e-ISSN: 2582-5208
International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science
(Peer-Reviewed, Open Access, Fully Refereed International Journal)
Volume:06/Issue:11/November-2024 Impact Factor- 8.187 www.irjmets.com

IOT-BASED STREET LIGHT MONITORING SYSTEM

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DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.56726/IRJMETS63783

ABSTRACT

The project leverages the Arduino Uno microcontroller as the core processing unit, interfacing with the ESP8266 Wi-Fi module to enable remote communication and control. The LDR sensors detect ambient light levels, allowing the system to automatically dim or brighten the streetlights based on environmental conditions. Additionally, motion sensors can be incorporated to detect pedestrian or vehicle presence, ensuring that lights are only at full brightness when activity is detected nearby, further reducing energy usage when streets are empty. Data from the sensors is transmitted to a cloud-based platform via the ESP8266 module, where it can be accessed and analyzed in real-time by city management systems or operators.

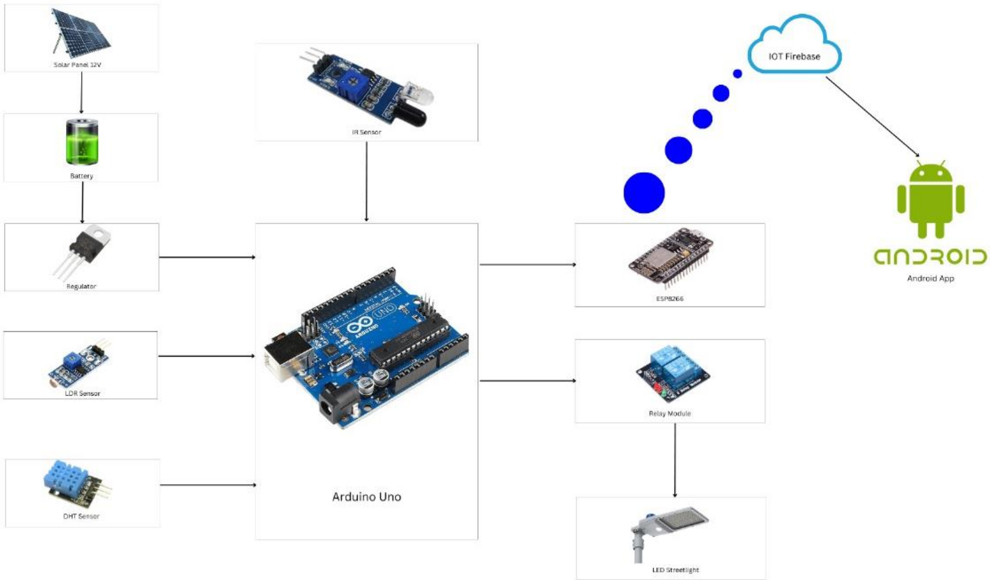
This real-time data analysis enables predictive maintenance, alerting the system to potential faults or failures before they occur, thus minimizing downtime and repair costs. Moreover, by implementing a modular design, this system can be scaled to cover extensive urban areas, or adapted to different environments such as rural or residential settings. The IoT-based architecture also allows for easy integration with other smart city applications, potentially feeding data to broader municipal platforms for comprehensive urban analytics. Overall, this project supports green initiatives by minimizing energy consumption, reducing carbon emissions, and contributing to the creation of sustainable, intelligent urban infrastructure.

I. INTRODUCTION

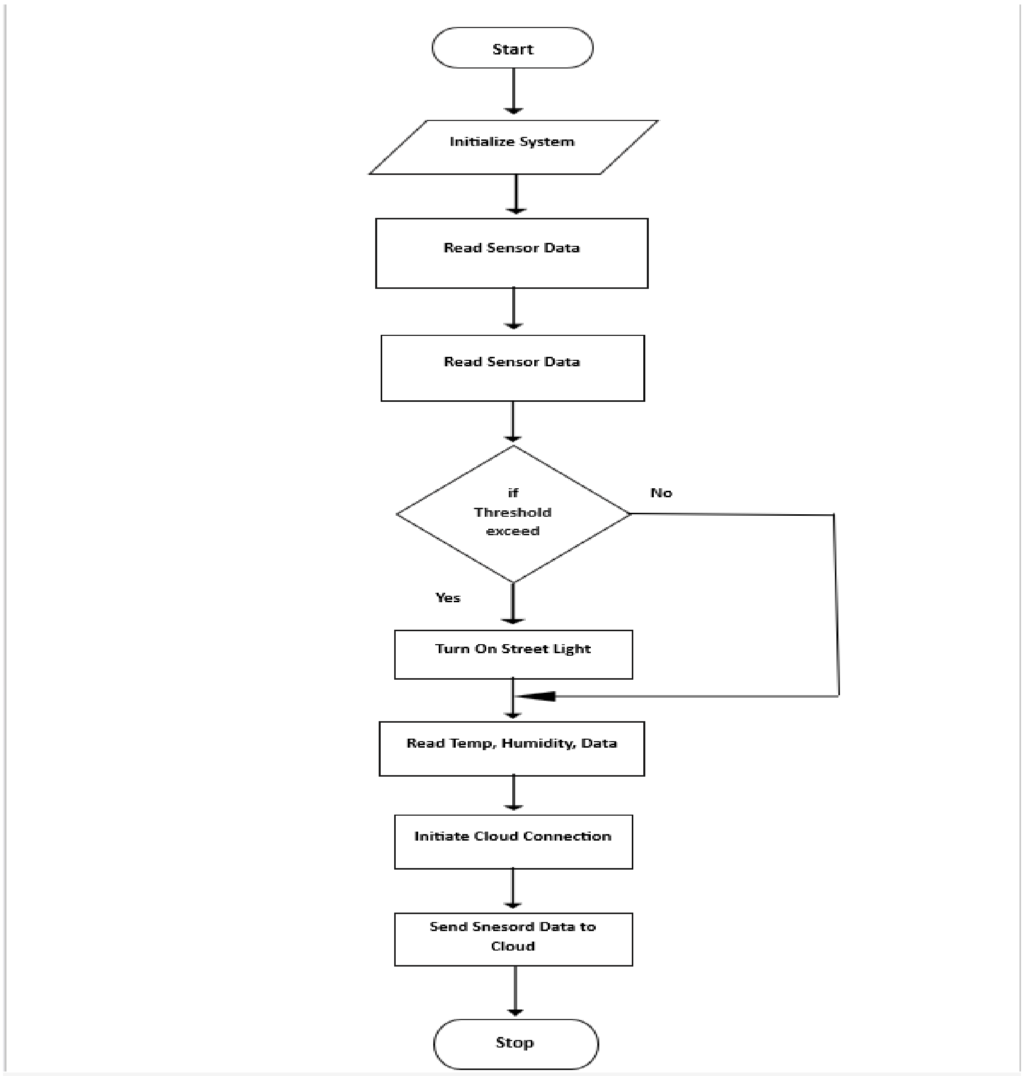
By automating street lighting using sensors and wireless technology, the Internet of Things-based Street light monitoring system seeks to improve urban infrastructure. The environmental effect, human maintenance, and energy inefficiency are some of the issues with traditional streetlight systems. This system uses LDR sensors, ESP8266 Wi-Fi modules, and an Arduino Uno to monitor and modify street lighting in real-time according to environmental conditions. In line with the objectives of smart cities, automation cuts electricity consumption, lowers carbon emissions, and guarantees continuous lighting for public safety. Proactive fault identification made possible by remote monitoring lowers operating expenses and eliminates the need for manual inspections. By combining data-driven management with renewable energy, this concept highlights sustainability while providing a scalable and effective solution for contemporary urban infrastructure.

By using automation and real-time control, the "IoT Based Street Light Monitoring" project aims to develop a smart street lighting system that maximizes energy use. The system drastically lowers energy use by integrating sensors and Internet of Things technologies to automatically alter streetlights based on traffic and environmental conditions. Additionally, it improves operational efficiency by enabling remote management and monitoring using a mobile app and web-based platform. In addition to lowering maintenance costs by proactive problem detection, the technology improves public safety by guaranteeing that lights are operational when needed. In terms of sustainable urban infrastructure and energy management, this is in line with smart city initiatives.

The "IoT Based Street Light Monitoring" project represents a transformative approach to urban infrastructure, focusing on energy conservation and operational intelligence. By leveraging IoT-enabled sensors, the system can detect movement, adjust lighting levels according to traffic flow, and respond to changing environmental conditions, such as ambient light and weather. This dynamic adaptation helps prevent energy waste during low-traffic hours while ensuring adequate illumination when it is most needed, such as during peak traffic times or in areas with frequent pedestrian activity. Remote control capabilities allow city operators to monitor and adjust settings in real-time through a centralized mobile app or web platform, enabling quick responses to issues or adjustments to lighting schedules based on specific local events or emergencies. Additionally, the system's proactive fault detection identifies malfunctioning lights or connectivity issues early, reducing repair time and associated labor costs. Such a comprehensive approach not only reduces the environmental footprint but also enhances the overall quality of life for city residents by contributing to safer, well-lit public spaces. This initiative aligns with sustainable development goals and embodies the principles of smart city infrastructure, setting the stage for future innovations in urban energy management and environmental responsibility.



II. METHODOLOGY



1. Requirement Analysis

The first step is to gather and analyze the system requirements. This involves understanding the problem statement, the objectives, and the scope. The project focuses on monitoring street lights by collecting data from Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs), temperature, and humidity sensors, and controlling their operations based on real-time environmental conditions.

Key points analyzed:

- The need for real-time data collection.
- Firebase as the data storage platform.
- Android Studio as the development environment.
- Real-time data display and control functionalities for users.

2. System Design

The system design outlines how each component will interact, and how the software modules will work together to meet the system requirements. It consists of the following elements:

- Sensor Setup:
- LDR, temperature, and humidity sensors are connected to an Arduino or ESP8266 microcontroller to collect data.
- The data from the sensors is transmitted to the Firebase Cloud database using the ESP8266 module for wireless communication.
- Firebase Cloud:
- Firebase Realtime Database is used to store the sensor data. The database offers seamless synchronization with the Android app, ensuring real-time updates.
- Android App Design:
- Front-end: Designed using Android Studio with XML for the user interface. The app will display real-time data such as ambient light levels, temperature, and humidity.
- Back-end: Firebase SDK is used to fetch data from the database and display it in the app. The app will include functionalities to adjust street light brightness and send commands back to Firebase.

3. Hardware Integration

- ESP8266 with Sensors:
- The microcontroller (ESP8266) is set up to collect data from the connected sensors (LDR, temperature, humidity) and transmit it to Firebase.
- Arduino IDE is used to program the ESP8266 module to send sensor data to Firebase using Wi-Fi.
- Communication Protocol:
- The data is transmitted to Firebase using HTTP or MQTT protocols, depending on the efficiency required.

The Firebase SDK offers real-time synchronization, ensuring low latency data transfer.

4. Firebase Setup

- Firebase Realtime Database:
- The Firebase database is configured to store the incoming sensor data. Collections in the database represent different street lights or sensors, each containing their respective data (ambient light level, temperature, humidity).
- Firebase Authentication: The app will use Firebase authentication to manage user access, ensuring only authorized users can view and control the system.
- Data Organization:
- Data is organized in a structured format (JSON), where each sensor's readings are time-stamped and stored.

Historical data is stored for analysis, and real-time data is retrieved by the app.

5. Android App Development

The mobile app is developed using Android Studio, following a modular approach:

- User Interface (UI) Design:
- Using layouts, the UI is created to be intuitive and user-friendly. The main screen will display real-time data such as ambient light intensity, temperature, and humidity.

- A dashboard view will be provided to display multiple street lights' status, and individual street light controls will be included for manual adjustments.
- Integration of Firebase SDK:
- Firebase Realtime Database and Firebase Authentication libraries are added to the Android project.
- Using Firebase Database Reference, the app will fetch data from the cloud and update the UI in real time.
- Real-Time Data Display:
- The app will use listeners provided by Firebase to keep the data synced in real time. Changes in sensor data will be instantly reflected in the app, enabling the user to monitor street light performance.

6. Testing and Debugging

Once the application development is complete, thorough testing is performed:

- Unit Testing:
- Each module (data retrieval, control interface, notifications) is tested independently to ensure proper functionality.
- Integration Testing:
- The integration between Firebase and the Android app is tested to ensure that data is correctly synced in real time.
- System Testing:
- The entire system, from sensor data collection to Firebase storage and data display in the app, is tested for consistency and reliability.
- User Acceptance Testing:
- Users test the app for usability and functionality. Any bugs or performance issues identified are resolved.

7. Deployment

- The app will be deployed to a physical Android device for real-time monitoring of street lights. A Firebase instance will be deployed, and sensors will be activated in a test environment.

8. Post-Deployment Support

- Maintenance:
- Periodic checks will be made to ensure the Firebase database is optimized and the app functions smoothly.
- New features may be added to the app based on feedback.
- Future Enhancements:
- Adding more sensor types (e.g., motion sensors) for advanced control.
- Implementing AI-based analysis for predictive maintenance or further energy optimization.,

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The IoT-based street light monitoring system demonstrated marked improvements in energy efficiency, cost reduction, and operational management. By leveraging LDR sensors and Arduino Uno for real-time lighting adjustments, the system reduced energy consumption by activating streetlights only when necessary, based on traffic and ambient light conditions. The inclusion of a 12V solar panel further minimized reliance on external power, supporting sustainable energy use. The ESP8266 Wi-Fi module enabled reliable remote monitoring and control via mobile and web applications, allowing for efficient management and immediate response to any detected issues. Remote diagnostics reduced maintenance costs by facilitating timely intervention, while cloud-based data analysis offered valuable insights for further optimization. These results underscore the system's scalability and its alignment with smart city goals of energy conservation, operational efficiency, and sustainability, making it a promising solution for modern urban infrastructure.

IV. CONCLUSION

The IoT-based street light monitoring system is an innovative, eco-conscious solution that enhances urban infrastructure by integrating automated streetlight control with data-driven insights. Utilizing LDR sensors and Arduino Uno microcontrollers, the system intelligently adapts lighting levels based on ambient light and traffic conditions, providing an optimal balance of safety and energy savings. Solar panel power further contributes to its sustainability, reducing reliance on conventional energy sources and supporting renewable energy adoption. The cloud-based monitoring system, accessible via mobile and web apps, empowers city administrators to

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monitor energy usage, track system health, and manage operations in real-time from any location. Built with scalability in mind, this solution can be expanded to accommodate growing urban areas and can be easily integrated with other smart city technologies, such as traffic management and emergency alert systems. By addressing common inefficiencies in traditional lighting systems, this IoT-enabled approach not only cuts operational costs but also aligns with global environmental goals, promoting a cleaner, greener, and more connected urban future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We hereby take this opportunity to record our sincere thanks and heartily gratitude to Prof. P.S Bangare for his useful guidance and making available to us his intimate knowledge and experience in making "The IoT-Based Street Light Monitoring system" as a preparation of report in respect there of. We are also thankful to our respective Dr. S. S. Kulkarni, H.O.D. of our Information Technology department. We express our special thanks and heartily gratitude to our respective staff members for inspiring me throughout the completion of this system.

The acknowledge will be incomplete if We doesn't record sense of gratitude to our principal. We also express our sincere thanks to all those i.e., the management, lab assistants, our friends and family who have provided us valuable guidance towards the completion of this presentation as a part of the syllabus of the course.

We express our sincere gratitude towards co-operative department who have provided us with valuable assistance and requirements for the presentation.

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