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Wireless Temperature Sensor Network

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Background

Temperature throughout the entire building is managed through one central HVAC system.

- Goal is to keep every room at a constant temperature
- As the seasons change, the HVAC system needs to be manually adjusted

Heating
Ventilation
Air
Conditioning



Background

— Customers:

- CEA Student Body
- Professors
- Staff
- Guests
 - Corporate Representatives
 - Collegiate Representatives
 - Sponsors (\$\$\$)
 - Family
 - Friends

Needs/Demands of the customers:

- Comfortable temperature of classrooms/offices
- Constant temperature between rooms
- Appropriate Adjustment of HVAC system relative to the current season
- Efficient temperature management throughout the day

Problem Formulation

— The temperature within rooms of Lewis K. Downing are being managed inefficiently.

- Temperature is NOT consistent between rooms
- Different rooms serve different purposes
- Temperature is not kept consistent within one room

These factors affect the overall comfortability of all personnel within the building.



Problem Statement

Currently, the temperature management system within the Lewis K. Downing building through the use of a commercial HVAC is inaccurate and inefficient, raising a need for a customized, hybrid HVAC system which can sense and adjust the temperature in each room separately in real time.

Design Requirements

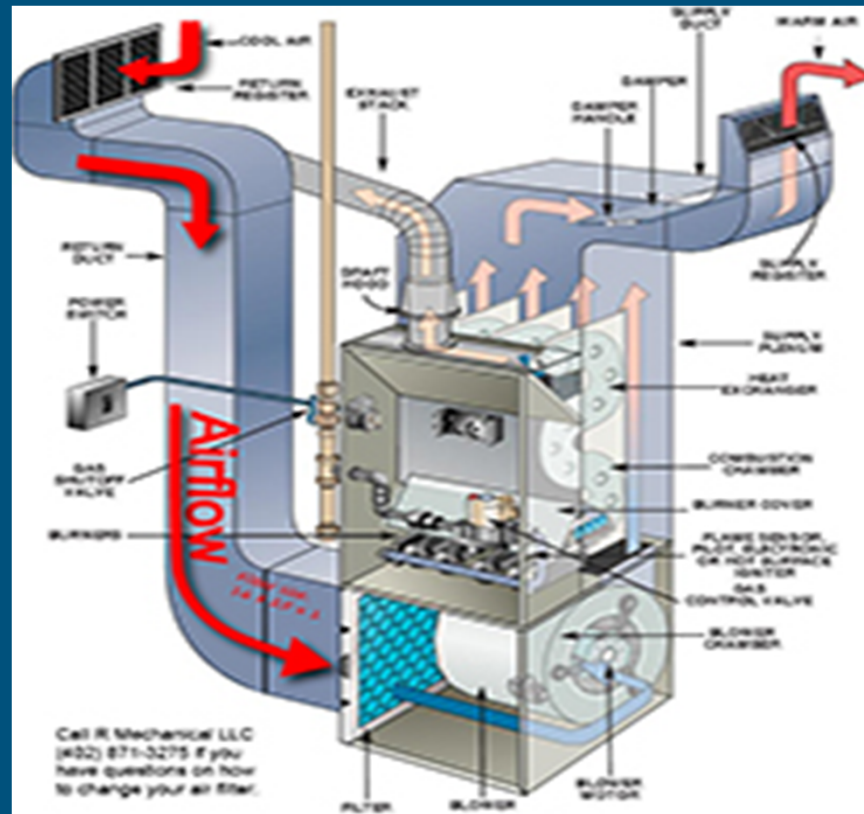
- Implement performance diagnostics to check the operation of the system periodically
- Offer rerouting capabilities if a node malfunctions
- Offer encryption/decryption algorithms for security purposes

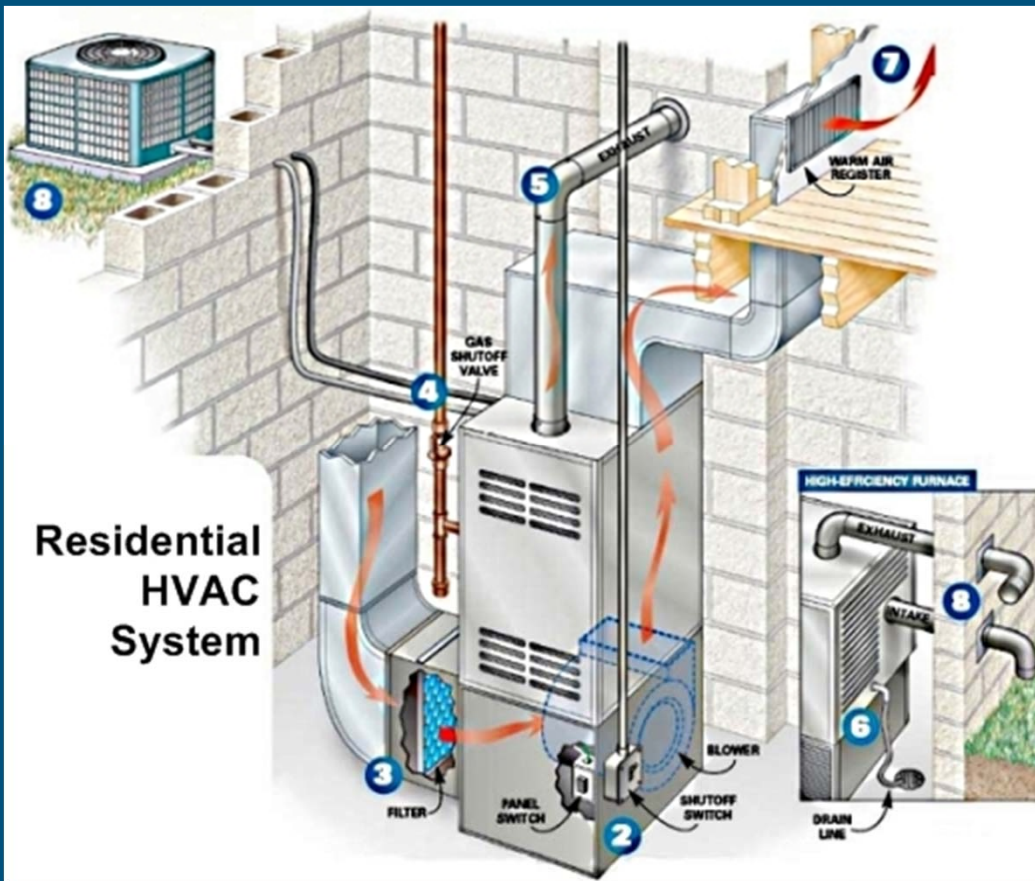
Energy/Power:

- Should meet the SAE Standard J1455 regulations regarding environmental practices for electronic equipment

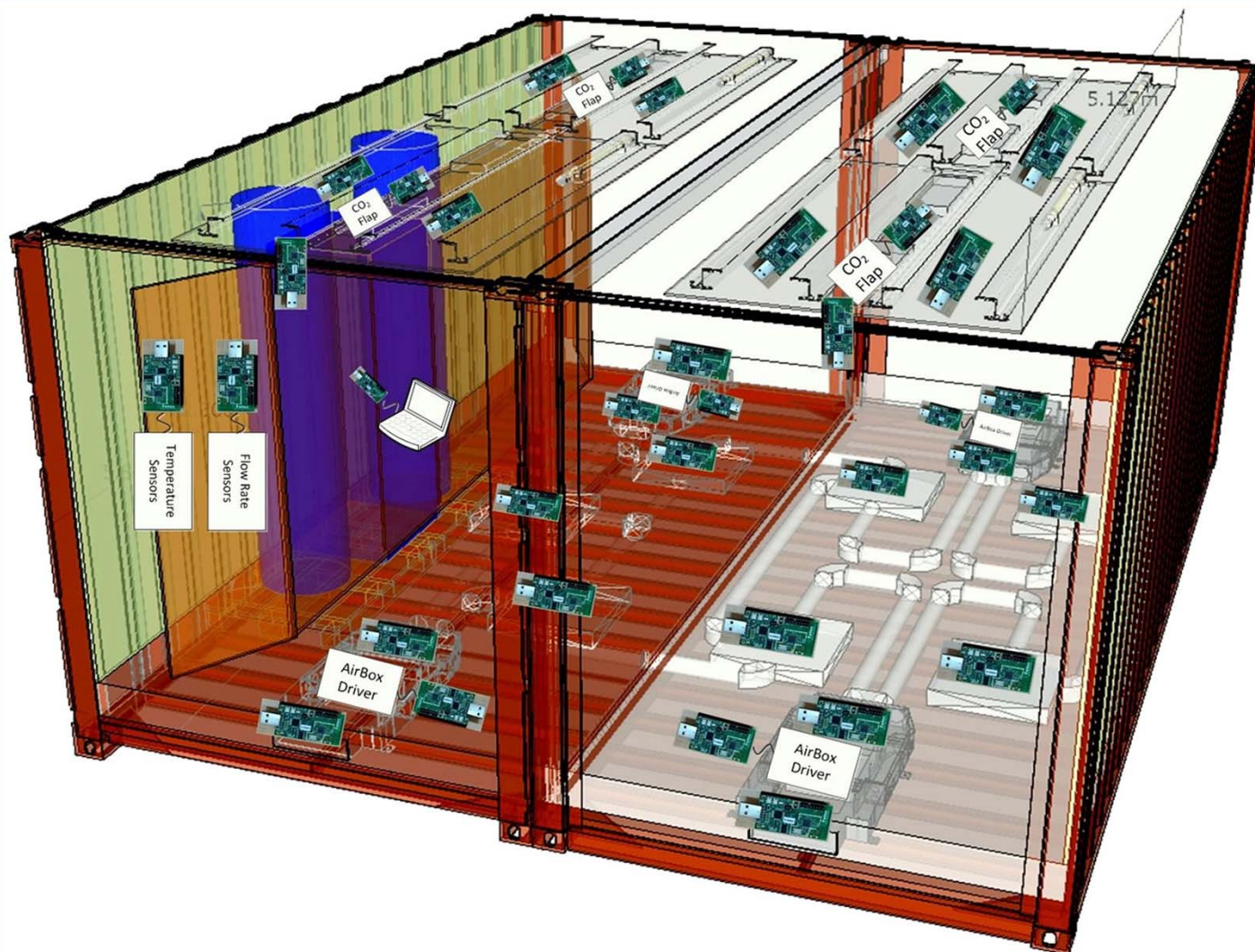


Current Status of Art



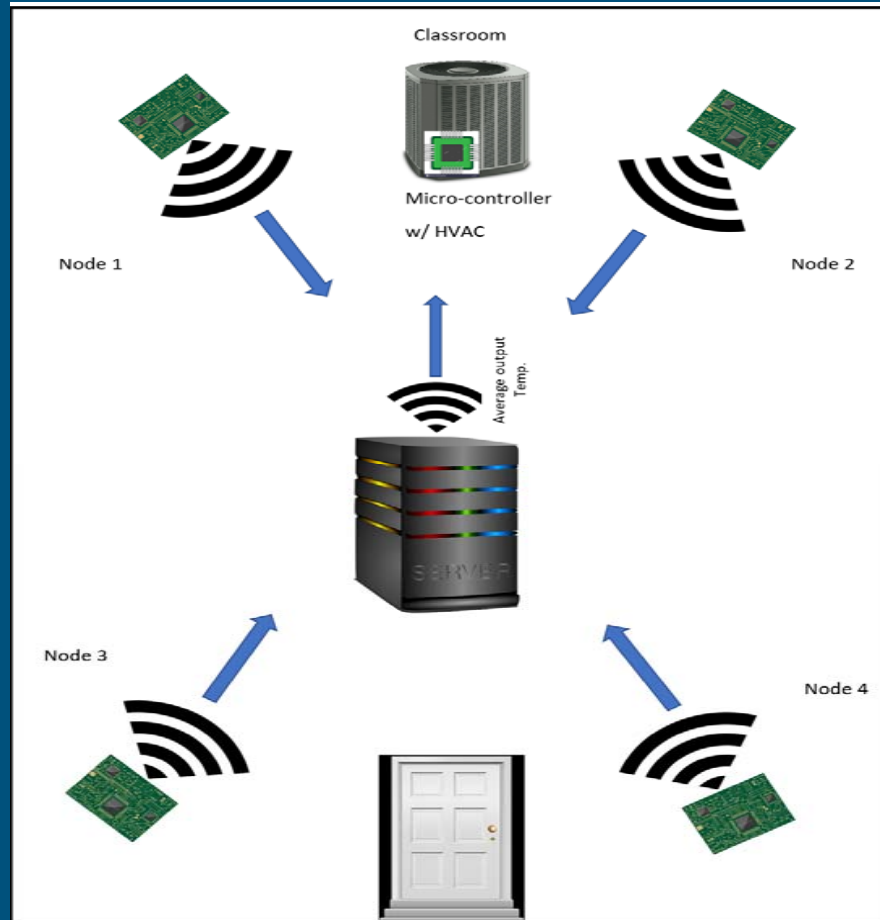


Residential
HVAC
System



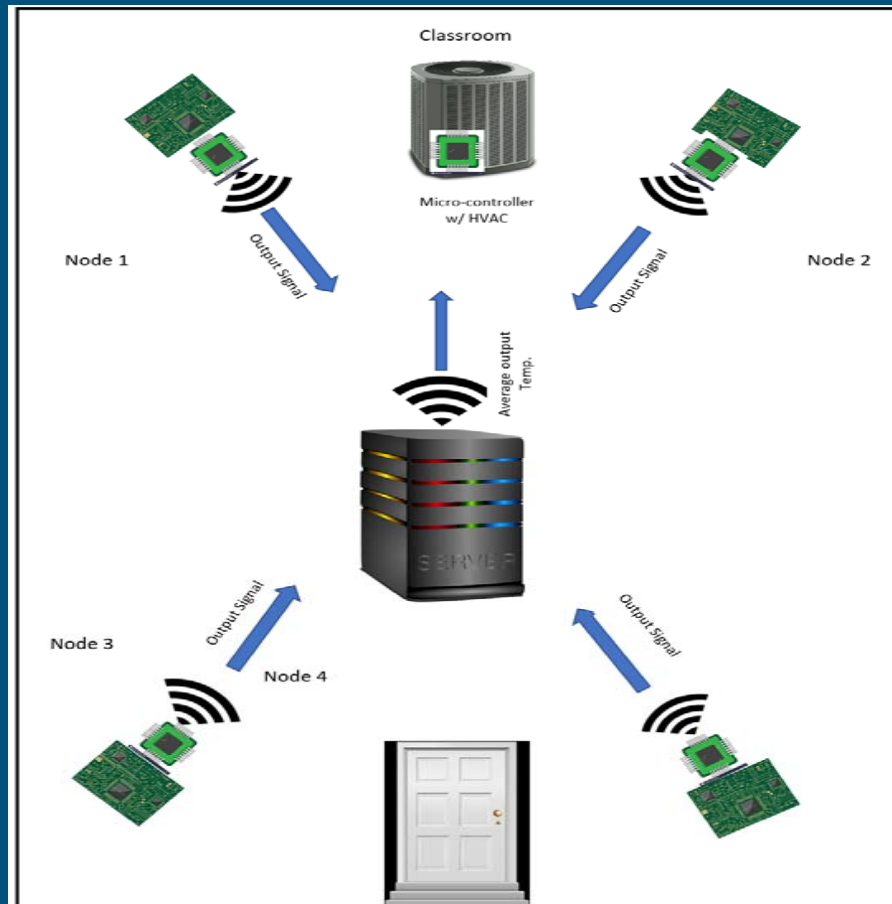
Solution Approaches

Concept 1:



Solution Approaches

Concept 2:



Solution Approaches

Concept 3:

- Attach one external temperature sensor directly to the HVAC unit.
 - Minimizes the distance signals have to travel.
 - Could also be used for error detection of the HVAC's internal system.
 - No external server

Concept 4:

- Using an FPGA device to control the input signals being passed from the sensors to the HVAC
 - FPGA would act as a small scale processor, propagating certain signals from the sensors to the HVAC.
 - No external server.

Solution Selection Process

- The categories used in the decision matrix included:
Cost, Functionality, efficiency, Reliability, and Practicality
- After weighing through the pros and cons of each solution concept in each category, the team decided to narrow down the selection to **Concept 1** and **Concept 2**.

Solution Selection Process

Concept 1:

Pros:

- Not having processors on each node cuts down on cost
- Having an external server provides storage for recording measurements
- Easy to troubleshoot

Cons:

- May cause a slight increase in latency
- Increases the strain on the server's processing power

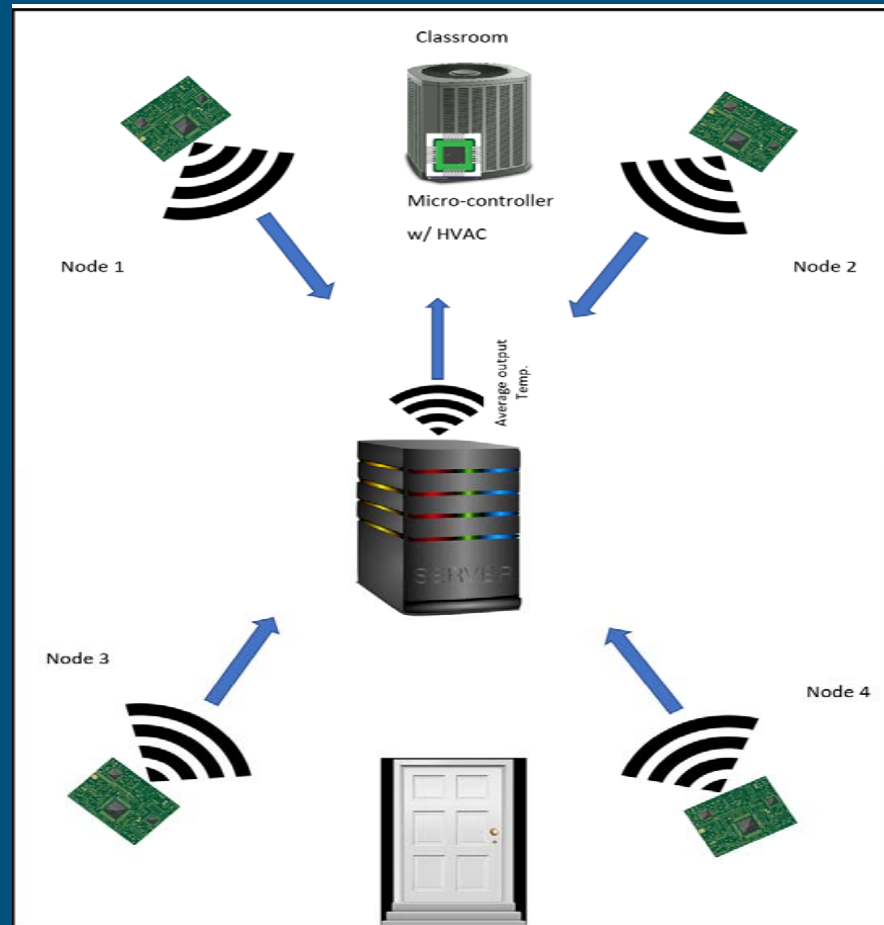
Concept 2:

Pros:

- May slightly decrease latency
- Reduces strain on server's processing power

Final Solution

Concept 1:

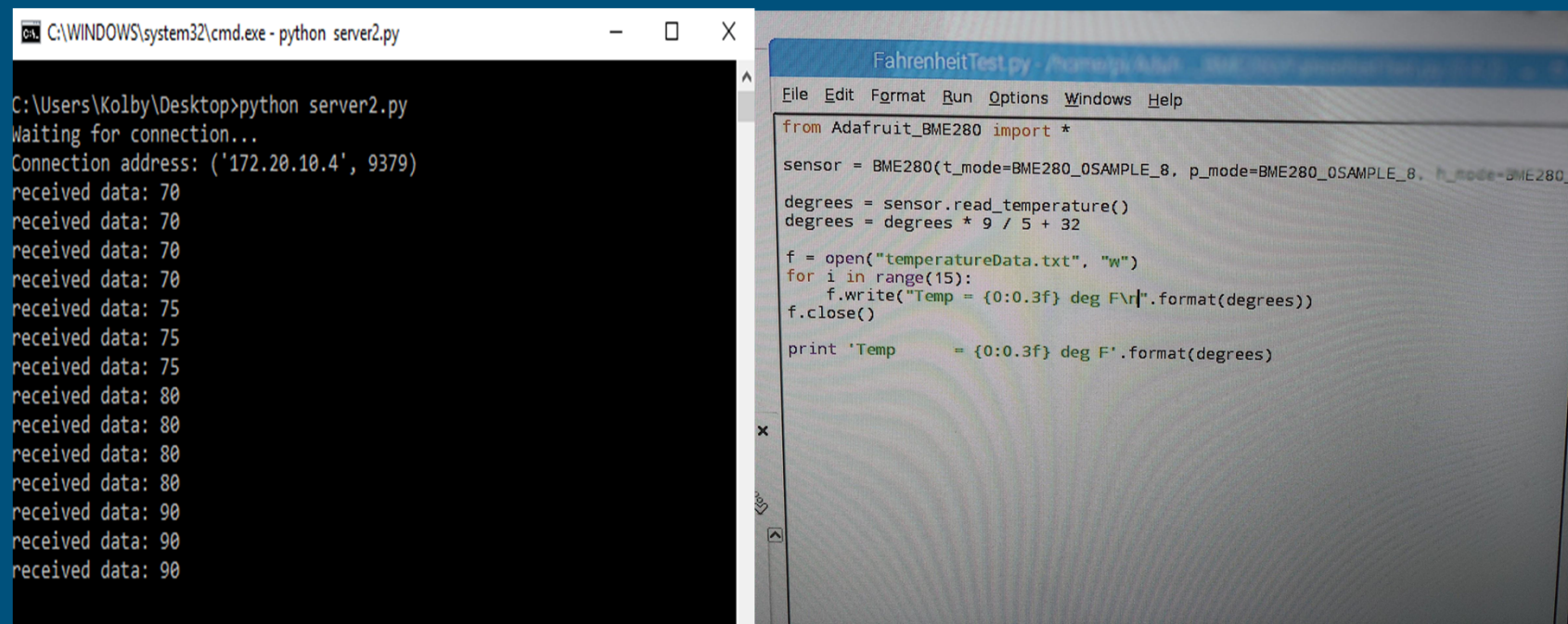


Implementation

- Utilized a Raspberry Pi 3 board
- Developed a database for recording all temperature entries
- Used a breakout board to connect temp. sensor to the Raspberry Pi
- Used an analog temp. and pressure sensor to collect measurements.

Side Note: Last step is to duplicate the code for the one board onto other boards and establish the connection with the database.

Implementation



The image shows two windows from a computer screen. The left window is a command prompt titled "C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - python server2.py". It shows the execution of "python server2.py", which starts by waiting for a connection. Once connected, it receives a series of data points: 70, 70, 70, 70, 75, 75, 75, 80, 80, 80, 80, 90, 90, and 90. The right window is a text editor titled "FahrenheitTest.py". It contains Python code that imports the Adafruit_BME280 library, initializes a BME280 sensor, reads the temperature, converts it to Fahrenheit, and writes it to a file named "temperatureData.txt". The code also includes a loop to read 15 samples and a final print statement.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - python server2.py
C:\Users\Kolby\Desktop>python server2.py
Waiting for connection...
Connection address: ('172.20.10.4', 9379)
received data: 70
received data: 70
received data: 70
received data: 70
received data: 75
received data: 75
received data: 75
received data: 80
received data: 80
received data: 80
received data: 80
received data: 90
received data: 90
received data: 90
```

```
FahrenheitTest.py - Python 3.6.4 Shell
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help
from Adafruit_BME280 import *

sensor = BME280(t_mode=BME280_OSAMPLE_8, p_mode=BME280_OSAMPLE_8, h_mode=BME280_
degrees = sensor.read_temperature()
degrees = degrees * 9 / 5 + 32

f = open("temperatureData.txt", "w")
for i in range(15):
    f.write("Temp = {0:0.3f} deg F\r".format(degrees))
f.close()

print 'Temp      = {0:0.3f} deg F'.format(degrees)
```

Conclusion

- The temperature within rooms of Lewis K. Downing are being managed inefficiently.
- Currently, the temperature management system within the Lewis K. Downing building through the use of a commercial HVAC is inaccurate and inefficient, raising a need for a customized, hybrid HVAC system which can sense and adjust the temperature in each room separately in real time.

Thank You

Any Questions?