Solar-Powered Street Light System with Auto-Adjusting Intensity

Manjunatha B [1], Sanjana H M[2], Siddu H R[3], Prajwal Ganapathi Naik [4] Rohan M V[4]
[1]*Assistant Professor, Department of EEE, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering & Technology, Mysore*
[2]*Student, Department of EEE, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering & Technology, Mysore*
[3]*Student, Department of EEE, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering & Technology, Mysore*
[4]*Student, Department of EEE, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering & Technology, Mysore*
[5]*Student, Department of EEE, Vidya Vikas Institute of Engineering & Technology, Mysore*

Abstract: ***The world is currently facing a historic energy crisis driven by rising demand and limited resources. To address climate change and environmental degradation, a transition to clean and renewable energy sources is essential. Recent advancements in innovative energy solutions offer hope for a more sustainable future. This review article provides a comprehensive examination of renewable energy technologies, highlighting their benefits, drawbacks, and potential applications. By synthesizing existing literature, the study aims to elucidate the complex energy landscape and offer guidance for sustainable future solutions. The growing global energy crisis has intensified interest in renewable energy sources in recent years. This review seeks to provide readers with a thorough understanding of renewable energy technologies and their potential contributions to a more sustainable future. The study also evaluates previous research to offer insights and guidance for future sustainable energy options.***

Index Terms: **Solar-powered Street lights, Energy management, LED lighting, Renewable Energy**

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to rising demand and finite resources, the world is currently experiencing a historic energy crisis. We must now prioritize clean and renewable energy sources as the threat posed by climate change and environmental deterioration increases. There is promise for a greener future because of the notable progress made in the creation of creative energy solutions in recent years. The goal of this review article is to present a thorough analysis of the condition of renewable energy technology today, emphasizing their opportunities, difficulties, and potential paths forward. This study aims to provide a greater understanding of the complex energy landscape and inform solutions for a sustainable energy future by synthesizing the existing material. The growing global energy dilemma has brought considerable attention to renewable energy sources in recent years. In example, solar energy has become a viable substitute for electricity in street lighting systems. The goal of this review paper is to present a thorough analysis of solar-powered street lighting systems, emphasizing its features, advantages, and uses. This report aims to determine future research directions and opportunities for development in this discipline by analyzing the existing literature. The creative use of solar-powered LED street lights in energy management is examined in this review study, which maximizes light intensity for economical energy use. Even in bad weather, a microcontroller-based technology is used to provide continuous lighting throughout the night. Further improving energy efficiency is the incorporation of Light Dependent Resistors (LDRs), which allows for real-time light intensity monitoring. This technology, which combines the advantages of solar energy and LEDs to lower energy usage and extend battery life, has the potential to completely transform street lighting. With the use of LEDs and the photovoltaic effect, the solar-powered street light's design turns sunlight into electrical energy, allowing for automatic intensity management. During the day, an LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) is utilized to detect ambient light. Vital solar panel parameters, such as temperature, voltage, current, and intensity, are tracked by a microcontroller. A MOSFET acts as a sophisticated switch to control voltage and current, similar to a light switch that turns lights on and off. Large amounts of electrical power are saved thanks to the LDR's autonomous regulation. By efficiently supervising the street light's operation, the control circuit reduces maintenance expenses. The light is programmed by the microcontroller to turn on at night and off during the day. LED lights are more dependable and have the capacity to dim than HID lamps. Solar energy, a necessary and environmentally beneficial renewable resource, powers this system.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Numerous drawbacks with traditional street lighting systems compromise their effectiveness, safety, and environmental impact. An intelligent lighting solution that is both sustainable and capable of meeting these requirements is required. Present street lighting systems have the following major problems:

Inefficiency: Traditional street lights are dependent on grid-connected power sources, wasting energy and harming the environment.
Safety Risks: Inadequate illumination levels and a deficiency of sophisticated control systems present serious safety risks for both drivers and pedestrians.
Impact on the Environment: Using fossil fuels to power traditional street lights increases carbon emissions, contributing to global warming.
Maintenance Challenges: Traditional street lighting infrastructure requires extensive and expensive maintenance, leading to outages and interruptions in illumination operations

III. OBJECTIVE

Object Detection and Intelligent Solar Street Lighting System:

- Make it possible to accurately detect cars, pedestrians, and other barriers to improve reaction and safety.
- Use sensors and algorithms to ensure accurate and effective detection abilities.

Automatic Brightness Adjustment for Maximum Energy Efficiency:

- Create a clever brightness control system that modifies lighting intensity in response to surrounding light and environmental factors.
- Implement a smart energy management system to maximize energy efficiency and reduce waste.
- Ensure that brightness levels change smoothly to preserve visibility and safety.

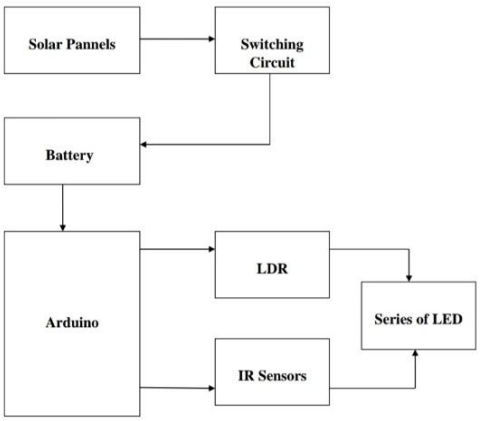
Improving Safety with Sufficient Lighting and Reactivity:

- Ensure enough light for the safe passage of vehicles and pedestrians.
- Install lighting that responds to detected objects and environmental changes.
- Prioritize safety and visibility during the system's design and operation to reduce mishaps and incidents.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The process of installing solar panels to capture renewable energy is the first step in creating a solar power street light with smart detection and auto intensity adjustment. A charge controller, which is attached to the panels, regulates how much electricity is sent to the battery bank. Extra energy produced during the day is stored in the battery bank for usage at night.
To identify cars, pedestrians, and other obstructions, the smart detection system utilizes sensors and algorithms. The control system receives real-time data from these sensors, embedded within the street light fixture. Based on the identified objects and ambient conditions, the control system analyzes this data to determine the proper illumination level.
The data from the smart detection system is used by the auto intensity control system to modify the lighting level. The control system minimizes energy consumption by smoothly switching between different brightness levels through a dimming protocol. To optimize energy usage depending on the time of day, season, and weather, the system also includes a scheduling algorithm.
A remote monitoring system, which offers real-time data on energy generation, storage, and utilization, is used to monitor and operate the entire system. The remote monitoring system also permits remote software updates, problem detection, and alarm alerts to guarantee peak system performance and reduce downtime. This integrated strategy provides a safe, effective, and sustainable street lighting solution.

V. BLOCK DIAGRAM



VII WORKING

Through the use of solar panels, the solar street light system captures solar radiation and transforms it into electrical energy for the street lights. This renewable energy source guarantees an environmentally responsible and sustainable lighting option.

The battery is essential for storing surplus energy produced throughout the day so that it can be used continuously at night or during times when there is little sunlight. This energy storage device ensures continuous lighting, even when there isn't any direct sunshine.

The Arduino board functions as the central nervous system of the system, regulating the street light intensity through sensor input. This clever control mechanism ensures smooth system operation and optimizes energy use.

When no activity is detected, the IR sensors detect objects or movement and change the light's intensity to save energy. The device can modify brightness based on the levels of ambient light measured by LDR sensors. This dynamic control system reduces light pollution and energy usage.

Energy-efficient illumination with programmable intensity levels dependent on ambient circumstances is provided by the LEDs. With its intelligent activation feature that ensures light is only used when necessary, the solar street lighting system is a practical choice for both urban and rural locations. This solution minimizes unnecessary energy waste and fosters a more sustainable future by optimizing energy consumption.

VII. CONCLUSION

In sustainable urban development, the incorporation of smart detection and auto brightness capabilities into solar streetlights represents a noteworthy advancement. Through the utilization of sophisticated sensor technology and solar energy, these systems offer numerous advantages that outweigh those of conventional lighting solutions. They maximize lighting while consuming the least amount of energy, resulting in significant cost savings and less stress on traditional power grids. Communities benefit from increased energy independence and resilience, enhancing their sustainability and environmental consciousness.

The widespread adoption of smart solar streetlights has far-reaching implications for urban sustainability. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels and lowering carbon emissions, these solutions align with broader environmental goals and contribute to mitigating climate change. The accessibility and scalability of solar technology empower communities to embrace renewable energy solutions, fostering a sense of ownership and resilience. As a result, these streetlights play a vital role in creating safer, more sustainable, and environmentally conscious urban spaces that prioritize the well-being of residents and pedestrians.

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