

Optically Chopped PIR Sensor for Occupancy Detection and Activity Tracking

Ya Wang, Ph.D.

Director of Nanomaterial Energy-Harvesting and Sensing (NES) Lab

Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering

Stony Brook University

March.27, 2018

OUTLINE

- **MOTIVATIONS**
 - Background introduction
 - Issues with existing PIR sensors
 - Our solution
- **OPTICALLY CHOPPED PIR SENSOR**
 - Working principles
 - Chopper optimization
 - Results and analysis
- **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

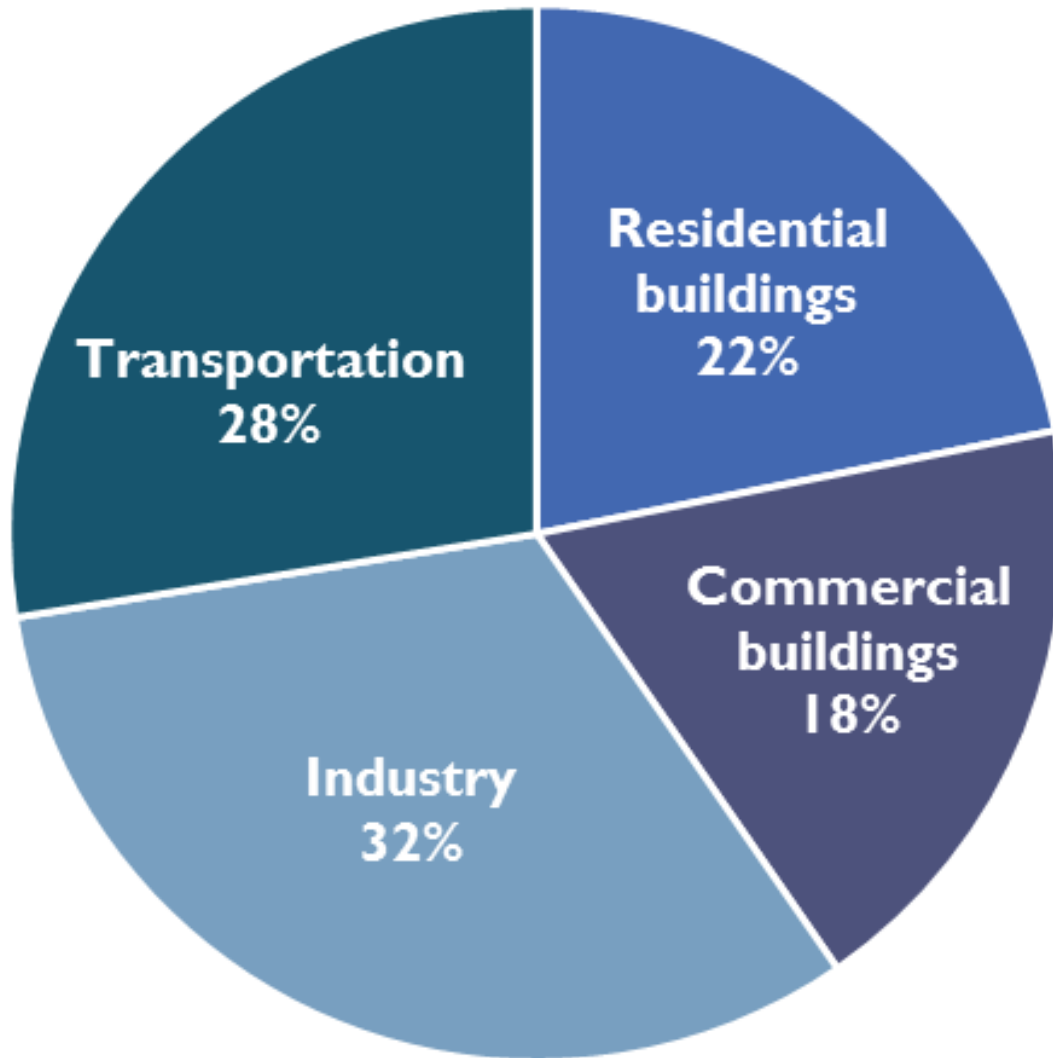
- **NES TEAM MEMBER**

- Ph.D. candidates: M. Yuan, L. Wu, Zh. Chen, R. Hua
- Ph.D. students: J. Chen, M. Z. Zhang
- M.S students: D. Ventura, H. Liu, M. Masoumi, D. Deland
- Alumni: W. Deng (Texas A&M), M. Chen (Harvard), G. Hu & B. Ferber (Stanford), A. Karnati (Berkeley), A. Ke (Caltech)

- **CURRENT SPONSORS**

- ONR N000141410230 (2014-2018)
- DOE-AR0000531 (2015 -2018)
- DOE-AR0000945 (2018– 2021)
- NSF CAREER (2018 – 2023)

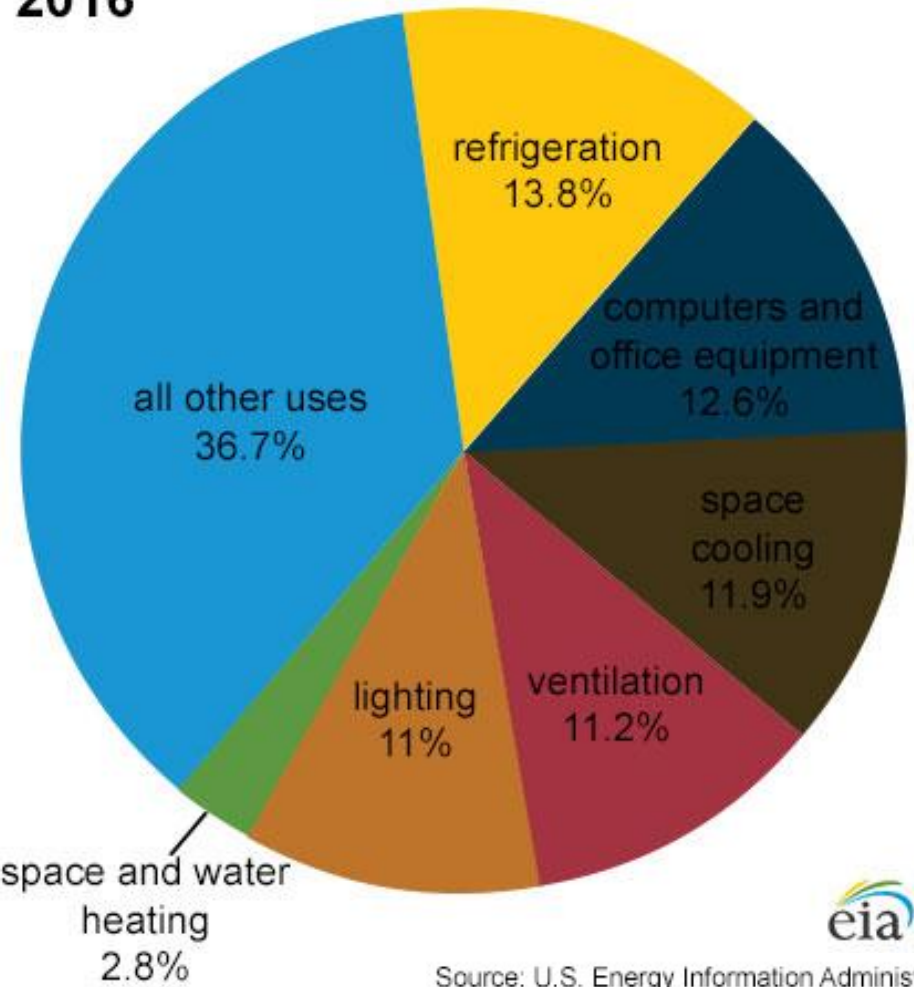
RES + COMM BUILDINGS = 13 QUADS OF ENERGY



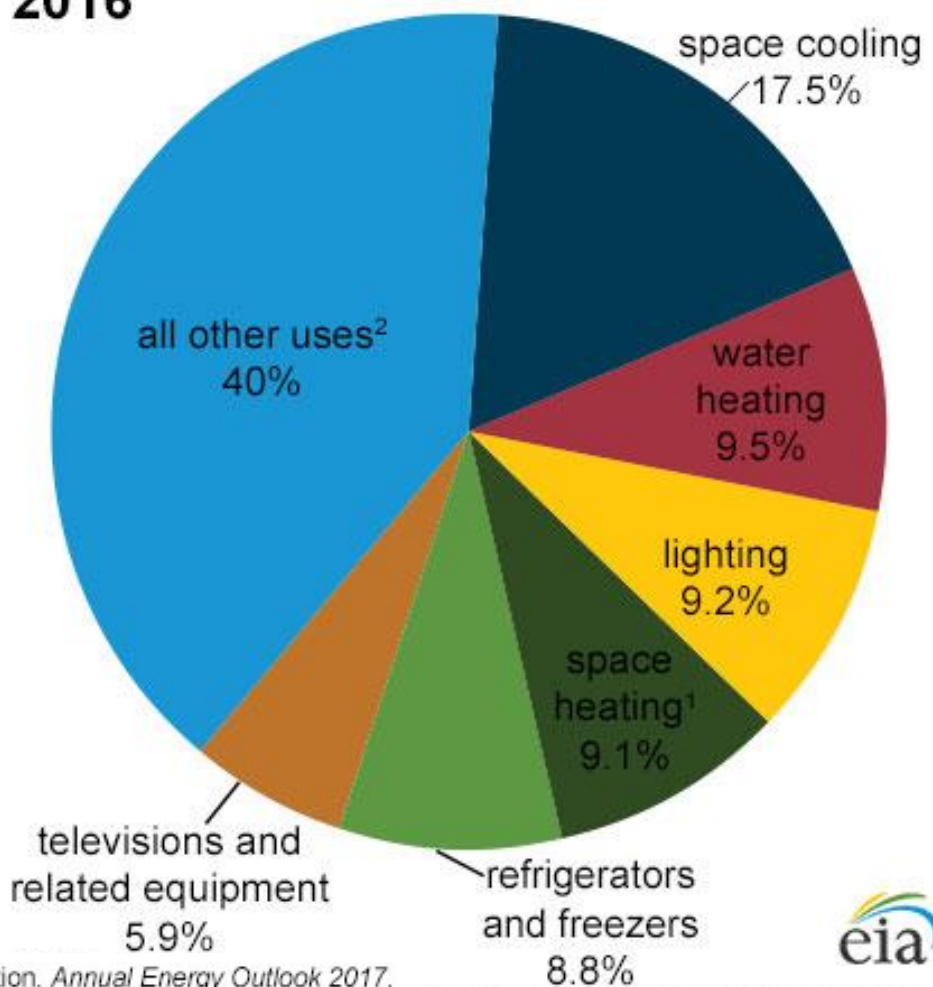
- **We wasted so much of it!**
- **7.5% REDUCTION = 1 QUAD**
- **USING TECHNOLOGY TO STOP WASTING WHAT WE DO NOT NEED?**

HVAC + LIGHTING = 50%

U.S. commercial sector electricity consumption by major end uses, 2016



U.S. residential sector electricity consumption by major end uses, 2016



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2017*, Table 5, January 2017

EXISTING OCCUPANCY SENSORS

Sensor type	Stationary occupants	Cost	Accuracy	Other comments
PIR sensor	No	Low	Low	Motion sensor
Camera	Yes	Medium	High	Does not work in dark; Privacy invasion
Ultrasonic	Yes	Medium	Low	Needs several nodes; Complicated installation
Radio frequency (WIFI)	Yes	Medium	Medium	Need several nodes; complicated installation
Thermopile	Yes	Medium	High	Narrow Field Of View (FOV)

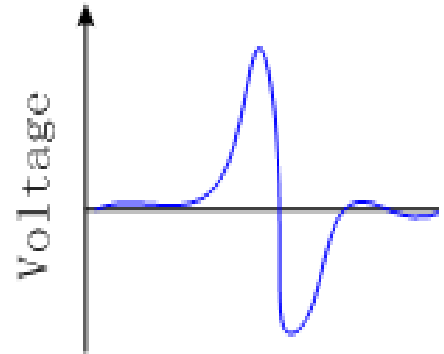
EXISTING PYROELECTRIC INFRARED (PIR) SENSORS

- **Benefits**

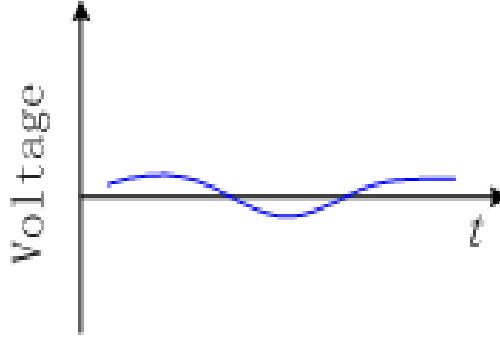
- Passive sensing
- Low cost
- Large Range (12 m)
- Wide FOV (120° x120°)



- **Can not detect stationary objects**



Detectable

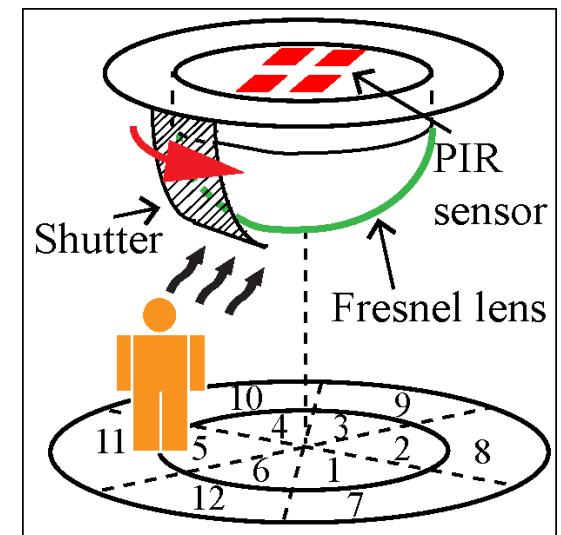
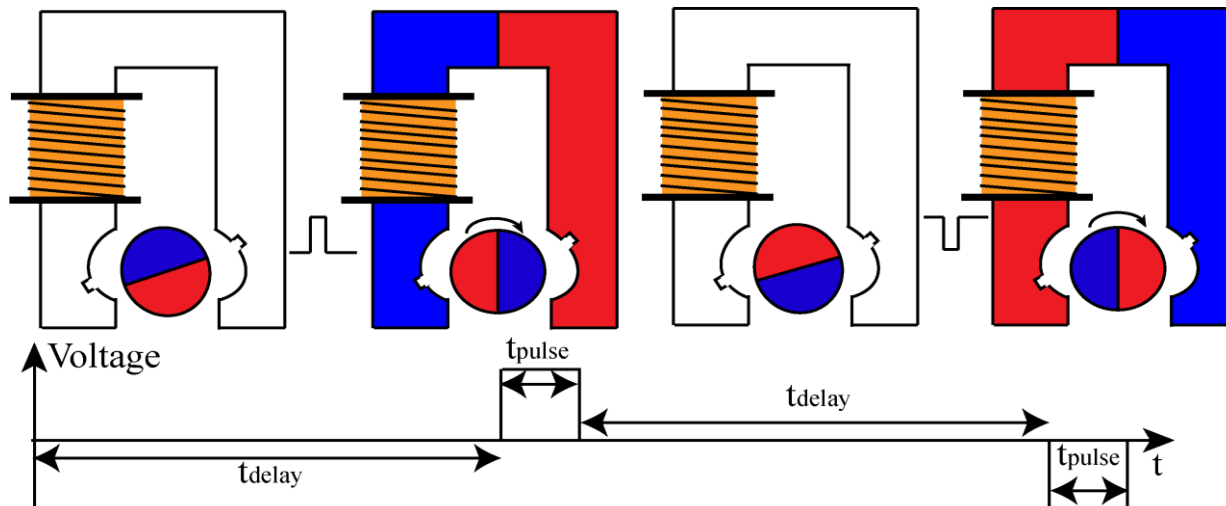
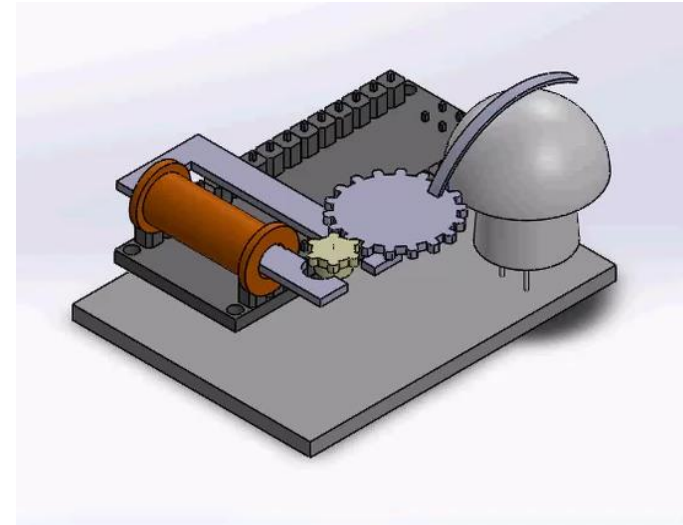


Not-Detectable

- **How to address this?**

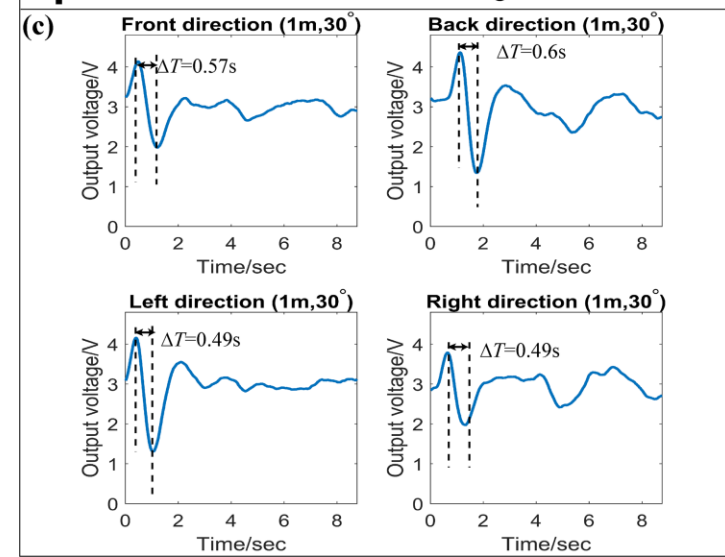
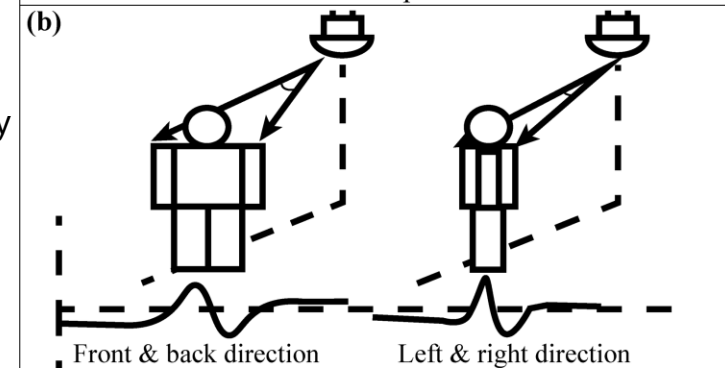
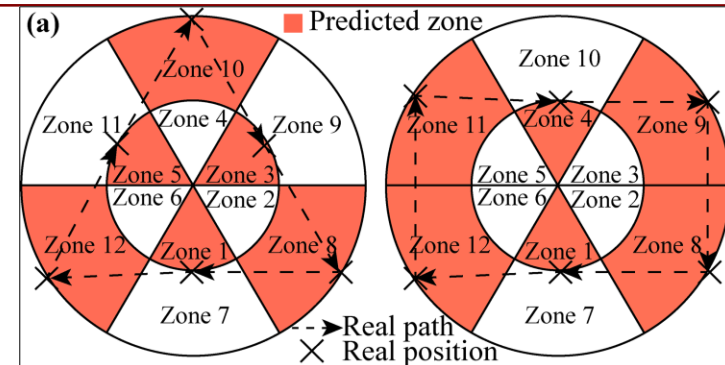
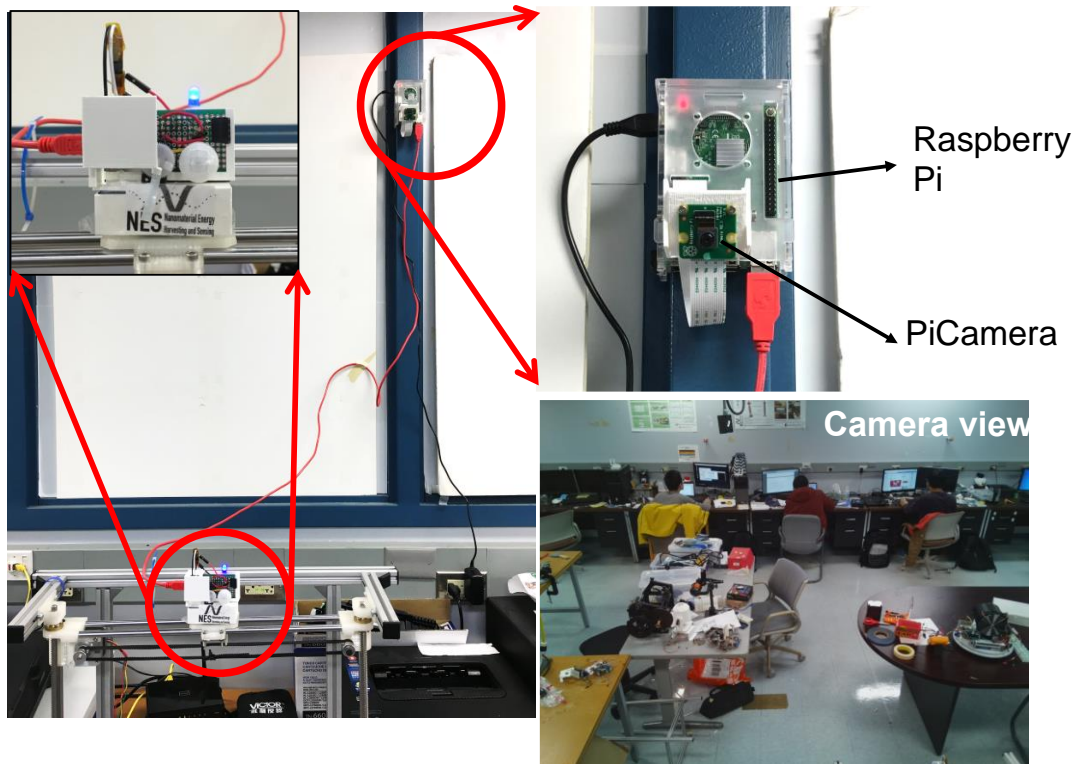
INTRODUCING A VIBRATING CHOPPER TO PIR SENSORS

- Use a **single-phase rotary vibrating chopper** to create varying infrared radiation
- currentless: rotor at cogging point: reluctant force (air)
- pulse: rotates (190mW)

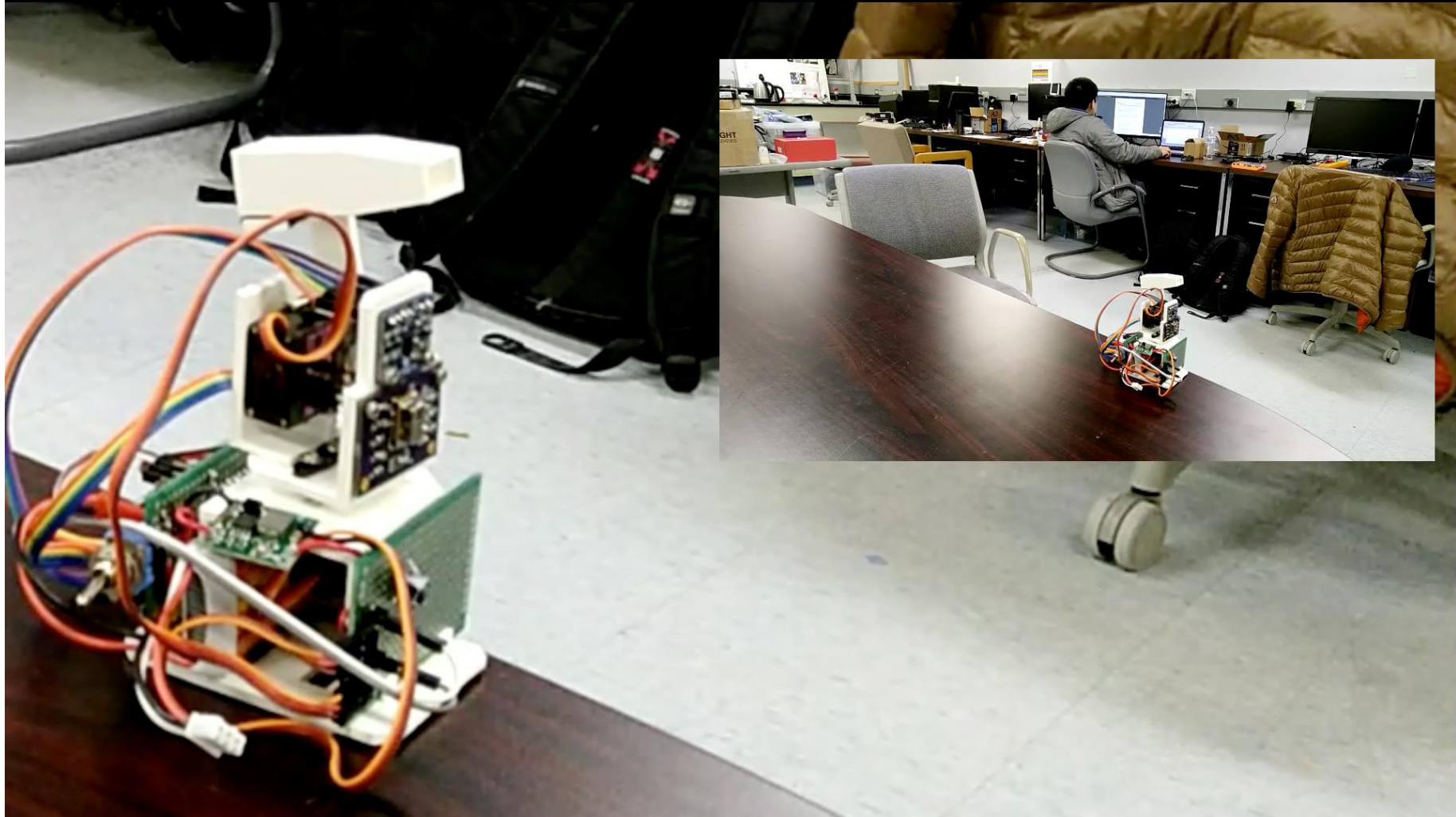


EXTENDED FUNCTIONALITY: ACTIVITY TRACKING

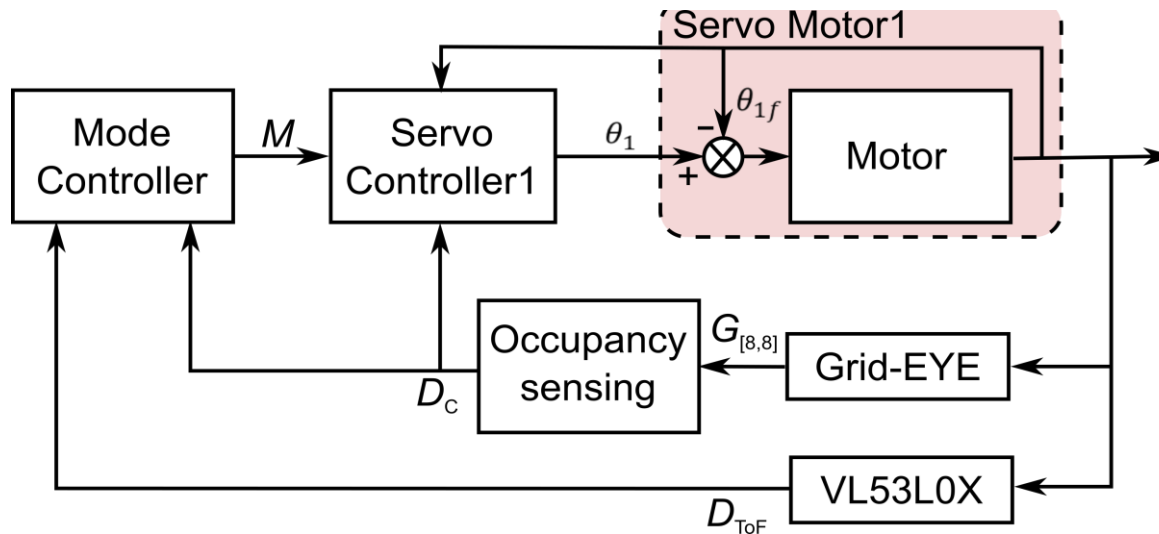
- Phase of a peak-peak signal corresponds to zone
- Duty cycle: facing direction



ACTIVITY TRACKING SENSOR: ARGUS



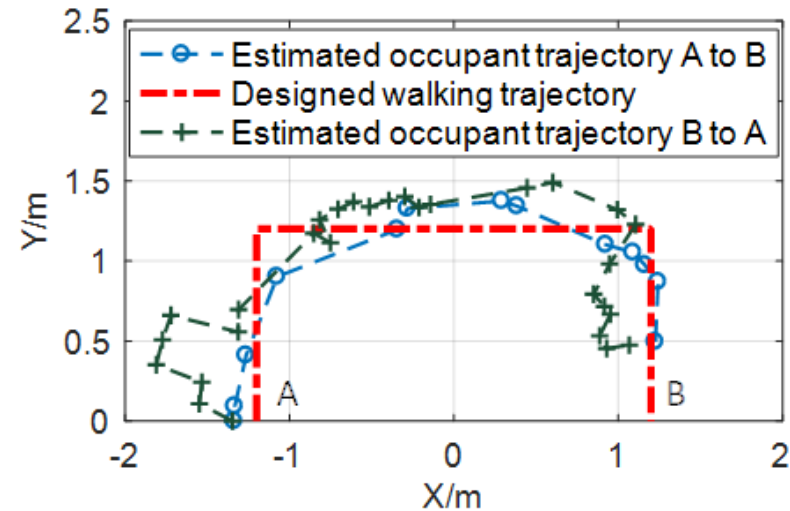
ACTIVITY TRACKING SENSOR: ARGUS



M : Mode number
 $\theta_{1,2}$: servo motor input signal
 $\theta_{1,2f}$: servo motor feed back
 D_c : Heat center deviation
 $G_{[8,8]}$: Raw data of Grid-EYE
 D_{ToF} : Raw data of VL53L0X



RMSE: 19 cm



QUESTIONS?