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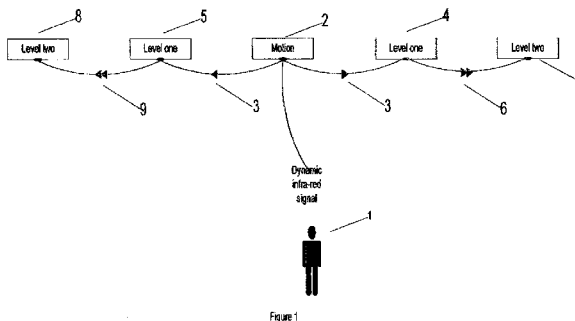
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(54) **Title:** ILLUMINATION APPARATUS METHODS AND SYSTEMS



(57) **Abstract:** The present invention provides apparatus and methods for controlling the illumination throughout an area where even and constant lighting is not required. The invention includes one or more light sources, such as luminaires, the status of which is controlled by a controller responsive to a sensor for detecting a parameter of interest. Preferably the sensor detects motion of a subject moving through the area of controlled illumination. Each independent controller may receive and transmit signals indicative of the status of one or more nearby light source for determining and controlling the lighting status of the light source with which it is in communicating. The determining by the controller is preferably carried out by a programmed micro-processor. The communication between controllers may be wireless. The signals communicated among controllers may be hierarchical for determining whether a response is required and what the response might be.

Illumination Apparatus, Methods, and Systems

Related Application

5 This application claims the priority and benefit of Australian Provisional Application No. 2010901746, filed on 26 April, 2010.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to electrical control systems and, in particular, to lighting control.

10

Background

A common problem that exists for those responsible for managing large buildings such as factories, warehouses and offices, is energy wastage. It is desirable to reduce energy consumption as much as possible while ensuring that normal activities may proceed with little or
15 no disturbance. Efficient control of lighting is a common goal for building managers.

Various attempts have been made to control lighting based on the presence of personnel or activities in a given area. In the simplest instance, personnel manually turn on and off lighting in the area they are entering and leaving. This has the disadvantage that normal activity may be
20 interrupted by this process and this may even pose a safety hazard, especially if the person in question is handling materials that may be hazardous but must set down and picked up in order to turn on and off the lights.

In a well known solution to control lighting in situations such as described above, a person may
25 be required to activate a time-delayed switch which causes the lights to be turned on and then turn off automatically after a predetermined time, said time being sufficient for the person to carry out the required activity and leave the lighted area. This has the disadvantage that if the person requires more time than the pre-programmed 'on' time, they may be left without light, presenting a safety hazard.

30

Another common approach, as disclosed by Szuba in U.S. Pat. No. 5,220,250, is to activate lights based on detecting the presence of personnel using a sensor. The sensor may be one of a number of types, such as a microwave sensor, a passive infrared sensor or ultrasonic sensor, each usually activated by the movement of personnel in a particular area. The sensors may be

attached to individual luminaires or may be separately placed to detect movement and activate individual luminaires or otherwise a plurality of luminaires representing zones of illumination, such as a section of a warehouse.

5 There are major drawbacks to the aforementioned detection approach. In the case of the first instance, wherein each luminaire is controlled by its own sensor, the problem is that, although it is very energy efficient, the area illuminated is too small for normal human activity and is therefore undesirable. In the second case, where a sensor activates a number of luminaires, it is necessary to wire the luminaires into zones which are activated by the sensor. The
10 delineation of such zones is determined during initial installation and commissioning and may, after a period of time, not relate usefully to the changing needs for illumination as changes occur in the boundaries of activities required to be undertaken by personnel. For example, the relocation of an assembly line may result in it overlapping two lighting zones making it impossible to optimize the efficiency of the lighting system.

15

In more recent times, there has been an attempt to optimize lighting in buildings using computerized building management systems as taught by Huizenga (U.S. Pat. No. 7,623,042). Such systems are able to receive inputs from sensors placed in a building and perform logical operations to turn on and off facilities such as heating and lighting. In this case, the system
20 suffers the disadvantage of the cost of wireless links required to provide the logical connectivity between luminaires, sensors and the control unit. For systems where the sensing information and power control are provided over wires, there is a considerable cost associated with the installation of said wiring. In all such cases the cost of the control units and separate sensors add further to the cost burden. A further disadvantage is that, as with other centralized systems,
25 the luminaires are wired into zones during commissioning. Such zones are normally as large as possible as this minimizes the cost of wiring and the cost of interfaces. As a result the granularity of control of lighting is limited to the size of the zones which limits the extent to which energy usage may be optimized.

30 A very common drawback of automatic lighting control systems is that at the cessation of activity, and usually after a further delay period, the luminaires are turned off. This has a very distracting effect on personnel working nearby. Although the area that the person is working in may be well illuminated, sudden changes in peripheral illumination may cause distraction and negative safety or productivity effects. What is needed are improved apparatus, methods and

systems for illuminating specified areas more efficiently and cost-effectively than those currently known.

Summary of the Invention

5 The present invention provides apparatus, methods and systems for the control of illumination of an area. It is an object of the invention to provide illumination in areas only when the areas are occupied or other times when illumination is needed and to control the provided illumination. In one aspect, the invention provides apparatus comprising of a sensor for detecting changes in a parameter indicative of activity of interest, a limited-range signal transmission means, a
10 detection means for receiving transmitted signals, a controller, and a light source. Preferably, the activity of interest is human presence. Preferably, the sensor is a motion detection means. Alternatively, the sensor may detect radiation. Preferably, the light source is a luminaire, known in the art as comprising of a housing, a light source, a power source, control gear, and other elements such as light diffusers, timers, sensors, and the like. A luminaire may incorporate a
15 plurality of sensors for sensing a plurality of parameters. The signal transmission means may send and detect signals. The signals may be coded.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method of illuminating areas selectively over space and time. The method comprises the steps of: sensing a first change in a parameter indicative
20 of human presence, illuminating a first area, transmitting the state of illumination from a first area to at least a second area, determining whether to illuminate at least a second area according to pre-determined criteria, and illuminating at least a second area according to the pre-determined criteria. Preferably, the step of sensing detects motion. Alternatively, the step of sensing may detect heat radiation, temperature or another parameter of interest. The method
25 may include the step of determining a second change in a parameter indicative of human presence. The method may include the step of determining whether to cease illumination according to pre-determined criteria. The method may include the step of making a plurality of determinations leading to some areas being illuminated and some areas are not. Preferably, the step of determining is carried out by a controller. Preferably, the controller includes a
30 microprocessor programmed for carrying out the step of determining. Preferably, the step of sensing is carried out by a signal detection means. Preferably, the step of transmitting is carried out by infrared broadcasting. The method may include illuminating the areas with electric light sources. Preferably the light sources are luminaires. The step of transmitting may include transmitting signals. Preferably the signals are coded. The signal coding may be classified

according to a classification scheme. The classification scheme may incorporate at least one classification category or levels. Preferably, the classification scheme comprises of a plurality of categories or levels. A category may be defined by a hierarchical relationship of signals transmitted by a plurality of controllers. Most preferably the hierarchical relationship is associated with receiving controllers. Most preferably, the hierarchical relationship comprises of a plurality of levels.

The invention includes an illumination system for providing illumination for certain areas wherein the system comprises of a plurality of light sources which are independently operable and controllable by a controller or a plurality of controllers in communication with the light sources.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 shows a system of light sources, shown as luminaires, arranged in an illumination system according to the invention.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the illumination system showing the essential components and the relationship between them.

Figure 3 shows the preferred embodiment for limiting the range of the communication between the light sources of the illumination system to limit the range between adjacent luminaires.

Figure 4 shows the overlap region of the area of projection of a light-emitting diode within an illumination system and the field of view of an infrared sensor.

Figure 5 shows a flowchart describing the algorithm implemented in each of the light sources in an illumination system.

Detailed Description of the Figures and Preferred Embodiment

The invention comprises a method and system for the control of illumination of a lighting system where the invention comprises of at least one sensor for detecting a parameter, a communications means, a detection means to receive said broadcast communications, a controller and a light source. Preferably the communication means transmits and/or receives limited-range signals. Preferably, the light source comprises of a luminaire as known in the art of lighting. However, other light sources may be used. The preferred embodiment described herein includes light sources being luminaires but it will be understood that any suitable light source may be incorporated into an embodiment of the invention. Preferably, the sensor is a

motion detection means. However, other indicators may be used such as radiation sensors. Preferably, the motion detection means detects the motions of humans. The communications means transmits and receives signals. Preferably the signals are classified or coded. Preferably, the classification includes a plurality of categories. Preferably, the categories
5 denominate a series of levels. Preferably, the level represents a numerical hierarchy for comparison by receiving controllers. In various aspects, the present invention may provide illumination localized to areas where there is activity of interest, or adjacent to activity of interest, depending on the nature of the expected activity in the areas. When a motion detection means associated with a luminaire detects the presence of activity it provides a signal which is input to
10 a controller. As a consequence of the activation of this input signal, the controller may provide an output signal to activate the light source within the luminaire. The activated light source therefore provides illumination for the person undertaking the activity. Also, in response to the input signal, the controller may activate a short-range communications means to broadcast a signal. Preferably, the signal is coded as a level-one broadcast signal. The invention includes
15 combinations of light sources, each of which may or may not include a controller. For example, two light sources may be controlled by a common controller to illuminate a larger area as and when needed. Similarly, a plurality of light sources may be controlled by a single controller. Embodiments of the invention include multiple light sources configured and controlled with multiple controllers to control the illumination of particular areas as desired. The light sources
20 need not to be the same and may be a combination of types of light source.

This signal may be received by communication means incorporated into or in controlling communication with nearby luminaires, each of which will consequently both turn on their light sources according to a programmed controller and transmit a signal, which is coded as a level
25 two broadcast signal. Consequent to receiving this level two signal, controllers for nearby luminaires that have not already received a level one signal may turn on their light sources and may cause the transmission of a level three signal, and so on. The controller controlling a light source such as a luminaire may be programmed to respond to only a limited range of signal levels of signal transmissions and in a particular order of transmission, so that the area of
30 illumination activated by an activity of interest in response to a motion detection event is limited. For example, a controller in communication with a luminaire, the controller programmed to turn its light source on in response to signals categorized as level-one and level-two signals, may be programmed to only transmit a higher level signal in response to a level-one signal. If a level-two signal is received by a controller for a luminaire it will not broadcast a signal in response.

This has the effect of imposing a boundary of illumination limited to luminaires that receive the level-two broadcast signals. Since each transmitter is of limited range, the combination of the transmission level, being either level-one or level-two signals, and the limited distance range of the broadcast signal naturally limits the distance from the original motion-detecting means associated with a luminaire to the furthest activated luminaire from the original activity of interest.

Each luminaire may be programmed to emit a certain light level, upon receiving of any of the motion, level one, level two and so on, signals. For example, a system may comprise of simply a motion level signal, and a level one signal. In this case the system will only respond differently to a motion signal, or a signal from a neighbouring luminaire. A level one signal would just be received and transmitted whether the particular luminaire is directly adjacent to a luminaire in "motion" mode, or any distance from the luminaire sensing the motion. In this case, the level would preferably be set at 1, in which case a luminaire would transmit a level 1 signal upon receipt of a subject present signal, or a level 1 signal.

The method may also include a programmable dwell-time for the illumination to stay at a level, or subsequent reduced level after the received signal terminates.

It is clear from the above description that the extent of the illuminated area may be controlled by programming the controller for each luminaire with a limit to the transmission signal level to which it will respond, and programmable behavior for each of the signal levels. For example, a system where the luminaires respond only to a level-one signal will be smaller than an otherwise similar system wherein the luminaires are programmed to respond to signals up to levels two, three, four, and so on.

An exemplary embodiment of the invention is described now with reference to Figure 1. The presence of a subject (1) is detected by a first sensor in a first luminaire (2). A controller in communication with said first sensor in said first luminaire (2) turns on its light source and transmits a level-one broadcast signal (3) which is detected by detection means in nearby, secondary luminaires (4 and 5). It will be understood that the detection means can be any commonly available receiver for transmitted signals. The controllers associated with a second, third, or more nearby luminaires (4 and 5) turn on their light sources and transmit level-two signals (6) which are detected by other nearby luminaires (7 and 8) and by the originating or first

luminaire (2). The originating, or first, luminaire is programmed to not respond to this signal as it is has already transmitted a lower-level signal. The controllers in the luminaires (7 and 8) that have detected the level two broadcast signals (6) turn on their light sources. Since all luminaires have been programmed to transmit a signal only on reception of a level-one signal, 5 luminaires 7 and 8 do not broadcast a signal so no further luminaires are activated.

It will be understood that there are many variations possible of the steps of the method described above. In a variation of the above method, luminaires may be programmed to transmit the next level signal regardless of the received signal numerical level, provided it has 10 not already transmitted a lower or equal level signal. For example, a luminaire may initially be idle, having received no signal for a period of time. If it receives a level N signal (where N is any integer) it will transmit a signal of order N+1. This behaviour allows alternate light patterns to be formed that may be of advantage. For example, luminaires may respond to signals as follows.

15 If the luminaire is idle (no signals received for a period of time) and the first received signal is level N (where N is 1 or 2), the controller turns on its light source to full intensity, and the luminaire transmits a level N+1 signal.

If the luminaire is idle and the first received signal is of level M (where M is 3 or 4) then the 20 luminaire may turn on its light source to half intensity and transmits a level M+1 signal.

The signal levels increase with distance and are transmitted without limit to all luminaires within communication distance of a transmitter.

25 The controllers of some luminaires may be programmed to respond to any level signal. This is advantageous if it desired to illuminate walkways, entry and exit corridors, emergency access points etc, whenever anyone is anywhere in the general area, providing safety illumination as well as efficient localized illumination of an area where activity is occurring. A controller for a luminaire is most conveniently incorporated into the luminaire. However, it will be understood 30 that a controller not incorporated into the luminaire may be spaced from it, but in communication with it. Further, a controller may control more than one luminaire, as required by the system dimensions and the area required to be illuminated.

Most advantageously, the invention the apparatus preferably includes short-range wireless signal communication between transmission and detection means associated with a luminaire. In the case of wireless transmission, the transmission and detection means may be any means that is capable of transmitting a signal over a limited distance. Common means for short-range communications include infrared links, ultrasonic links, low-power radio links etc. However, the scope of the invention also includes the transmission of signals between detection means that are hard wired. The invention includes means to modulate the main light source on a luminaire. For example, it is known to those skilled in the art that it is readily possible to modulate the light output of a fluorescent tube if it is driven by a suitable designed driver circuit which can respond quickly to its intensity-setting input.

A description of the preferred embodiment is now provided. With reference to Figure 2, the invention is preferably implemented as a luminaire consisting of a housing (31) containing a light source, which is preferably a fluorescent tube (32), along with an electronic ballast (32a) to correctly drive the fluorescent tube at a plurality of selectable luminosity levels, a controller (3) a motion detector based on passive infrared technology (34) a first photo-detector for detecting ambient light levels (35) a second photo-detector, capable of detecting radiation in the near infrared (36) for receiving infrared communication signals and a light-emitting diode (37) whose dominant wavelength in the near-infrared for transmitting infrared communications signals.

Said controller controls said electronic ballast as required to adjust the luminosity of said light source in accordance with the steps of an algorithm described in Figure 5 based on ambient light, detected motion, incoming infrared communications, and time. Therefore, said controller takes as inputs signals from the first and second photo-detectors and motion detector, and provides outputs to control said electronic ballast and to drive said light-emitting diode.

With reference to Figure 2, the control signal on control line (39) to electronic ballast (32a) is preferably an analog voltage provided by controller (33) although any one of a number of control signal styles may be employed, such as, by way of example, analog voltage, current loop, digital pulse-width modulation signal, pulse position modulation and serial data communications.

With reference to Figure 3, an aspect of the invention related to limiting the range of infrared communications is now described. In the preferred embodiment the range of communication between luminaires is limited by the use of physical apertures. In one embodiment of a physical

aperture a mask (13) of relevant shape may limit the area of illumination provided by an infrared light-emitting diode (11). In another embodiment a mask (14) of a relevant shape may limit the field of view of infrared photo-diode (12). It will be understood that other embodiments of apertures may be used.

5

Figure 4 shows the overlap region (20) of the area of projection (25) of a light-emitting diode associated with a transmitting luminaire (22) and the field of view (26) of the photodiode associated with a receiving luminaire (23). It can be seen therefore that the receiving luminaire (23) can receive infrared transmissions from the transmitting luminaire (22) whereas a more distant luminaire (24) cannot.

10

The method preferably incorporates a calibration process for setting baseline values for dynamically controlling the operating of luminaires in a particular system. In a first step of the calibration process, a calibration timer commences a calibration period. When the calibration period expires, coded "calibration" signal is transmitted. The calibration signal reflected from a surface, such as a floor or other reflecting surface, is sensed. The received power level is indicative of the reflectivity of the surfaces, which is important for the optimal operation of the lighting system. Preferably, the sensed power level is measured and compared to a threshold level that is indicative of sufficient, but not excessive power required for transmission of a signal between adjacent or nearby luminaires. According to the system needs, the power level may be adjusted to transmit a signal only to an adjacent luminaire(s), or it may be adjusted for the range to include transmission to a nearby luminaire(s) as well as an adjacent luminaire(s). The power output of a transmitted signal based on the received power level relative to the threshold value may then be selected. The timer may be resent, and a unit then transmits at the new power level. Preferably, this process is repeated periodically to dynamically adjust for changes in the reflectivity of surfaces within the illumination area.

15

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With reference to Figure 5, an exemplary implementation of the algorithm in each light source is described as follows.

30

The flow chart of Figure 5 shows the method comprising of a number of steps involving a plurality of states, for example Standby (41) and SubjectPresent (43), and a number of transitions that define the exit criteria, and entrance criteria for the transition from one state into another, for example tStandby (57), which is the transition into the state Standby (41) and

transition tSubjectPresent (42), which is the transition into state SubjectPresent (42). Each state has just one entrance transition, and potentially a multitude of exit transitions. Each state also has a number state variables, Illumination (61), which defines the level of light output in that state, Timer (62), which defines which timer, if any, is to commence counting down upon
5 entering the given state, and Transmit signal level (63), which defines the level of the signal broadcast, if any, to send out to neighboring light sources while in the given state. These state variables all may, or may not, be configurable by the user, or may be fixed values.

The following examples of a series of transitions between states serves as an explanation as to
10 how the steps of the algorithm shown in Figure 5 may be implemented, from the point of view of a single light source, acting within the light system, as shown in Figure 1. Starting from Standby (41), the light source can enter any of the three states: SubjectPresent (42), Level1Active (49), or Level2Active (54), depending on the status of the three transition parameters, sensing (58), Received signal level (59), and timer status (60). For example, if a subject is sensed, then the
15 sensing parameter will become "Subject Present", and the transition tSubjectPresent (42) will be satisfied, and the light source will enter the state SubjectPresent (43). In this state, the light source will configure its Illumination level to *PresenceLux* (61). It will not initiate a timer (62) in this state due to the fact that the subject is present, and a transition will not occur until the subject becomes absent. In said SubjectPresent state it will transmit a level 1 signal (63) to
20 neighboring light sources. When the sensing parameter becomes "absent", the transition tPresentLuxDwell(44) will become valid, and the state will change to PresentLuxDwell (45). This state is classified as a dwell or timer state, similar to Lev1Dwell (51), and Lev2Dwell (56). In said state PresentLuxDwell, the illumination level from the prior state remains, and the timer Tpl (62) commences countdown, which when it expires, will initiate the transition tLowLuxDwell
25 (46), and the state will change to LowLuxDwell (47). Upon entry into this state, the Illumination level will be set to *LowLux*, and the timer will commence counting down from *Tll*. Upon expiry of the timer, and in the absence of any signals from neighboring light sources, the transition tStandby (57) will become valid, and the state will change to Standby (41), and the associated state variables will change appropriately. If in this state, a receive signal of level 1 is received,
30 and in the absence of sensing presence of a subject, the transition tLevel1Active will become valid, and the state will become Level1Active (49). This transition can be accessed from any of the states that are attached to it by a line, namely, states PresentLuxDwell (45), LowLuxDwell (47), Lev1Dwell (51), Level2Active (54), and Lev2Dwell (56). Similarly, the higher hierarchical

state SubjectPresent (43), can be accessed by transition tSubjectPresent (42) in any of the aforementioned states, plus the state Level1Active (49).

5 Similarly the lower level state, Level2Active (54) is accessible by a number of states, but is subject to the hierarchical rules that prioritize sensing the presence of the subject (58), or receiving a level 1 signal, as shown in the transition tLevel1Active (48).

10 The above description describes the behavior of any one of the light sources within a network comprising a system. At the system level, the various light sources will be in any of a number of states, depending on the status of the subject presence detector. If a subject of interest is detected, then the receive signal level is irrelevant, however if absence is detected, then the state that the light source is in depends upon the highest priority level of signal received from neighboring light sources.

15 The algorithm shown in Figure 5 is limited to level-two signals, but the same method could be applied to an unlimited number of levels. Further, a number of preconfigured parameters are presented, but there are multiple variations of the preconfigured parameters, where some could be fixed, or the algorithm could be modified such that the parameters are in effect designed out of the system. Similarly, a number of transitions are detailed in the exemplary algorithm,
20 however, some of these may in fact change depending on various implementations of the algorithm. For example, the transition to state Level2active from state Level1Dwell may retain the illumination *Level1lux*, even though the illumination specified for state Level2active, *Level2lux* may differ from *Level1lux*. Each transition of an illumination level may incorporate a preconfigured, or fixed ramp time between illumination levels to minimize the discomfort of the
25 subject due to rapid changes in illumination level. The illumination parameter may also be a fixed or absolute amount of light output from the light source, or an amount of light required to bring the overall light in the area up to a point of required illumination, implemented by example as a daylight-dimming system, utilizing a control system that measures ambient light, and controls light output so as to bring the overall combined natural and artificial light up to the
30 desired level.

We claim:

1. Apparatus for controlled lighting comprising of:
 - at least two light sources;
 - at least one sensor for detecting a parameter of interest;
 - 5 at least one controller for operating said light sources;
 - at least one transmitter for transmitting signals; and
 - at least one detection means for receiving transmitted signals.
2. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein a first transmitter in communication with a first
10 controller transmits signals to a detection means in communication with a second controller.
3. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said signals are wireless signals.
- 15 4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein a controller incorporates a microprocessor programmable to classify said transmitted signals to a level.
5. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein a controller incorporates a microprocessor
20 programmable to operate said light sources independently according to said levels.
6. The apparatus of either of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the light sources are luminaires.
7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the parameter of interest is indicative of human
25 presence.
8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the sensor detects motion.
9. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein a transmitter transmits limited range signals.
- 30

10. A system for controlling the operation of a plurality of light sources, said system comprising of:

at least two light sources;

at least one sensor for detecting a parameter of interest;

5 at least one controller for operating said light sources;

at least one transmitter for transmitting signals; and

at least one detection means for receiving transmitted signals;

wherein said at least two light sources are controllable independently by at least one controller.

10

11. The system of claim 10 wherein a controller is programmed to receive a plurality of transmitted signals from a plurality of transmitters.

12. A method of controlling a plurality of light sources comprising the steps of:

15 (a) sensing the presence of activity in a first area of interest;

(b) determining the whether said activity meets a threshold;

(c) illuminating said first area of interest;

(d) transmitting the illumination status of said first area;

(e) categorizing the level of said illumination;

20 (f) receiving said transmission of said first illumination status of said first area;

(g) determining if the status of said first illumination status meets a pre-determined level;

and

(h) illuminating a second area according to the determination of the status of said first area.

25

13. The method of claim 12 wherein the illuminating of one area is independent of the illumination of another area.

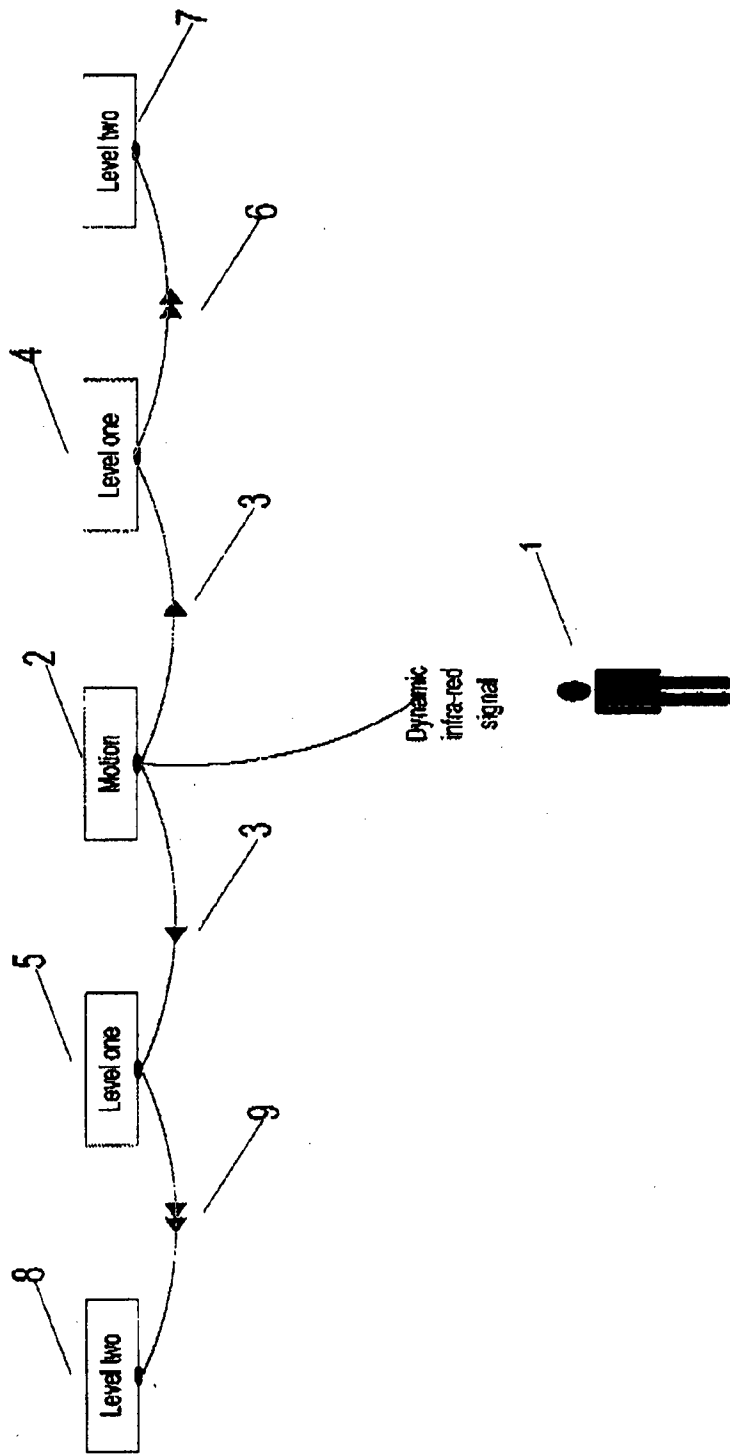


Figure 1

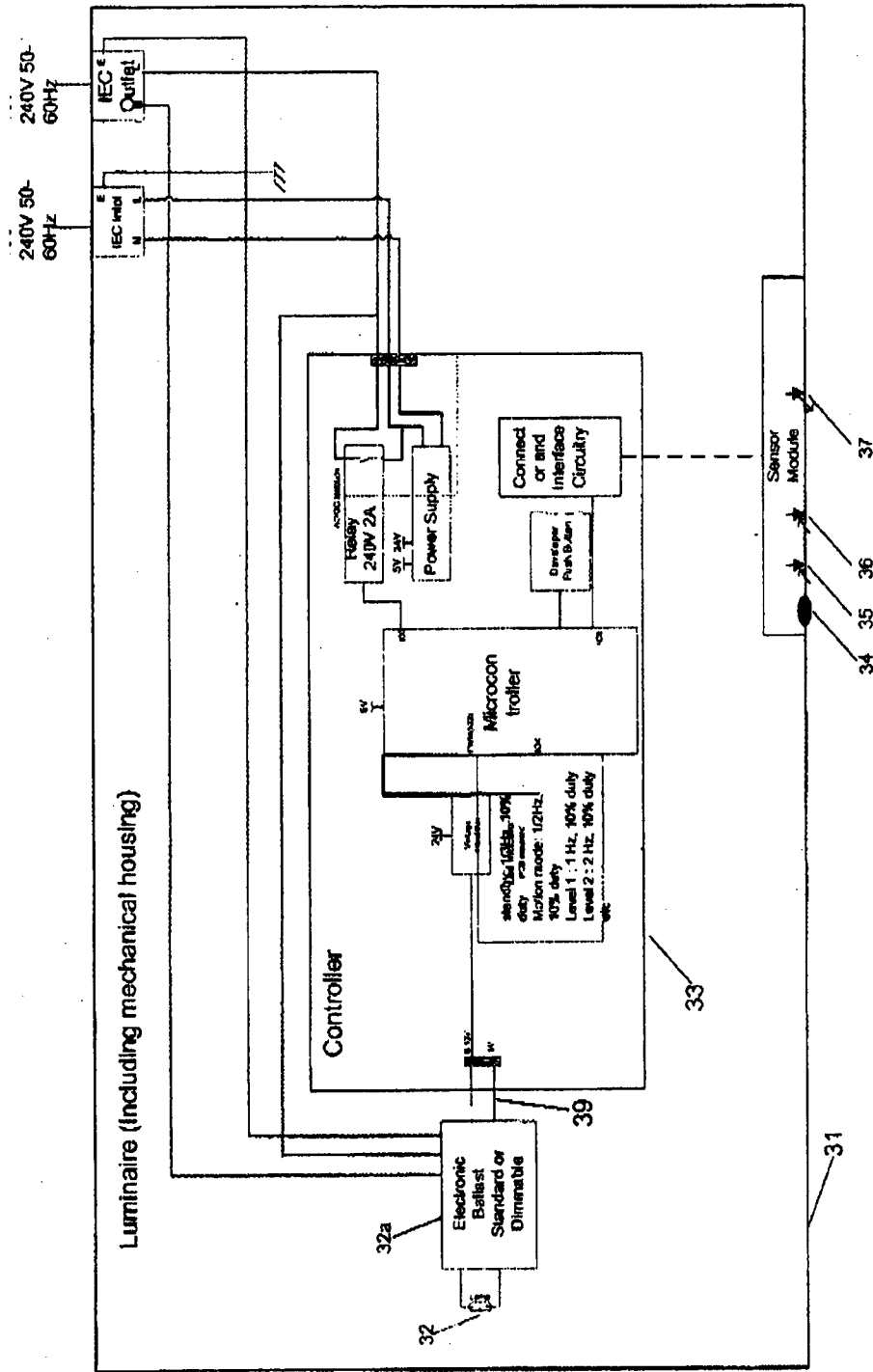


Figure 2

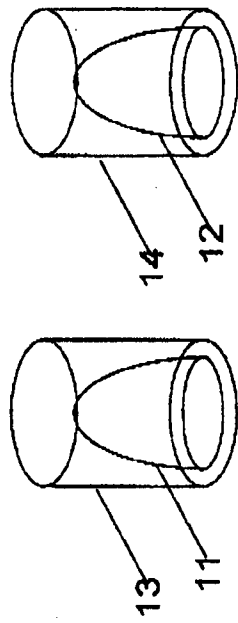


Figure 3

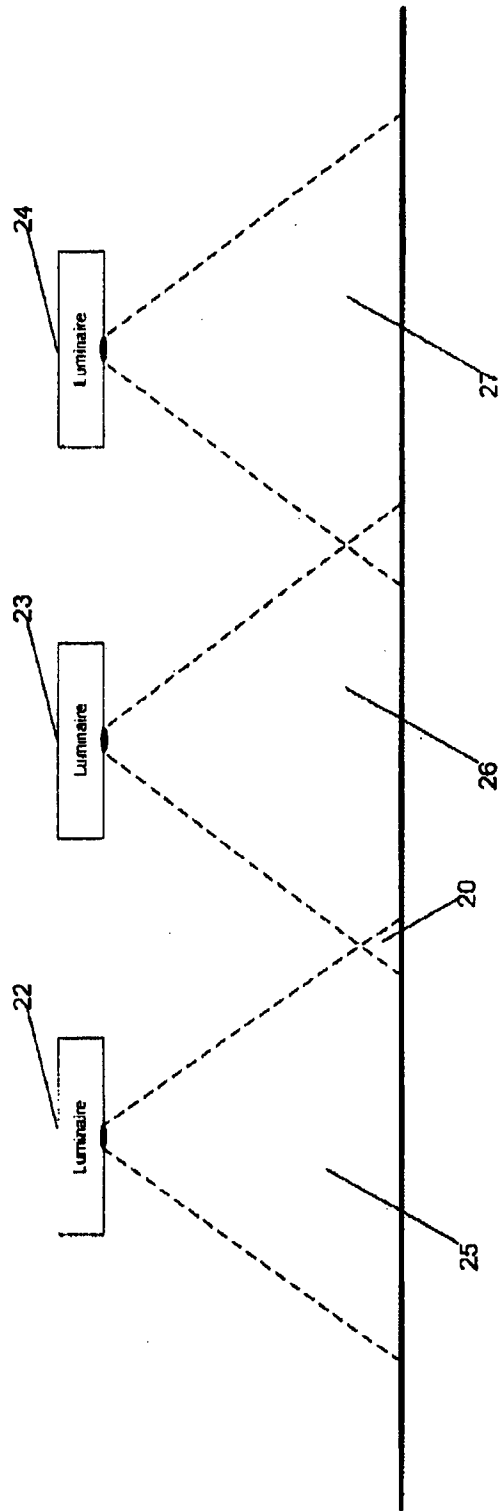


Figure 4

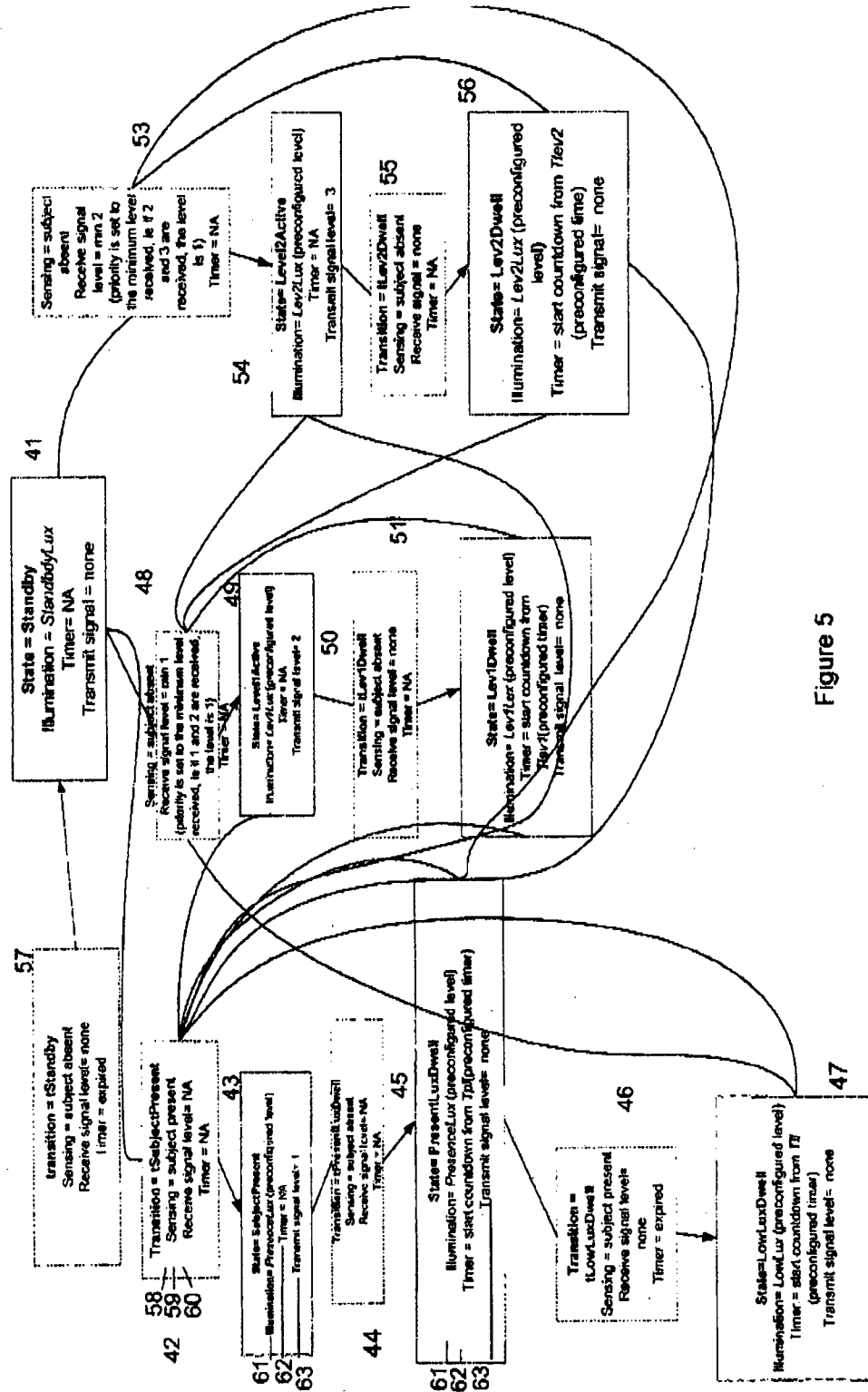


Figure 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2011/000459

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl.

H05B 37/02 (2006.01)*G08C 17/00* (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Google Patents, WPI, EPODOC, INSPEC: luminaire, illumination, lighting, control, sense, detect, transmit, wireless, radio frequency, infrared and similar terms

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 7529594 B2 (WALTERS et al.) 5 May 2009 Abstract, column 3 lines 63-66, column 7 lines 32-47, column 21 lines 4-8, Figs 1, 3A, 3B	1-11
X	US 7633406 B2 (MIKI) 15 December 2009 Abstract, column 12 lines 26-47, 57-61, column 16 line 50 – column 17 line 14, column 17 line 18 – column 18 line 48, column 18 line 52 – column 21 line 31, Figs 1, 4, 5	12, 13
A	US 2008/0258646 A1 (BEIJ et al.) 23 October 2008 Whole document	

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:		
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention	
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone	
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art	
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
19 August 2011

Date of mailing of the international search report

25 AUG 2011

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU

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Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
This International Application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention because it does not relate to one invention or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept.

This Authority has found that there are different inventions based on the following features that separate the claims into distinct groups:

- Claims 1-11. The feature of an apparatus and a system of lighting control comprising at least two light sources, at least one sensor, at least one controller for operating said light sources, at least one transmitter for transmitting signals, and at least one detection means for receiving transmitted signals is specific to this group of claims.
- Claims 12, 13. The feature of a method of controlling a plurality of light sources comprising sensing the presence of activity in an area of interest, determining whether said activity meets a threshold, illuminating said area and transmitting the illumination status, categorising the level of illumination, determining if the status of received illumination meets a predetermined level and illuminating a second area according to the determination of status of the first area is specific to this group of claims.

PCT Rule 13.2, first sentence, states that unity of invention is only fulfilled when there is a technical relationship among the claimed inventions involving one or more of the same or corresponding special technical features. PCT Rule 13.2, second sentence, defines a special technical feature as a feature which makes a contribution over the prior art.

When there is no special technical feature there is no unity of invention.

In the above groups of claims, the identified features may have the potential to make a contribution over the prior art but are not common to all the claims and therefore cannot provide the required technical relationship. Therefore there is no special technical feature present in the claims and the requirements for unity of invention are consequently not satisfied *a priori*.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

- Remark on Protest**
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
 - The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
 - No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU2011/000459

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member			
US 7529594	CA 2559137	CA 2559142	CA 2559150		
	CA 2559153	CA 2559182	CA 2559375		
	EP 1934967	US 2007/085700	US 7333903		
	US 2007/057807	US 2007/085699	US 7546167		
	US 2007/091623	US 7546168	US 2007/085702		
	US 7603184	US 2008/147337	US 7761260		
	US 2007/085701	US 7911359	US 2010/287081		
	WO 2007/033053				
US 7633406	CN 1922932	JP 2005183274	US 2007103007		
	WO 2005/062680				
US 2008/0258646	CN 1943280	EP 1738615	JP 2007-531232		
	WO 2005/096677				
<p>Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">END OF ANNEX</p>					