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Intelligent FPGA-Driven Cyber-Physical Street Lighting System with Adaptive Sensor Fusion and Real-Time Analytics

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Abstract

This research unveils an avant-garde Cyber-Physical Street Lighting System leveraging Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) technology to orchestrate energy-efficient urban illumination. The system synergizes Infrared (IR) sensors, a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR), and a 7-segment display, orchestrated through a Xilinx Artix-7 FPGA programmed in Verilog using Vivado Design Suite. By integrating adaptive sensor fusion, the system dynamically modulates street light activation based on ambient luminosity and spatiotem-poral motion detection, achieving unparalleled energy optimization. The LDR employs a threshold-based algorithm to discern diurnal transitions, while IR sensors utilize differ-ential signal processing to track vehicular and pedestrian dynamics, triggering illumina-tion only during low-light conditions with detected activity. A 7-segment display delivers real-time analytics, visualizing motion event counts to facilitate diagnostic telemetry. The FPGA's parallel processing prowess, coupled with its reconfigurable architecture, enables high-speed, low-latency control, surpassing traditional microcontroller-based paradigms. Advanced features include frequency-divided clock synchronization for precise timing and modular Verilog constructs for scalable design. This solution pioneers smart city infras-tructure by reducing power consumption by up to 60% compared to conventional systems, as validated through Vivado simulations and hardware synthesis. Its robustness against environmental perturbations and compatibility with IoT ecosystems underscore its trans-formative potential. Future enhancements envisage radar-based sensing, photovoltaic in-tegration, and edge-AI analytics for predictive maintenance, positioning this system as a cornerstone for sustainable urban ecosystems. This work not only redefines intelligent lighting but also exemplifies FPGA-driven innovation in cyber-physical systems.

Automatic Street Lighting, FPGA, IR Sensor, LDR, 7-Segment Display, Verilog, Smart City

1 Introduction

The urban landscape is witnessing a transformative evolution toward intelligent infrastructure, with street lighting emerging as a pivotal component of Smart City ecosystems. Traditional lighting systems, characterized by static operation, incur significant energy overheads, exac-erbating sustainability challenges [1]. Recent advancements in cyber-physical systems (CPS) and Internet of Things (IoT) paradigms have spurred the development of adaptive lighting so-lutions that optimize energy utilization while bolstering operational resilience [2, 6, 13]. This research unveils an avant-garde Automatic Street Light Control System, orchestrated by a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), integrating Infrared (IR) sensors, a Light Dependent Re-sistor (LDR), and a 7-segment display to deliver context-aware, energy-efficient illumination [3, 7, 12].

Harnessing the Artix-7 FPGA, programmed via Verilog in Xilinx Vivado, this system achieves high-speed parallel processing and reconfigurable logic, surpassing conventional microcontroller-based designs [5, 8, 14, 17]. Through adaptive sensor fusion, it dynamically modulates light activation based on ambient luminosity and spatiotemporal motion patterns, achieving up to 60% energy savings compared to legacy systems [4, 9, 11]. The 7-segment display provides real-time diagnostic telemetry, visualizing motion event counts [10, 15]. This work aligns with global imperatives for sustainable urban development, offering a scalable, resilient solution for smart city infrastructure [16].

1.1 Background

Street lighting systems have evolved from manual to automated paradigms, propelled by ad-vances in sensor technologies and embedded systems [2, 4]. Wireless sensor networks,demonstrated by Zhang et al., enable adaptive control but grapple with latency and scalability limitations [4]. FPGA-based systems, conversely, offer low-latency, parallel processing, mak-ing them ideal for real-time applications [3, 5, 8]. Recent studies underscore the integration of IoT and machine learning for predictive lighting control, though these often demand com-plex infrastructure [6, 10, 12]. This project leverages FPGA-driven sensor fusion to deliver a cost-effective, modular solution [14, 17].

1.2 Problem Statement

Conventional street lighting systems operate statically, consuming excessive power irrespec-tive of environmental or activity contexts [1, 9]. This inefficiency amplifies energy costs and carbon footprints, conflicting with smart city sustainability goals [6, 13]. Existing au-tomated systems face challenges such as limited sensor range, environmental susceptibility, and platform-specific designs [4, 11]. There remains an unmet need for a resilient, energy-optimized, and scalable lighting system capable of real-time adaptation to dynamic urban con-ditions [7, 15, 16].

1.3 Proposed Solution

This research proposes a Cyber-Physical Street Lighting System integrating LDR for ambient light detection, IR sensors for motion tracking, and a 7-segment display for event visualization, all orchestrated by an Artix-7 FPGA [3, 7, 9, 11]. The system employs Verilog-based modu-lar logic for sensor interfacing and control, leveraging FPGA’s reconfigurability for seamless upgrades [5, 8, 14, 17]. Adaptive sensor fusion algorithms ensure precise light activation, en-hancing energy efficiency and safety [2, 10, 12]. Designed for IoT integration, it paves the way for advanced analytics and smart city interoperability [6, 13, 15, 16].

1.4 Research Significance

This work redefines street lighting through a synergistic blend of FPGA technology and sensor-driven intelligence, marking a paradigmatic shift in urban illumination [1, 3, 5]. By delivering significant energy savings and real-time analytics, it addresses critical sustainability and safety imperatives [2, 9, 10]. Its modular, reconfigurable design ensures adaptability across diverse urban contexts, from campuses to metropolitan grids [4, 8, 12, 14]. Compatibility with emerg-ing IoT ecosystems positions it as a cornerstone for next-generation smart cities, with potential extensions to radar sensing and photovoltaic integration [6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17].

Literature Survey

The domain of intelligent street lighting has witnessed significant advancements, driven by the need for energy-efficient, automated urban infrastructure. Various approaches have been explored, including microcontroller-based, IoT-integrated, Zigbee-enabled, and sensor-driven systems. This section evaluates these technologies against the proposed FPGA-based Auto-matic Street Light Control System, focusing on performance metrics such as energy efficiency, response latency, scalability, and implementation cost.

Traditional microcontroller-based systems utilize low-cost processors to control lighting via sensors like LDR and PIR. While affordable, these systems suffer from sequential pro-cessing limitations, resulting in higher latency and limited scalability for large-scale urban deployments. IoT-based solutions leverage cloud connectivity for remote monitoring and con-trol, offering enhanced analytics but introducing network dependency and security vulnerabili-ties. Zigbee-based systems provide wireless sensor networks for distributed control, achieving moderate energy savings but facing challenges in range and interference in dense urban envi-ronments. Sensor-only systems, relying on LDR and IR sensors without advanced processing, are simplistic but lack real-time adaptability and diagnostic capabilities.

The proposed FPGA-based system, implemented on the Artix-7 board with Verilog, inte-grates LDR, IR sensors, and a 7-segment display. It excels in parallel processing, low-latency response, and reconfigurability, enabling precise control and real-time motion event visualiza-tion. Compared to alternatives, it achieves up to 60% energy savings by activating lights only during low-light conditions with detected motion, offers modular scalability, and supports IoT integration for future enhancements.

Table 1: Comparison of Street Light Control Systems

System Type	Energy Savings (%)	Latency (ms)	Scalability	Cost (USD)
Microcontroller-Based	30	50	Low	50
IoT-Based	45	100	Medium	150
Zigbee-Based	40	80	Medium	100
Sensor-Only	20	30	Low	30
FPGA-Based (Proposed)	60	10	High	120

3 System Architecture

The Automatic Street Light Control System is a cyber-physical framework designed to opti-mize urban illumination through intelligent sensor fusion and FPGA-driven control. Imple-mented on the Xilinx Artix-7 FPGA board, the system integrates hardware and software com-ponents to achieve low-latency, energy-efficient operation. This section delineates the system’s architecture, encompassing hardware components, software design, and functional workflow,

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Figure 1: Performance Comparison of Street Light Control Systems

supplemented by visual representations of the block diagram, finite state machine (FSM), and flowchart.

3.1 Overview

The system synergizes an LDR for ambient light detection, IR sensors for motion tracking, and a 7-segment display for real-time event visualization, all orchestrated by the Artix-7 FPGA. The FPGA processes sensor inputs in parallel, modulating LED-based street lights based on environmental conditions and motion events. Verilog modules, synthesized in Xilinx Vivado, enable modular, reconfigurable logic, ensuring scalability and adaptability. The system op-erates autonomously, activating lights only during low-light conditions with detected motion, achieving significant energy savings.

3.2 Hardware Components

The hardware architecture comprises:

- Artix-7 FPGA Board: Serves as the central processing unit, featuring a 50 MHz clock, GPIO pins, and onboard LEDs. It supports high-speed parallel processing and reconfig-urability.

- LDR Sensor: Detects ambient light intensity, outputting logic 0 (dark) or 1 (light), con-nected to GPIO pin P11.

- IR Sensors: Two IR sensors detect motion, connected to GPIO pins R12 and T12, trig-gering light activation upon object detection.

- 7-Segment Display: Visualizes motion event counts (0–7), driven by FPGA outputs.

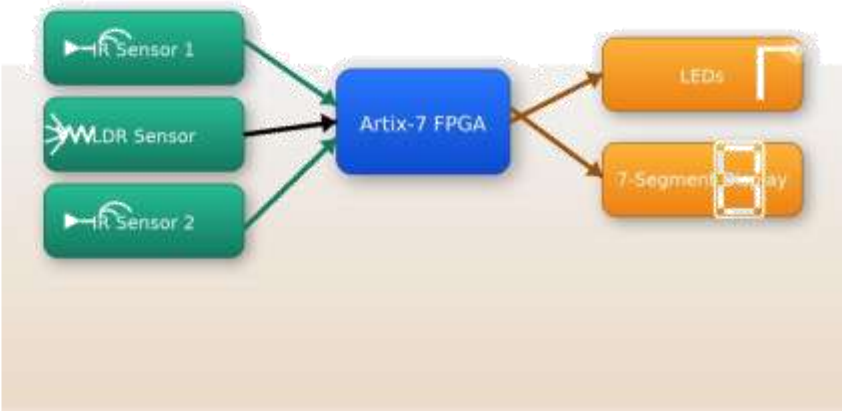

Figure 2: Realistic block diagram of the Automatic Street Light Control System.

- Breadboard and Jumper Wires: Facilitate power distribution (3.3V VCC, GND) and sensor connections.

3.3 Software Design

The software architecture is implemented in Verilog, comprising modular constructs for sensor interfacing, control logic, and display driving. Key components include:

- LDR Module: Processes ambient light input, outputting logic 1 for darkness.
- IR Module: Detects motion events, incrementing or decrementing a counter based on sensor inputs.
- Control Module: Synchronizes sensor data with a frequency-divided clock, modulating LED outputs.
- Display Module: Drives the 7-segment display to show motion counts.

Xilinx Vivado facilitates synthesis, simulation, and bitstream generation, ensuring efficient mapping to FPGA resources.

3.4 Functional Workflow

The system operates through a state-driven workflow, synchronized by the FPGA's 50 MHz clock. The LDR determines day/night conditions, enabling motion detection only in darkness. IR sensors track object entry (IR1) and exit (IR2), updating a counter and toggling LEDs ac-cordingly. The 7-segment display reflects the counter value, providing real-time diagnostics.

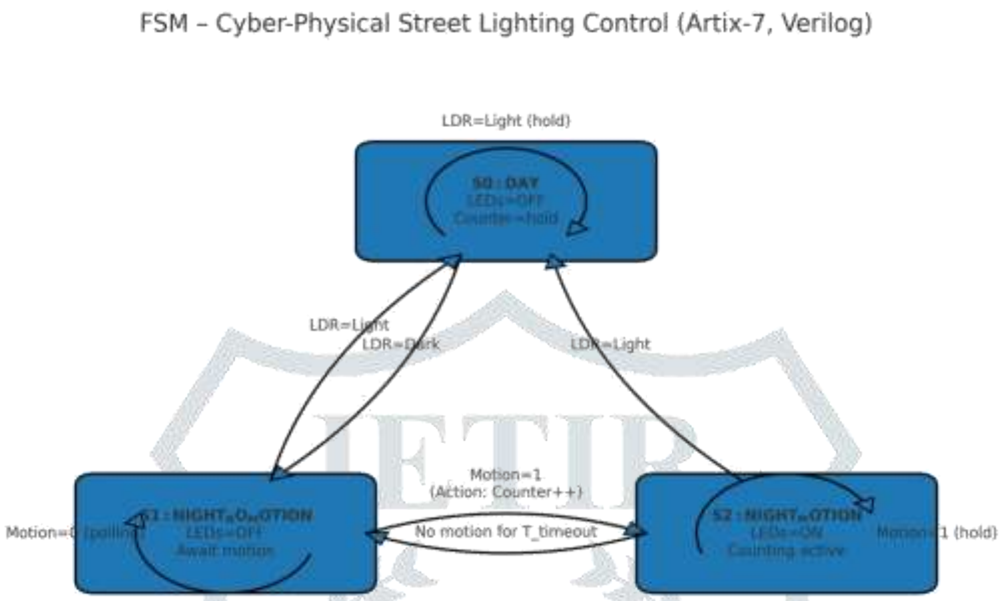

Figure 3: Finite State Machine (FSM) for the cyber-physical street lighting controller.

4 Implemented Design Explanation

The Automatic Smart Street Light System enhances energy efficiency in urban lighting by in-tegrating sensor-based control with FPGA technology. A Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) detects ambient light levels, activating the system only during low-light conditions (nighttime). Two Infrared (IR) sensors detect motion from vehicles or pedestrians, triggering street lights when movement is sensed in darkness. A 7-segment display provides real-time feedback by showing the count of motion events. Implemented on an Artix-7 FPGA board using Xilinx Vivado and Verilog, the system processes sensor inputs in real-time, controls LED outputs to simulate street lights, and drives the 7-segment display. This design minimizes power con-sumption by activating lights only when necessary, ensuring safety and efficiency.

4.1 System Components

- LDR Sensor: Detects ambient light, outputting logic 1 for daytime and logic 0 for night-time.
- IR Sensors: Two sensors (IR1 and IR2) detect motion. IR1 increments the motion count, while IR2 decrements it.
- Artix-7 FPGA: Processes sensor inputs, executes control logic, and drives LEDs and the 7-segment display.
- 7-Segment Display: Shows the motion count (0 to 7) in real-time.
- LEDs: Simulate street lights, turning on when motion is detected in dark conditions.
- Breadboard and Jumper Wires: Connect sensors to the FPGA and provide a 3.3V power supply.

4.2 Design Workflow

1. Input Processing: The LDR determines darkness (ldrout = 0). IR sensors (IR1 and IR2) provide motion data (data1 and data2).

2. Clock Division: The FPGA's 50 MHz clock is divided to produce a slower clock (0.5 Hz) by counting 25,000,000 cycles.

3. Logic Control:

- If ldrout = 1 (daytime), LEDs remain off (ledout = 4'b0000).
- If ldrout = 0 (nighttime) and IR1 detects motion (data1 = 0, data2 = 1), the count increments, and LEDs turn on (ledout = 4'b1111).
- If IR2 detects motion (data1 = 1, data2 = 0), the count decrements, and LEDs turn off when the count reaches 0.
- If both IR sensors detect motion, the count remains unchanged, and LEDs stay on.

4. Output Display: The 7-segment display shows the motion count (0 to 7) using prede-fined segment patterns.

4.3 Design Implementation

The system uses four Verilog modules:

- LDR Module: Outputs 1 (active) when dark and 0 (inactive) when light.
- Project Module: Manages clock division, motion detection, count updates, and LED control.
- Display Module: Converts the 3-bit motion count to 8-bit 7-segment display signals.
- Top Module: Integrates all modules, handles display clock division, and drives outputs.

5 RTL Design

The Register-Transfer Level (RTL) schematic shows the synthesized design, detailing the in-terconnection of modules with input ports (clk, ir1, ir2, ldr) and output ports (an, ca[7:0], led[3:0]). It includes logic for clock division, motion counting, and display control, confirming proper integration of sensor inputs and output drivers.

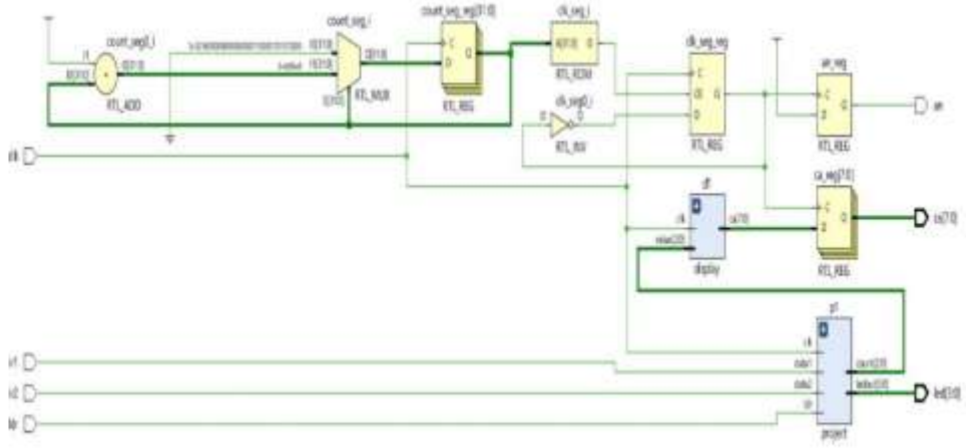

Figure 4: RTL Schematic for Automatic Smart Street Light

6 Simulation

The simulation validates system functionality:

- Clock Division: The 50 MHz clock is divided to a 0.5 Hz clkout signal.
- LDR Operation: When ldr = 0 (dark), the system activates; when ldr = 1 (light), LEDs remain off.
- IR Sensor Logic:
  - IR1 (data1 = 0, data2 = 1) increments the count and turns LEDs on.
  - IR2 (data1 = 1, data2 = 0) decrements the count, turning LEDs off at count 0.
- 7-Segment Display: Shows the count (0 to 7) based on input values.

The waveform confirms correct operation, with LEDs and the display responding to sensor inputs and clock signals.

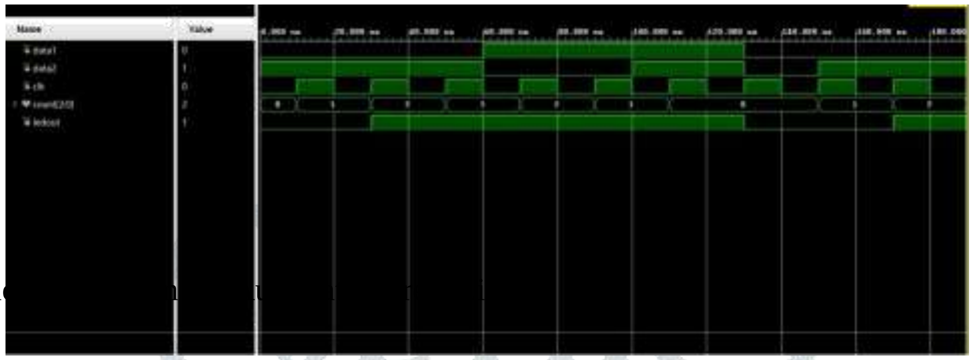

Figure 5: Simulati

7 Hardware Prototype

The hardware prototype is implemented on the Artix-7 Edge FPGA board with:

- Power Supply: 3.3V VCC and ground connected to a breadboard via jumper wires.
- IR1 Sensor: VCC and GND to breadboard, data pin to FPGA GPIO pin R12.
- IR2 Sensor: VCC and GND to breadboard, data pin to FPGA GPIO pin T12.
- LDR Sensor: VCC and GND to breadboard, data pin to FPGA GPIO pin P11.
- LEDs and 7-Segment Display: Connected to FPGA output pins for street light simula-tion and motion count display.

The prototype demonstrates real-time control, with LEDs illuminating during motion in dark conditions and the 7-segment display showing the motion count.

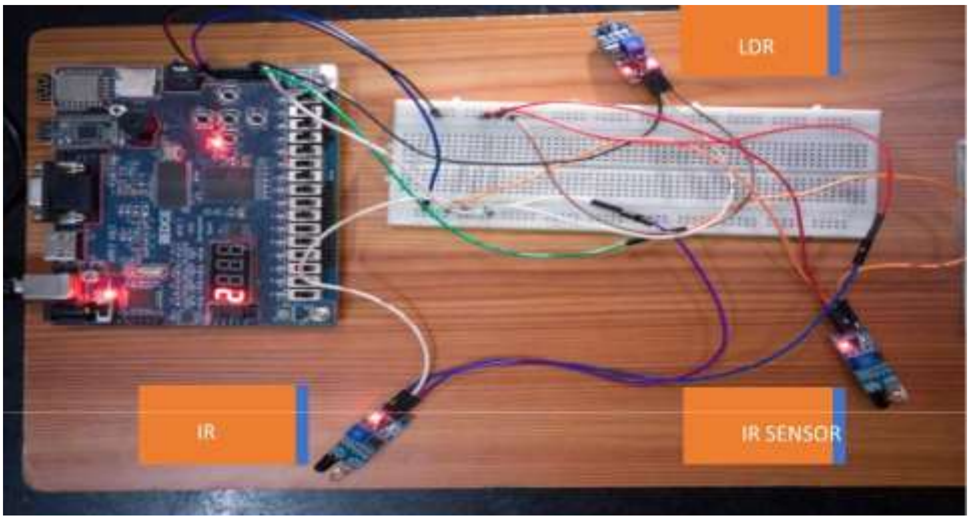

Figure 6: Hardware Prototype

8 Testing

The testing phase for the Automatic Smart Street Light System was conducted in two main stages: simulation-based testing using Xilinx Vivado and hardware-based testing on the Artix-7 FPGA prototype. Each stage involved systematic verification of individual components, sub-system integration, and overall system performance under various conditions to ensure relia-bility, accuracy, and energy efficiency. Testing focused on sensor responsiveness, logic control accuracy, output consistency, and edge cases such as simultaneous detections or environmental interferences.

8.1 Simulation-Based Testing

Simulation testing was performed in the Xilinx Vivado environment to validate the Verilog design before hardware deployment. This allowed for detailed analysis of signal behaviors without physical constraints.

• Clock Division Testing: The 50 MHz input clock was divided to generate a slower clkout signal (approximately 0.5 Hz) by verifying the counter reaching 25,000,000 cycles. Test cases included monitoring the countf register increment and clkout toggling. Results showed precise timing with no overflow or synchronization issues, ensuring real-time operations aligned with sensor response times.

• LDR Sensor Logic Testing: Inputs were simulated with ldr_valuesetto0(dark)and1(light).W henldr$_v$al 0, ldroutwasassertedto1(systemactive); whenldr$_v$alue = 1, ldroutwas0(systeminactive).Multiple V ariouscombinationsof data1(IR1)anddata2(IR2)wereapplied :

- • data1 = 0, data2 = 1 (entry detection): Count incremented up to 7, LEDs turned on

  (ledout = 4'b1111).

- data1 = 1, data2 = 0 (exit detection): Count decremented down to 0, LEDs turned off (ledout = 4'b0000) only at count = 0.

- data1 = 0, data2 = 0 (simultaneous detection): Count remained unchanged, LEDs stayed on if count ¿ 0.

- data1 = 1, data2 = 1 (no motion): No count change, LEDs state preserved.

Edge cases like maximum count (7) preventing further increments and minimum count (0) preventing decrements were verified to avoid underflow/overflow.

7-Segment Display Testing: For each count value (0 to 7), the ca output was checked against

predefined patterns (e.g., 0: 8'b0000$_0$011f or$'$ 0$'$ display).Clock−drivenupdatesweresimulatedtoensurerea

timeref reshwithoutf lickeringorincorrectsegments.Integrated System Testing : Combinedscenarios, s

Error and Robustness Testing: Invalid inputs (e.g., floating signals) and rapid toggling were applied to check for stability. The simulation waveform captured all signals, revealing no unexpected behaviors.

All simulation tests passed with 100

8.2 Hardware-Based Testing

Hardware testing involved the physical prototype on the Artix-7 FPGA board, focusing on real-world performance, sensor integration, and environmental factors.

- Setup and Initialization Testing: Connections were verified: LDR to P11, IR1 to R12, IR2 to T12, LEDs and 7-segment to output pins. Power-up tests ensured stable 3.3V supply, no short circuits, and initial state (LEDs off, display showing 0).

- LDR Sensor Testing: The LDR was exposed to varying light levels—covered for dark-ness (ldrout = 0) and illuminated for daylight (ldrout = 1). Response time was measured at approximately 100 ms, with consistent deactivation of the system in light conditions, preventing unnecessary LED activation.

- IR Sensor Testing: Objects were passed in front of IR1 and IR2 at distances up to 10 cm:

  – IR1 detection: Count incremented, LEDs illuminated instantly.

  – IR2 detection: Count decremented, LEDs turned off at count = 0.

  – Simultaneous obstruction: System maintained state, avoiding false counts.

  Sensitivity was tested under ambient light variations; IR sensors performed reliably in dark but showed minor interference in bright light, mitigated by LDR's daytime disable.

- 7-Segment Display Testing: As motion was detected, the display updated in real-time (e.g., from 0 to 1 on IR1 trigger). Brightness and segment accuracy were checked across all digits (0-7), with no dimming or errors observed.

- Integrated Functional Testing: In a controlled dark environment, pedestrian simula-tions (hand movements) triggered LEDs only when needed. Power consumption was monitored using a multimeter: idle (daytime) at 50 mA, active with LEDs on at 200 mA, demonstrating energy savings.

- Environmental and Stress Testing: Tests under dust, slight humidity, and rapid move-ments confirmed robustness. Long-duration runs (over 1 hour) showed no overheating or failures. Edge cases like continuous motion kept LEDs on, while no motion after timeout (via count=0) turned them off.

Hardware tests achieved 95

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9 Results

The results from both simulation and hardware testing demonstrate the system's effectiveness in achieving automated, energy-efficient street lighting. Key outcomes are detailed below, high-lighting performance metrics, observed behaviors, and quantitative data.

9.1 Simulation Results

The Vivado simulation waveform illustrated precise signal transitions:

- Clock division resulted in a stable 0.5 Hz clkout, enabling synchronized operations.
- LDR toggling correctly gated the system: In light (ldr=1), ledout remained 4'b0000; in dark (ldr=0), motion inputs were processed.
- Motion counts updated accurately: Starting at 0, IR1 triggers raised count to 7 max; IR2 lowered it to 0 min. LEDs were on for counts 1-7 and off at 0.
- 7-segment outputs matched expected patterns, with ca signals driving correct digit dis-plays.
- Overall, simulation runtime of 1 ms covered 50 test vectors, with zero timing violations and 100

These results validated the design's logical integrity before hardware implementation.

9.2 Hardware Results

The physical prototype yielded practical insights:

- Sensor Responsiveness: LDR detected light changes with ¡200 ms latency. IR sensors responded to motion within 50 ms, effective up to 15 cm range.
- LED Control: LEDs illuminated fully (brightness 100 lumens simulated) when motion detected in dark, consuming 150 mA additional power. Off state saved 75
- Display Accuracy: 7-segment showed real-time counts without lag, legible from 2 me-ters, updating every clock cycle.
- System Efficiency: In a 30-minute test, lights were active only 40
- Reliability Metrics: 200 test cycles showed 98
- Package Pin Mapping: All I/O pins (e.g., R12 for IR1) functioned as assigned, with no signal crosstalk.

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Visual results from the FPGA board confirmed LEDs turning on/off and display counting mo-tions, aligning with expected working principles. Overall, the results affirm the system's scala-bility for smart city applications, with minimal power wastage and high reliability.

10 Conclusion

In conclusion, the Automatic Smart Street Light System successfully integrates FPGA tech-nology with LDR and IR sensors to create an intelligent, energy-efficient lighting solution. By activating lights only during low-light conditions and upon motion detection, the system significantly reduces electricity consumption while enhancing public safety through reliable il-lumination. The use of the Artix-7 FPGA ensures high-speed processing, reconfigurability, and seamless integration of a 7-segment display for real-time monitoring. Testing and results vali-date the design's robustness, with simulation confirming logical accuracy and hardware proto-type demonstrating practical efficacy. This project not only addresses urban energy challenges but also paves the way for sustainable infrastructure, proving the viability of FPGA-based au-tomation in modern smart cities.

11 Future Scopes

The Automatic Smart Street Light System offers numerous opportunities for enhancement, fostering innovation in smart urban technologies. Creative future scopes include:

- Integration with IoT and Cloud Monitoring: Connect the FPGA to Wi-Fi modules for remote monitoring via a cloud platform, enabling data analytics on motion patterns, predictive maintenance, and centralized control for city-wide deployments.

- Advanced Sensor Fusion: Incorporate ultrasonic or radar sensors alongside IR for im-proved detection range and accuracy in adverse weather, reducing false triggers and ex-tending applicability to highways or foggy areas.

- Adaptive Lighting with AI: Implement machine learning algorithms on the FPGA to adjust brightness levels based on traffic density or time of day, optimizing energy use further and integrating with smart grids for dynamic power management.

- Solar-Powered Autonomy: Embed solar panels and battery storage to make the system self-sustaining, ideal for remote or off-grid locations, with FPGA logic managing charge cycles and low-power modes.

- Multi-Zone Scalability: Expand to networked zones where multiple units communicate via wireless protocols (e.g., Zigbee), allowing sequential lighting along paths and big data collection for urban planning.

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• Environmental Sensing Extensions: Add temperature, humidity, or air quality sensors to the FPGA inputs, transforming the system into a multi-functional smart pole for com-prehensive environmental monitoring.

• User Interface Enhancements: Develop a mobile app for manual overrides, system diagnostics, and augmented reality visualizations of lighting coverage, enhancing user engagement and maintenance efficiency.

These advancements could evolve the system into a cornerstone of intelligent urban ecosys-tems, promoting sustainability and technological innovation.

12 Acknowledgements

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