

# Design of Multisensor Automatic Fan Control System Using Sugeno Fuzzy Method

Willy Robson<sup>1</sup>, Iin Ernawati<sup>2</sup>, Catur Nugrahaeni<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5</sup> 1, 2, 3 Informatic Engineering, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia  
Email: <sup>1</sup>willyrobson18@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup>iinernawati@upnvj.ac.id, <sup>3</sup>catur.nugrahaeni@upnvj.ac.id

**Abstract**—In the Decree of the Minister of Health number 1405, it is stated that a good temperature and humidity for the room is in the range 18 ° C-28 ° C and 40% -60% and if the temperature or humidity is above the stated range, a tool is needed to cool the room, one of which is a fan and a device to humidify the room. Then there are also problems regarding frequently forgetting to turn off fans that are no longer used. With this problem, it is necessary to have a system that can control the air conditioner, a system that can make the fan work automatically, that is, it can turn on and off and adjust the motor speed according to room temperature requirements when the fan is on. PIR (Passive Infrared) sensors and DHT-22 sensors are sensors that will be applied to this system as well as the application of the Fuzzy Sugeno Logic method to regulate the work of the system so that it can work automatically.

**Keywords**—Fuzzy Sugeno, Temperature, Humidity, Automatic

## I. INTRODUCTION

Activities in a person's daily life require a comfortable environment in order to be able to concentrate on the activities that are being carried out. The condition of one's environment is one of the supporting factors that need to be considered so that a person can perform activities optimally. Things that need to be considered are the temperature and humidity in a place or room that is used for someone to do activities [1], [2]. The temperature and humidity of a place or room is very important because it greatly affects the body's performance when doing work. When the body is active at temperatures and humidity that are not optimal, it can experience a condition of decreased performance and can experience premature fatigue.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1405 / Menkes / SK / XI / 2002 regarding the Health Requirements for Office and Industrial Work Environment, that the requirements for good room air have a temperature range ranging from 18 ° C - 28 ° C and air humidity 40% - 60% . If the air temperature in a room is above 28 ° C, it is necessary to have an air conditioning device such as a fan or Air Conditioner (AC) to maintain the air temperature at the recommended conditions [3], [4].

When the fan can only turn on or turn on and adjust the speed of the motorbike manually, that is, with the help of humans who are still not maximal in performance [5]. This is because conditions are often encountered when the temperature and humidity are too high or too low, the fan still

needs to be turned on and adjust the fan motor speed manually with direct human assistance.

Reflecting on the problems described above, it is necessary to have a system that can solve this problem. A system that can make the fan work automatically and the fan can adjust its speed according to the input received to the surrounding environment. This system will use a PIR (Passive Infrared) [6]–[11] sensor where this sensor functions as a reader or identifier of the presence or absence of humans who carry out activities in the room where the fan is located and this system also uses the DHT-22 sensor where the sensor will later work for detects the temperature and humidity of a room where the fan will be.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

### A. Temperature and humidity

Environmental temperature and humidity are two things that are important to pay attention to because they greatly affect the effectiveness of one's work (Nainggolan, 2013). Both of these things need to be controlled in order to maintain a comfortable environment for activities. Temperature and humidity have values regulated in law, namely for temperatures ranging from 18 ° C - 28 ° C while for humidity ranges from 40% - 60% and if a temperature or humidity condition is found to have a greater or lesser value, a tool is needed. assisting air conditioning, namely such as a fan or Air Conditioner (AC) to assist in regulating the temperature and humidity [12]–[14][8], [15]–[17].

### B. Microcontroller

A microcontroller is a mini-sized piece of hardware which has components like a computer equipped with input or output ports [8], [16]–[18][14], [16], [19]–[21]. A microcontroller that will work to receive input or will send output to other devices from the system that will later be made. Microcontroller is a computer system that has one or many very specific tasks [2]. The system to be built will be embedded in the Arduino Uno which is based on the Atmega328P chip.

### C. PIR (Passive Infrared) sensor

PIR (Passive InfraRed) sensor is a sensor that will be used as a reader for the existence of objects, namely humans [22], [23]. The working system of the infrared sensor is when the sensor receives stimuli in the form of reflections from objects that are not transparent to the infrared signal emission itself.



The working system of the PIR sensor itself is passive, meaning that the sensor can only receive a physical quantity (temperature of the human body) or can only capture radiation signals and do not emit infrared signals as in infrared sensors in general.

#### D. DHT22 sensor

The DHT22 sensor is a sensor that is used as a reader of the temperature and humidity conditions of the object and where the object is. The DHT22 sensor is connected to an 8-bit computer chip which makes it easy to calibrate and has excellent stability [3]. The sensor calibration process is very accurate and the calibration data itself is stored in the OTP type memory program.

The DHT22 sensor will work after the PIR sensor has done its job. The DHT22 sensor is an option compared to the DHT11 sensor which has the same function because the DHT22 sensor has a high degree of accuracy and a more efficient calibration than DHT11.

#### E. PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)

PWM is a combination of letters from the word Pulse Width Modulation. On the Arduino microcontroller board, the PWM signal itself is a signal that operates at a frequency of 500Hz. On the Arduino board, in this research the Arduino board used is the Uno type Arduino board, the pins that can be used as a PWM controller are pins marked with a tilde (~), namely pins 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, and pin 11.

#### F. Fuzzy logic

Fuzzy logic is logic based on natural language [24]–[26]. Fuzzy logic itself is often used in various problems because the concept of reasoning that is the basis of fuzzy itself is very simple and easy to understand, besides that fuzzy logic is often the method of choice because it is able to model very complex non-linear functions [27]–[29].

The formula used to determine the fuzzy set is based on the curves used when creating the membership function. In this study, the curve used is a triangular curve. So, the formula used to determine the fuzzy set according to is:

$$\mu[x] = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq a \text{ atau } x \geq c \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}; & a \leq x \leq b \\ \frac{c-x}{c-b}; & b \leq x \leq c \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Then in the defuzzification process the Weight Average method is used. Research conducted using the formula:

$$WA = \frac{\sum(\alpha_i X z_i)}{\sum \alpha_i} \quad (2)$$

Information:

WA = (Weighted Average) Average value

$\alpha_i$  = The predicate value of rule i

$z_i$  = weight value of the ith index (constant)

#### A. System workflow

The system starts when the first sensor (PIR sensor) detects human movement, then the PIR sensor will send a

signal to turn on the system and send a signal for DHT22 to work and start detecting the current condition of ambient temperature and humidity shown in Figure 1. From this figure, it can be seen that after DHT 22 getting the ambient temperature and humidity values, then DHT 22 will send a signal to Arduino and start a fuzzy calculation starting with a rules-based classification then perform the defuzzification process and get a certain value. This particular value will be the output sent to the relay to turn on the fan dynamo according to the temperature and humidity requirements felt by DHT22 at that time.

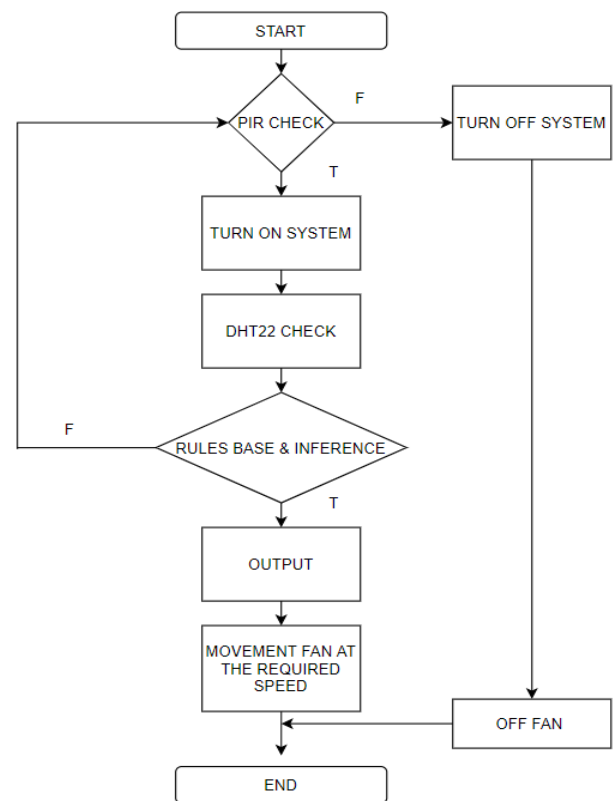


Fig. 1. System workflow

### III. IMPLEMENTATION

The design of the fuzzy logic control system has three stages in making the basic structure of the fuzzy control system, namely: fuzzyfication, rule base, and defuzzification. The control system is implemented as shown in Figure 2. From the figure, it can be seen that the system controls the fan

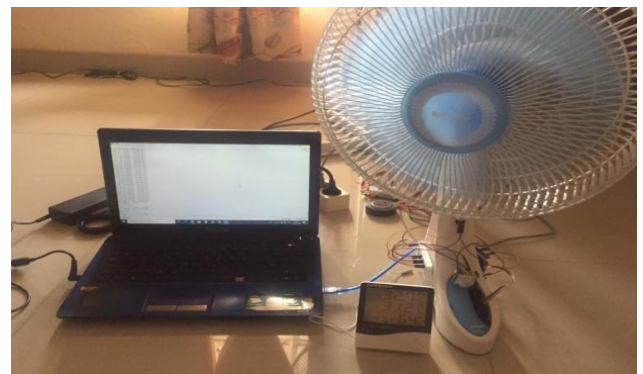


Fig. 2. Device visual

A. Schematic of Tool Sets

This automatic fan formation scheme is made as shown in the figure 3. From the figure, for the PIR sensor which is useful for detecting movement using PIN 3 on Arduino, then for the DHT22 sensor which functions to recognize temperature and humidity using PIN A2 and for Relay using PIN 8, PIN 9, PIN 10, PIN 11 as output for fan.

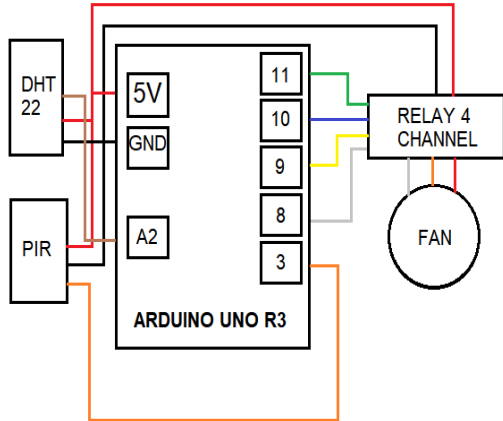


Fig. 3. Schematic of fan system

B. Fuzzyfication

This automatic fan system has three input inputs which are fuzzy to a fuzzy set and will function as fuzzy members to form the rules base. Figure 4 and Figure 5 are fuzzyfication of the value received by the DHT22 sensor is in the form of temperature and humidity values that have been detected in the room the fan is placed.

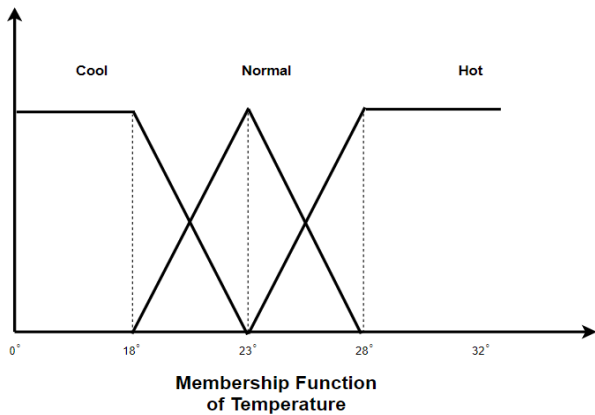


Fig. 4. Membership function of temperature

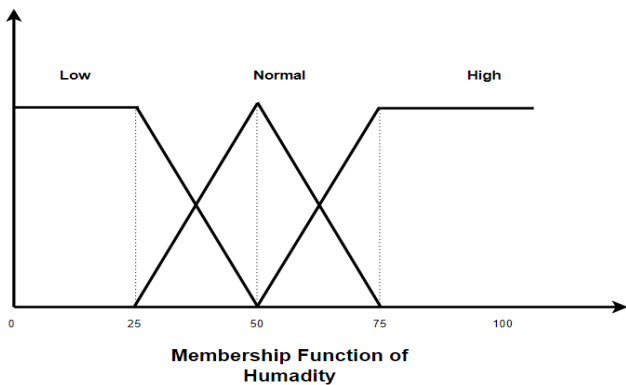


Fig. 5. Membership function of humidity.

C. Rules Based

This automatic fan system has a rules based that is formed with the aim of becoming a decision-making rule for the system to determine the right output, here is a table of rules base that has been made scheme is made as shown in the table 1.

TABLE I. TABLE OF RULES BASED

Rules Based		
Temperature	Humadity	Fan's Output
Cool	Low	Slow
	Normal	Slow
	High	Slow
Normal	Low	Medium
	Normal	Medium
	High	Medium
Hot	Low	Medium
	Normal	Fast
	High	Fast

D. Defuzzyfication

In the defuzzyfication stage, the system from the automatically fan makes predetermined values to be used as rules that will be used to determine the appropriate output and will be executed by an automatic fan. This output value is made in the form of a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) value to make it easier to apply.

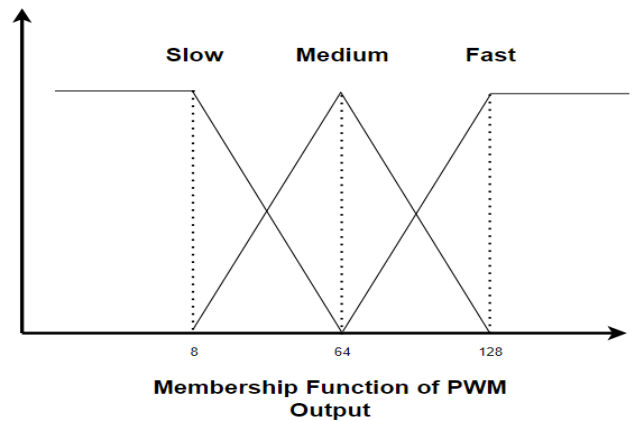


Fig. 6. Membership function of PWM output

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the testing phase, a system experiment that has been built has been carried out in a predetermined room. Tests are carried out on sensors that become system inputs later. Testing is done by conditioning the conditions around the sensor in such a way from cold, medium, and hot to low, medium and high humidity to determine the accuracy of the sensor in reading the surrounding conditions.

The results of system testing for certain conditions are shown in Figure 2. From the figure, it can be seen that there are two sensors tested, namely the PIR sensor and the DHT22 sensor. The DHT 22 sensor has two outputs, namely temperature and humidity. From the table, it can be seen that the largest mean square error is 2 percent and the smallest error is 0 percent.

TABLE II. TABLE OF RULES BASED

PIR	DHT		System Output	Expected Output	Square Error
	Temp	Humidity			
1	18,7	23,4	8,7	8	0,49
1	17,4	24,8	8	8	0
1	17,9	22,7	8,1	8	0,01
1	16,7	22,8	8	8	0
1	16,3	24,3	8	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	24,9	55,9	64	64	0
1	24,4	57,4	64	64	0
1	25,7	58,4	65,1	64	1,21
1	26,8	61,2	65,8	64	3,24
1	25,3	65,3	64,6	64	0,36
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	28,8	75,6	128	128	0
1	29,1	76,4	128	128	0
1	30,7	75,2	129,3	128	1,69
1	31,9	76,9	129,7	128	2,89
1	29,7	75,1	128,9	128	0,81
$MSE = \sum(y-y')^2/n$					0,71

In the testing process, several experiments have been carried out for the two variables by dividing them into each variable with 3 environmental conditions around the sensor. After several experiments on this automatic fan, the value has been obtained which is processed by calculating the Square Error of each experiment and the average value will be calculated using the Mean Square Error (MSE). The calculation using the Mean Square Error (MSE) is carried out in order to determine the error rate in the calculation of output data that has been processed with fuzzy calculations.

The calculation of Mean Squared Error (MSE) is carried out using the following formula:

$$MSE = \frac{\sum (y-y')^2}{n} \quad (3)$$

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that are a fan made with a schematic design that has been designed and programmed can work automatically using the Sugeno fuzzy method, then. automatic fans can be controlled using input from the PIR and DHT 22 sensors using Sugeno fuzzy logic. The application of the Sugeno fuzzy method is useful for adjusting the speed for automatic fans according to the correct value and last is the fan can automatically adjust the speed according to your needs using the Sugeno fuzzy method.

## REFERENCES

[1] H. Anwar, H. Santoso, T. D. Khameswara, and A. U. Priantoro, "Monitor-PoP — ISP's PoP room temperature and humidity web based monitoring using microcontroller," in 2017 IEEE 8th Control and System Graduate Research Colloquium (ICSGRC), 2017, no. August, pp. 212–216.

[2] R. Zhao, K. Yao, and M. Wei, "The Research and Design of Engine Room Temperature and Humidity Remote Monitoring System Based

on GPRS," in 2011 Third International Conference on Intelligent Human-Machine Systems and Cybernetics, 2011, vol. 1, pp. 219–222.

- [3] P. Ceccato, C. Vancutsem, and M. Temimi, "Monitoring air and Land Surface Temperatures from remotely sensed data for climate-human health applications," in 2010 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2010, pp. 178–180.
- [4] M. R. C. Trusca, S. Albert, and M. L. Soran, "The benefits of data center temperature monitoring," in 2015 Conference Grid, Cloud & High Performance Computing in Science (ROLCG), 2015, pp. 1–3.
- [5] Y. Y. Xia, D. W. Meng, and Z. Q. Zhang, "Airflow pressure pulsation of contra-rotating fan and its influence on the motor," in 2015 IEEE International Conference on Applied Superconductivity and Electromagnetic Devices (ASEMD), 2015, pp. 68–69.
- [6] E. C. Anderson, K. C. Okafor, O. Nkwachukwu, and D. O. Dike, "Real time car parking system: A novel taxonomy for integrated vehicular computing," in 2017 International Conference on Computing Networking and Informatics (ICCN), 2017, vol. 2017-Janua, no. Vcc, pp. 1–9.
- [7] A. Khanna and R. Anand, "IoT based smart parking system," in 2016 International Conference on Internet of Things and Applications (IOTA), 2016, pp. 266–270.
- [8] F. Ni, J. Wei, and J. Shen, "An Internet of Things (IoTs) based Intelligent Life Monitoring System for Vehicles," in 2018 IEEE 3rd Advanced Information Technology, Electronic and Automation Control Conference (IAEAC), 2018, no. Iaeac, pp. 532–535.
- [9] T. Chaudhuri, V. Nyamati, and K. Jayavel, "Design and implementation of IoT framework for Home Automation and Monitoring," in 2018 2nd International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)-I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC), 2018 2nd International Conference on, 2018, pp. 5–11.
- [10] R. Weyers et al., "Low-cost Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Platform for Healthier Classrooms in New Zealand: Engineering Issues," in 2017 4th Asia-Pacific World Congress on Computer Science and Engineering (APWC on CSE), 2017, pp. 208–215.
- [11] A. S. Putra and H. L. H. S. Warnars, "Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System (ITMS) for Smart City Based on IoT Monitoring," in 2018 Indonesian Association for Pattern Recognition International Conference (INAPR), 2018, no. 1, pp. 161–165.
- [12] M. M. M. Ma, Z. Zhu, and Y. C. Chan, "Environmental impact analysis of smartwatch using SimaPro8 tools and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) technique," in 2017 IEEE 19th Electronics Packaging Technology Conference (EPTC), 2017, pp. 1–6.
- [13] M. Bajare, S. Kawade, M. Kamble, A. Deshpande, and J. D. Bokefode, "Preventive Maintenance System for Dam Using IOT and Cloud," in 2018 Second International Conference on Inventive Communication and Computational Technologies (ICICCT), 2018, no. Iccict, pp. 1166–1170.
- [14] S. Duangsuwan, A. Takarn, R. Nujankaew, and P. Jamjareegulgarn, "A Study of Air Pollution Smart Sensors LPWAN via NB-IoT for Thailand Smart Cities 4.0," in 2018 10th International Conference on Knowledge and Smart Technology (KST), 2018, pp. 206–209.
- [15] N. Asmidar, N. Binti, M. Fudzi, and N. Binti, "Development of infant incubator for clinic in the rural area of Malaysia," in 2016 IEEE EMBS Conference on Biomedical Engineering and Sciences (IECBES), 2016, pp. 331–334.
- [16] Y. Xu, J. Shaull, T. Bavar, and L. Tan, "Smart coffee roaster design with connected devices," in 2018 IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics (ICCE), 2018, vol. 2018-Janua, pp. 1–5.
- [17] F. Wu, C. Rudiger, J.-M. Redoute, and M. R. Yuce, "WE-Safe: A wearable IoT sensor node for safety applications via LoRa," in 2018 IEEE 4th World Forum on Internet of Things (WF-IoT), 2018, vol. 2018-Janua, pp. 144–148.
- [18] D. Garcia-Lesta, D. Cabello, E. Ferro, P. Lopez, and V. M. Brea, "Wireless Sensor Network With Perpetual Motes for Terrestrial Snail Activity Monitoring," IEEE Sens. J., vol. 17, no. 15, pp. 5008–5015, Aug. 2017.
- [19] F. Sanchez-Nino and F. J. De Anda - Salazar, "Automation of a crystal growth system by the liquid phase epitaxy technique," in 2012 9th International Conference on Electrical Engineering, Computing Science and Automatic Control (CCE), 2012, no. 444, pp. 1–5.

- [20] N. Shine, "Food Products Monitoring Machine Using Combinations of Multiple Autonomous Sensors," 2018 10th Int. Conf. Inf. Technol. Electr. Eng., pp. 152–157, 5193.
- [21] G. Freiha, M. Owayjan, and M. Yassin, "Automated Baby Bottle," in 2016 UKSim-AMSS 18th International Conference on Computer Modelling and Simulation (UKSim), 2016, pp. 161–166.
- [22] S. Morsalin, A. M. J. Islam, G. R. Rahat, S. R. H. Pidim, A. Rahman, and M. A. B. Siddiqe, "Machine-to-machine communication based smart home security system by NFC, fingerprint, and PIR sensor with mobile android application," in 2016 3rd International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Information Communication Technology (ICEEICT), 2016, pp. 1–6.
- [23] C. Twumasi, K. A. Dotche, W. Banuenumah, and F. Sekyere, "Energy saving system using a PIR sensor for classroom monitoring," in 2017 IEEE PES PowerAfrica, 2017, pp. 347–351.
- [24] J. S. Rao, G. R. Kumar, and O. C. Sekhar, "Sensorless speed control of Brushless DC Motor using fuzzy controller," in 2016 International Conference on Electrical, Electronics, and Optimization Techniques (ICEEOT), 2016, pp. 4082–4085.
- [25] L. Sun, "Analysis and comparison of variable structure fuzzy neural network control and the PID algorithm," in 2017 Chinese Automation Congress (CAC), 2017, vol. 2017-Janua, pp. 3347–3350.
- [26] D. Chwa, "Fuzzy Adaptive Tracking Control of Wheeled Mobile Robots With State-Dependent Kinematic and Dynamic Disturbances," *IEEE Trans. Fuzzy Syst.*, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 587–593, Jun. 2012.
- [27] M. A. H. Azman, J. M. Aris, Z. Hussain, A. A. A. Samat, and A. M. Nazelan, "A comparative study of fuzzy logic controller and artificial neural network in speed control of separately excited DC motor," in 2017 7th IEEE International Conference on Control System, Computing and Engineering (ICCSCE), 2017, vol. 2017-Novem, no. November, pp. 336–341.
- [28] P. Mobadersany, S. Khanmohammadi, and S. Ghaemi, "An efficient fuzzy method for path planning a robot in complex environments," in 2013 21st Iranian Conference on Electrical Engineering (ICEE), 2013, vol. 1, pp. 1–6.
- [29] F. Gouadria, L. Sbita, and N. Sigrimis, "Comparison between self-tuning fuzzy PID and classic PID controllers for greenhouse system," in 2017 International Conference on Green Energy Conversion Systems (GECS), 2017, pp. 1–6..