

**Project Design Phase-I**  
**Solution Architecture**

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Team ID	NM2023TMID15378
Project Name	IOT Based Weather Adaptive Street Lighting System

**Solution Architecture:**

**Solution Architecture for IoT-based Weather Adaptive Street Lighting System:**

1. Sensors and Data Collection:

Deploy weather sensors (e.g., temperature, humidity, rainfall) and ambient light sensors along the streetlights to collect real-time environmental data. These sensors should be connected to IoT gateways or edge devices for data aggregation and preprocessing.

2. Connectivity:

Utilize a reliable communication network, such as cellular, Wi-Fi, or a low-power wide-area network (LPWAN), to connect the IoT devices and transmit data to the cloud or central control system.

3. Cloud Infrastructure:

Implement a cloud-based infrastructure to handle data storage, processing, and analytics. Choose a scalable and secure cloud platform that can handle the incoming sensor data, perform analytics, and support the integration of other services or applications.

4. Data Processing and Analytics:

Apply real-time analytics to the collected data to determine weather conditions and lighting requirements. Develop algorithms or machine learning models that consider factors like ambient light levels, temperature, humidity, and precipitation to dynamically adjust the streetlight intensity.

5. Central Control System:

Design a central control system or dashboard that allows administrators to monitor and manage the street lighting network. The control system should provide a user-

friendly interface to configure lighting profiles, set thresholds, and receive alerts or notifications.

#### 6. Adaptive Lighting Control:

Implement lighting control mechanisms that adjust the brightness or intensity of streetlights based on real-time weather conditions. For example, during heavy rainfall, the system can automatically increase the brightness to improve visibility and enhance safety.

#### 7. Integration with Weather Data:

Integrate the IoT system with reliable weather data sources, such as meteorological APIs or weather forecast services. This integration enables the system to access accurate and up-to-date weather information for more precise lighting adjustments.

#### 8. Energy Efficiency and Optimization:

Incorporate energy-saving features in the lighting system, such as dimming or turning off lights during low-activity periods or when ambient light levels are sufficient. Implement energy consumption monitoring and analysis to identify optimization opportunities.

#### 9. Security and Authentication:

Ensure robust security measures are in place to protect the IoT infrastructure from unauthorized access and data breaches. Implement authentication mechanisms, data encryption, and secure communication protocols to safeguard the system's integrity.

#### 10. Remote Monitoring and Maintenance:

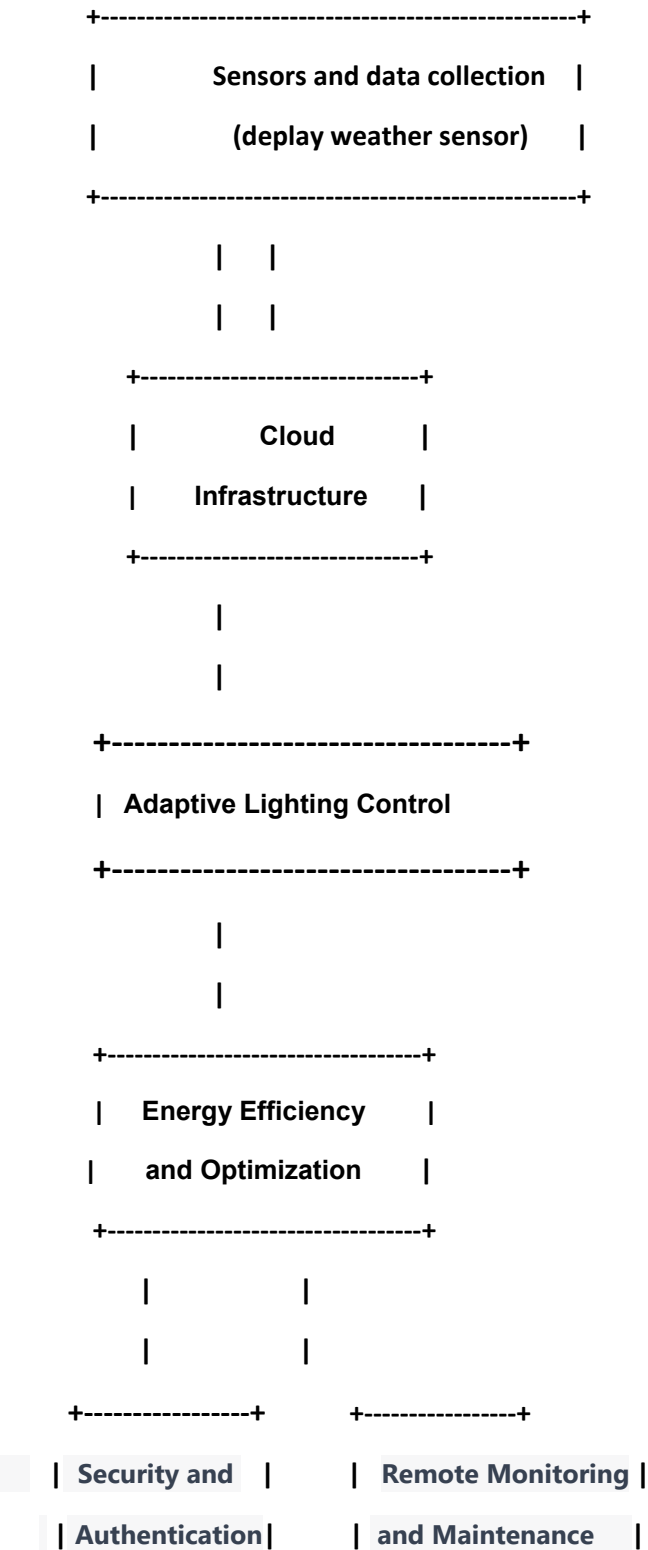
Enable remote monitoring and maintenance capabilities for the street lighting system. This includes remote firmware updates, performance monitoring, fault detection, and remote troubleshooting to minimize downtime and improve operational efficiency.

#### 11. Compliance and Regulations:

Consider any relevant regulations or standards related to street lighting, data privacy, or environmental impact. Ensure that the solution architecture adheres to these regulations and guidelines.

By following this solution architecture, an IoT-based Weather Adaptive Street Lighting System can dynamically adjust streetlight brightness based on real-time weather conditions, improving energy efficiency, visibility, and safety on the streets.

Example - Solution Architecture Diagram:



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*Figure 1: Architecture of “IoT based Weather Adaptive Street Lighting System”*