AUTOMATIC STREET LIGHT CONTROL SYSTEM AND VEHICLE MOMENT DETECTION

V. Purnima[1], A. Chakravarthi[2], B. Kodanda Rao[3], S. Sudheer[4]

UG Student, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (Autonomous),
K. Kotturu, Tekkali-532201, Srikakulam Dist., Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, computerized structures require much less guide intervention and are notably bendy and accurate. The purpose of our task is to apply an LDR and an IR sensor to manipulate the switching of road lighting fixtures routinely. The number one purpose of this task is to shop strength and run the road lighting fixtures routinely without human intervention. The major purpose of this task is to mild up the lighting fixtures at night time while an object, along with an automobile or a human, comes near it. This task's major additives are an LDR (mild based resistor), an IR sensor, and a relay. LDR is a mild sensor that detects the presence of mild. Its resistance modifications inversely proportional to the depth of the mild falling on it. The IR sensor capabilities in addition to our eyes in detecting the presence of objects.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past, street lights were manually turned on and off, which took some time and required a person. This operation is dangerous, and the lamps will be on all night. Previously, street lights were controlled automatically by sensors, LDRs, and timers. However, all of these processes are expensive and emit light throughout the night. Sensor-based circuits, lamp glows only when an object is present, and power supply should be turned off during the day. However, there is no need to turn off the power in this project. This is created using a combination of LDR and sensor-based circuits. When an object is present, the lamp turns on automatically at night and turns off automatically when the object is removed.

II. WORKING

➤ **Condition -1 [During the day]:**

The intensity of light falling on the LDR is very high during the day, so the resistance offered by the LDR is very low, and the supply voltage passes to ground via the potentiometer. Because no signal is available at the transistor T1's base, it is turned off, and no voltage is applied to the voltage regulator or the IR sensor. Now that the sensor is turned off (no IR light is emitted), no voltage appears across the base(B) of the transistorT2. As a result, the relay circuit is open (i.e., the relay will not switch from NC to NO) and will not operate. As a result, the lamp does not light up.

➤ **Condition -2 [when no vehicles are on the road]:**

Because the intensity of light falling on the LDR is very low at night, the resistance it provides is very high, but a small leakage current flows to ground. This allows

transistor T1 to conduct through the operation of transistor T1. The voltage regulator (7805) receives input voltage and converts it voltage to a constant of 5 volts. The IR sensor receives 5V from this supply. This detector emits an IR light, but if no vehicle is present, the IR light will not be reflected in that direction. As a result, the voltage induced in the photo diode will be zero (it is turned off), and the output of the photo diode will be zero. The sensor will also be zero at the base (B) of transistor T2, and it will be turned off.

➤ **Condition -3 [when vehicles are on the road]:**

Because the intensity of light falling on the LDR is very low at night, the resistance it provides is very high, but a small leakage current flow to it. This allows the transistor T1 to conduct through transistor conduction. The voltage regulator (7805) receives T1 input voltage via a resistor. Converts input voltage to a constant 5volt value. This 5V is supplied to the IR sensor. If a vehicle is present, this sensor emits an infrared light will be reflected in it. As a result, the voltage induced in the photo diode (which is turned on). The maximum value of the sensor will be at the base (B) of transistor T2, and it will begin to conduct. As a result, relay will switch.

III. COMPONENTS

a. Arduino uno R3
b. IR sensor
c. LDR
d. LED Light
e. Resistances

IV.   CIRCUIT DIAGRAM
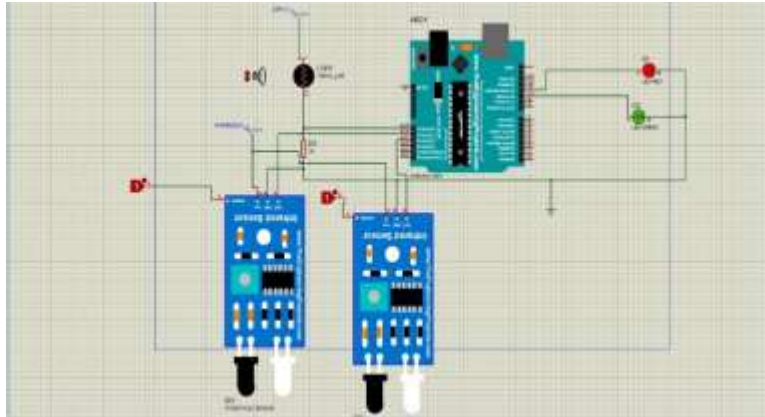
V.   WORKING OF COMPONENTS

a) Arduino uno R3

It is a microcontroller board primarily based totally at the ATmega328. Arduino is an open-source, prototyping platform and its simplicity makes it best for hobbyists or beginner to apply as well as professionals. The Arduino Uno has 14 virtual input/output pins (of which 6 may be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a sixteen MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, an energy jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It includes the whole lot had to help the microcontroller; actually, join it to a pc with a USB cable or energy it with AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Arduino Uno R3 makes use of an ATmega16U2 in preference to the 8U2 observed at the Uno (or the FTDI observed on preceding generations). This permits for quicker switch fees and more

memory. No drivers wanted for Linux or Mac (in record for Windows is wanted and included withinside the Arduino IDE), and the cap potential to have the Uno display up as a keyboard, mouse, joystick, etc. The Arduino Uno differs from all previous forums in that it does now no longer use the FTDI USB-to-serial motive force chip. Instead, it functions the Atmega8U2 microcontroller chip programmed as a USB-to-serial converter. The Uno R3 additionally provides SDA and SCL pins subsequent to the AREF. In addition, there are two new pins located close to the RESET pin. One is the IOREF that permit the shields to conform to the voltage supplied from the board. The different is a now no longer linked and is reserved for future purposes. The Uno R3 works with all current shields however can adapt to new shields which use those extra pins.

b) IR Sensors

Infrared era addresses a huge style of wi-fi packages. The fundamental regions are sensing and faraway controls. In the electromagnetic spectrum, the infrared component is split into 3 areas: close to infrared area, mid infrared area and a long way infrared area. The wavelengths of those areas and their packages are proven below. • Near infrared area — seven hundred nm to

1400 nm — IR sensors, fiber optic • Mid infrared area — 1400 nm to 3000 nm — Heat sensing • Far infrared area — 3000 nm to at least one mm — Thermal imaging. The frequency variety of infrared is better than microwave and lesser than seen mild. For optical sensing and optical conversation, picture graph optics technology is used withinside the close to infrared area because the mild is much less complicated than RF while carried out as a supply of sign. Optical wi-fi conversation is executed

with IR information transmission for brief variety packages. An infrared sensor emits and/or detects infrared radiation to experience its surroundings. The operating of any Infrared sensor is ruled via way of means of 3 laws: Planck's Radiation regulation, Stephen – Boltzmann regulation and Wien's Displacement regulation. Planck's regulation states that "each item emits radiation at a temperature now no longer identical to zero 0K". Stephen – Boltzmann regulation states that "in any respect wavelengths, the whole electricity emitted via way of

means of a black frame is proportional to the fourth energy of absolutely the temperature". According to Wien's Displacement regulation, "the radiation curve of a black frame for distinctive temperatures will attain its height at a wavelength inversely proportional to the temperature". The fundamental idea of an Infrared Sensor that is used as Obstacle detector is to transmit an infrared sign, this infrared sign bounces from the floor of an item and the sign is acquired on the infrared receiver.

c) LDR

A image resistor (or mild-based resistor, LDR, or photocell) is a mild-managed variable resistor. The resistance of an image resistor decreases with growing incident mild intensity; in different words, its famous photoconductivity. An image resistor may be implemented in mild-touchy detector circuits, and mild- and dark-activated switching circuits. An image resistor is made from an excessive resistance semiconductor. In the dark, an image resistor could have a resistance as excessive as numerous megohms (MΩ), even as withinside the mild, a photoresistor could have a resistance as little as some hundred ohms. If incident mild on a photoresistor exceeds a positive frequency, photons absorbed via way of means of the semiconductor deliver sure electrons sufficient strength to leap into the conduction band. The ensuing unfastened electrons (and their hollow partners) behavior electricity, thereby decreasing resistance. The resistance variety and sensitivity of a photoresistor can extensively fluctuate amongst varied gadgets.

Moreover, particular photoresistors might also additionally react extensively in a different way to photons inside positive wavelength bands. A photoelectric tool may be both intrinsic or extrinsic. An intrinsic semiconductor has its personal rate providers and isn't always a green semiconductor, for instance, silicon. In intrinsic gadgets the handiest to be had electrons are withinside the valence band, and consequently the photon has to have sufficient strength to excite the electron throughout the whole bandgap. Extrinsic gadgets have impurities, additionally referred to as dopants, introduced whose floor kingdom strength is toward the conduction band; because the electrons do now no longer have as a long way to leap, decrease strength photons (that is, longer wavelengths and decrease frequencies) are enough to cause the tool. If a pattern of silicon has a number of its atoms changed via way of means of phosphorus atoms (impurities), there may be more electrons to be had for conduction. This is an instance of an extrinsic semiconductor.

d) LED

A mild-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor mild supply that emits mild while modern-day flows via it. Electrons withinside the semiconductor recombines with electron holes, liberating strength withinside the shape of photons. The satiation of the mild (similar to the strength of the photons) is decided via way of means of the strength required for electrons to go the band hole of the semiconductor. White mild is acquired via way of means of the usage of more than one semiconductor or a layer of mild-emitting phosphor at the semiconductor device.

e) Resistor

A resistor is an electrical issue that limits or regulates the float of electrical contemporary in an digital circuit. Resistors also can be used to offer a particular voltage for an energetic tool along with a transistor.
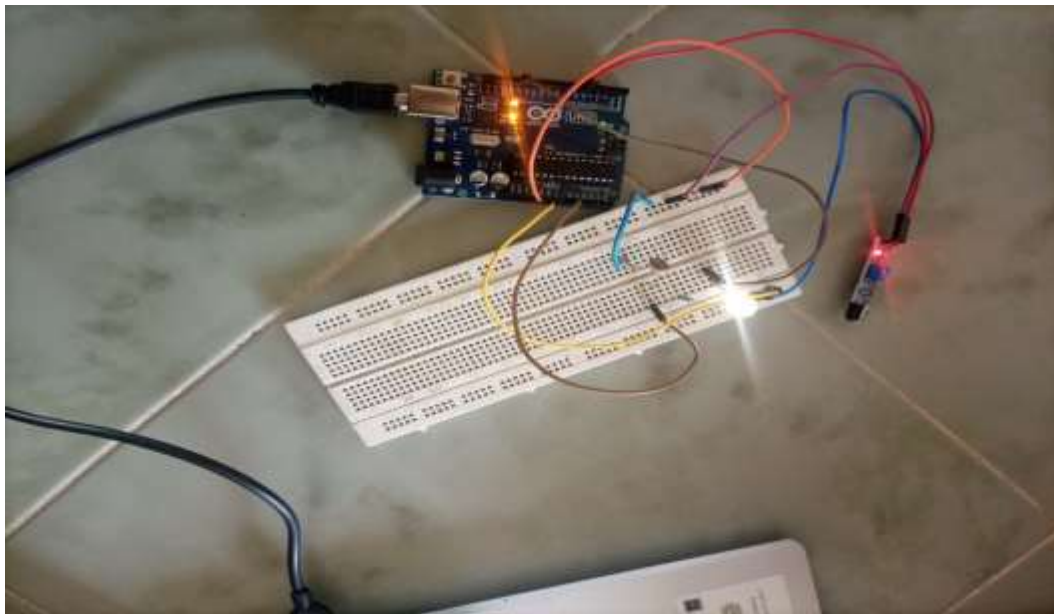
VI. RESULT

Fig: Hardware connection

Fig: Before vehicle (light in off condition)

Fig: After vehicle arrives (light in on condition)

CONCLUSION

By the use of Smart Street mild, you may shop surplus quantity of electricity that is completed via way of means of changing sodium vapor lamps via way of means of LED and including an extra function for safety purposes. It prevents pointless wastage of electricity, precipitated because of guide switching of streetlights while it's now no longer required. It gives an green and smart automated streetlight manage device with the assist of IR sensors. It can lessen the electricity intake and keeps the cost. The device is versatile, extendable and definitely adjustable to consumer needs.

- The device is now used handiest for one manner visitors in highways.
- Continuous use of LDR and IR sensors even in day time.
- Not switched on earlier than the sunset.

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