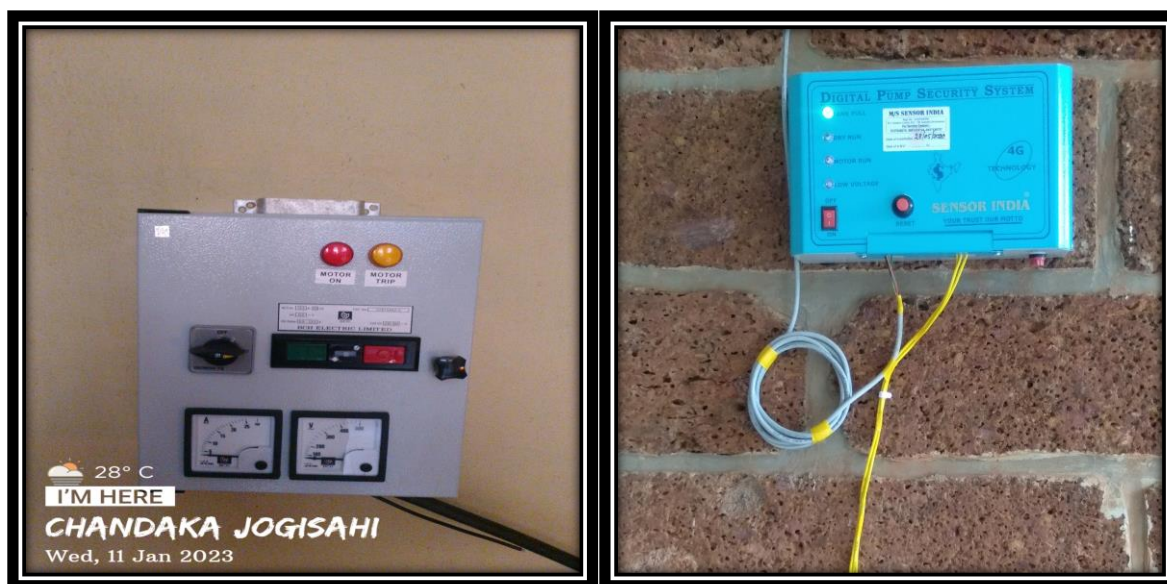


7.1.3 Sensor Based Energy Conservation

Sensory-Based Energy Conservation refers to energy-saving techniques and systems that are powered or regulated by sensors to optimize the use of energy. These systems are designed to detect environmental changes (such as motion, temperature, light levels, or occupancy) and adjust energy usage accordingly, reducing wastage and improving efficiency. By using sensors to monitor and control energy consumption in real-time, sensory-based energy conservation offers a more dynamic and intelligent approach to energy management.




Director
Institute of Health Sciences
Bhubaneswar



INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

(A Unit of Margdarsi)

Office: N-2/41, I.R.C Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar – 751015, Ph.:0674-2553640, 2550054
Campus: Chandaka, Bhubaneswar, Khordha, Odisha, pin: 754005, E-mail: ihsbbsr@margdarsi.org, web: www.ihsindia.org

7.1.3 Use of Led for power efficiency system

The use of LED lights is a powerful solution for improving **power efficiency** in various environments. Their ability to use less energy, provide long-lasting and high-quality light, reduce heat emission, and integrate with smart control systems makes them ideal for institutions like college campuses, schools, offices, and even homes. In addition to **cutting costs** and **reducing environmental impacts**, LED lights offer a sustainable way to meet growing energy demands while maintaining comfort and functionality. As part of a comprehensive energy conservation strategy, LED lighting plays a key role in **optimizing energy use** and creating greener, more efficient spaces.




Director
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Bhubaneswar