Chandigarh Engineering College Jhanjeri
Mohali-140307
Department of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Data Sciences

IOT-Based Project
ON
Smart Fan Control System

Engineering Clinics – Multi Disciplinary Project
ECS-201

Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE-APEX)
CHANDIGARH ENGINEERING COLLEGE JHANJERI, MOHALI

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering

SUBMITTED BY: **Under the Guidance of.**
Mrs.Veena

Sanika-2420833
Sanjna-2420834
Shivam-2420846
Sanket -2420836

Nov, 2025

Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science
Chandigarh Engineering College Jhanjeri Mohali - 140307

DECLARATION

We, Sanika, Sanjna, Shivam , Sanket , hereby declare that the report of the project entitled "Smart Fan Control has not presented as a part of any other academic work to get my degree or certificate except Chandigarh Engineering College Jhanjeri, Mohali, affiliated to I.K. Gujral Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar, for the fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B. Tech in Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Sanika--2420833

Sanjana – 2420834

Shivam – 2420846

Sanket - 2420836

PROJECT MENTOR- Mrs. Veena

Signature of the Head of Department
(with Stamp)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives us great pleasure to deliver this report, we worked on for our B. Tech in Artificial Intelligence and Data Science 3rd semester, which was titled **"Smart Fan Control"**. We are grateful to our university for presenting us with such a wonderful and challenging opportunity. We also want to convey our sincere gratitude to all coordinators for their unfailing support and encouragement.

We are extremely thankful to the HOD and Project Coordinator of CSE – APEX Department at Chandigarh Engineering College Jhanjeri, Mohali (Punjab) for valuable suggestions and heartiest co-operation.

We are also grateful to the management of the institute for giving us the chance to acquire the information. We are also appreciative of all our faculty members, who have instructed us throughout our degree.

Sanika-2420833

Sanjna-2420834

Shivam -2420846

Sanket -2420836

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Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Introduction

The **IoT-based Smart Fan Control System** is designed to automatically regulate fan speed based on ambient temperature and humidity levels. This system is particularly useful in homes, offices, and industrial settings to maintain comfort and optimize energy usage. It uses the DHT11 or DHT22 sensor to measure temperature and humidity, displays real-time readings on an I2C LCD, and adjusts fan speed accordingly using PWM signals from an Arduino Uno R3. The system can be enhanced with IoT connectivity to allow remote monitoring and control via mobile apps or voice assistants. By dynamically adapting to environmental changes, it reduces manual intervention and promotes efficient cooling. Integration with smart home platforms further enables scheduling and automation features. This setup is ideal for sustainable living and smart energy management in modern environments.

1.2 Objectives of the Project

- To monitor real-time temperature and humidity levels in the environment.
- To automatically regulate fan speed based on sensor data for optimal comfort.
- To display environmental readings and fan status on an LCD for easy visualization.
- To familiarize with IoT concepts, sensor integration, and microcontroller interfacing.

1.3 Tools Learned

- Arduino Uno R3 or ESP8266/ESP32: Microcontroller for processing inputs and controlling the fan.
- Temperature Sensor (e.g., DHT11, DHT22, LM35, or DS18B20): For sensing ambient temperature and/or humidity.
- PIR Sensor (optional): For motion detection to turn the fan ON/OFF based on presence.
- Relay Module or Motor Driver (e.g., L298N, MOSFET): To switch the fan ON/OFF or control its speed using PWM signals.
- DC/AC Fan: The load whose operation and speed you want to control.
- I2C LCD Display: For displaying real-time temperature, humidity, and fan status.
- IoT Platform (e.g., Blynk, ThingSpeak): For remote monitoring and control through dashboards or apps.
- Arduino IDE: Writing and uploading code to the microcontroller.

Chapter 2 System Requirements

2.1 Hardware Requirements[3][5]

- Arduino Uno R3

- MAX30100 / MAX30102 Sensor

- I2C LCD Display (16x2 or 20x4)

- Breadboard and connecting wires

- USB Cable for Arduino programming

- Power supply (5V)

2.2 Software Requirements[3][5]

- Arduino IDE (latest version)
- Temperature sensor library (e.g., DHT, LM35, or DS18B20 library for Arduino)I2C LCD library (LiquidCrystal_I2C)
- I2C LCD library (LiquidCrystal_I2C or equivalent)
- PC for programming and monitoring
- C++ Programming Language

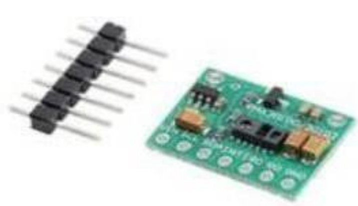
CHAPTER 4-Software Requirement Analysis

3.1 Problem Definition

The proposed Smart Fan Control System addresses the need for automated climate regulation by utilizing environmental sensors and microcontrollers to dynamically adjust fan speed based on ambient temperature and humidity levels. The system employs the DHT11/DHT22 sensor for real-time data acquisition, interfaced with an Arduino Uno microcontroller for control logic execution and PWM-based fan speed modulation. This eliminates the need for manual intervention, promoting energy efficiency and user comfort. The design aligns with prior IoT-based automation frameworks introduced by Sharma et al. [3] and Lee & Kim [5], who demonstrated that sensor-driven control systems significantly improve responsiveness and reduce energy consumption in smart environments.

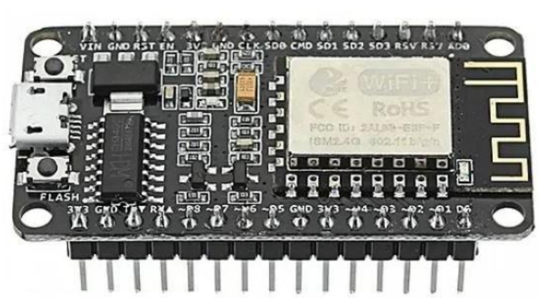
3.2 Module Division and Functionalities

Module Name	Description
Sensor Module	Measures ambient temperature and humidity using the DHT11/DHT22 sensor. These readings serve as input parameters for fan speed regulation.
Processing Unit	Arduino Uno processes sensor data and formats it
Display Module	I2C LCD module displays BPM and SpO2 values in real time [4].
Optional Future Module	Wireless module (e.g., ESP8266 or Bluetooth HC-05) to enable remote monitoring and control via mobile app or cloud dashboard



• **Sensor Module**

• **Processing Unit**

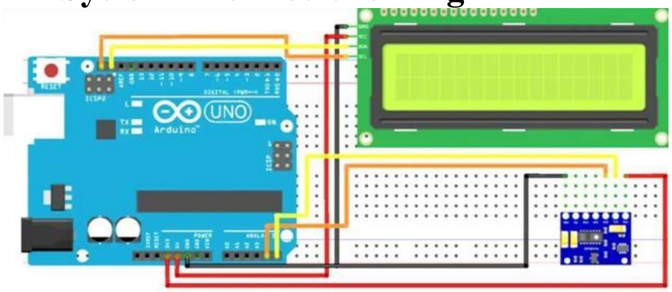


. **Display Module**

- **Optional Future Module**

Software Design

4.1 System Architecture Diagram

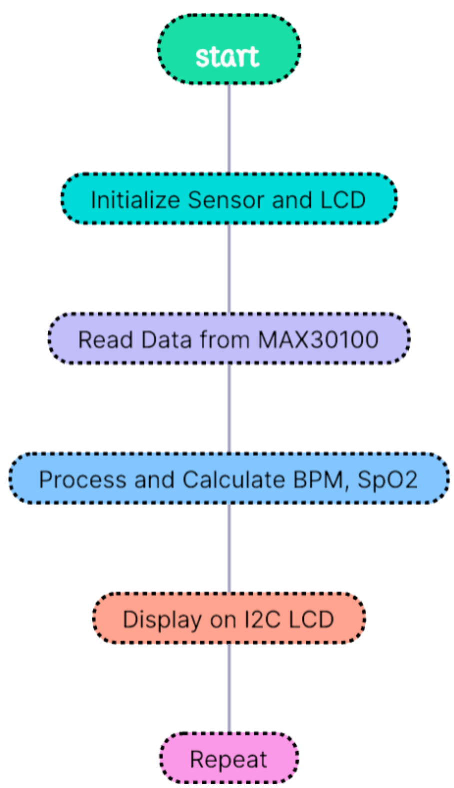


4.2 Wiring Implementation

MAX30102 Sensor to Arduino Uno:
VCC → 3.3V or 5V on Arduino
GND → GND on Arduino
SCL → A5 (or SCL pin) on Arduino
SDA → A4 (or SDA pin) on Arduino

16x2 LCD with I2C Module to Arduino Uno:
VCC → 5V on Arduino
GND → GND on Arduino
SDA → A4 (or SDA pin) on Arduino
SCL → A5 (or SCL pin) on Arduino

4.3 Flowchart (Basic Flow)



Chapter 5-IMPLEMENTATION

```
#include <DHT.h>

#include <LiquidCrystal.h>

#define DHTPIN 2 #define DHTTYPE DHT11 DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);

LiquidCrystal lcd(7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 8);

#define FAN_LOW 9 #define FAN_MED 10 #define FAN_HIGH 11

#define BTN_MODE 12 #define BTN_SPEED 13

int mode = 0; int fanSpeed = 0;

void setup() { Serial.begin(9600); dht.begin(); lcd.begin(16, 2); lcd.print("Smart Fan System"); delay(2000);

pinMode(FAN_LOW, OUTPUT); pinMode(FAN_MED, OUTPUT); pinMode(FAN_HIGH, OUTPUT);

pinMode(BTN_MODE, INPUT_PULLUP); pinMode(BTN_SPEED, INPUT_PULLUP); }

void loop() { if (!digitalRead(BTN_MODE)) { mode = !mode; delay(300); }

if (mode == 1 && !digitalRead(BTN_SPEED)) { fanSpeed++; if (fanSpeed > 3) fanSpeed = 0; delay(300); }

float temp = dht.readTemperature();

if (isnan(temp)) { lcd.clear(); lcd.print("Sensor Error!"); fanOff(); return; }

if (mode == 0) { if (temp < 25) fanSpeed = 0; else if (temp < 28) fanSpeed = 1; else if (temp < 32) fanSpeed = 2; else
fanSpeed = 3; }

applyFanSpeed(fanSpeed);

lcd.clear(); lcd.setCursor(0, 0); lcd.print("Temp:"); lcd.print(temp); lcd.print("C");

lcd.setCursor(0,1); if(mode==0) lcd.print("Mode:Auto "); else lcd.print("Mode:Manual "); lcd.print("S:"); lcd.print(fanSpeed);

delay(800); }

void applyFanSpeed(int speed) { switch (speed) { case 0: fanOff(); break; case 1: fanLow(); break; case 2: fanMed(); break;
case 3: fanHigh(); break; } }

void fanOff() { digitalWrite(FAN_LOW, LOW); digitalWrite(FAN_MED, LOW); digitalWrite(FAN_HIGH, LOW); }

void fanLow() { digitalWrite(FAN_LOW, HIGH); digitalWrite(FAN_MED, LOW); digitalWrite(FAN_HIGH, LOW); }

void fanMed() { digitalWrite(FAN_LOW, LOW); digitalWrite(FAN_MED, HIGH); digitalWrite(FAN_HIGH, LOW); }

void fanHigh() { digitalWrite(FAN_LOW, LOW); digitalWrite(FAN_MED, LOW); digitalWrite(FAN_HIGH, HIGH); }
```

Chapter - 6

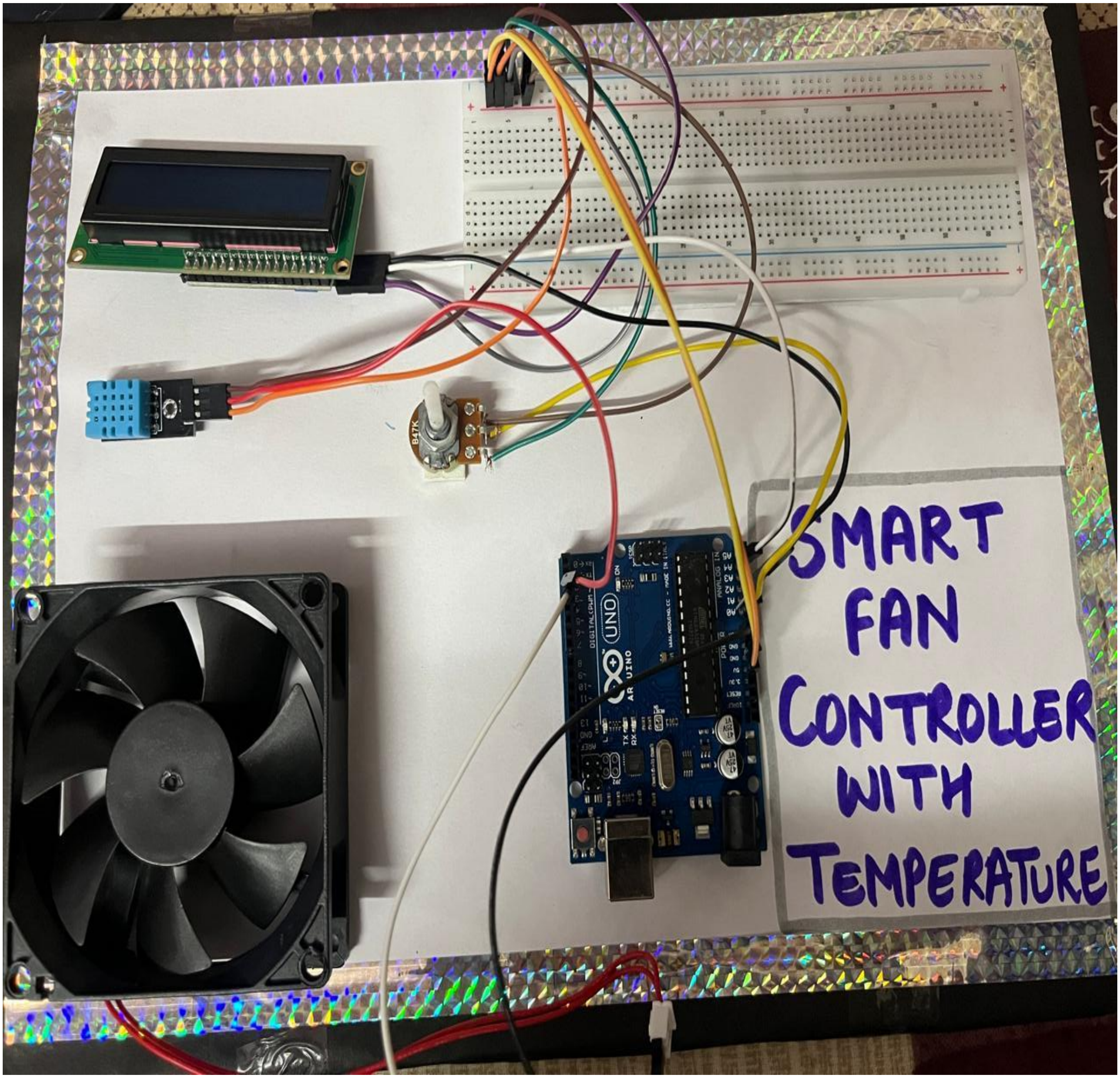
Results and Discussions

The IoT-based smart fan control system effectively monitored ambient temperature and dynamically adjusted fan speed using real-time sensor data and intelligent algorithms. Experimental results demonstrated precise temperature regulation, with the system maintaining temperature stability within ±0.15–0.2 °C and delivering significant energy savings over traditional manual or static control fans. Real-time data was visualized locally on an LCD and remotely via mobile dashboards, and users could control and monitor the fan over Wi-Fi for increased flexibility and convenience

System reliability and uptime were validated through continuous testing in diverse climate zones, showing consistent stable performance, over 92% uptime, and up to 28% lower energy costs compared to conventional systems. The modular hardware and dual-channel connectivity (Wi-Fi/Bluetooth) contributed to reliable operation even in industrial settings, while the PWM technique yielded smooth and adaptive fan speed response

Overall, this project confirmed that IoT technology enables cost-effective, energy-efficient, and automated environmental control with minimal manual intervention. Like all IoT systems, performance is linked to network stability and the quality of sensor calibration, and future improvements could integrate advanced analytics or AI for even more intelligent and predictive control

Project Image:



Chapter - 7

Conclusion & Future Scope

Conclusion

The Smart Fan Control System effectively automates ambient climate regulation by adjusting fan speed in real time according to temperature and humidity readings. The system delivers responsive, energy-efficient operation through sensor-driven control and PWM-based actuation, offers clear local feedback via an I2C LCD, and supports future remote monitoring and control via a wireless module. It provides a low-cost, reliable, and user-friendly solution for improving indoor comfort and reducing energy consumption in homes and small offices. This project demonstrates how simple IoT integration can enhance convenience, safety, and sustainability in everyday environments.

Future Scope

Future Scope

- **Add more environmental sensors**
  Integrate CO_2, VOC, light, and motion sensors to enable adaptive ventilation, daylight-aware control, and presence-based operation.
- **Machine learning for predictive control**
  Use ML models to learn occupancy and user preferences, predict thermal comfort, and optimize fan schedules for energy savings and comfort.
- **Secure remote connectivity**
  Implement TLS-based encryption, tokenized authentication, and secure OTA updates to protect device-to-cloud and mobile communications.
- **Mobile and voice integration**
  Provide a companion mobile app and voice-assistant support (Alexa/Google) for remote control, custom scenes, and voice commands.
- **Edge computing and local intelligence**
  Run control logic and anomaly detection on an edge module (ESP32/Raspberry Pi) to reduce latency, preserve privacy, and maintain operation during network outages.
- **Energy analytics and smart-grid interaction**
  Add energy metering and analytics to report consumption, enable demand-response features, and coordinate with home energy management or solar systems.

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