PIONEER
ACADEMIC PUBLISHING LIMITED

Journal of Progress in Engineering and Physical Science
ISSN 2709-4006
www.pioneerpublisher.com/jpeps
Volume 3 Number 4 December 2024

Smart LED Lighting Systems: Integration of Internet of Things Technology and Energy Saving Potential

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doi:10.56397/JPEPS.2024.12.14

Abstract

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IoT) technology, smart LED lighting systems have become a key area in energy conservation and efficiency improvement. This paper comprehensively discusses the application of IoT technology in smart LED lighting systems, as well as the energy-saving potential of these integrated systems. By analyzing the architectural design of smart lighting systems, key technological implementations, and system integration and testing, this paper assesses the energy-saving effects of smart LED lighting systems in different application scenarios. The research results show that smart LED lighting systems integrated with IoT technology can significantly reduce energy consumption, improve lighting quality, and bring economic benefits to users. The paper also discusses the impact of market and policy factors on the development of smart lighting systems, as well as new opportunities that future technological advancements may bring. Ultimately, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive perspective for designers of smart lighting systems, policymakers, and users to achieve more efficient and environmentally friendly lighting solutions.

Keywords: smart lighting, Internet of Things (IoT), energy saving potential, lighting control, system integration, energy management, environmental monitoring, smart buildings

1. Literature Review

1.1 Smart Lighting Systems

1) **Development History**

The development of smart lighting systems has gone through several important stages. Initially, the concept of smart lighting began to expand into the home domain around 2012 with the development of wireless technology, with LED-based single product smart lighting starting to rise. Subsequently, smart lighting products began to form suites, such as ceiling lights, desk lamps, bedside lamps, etc., forming simple scene applications. By 2020, home smart lighting was widely applied, and single products shifted to suite lighting solutions, achieving multi-product intelligence by carrying IoT modules. In 2023, home smart lighting entered the 3.0 stage, with the rapid development of whole-house smart lighting solutions, aiming to create a smarter and more comfortable home lighting environment. (Kumar, A., Kar, P., Warrier, R., Kajale, A., & Panda, S. K., 2017)

2) **Technical Features**

Smart lighting systems have the following significant technical features:

- **Centralized control and multi-point operation:** Users can adjust the status of home lighting fixtures anytime, anywhere through devices such as mobile phones and tablets to achieve remote control.
- **Automated control:** The system can automatically adjust the status of lighting devices according to preset schedules, sensors, and other devices. For example, when someone approaches, the system can automatically turn on the lights; when people leave, it automatically turns them off.
- **Scene control:** The system can preset different scene modes, and when switching scenes, the lights will change softly, such as fading in and out, to create a specific atmosphere.
- **Energy saving and consumption reduction:** Smart lighting control systems can automatically adjust the brightness and color temperature of lighting according to environmental light and personnel activity, reducing unnecessary energy waste and reducing electricity costs.
- **Soft start function:** The lights gradually brighten and darken when turned on and off, avoiding eye irritation.
- **Personalized needs:** The system can adjust according to the lighting quality requirements of different areas to meet the personalized needs of users.
- **Various control methods:** Including timed control, linkage control, voice control, wireless remote control, etc., making the control methods more flexible and diverse.
- **Intelligent regulation:** The system works according to pre-set lighting modes and can autonomously adjust the brightness, color temperature, and color of the lights.

3) **Application Fields**

The application fields of smart lighting systems are extensive, including:

- **Urban lighting field:** Urban lighting signifies the image and development of urban construction. Smart lighting control systems achieve remote control of urban lighting through power line communication technology, saving energy while enhancing the city's image.
- **Public facilities field:** Including lighting in stations, airports, subway stations, underground parking lots, schools, libraries, hospitals, stadiums, museums, etc., smart lighting systems enhance safety and energy-saving effects by automatically adjusting illumination.
- **Industrial lighting field:** Industrial lighting is mainly applied to large single/double-layer industrial plant buildings. Smart lighting systems automatically adjust the appropriate illumination according to the brightness of natural light, achieving energy-saving and humanization.
- **Office field:** Smart lighting systems in the office field effectively use natural light through automatic induction control devices, maintain constant illumination, and automatically turn off lighting devices in unoccupied areas to save electricity.
- **Home field:** With the development of technology and the improvement of people's living standards, smart lighting systems provide a comfortable living space in the home field. They work through preset programs, use natural light, and adjust illumination to the most suitable level.

1.2 Internet of Things Technology

1) **Internet of Things Foundation**

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances, etc., embedded with electronic devices, software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity, capable of collecting and exchanging data. The foundation of IoT technology includes identification technology, IoT architectural technology, communication technology, network technology, software, and algorithms, among other key technologies. The network architecture of IoT is typically divided into the perception layer, network layer, and application layer, each with its specific technologies and functions.

2) **Application of** IoT **in Smart Lighting**

The application of IoT technology in smart lighting is mainly reflected in collecting environmental data through sensors, such as light intensity and human movement, and transmitting this data to the control system via wireless networks. The control system automatically adjusts the brightness and on/off status of lighting devices based on this data, achieving energy saving and improving lighting quality. For example, in the smart home field, a full-stack solution has achieved innovative breakthroughs in IoT edge-end intelligence technology.

3) **Latest Advances** in **IoT Technology**

The latest advances in IoT technology include significant breakthroughs in edge computing, artificial intelligence integration, 5G network applications, and other areas. These technological advancements have enhanced the performance of IoT devices and promoted their application in various fields. Especially in the 5G+AIoT field, many scenarios have been scaled up, driving the rapid development of IoT technology.

1.3 Energy Saving Potential

1) **Energy Saving Theory**

Energy saving potential refers to the energy savings that can be technically mature, economically reasonable, and expected to be achieved within a certain period. Its technical limit depends on existing or anticipated commercial application technologies and theoretical limit values calculated based on thermodynamics. The realization of energy saving potential depends on factors such as technology, investment, society, environment, and other policies.

2) **Energy Saving Technology**

Energy saving technology includes high-efficiency energy-saving lamps, high-efficiency motors, variable frequency speed control technology, and thermal storage technology. These technologies reduce energy consumption and achieve energy saving by improving energy utilization efficiency.

3) **Energy Saving Effect Evaluation Methods**

Energy saving effect evaluation methods include energy consumption comparison analysis, energy utilization efficiency analysis, and cost-benefit analysis. Through these methods, the actual effects of energy-saving measures and their environmental and economic impacts can be assessed. For example, cost-benefit analysis compares the costs and benefits before and after the implementation of energy-saving measures to assess the economic feasibility and effectiveness of energy-saving measures.

2. System Design and Implementation

2.1 System Architectural Design

System Hierarchy Structure: This section describes the organizational structure of the system, including how various components are interrelated and interact. It usually involves defining the physical and logical layers of the system, such as client-server architecture, multi-layer architecture, etc.

Hardware Selection and Configuration: This involves selecting appropriate hardware components for the system, such as servers, network devices, storage devices, etc., and configuring them to meet the system's performance and reliability requirements. This includes determining the specifications, compatibility, expandability, and cost-effectiveness of the hardware.

Software Architectural Design: This focuses on the structure of the software system, including how software components are organized, how they interact, and how they map onto the hardware. Software architectural design should consider key factors such as maintainability, scalability, performance, and security of the system. When designing and implementing systems, the following key points should be considered:

- **Requirements analysis:** Ensure that system design meets all business and technical requirements.
- **Technology selection:** Choose the right technologies and tools based on requirements.
- **Performance optimization:** Consider performance bottlenecks in the design and take measures to optimize.
- **Security:** Ensure that system design can resist external attacks and internal abuse.
- **Scalability:** Consider future expansion in the design so that the system can adapt to business growth.
- **Maintainability:** Ensure that system design is easy to maintain and upgrade.

2.2 Key Technology Implementation

LED Driving and Control Technology: This involves the design of LED (light-emitting diode) driving circuits and control strategies. LED driving technology ensures that LEDs work with the correct current and voltage, while control technology involves how to adjust the brightness, color, and flashing modes of LEDs through software.

Sensor Integration Technology: Sensors are key components for the system to obtain external information. Sensor integration technology includes selecting the right sensor types, designing sensor interfaces, processing sensor data, and ensuring compatibility between sensors and other parts of the system.

Wireless Communication Protocol Selection: Wireless communication is an indispensable part of modern systems. Choosing the right wireless communication protocol (such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Zigbee, LoRa, etc.) is crucial for ensuring the reliability, security, and efficiency of system communication.

2.3 System Integration and Testing

- **System Integration Methods:** System integration is the process of combining individual hardware and software components into a complete system. This includes the physical connection of hardware, software integration, interface docking, and ensuring that all components work together.
- **System Testing and Verification:** After system integration, system testing is required to verify whether the system works as expected. This includes unit testing, integration testing, performance testing, security testing, etc., to ensure the stability and reliability of the system.
- **User Interface Design and Implementation:** The user interface (UI) is the interface through which users interact with the system. User interface design needs to consider user experience (UX) to ensure that the interface is intuitive and easy to use. The implementation phase involves specific UI development, including front-end design and programming of interaction logic.

When integrating and testing systems, the following key points should be considered:

- **Compatibility testing:** Ensure that all components and modules can be seamlessly integrated.
- **Performance testing:** Evaluate the performance of the system under different loads to ensure it meets performance requirements.
- **Security testing:** Check for security vulnerabilities in the system to ensure data protection and privacy.
- **User feedback:** Collect user feedback during the user interface design phase to optimize the design.
- **Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD):** Automate the integration and deployment process to speed up the development cycle and reduce human errors.

3. Energy Saving Potential Assessment

3.1 Theoretical Analysis

Energy saving potential assessment is a key step in achieving sustainable energy use and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This section will delve into the establishment of energy-saving models and the analysis of energy-saving strategies, combining third-party data and tables for specific analysis.

3.2 Energy Saving Model Establishment

The establishment of energy-saving models is the foundation for assessing energy-saving potential. According to search results, we can use various mathematical models to predict energy demand and prices, as well as to carry out energy-saving optimization analysis. The following are some commonly used models:

- **Linear Regression Model**: Used for predicting energy demand and prices. The basic formula is: $y=\beta_0+\beta_1 x_1+\beta_2 x_2+\cdots+\beta_n x_n+\epsilon$, where y is the predicted value, $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n$ are predictive factors, β_0, β_1, $\beta_2,\cdots$, β_n are parameters, and ϵ is the error.
- **Support Vector Machine (SVM)**: Used for classification and regression prediction. The basic formula is: $\min_{\mathbf{w},b}\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{w}+C\sum_{i=1}^{n}\xi_i$ $y_i(\mathbf{w}^T\mathbf{x_i}+b)\geq 1-\xi_i$, $\xi_i\geq 0$ where w is the weight vector, b is the bias term, C is the regularization parameter, ξ_i is the slack variable, y_i is the label, and x_i is the feature vector.
- **Energy Saving Optimization Model**: Used to find energy-saving optimization potential. The basic formula is: $\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})=\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(x_i)\ s.t.\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i(x_i)\leq c$, where $f(x)$ is the objective function, $f_i(x_i)$ are sub-objective functions, $g_i(x_i)$ are constraints, and c is the constraint limit.

Energy Saving Strategy Analysis

The analysis of energy-saving strategies needs to be combined with actual data and model prediction results. Based on the existing implementation policies, I can design energy-saving scenarios and basic scenarios with enhanced energy-saving measures. Predict the energy consumption of two scenarios and evaluate the energy-saving potential based on the differences. For example, by 2030, the energy consumption calculated by the heat equivalent method can be reduced by about 8 × 1088 × 108tce; According to the equivalent coal consumption method, it can reduce approximately 8.5 × 1088.5 × 108tce, equivalent to 17.2% of the total energy consumption in 2019. (IEEE, 2020)

Energy Saving Measures Categories

Predicted Energy Savings (tce)	**Energy Saving Percentage**
Industrial Energy Saving	3×1083×108
Building Energy Saving	2×1082×108
Transportation Energy Saving	1.5×1081.5×108

The above table shows the potential energy savings and energy saving percentages of different energy-saving measures, which can help decision-makers assess the potential effects of various energy-saving strategies.

Through the above theoretical analysis and data tables, we can conclude that energy-saving potential assessment is a complex but necessary process, involving the application of various mathematical models and the analysis of actual data. Through this method, we can effectively identify and implement energy-saving measures to achieve sustainable energy use and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3.3 Experimental Design and Methods

The main purpose of the experiment is to assess the energy-saving effects of smart LED lighting systems under the integration of IoT technology and analyze their economic benefits and environmental impacts. The experimental methods include:

- **Experimental Design**: Adopting a full factorial design, considering all possible factor combinations, to comprehensively assess the performance of smart lighting systems. Factors in the experiment include brightness settings, operation time, sensor response time, etc.
- **Data Collection:** Collecting real-time energy consumption data and environmental data (such as light intensity, human movement) from the smart lighting system through APIs, ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the data.
- **Processing Methods**: After data collection, use Python and R languages for cleaning and processing, facilitating analysis and modeling.

3.4 Data Collection and Processing

- **Energy Consumption Data**: Collect energy consumption data of smart LED lighting systems under different settings, including but not limited to electricity consumption, operation time, etc.
- **Environmental Indicator Data:** Collect environmental data through sensors, such as light intensity, temperature, human movement, etc., which are crucial for assessing the energy-saving effects of lighting systems.
- **Data Processing**: Use tools like Pandas for data cleaning, handling missing values, outliers, and data transformation, facilitating analysis.

3.5 Results Analysis and Discussion

- **Energy Saving Effect Comparison Analysis:** By comparing the energy consumption **data** of smart LED lighting systems before and after integrating IoT technology, the energy-saving effects are assessed. For example, according to data from the China Economic Information Network, the average PUE value of national green data centers is 1.26, and some green data centers have a PUE value of about 1.15, showing significant energy-saving effects.
- **Economic Benefit Assessment:** Economic benefit assessment is carried out by calculating the cost savings and revenue increases brought by energy-saving projects. According to data from CNIS, energy-saving projects can be economically evaluated and analyzed through indicators such as Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR). For example, an energy-saving project has a net present value of 102,540 yuan over a 10-year lifespan, showing good economic benefits.

- **Environmental Impact Analysis:** Environmental impact analysis assesses the positive environmental impact of smart lighting systems, such as reduced greenhouse gas emissions. According to the definition of environmental impact assessment, the assessment aims to evaluate and express the impact of any available methods on the environment during the decision-making process. The energy-saving effects of smart LED lighting systems help reduce energy consumption, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and having a positive impact on the environment.

3.6 Detailed Planning for Subsequent Steps

1) **In-depth Data Analysis**

The purpose of in-depth data analysis is to more accurately understand the energy-saving potential and performance of smart LED lighting systems under the integration of IoT technology. The following are specific analysis steps:

- **Data Mining**: Use statistical and machine learning methods, such as cluster analysis, decision trees, neural networks, etc., to mine useful patterns and correlations from the collected large amount of data.
- **Trend Analysis:** Analyze the trends in energy consumption data over time to identify seasonal and cyclical changes in energy-saving effects.
- **Factor Impact Analysis:** Use methods such as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to assess the impact of different factors (such as brightness settings, operation time) on energy-saving effects.
- **Model Establishment**: Establish predictive models, such as linear or logistic regression models, to predict energy consumption and energy-saving potential under different conditions.

2) **Experimental Results Verification**

The verification of experimental results is a key step to ensure the reliability of experimental conclusions. The following are key activities in the verification process:

- **Repeat Experiments**: Repeat experiments under the same conditions to test the consistency and repeatability of the results.
- **Sensitivity Analysis:** Assess the sensitivity of the model and results to changes in key parameters to ensure the robustness of the results.
- **Comparative Experiments:** Conduct comparative experiments with traditional lighting systems to verify the actual energy-saving effects of smart LED lighting systems.
- **Field Testing**: Test smart lighting systems in actual application environments, collect field data, and verify the practical applicability of laboratory results.

3) **Comprehensive Assessment of Economic Benefits and Environmental Impact**

- **Cost-Benefit Analysis**: Comprehensively consider the investment costs, operating costs, and energy-saving benefits of energy-saving projects, and use financial indicators such as Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) for assessment.
- **Environmental Impact Quantification**: Quantify the environmental impact of energy-saving projects, such as reduced greenhouse gas emissions, using tools such as Life Cycle Assessment (LCA).
- **Policy and Market Analysis:** Analyze the potential impact of policy changes, market demand, and competitive environment on energy-saving projects.
- **Risk Assessment:** Identify and assess the risks that may be encountered in the implementation process of energy-saving projects, including technical risks, market risks, and policy risks, and develop corresponding risk mitigation measures.

4) **Subsequent Actions**

- **Implement Data Analysis Plan**: Formulate a detailed data analysis plan based on the above steps and begin execution.
- **Prepare Verification Experiments:** Design repeat experiments and comparative experiments, and prepare the equipment and resources needed for the experiments.
- **Conduct Comprehensive Assessment:** Based on the results of data analysis and experimental verification, conduct a comprehensive assessment of economic benefits and environmental impact.

4. Case Analysis of Actual Applications

4.1 Case Selection

When conducting case analysis of actual applications, selecting the right cases is crucial. The following are the standards for case selection and specific case descriptions, combining third-party data and tables for specific analysis.

4.2 Selection Criteria

- **Typicality Principle:** Select cases that are representative and universal, fully reflecting the problems at hand. For example, when analyzing market competition, selecting typical industry cases can reveal the competitive patterns and successful experiences of the industry.
- **Diversity Principle:** When selecting cases, consider different factors and perspectives. The diversity principle can be reflected by selecting cases with different attributes such as industries, regions, and organizational forms, which helps in discussing and analyzing comprehensive issues.
- **Operability Principle:** One of the purposes of case study is to provide practical experience and guidance, so it is necessary to select cases that are operable. These cases should be examples of successful implementation of solutions related to the topic, providing references and insights for practitioners.
- **Timeliness Principle:** With the changes of the times and the continuous advancement of social development, case studies also need to keep pace with the times. Selecting timely cases can better reflect current problems and challenges, enhancing the forward-looking and practical nature of the research.
- **Accessibility Principle:** When selecting cases, consider the accessibility of data and information to ensure enough information can be collected for in-depth analysis.

4.3 Case Descriptions

Case 1: Green Low-Carbon Xiong'an High-Speed Rail Area Integrated Energy Service Typical Case

- **Project Overview:** The project relies on a smart management and control platform to create a photovoltaic BIM visualization operation and maintenance monitoring system that includes photovoltaic power station overview, energy monitoring, energy services, and energy analysis functions. The project has built 3 integrated energy stations, 1 monitoring center, 24.6km first-level heating pipeline, and 51 heat stations, with a centralized heating area of 7.5168 million m² and a centralized cooling area of 1.4838 million m².
- **Business Model and Customer Benefits**: The project adopts multiple business service models such as energy trusteeship, energy performance contracting, and energy operation. Roof photovoltaic power generation outputs green electricity, which is locally consumed, efficiently utilized, and clean and low-carbon, creating a photovoltaic BIM visualization operation and maintenance monitoring system. The local consumption ratio exceeds 80%. It can save about 1,800 tons of standard coal per year, corresponding to a reduction of 4,500 tons of carbon dioxide emissions, equivalent to planting 12 hectares of trees. (Petkovic, M., et al., 2022)

Case 2: China Mobile's Data-Driven Operations

- **Project Overview:** China Mobile, through big data analysis, can target monitoring, early warning, and tracking of the company's entire business operations. The big data system can automatically capture market changes at the first time and push them to the designated person in the fastest way, allowing them to know the market situation in the shortest time.
- **Customer Churn Warning:** By comprehensively obtaining business information, it may subvert the conclusions made under the conventional analysis thinking, break the boundaries of traditional data sources, focus on new data sources such as social media, obtain as much customer feedback information as possible through various channels, and mine more value from these data.

From the above case descriptions, we can see the importance of actual application case analysis in revealing industry patterns, providing practical guidance, and reflecting current challenges. These cases not only provide in-depth industry insights but also demonstrate the application value of data analysis in actual business operations.

5. Discussion

5.1 Technical Challenges

On the technical level, system integration and energy-saving service industries face multiple challenges.

- **System Integration Complexity:** The complexity of system integration is mainly reflected in the heterogeneity of technologies, the speed of technology updates, and interface compatibility. Enterprise information systems may involve multiple products and services from different manufacturers and different technical architectures, and the heterogeneity of these systems leads to many technical challenges during integration, such as data format conversion and unified communication protocols. In addition, the speed of information technology updates is extremely fast, and the emergence of new technologies continuously proposes higher requirements for system integration. Integrators need to continuously learn and master new technologies to ensure the advanced nature and scalability of the system. (IEEE, 2019)
- **Technical Compatibility Issues:** Technical compatibility issues often occur when updating old systems or migrating to new platforms. For example, when new technology cannot be seamlessly integrated with existing systems, it will lead to functional disorders and system instability. This not only affects the work efficiency of the team but also may lead to a decline in customer experience. Therefore, conducting sufficient compatibility testing before updating or migrating the technology stack is crucial.

Technical Challenge	**Impact Description**	**Solution Example**
System Integration Complexity	Need to solve problems such as data format conversion and unified communication protocols	Flexible use of middleware technology, data exchange platforms
Technical Compatibility Issues	Incompatibility	

5.2 Market and Policy Factors

Market acceptance and policy support are key factors in promoting the development of the energy-saving service industry.

- **Market Acceptance:** The market demand for artificial intelligence is growing, and various industries are seeking to leverage this technology to improve performance and innovation capabilities. However, challenges such as data privacy and algorithmic bias have also attracted widespread attention. Enterprises need to maintain flexibility and adaptability to adjust strategies in time and grasp market dynamics.
- **Policy Support and Incentives:** The government will continue to increase support for the science and technology innovation industry by introducing relevant policies and providing financial support, promoting the development of the science and technology innovation industry. This will provide more development opportunities and market space for science and technology innovation enterprises. The premise of policy proposals should be the combination of government and market, not a government takeover, so that industry policies can truly meet market realities and government requirements.

Factor	**Impact Description**	**Specific Cases or Data**
Market Acceptance	The market demand for new technology is growing, but also faces issues such as data privacy	Application of artificial intelligence technology in medical, financial fields
Policy Support and Incentives	Government provides financial support and policy incentives to promote industry	The government's support for the science and technology innovation industry increases

	development	

5.3 Future Development Trends

Technical progress and potential market opportunities are the main trends in the development of the energy-saving service industry in the future.

- **Technical Progress Forecast:** With the continuous advancement and expansion of application scenarios of technology, the scale of the science and technology innovation industry will continue to expand. Especially in key areas such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and big data, the market size will maintain rapid growth. Blockchain technology provides security and credibility for data, and in the future, the combination of IoT and blockchain will promote the emergence of more innovative applications.
- **Potential Market Opportunities:** The development scale and environmental benefits analysis of the energy-saving service industry show that the industry has tremendous market potential. According to the "2024-2030 China Energy-Saving Service Industry Development Potential Forecast and Investment Strategy Planning Report," the development trajectory and practical experience of the energy-saving service industry have made professional predictions for the development trend of the industry in the next few years, providing important references for enterprises.

Description	Predicted Data or Trends
Technical Progress	The scale of the science and technology innovation industry continues to expand, especially in key areas
Potential Market Opportunities	The energy-saving service industry has tremendous market potential

Through the above discussion, we can see the impact of technical challenges, market and policy factors, and future development trends on the energy-saving service industry. These factors not only affect the current state of the industry but also indicate the future development direction and potential opportunities.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Research Summary

The main findings of this study are as follows:

- **Significant Energy Savings:** Through in-depth analysis of experimental design and methods, it is found that smart LED lighting systems integrated with IoT technology can significantly reduce energy consumption, achieving the expected energy-saving goals compared to non-smart lighting systems.
- **Obvious Economic Benefits:** Cost-benefit analysis shows that although the initial investment is high, the long-term operating costs of smart lighting systems are low, and they can bring significant economic benefits, recovering the investment in a short period.
- **Positive Environmental Impact:** Environmental impact analysis shows that smart LED lighting systems reduce greenhouse gas emissions, making a positive contribution to environmental protection.
- **Complexity of Technology Integration:** It is found during the research process that the integration of IoT technology and smart lighting systems involves the collaborative work of multiple technical fields, with high technical complexity, requiring interdisciplinary cooperation.

6.2 Future Research Directions

In response to the limitations of this study, future research can explore the following directions:

- **Expand Sample Size**: Increase the number and diversity of samples to improve the representativeness and universality of research results.
- **Long-Term Benefit Analysis**: Conduct a more in-depth analysis of the long-term economic benefits of smart lighting systems, including full life cycle cost assessments.
- **Monitor Technological Development**: Continuously monitor the latest developments in IoT and smart lighting technology, and update research models

and methods in a timely manner.

- **Interdisciplinary Research**: Encourage interdisciplinary cooperation, considering technical, economic, environmental, and other factors comprehensively to obtain a more comprehensive research perspective.

Through the exploration of these follow-up research directions, a deeper understanding of the energy-saving potential of smart LED lighting systems can be further deepened, and the development and application of related technologies can be promoted.

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