

Smart Lighting

/ expertise in smart lighting & smart cities @ TU/e

LIGHT
HOUSE

policy development

design

maintenance

explorative | adoptive | adaptive | visionary

realisation
Smart City

Reference model Smart Urban Lighting

Taking full advantage of innovations and smart lighting solutions

Reference model Smart Urban Lighting

Many municipalities are adopting LED for public lighting as a means to save energy while replacing light points during maintenance. At the same time LED offers the possibility to upgrade the lighting system by integrating it with ICT technology. The resulting ‘smart lighting grid’ can be a platform for many applications: far beyond the traditional function of lighting – like many smart city applications.

Cities see great opportunities in the newest technologies. At the same time these lighting technologies are developing at a very rapid pace. Cities are confronted with a fast changing and increasing amount of new products and new business models with solutions and services. They experience difficulty in making the right decisions, keeping in mind the costs, sustainability and social responsibility on the short and longer term.

LightHouse has developed a reference model for Smart Urban Lighting to provide insight in what is necessary to take the most advantage of innovative solutions.

The reference model provides insight in the decision processes and considerations in the transition to smart urban lighting. It offers municipalities insight in their current way of working, what they would like to achieve, and how to get there.

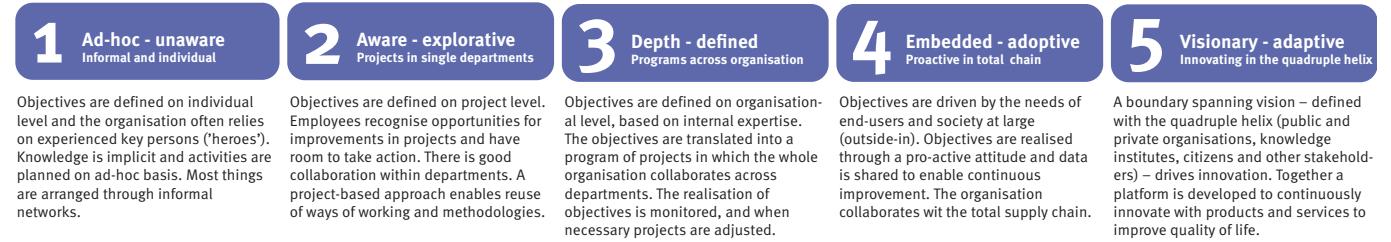
The reference model offers a framework for municipalities to learn from each other by exchanging knowledge and experience in successful implementations and challenges. Three principles are key:

- Everybody chooses his own ambition and learning path**
 Not all municipalities have the same ambition and the same possibilities. Some have the aspiration to be a frontrunner with innovative solutions, while others prefer less risky options. The model supports in choosing a suitable ambition level, and can be used for a self-assessment to see which practical steps are needed to achieve the ambition.
- Knowledge exchange between municipalities**
 The model can also be used in peer-reviews with other municipalities to identify best practices. Municipalities can also select another municipalities for a specific exchange of ways of working.
- Collaboration with other organisations**
 On higher ambition levels the collaboration becomes more important: with other public organisations, bigger and smaller companies, knowledge institutes, citizens and other stakeholders. The reference model offers a framework to support the collaboration in the quadruple helix.

The reference model for Smart Urban Lighting is co-developed with the city of Eindhoven, and is piloted in the PLUS project with 11 European cities. For more information: <http://www2.luciasociation.org/more-about-plus.html>

The five levels of the model

The five levels



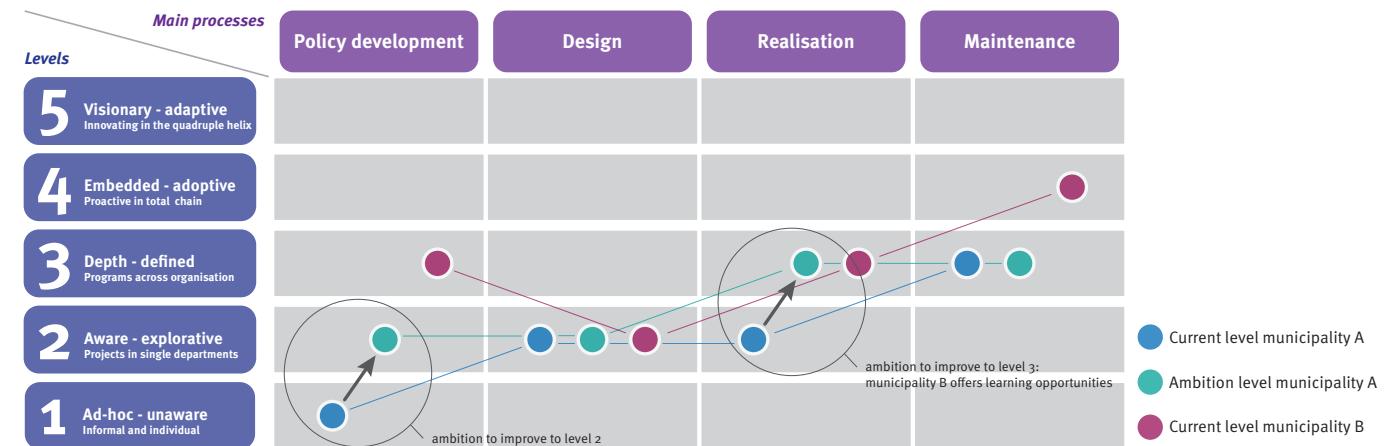
The reference model uses five levels to distinguish different ways of working in organisations – see also the image above. On the first level (1) individual insights define the informal way of working. Organisations on this level can be very successful, because they rely on the expertise of a few experienced key persons.

On level 5 there is clearly defined long term vision with a roadmap of projects. Not just the own organisation with all strengths of different departments, but also diverse stakeholders contribute to realise the vision. Most organisations are somewhere between these two extremes.

The use of the model

The reference model is a matrix in which for each of the five levels is indicated what should be in place in the different (sub)processes (see next pages for the complete matrix).

In the image below is indicated how the matrix can be used for a self-assessment, choosing an ambition level and comparison with other municipalities to identify learning opportunities.



Applying the reference model for evaluation of the current way of working, defining ambitions and comparison with other municipalities.

Referentiemodel Smart Urban Lighting

Main processes		Policy development			Design			Realisation			Maintenance		
		Defining ambition	Sustainability	Lighting innovation	Decision process	Design aspects	Stakeholder involvement	Contract management	Project management	Stakeholder management	Configuration management	Quality management	Progress monitoring
Levels 5 Visionary - adaptive Innovating in the quadruple helix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World class level Innovating from a vision Stretching boundaries Platform for innovative services Collaboration government, research, companies and citizens (quadruple helix) 	Driving policy development through thought leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly vision and roadmap Involvement of the quadruple helix in the creation of a shared vision Integrating social, economic and ecological perspectives Recognised as thought leader 	Quality of life in public space as a whole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving quality of life of citizens with human centric lighting Integral approach to public space (including lighting) Objective reviews show 'best in class' 	Exploring new opportunities through experimental projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experimentation in innovation projects (living labs) Sharing results with others (conferences, publications) Smart lighting as stepping stone to smart city 	Alignment with policy and roadmap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and roadmap drive decisions Autonomous, knowledgeable and experienced teams across quadruple helix Scientific validation of new solutions 	Exploration and integrated decision making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated decision making Reflection from multiple views Iterative approaches of experimenting and testing of new opportunities Setting new norms 	Learning process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning process across organisations in the quadruple helix Respecting each other's contribution as thought leader Shared responsibility for societal impact of innovative solutions 	Joint roadmaps in a stakeholder network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining roadmaps involving the quadruple helix Distinguishing between repetitive (scaling up) and innovative projects Platform for continuous service innovation 	Quadruple helix based management of targets and risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project management on shared targets across the quadruple helix Monitoring targets and adjustments based on evolving insights Risk identification with full quadruple helix 	Shared objectives and strong involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of stakeholders in planning of realisation projects Planning based on best timing to minimise burden Combining works and activities whenever possible 	Configuration management on integrated system level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated configuration management system maintained by relevant stakeholders Continuous monitoring and evaluation of changes Platform management for (open) system, data and services 	Continuous improvement based on pattern recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligent systems are part of a continuous innovation process Recognising patterns in the system generated data Integrated management of maintenance and upgrades of the system, anticipating on roadmaps 	Continuous improvement in the quadruple helix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements based on continuous feedback from the quadruple helix Proactive attitude of all parties to bring shared vision to next level Joint improvement plans 	
	4 Embedded - adoptive Proactive in total chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-user and societal needs driven (outside in) Proactive to achieving goals Sharing data for continuous improvement Operating and collaborating in total chain 	Program management to meet future needs of end-users <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master plan with ambition Input of the total chain on future needs Program management on a portfolio of projects 	Social and ecological sustainability of lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability including social factors Urban lighting as a whole (across public/private boundaries) 	Fast adoption of new functionalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast adoption of new functionalities of smart lighting Keeping track of new developments in the wider context of public space 	Alignment with master plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master plan drives decisions Incorporating new insights or solutions in the design Involvement of end-users and relevant stakeholders in decisions 	Applying proven concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and proven insights are integrated into design decisions Applying new solutions in specifically selected projects 	Monitoring effectiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring effectiveness of participation of various stakeholders Stakeholders suggest when involvement is desired or required 	Specifying opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppliers involved exploration of innovation opportunities Tendering of innovative solutions Supplier performance evaluation on innovation capacity and collaboration in the total chain 	Management of targets and risks on network level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project management on shared targets across the total chain Risk identification in separate organisations and impact in total chain 	Proactive sharing of information and alignment stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning to minimise disturbances for relevant stakeholders Prior notice of information on works to stakeholders 	Configuration management in total chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuration management system for design and system changes, maintained in collaboration across suppliers and departments Impact assessment of changes on total system 	Improvements based on monitoring of systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring of individual systems Structural improvements on insights obtained from data analysis Preventive and reactive maintenance based on real-time information from the system 	Structural improvements in the total chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural monitoring process for the objectives in the master plan Adjustments of plans and activities whenever needed to realise the objectives
	3 Depth - defined Programs across organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives on organisational level (inside out) Monitoring if targets are met Collaboration within the organisation 	Program of coherent projects to meet organisational ambitions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambition defined on organisation level Coherent program of projects to realise objectives Support from all relevant departments 	Ecological effectiveness of all lighting in public space <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability including ecological effectiveness Relation between projects is taken into account Urban lighting including private systems 	Applying proven products for multifunctional objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multifunctional lighting: safety, experience, navigation, traffic regulation etc. Application of newly available products in the program of projects (reactive follower) 	Alignment with program management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program targets drive decisions Avoiding sub-optimisation Issues are resolved on program level 	Meeting integral and extended objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives are defined beyond common rules and regulations Objectives are considered from an integral perspective (across departments) 	Process management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inviting specific stakeholders for specific decisions Stakeholders are aware of their role and prepared 	Specifying generic objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tendering of proven concepts and technologies Supplier performance evaluation on project targets (generic level) Supplier management process in place 	Management of targets and risks on organisational level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project- and program management on organisational level Deploying of organisational goals to project level Risk identification in separate projects and their impact on total program 	Planning based on external information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of works based on important external factors Important stakeholders get relevant information Additional information available through standard channels (e.g. website) 	Configuration management on organisational level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of all systems and their interlinkages (lighting, traffic management etc.) Tracking and controlling of documentation on changes Configuration baselines available for checks and audits 	Preventive actions on organisational level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints handling and comparison across all systems in the city Sharing of solutions across projects and installations Preventive and reactive maintenance based on fixed schedules 	Structural improvement on organisational level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural collection of data on performance of individual projects ans systems across the whole organisation Monitoring of the realisation of objectives on organisational level
	2 Aware - explorative Projects in single departments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives set on project level Recognising improvement opportunities Reuse of practices, methodologies and ways of working Responsibilities in separate departments 	Project level targets and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets defined per project One single department is responsible for the results and is aware of past performance Track record of a range of successful projects 	Material use and energy consumption in public lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability in total product life cycle, including 'zero emission' Limited use of scarce resources and low energy consumption Focus on lamps and luminaires managed by the municipality 	Applying standard products for functions and experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering experience of citizens and visitors Applying standard products from catalogues, considering impact on experience 	Alignment with project objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project objectives drive decisions Issues are resolved through escalation to management 	Meeting extended objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-actively following general rules and regulations, as well as upcoming trends Staying with budget targets Applying new solutions to meet extended objectives Staying up to date with new rules and regulations 	Active involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some important stakeholders are always involved in design projects 	Specifying standard products / systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of commercially available products, based on requirements specification Supplier performance evaluation on product specifications Supplier agreements 	Management of targets and risks on project level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project management on technical / functional objectives Reactive risk identification based on incidents and concrete threats for the project 	Planning based on internal information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning based on internal planning and resources Basic information on the execution of the works available through standard channels - no detailed or specific information provided 	Configuration management on project level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation on project / system level 	Reactive structural improvements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic complaint handling in projects Reactive maintenance with fast response based on pareto analysis of failures and stock of spare parts Curative maintenance through periodic replacement of parts 	Systematic data collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on performance in projects in relation to targets is systematically collected
	1 Ad-hoc - unaware Informal and individual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual objectives ('heroes') Implicit knowledge, ad-hoc activities Uncertainty and fear of changes Informal networks 	Ad-hoc and informal activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual ambitions (on managerial or operational level) Informal networks No structured process and/or skill levels defined No consequences when targets are not met 	Regulation driven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to regulations and laws Scope of sustainability is dependent on individual perspective Under influence of elections, politics and governmental terms 	Applying standard products for functional lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on functional aspects of lighting (safety) Products are purchased from catalogues, with focus on functional specifications and costs 	Ad-hoc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad-hoc decisions by people involved Issues may lead to not achieving objectives 	Solving problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choices are driven by complaints of citizens Reactive approach to new rules and regulations 	None <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad-hoc stakeholder involvement 	Purchasing standard products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard products for standard applications Supplier performance evaluation based on individual deliveries Ad-hoc selection of suppliers 	No structured project and risk management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No performance indicators are defined for the realisation project No risk management procedure in place 	No stakeholder management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of works based on internal planning and resources No information provided 	No configuration management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No configuration management procedure in place 	Complaints handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual complaints are analysed and solved Reactive maintenance based on incidents No stock of spare parts 	None <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No systematic collection of feedback on projects No systematic monitoring of processes on achieving objectives



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Navigating to the knowledge of the Eindhoven University of Technology

LightHouse is founded to disclose the knowledge on smart lighting and smart cities of the Eindhoven University of Technology for society. LightHouse has close ties to the research programs related to smart urban lighting and smart cities. LightHouse cooperates intensively with the TU/e strategic areas Mobility and Energy and the research programs in the Intelligent Lighting Institute (ILI), the Data Science Centre Eindhoven (DSCe) and the Smart City Centre Eindhoven (SCCe). LightHouse executes knowledge intensive projects starting from needs or questions from society and organisations as part of the valorisation activities of TU/e Innovation Lab, where it also holds office.

We apply the knowledge, methods and designs from the different departments of the university in practical applications and viable, sustainable lighting and smart city solutions. We co-create solutions with cities as well as multinationals, smaller companies and start-ups. We add value to the TU/e by bringing in best practices and societal needs to inspire new research and education programs.

For more information, please visit: www.tue-lighthouse.nl



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