Abstract—This paper provides the design for air conditioning system using fuzzy logic as well as neuro-fuzzy method. Inputs taken for the air conditioning system are from temperature and humidity sensors and the output is to control the compressor speed. The simulation results of both systems using fuzzy logic and neuro-fuzzy are shown as well as compared to signify better of the two.

Index Terms—air conditioning system, fuzzy logic control, neuro-fuzzy, rule base.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, air conditioning systems are commonly found in homes and in public enclosed spaces to create a comfortable environment [1]. Air conditioning has developed to be an integrated industry including environment, energy, machinery, electronics, and automatic control technology, so that its several major trends of development would be health, environmental protection, energy saving, intelligence and diversity. Air conditioning is not only a name of the product, but by using the ideas and methods of air conditioning to create comfort and natural living environment while at the same time reduce the ravages of nature and achieve the real sense harmony of human and nature to maximum extent [2]. Air conditioning system is a control system that have complex interactions between physical variables and is too nonlinear.

Conventional design methods require the development of a mathematical model of the control system and then use of this model to construct the controller that is described by the differential equations. Mathematical model is an abstraction and cannot perfectly represent all possible dynamics of any physical process. Even if a relatively accurate model of a dynamic system can be developed, it is often too complex to use for development of controller, especially for many conventional design procedures as they require restrictive assumptions for the plant, e.g. linearity. As opposed to conventional control design, fuzzy logic control focus on gaining an intuitive understanding of how to best control the process or plant [3].

Fuzzy logic control appears very useful when linearity and time invariance of the controlled process cannot be assumed, when the process lacks a well posed mathematical model, or when human understanding of the process is very different from its model [4]. Fuzzy logic control provides a formal methodology for representing, manipulating and implementing a human’s experience based knowledge about how to control a system [3]. Fuzzy logic uses human knowledge and expertise to deal with uncertainties in the process of control [5].

Fuzzy controller block diagram is shown in Fig.1. It has four main parts: (i) Fuzzification interface, simply modifies and converts inputs into suitable linguistic values so that can be compared to the rules in the rule base. (ii) Rule base, holds the knowledge in the form of a set of rules, of how best to control the system. (iii) Inference mechanism, evaluates which control rules are relevant at current time and then decides what the input to the plant should be. (iv) Defuzzification interface, converts the conclusions reached by the inference mechanism into crisp ones.

The affectivity of the fuzzy models representing non linear input-output relationships depends on the fuzzy partition of the input output spaces. Therefore, the tuning of membership functions becomes an important issue in fuzzy modeling. Since this tuning task can be viewed as an optimization problem neural networks offer a possibility to solve this problem [6]. A neuro-fuzzy system is a fuzzy system that uses a learning algorithm derived from or inspired by neural network theory to determine its parameters by processing data samples.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 gives the fuzzy logic control algorithm and Section 3 neuro-fuzzy algorithm for air conditioning system. Section 4 provides the results. Section 5 Conclusion.

Manuscript Received February 26, 2012

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II. FUZZY LOGIC CONTROL ALGORITHM

Fuzzy logic control based air conditioning system consists of two inputs from temperature and humidity sensors, which gives the measure of the temperature and humidity of the room. Based on these inputs, an output signal is sent to control the compressor speed. The scale over which membership functions are described is 0°C- 45°C for temperature and 0%-100% for humidity. Each of the inputs have four triangular membership functions which are shown in Fig.2 and Fig.3. The output also have four membership functions namely “off”, “slow”, “medium”, “fast”. The rule base for the design is shown in Table 1. e.g.: “IF Temperature is very low AND Humidity is dry THEN Compressor speed is off”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Humidity</th>
<th>Compressor speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>Sticky</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Sticky</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Sticky</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Sticky</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. NEURO-FUZZY ALGORITHM

The design proposed for air conditioning system using fuzzy logic then can be trained using the learning algorithms of neural networks to make it adaptive. Fuzzy logic controlled air conditioning system is trained using ANFIS Toolbox of MATLAB for a data set which was gathered from technical expertise. On training the given fuzzy inference system, the input temperature takes the name ‘input1’ and is changed to the range from 10°C to 40°C with membership functions as shown in Fig.4. Similarly, input humidity takes the name ‘input2’ and have membership functions in the range of 15% to 85% as shown in Fig.5. The name of output compressor speed changes to ‘output’ and takes sixteen membership functions instead of four over the range of 0 to 100. The rule base for the system also changes accordingly as shown in Table 2. The Fuzzy system structure in form of neural networks formed by ANFIS is shown in Fig.6.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Humidity</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Comfortable</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Sticky</td>
<td>Fast</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Following are the curves obtained after simulation of fuzzy logic control based air conditioning system using MATLAB (as shown in Figs.7, 8, 9).

![Fig.7. Surface view using fuzzy logic control algorithm](image)

![Fig.8. Compressor speed with Temperature](image)

![Fig.9. Compressor speed with Humidity](image)

From these simulation results it is evident that neuro-fuzzy algorithm gives a better control than fuzzy logic algorithm. In fuzzy logic control based design, the compressor speed remains constant for temperature range from 30°C onwards but in neuro-fuzzy based design the output increases consistently with temperature. Hence compressor speed is changing with every change in input temperature so this will save energy more than fuzzy logic design as at temperature of 30°C the compressor is working at its 100% capacity in fuzzy logic design whereas in neuro-fuzzy design the compressor is working at it’s approximately 60% capacity which shows definite reduction in energy consumption. The same can be observed for humidity.

### V. CONCLUSION

Neuro-fuzzy algorithm is definitely superior to fuzzy logic algorithm as it inherits adaptability and learning. It can be concluded from the simulations that neuro-fuzzy control makes the system adaptive to the room environment and weather. Even the control provided by the neuro-fuzzy is much better than fuzzy logic. In comparison to fuzzy algorithm, neuro-fuzzy algorithm makes the air conditioning system energy efficient.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Arshdeep Kaur Author wishes to express her sincere gratitude to Mrs. Amrit Kaur, Assistant Professor, University College of Engineering, Punjabi University, Patiala for guiding her throughout the current research work.

REFERENCES


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