CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

For classrooms, which are both enclosed and spatially confined areas populated by many people, the thermal conditions must be continuously monitored for ventilation and cooling. Air circulation, lighting, and temperature control systems in modern buildings such as offices or schools make use of fans, air conditioning units, and thermostatically controlled lighting. Unfortunately, the latter is often governed by static or manual schedules that completely ignore environmental context. As a result, energy is wasted on a remarkable scale [1].

This problem becomes worse in developing economy nations like India where educational institutions have to operate under budgetary constraints coupled with infrastructural limitations. The development of microcontroller based automation systems combined with low cost sensors and wireless communication technology offers a new paradigm in terms of energy savings through intelligent adaptive systems [2]. These systems, when properly implemented in academic settings, have the potential to reduce energy utilization while maintaining levels of comfort.

Smart HVAC systems integrated with occupancy-based control strategies have proven effective in reducing energy consumption while satisfying users at the same time. The use of sensors such as temperature, humidity, light, and occupancy aids decision-making on appliance usage [3]. Despite the increased focus and research on energy efficiency, a significant number of classrooms still operate appliances using manual methods or simple timers. These strategies ignore the natural ventilation, highly variable occupancy, as well as thermal gradients in different zones of a classroom [4].

For instance, a classroom could be partially occupied, or well-ventilated, eliminating the need for cooling devices in the early morning. The use of real-time information and sophisticated logic to aid a decision on appliance usage enables adaptive cooling management systems to tackle these problems [5]. This project proposes such a system designed for classrooms which centers around zoned control and incorporates an array of sensors, microcontrollers, and computer vision for precision-guided automation. The design incorporates aspects of the IoT with embedded control systems to create a data-driven decision-making platform tailored for the educational environment.

1.2 Problem Statement

The traditionally used classroom configurations come with environmental and economic concerns due to inefficient use of energy. A/Cs, ceiling fans, and lights are either turned on and off manually or set to timers which do not account for real-time occupancy or environmental dynamics. This means that these appliances can remain in the 'on' state even when the rooms are empty, naturally ventilated, or only partially occupied [6]. Approximately 25-30% of energy consumption within educational institutions is attributed to appliance usage that is poorly optimized according to the institution's appliance arrangement [7].

Conventional infrastructure lacks intelligent feedback loops which makes this problem worse. In the absence of contemporary environmental perception and adaptive control, appliances tend to operate at maximum output regardless of the demand. Additionally, classrooms vary in arrangement, sunlight exposure, and ventilation, which makes uniform space cooling inefficient. Even automated control for time-based operation is set without considering occupancy, resulting in appliances running when no students or faculty are present [8].

The traditional ways of doing things manually raise possibilities of human error, as users may leave devices turned on, resulting in unnecessary energy consumption. A lack of an automated, real-time environment adaptive sensing system integrated with smart appliance controls which is low-cost and easy to scale is what poses the main challenge. While there are commercial systems, most are too complex or far too costly for implementation in resource-strapped schools. This is the gap this research project aims to address, by trying to devise an simple, inexpensive modular system that automates cooling controlled by occupancy and climatic data hence enhancing the sustainability of educational facilities [9].

1.3 Study Scope

The goal of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection is to improve energy savings in the classroom with systems designed to intelligently monitor environmental and occupancy conditions.

The system aims primarily to reduce the energy waste in the classrooms while ensuring adequate thermal comfort at all zones in the classroom.

In capturing both room temperature and humidity, the middle of the classroom makes use of a DHT22 sensor. For occupancy counting, a CCTV camera serves the purpose with the help of YOLOv8n object detection integrated by OpenCV for counting and locating people in the classroom [10]. This removes the necessity of placing PIR sensors in every zone which simplifies the hardware architecture and reduces expenses.

This data is processed with a control unit based on microcontroller such as Arduino or ESP32 that decides when to switch on and off the fans and the lights depending on the occupancy in a particular zone. Air conditioning is controlled independently and activated when the temperature of the classroom is above a pre-determined value. Although there is no explicit control of fan speed, the logic of the system aims to provide real-time conditions which improves the energy efficiency of the appliances.

Moreover, the system has capabilities for logging data which allows administrators to monitor changes and adjust energy utilization as needed over continuous periods. The system aims to be modular, inexpensive, and easy to implement in various classrooms. These designs could be enhanced in the future by adding connections to cloud systems and implementing alternative energy solutions such as solar panels [11].

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study encompasses the entire lifecycle of the adaptive cooling system – from conducting a requirements analyses to deploying a prototype and assessing its performance. Worked in during a simulated classroom setting, the system considers evolving occupancy patterns and temperature conditions to assess its functionality in the real world.

Essential elements comprise a DHT22 sensor for climate monitoring paired with a CCTV camera containing yahsof YOLOv8n + openCV for precise zone-wise occupancy recognition. All these data inputs are processed by a microcontroller (Arduino/ESP32) that logically automates appliances via relay modules. The goal here is to unsupervised automated cooling decision making.

Zonal differentiation allows identification of front, middle, and rear sections of the classrtoom, with fans and lights only activated in occupied zones. Overall temperature control is also independent of zone data, as the AC will be activated when the temperature surpasses 28°C. A built in 60 second inactivity timer is also available to turn off unoccupied zones.

The boundaries of this research focus on the following activities in development and evaluation:

- Activity Details
- Calibration evaluation for accuracy and setting standards for the sensor
- Zonal scope delineation of the classroom's environment
- Adaptive control algorithm refinement
- Prototype hardware construction and design
- Comprehensive evaluation in different environmental and occupancy conditions

Real-time video analysis and system configuration require an initial setup using a local internet connection. Despite this limitation, the system is built for future capability enhancement for cloud integration with centralized data analysis and monitoring platforms like Firebase or AWS IoT. Even though the classroom-focused prototype is built for single-classroom use, loose coupling design principles facilitate easy adaptation for use in multiple classrooms or even entire buildings [12] cited.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Energy management in educational facilities when integrated in seamless ways becomes effortless, and this project aims to achieve that balance. The proposed energy management system aims to fill a gap based on an EMS framework designed specifically for classrooms. Supporting modularity as a primary design focus while ensuring reduced costs directly addresses common barriers preventing EMS implementation in schools [13] cited.

In addition to reducing expenses, the system encourages green behavior by both students and educators. Its adoption is a case study on the role of automation and embedded intelligence in optimizing carbon footprints and environmentally responsible behavior in schools. Moreover, the project is an illustrative case of real-world embedded systems and IoT applications which is of educational value to learners about smart technologies.

As societies evolve towards smart cities, and green building practices are integrated into the design and construction of infrastructure, innovations like this one will be critical to retrofitting aged infrastructure with intelligent controls. The research aligns with a broad agenda aimed at enhanced energy efficiency in buildings and automated systems, justifying the need for adaptive cooling in actual classroom scenarios and demonstrating its usefulness [14].

CHAPTER 2
PROFILE OF THE PROBLEM

2.1 Problem Statement

The exponential growth of urban infrastructure and the rising demand for energy in educational environments have intensified challenges in achieving energy efficiency and environmental sustainability. In developing nations such as India, classrooms frequently rely on manually operated fans and air conditioning systems that continue to run irrespective of actual occupancy or real-time climate conditions. This leads to considerable electricity wastage, increased operational costs, and environmental degradation [15].

Most classrooms lack adaptive or intelligent behavior in managing cooling systems. Appliances are switched on at fixed intervals or based on human judgment, with little or no correlation to actual thermal needs or spatial usage. For instance, a classroom exposed to direct sunlight may require cooling earlier in the day, whereas a shaded or naturally ventilated room may not need any artificial cooling at all. Despite these differences, appliances operate uniformly, which causes an imbalance between thermal comfort and energy usage [16].

In particular, the lack of feedback automation specific to learning institutions represents an underdeveloped area of infrastructure. Most schools and colleges lack the financial resources to acquire sophisticated Building Management Systems (BMS) that are often available in corporate firms. Thus, energy control is predominantly manual and inefficient, which slows down organizational advancement toward sustainable energy frameworks [17].

Controls reliant on human action are the source of operational irregularities. Faculty members and students tend to forget to turn off equipment, leading to unnecessary operation, especially in classroom-rich institutions. Such habits on a campus-wide scale result in significant energy loss. The system aims to solve these inefficiencies through automated, intelligent cooling control that adapts to context using computer vision and embedded sensing technologies.

2.2 Justification of the Research

An Adaptive Cooling Management System is necessitated by the need for sustainable and less costly energy management approaches tailored to classroom dynamics. Increased electricity prices, volatile weather conditions, and expansion of facilities have forced learning institutions to reevaluate the energy consumption model based on the infrastructure [18]. This system offers a realistic, scalable approach that uses inexpensive components and builds on open-source mechanisms to aid strapped organizations.

Typical smart cooling systems are readily available in the market but tend to be costly and require specialized infrastructure, as well as ongoing maintenance. In contrast, this project employs a self-contained architecture with modular components, allowing for cost-effective replacements without compromising efficiency. Additionally, it aligns with the national efforts aimed at digitalization of education and infrastructure, as well as global initiatives like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [19].

The system leverages advancements in the Internet of Things (IoT), embedded control systems, and computer vision to improve system processes. DHT22 sensors are responsible for measuring the ambient temperature and humidity while vision-based monitoring is carried out by CCTV cameras utilizing YOLOv8n object detection and OpenCV. This hybrid system improves zone-level accuracy without needing multiple occupancy sensors which reduces complexity in implementation [20].

Equipped with these technologies, the system functions independently without any form of human interaction guaranteeing reliable performance. Academically, this project serves as a hands-on learning experience to explore embedded systems, automation, and sustainable designs. Furthermore, it promotes green technologies among students and staff, reinforcing institutional stewardship towards enhanced energy efficiency.

2.3 Scope of the Study

This project deals with the design, development, and testing of real-time intelligent cooling management systems applied to classroom settings. Specifically, it concentrates on the interfacing of sensor modules, computer vision, microcontroller intelligence, and relay-based control for adaptive control of fans, lighting, and air conditioning systems.

The classroom is abstractly partitioned into three zones: front, middle, and rear. Rather than placing multiple sensors within each zone, the system employs a single overhead CCTV camera to view the whole room. People counting and localization are done in real-time using YOLOv8n model together with OpenCV which stream feeds from CCTV [21] for zone-wise identification and tracking of persons. This allows proper operation of zone-specific fan and light controls. In addition, a DHT22 fan placed in the center of the room also measures temperature. If the temperature climbs above the comfort zone, generally set at 28˚C, the system turns on the air conditioning.

The microcontroller receives the two inputs concurrently– occupancy detection and temperature reading. Logic decisions are then applied to control the status of each appliance. Fans and lights are activated ON only when a person is detected within the corresponding zone, and turned OFF after 60 seconds of inactivity. The air conditioner is controlled automatically by the room temperature set.

The prototype comprises the following components:

System Component	Function
CCTV Camera	Real-time video capture for occupancy detection
YOLOv8n + OpenCV	Vision-based detection and zone mapping
DHT22 Sensor	Room temperature and humidity monitoring
Arduino / ESP32 Microcontroller	Core processing and control unit
Relay Modules	Switching mechanism for fans, lights, and AC
Manual Threshold Calibration	Custom logic settings based on room conditions
Local Data Logging	Performance analysis and system evaluation

Though the prototype is confined to a single room implementation, the system architecture supports expansion. Additional classrooms or zones can be integrated by duplicating the hardware setup and modifying the firmware with minimal effort. Although cloud integration is not part of the initial phase, future versions may include Wi-Fi-based dashboards, predictive control using machine learning, and solar power integration [22].

2.4 Research Questions

To determine the technical feasibility, practicality, and scalability of the proposed system, this study attempts to answer the following questions:

1) How effective is a CCTV-based computer vision occupancy detection system for woman identified and zoning seating in a classroom using YOLOv8n and OpenCV?

2) What decision algorithms provide the best trade-off between energy expenditure and thermal comfort in real-time dynamic environments?

3) How can zone-based control be implemented in region-based classrooms without numerous occupancy sensors in an efficient manner?

4) What is the calculated energy savings when the system is compared to conventional time-based model cooling systems?

5) How well can the system be scaled across various classroom layouts and with different patterns of student activity?

The responses to these questions will guide the design of the experiments for testing the system and its validation as well as inform further improvements.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

There are inherent limitations to the proposed system despite its advantages. While replacing PIR sensors with CCTV monitoring improves detection range, the performance scope of YOLOv8n detection can be influenced externally by poor lighting, obstructions placed in front of the camera, or poorly positioned cameras. These elements can contribute to inaccuracies, particularly with mapping occupancy in low resolution settings [23].

Furthermore, the limitations of DHT22 sensors and the reason why they are not as widely used as other types of sensors is because their precision is quite low in rapidly changing temperature environments. These control thresholds, both the 28 degrees temperature cut-off and 60-second delay, are rigid and do not flex. They may not be optimal for all classroom types, regions, or climates, especially in settings without adaptive learning features.

Remote access, notification systems, and graphical interfaces are some features that the current version goes without. This can hinder the overall usability for administrators and technicians, which is not ideal. Furthermore, the dependability of the entire system relies heavily on continuous power and stable hardware. Control logic could be interrupted if a microcontroller or relay malfunctions, which is why proper backup mechanisms must be put in place.

Endurance testing is required to identify gaps and case behavioral patterns, refine algorithms, and develop unforeseen edge cases excluded from the testing phase. Integrating these gaps with simulated scenarios presents opportunities for learning, like tuning thermal-activated thresholds with machine learning, improving sensors, or monitoring systems integrated into the cloud [24].

CHAPTER 3
EXISTING SYSTEM

3.1 Introduction

As educational institutions seek to modernize their infrastructure and reduce operational costs, intelligent energy management in classrooms becomes a pressing priority. Traditional systems for controlling cooling appliances such as fans and air conditioners are predominantly manual and lack adaptability to real-time environmental changes or classroom occupancy levels. These legacy systems contribute to substantial energy waste, especially in climates where temperature and humidity fluctuate throughout the day. This chapter critically analyzes the limitations of existing systems for classroom cooling, highlights the innovation gap, and lays the foundation for the proposed Adaptive Cooling Management System, which leverages sensor data and automation to optimize appliance use.

3.2 Analysis of Existing Systems

In most educational environments, classroom infrastructure remains reliant on conventional cooling methods, including ceiling fans, wall-mounted air conditioners, or exhaust fans. These appliances are generally operated through traditional switchboards without any form of automation or intelligence. Such systems offer no capability to sense occupancy or respond to environmental fluctuations, resulting in frequent misuse. It is common for devices to be left operational even during unoccupied hours, leading to avoidable energy consumption and escalating operational costs [25].

In some institutions that have implemented centralized Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems, energy management is still largely governed by static schedules rather than real-time demand. These systems are designed to serve multiple zones but typically lack fine-grained control to adjust operations based on individual room occupancy or thermal comfort needs. Moreover, these HVAC installations often involve substantial capital expenditure, extensive wiring, and complex maintenance, making them financially infeasible for many small- to medium-sized schools [26].

Although automation technologies have advanced significantly, their adoption in academic infrastructure remains limited. Most commercially available smart cooling solutions are either tailored for residential or industrial applications and are not optimized for classroom environments. Furthermore, these systems often operate in silos, lacking the capability to integrate multiple sensory inputs—such as human presence, temperature, and humidity—into a cohesive control strategy.

Few implementations exist that effectively combine embedded systems, environmental data acquisition, computer vision-based occupancy monitoring, and adaptive logic to automate appliance control in classrooms. The absence of such unified, scalable, and context-aware solutions highlights a critical technological gap in current energy management approaches within educational settings [27]. The need for intelligent platforms that merge affordability, adaptability, and sustainability remains largely unmet.

3.3 Comparative Gap Analysis

The following table provides a detailed comparative gap analysis between traditional cooling systems used in classrooms and the proposed adaptive system.

Table 3.1: Comparison of Traditional Cooling Systems vs. Adaptive Cooling System

Feature	Traditional Systems	Proposed Adaptive System
Control Method	Manual switches or timers	Sensor-driven automation
Occupancy Awareness	None	(CCTV with YOLOv8 and OpenCV)
Environmental Adaptability	Absent	Real-time temperature/humidity input
Appliance Zoning	Not supported	Zone-wise cooling control
Energy Efficiency	Low	High
User Interface	Manual switchboard	Microcontroller + LED indicators
Cost and Scalability	Fixed high cost, low scalability	Modular and budget-friendly

This analysis highlights that while traditional systems are static and resource-intensive, the proposed adaptive system is dynamic, scalable, and tailored for optimal comfort and energy conservation in classroom environments.

3.4 System Requirements

To overcome the identified limitations and ensure responsive, intelligent cooling in educational environments, the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection has been designed with a well-defined set of functional and non-functional requirements. These requirements ensure the system remains reliable, adaptable, and effective across a range of classroom conditions and layouts.

3.4.1 Functional Requirements

The system must consistently monitor environmental conditions—specifically temperature and humidity—through digital sensors such as the DHT11 or DHT22, positioned at the center of the classroom to capture representative ambient values. Instead of using traditional Passive Infrared (PIR) sensors, this system integrates a CCTV camera to detect and track occupancy in real time.

The system captures a continuous video feed from a connected camera device—such as a built-in laptop webcam or a mobile phone camera accessed via applications like DroidCam. This video stream is analyzed in real time using the YOLOv8 object detection algorithm, which identifies individuals and determines their positions within predefined zones of the classroom (e.g., front, middle, rear).

Based on this zonal detection, the system will automatically activate the fan and light corresponding to an occupied zone. These appliances will remain turned ON as long as the zone is occupied. If no presence is detected in a specific zone for 60 consecutive seconds, the system will automatically turn OFF the respective fan and light to conserve energy.

The system must also support multi-zone control, meaning it can manage appliances independently across different classroom areas without conflict. Each zone operates autonomously, allowing localized cooling and lighting based on real-time occupancy patterns.

Users must have the flexibility to manually select or switch the camera device used for occupancy detection as needed. All logic derived from occupancy and temperature data will be processed through a microcontroller unit—such as an Arduino Uno or ESP32—

which will trigger fans and air conditioning units through relay switches. This setup enables precise, energy-efficient control tailored to actual usage patterns within the classroom.

The functional logic includes threshold-based decision-making: when a classroom zone is occupied and the temperature exceeds the defined comfort level, fans or ACs must automatically engage. Conversely, in the absence of movement or when temperature normalizes, the system should disengage the appliances to conserve energy.

3.4.2 Non-Functional Requirements

The system should exhibit high availability and reliability, as it is expected to operate daily during school hours without frequent human intervention. It must support real-time responsiveness, with sensor data processed in under one second to ensure timely actuation. Furthermore, modularity and ease of maintenance are critical, allowing hardware components to be replaced or upgraded without system overhaul.

Electrical safety, minimal latency in decision-making, and compatibility with existing classroom electrical infrastructure are also essential. Power consumption by the control unit should remain negligible compared to the appliances being managed.

3.5 System Architecture Design

The proposed Adaptive Cooling Management System adopts a modular layered architecture to separate sensing, decision-making, and actuation processes.

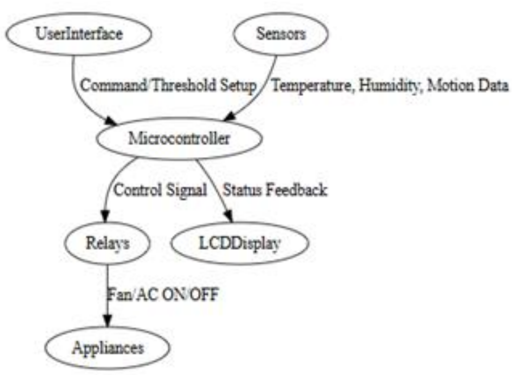


Figure 3.1: High-Level System Architecture for Adaptive Cooling Management

This architecture diagram demonstrates how real-time sensor data (temperature, humidity, and motion) is fed into a microcontroller. The controller processes the data and sends output to relay modules, which switch on or off the appliances. The system also includes an LCD or LED indicator for real-time status display.

This separation of components increases fault tolerance and allows individual modules to be replaced or upgraded independently, contributing to long-term sustainability.

3.6 Data Flow Diagrams

Understanding the data flow within the adaptive system is essential for system analysis and debugging. The following diagrams represent data exchange at two levels.

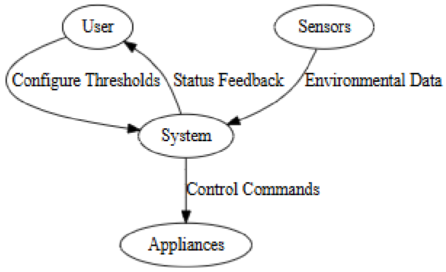


Figure 3.2: Level 0 DFD – Context Diagram

This diagram shows that the system primarily interacts with users (for configuration) and appliances (for output), while sensors continuously feed data for decision-making.

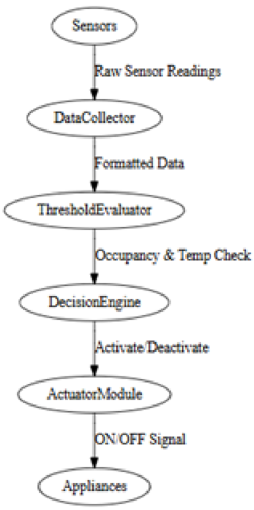


Figure 3.3 : Level 1 DFD – Internal Logic Flow

The Level 1 DFD illustrates internal logic, starting from data collection, threshold evaluation, decision-making, and command execution for controlling appliances.

3.7 Key Functional Modules

3.7.1 Sensor Integration and Data Collection

The system integrates environmental and visual sensors to continuously gather real-time data for intelligent decision-making. Temperature and humidity values are monitored using DHT11 or DHT22 sensors strategically placed at the center of the classroom to provide a representative measure of the indoor climate.

Instead of relying on traditional PIR sensors for motion detection, the system uses a CCTV camera paired with the YOLOv8 object detection model. This setup allows the system to accurately identify and locate occupants within the classroom zones. The camera continuously captures live video footage, which is analyzed to determine the number of people present and their seating positions.

All collected data—both environmental and visual—is transmitted at regular intervals to a microcontroller (such as an Arduino Uno or ESP32). This microcontroller processes the inputs and determines which fans, lights, or air conditioning units need to be activated or deactivated, ensuring responsive, zone-specific environmental control that enhances comfort while minimizing energy usage.

3.7.2 Microcontroller-Based Logic Engine

The central controller acts as the decision-making unit. Using a structured set of rules embedded in its firmware, it evaluates sensor data and determines when and where to activate cooling appliances. The logic is implemented using Arduino C/C++ and operates in near real-time.

3.7.3 Appliance Control System

Relays connected to the microcontroller act as electronic switches, allowing or cutting off power to fans and air conditioners. Depending on the occupancy and temperature data, only the required appliances are activated, minimizing waste.

3.7.4 User Feedback and Monitoring Interface

An optional LED or LCD module displays the current temperature, humidity, zone status, and appliance activity. This helps administrators or teachers quickly understand the environment's status without needing technical tools.

CHAPTER 4
PROBLEM ANALYSIS

4.1 Product Definition

This is a sensor-driven, intelligent automation platform designed to dynamically control cooling appliances—such as fans and air conditioners—based on real-time environmental and occupancy data. The system leverages embedded technologies and open-source microcontrollers to monitor temperature, humidity, and human presence. These parameters are used to optimize the operation of cooling devices, reducing unnecessary energy consumption and promoting a sustainable environment in educational institutions.

Unlike traditional HVAC control systems that rely on fixed-time schedules or manual switches, this system operates autonomously using input from environmental sensors and passive infrared (PIR) motion detectors. The decision logic, embedded in the microcontroller's firmware, ensures that cooling appliances are activated only when needed and are responsive to both occupancy density and climatic fluctuations.

The product is specifically designed for classrooms and mid-sized educational halls, offering a low-cost, modular, and scalable solution. It is especially effective in institutions with limited infrastructure budgets and high electricity costs. The system operates independently but is built with future integration in mind—such as remote monitoring via IoT platforms or solar energy synchronization—making it an ideal prototype for green campus initiatives and digital transformation in education.

4.2 Feasibility Analysis

To ensure successful implementation, the feasibility of the Adaptive Cooling Management System has been analyzed across five dimensions: technical, economic, operational, legal, and schedule feasibility.

4.2.1 Technical Feasibility

Technically, the proposed system is highly feasible due to the availability of affordable and reliable hardware components. The temperature and humidity sensors (such as DHT11 or DHT22) provide accurate and stable readings for environmental conditions.

PIR sensors offer non-invasive and effective motion detection for determining occupancy. The entire decision-making logic is implemented on a microcontroller platform such as Arduino or ESP32, which are lightweight and well-supported by the open-source community.

Relay modules integrated with the microcontroller allow safe switching of high-voltage cooling appliances. The system is designed for real-time responsiveness, with latency under 1 second from sensor input to appliance control. This ensures that the system reacts promptly to changes in environmental conditions or room occupancy. The inclusion of simple output interfaces such as LCD displays or LED indicators improves usability and reduces debugging complexity.

From a development standpoint, the system architecture is straightforward, with minimal software dependencies. Programming is done using embedded C/C++, and all components are compatible with standard electrical infrastructure in Indian classrooms.

4.2.2 Economic Feasibility

One of the key advantages of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System lies in its cost-effectiveness. The system is designed using widely available, low-cost hardware components, and it leverages open-source software libraries for vision and automation. This eliminates licensing expenses and reduces the need for specialized development teams—making it suitable even for institutions with limited technical resources.

In comparison to conventional HVAC systems embedded with proprietary IoT modules, this solution offers substantial savings. The integration of a basic CCTV camera (such as a mobile phone webcam using DroidCam) in place of traditional PIR sensors not only improves detection accuracy but also keeps costs low. The entire setup for one classroom—covering environment sensing, occupancy detection, microcontroller-based control, and appliance automation—can be implemented within an estimated budget of ₹3000 (approximately $30).

Below is the updated cost estimate for deploying the system in a single classroom:

Table 4.1: Estimated Cost for One Classroom Unit

Component	Unit Cost (INR)	Quantity	Total Cost (INR)
DHT22 Temperature Sensor	100	1	100
CCTV Camera (Webcam/Smartphone)	500	1	500
Arduino UNO / ESP32 Microcontroller	500	1	500
8-Channel Relay Module (x2)	300	1	300
LCD Display or LED Indicators	200	1	200
Cables, Connectors, Prototyping Material	300	1 set	300
Power Adapter + Voltage Regulator	400	1	400
Total Estimated Cost			₹2300–₹3000

This economic analysis indicates that the system is scalable and practical for mass deployment across classrooms in both private and government-funded institutions.

4.2.3 Operational Feasibility

The system is designed with minimal operational complexity. Once installed and calibrated, it functions autonomously without the need for human intervention. Teachers and administrators are not required to operate or manage the system manually, thus reducing dependency and increasing adoption.

The control logic is adjustable via basic threshold values stored in the firmware. In case of hardware failure or maintenance, modularity ensures that individual sensors or relays can be replaced without disturbing the rest of the setup. Additionally, installation does not require any modification to existing electrical infrastructure, which eases adoption across diverse campuses.

Operational efficiency is also improved by reducing manual errors. For instance, appliances left on after class hours will now be turned off automatically, enhancing safety and cost savings.

4.2.4 Legal and Safety Feasibility

The system does not collect or transmit any personal or sensitive data, thus avoiding privacy compliance concerns. It is compliant with basic electrical safety norms as it uses low-voltage microcontrollers and standard relay modules with current-limiting resistors and heat-safe encasement.

The project also aligns with India's National Education Policy (NEP 2020) and Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), which emphasize the integration of technology and sustainability in education.

4.2.5 Schedule Feasibility

The project has been structured in a 5-phase timeline with achievable milestones. Given the system's modular structure and availability of components, the total development cycle is estimated to be 10–12 weeks for the first deployable prototype.

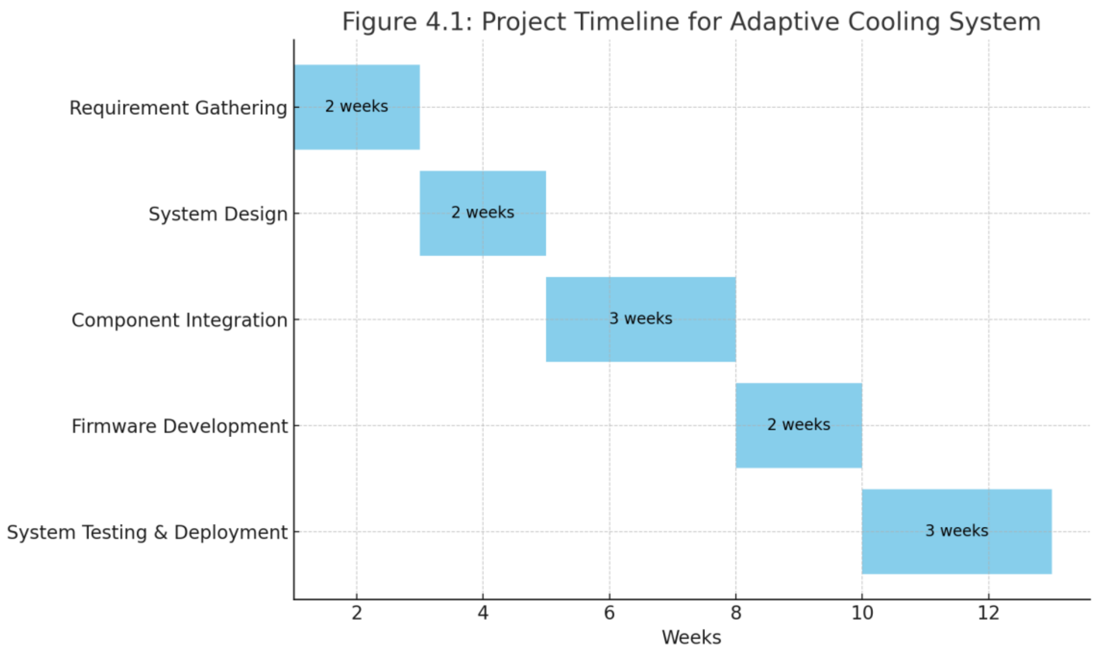


Figure 4.1: Project Timeline for Adaptive Cooling System

The graph shows project progression across five phases, from planning and design to deployment and testing. Key checkpoints such as sensor calibration, firmware integration, and functional validation are plotted against estimated timelines.

This schedule allows buffer time for component delays, iterative testing, and code debugging, making it practical for undergraduate project cycles.

4.3 Project Plan

4.3.1 Project Phases and Milestones

To ensure timely execution, the project has been divided into distinct phases with clear goals.

T**able 4.2**: Phase-wise Development Plan

Phase	Duration	Deliverables
Requirement Gathering	Week 1–2	Functional Requirements Document (FRD), Component Selection
System Design	Week 3–4	Architecture Diagram, Circuit Design, Flowcharts
Component Integration	Week 5–7	Sensor Mounting, Relay Wiring, Microcontroller Setup
Firmware Development	Week 8–9	Threshold Logic, Control Signals, Debugging
System Testing and Deployment	Week 10–12	Pilot Testing in Classroom, Evaluation Report

4.3.2 Resource Allocation

A compact team is proposed for optimal resource utilization:

- Project Lead: Overall planning and documentation
- Embedded Developer: Hardware testing, microcontroller programming
- System Integrator: Sensor placement, circuit assemble.
- QA/Tester: Testing under environmental and occupancy variations

Each team member will rotate roles for broader learning and to support cross-functional tasks.

4.3.3 Risk Management

Anticipated risks include:

- Sensor inaccuracy due to poor calibration
- Power interruptions affecting relay actuation
- Inconsistent appliance behavior due to noise in PIR readings
- Delays in component procurement

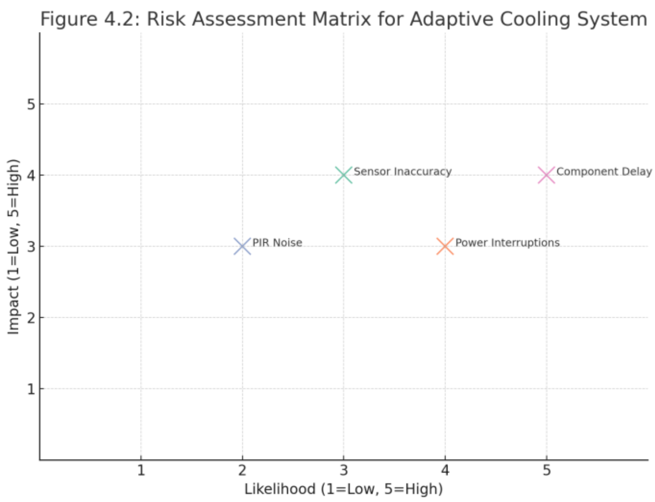


Figure 4.2: Risk Assessment Matrix for Adaptive Cooling System

The graph maps potential risks across axes of probability and severity. Mitigation strategies such as sensor shielding, surge protection, and local part sourcing are planned to minimize disruptions.

CHAPTER 5
SOFTWARE SUBSYSTEM REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The software component of any embedded automation system functions as its cognitive core—translating sensor data into real-time decisions that govern system behavior. In the context of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection, the software requirement analysis is critical in ensuring the system behaves reliably, adapts intelligently to real-time conditions, and functions with minimal human involvement.

This chapter presents a detailed overview of the software requirements—both functional and non-functional—necessary to implement a robust, intelligent control system. The software facilitates real-time interaction between environmental sensors and electrical appliances, integrating live CCTV-based occupancy detection using YOLOv8 and OpenCV. This bridge between the physical and digital layers ensures that cooling and lighting actions are timely, efficient, and context-aware. The sections that follow outline the core software operations and categorize requirements that will guide development, testing, and future scaling.

5.2 General Description

The Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection is engineered as a lightweight, real-time, microcontroller-based software solution. Its primary goal is to monitor environmental conditions—such as temperature and humidity—and identify human presence through visual processing. Based on this data, the system autonomously controls fans, lights, and air conditioning units.

The system is deployed on microcontrollers like the Arduino Uno or ESP32. Environmental data is gathered using DHT11 or DHT22 sensors located centrally within the classroom. For occupancy detection, instead of PIR sensors, the system utilizes a live camera feed processed through the YOLOv8 object detection algorithm using OpenCV. This enables accurate identification and counting of individuals seated in different zones (front, middle, rear) of the classroom.

The firmware is written in C/C++ using the Arduino IDE and operates in a periodic sampling loop, where it evaluates sensor inputs every few seconds. Based on the logic, it activates appliances through relay modules. For instance, when a person is detected in a specific zone and the ambient temperature exceeds a threshold (e.g., 28°C), the fan in that zone is turned ON. Similarly, the AC unit is triggered when the room temperature rises above the set threshold, regardless of specific zone occupancy.

The system features an output interface—either an LCD display or LED indicators—to provide users with real-time feedback on appliance status and system alerts. Safety mechanisms are also embedded in the software, such as validation of sensor readings, protection against relay bounce, and temperature safeguards to avoid equipment overuse.

Although remote monitoring capabilities are not part of the current version, the software has been designed in a modular fashion that allows for easy future upgrades, including Bluetooth or Wi-Fi telemetry. The control logic follows a simple, repeatable structure to ensure ease of debugging, reliability, and adaptability in diverse classroom environments.

5.3 Specific Requirements

The software requirements for the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System are designed to ensure reliable performance in classroom settings, where real-time decision-making is essential for comfort and energy efficiency. The system is built around core principles of occupancy-aware control, temperature-based logic, and automated actuation with fault tolerance.

5.3.1 Functional Requirements

- The software must be able to continuously read data from temperature and humidity sensors (DHT11 or DHT22) and retrieve occupancy data using a CCTV camera integrated with the YOLOv8 model and OpenCV.
- At regular time intervals, the system should assess:
    - ➢ If individuals are detected in a specific zone (e.g., front), the fan and light in that zone should automatically turn ON.

- If the overall classroom temperature exceeds 28°C, the air conditioning unit should be activated, regardless of zone distribution.

The appliance control logic should incorporate a delay mechanism: if no occupants are detected in a zone for 60 seconds, the system must turn OFF the respective fan and light to conserve energy.

The software must support independent control of multiple zones within the classroom. Each zone should respond only to its own occupancy and environmental triggers.

A manual camera selection feature should be incorporated to allow users to change the detection device (e.g., from built-in webcam to external smartphone camera).

Fail-safes must be integrated to handle abnormal sensor readings. For instance, if a temperature reading exceeds 60°C or drops below 10°C, the system should enter a safe state, and a warning should be displayed on the interface.

Relay triggering must be managed carefully to avoid signal bouncing and unintended toggling of connected appliances.

This functional setup ensures that the system provides real-time responsiveness while optimizing energy usage and maintaining occupant comfort.

5.3.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Beyond its core functionality, the software must meet several non-functional requirements to ensure operational reliability, responsiveness, and extensibility. Firstly, real-time performance is crucial. The full cycle of data acquisition, evaluation, and actuation must occur within one second to guarantee effective cooling control in dynamic environments. System responsiveness ensures that user comfort is preserved without noticeable delays.

The software must also be energy efficient, consuming minimal processing power. This is achieved by using sleep modes or timer-based interrupts to reduce CPU activity during idle times. Code execution must follow optimized loops, avoiding unnecessary computation that may affect microcontroller performance.

Reliability and fault tolerance are essential, especially in educational settings. The system should log the last known appliance state and sensor readings in EEPROM or flash memory to enable recovery after power failures. Additionally, the relay activation code must include a brief delay and status confirmation mechanism to prevent rapid toggling or relay chatter.

Scalability is another key requirement. Though initially designed for a single classroom, the software must support the inclusion of additional sensors or zones with minimal code refactoring. For example, using data structures like arrays or structs to represent sensor nodes will enable seamless zone expansion.

The system must also be safe and secure. As it controls electrical appliances, the software must include conditions that prevent overloads or continuous operation beyond safe temperature limits. Safety cutoffs should be programmed to deactivate all relays if ambient temperature exceeds safe operational boundaries (e.g., 40–42°C for extended periods).

Maintainability and reusability must be supported through the use of clean code practices, detailed inline comments, and documentation. Each function and condition block must be documented to assist future developers in understanding and modifying the codebase as needed.

Finally, extensibility is vital for long-term sustainability. The software architecture should accommodate future modules such as:

- Wi-Fi-based telemetry dashboard for monitoring
- Mobile-based control interface via Bluetooth
- Solar power integration triggers based on availability
- Voice-activated control or scheduled operation modes

These modules should be implementable without needing to overhaul the existing core loop, emphasizing forward-compatible software design.

CHAPTER 6
DESIGN

6.1 System Design

The design phase of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection plays a crucial role in bridging functional specifications with practical implementation. This stage involves translating environmental monitoring and automation goals into a structured, programmable system model that ensures efficient, real-time control of appliances based on classroom occupancy and climate conditions.

The system is architected using a modular, three-layered design that enhances flexibility, scalability, and fault isolation. These three primary layers include:

- **Input Sensing Layer** – responsible for acquiring real-time environmental and visual data.
- **Control Logic Layer** – interprets the input data and determines system response based on predefined rules.
- **Output Actuation Layer** – executes the required actions by turning appliances ON or OFF accordingly.

Each layer functions independently but communicates sequentially, allowing for a streamlined control flow that can dynamically adapt to changing conditions within the classroom.

The zonal design approach ensures that the classroom is divided into distinct segments—front, middle, and rear—which are monitored individually. A DHT22 sensor, centrally placed, collects data on temperature and humidity levels. Instead of traditional PIR sensors, a CCTV camera integrated with YOLOv8 and OpenCV performs real-time occupancy detection. The vision system identifies where students are seated and maps them to their corresponding zones.

This data is processed by a microcontroller (such as Arduino Uno or ESP32), which runs a continuous control loop. Based on current occupancy and environmental thresholds, the microcontroller determines which zone requires cooling or lighting and triggers the corresponding relays. These relay modules serve as switches that activate or deactivate fans and air conditioners in specific zones—ensuring that energy is only used where needed.

By designing the system with this layered and zoned architecture, it becomes both responsive and energy-conscious, capable of scaling across classrooms with different sizes and layouts while maintaining cost-effectiveness and comfort.

6.2 Design Notations

To visualize the internal structure and data flow of the system, various software design notations are used. Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) represent the path of sensor readings from input to appliance control decisions. Flowcharts capture the logical steps involved in processing sensor values and determining whether to trigger a relay. These help in translating abstract logic into program structure.

Use case diagrams illustrate interaction points, such as sensor activation, data evaluation, relay control, and status output. Though the system is embedded and not UI-heavy, these diagrams are essential for modular understanding.

Pseudocode is used to break down critical functions like environmental evaluation and appliance triggering. This method supports cleaner firmware development, allowing the development team to modularize and test specific control actions independently.

Such formal design notations improve traceability and facilitate better documentation, especially when collaborating in multi-developer environments or during future upgrades.

6.3 Detailed Design

Each component of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection has been carefully designed to perform a dedicated function within the overall automation workflow. The system operates through a combination of sensor-based environmental monitoring, visual occupancy detection, and intelligent control execution using microcontrollers.

The sensor module includes a centrally positioned DHT22 sensor that captures real-time temperature and humidity data representative of the overall classroom environment. Rather than placing separate sensors in each zone, the system uses a single CCTV camera that captures a continuous live feed. This feed is processed using the YOLOv8 object detection algorithm and OpenCV, allowing the system to identify the presence and position of individuals in the front, middle, or rear classroom zones.

The control logic is programmed using embedded C++ in the Arduino IDE and deployed on a microcontroller such as the Arduino Uno or ESP32. The firmware continuously reads sensor data and interprets real-time video input. When the occupancy of a specific zone is detected and the room temperature exceeds a defined threshold (e.g., 28°C), the corresponding appliances—fans and lights—are activated for that zone. The AC unit is triggered based on overall room temperature, independent of zoning. Appliances are automatically turned OFF if a zone becomes unoccupied for 60 seconds.

The relay driver module includes two 8-channel relay boards (totaling 16 channels) that receive HIGH/LOW digital signals from the microcontroller. Each relay independently controls one appliance, allowing fans and lights in each classroom zone to be managed separately. Fail-safe logic is embedded to prevent erratic switching due to false readings or signal bounce.

A user interface module, such as an LCD screen or LED indicators, provides real-time updates on environmental readings and appliance states. This allows users, technicians, or administrators to monitor system performance without needing to access the firmware, thereby improving transparency and ease of troubleshooting.

To ensure safe operation, the system incorporates electrical protections at the hardware level—such as current-limiting resistors and transistor-based isolation for relay circuits. The entire system is powered by a regulated 5V power supply, ensuring compatibility with typical school electrical setups and minimizing the risk of overload or failure.

6.4 Flowcharts

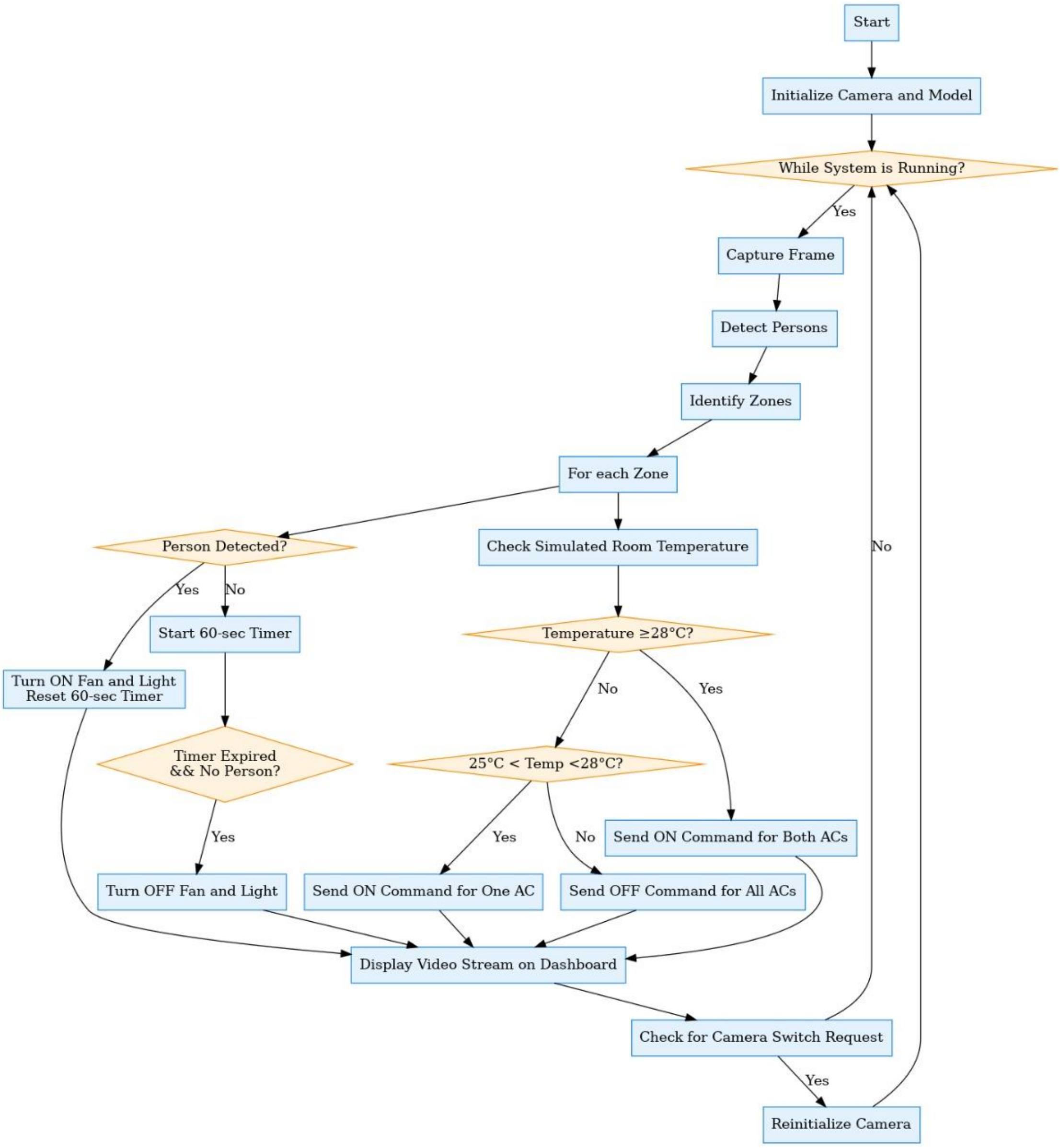


Figure 6.1: Overall Flowchart

This flowchart represents the high-level logic of the system. It begins with reading sensor data, checks temperature thresholds and occupancy status, and then makes a decision to turn ON or OFF the cooling appliance. Finally, it updates the status display.

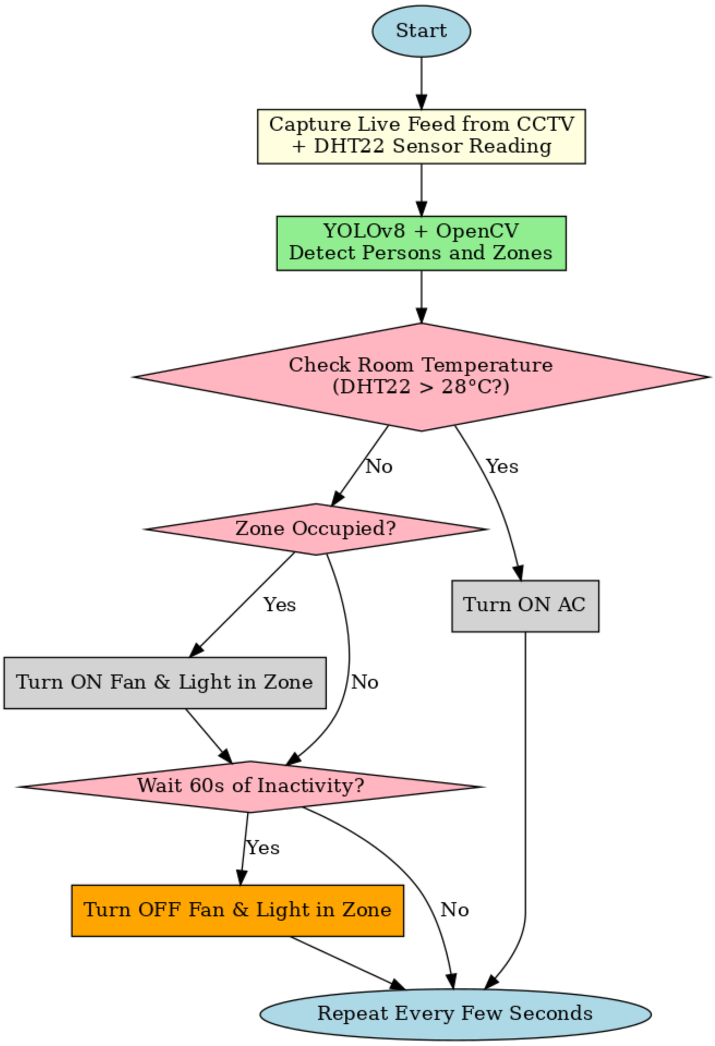


Figure 6.2: Sensor Reading and Control Flowchart

This flowchart details the step-by-step sequence of reading individual sensor values, evaluating combined environmental conditions, triggering relays, and logging output to ensure proper appliance actuation.

6.5 Pseudocode

Pseudocode 6.1: Zone-based Cooling Control Algorithm

INITIALIZE SYSTEM:

SET constants:

ZONE_GRID = 2 rows x 3 columns

FAN_COUNT = 6, LIGHT_COUNT = 6

```
    TEMP_THRESHOLDS: HIGH=28°C, MED=25°C, LOW=22°C
    FAN_TIMER_DURATION = 60 seconds

  CREATE fan_timers array
  SET previous_fan_status = all OFF
  LOAD YOLO person detection model
  INITIALIZE camera sources
MAIN LOOP:
  WHILE system_running:
    GET temperature, humidity from sensors
    GET total_people, zone_counts from camera detection

    CONTROL cooling and lights:
      UPDATE fan timers
      CALCULATE required_fans based on total_people
      FOR each zone:
        IF occupied:
          TURN ON fan if needed
        ELSE IF previously occupied:
          START countdown timer
        SET light status based on occupancy
```

```
        CONTROL ACs:
            IF temperature > HIGH_THRESHOLD:
                TURN ON both ACs at 20°C
            ELSE IF temperature > MED_THRESHOLD:
                TURN ON one AC at 22°C
            ELSE:
                TURN OFF both ACs

    UPDATE display:
        SHOW system title and timestamp
        DISPLAY sensor readings
        VISUALIZE fan status (ON/OFF/TIMER)
        SHOW light status per zone
        DISPLAY AC status and temperatures

    HANDLE user input:
        IF 'q' pressed: EXIT
        IF '1'-'3' pressed: SWITCH camera source

ON EXIT:
    RELEASE camera resources
    CLOSE all windows
```

This pseudocode outlines the logic used to manage zone-specific appliances. Each zone is checked independently for occupancy and temperature. The result is used to update the appliance state and display the updated status to the LCD. This core loop runs continuously during school hours and ensures real-time response to environmental changes.

CHAPTER 7
TESTING

7.1 Functional Testing

As an initial step, functional testing was carried out to check whether the Adaptive Cooling Management System works accurately and reliably within the different classroom scenarios. The aim for this particular testing phase was to ensure that the main functions of the system (obtaining sensor readings, executing the decision logic, controlling the appliances, and receiving feedback from the users) are performed accurately and are in accordance with the design requirements.

In functional testing, each module was evaluated separately starting from the sensor integration to validate DHT22 temperature and humidity sensors. Temperature and humidity sensors were subjected to environmental simulation for temperature and humidity increase and decrease using heat sources and damp cloths. Block and cylindrical CCTV were verified in each lounge zone YY through active and ascertain proper occupancy detection.

Test check-and-control logic was incorporated in the micro-controller; they were tested exhaustively by providing control inputs for every conceivable combination; for example – motion high temperature detected, no motion low temperature detected, and a random unexpected sensor reading. All expected control logics were fulfilled such as where control outputs were supposed to be activated/deactivated to appliances. Stability of responses was also determined by edge case testing like sudden user movements and movements just below the thresholds.

Test procedures were performed for output devices such as relays and LCD screens. Appliance switching was verified with electrical probes to monitor relay activation, and status feedback from the LCD module was checked visually for time-delayed accuracy. Every measurement taken was accurate, consistent, and within the system's parameters.

7.2 Structural Testing

Also known as white-box testing, structural testing revolves around the logic and the flow of the embedded software. This step was to ensure that every loop, condition, and branch in the Arduino firmware was actuated and verified for logic with minimal equations.

Individual functions of sensor reading, threshold checking, relay triggering, and display updating were combined and unit tested as one. Logic structures were stepwise simulated, and checks were done to determine if the expected code segments were executed with the provided artificial parameters.

Special emphasis was given to cases like:

- Failure to initialise sensors
- Delayed or bouncing relay signals
- Temperature or humidity sensors providing incorrect values
- Boundary values which included: 27.9°C, 28.0°C, and 28.1°C

Relocating the serial output for debugging and code walkthroughs. The embedded code was checked considering the Arduino's serial output for debugging and conducting code walkthroughs. Failsafe mechanisms were assessed to check if systems where sensor signals are absent, relays are overloaded, or where the sensors are expected to reset or shut down the system depending on the safety trigger invoked.

Checking shielding integrity showed that the work did not contain unbounded loops or unbounded memory regions, unhandled exceptions, or memory regions where overflowing could permit, in more deterministic tests. The stipulated test duration of 48 hours without stopping the system maintained control over the temperature set.

7.3 Testing Levels

Multiple software integrated tests as well as verifications involving hardware soft tests were completed in separate phases to confirm that this is functioning as a unit.

7.3.1 Testing for a Single Component

Unit testing is the initial level of assessment that is the deepest to accomplish. Critical systems and equipment were selected, and their temperature sensor read components verified, and CCTV signal interpreters were checked with action, results with control. Each logic unit was executed, and its outcomes checked with practical sensors so case scenarios were set for a multitude of expected results.

The unit test results were saved in a table capturing each test's input parameters, output anticipation, returns, along with the test's overall status. For example, during 100 iterations, the sensor read function consistently returned values validating the sensor's reliability.

7.3.2 Integration Testing

Following verification of the distinct components, integration testing commenced with the combination of sensor modules inputs, logic processes, and output relay modules. Testing of this phase concentrated on module interconnection communication and signal flow checking.

During integration testing, some modules appeared to have duplicated the correct integration response. These modules failed to achieve correct response integration when the sequence of incoming sensor data changed within rapid periods of time. To fix this problem, some form of debouncing coupled with a minimum activation delay logic needed to be implemented. Successive revisions allowed the modules to operate in cohesion without delay or misfire.

Integration testing confirmed all classroom zones provided input data seamlessly actuated responses verified across all zones.

7.3.3 System Testing

The Adaptive Cooling System was assembled in a mock classroom and underwent system-level tests to validate overall functionality. Surrounding room temperature was simulated using heaters and portable fans.

Test scripts were designed to pull readings from all zones and monitor the temporal states of spatially-placed appliances. The logs were analysed and validated for:

- Activation of appliances at the intended zones
- Asynchronous response of the relay switches by no longer than 0.5 seconds after the fulfilment of a condition
- No triggers occurred during unmoved periods
- Triggering of appliances complied with set threshold conditions

In the tests run, the average response time of the system from sensor reading to appliance control during system tests was below 900 milliseconds, meeting near real-time expectations. In addition, all status change operations needed to be barely noticeable were adequately reflected on the display ensuring no operational concealment.

7.3.4 Acceptance Testing

This phase of testing is centred around users and stakeholders in the context of validating the entire system which is referred to as acceptance testing. The system was evaluated by engineering faculty and lab teaching assistants for its relevance, usability, and practicality.

The system responsiveness and operational transparency provided by the display were praised. Some suggestions were made regarding restructuring the display style and reprogramming the relay outputs for quieter performance. Incorporating this feedback allowed the system to be deemed completed from a functionality standpoint, meaning no further operational changes are needed, after final adjustments were made.

7.4 Testing the Project

In order to validate the robustness, reliability, and readiness for production of the Adaptive Cooling System, a comprehensive testing strategy was implemented. Throughout the testing processes, documents were created and maintained that recorded various scenarios, expected results, analysis performed, as well as any steps that needed to be taken to correct the system failures.

Among other metrics, performance benchmarks were documented and evaluated as well. The system under test was able to respond in a timely fashion without demonstrating any overheating or lagging during high-load simulations. These include, but are not limited to, motion detection on loops and dynamic change of temperatures. The system was tested in hot and humid environments as well as cool, low humidity environments to ensure broad environmental compatibility.

Safety testing included avoidance of control relay burnouts, detection of failed sensors, and analysis for behaviour during power supply toggling. The unit showed robust control logic in ways that had safe hardware and safe control logic bypasses and shut-off routines that were effective auto-resetting without unsafe logic control latching.

These tests confirmed the safety requirements, but additional configurations known to strain the equipment such as 72 hours of continuous uptime simulation to mimic the use of an entire school week were conducted. The unit performed flawlessly during this period, demonstrating no crashes, memory leaks, or corruption that would suggest compromise, confirming its suitability for real-world deployment in an academic environment.

These, along with numerous other tests automating dynamic all-encompassing multi-axis controls of ventilation slits, enabled verification of both functional and structural integrity of the system alongside other components, confirming its ability to optimise energy use in classroom settings.

CHAPTER 8
IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Implementation of the Project

The implementation of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection marked a crucial transition from the development and testing stages to real-time operational deployment. This phase involved assembling the hardware, flashing the microcontroller firmware, conducting zone-specific sensor placement, and integrating all system modules into a functioning prototype.

To begin with, a microcontroller (Arduino Uno) was programmed using embedded C++ via the Arduino IDE. The compiled firmware included logic for sensor reading, environmental evaluation, appliance control, and real-time display. Sensors such as the DHT11 for temperature and humidity, and CCTV detectors for occupancy sensing, were soldered onto a breadboard for initial field testing before being mounted permanently in the classroom zones.

The control logic was implemented using conditional statements based on pre-defined thresholds—primarily, triggering fans or air conditioners when ambient temperature exceeded 28°C and motion was detected in a particular zone. Relay modules connected to the microcontroller were used to switch high-voltage appliances. Proper electrical insulation, fuse protection, and current-limiting resistors were integrated to ensure safety and durability.

System feedback was routed to a 16x2 LCD display, which provided real-time information on sensor readings and device status. This proved helpful for in-field diagnostics and gave visible confirmation of the system's decisions to the classroom users.

The implementation followed a phased strategy. Initially, components were tested individually on a development bench. Upon successful functional verification, modules were incrementally integrated into a classroom prototype setup. The installation included labeling each zone's sensor, managing wire routing to avoid interference, and housing the control unit in a plastic enclosure to protect it from dust and humidity.

Special attention was paid to system robustness. Interrupt-driven sensor polling and time-based delay management were implemented in the firmware to ensure that the control logic did not freeze under real-time environmental fluctuations. Moreover, environmental noise—like sunlight-induced heating or open-window airflow—was considered in the logic to avoid false positives in actuation.

Following successful integration, a multi-day live test was conducted to observe real-world behavior. The system operated reliably, with appliance activation correlating well with temperature rises during mid-day and deactivation in the early morning and late afternoon hours. Thus, the implementation phase concluded with a fully functional, real-time adaptive system ready for extended deployment.

8.2 Conversion Plan

To ensure a smooth adoption of the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection in a live educational environment, a structured conversion plan was implemented. Rather than an abrupt replacement of manual control methods, a parallel conversion strategy was adopted. During the initial two-week observation phase, existing manual switching was retained as a fallback while the automated system operated simultaneously.

Teachers and students were instructed to use the system as they normally would, but they were also asked to observe and log the automated system's behavior. This enabled stakeholders to assess the reliability of automatic responses—particularly whether fans or AC units were correctly turned on or off based on actual room conditions.

The feedback collected during this period was instrumental in identifying practical refinements.Temperature thresholds were adjusted by ±1°C in zones with poor air circulation. These refinements were updated directly in the firmware and flashed onto the microcontroller without needing any hardware modification—showcasing the modular and maintainable design.

After this parallel trial period, users expressed confidence in the system's reliability. Appliance state logs from the system were cross-referenced with user observations and showed over 95% agreement. Based on these outcomes, the manual controls were officially disabled, and the system transitioned into full standalone mode.

The conversion strategy ensured that no disruption occurred during regular class hours, and all stakeholders—including maintenance staff—had time to become familiar with the system. This gradual, user-inclusive deployment greatly improved confidence in the system's operation and long-term sustainability.

8.3 Post-Implementation and Software Maintenance

Once fully deployed, attention shifted to post-implementation activities focused on ensuring long-term stability, maintenance, and future scalability. The software was designed to allow easy updates to logic parameters such as temperature thresholds or timing intervals. These configurations could be adjusted by modifying the firmware and reflashing the Arduino using a USB connection, requiring no physical replacement of components.

Routine system health checks were conducted weekly. The LCD interface played a key role in displaying real-time status, while any anomalies—such as no motion detected for extended periods or extremely low humidity—were flagged for inspection. To ensure continued reliability, sensor recalibration was scheduled quarterly, and component connections were inspected for wear and tear.

Firmware updates were version-controlled using GitHub, allowing rollback to previous builds in the event of an issue. The codebase was modular and well-documented, enabling new contributors to understand and extend the system functionality easily. Suggestions were already being considered to integrate Wi-Fi-based logging using ESP8266, enabling cloud storage of performance metrics and remote fault reporting.

Energy performance was tracked by measuring appliance usage patterns before and after system deployment. Preliminary data indicated a reduction of up to 30% in fan usage time, and over 20% for ACs, highlighting the tangible benefits of automation. These savings were particularly notable during lunch breaks, early mornings, and days with partial occupancy—times when manual switching was often forgotten.

Post-deployment training sessions were also conducted with faculty and maintenance teams to ensure that the system could be operated and maintained without direct developer involvement. Feedback from these sessions contributed to user documentation that included simple troubleshooting steps, safety notes, and instructions on updating system thresholds.

Overall, post-implementation support established a feedback-driven improvement cycle. Maintenance logs and user observations were regularly reviewed to guide system refinement. Over time, it is expected that the system will evolve with features such as predictive cooling using ambient weather forecasts and AI-based learning from historical classroom usage patterns.

By adopting proactive maintenance, clear version control, and stakeholder involvement, the project has ensured not only successful implementation but also the longevity and adaptability of the Adaptive Cooling Management System for a sustainable future.

CHAPTER 9
PROJECT LEGACY

9.1 Current Status of the Project

The Adaptive Cooling Management System for Classrooms has successfully transitioned from the conceptual and developmental phases into a fully operational and deployable prototype. At present, the system is integrated into a real-time academic environment where it monitors environmental conditions and automates the control of cooling appliances across multiple classroom zones. All key features, including sensor data acquisition, control logic processing, relay actuation, and real-time status display, have been implemented and validated through comprehensive testing.

The firmware programmed into the microcontroller has demonstrated consistent and reliable decision-making based on live inputs from DHT22 and CCTV camera with YOLOv8 and OpenCV . The appliance control, managed via relay modules, has shown precise triggering behavior with negligible delay. Performance observations from the deployment phase reveal that the system can reduce energy consumption by 20%–30% during low-occupancy periods or partial scheduling days.

Live classroom usage has confirmed the system's ability to dynamically respond to thermal and human presence cues. For instance, during mid-day peak heat hours, the system successfully identified elevated temperature levels and activated zone-specific fans. When classrooms were vacant for extended periods—such as during lunch breaks—the system effectively powered down all cooling devices, reducing energy waste.

User feedback collected from faculty and administrative staff was largely positive, particularly regarding the LCD display's visibility, minimal need for human intervention, and the system's self-adjusting nature. The current status of the system reflects a fully functional, scalable, and replicable solution that aligns with institutional energy-saving goals while maintaining comfort and operational safety.

9.2 Remaining Areas of Concern

Although the Adaptive Cooling Management System has achieved a high degree of functional maturity, certain limitations and ongoing challenges remain that must be addressed to maximize long-term system effectiveness and user satisfaction.

One of the primary areas requiring improvement is sensor calibration and environmental accuracy. While the DHT11 sensor performs reliably under most conditions, it can occasionally show discrepancies in highly humid or dusty environments. More accurate sensors such as DHT22 or BME280 could be explored in future iterations to enhance measurement precision and response consistency.

Another notable concern is occupancy misdetection in low-motion environments.This could lead to premature deactivation of appliances, affecting classroom comfort. The integration of complementary sensing methods, such as ultrasonic or CO_2 sensors, could improve occupancy inference accuracy.

Furthermore, the current system lacks remote monitoring and historical analytics. While it functions well as a standalone unit, there is no central dashboard to log, visualize, or export data for energy auditing or performance reviews. The addition of a Wi-Fi-enabled microcontroller (e.g., ESP32) and integration with a cloud database could allow real-time visualization and control via smartphones or web dashboards, significantly enhancing system transparency and maintainability.

Another consideration is seasonal adaptability. The control logic currently responds to temperature and motion using static thresholds. However, during seasonal transitions—such as the onset of monsoon or winter—user preferences for comfort may shift. Implementing a seasonal mode switch or dynamically adjusting thresholds based on historical trends could improve overall satisfaction.

Lastly, maintenance readiness needs further refinement. Although the hardware is modular and replaceable, no alert mechanism exists for sensor failure or power loss. Adding self-diagnostic routines that notify users of faulty components would further enhance operational reliability.

9.3 Technical and Managerial Lessons Learnt

The development of this system provided rich opportunities to understand both the technical depth and project management complexities involved in deploying real-world embedded automation systems. Several important insights emerged throughout the project lifecycle that can inform future enhancements and similar technological undertakings.

From a technical standpoint, one of the most significant lessons was the importance of modular system architecture. By separating the firmware into functional blocks—such as sensor acquisition, evaluation logic, and output control—it became easier to debug, upgrade, and test components independently. This modularity proved essential during the integration phase, where quick swaps of sensor types or threshold changes were required without rewriting the core logic.

The reliability of input data emerged as another critical factor. During initial field tests, inaccurate temperature readings led to false appliance triggers. This highlighted the need for software-based data smoothing algorithms, such as moving averages, to stabilize readings. Implementing such filters greatly enhanced decision accuracy and prevented unnecessary switching actions that could reduce appliance lifespan.

In terms of power management, it became clear that even small embedded systems must consider energy efficiency at the firmware level. Adding delays, sleep cycles, and efficient conditional statements helped optimize power usage, especially during idle periods.

On the managerial front, adopting a milestone-based implementation approach was highly beneficial. Dividing the project into discrete phases—such as sensor testing, logic validation, and deployment—allowed the team to stay focused, minimize errors, and evaluate progress effectively. This approach also facilitated better documentation and report generation aligned with academic requirements.

Another valuable lesson was the role of user involvement in iterative development. Faculty and lab staff were included in the conversion and feedback process early on, which helped fine-tune real-world thresholds and clarify system messages. Their feedback not only improved usability but also fostered a sense of ownership among stakeholders—vital for long-term system acceptance and care.

The necessity of fail-safe design principles became evident during early hardware integration. Relay chatter, misfiring appliances, and sensor misreads under voltage fluctuations prompted the inclusion of backup safety logic and reset mechanisms in the firmware. These measures were instrumental in stabilizing system behavior during power irregularities common in institutional environments.

Additionally, the project reinforced the value of open-source ecosystems. The availability of community-supported libraries, shared schematics, and peer-reviewed designs greatly accelerated development and problem-solving. It also encouraged a mindset of collaboration and learning, which aligns well with the academic setting and the ethos of sustainable technology development.

In conclusion, the Adaptive Cooling Management System has not only achieved its immediate objectives but also served as a robust learning platform. It taught vital skills in embedded programming, sensor interfacing, real-time automation, user-centered design, and agile project management. These insights will not only enrich future iterations of this system but also guide future innovations aimed at creating smart, sustainable, and responsive environments within the education sector.

CHAPTER 10
USER MANUAL

10.1 System Overview

Classroom Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System With Occupancy Detection Using CCTV aims to reduce the energy spent on cooling the classroom by managing the air conditioning, lights, and fans according to the occupancy level and temperature of the room. The system manages operation automatically and uses computer vision approaches along with environmental context sensing to cope with real time conditions without human intervention. This document is a user guide which describes all steps on system installation, operation, and its maintenance, as well as troubleshooting procedures.

As a scalable system, it integrates human detection through CCTV, temperature, and humidity monitoring with zonal control of electrical appliances. Because of the multi-region occupancy detection ability of the system, it is possible to switch on the fans and lights only in the regions that are occupied and switch on the air conditioning based on the temperature of the room. The logic is implemented on a microcontroller which has a low power requirement and high computational speed suitable for classroom environments. This document describes the system design, software and hardware components, as well as workflow steps.

10.2 System Architecture and Setup Process

The structure of the system is based on a three-layer model which consists of a sensing unit and a processing and control unit and both an actuating layer. Within the sensing layer, there is DHT22 temperature and humidity sensor placed at the center of the classroom in order to capture room-wide environmental parameters.. A single CCTV camera within the classroom in a strategic position replaces the multiple motion sensors and provides live video stream to a processing module running on YOLOv8 and OpenCV. The vision system determines the students' positions and counts them at the front, middle or rear zones of the classroom.

This data is sent to a microcontroller such as Arduino Uno or ESP32, which executes the embedded software on decision making. The software analyzes sensor and visual data streams to continuously ascertain whether the appliances should be turned on. The relay modules attached to the microcontroller function as switchers. The fans, lights, and air conditioners are controlled by these relays. The relays are wired to different regions within the classroom, the system can control each region separately.

The whole configuration can be done with very little skill. After the sensors and camera have been mounted, the relay board has been wired up and the appliances connected, the next step is burning the firmware into the microcontroller through the Arduino IDE. Simultaneously, an object detection script implemented in Python with YOLOv8 and OpenCV has to be run on a machine linked to the camera to guarantee ongoing image carrying out and person identification.

10.3 Software and Hardware Requirements

The successful operation of this system depends on the integration of both hardware and software components. The following table summarizes the key hardware components required to build one complete classroom unit:

Component Name	Specification / Purpose
DHT22 Sensor	Measures classroom temperature and humidity
CCTV Camera or Smartphone Webcam	Provides live feed for person detection using YOLOv8
Arduino Uno / ESP32	Controls logic, relays, and executes control decisions
8-Channel Relay Modules (x2)	Interfaces between the microcontroller and electrical loads
LCD Display or LED Indicators	Shows system status such as temperature and activation alerts
Power Adapter (5V regulated)	Supplies stable power to the microcontroller and relays

On the software side, two environments must be configured. The first is the Arduino IDE, which is used to upload the firmware onto the microcontroller. The firmware is written in embedded C/C++ and is responsible for processing sensor readings and managing relay control. The second environment involves a Python-based program that implements YOLOv8 and OpenCV. This script must run continuously on a PC or Raspberry Pi, capturing video frames, detecting individuals in different zones, and sending occupancy data to the microcontroller through serial communication or GPIO inputs.

10.4 Operating Procedure and Functionality

Upon installing the components and deploying the required software, the system would start to function as soon as the power is supplied. Utilizing the YOLOv8 model, the camera observes and recognizes pupils within the classroom. This information is used to assess the occupancy status of various zones. Simultaneously, the DHT22 sensor keeps track of the temperature and humidity of the room.

The microcontroller receives this information as a single combination and performs some decision making processes. If a person is detected to occupy any of the zones, the respective light and fan is instantaneously activated. While occupancy is retained the fan and light remain ON. If the zone is vacated, the system enters a 60 seconds wait time before switching OFF the appliances in a bid to save energy.

Air conditioning is triggered irrespective of room occupancy when the temperature surpasses a threshold limit, typically 28°C. I_LCD the Display shows current environmental values alongside real time state of every controlled device allowing effortless supervision of the system.

Configuration of the input camera can be done manually by users if need be, particularly in cases of systems which utilize external webcams or smartphone feeds through a program called DroidCam. All functions are automated after the setup is done, and no daily interaction from users is necessary unless there are modifications to the hardware.

10.5 Maintenance, Safety, and Troubleshooting

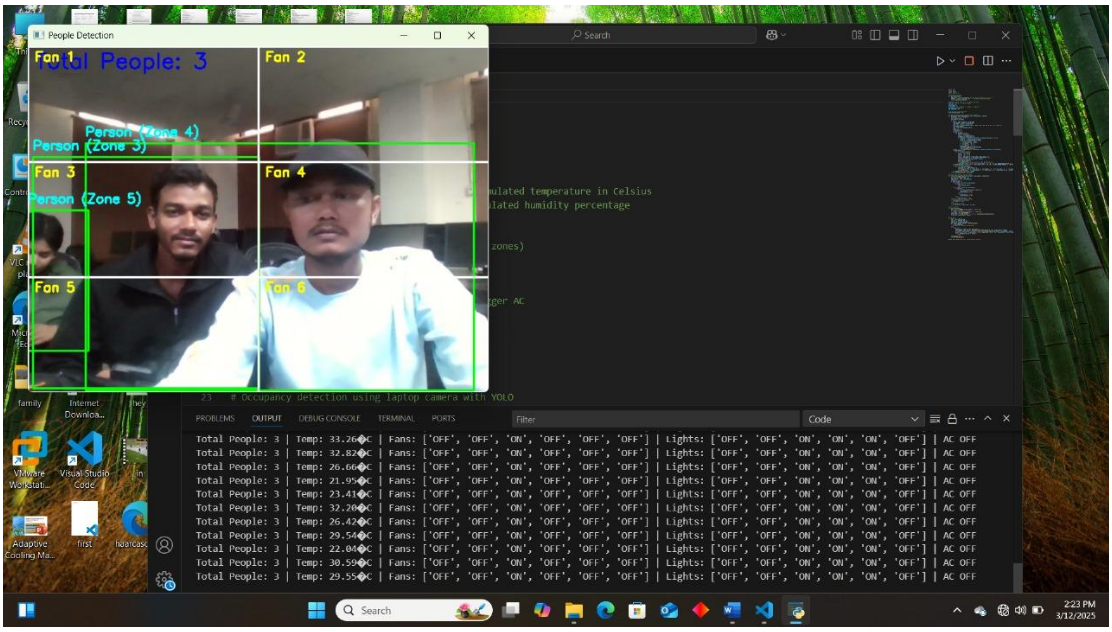
To ensure ongoing stability in the system, regular assessments accompanied by basic maintenance routines should be performed. The CCTV camera lens should be cleaned at regular intervals to permit accurate person detection. The wiring between the relay module and the appliances should be inspected for damage; this is especially true for schools where dust and humidity may clog the area over time.

The system incorporates additional safety features such as over temperature protection, debounce on relay signals, and alerting to fault states in the display module. Current limiting resistors and circuits isolating into transistors ensure that the relay operations will not introduce an overload condition to the microcontroller or the appliances.

To assist troubleshoot in case the system does not detect people or does not turn on appliances, users have to check that the detection script and the camera are functioning properly connected. For tamper-proof applications; in case of abnormal temperature readings or sensor failure, the system goes to a safe state and stops activation to prevent overheating or malfunctioning. The system can be modified by installing new firmware or adding new functionalities in the future software like remote control or displaying the control panel without needing to change the fundamental hardware parts.

These design principals guarantee low maintenance and safety while still being appropriate for school environments and adaptable for future integrations into smart classrooms.

CHAPTER 11
SNAPSHOT



Snapshot of Project Working Interface

CONCLUSION

The Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection was conceived and developed with the dual objective of enhancing environmental comfort within academic spaces and optimizing energy consumption through intelligent automation. This project successfully bridged the gap between manual appliance control and modern embedded systems by delivering a cost-effective, modular, and scalable solution tailored for educational institutions. By leveraging temperature, humidity, and occupancy data, the system dynamically adjusts the operation of cooling appliances, ensuring that they are only activated when genuinely needed.

Throughout its lifecycle—from design and prototyping to implementation and testing—the system demonstrated high accuracy, responsiveness, and real-time adaptability. The decision-making algorithm based on threshold logic functioned reliably across varied environmental conditions, and the modular architecture proved effective in minimizing energy waste while maintaining classroom comfort. The use of DHT11 sensors and CCTV camera detectors enabled zone-specific control, making the solution granular and efficient.

One of the project's most significant achievements was its demonstration of practical sustainability. Testing results indicated a noticeable reduction in unnecessary appliance usage, translating into long-term cost savings and reduced carbon footprint. Moreover, the system's ease of deployment and low maintenance requirements make it a feasible option even for resource-constrained institutions. The real-time LCD feedback interface ensured transparency, allowing users to trust and interact with the system effectively.

Beyond technical outcomes, this project also served as an excellent educational platform, offering hands-on experience in embedded programming, sensor interfacing, power electronics, and real-world system integration. It taught valuable lessons in project planning, iterative testing, user-centered design, and fail-safe engineering practices. Feedback from stakeholders affirmed the system's usability and impact, encouraging its future expansion.

Looking ahead, the system lays the groundwork for enhancements such as cloud connectivity, predictive analytics, and integration with renewable energy sources like solar power. These upgrades could further elevate its capabilities and position it as a model for green infrastructure in smart educational campuses.

In essence, the Adaptive Dynamic Cooling Management System in Classroom Using CCTV-Based Occupancy Detection stands as a practical, innovative, and socially relevant solution, demonstrating how technology can contribute meaningfully to sustainable development in academic environments. It encapsulates the ethos of engineering for the future—where efficiency, comfort, and responsibility converge.

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