 2012.
- 16 Susan M Winchip. Fundamentals of lighting. Fairchild Books, 2 edition, 2011.
- 17 Paola Sansoni, Luca Mercatelli, Alessandro Farini. Sustainable indoor lighting. Springer, 2015.
- 18 Thomas Rossing, Christopher Chiaverina. Light science: Physics and the visual arts. Springer, 1999.
- 19 David Burnie. Light. Dorling Kindersley, 1999.
- 20 Gary Waldman. Introduction to light: The physics of light, vision, and color. Dover Publications, 2002.
- 21 R Klanten, K Bolhofer. Lux: Lamps and lights. Gestalten, 2011
- 22 Hephaestus. Psychophysics, Including: Mel scale, Kruithof curve, Weber-Fechner law, sensitivity, precedence effect. Hephaestus Books, 2011.
- 23 Frederic Miller, Agnes Vandome, John McBrewster Kruithof Curve. Alphascript Publishing, 2010.

AUTHOR



Mr. Abilash is working as lecturer in the department of Digital electronics in B.T.T.I, Pilani. His stream in BTech is ETE and in MTech is VLSI. He has completed advanced studies in IE, CSHAM, AICTE courses like ITP and IPD from NITTR.

He participated in various national and international conferences and seminars like RACSIP associated with IETE Pilani, Nano Technology collaborated with CNTR VIT Vellore, RMET by IIT Bombay, FPGA collaborated with Bangkok University Thailand, MDE collaborated with ENSISA-UHA France and LT Spice collaborated with IUT Angouleme France.

He worked as system engineer in GAM IT, Dubai and as project engineer in Indutech, Dubai. He has an experience of more than 13 years. He had received various awards of honor and excellence from Parts house UAE, Galib Al

Mahri LLC UAE and Daisy trading Co UAE. He is the author of a book in Digital Electronics published by Oxford Enterprise. He has published various research papers in International journals in Advances in Polymer Science and Technology, International journal in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology, International journal in Advanced Engineering and Applied Sciences, Science Insights an International journal.

He is an associate member in I.E.T.E and I.E. and board member in I.J.C.T.T. under Seventh Sense Research Group. He is an honorary peer reviewer in Global Journal of Researches in Engineering published by Global Journals Inc. U.S, reviewer in Chemistry International published by International Scientific Organization, reviewer in International Journal of Computers and Technology published by Council for Innovative Research, reviewer in Optics & Photonics Journal published by Scientific Research Publishing. His areas of interest are digital systems, sound engineering and nanotechnology.