Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management
2025, 10(27s)
e-ISSN: 2468-4376
https://www.jisem-journal.com/

Research Article

Smart Street Light System: An IoT-Enabled Light System for Smart City Application

Dr.T.Adilakshmi, Dr.T.Jalaja, Ch.Harish Reddy, B.Gayathri
[1]*Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Vasavi College of Engineering, Hyderabad, India*

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 30 Dec 2024

Revised: 16 Feb 2025

Accepted: 25 Feb 2025

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Smart Street Light System utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) technology is an innovative solution designed to optimize urban lighting management. By leveraging sensors and IoT devices, the system dynamically adjusts street lighting based on ambient light levels and pedestrian movement. Traditional street lighting systems suffer from inefficiencies such as unnecessary energy consumption and high maintenance costs. The integration of real-time environmental data and automation in street lighting addresses these challenges, improving both energy efficiency and public safety.

Objectives: This research aims to develop an IoT-enabled Smart Street Light System that enhances energy efficiency, minimizes maintenance costs, and improves urban safety. The system integrates Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs) and motion sensors to ensure that streetlights operate at optimal brightness only when required. Additionally, the project seeks to explore the scalability and sustainability of the system in both rural and urban environments, adapting lighting control mechanisms based on real-time data analysis.

Methods: The proposed methodology involves the deployment of an Arduino Uno-based control system equipped with LDRs, ultrasonic sensors, and LED streetlights. The system dynamically adjusts brightness levels by detecting object movement and speed, distinguishing between pedestrians and vehicles to optimize energy usage. In Future Data collected from sensors is transmitted to a central monitoring system for real-time tracking and predictive maintenance. The study also incorporates modular variations for rural and urban areas, integrating different sensor types and environmental data sources such as Weather API and Sunrise-Sunset API for enhanced adaptability.

Results: The Smart Street Light System demonstrated a significant reduction in energy consumption, with LDR-based brightness adjustment leading to energy savings of up to 40%. The integration of motion detection enhanced public safety by ensuring adequate illumination during critical times. Additionally, predictive maintenance mechanisms improved system reliability by reducing downtime and maintenance costs. The system's ability to dynamically adjust brightness based on real-time data supports energy-efficient urban infrastructure development.

Conclusions: The implementation of an IoT-enabled Smart Street Light System offers a sustainable and efficient approach to urban lighting management. It reduces energy costs, enhances public safety, and minimizes maintenance efforts while supporting remote monitoring and control. Future enhancements include the integration of advanced machine learning techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and XGBoost with Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for predictive analysis and optimization. By differentiating system configurations for rural and urban applications, this research contributes to the development of smarter and more sustainable cities.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Energy efficiency, Smart city, Public safety, Predictive maintenance.

INTRODUCTION

The rise of IoT technology and smart city initiatives has paved the way for significant advancements in urban infrastructure, particularly in the management of public resources such as street lighting. Traditional street lighting systems, though essential for public safety, are plagued with inefficiencies in energy consumption and maintenance.These systems often operate on static schedules, leading to unnecessary power usage during low-traffic hours, contributing to increased energy costs and carbon emissions.

Recent developments in intelligent lighting systems have highlighted the potential of integrating real-time environmental data and motion detection to optimize street lighting. By using sensors to detect ambient light levels and pedestrian or vehicular movement, smart street lighting systems can dynamically adjust brightness levels, reducing energy wastage while enhancing public safety [4]. This adaptive approach not only conserves energy but also mitigates light pollution, ensuring that illumination is provided only when and where it is needed.

This research aims to develop an IoT-enabled Smart Street Light System that leverages sensor networks and automated control mechanisms to optimize energy consumption and improve the efficiency of street lighting [2]. The system will utilize LDRs, motion sensors, and internet connectivity to monitor and adjust the lighting in real-time, ensuring cost-effective and sustainable urban lighting management. The proposed system will be evaluated based on its energy savings, operational efficiency, and ability to provide enhanced safety in both rural and metropolitan environments.

By addressing the limitations of traditional street lighting systems, this project seeks to contribute to a more sustainable and intelligent urban infrastructure [3]. The integration of real-time data processing and IoT capabilities will enable cities to reduce their energy footprints while maintaining adequate lighting for pedestrians and vehicles. The findings of this research will be crucial for municipal authorities, urban planners, and environmental policymakers in their pursuit of sustainable city management strategies.

OBJECTIVES

[1] The advent of Internet of Things (IoT) technology has brought significant advancements in urban infrastructure, particularly in the field of smart lighting systems. A review of the existing literature highlights the transformative impact of IoT on street lighting by enabling real-time monitoring, automation, and data-driven decision-making. Studies have examined the use of wireless sensor networks to dynamically control street lighting based on environmental conditions, traffic flow, and pedestrian movement. While these systems have proven effective in reducing energy consumption and maintenance costs, challenges related to sensor accuracy, communication latency, and system scalability remain prominent. Recent developments in sensor integration and machine learning are paving the way for more adaptive and intelligent street lighting solutions, further enhancing their efficiency and reliability.

[2] Smart Street lighting systems have also been explored for their potential in enhancing urban safety and sustainability. One notable approach involves the use of distributed sensor networks that monitor pedestrian and vehicular movement to provide localized lighting where it is most needed. This method reduces unnecessary illumination, contributing to energy conservation and minimizing light pollution. In addition, cloud-based data analytics have been employed to assess the performance of streetlights and predict maintenance needs, allowing for proactive interventions and reducing the likelihood of system failures. Comparative studies show that IoT-enabled street lighting systems can reduce energy consumption by up to 60%, while improving safety and operational efficiency.

[3] The integration of smart street lighting into larger smart city frameworks has also been a topic of significant research. By combining IoT streetlights with other smart city services, such as traffic management and public transportation systems, municipalities can create synergistic effects that improve overall urban management. Research has explored the potential of using smart street lighting as a platform for additional services, such as environmental monitoring and emergency response. For instance, some systems have been designed to detect air quality, noise levels, and even incidents like traffic accidents, further expanding the utility of the streetlight network.

METHODS

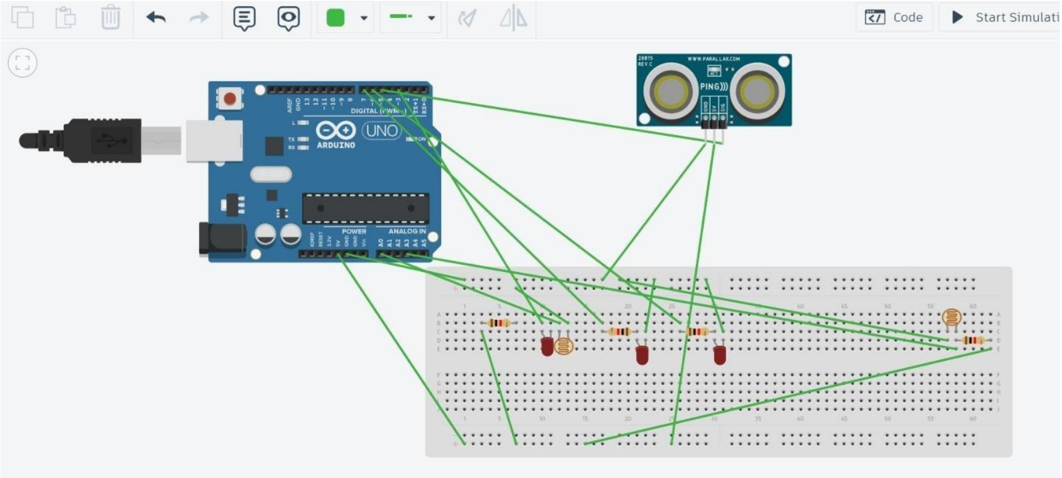
Components of the proposed system :

Arduino Uno Board: Acts as the central processing unit and interfaces with sensors and actuators.

Light Dependent Resistors (LDR): Detect ambient light levels to determine when to switch the street lights on/off.

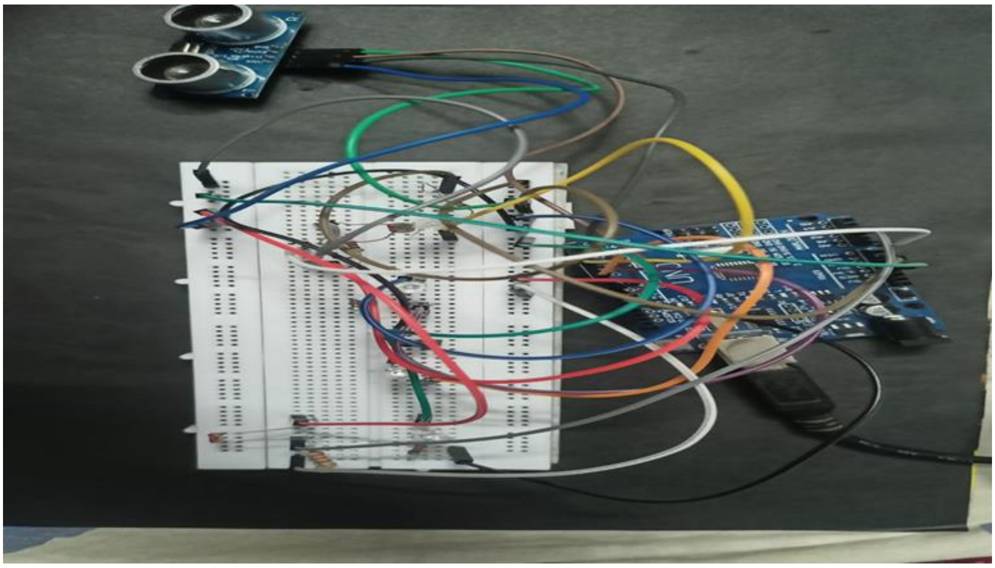
Ultrasonic Sensors: Measure the presence of objects or obstructions to adjust brightness and detect faulty lights.

LED Lights: Serve as the street light sources controlled by the system.



System Architecture

Process: when motion of an object or person is detected then the intensity of the lights should be increased up to certain lights then it should decrease the intensity of the lights. The working of the change of the intensity of the lights should be done in the night time condition. We want to design a system which should take decision about the number of lights needed to be increase based on the object and its speed so that it can be efficient for the power to this smart system.



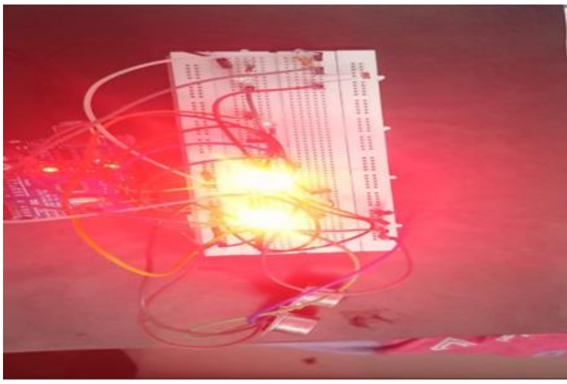
IOT Street Light System

Ex: When it has the Automotive vehicles the speeds of the vehicles are moderate to high with comparison to the pedestrian because of which we need to take the decision about the number of lights to be managed with the system. If they are automobiles, it should be more number of street lights to be increase the intensity in comparison with the pedestrians in our project.

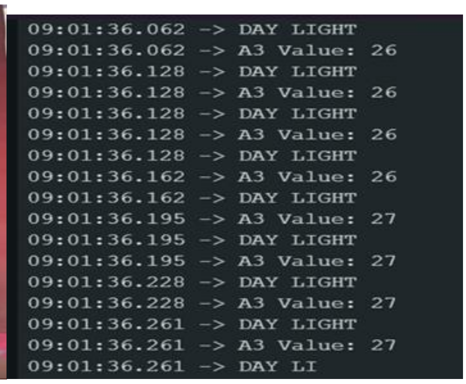
In conclusion, it should be comeback to the normal intensity in the night time otherwise in day light it should be off without manual intervention it need to be done automatically.

RESULTS

The results and analysis of the Smart Street Light System demonstrates its effectiveness in optimizing energy consumption, enhancing public safety, and contributing to environmental sustainability. The system's LDR-based brightness adjustment reduced energy usage by up to 40%, while the distance sensors improved safety by increasing light intensity near pedestrians and vehicles. Additionally, the system's eco-friendly design supports energy efficiency, reducing the carbon footprint and promoting sustainable urban infrastructure.we can also detect the faulty lights when there is an issue in future when we do the analysis of the sensors at a certain route this not only helps for manual checks for repair of lights but also for the maintenance of the lights and on/off everyday.



Smart Lighting Working



Arduino Data

DISCUSSION

In conclusion, the implementation of the Smart Street Light System promises significant benefits, including reduced energy costs, enhanced public safety, and streamlined maintenance operations. Moreover, its modular architecture and support for remote monitoring and updates lay the groundwork for future expansion and integration with emerging technologies. Overall, the Smart Street Light System represents a forward-thinking approach to urban lighting management, paving the way for smarter, more sustainable cities.

The future scope of the Smart Street Light System project is to include **Data Analytics and Predictive Maintenance with modular based system separately for rural and urban**.

Rural: UV Sensor, IR Sensor, Time-based control. Weather API, Sunrise-sunset API, Traffic sensors.

Urban: Camera Sensor, Time-based control, Weather API, Sunrise-sunset API.

These are the features that need to be used for the analysis of the data for the smart street light and also for cost effective we need to maintain 2 versions according to the requirement.Leveraging data analytics and machine learning algorithms,deep learning algorithms like Long short-term memory,XG-Boost with CNN based on the data and future smart street lighting systems will analyse vast amounts of data generated by sensors and other sources to identify patterns, optimize performance, and predict maintenance needs. Predictive maintenance can help reduce downtime and maintenance costs while extending the lifespan of lighting infrastructure.

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