Energy Efficient Street Light

Arjun Sandeep Jadhav[1], Ninad Dinesh Shegokar[2], Vinit Shantaram Thate[3], Alok Dayaram Thakare[4] and Pravin G. Gawande[5]

[1]Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune, India
[2]Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune, India
[3]Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune, India
[4]Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune, India
[5]Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology, Pune, India
[1]arjun.223100687@viit.ac.in, [2]ninad.22310638@viit.ac.in, [3]vinit.22310421@viit.ac.in, [4]alok.22310171@viit.ac.in, [5]pravin.gawande@viit.ac.in

Abstract

A useful and reasonably priced LED street lighting system that uses 5V discrete LEDs and is based on an 8051 microcontroller is presented in this paper. Each LED can function independently and only when necessary thanks to the system's use of five infrared (IR) sensors for localized motion detection. The design uses BC547 transistors to directly turn LEDs ON or OFF in response to real-time sensor input, rather than MOSFETs and PWM-based dimming. This method preserves responsive lighting control while streamlining the circuitry. The system provides a low-power, relay-free solution that improves energy efficiency and dependability for contemporary public lighting applications. It is powered by a 9V battery that is regulated to 5V.

Keywords: *8051 Microcontroller, IR Sensor, BC547 Transistor, LED Street Light, Motion-Activated Lighting, Energy Efficiency, Embedded System, Smart Lighting Control system.*

1. Introduction

The presented paper demonstrates a smart street light intensity control system, countering issues of energy efficiency in the public streetlight systems. This paper introduces a solution based on microcontroller for street lighting automation system designed to manage LED brightness on the basis of motion detection in the nearby area.

The system uses the 8051 microcontroller (AT89S52), which understands inputs from an Infrared (IR) sensor to identify any human or vehicle movement. Based on the sensors data, the microcontroller generates a Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) signal that controls the state of the transistor which allows smooth and effective adjustment of the brightness of the connected 5V LEDs.

The developing trend sustainability within society is followed by our solution, since its low-cost and retrofittable and can also contribute to the preservation of energy and reducing carbon foot print. The sections below describe the design and the implementation of the system into a smart Street Light system. This paper explores the methodology, block diagram, implementation and related work for and energy efficient and functional Street light system.

2. Related Work

Research on smart street lighting systems has been greatly increased by the rising demand for energy-efficient urban development. This review of the literature examines a range of methods, tools, and case studies pertaining to wireless communication, embedded systems, sensor integration, and intelligent lighting control. Understanding current approaches and how they help create responsive and sustainable street lighting environments is the goal.

The significance of adaptive lighting systems in improving the effectiveness and performance of public street lighting was investigated by Skandali et al. (2021) [1]. Their paper showed how adaptive controls, which respond to environmental and human activities, which can lead to am noticeable improvements in energy efficiency and visibility. They proposed real-time light intensity adjustment based on human and traffic volume, which is compatible with the goals of modern urban sustainability.

An encyclopedia-style paper covering the 8051, PIC, AVR, ARM, and Arduino ecosystems reviewed embedded development tools from the standpoint of technological support [2]. For the development of smart lighting control systems this paper offers an critical insight into the programming environments, simulators, and compilers that are currently available.

A prototype using IoT-based automation for street lighting was presented by Satyaseel (2017) [3] in an application-driven manner. This work provided important information about existing programming environments, simulators and compilers for the development of smart lighting control units. By understanding these platforms, developers can select the microcontrollers and programming tools that are most appropriate for their specific use cases.

The future prospects of smart lighting were highlighted by Wang et al. (2024) [4], specifically in reference to sustainable urban planning. Insights into holistic smart city ecosystems, where lighting is essential for data collection, communication, and environment sensing, were given by their participation in the IEEE Sustainable Smart Lighting World Conference. With an importance on energy conservation and adaptive control techniques. their paper also offers a solid basis for integrating smart lighting with urban infrastructure..

In a real-world case study on the Egnatia Odos highway in Greece, Anthopoulou et al.(2019) [4] showed how ongoing advancements in LED technology drastically decreased consumption of energy and the maintenance expenses. Their analysis highlighted measurable impacts on environment and economic part which confirmed the long-term advantages of switching from old lighting systems to LED-based smart lighting.

Bhosale et al. (2018) [5] made another important contribution by introducing an intelligent street light system based on Zigbee. In order to regulate light intensity dynamically their design made the use of weather condition monitoring systems and vehicle detection. Decentralised communication between light poles is made possible by the integration of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) which reduced the need for general wiring and also improved scalability.

Akbas et al. (2024) [6] sheds a light on a theoretical framework for smart street lighting, focusing on sustainability and integration with smart city development. The proposed architecture incorporated various sensors, data analytics, and responsive control systems, illustrating how these systems can be made more robust and scalable through modular design and layered implementation strategies.

Lastly, Yashaswini et al. (2018) [7] explored a vehicle movement-based lighting system where infrared sensors detect traffic activity to control street lights automatically. Their system prioritized energy conservation by activating lights only when necessary, an approach that is particularly relevant in rural or low-traffic urban areas.

3. Methodology

(1) Objective

The objective of the paper is to use 8051 microcontroller (AT89S52), transistors and Infrared (IR) sensors to create a circuit which is energy efficient and can control the light intensity of the Street Lights. An IR sensor is used to detect any active motion for increasing the energy efficiency and sustainability. This paper includes creating an appropriate circuit, programming, and correct selection of components in order to achieve desired goal. The final goal is to increase the energy efficiency and reducing carbon footprint emission of the Street Lights.

(2) Output Feedback System

- **Hardware Implementation**

Five separate LED indicators make up the system, and each is managed by a matching infrared sensor. The following gives us a brief of the output behavior:

1. A BC547 transistor is used to control brightness of the corresponding LED when motion is detected in front of an infrared sensor.
2. The LED saves power by staying at a minimum brightness when there is no motion.
3. Based on movement, each LED functions independently to provide localized lighting.

This output method ensures that right amount of illumination is limited to active zones only, maximizing energy efficiency. Clear, real-time response to localized motion is made possible by the lack of visual or auditory overload.

- **Software Implementation**

The Keil IDE is used to upload the control logic, which is written in Embedded C, to the 8051 (AT89S52) microcontroller. For input scanning and output activation, the program is divided into modular blocks. When motion is detected, the microcontroller continuously scans the digital inputs from the five infrared sensors and turns on the corresponding output pins. A BC547 transistor receives base current from each output pin, allowing for instantaneous LED switching.

A flowchart [Figure 1] that describes sensor detection priority and LED control shows the system logic. The program ensures real-time responsiveness while preventing overlapping input conflicts by incorporating short delay cycles between sensor reads. This methodical approach ensures precise motion-triggered lighting in every zone and improves dependability.

(3) IMPLEMENTED SOLUTION

The For localisied motion-based lighting, the suggested modular LED streetlight system offers a simple and effective solution. The AT89S52 microcontroller is used in the system's design, which prioritizes direct transistor-driven LED control, simplicity, and low power consumption. [Figure 2] displays the Schematic diagram.

Five infrared sensors, each positioned to monitor a specific LED zone, form the basis of the core functionality. When there is motion detected, these sensors generate a digital HIGH signal. They can detect motion within a short range (~2–3 meters). Every infrared sensor is connected separately to an AT89S52 microcontroller I/O pin..

Five BC547 NPN transistors are directly controlled by the microcontroller to turn the LEDs on and off. Every transistor is linked to a 5V LED's cathode, or negative terminal. The microcontroller completes the circuit and enables the LED to adjust it brightness when motion is detected by setting the corresponding pin HIGH, which supplies base current to the BC547. This preserves dependable switching functionality while doing away with the need for large relay modules.

Important implementation specifics consist of:

IR Sensor Inputs: Digital HIGH signal to the microcontroller upon motion detection

Transistor switching:

- Each I/O pin uses a current-limiting resistor to control the base of a BC547 transistor.
- The collector is connected to a 5V LED's negative terminal.
- And the emitter is grounded to finish the circuit.

LED Output:

- 5V LEDs illuminate at its maximum brightness when motion is detected by their corresponding infrared sensors.
- Each LED is turned on separately, maintaining modular behavior.

The Keil IDE is used to program the AT89S52 in Embedded C. Modular functions are included in the code structure for:

- Using five infrared sensors to read digital inputs
- Changing the matching I/O pins to HIGH or LOW
- Using transistor drivers to turn on or off LEDs

To reduce response latency and prevent I/O conflicts, every input is scanned one after the other in a continuous loop. Reliable multi-zone motion detection and consistent real-time behavior are guaranteed by this control logic.

In conclusion, the implemented circuit provides an affordable, relay-free lighting solution appropriate for public lighting that uses less energy. Its use of widely accessible components guarantees simple deployment in both urban and rural environments, and its modular design facilitates simple scaling

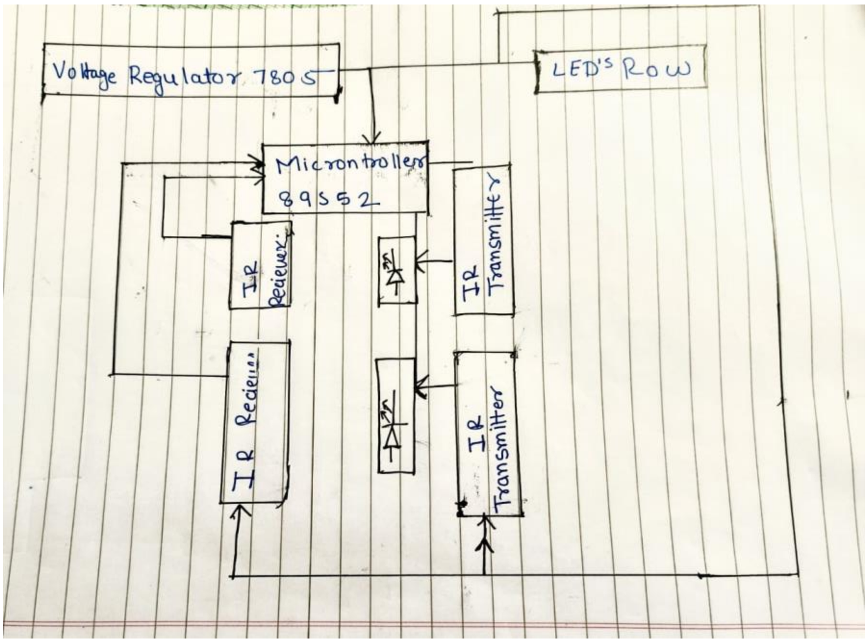

Fig.1 Flowchart of the proposed system

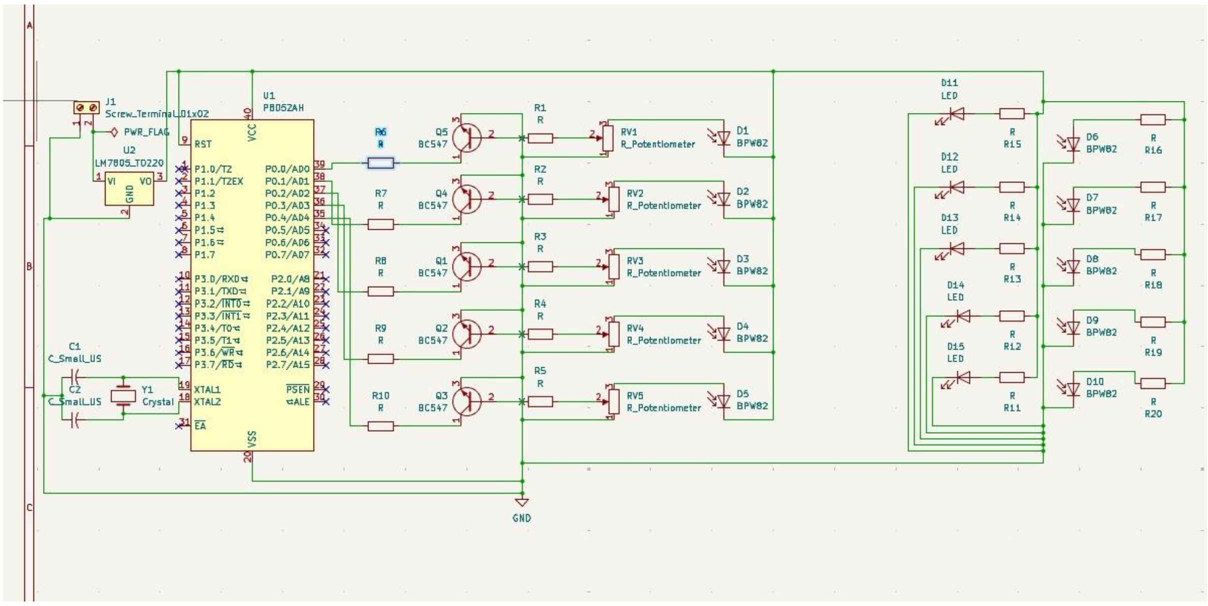

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of Energy Efficient Street Light system

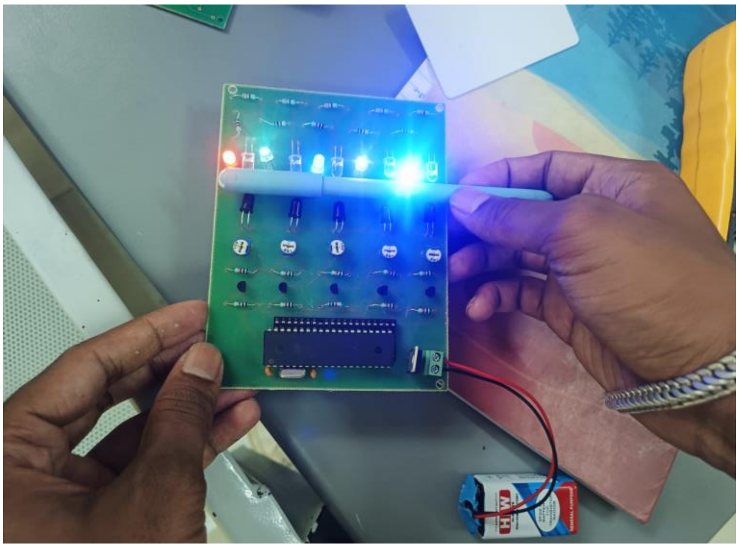

Fig.3 Prototype of Energy Efficient Street Light System

4. Comparison with Existing Technologies

In order to increase energy efficiency and lower maintenance costs, a number of smart street lighting systems have been proposed recently. These generally include remote IoT-based control systems, dimming using PWM and MOSFETs, or ambient light sensing (using LDRs). Nevertheless, these systems frequently need intricate hardware setups, are costly to scale, or rely on third-party communication infrastructure.

An Internet of Things (IoT)-based light control system that automated ambient light sensing was proposed by Satyaseel et al. (2017) [3]. Its heavy reliance on wireless communication, however, limited its applicability for low-cost or offline deployments. By using localised infrared motion sensing for control, our system, on the other hand, is completely independent of network infrastructure, guaranteeing dependable and independent operation.

Bhosale et al. (2018) [5] presented a vehicle-activated street lighting system using Zigbee modules. While effective in traffic-based applications, the use of Zigbee adds to the cost and complexity. Our design offers a much simpler but equally responsive solution by substituting direct infrared sensors and transistor-based switching for wireless components.

The adaptive lighting model by Skandali et al. (2021) [1] focused on variable brightness using PWM and MOSFETs to optimize energy usage. Our system takes a more hardware-efficient route by eliminating dimming and instead providing ON/OFF switching per LED, using discrete IR sensors and BC547 transistors. This lowers power consumption and simplifies the design.

Motion-based modular control is not taken into account by many current systems, such as the one outlined by Anthopoulou and Doulos (2019) [4], which concentrate on LED technology advancements for energy savings. By mapping sensors to LED units one-to-one, our system only turns on lights in designated zones and only when needed.

The goal of more sophisticated smart city frameworks, such as those put forth by Wang et al. (2024) [4] and Akbas et al. (2024) [6], is extensive integration with cloud-based analytics and control. These systems are future-ready, but they need a lot of infrastructure. However, our system places a high priority on low-power, economical implementation that works well in rural and semi-urban settings.

In summary, the suggested IR-transistor-based LED system closes a significant gap in the smart lighting market by providing a decentralized, straightforward, and effective lighting model that does not require wireless communication, PWM, or LDRs. It is ideal for realistic, scalable deployments due to its affordability, independence, and modularity.

5. Results and Discussions

The The LED streetlight system designed was tested against controlled indoor as well as outdoor experiments to confirm the accuracy of motion detection, switching speed between full and minimum brightness, and efficiency of energy consumption. The IR sensors accurately detected any movement within a range of 2–3 meters and gave consistent digital output signals to the microcontroller. Each IR-triggered channels independently switched on their assigned LEDs via BC547 transistor and 5V relay driver combinations hence achieving the initial objective.

The system reacted immediately to input signals with virtually zero delay, and LEDs lit up only in the regions where motion existed, showing efficient energy-saving characteristics. During the absence of motion detection, all the LEDs turned OFF, causing minimal standby power consumption except for sensor bias current and microcontroller activity.

Key observations were:

- Proper motion detection by IR sensors for zone-based LED turn-on.
- Reliable switching operation of relays through BC547 transistors without noise or spurious triggering.
- Smooth performance from a 9V battery through a 5V voltage regulator, with good thermal performance under continuous use.
- The modular design of the system enabled flexible deployment, and every sensor-relay-LED unit operated independently without influencing the rest of the system. This validated the scalability of the design for larger lighting networks or adaptive smart lighting architectures.

5. Future Scope

The current smart streetlight system uses transistor-switched LEDs and infrared sensors to provide a dependable, affordable motion-based lighting control solution. Future development could take into account a number of improvements to boost scalability and functionality. Energy conservation can be improved by adding an LDR sensor, which could enable automated lighting control based on sorrounding light levels and make sure that the lights are only used in low light.

The operation like Off-grid could be made possible by adding a solar charging based module, which would make the overall system environmentally friendly and ideal for isolated areas or rural locations where electricity is an problem.

Integration with mobile apps through Bluetooth or Wi-Fi could allow users to keep a check system performance and change settings of the system in real time. Using IoT platforms and cloud connectivity could turn the system compatible with smart cities, supporting features like automatic planning, adaptive brightness, and predictive maintenance.

These changes may the increase the usability, intelligence, and adaptability with environment of the system by a great extent, making an way for the wider adoption in smart urban and rural infrastructure projects.regions.

6. Conclusion

The given microcontroller-based LED street lighting system provides an efficiency friendly and practically priced motion-based lighting solution with simple, low-power components. The system shortens the overall design by using IR sensors and BC547 transistors to control the individual LEDs directly, removing the need for relays, PWM dimming like mosfet drivers, or ambient light sensors. Its flexible and scalable design allows us for reliable, localised control while maintaining low energy consumption. It is perfect for off-grid and solar integration applications, because the 5V system is powered by a regulated 9V battery.

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