

In order to reconcile the urgency of ecology with the growing requirements of security, it is necessary to clarify the relationship between costly energy systems, such as street lighting, and the needs of those responsible for public safety. Thus the intensity of the luminosity of streetlights on major roads and in sensitive areas has been indexed on a graduated scale, based on a combination of the average density of the pedestrian population in a given sector and that of its walking speed.

The average lighting levels correspond to the average pedestrian density and their average walking speed. This average is based on continuously adjusted statistical data and will guarantee a comfortable walking distance for the citizen, while saving a considerable amount of money and economising a maximum amount of energy. As soon as the average traffic density is exceeded, the lighting level rises, up to 100% in case of prolonged immobility of the majority of the pedestrian population, thus allowing a perfect reading of the situation for the citizen and a better assessment of precautions to be taken by those responsible for public safety. An increase in light intensity is also achieved with an increase in the speed of pedestrian flow, reaching 100% at the moment when the the majority present begin to run.