

Smart Houses: Domotics Application to Reduce Energy Waste

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Universidad Tecnológica Nacional – Facultad Regional Paraná

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I. INTRODUCTION

Home automation is used to:

- integrate technology in housing design.
- maximize people's life quality.
- improve about safety and comfort.
- promote a healthy environment.

PURPOSE OF THE PRESENTATION

Inform about how home automation can help achieve the targets connected with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):

- SDG#3: Good Health and Well-being
- SDG#11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG#13: Climate Action

MAP OF THE PRESENTATION

II. HOME AUTOMATION SYSTEMS' BASIC COMPONENTS AND OPERATION

- A. Parts of a Home Automation System
- B. Energy Consumption
- C. Carbon Footprint Calculation

III. USING HOME AUTOMATION

- A. Improved Well-Being
- *B. Community cases with home automation*
- C. Advantages and Disadvantages



A. Parts of a Home Automation System

Interconnected subsystems:

- **Temperature controls**
- □ Lighting controls
- □ Security systems
- □ Audio-video subsystem
- Gates' control
- Data communication security

Home Energy Management System (HEMS) subsystems

- □ Smart meter
- □ Communication devices
- □ Field devices
- □ Management devices

Semantic Smart Home System for Energy Efficiency (SESAME) subsystems:

- □ Same subsystems as HEMS
- □ Turn-on and turn-off function in appliances



B. Energy Consumption

Experimental low-cost setup based on STM32F407 microcontroller

- Carried out in a four-season geographical area
 Microcontroller devices:
 - □ Temperature sensor
 - □ Light dependent resistor
 - □ Smoke sensor
 - □ Solid state relay
 - □ Electric underfloor heating system

□ Reduction in consumption by 15% after eight months of use

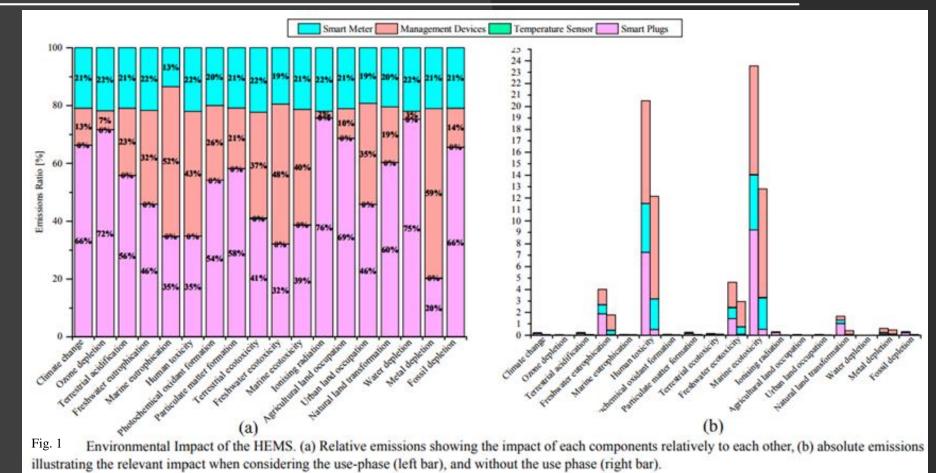


C. Carbon Footprint Calculation

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- □ This method is based on analyzing the effect of a product on the environment in its life cycle.
- □ The life cycle begins with obtaining the materials from nature.
- □ Results show that 99.4% of emissions occur during the assembly and use phase.
- □ The study is divided into 18 indicators.

C. Carbon Footprint Calculation



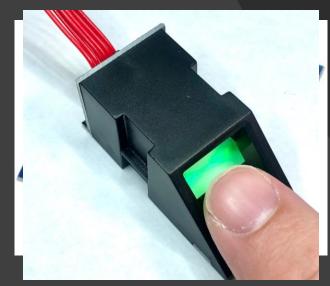


III. USING HOME AUTOMATION

A. Improved Well-Being

□ Main reason to use home automation

□ Sensors used to provide safety





B. Community cases with home automation

Chongqing, China



- □ 246 consumers participated in the study.
- The Chinese government launched measures such as promoting the use of efficient devices.
- □ The lack of knowledge about energy savings was the main issues.
- □ The problem of China could be addressed using automation.

B. Community cases with home automation

Västerås, Sweden



- □ This study was carried out on a larger scale.
- Despite the improvement in the efficiency of elements, there is not a reduction in consumption.
- Smart meters were supposed to reduce consumption, but they did not help.
 The smart meters can help home automation devices providing information about the energy use and how to manage it.

B. Community cases with home automation

Shanghai, China



- □ The study is based on the concept that the largest contributors to high carbon emissions is the building sector.
- □ 131 households participated in this study.
- □ A 12.9% reduction in standby consumption was reached.
- Once again, home automation has potential to reduce electricity consumption.

C. Advantages and Disadvantages

<u>Advantages</u>

- **Reduction in energy consumption**
- Efficient energy management
- □ Improved lifestyle
- Security
- Safety

Disadvantages

□ It is difficult to change people's lifestyle

□ Investment in home automation does not pay itself back in a short period of time







IV. Conclusion

Thank you!

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