World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews

eISSN: 2581-9615 CODEN (USA): WJARAI

Cross Ref DOI: 10.30574/wjarr

Journal homepage: https://wjarr.com/

(Review Article)

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IOT based smart street light fault detection management system

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World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 2024, 21(03), 1659–1666

Publication history: Received on 19 January 2024; revised on 02 March 2024; accepted on 05 March 2024

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.21.3.0685

Abstract

In the contemporary landscape of urbanization and technological progress, efficient resource management, particularly in energy consumption, is paramount. Street lighting stands out as a significant energy consumer in urban environments. This paper proposes a Smart Street Light Fault Detection System utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) technology, a NodeMCU microcontroller, Light Dependent Resistor (LDR), street lights, and the ThingSpeak. The system employs the NodeMCU microcontroller to monitor ambient light conditions through the LDR sensor, enabling automatic control of street lights to optimize energy usage. Furthermore, it integrates fault detection mechanisms to identify abnormalities in street light operations, such as constant light levels amidst changing environmental conditions, indicative of potential faults. Through the ThingSpeak, users can remotely monitor real-time LDR readings, receive notifications about detected faults, and take necessary actions, empowering city authorities or maintenance personnel with timely information for addressing issues and ensuring smooth infrastructure operation. This smart system offers advantages like energy efficiency, automated control, and proactive fault detection, facilitating significant energy savings, reduced maintenance costs, and enhanced sustainability in urban environments, thereby showcasing a practical implementation of IoT technology for smarter and more sustainable cities.

Keywords: NodeMUC esp8266; LDR; Relay; WiFi Module; ThingSpeak.

1. Introduction

With the rapid growth of urbanization worldwide, cities face increasing challenges in managing resources effectively while striving for sustainability. Among these resources, energy consumption for street lighting stands out as a significant concern due to its substantial impact on both the environment and municipal budgets. Traditional street lighting systems often operate without considering real-time environmental conditions, leading to unnecessary energy wastage and operational inefficiencies. To address these challenges, there is a growing interest in implementing smart solutions for street lighting management. These solutions leverage advanced technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT) to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of urban infrastructure. By integrating sensors, microcontrollers, and connectivity platforms, smart street lighting systems can dynamically adjust lighting levels based on environmental factors and detect faults or malfunctions in real-time. This paper proposes a Smart Street Light Fault Detection System that harnesses IoT technology, NodeMCU microcontroller, Light Dependent Resistor (LDR), street light, and the ThingSpeak to create an intelligent and proactive approach to street lighting management. The system aims to optimize energy usage, improve operational efficiency, and enable timely detection and resolution of faults in street light installations. In this introduction, we will outline the motivations behind developing such a system, discuss the significance of smart street lighting in urban environments, and provide an overview of the proposed solution's architecture and functionalities. Additionally, we will highlight the potential benefits of deploying smart street lighting systems and the contributions of this research to the broader context of smart city initiatives and sustainable urban development.

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1.1. Problem statement

Traditional street lighting systems often function statically, disregarding real-time environmental conditions and the status of the lighting infrastructure, leading to significant inefficiencies and challenges. For instance, maintaining fixed brightness levels throughout the night results in unnecessary energy consumption, particularly during periods of low activity or when natural lighting is sufficient. Moreover, undetected faults such as burnt-out bulbs or circuitry issues can persist for extended periods, creating dark spots in cities that compromise the safety and security of residents and pedestrians. Reactive approaches to addressing faults, typically in response to citizen complaints or periodic inspections, contribute to higher maintenance costs, longer response times, and decreased overall reliability of the lighting infrastructure.

Furthermore, inefficient street lighting systems significantly contribute to unnecessary greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation, intensifying the pressure on cities to reduce their carbon footprint and adopt more sustainable practices in energy consumption and infrastructure management. To effectively address these challenges, there is an urgent need for the development and implementation of intelligent street lighting solutions. Such solutions should dynamically adjust lighting levels based on real-time environmental conditions, proactively detect faults or malfunctions, and enable remote monitoring and management for timely intervention. By embracing intelligent street lighting solutions, cities can achieve substantial energy savings, improve operational efficiency, enhance safety, and promote greater sustainability in urban environments.

2. Literature review

In [1] This paper presents a Smart Street Lighting System (SSLS) leveraging Internet of Things (IoT) technology for enhanced efficiency and control. The proposed system integrates IoT devices equipped with sensors and communication modules to monitor ambient light levels and control street lights dynamically. Through real-time data collection and analysis, the system autonomously adjusts lighting levels based on environmental conditions, thereby optimizing energy usage and ensuring adequate illumination. Furthermore, the SSLS offers remote monitoring and management capabilities, enabling authorities to respond promptly to faults and performance issues, thus improving overall operational efficiency and sustainability of urban lighting infrastructure.

In [2] This paper presents the design and implementation of a Smart Street Lighting System (SSLS) utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) technology. The SSLS employs a network of IoT devices comprising sensors, microcontrollers, and communication modules to monitor ambient conditions and control street lights efficiently. Through real-time data acquisition and analysis, the system autonomously adjusts lighting levels based on factors such as natural light intensity and pedestrian activity. Additionally, the SSLS offers remote monitoring and management capabilities via IoT connectivity, allowing stakeholders to monitor system status, receive alerts, and perform diagnostics from anywhere with internet access. The implementation demonstrates the potential of IoT-enabled solutions to enhance energy efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and improve overall reliability of urban lighting infrastructure.

In [3] This paper presents an Internet of Things (IoT) based smart street lighting system (SSLS) utilizing Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensors for efficient control and management. The SSLS employs LDR sensors to monitor ambient light levels and adjust street light intensity accordingly, ensuring optimal illumination while minimizing energy consumption. Through IoT connectivity, the system enables real-time monitoring and remote management of street lights, allowing authorities to monitor system status, receive alerts, and conduct diagnostics remotely. The implementation demonstrates the feasibility and effectiveness of LDR-based SSLS in improving energy efficiency, reducing maintenance costs, and enhancing overall reliability of urban lighting infrastructure.

In [4] This paper presents the design and implementation of an IoT-based street lighting system (SLS) aimed at improving efficiency and reliability of urban lighting infrastructure. The SLS utilizes IoT devices equipped with sensors, microcontrollers, and communication modules to monitor ambient conditions and control street lights dynamically. Through real-time data collection and analysis, the system autonomously adjusts lighting levels based on factors such as natural light intensity, traffic patterns, and weather conditions. Additionally, the SLS offers remote monitoring and management capabilities via IoT connectivity, enabling authorities to monitor system performance, receive alerts, and conduct diagnostics remotely. The implementation demonstrates the potential of IoT-enabled solutions to enhance energy efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and improve overall reliability of urban lighting infrastructure.

In [5] This paper presents a Smart Street Lighting System (SSLS) based on Internet of Things (IoT) technology for efficient control and management of urban lighting infrastructure. The SSLS employs a network of IoT devices comprising sensors, microcontrollers, and communication modules to monitor ambient conditions and adjust street light intensity dynamically. Through real-time data acquisition and analysis, the system autonomously adjusts lighting levels based on factors such as natural light intensity, pedestrian activity, and vehicular traffic. Additionally, the SSLS offers remote monitoring and management capabilities via IoT connectivity, enabling authorities to monitor system status, receive alerts, and conduct diagnostics remotely. The implementation demonstrates the potential of IoT-enabled solutions to enhance energy efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and improve overall reliability of urban lighting infrastructure.

In [6] This paper presents a comprehensive study on the implementation of a Smart Street Lighting System (SSLS) leveraging Internet of Things (IoT) technology. The SSLS utilizes a network of IoT devices comprising sensors, microcontrollers, and communication modules to monitor ambient conditions and control street lights dynamically. Through real-time data acquisition and analysis, the system autonomously adjusts lighting levels based on factors such as natural light intensity, pedestrian activity, and vehicular traffic. Additionally, the SSLS offers remote monitoring and management capabilities via IoT connectivity, enabling authorities to monitor system status, receive alerts, and conduct diagnostics remotely. The implementation demonstrates the potential of IoT-enabled solutions to enhance energy efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and improve overall reliability of urban lighting infrastructure.

In [7] This paper proposes a novel multi-sensor-based Street Lighting Fault Detection System (SLFDS) designed to enhance the reliability and efficiency of urban lighting infrastructure in smart city applications. The SLFDS utilizes a combination of sensors, including light sensors, motion sensors, and temperature sensors, to monitor various parameters related to street light operation. Through real-time data analysis and machine learning algorithms, the system detects anomalies or malfunctions in the street lighting system, such as burnt-out bulbs, faulty circuitry, or abnormal lighting patterns. Additionally, the SLFDS offers remote monitoring and management capabilities, enabling authorities to receive alerts, diagnose issues, and initiate corrective actions promptly. The implementation demonstrates the potential of multi-sensor-based approaches to improve fault detection, reduce maintenance costs, and enhance overall reliability of urban lighting infrastructure in smart city environments.

2.1. Existing system

In the existing system, conventional street lighting setups operate on fixed schedules or manual controls, lacking adaptability to real-time environmental conditions. These systems typically employ timer-based mechanisms or photocells for dusk-to-dawn operation, resulting in inefficient energy usage. Moreover, fault detection in traditional street lighting infrastructure relies heavily on citizen reports or periodic inspections, leading to delays in identifying and addressing malfunctions. Reactive maintenance practices further exacerbate the problem, as maintenance personnel often respond to issues only after they have been reported, resulting in increased downtime and compromised safety. Overall, the existing street lighting systems lack intelligence, proactive fault detection capabilities, and remote monitoring functionalities, hindering their ability to optimize energy consumption, ensure reliability, and promote sustainability in urban environments.

2.2. Proposed system

The proposed Smart Street Light Fault Detection System aims to address the limitations of traditional street lighting infrastructure by leveraging IoT technology and intelligent control mechanisms. At the core of the system is the NodeMCU microcontroller, which serves as the central processing unit for monitoring ambient light conditions using the Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensor. Based on real-time sensor readings, the NodeMCU dynamically controls the street light output to optimize energy consumption while ensuring adequate illumination levels. Importantly, the system incorporates fault detection mechanisms to identify anomalies or malfunctions in the street lighting system proactively. This is achieved through algorithms that analyze variations in ambient light levels over time, triggering notifications in case of detected faults. Furthermore, the integration of the ThingSpeak enables remote monitoring and management of the street lighting infrastructure, empowering users to receive fault notifications, monitor system status, and take corrective actions from anywhere with internet connectivity. By combining intelligent control, fault detection, and remote monitoring capabilities, the proposed system aims to enhance operational efficiency, reduce energy wastage, and improve the overall reliability and sustainability of urban street lighting networks.

2.3. Block diagram

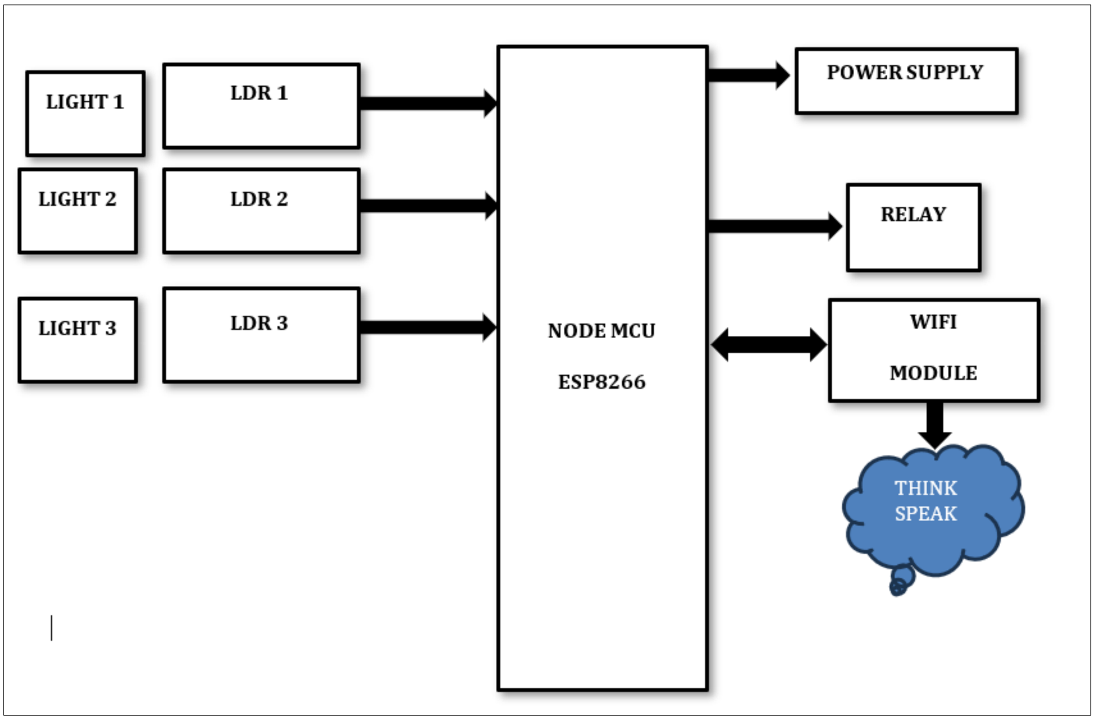

Figure 1 Block diagram

3. Methodology

The methodology for implementing the Smart Street Light Fault Detection System involves several key steps. Firstly, the hardware components including the NodeMCU microcontroller, Light Dependent Resistor (LDR), and street light are assembled and connected appropriately. The NodeMCU is programmed using the Arduino IDE, integrating libraries for IoT communication and sensor interfacing. The software implementation includes real-time monitoring of ambient light levels using the LDR sensor, with the NodeMCU adjusting the street light output accordingly to optimize energy usage. Fault detection logic is incorporated, utilizing algorithms to detect anomalies such as constant light levels indicative of a fault in the system. Additionally, integration with the ThingSpeak facilitates remote monitoring and management, enabling users to receive fault notifications and take timely actions. Throughout the development process, rigorous testing and validation are conducted to ensure the reliability, functionality, and effectiveness of the system. This methodology encompasses both hardware setup and software development, culminating in a comprehensive solution for smart street lighting with fault detection capabilities.

3.1. Sensors working principle

The working principle of sensors within the smart street light fault detection system involves continuous monitoring and data collection. The NodeMCU microcontroller, a common component in IoT projects, processes the sensor data and makes decisions based on predefined algorithms and user-defined parameters. For instance, if the LDR readings indicate low ambient light levels, the system may automatically turn on the street lights. In terms of fault detection, the system continuously monitors the status of the street lights and other components. If abnormalities are detected, such as burnt-out bulbs, circuitry issues, or inconsistent sensor readings, the system can trigger alerts or notifications for further investigation and maintenance. Overall, by leveraging these sensors and IoT technology, the smart street light fault detection system aims to optimize energy usage, improve operational efficiency, and enhance overall reliability and safety in urban environments.

3.2. Components

3.2.1. NODE MCU ESP8266

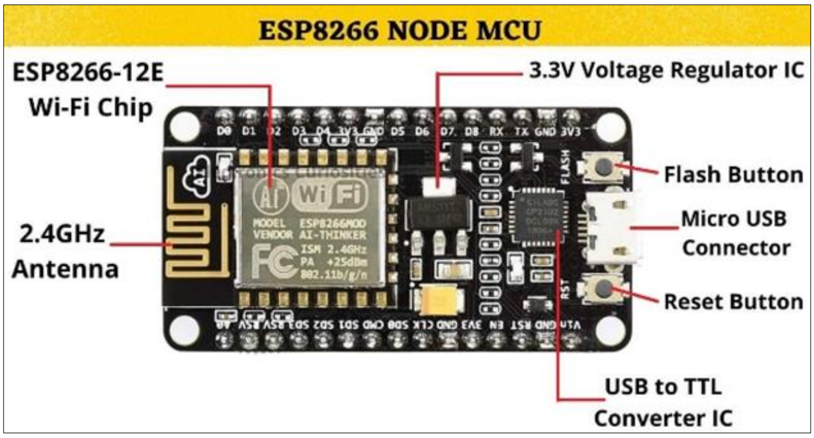

Figure 2 NODE MCU ESP8266

3.2.2. LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)

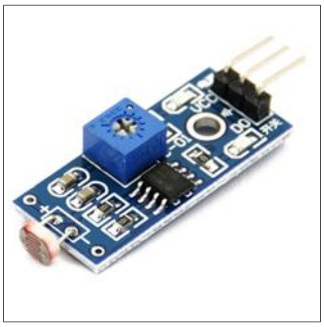

Figure 3 LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)

3.2.3. WIFI MODULE

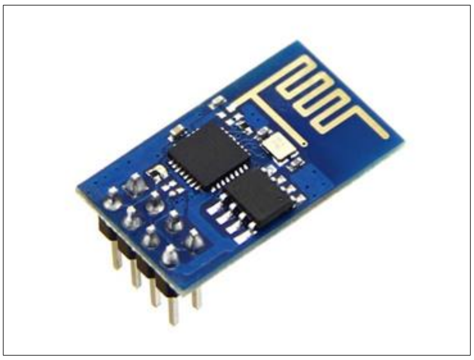

Figure 4 WIFI MODULE

3.2.4. RELAY

Figure 5 RELAY

4. Result and discussion

Figure 6 Field chart

The implementation of the proposed Smart Street Light Fault Detection System yielded promising results, showcasing its effectiveness in enhancing the efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of urban street lighting infrastructure. Through real-time monitoring of ambient light conditions using the Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensor and intelligent control mechanisms implemented on the NodeMCU microcontroller, the system demonstrated the ability to dynamically adjust street light intensity to optimize energy consumption while ensuring adequate illumination levels. Moreover, the fault detection algorithms successfully identified anomalies or malfunctions in the street lighting system, enabling proactive intervention and minimizing downtime. The integration of the ThingSpeak provided remote monitoring and management capabilities, allowing users to receive fault notifications, monitor system status, and take corrective actions from anywhere with internet access. This remote accessibility proved invaluable in ensuring timely responses to detected faults, thereby improving the overall reliability and safety of the street lighting network. Additionally, the system's ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions and its proactive fault detection mechanisms contributed to greater sustainability by reducing energy wastage and minimizing maintenance costs. Overall, the results of the implementation demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed Smart Street Light Fault Detection System in addressing the limitations of traditional street lighting infrastructure. By combining intelligent control, fault detection, and remote monitoring capabilities, the system offers a comprehensive solution for optimizing energy usage, enhancing operational efficiency, and promoting sustainability in urban environments.

5. Conclusion and Future Scope

In conclusion, the development and implementation of the Smart Street Light Fault Detection System present a significant advancement in the management of urban street lighting infrastructure. By leveraging IoT technology, intelligent control mechanisms, and proactive fault detection algorithms, the system offers a comprehensive solution to enhance energy efficiency, reliability, and sustainability in urban environments. Real-time monitoring of ambient light conditions allows for dynamic adjustment of street light intensity, optimizing energy consumption while ensuring adequate illumination levels. Additionally, fault detection mechanisms enable proactive identification and resolution of issues, minimizing downtime and improving overall system reliability. Looking ahead, there are several avenues for future research and development to further enhance the capabilities and effectiveness of the proposed system. One potential direction is the integration of advanced sensor technologies and data analytics techniques to enable predictive maintenance and optimization of street lighting operations. Furthermore, exploring the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar power, in conjunction with the proposed system could further reduce energy consumption and promote sustainability. Additionally, expanding the functionalities of the ThinkSpeak to incorporate features such as data visualization, analytics, and predictive alerts would provide users with greater insights and control over the street lighting infrastructure. Overall, the Smart Street Light Fault Detection System holds promise for revolutionizing urban street lighting management and advancing towards smarter, more sustainable cities in the future.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

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