

A
PROJECT REPORT ON
“Automatic Street Light Control System”
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY
IN
ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT



**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION
ENGINEERING**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “**Automatic Street Light Control System**” is the bona fide work which is carried out by **DIBYENDU BARMAN** of 4th Year, 7th Semester B.Tech (E.C.E) student of Session 2020-21 in partial fulfillment of B.Tech 4th year, course of Bachelor of Technology in **ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**.

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ABSTRACT

Automatic Street Light Control System is a simple yet powerful concept, which uses transistor as a switch. By using this system manual works are 100% removed. It automatically switches ON lights when the sunlight goes below the visible region of our eyes. This is done by a sensor called Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) which senses the light actually like our eyes. It automatically switches OFF lights whenever the sunlight comes, visible to our eyes.

By using this system energy consumption is also reduced because nowadays the manually operated street lights are not switched off even the sunlight comes and also switched on earlier before sunset. In this project, no need of manual operation like ON time and OFF time setting.

This project clearly demonstrates the working of transistor in saturation region and cut-off region. The working of relay is also known.

DIBYENDU BARMAN

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1. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Street light controllers are smarter versions of the mechanical or electronic timers previously used for street light ON-OFF operation. They come with energy conservation options like twilight saving, staggering or dimming. Also many street light controllers come with an astronomical clock for a particular location or a Global Positioning System (GPS) connection to give the best ON-OFF time and energy saving.

Automatic Street Light Control System is a simple and powerful concept, which uses transistor as a switch to switch ON and OFF the street light automatically. By using this system manual works are removed. It automatically switches ON lights when the sunlight goes below the visible region of our eyes. It automatically switches OFF lights under illumination by sunlight. This is done by a sensor called Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) which senses the light actually like our eyes.

By using this system energy consumption is also reduced because now-a-days the manually operated street lights are not switched off properly even the sunlight comes and also not switched on earlier before sunset. In sunny and rainy days, ON time and OFF time differ significantly which is one of the major disadvantage of using timer circuits or manual.

This project exploits the working of a transistor in saturation region and cut-off region to switch ON and switch OFF the lights at appropriate time with the help of an electromagnetically operated switch.

A **street light**, **lamppost**, **street lamp**, **light standard**, or **lamp standard** is a raised source of light on the edge of a road or walkway, which is turned on or lit at a certain time every night. Modern lamps may also have light-sensitive photocells to turn them on at dusk, off at dawn, or activate automatically in dark weather. In older lighting this function would have been performed with the aid of a solar dial. It is not uncommon for street lights to be on poles which have wires strung between them, or mounted on utility poles.

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Automatic Streetlight needs no manual operation of switching ON and OFF. The system itself detects whether there is need for light or not. When darkness rises to a certain value.

2. BASIC PRINCIPLE

BASIC PRINCIPLE

The automatic streetlight control system operates on 12 V DC supply. The automatic streetlight controller has a photoconductive device whose resistance changes proportional to the extent of illumination, which switches ON or OFF the LED with the use of transistor as a switch.

Light dependent resistor, a photoconductive device has been used as the transducer to convert light energy into electrical energy.

The central dogma of the circuit is that the change in voltage drop across the light dependent resistor on illumination or darkness switches the transistor between cut-off region or saturation region and switches OFF or ON the LEDAs we know property of LDR that during the time of day resistance is low therefore voltage at the inverting input (IE pin 2) is higher than the voltage at the non-inverting input (pin3) hence the output at the pin6 is low so the transistor goes into the cut off state which means LED or bulb will not glow.

3. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

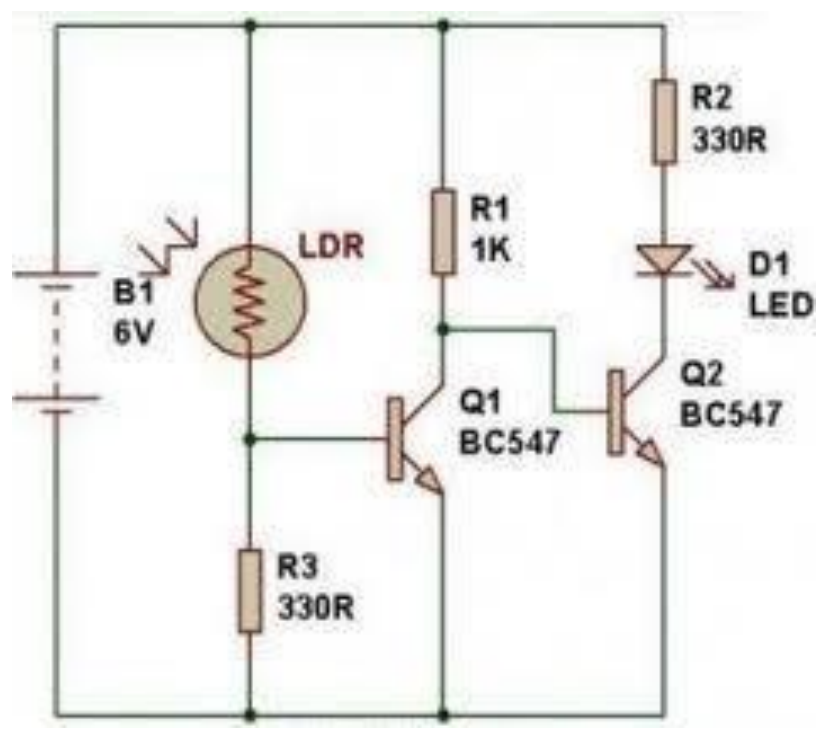


Figure – Circuit diagram of automatic street light controller.

4. LIST OF COMPONENTS

LIST OF COMPONENTS

S.NO.	PARTS	RANGE	QUANTITY
1.	LDR	1	
2.	TRANSISTOR	BC -547 NPN	2
3.	RESISTOR	1K, 330 ohm	3
4.	LED	1	
5.	PCB	1	
6.	POWER SUPPLY	6V OR 9V	1

5. SPECIFICATION OF COMPONENTS

5.1 LDR (LIGHT DEPENDENT RESISTER)

LDRs or Light Dependent Resistors are very useful especially in light/dark sensor circuits. Normally the resistance of an LDR is very high, sometimes as high as 1000 000 ohms, but when they are illuminated with light resistance drops dramatically.

When the light level is low the resistance of the LDR is high. This prevents current from flowing to the base of the transistors. Consequently the LED does not light.

5.2 TRANSISTORS

Resistor is an electrical component that reduces the electric current. The resistor's ability to reduce the current is called resistance and is measured in units of ohms (symbol: Ω). If we make an analogy to water flow through pipes, the resistor is a thin pipe that reduces the water flow.

5.3 RESISTORS

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5.4 LED (LIGHT EMITTING DIODE)

A **light-emitting diode (LED)** is a two-lead semiconductor light source that resembles a basic pn-junction diode, except that an LED also emits light. When an LED's anode lead has a voltage that is more positive than its cathode lead by at least the LED's forward voltage drop, current flows. Electrons are able to recombine with holes within the device, releasing energy in the form of photons. This effect is called electroluminescence, and the color of the light (corresponding to the energy of the photon) is determined by the energy band gap of the semiconductor.

5.5 PCB (PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD)

A printed circuit board (PCB) mechanically supports and electrically connects electronic components using conductive tracks, pads and other features etched from copper sheets laminated onto a non-conductive substrate. PCBs can be single sided (one copper layer), *double sided* (two copper layers) or *multi-layer*. Conductors on different layers are connected with plated-through holes called bias. Advanced PCBs may contain components - capacitors, resistors or active devices - embedded in the substrate.

5.6 POWER SUPPLY

A **power supply** is a device that supplies electric power to an electrical load. The term is most commonly applied to electric power converters that convert one form of electrical energy to another, though it may also refer to devices that convert another form of energy (mechanical, chemical, solar) to electrical energy. A regulated power supply is one that controls the output voltage or current to a specific value; the controlled value is held nearly.

6. PROCEDURE

1. Insert first transistor Q1-BC547 (NPN) on PCB board shown in the circuit diagram.
2. Connect another transistor Q2-BC547 (NPN) on PCB board shown in the circuit diagram.
3. Connect wires across emitter pin of both transistor and negative terminal of battery on the PCB board.
4. Connect a wire across collector pin of transistor Q1 and base pin of transistor Q2.
5. Connect a resistor 1k across positive terminal of battery on the PCB board and collector pin transistor Q1.
6. Connect LDR (Light Dependent Resistor) across positive terminal of the battery and base terminal of transistor Q1
7. Insert a transistor 330 ohm across base pin of transistor Q1 and negative terminal of battery.
8. Connect a resistor 330 ohm across positive terminal of battery and anode terminal of LED connect the cathode terminal of LED to collector pin of transistor Q2.

7. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

By using this automatic system for street light controlling, we can reduce energy consumption because the manually operated street lights are not switch off properly even the sun light comes and also not switched on earlier before sunset.

- Low cost
- Automated operation
- Low power consumption
- Very flexible
- Easy to manufactured

In sunny and rainy days, on and off time differ notice which is one of the major disadvantages of using timer circuit or manual operation for switching the street light system.

8. APPLICATION

1. Used in street light applications.
2. Used in Domestic applications.

9. CONCLUSION

The Streetlight controller using LDR based Light intensity & traffic density, in the todays up growing countries will be more effective in case of cost, manpower and security as compare with today's running complicated and complex light controlling systems. Automatic Street Light Controlling System puts up a very user friendly approach and could increase the power.

This paper elaborates the design and construction of automatic street control system circuit. Circuit works properly to turn street lamp ON/OFF. After designing the circuit which controls the light of the street as illustrated in the previous sections. LDR sensor and the photoelectric sensors are the two main conditions in working the circuit. If the two conditions have been satisfied the circuit will do the desired work according to specific program. Each sensor controls the turning ON or OFF the lighting column. The street lights has been successfully controlled by microcontroller. With commands from the controller the lights will be ON in the places of the movement when it's dark. Further the drawback of the street light system using timer controller has been overcome, where the system depends on photoelectric sensor. Finally this control circuit can be used in a long roadways.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

We can save the energy for the future use and we can control the losses of the power. We can implemented this project for the home lamp or night lamp of the room. This is also used for the signals.

11. PRESENT WORK

Physical circuit preparation done by using breadboard.

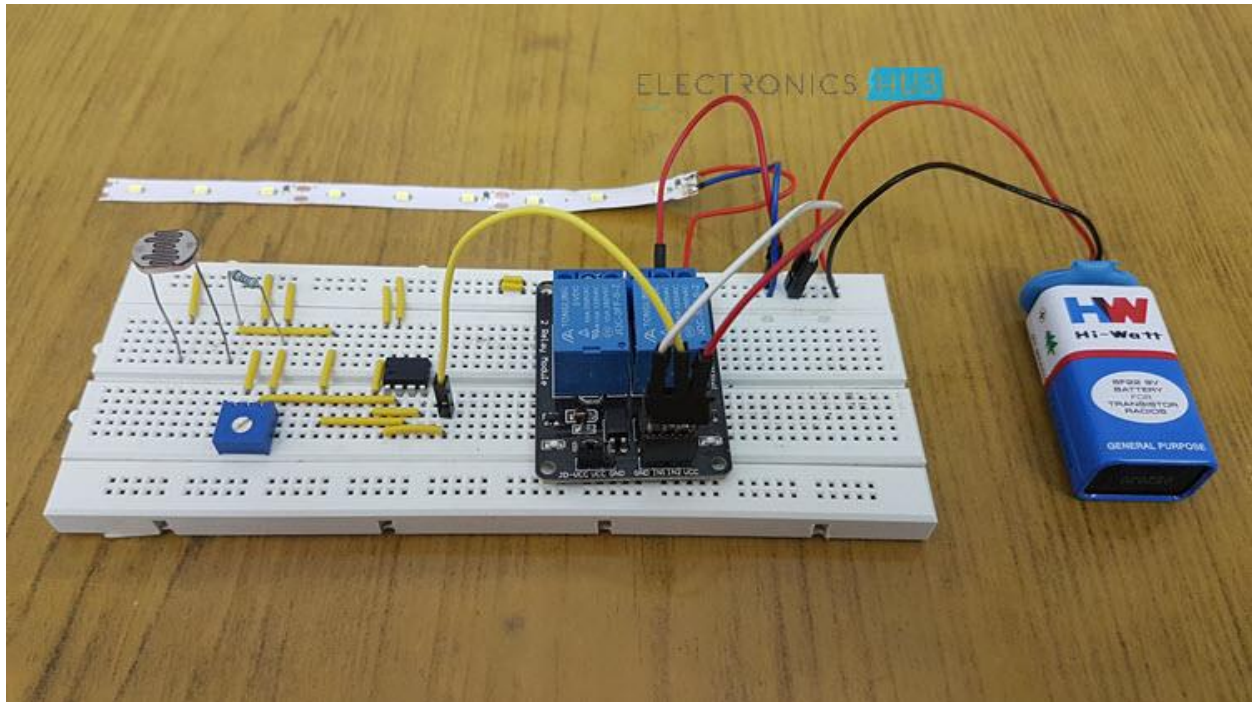


Figure – Physical Circuit of automatic street light controller.

12. REFERENCE

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