



COMUNE DI TRENTO

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Street lighting monitoring at cabinet level using open-source tools: a real scenario

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Outline

- Introduction and motivation
- Street lighting monitoring at cabinet level using open-source tools
 - Deployment status
 - Results
- Conclusions and future work



Introduction: Trento situation

- Street lighting numbers (2015)
 - **17.915** street lamps
 - **307** power cabinets
 - **7 mln kWh** per year
- The Municipality is investing in street lighting
 - Complete **street lamp inventory** (*PRIC*)
 - **Experimental WSN**, about 800 lamps (*TEW-IP*)
F. Viani, A. Polo, F. Robol, E. Giarola and A. Ferro, *Experimental validation of a wireless distributed system for smart public lighting management*, ISC2 2016
 - **Monitoring at cabinet level using open-source tools**
 - ▶ Completely designed and developed internally
 - ▶ Internal funding of the administration



Motivation

- **Rationale**

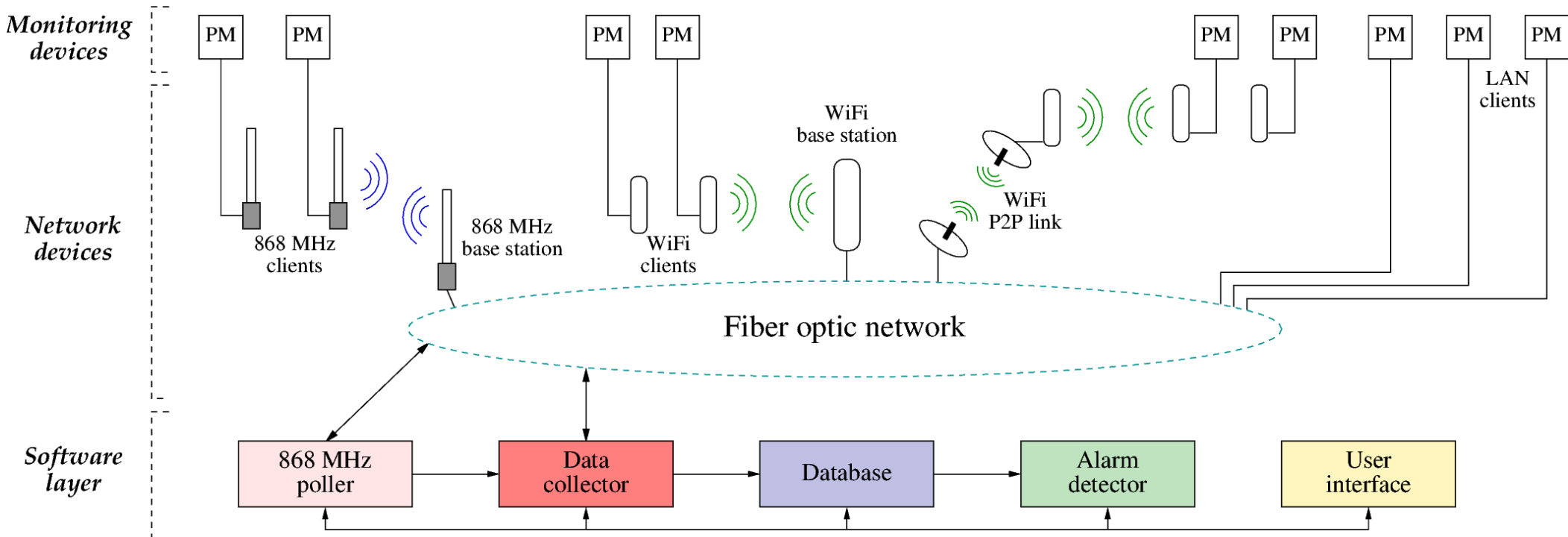
- The monitoring of street lighting on the whole territory of the Municipality would really improve street lighting management
- Lamp-level monitoring and control may be excessive for residential/industrial suburbs
- **A cabinet-level monitoring-only solution may already provide relevant information at a much lower price**

- **Requirements**

- Considerably reduce deployment costs (wrt WSN)
- Use generic hardware
- Use free available open-source and/or self-developed software



Street lighting monitoring at cabinet level using open-source tools



Street lighting monitoring at cabinet level using open-source tools

- **Monitoring devices**

- **Standard industrial power meters** (PM)
Voltage/current measurements with 0.5 and 1% max rel. error
- Three types: 1-phase, 3-phase insertion and 3-phase with CT
- MODBUS-RTU over RS-485 → RS-485/Ethernet converters
- **Simple installation** in existing street lighting cabinets



- **Network infrastructure**

- The Municipality of Trento owns a **large fiber optic network** (about 47 km of backbone cables)
- The **backbone network has been extended** by means of:
 - ▶ **Ethernet**
 - ▶ RS-485
 - ▶ **5 GHz 802.11n WiFi**
 - ▶ 868 MHz (experimental)



Street lighting monitoring at cabinet level using open-source tools

- **Software layer**

- **Data collector**

- ▶ Standard open-source SCADA software *Nagios*, measurement retrieval
 - ▶ Self-developed plugins for querying PMs
 - ▶ 20 s sampling for each PM

- **Database:** open-source Round Robin Database (RRD)

- **Alarm detector**

- ▶ Self-developed auto-tuning routine, main source of information for end users
 - ▶ **Automatically** detects major faults on street lighting lines
 - ▶ Highlights anomalies in the retrieved electrical measurements
 - ▶ Derives high-level information for each phase

- **Web-based user interface**

- ▶ Self-developed using open-source JavaScript libraries
 - ▶ Management of the system
 - ▶ Data querying, alarm detector output visualization
 - ▶ Manual running of the alarm detector with specific parameters



Alarm detector: outputs

- **Times of switch-on/off** of a power line
 - Automatic detection of unwanted switch-on/off events
- **Total energy** consumption of a cabinet
 - Automatic detection of faulty dimming devices
 - Automatic detection of faulty street lighting lines
- **Instant power** anomalies
 - Periods with increased/decreased instant power with respect to reference data
 - Automatic detection of dimming profile anomalies
 - Automatic detection of temporary line faults
- **Voltage** anomalies
- Low **power factor** alarms



JSON

Simple web interface

Web-based user interface: example

| Numero inventario | Nome | 3/3 - 4/3 | 4/3 - 5/3 | 5/3 - 6/3 | 6/3 - 7/3 | 7/3 - 8/3 | 8/3 - 9/3 | 9/3 - 10/3 | % riduzione media per fase | | | Energia media per giorno | Disp. media dati durante il periodo |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 234 | Povo via Mesiano universita | | | | | | | | 3% | 4% | 5% | 86 kWh | 96% |

Quadro 234 - Povo via Mesiano universita, periodo 5/3

Riepilogo
 Affidabilità dati: 97%
 Numero max ON per fase: 1
 Numero max OFF per fase: 1
 Consumo totale kWh: **67.23**

Riduzione fase 1: 3%
 Riduzione fase 2: 24%
 Riduzione fase 3: 37%

Tensione: regolare
 Cosfi: regolare

Affidabilità dati giorni di riferimento: 96%
 Numero max aumenti potenza per fase: 0
 Numero max cali potenza per fase: **1**

Dettaglio

Accensioni/spengimenti impianto

| Fase | ON | OFF |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 18:17 | 06:37 |
| 2 | 18:17 | 06:37 |
| 3 | 18:17 | 06:37 |
| impianto | 18:17 | 06:37 |

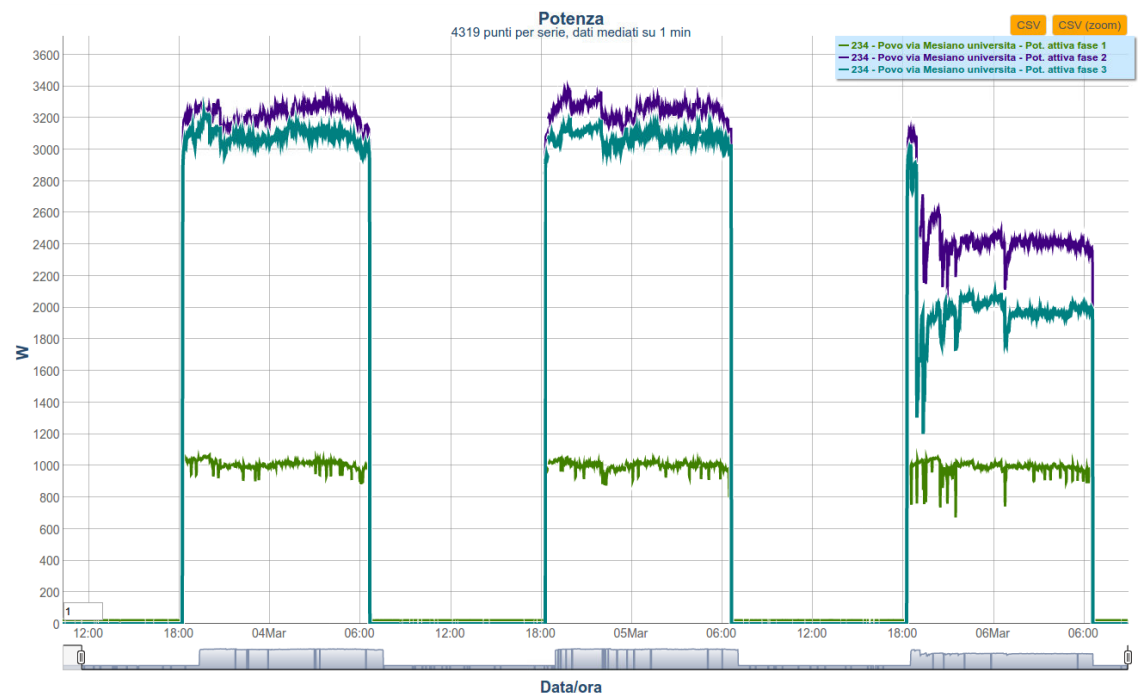
Allarme diminuzione consumo totale (probabile linea spenta)

Consumo rilevato nel periodo analizzato: 67.23
 Consumo medio rilevato nel periodo di riferimento: 91.07

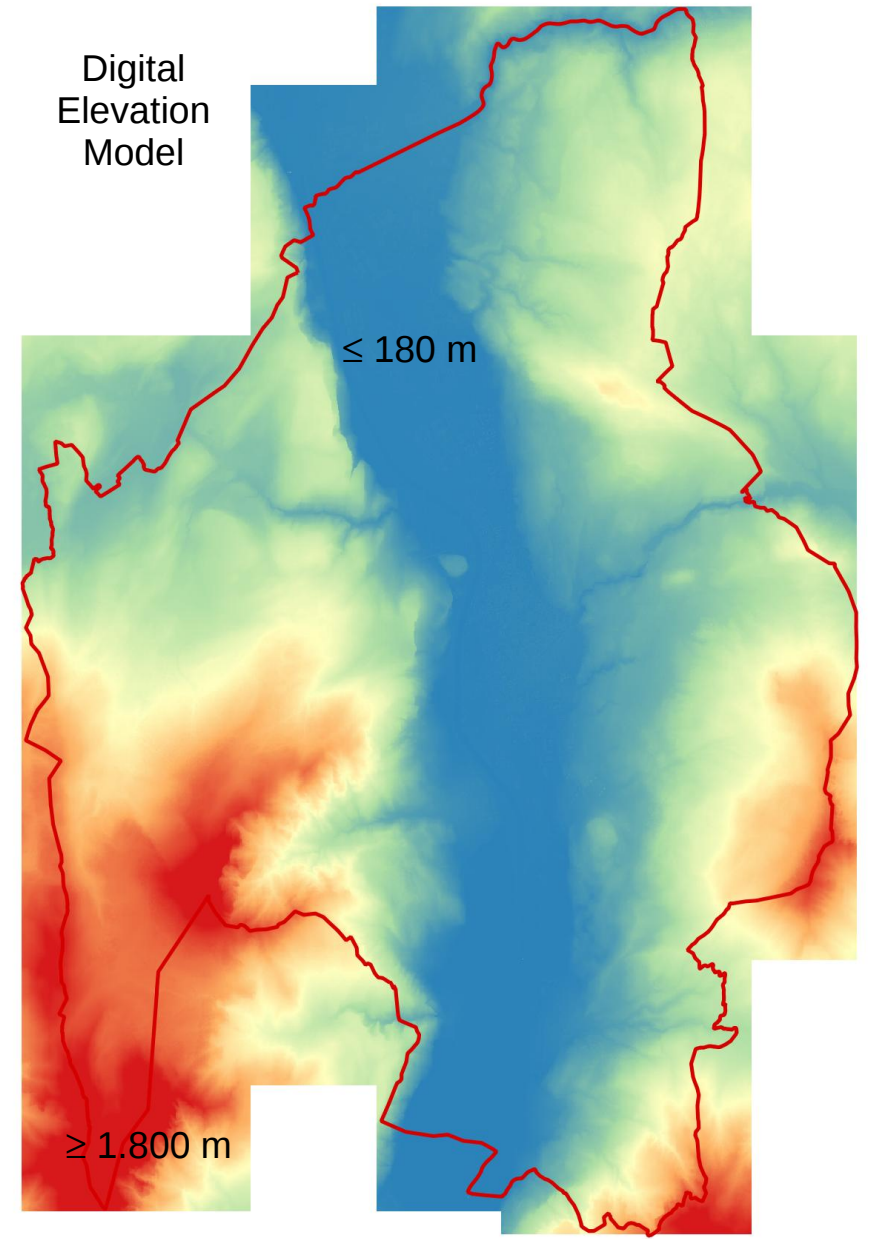
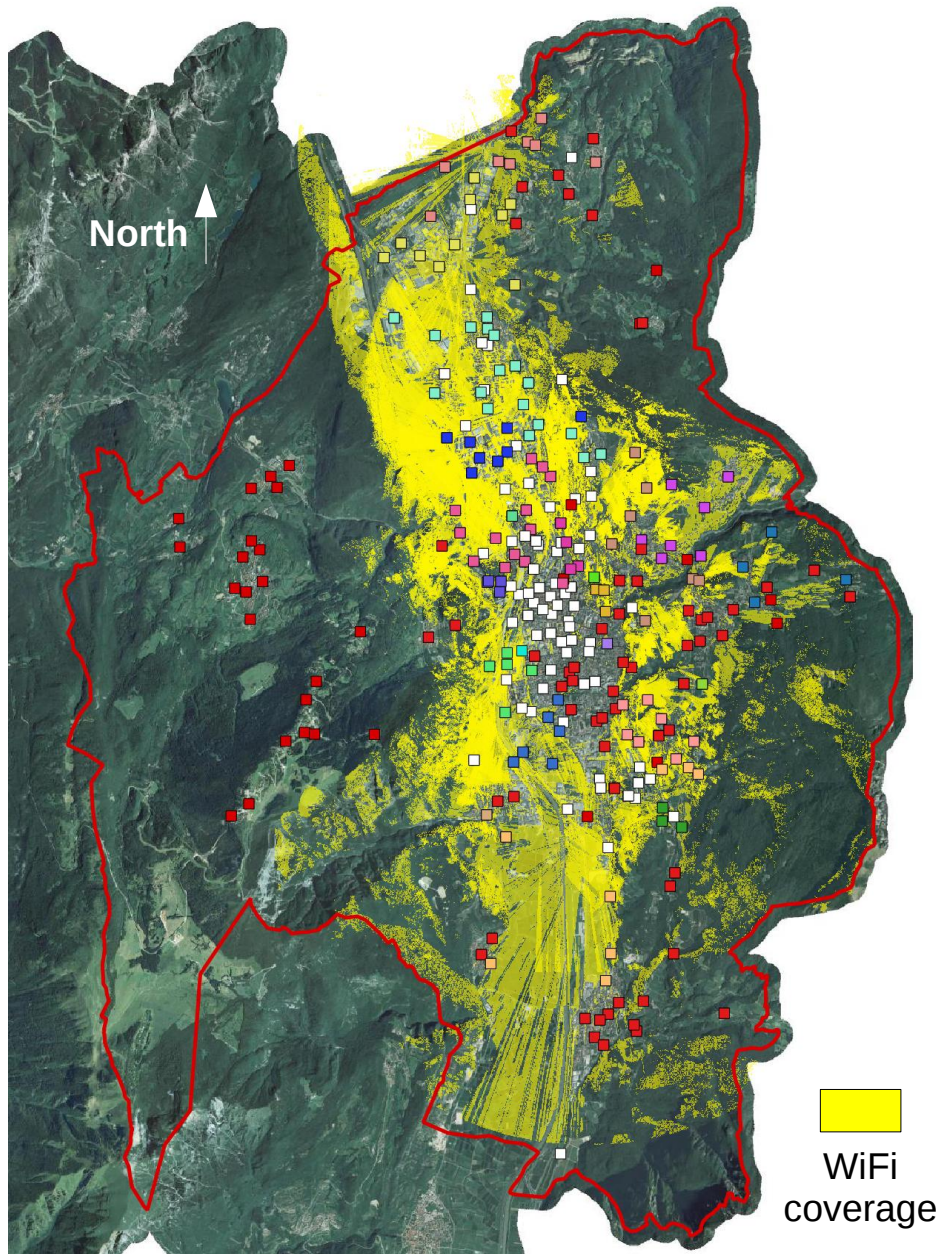
Aumenti/cali di potenza

| Fase | aumenti | | | cali | | |
|------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | ora | durata | potenza | ora | durata | potenza |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - | 18:56 | 691 min | 1177 W |
| 3 | - | - | - | 18:56 | 691 min | 2049 W |

Chiudi



Deployment status



Number of monitored cabinets at Sep. 14, 2016

| PM type | Connection | | | | Total |
|--------------|------------|--------|------|---------|-------|
| | Ethernet | RS-485 | WiFi | 868 MHz | |
| 1-phase | 5 | 2 | 23 | 0 | 30 |
| 3-phase dir. | 55 | 4 | 55 | 2 | 116 |
| 3-phase CT | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 62 | 6 | 78 | 2 | 148 |

Deployment status and results

Number of automatically detected major faults in one year

| Month | N. of monitored cabinets (whole month) | Detected bypass events | Detected line/cabinet faults |
|----------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| September 2015 | 56 | 1 | - |
| October | 65 | 3 | 2 |
| November | 72 | 10 | 2 |
| December | 75 | 7 | 2 |
| January 2016 | 78 | 7 | 1 |
| February | 88 | 4 | 2 |
| March | 104 | 14 | 5 |
| April* | 121 | 1 | - |
| May | 122 | 3 | 2 |
| June | 124 | 14 | 5 |
| July | 134 | 3 | 3 |
| August | 147 | 6 | 2 |
| TOTALS | | 73 | 26 |

* 1 week down for maintenance

Examples of automatically detected faults

Detected dimming device in bypass mode

$$|E/E_{ref} - 1| \geq e_{alarm}$$



Unexpected dimming profile change

$$|P_i(t_{an}) - P_{i,ref}(t_{an})| > P_{alarm}$$

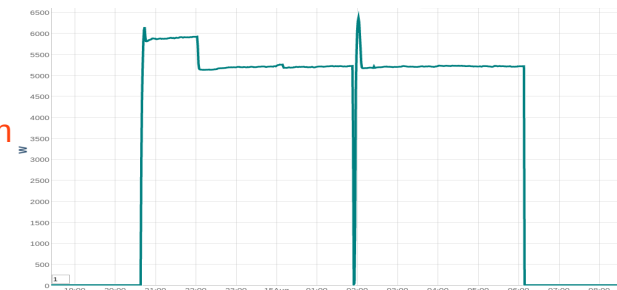
$$\frac{|P_i(t_{an}) - P_{i,ref}(t_{an})|}{P_{i,ref}(t_{an})} > p_{alarm}$$



Faulty RCDs** with automatic re-connection

$$P_i(t_{on} - 1) \leq P_i^{off} \wedge$$

$$P_i(t_{on}) > P_i^{off}$$



**RCD: residual-current device



Results

- **Energy and cost saving**

- Without monitoring, a device in bypass mode could be detected only after a periodic manual check (after 1-6 months)
- Examples of energy/cost waste:
(night = 12 hours, correction after 3 months from event, average energy price for street lighting in Trento)

| System instant power | Estimated energy waste | Estimated cost waste |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 5 kW | 1.620 kWh | 330 € |
| 15 kW | 4.860 kWh | 990 € |
| 30 kW | 9.720 kWh | 1.980 € |

- **Reduction of security issues**

- **Support to street lighting management**

- Automatic detection of **faulty twilight switches and RCDs with automatic re-connection** (temporary faults)
- Automatic detection of **low power-factor lines**
- Automatic detection of **voltage anomalies from distribution network**
- Possibility to **verify the correctness of dimming profiles**
- Possibility to **verify the homogeneity of switch-on/off times in adjacent areas**



Conclusions

- The developed solution proved to be **very effective**
 - Suitable for the direct use of technicians/workers without specific training
 - Automatic fault detection drives extraordinary maintenance
 - Data storage/querying/analysis allows the improvement of ordinary maintenance
- Deployment and maintainance with **low impact and cost** (where a cabinet-level monitoring is sufficient)
 - Simple installation of devices
 - Use of standard equipment, no brand dependence
 - Use of open-source free software, no annual fees



Future work

- **Extension to the remaining street lighting power cabinets** of the Municipality in the next months
(work in progress)
- **Extension of other services** enabled by the parallel deployment of a WiFi network
(already planned: video surveillance, free WiFi to citizens of suburbs)
- Further improve the alarm detector software, e.g.:
 - Automatically detect not uniform switch-on/off times in adjacent areas
 - Automatically detect single/groups of faulty lamps (e.g.: detection of on/off patterns at lamps end of life)
- Distribute the internally developed software under GNU General Public License





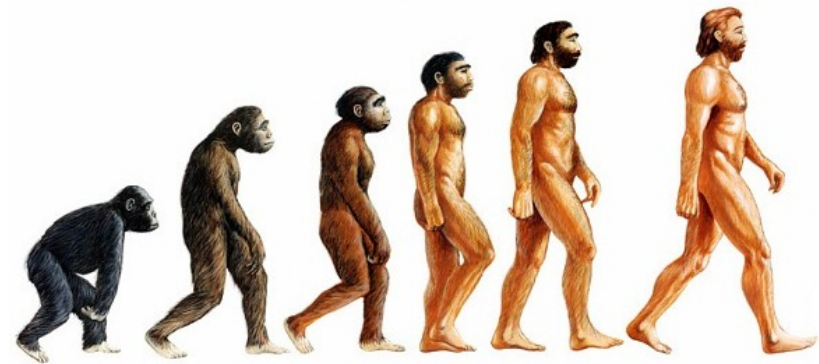
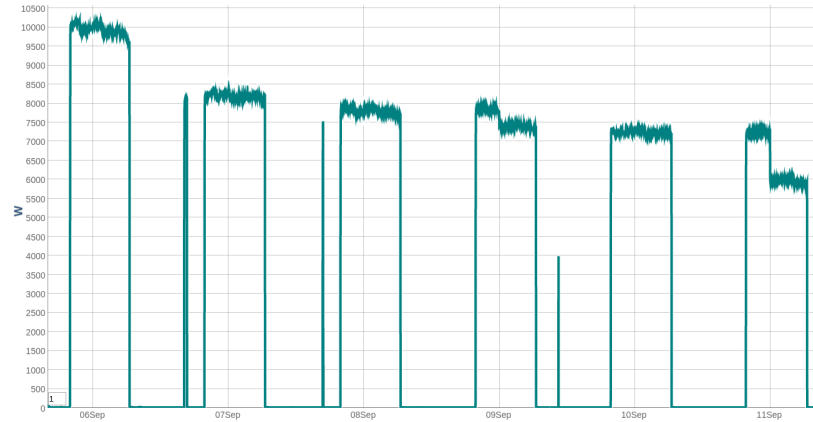
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Thanks for your attention!

- questions?
- suggestions?
- **want to make Trento your new testbed?**

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