



# Automatic Lighting Controls

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## I. Detailed Project Description:

This request is a continuation and expansion upon the classroom occupancy sensors funded by the SSC in 2008. That \$50,000 allocation was used to install 259 occupancy sensors in ten campus buildings. However, many opportunities remain in other buildings.

Classroom lighting is frequently left on after classes and cleaning activities. To encourage the community to reduce lighting consumption we will install sensors in public classrooms that will turn off lights automatically if no action is detected in the room for thirty minutes. A complete product brochure can be found at <http://hubbell-wiring.com/Press/PDFS/H5240R09.pdf>

- We will reduce lighting consumption in affected areas by 30% by reducing the number of hours that classrooms are lit.
- The sensors should last ten years, depending on frequency of use. They are a proven, lasting, permanent, public statement.
- The sensors will be located within classrooms in twenty heavily used buildings, chosen according to number of student contact hours.
- Most other public institutions have installed these sensors in similar areas. The Urbana campus is seemingly behind in this arena.

## II. Budget & Fundraising:

### 1. Detailed budget

- We request a total amount of \$100,000 or \$200 per sensor. This includes sensor and labor. The funding will be used to cover the costs to specify, purchase, install, and commission sensors for up to 500 locations in twenty buildings. We expect that this will reduce lighting costs in these areas by 30%, with an annual savings of \$25,000 per year or a simple payback of 4.0 years.

- The sensors have a life expectancy of ten years, with a present value replacement cost of \$75,000, assuming 4.0% inflation and the standard life cycle definition of 50% failure.
- This project is easily scalable. As our history with the 2008 project shows, we can stretch our scope to fit the available budget. We further understand that the SSC has many priorities and limited resources. As such, it will not negatively impact the planning or execution if an amount other than the \$100,000 request is awarded. The number of buildings, energy savings, and environmental impact will, of course, vary proportionally.

## 2. Fundraising

- DCEO grant reimbursement will be sought for each sensor installed, based upon their standard tables. DCEO's incentive is \$0.11 per connected watt, which should earn approximately \$28,000 in rebates.

## III. Timeline

- Since we would prefer to complete this work during the summer of 2010 to minimize the impact on class schedules, funding should be in place by January 30, 2010. The work must be completed by May 1, 2011.

## IV. Energy, Environmental, Social and Economic Impact

- **Energy and cost savings.**  
The project should save \$25,000 the first year or \$345,000 over its ten year life based on an inflation rate of 4.0%. The sensor life is about the same as other components and should be replaced at the same time. This project should save 357,500 kWh/yr.
- **Social Impact**  
Lighting controls send a strong message to the community that the campus is serious about saving energy through lighting reduction. Community members should turn their lights out more frequently in their offices and other private areas where the sensors are not installed.
- **Economic Impact**  
The cost savings from this project could be applied to generate more savings elsewhere. In particular, DCEO grant rebates will be used to fund future energy efficiency programs such as additional occupancy sensors.

## V. Outreach and Education

- **These sensors will be installed in some of the most highly visible classrooms on campus with a diversified population. The rooms combine for almost 225,000 student hours per year and will be seen by over 50% of the freshman and sophomore classes.**
- **The sensors will be installed with a plaque, mentioning the Student Sustainability Committee, which tells of the impact of reducing lighting usage.**



Typical Wall Switch to be replaced by



Automatic Occupancy Sensor

Dear Eva,

Do you have a target list of buildings that can accompany your request? Also do you have an estimate of how many sensors would be needed to complete the campus deployment of such sensors?

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Suhail,

Our plan is to begin with buildings with the highest # of student class hours, and proceed down the list in rank order. Certain buildings will have to be skipped (Lincoln Hall for example--it will get occ sensors with the renovation).

The detailed surveys haven't been done yet, but here is a first glance list:

- 43 Gregory Hall
- 54 David Kinley Hall
- 12 Noyes Laboratory
- 26 Altgeld Hall (remaining rooms)
- 32 Natural History Building
- 34 Materials Science and Engineering Building
- 160 Education Building
- 39 Music Building
- 58 Huff Hall
- 350 Vet Med Basic Sciences
- 158 Bevier Hall
- 10 Chemistry Annex
- 165 Animal Sciences Laboratory
- 42 Transportation Building
- 69 Mumford Hall
- 50 Architecture Building
- 138 Burrill Hall
- 41 Library
- 116 Roger Adams Laboratory
- 210 Digital Computer Laboratory

We are estimating everything based upon simple extrapolation of the 10 buildings just completed--which would come out to approx. (500) sensors in (20) buildings. Some will have more classroom areas than others. Some will not be eligible for various reasons, and we may need to dig further down the list of buildings. There are another 19 buildings with classrooms on the list I have.