Final Project Report on

Agri-Tech Innovation: A Simulated IoT-Based Smart Humidity and Mold Prevention System

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Abstract

This report details the design, implementation, and verification of a proof-of-concept (PoC) simulation for a **Smart Humidity and Mold Prevention System**. Building on earlier research into IoT-enabled intelligent buildings, the project targets a high-impact application: **mitigating health risks and structural damage caused by persistent indoor humidity**—a challenge particularly relevant in climates such as Varanasi.

The system employs a distributed network of simulated sensors, a central data-processing engine with a predictive risk algorithm, and a real-time monitoring dashboard. Communication relies on the **MQTT protocol**, demonstrating a robust, scalable architecture suited to advanced IoT networks and smart-building deployments.

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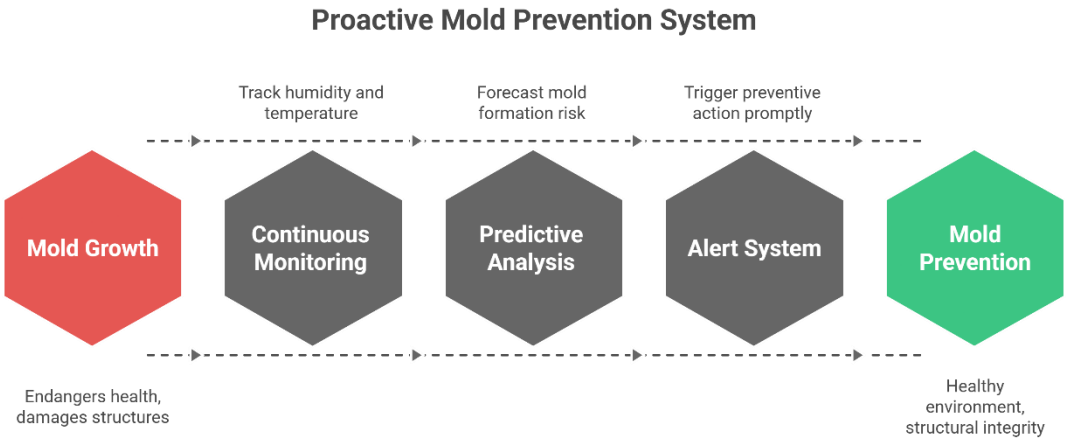
1 Introduction

The rapid growth of the Internet of Things (IoT) has enabled intelligent environments that can sense, analyze, and act on real-world data. Our initial proposal explored broad Agri-Tech integration within smart buildings.
This project refines that vision into a focused system addressing a critical problem: **the detection and prevention of mold growth**.

Mold endangers human health and compromises structural integrity. Because mold thrives under sustained high humidity and moderate temperatures, traditional remediation is often **reactive**. We instead propose a **proactive networked solution** that continuously monitors conditions, predicts mold formation risk, and issues alerts to trigger preventive action.



2 System Architecture

The design follows a **multi-layered IoT architecture** for modularity and scalability. Core communication uses **MQTT**, a lightweight publish/subscribe protocol ideal for low-bandwidth or high-latency networks.

Layer	Functionality	Implementation
Sensing	Simulated nodes publish temperature and humidity readings for high-risk areas (bathroom, basement, kitchen).	sensor_node.py publishes JSON messages to topics
Communication	Transports data from sensors to processing engine.	Public MQTT broker (test.mosquitto.org) used for PoC.
Processing & Analytics	Ingests data and calculates a **Mold Risk Score**.	prevention_system.py maintains state and runs the risk algorithm.
Visualization & Application	Human–computer interface for real-time monitoring.	dashboard_app.py (Flask + Socket.IO) with a live web UI (index.html).

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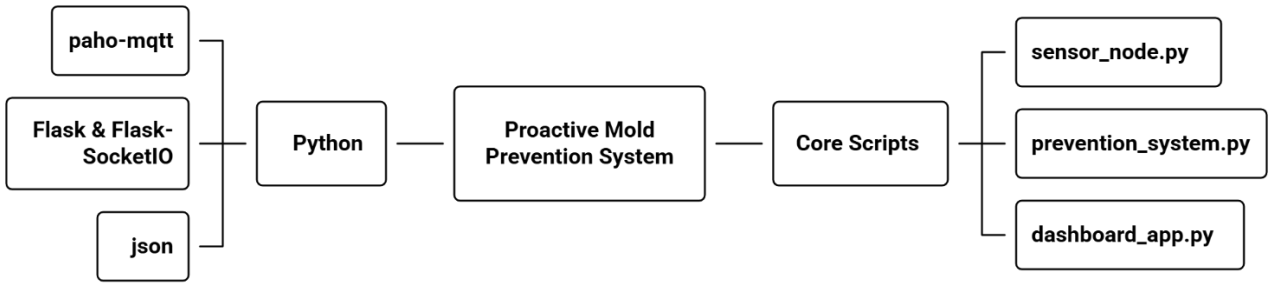
3 Implementation Details

The entire PoC is written in **Python**, using:

- **paho-mqtt** – MQTT publish/subscribe client.
- **Flask & Flask-SocketIO** – micro-web framework and real-time push channel.
- **json** – lightweight serialization of sensor messages.

Three core scripts run concurrently:

1. sensor_node.py – generates and publishes data.
2. prevention_system.py – subscribes and applies the predictive algorithm.
3. dashboard_app.py – serves a real-time dashboard via WebSocket.



4 Predictive Mold-Risk Algorithm

To move beyond simple threshold alerts, a **stateful scoring model** was developed:

- **State Maintenance** – Each room has a risk_score (initially 0).
- **Risk Conditions** –
  - HUMIDITY_THRESHOLD = 70 % RH
  - TEMP_THRESHOLD = 20 °C
- **Dynamic Scoring** –
  - If both thresholds are exceeded, increment the room's score.
  - Otherwise, decrement the score gradually to simulate drying.
- **Action Trigger** – When a room's score surpasses a configurable RISK_ACTION_THRESHOLD (e.g., 80), a **high-priority alert** is issued to activate ventilation or a dehumidifier.

This cumulative, time-aware approach reflects real mold-growth dynamics better than a simple on/off alarm.

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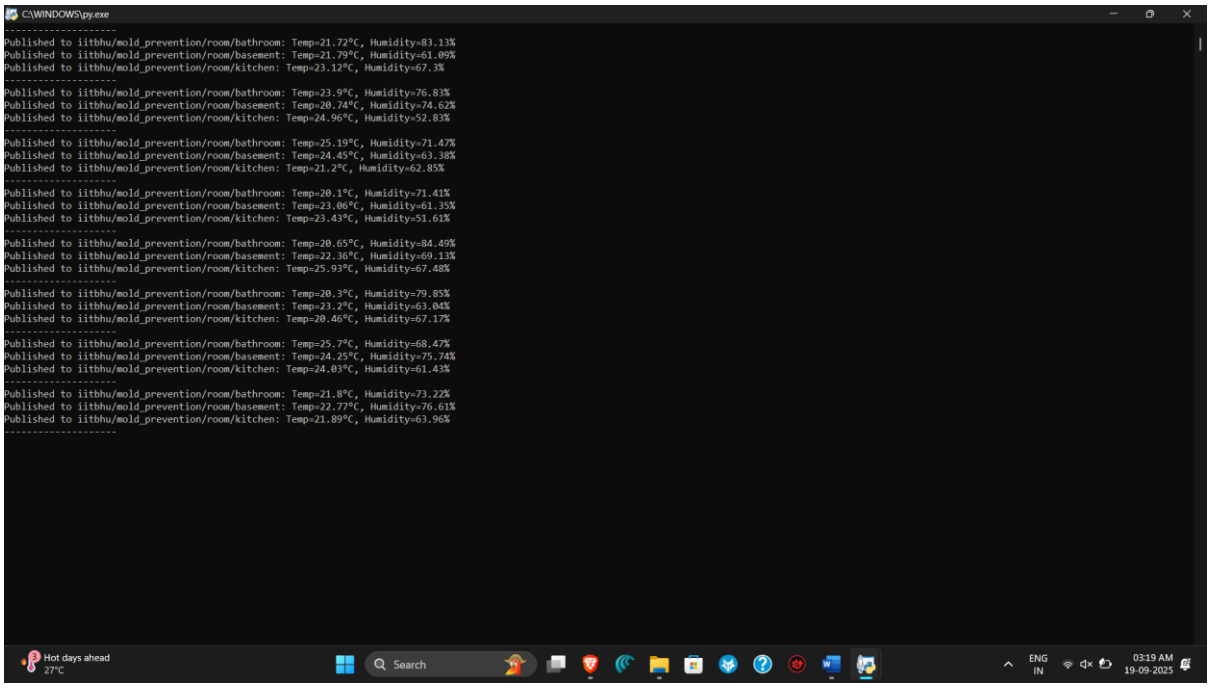
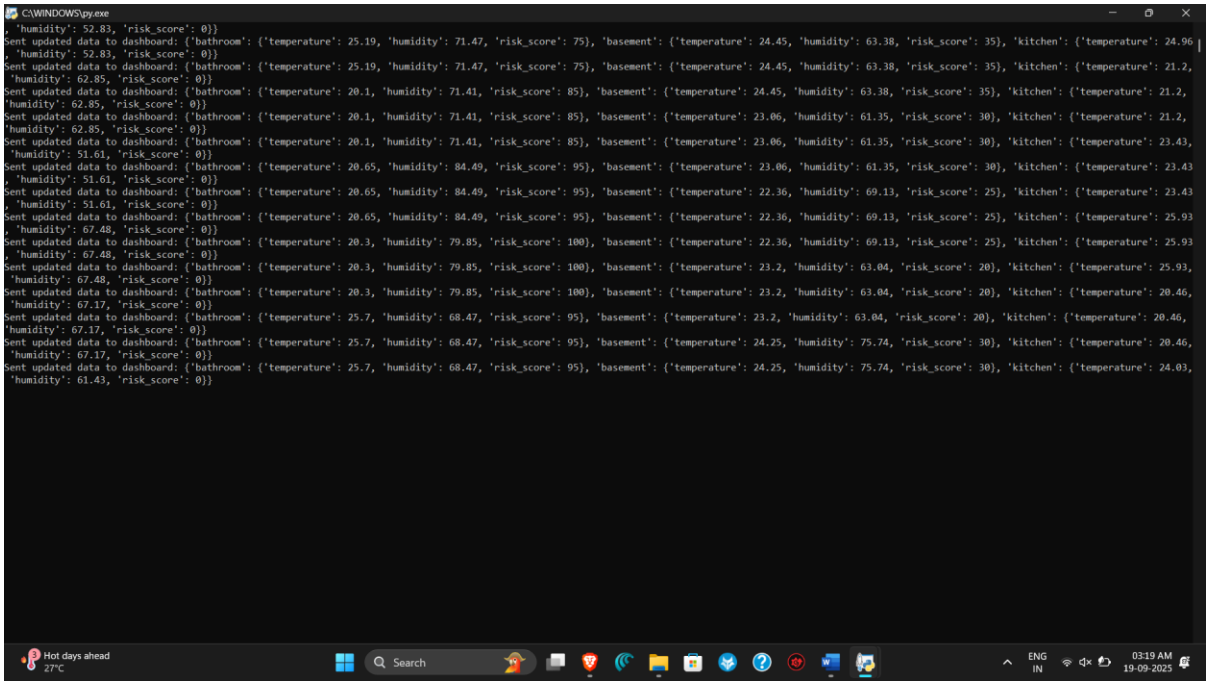
5 Results and Verification

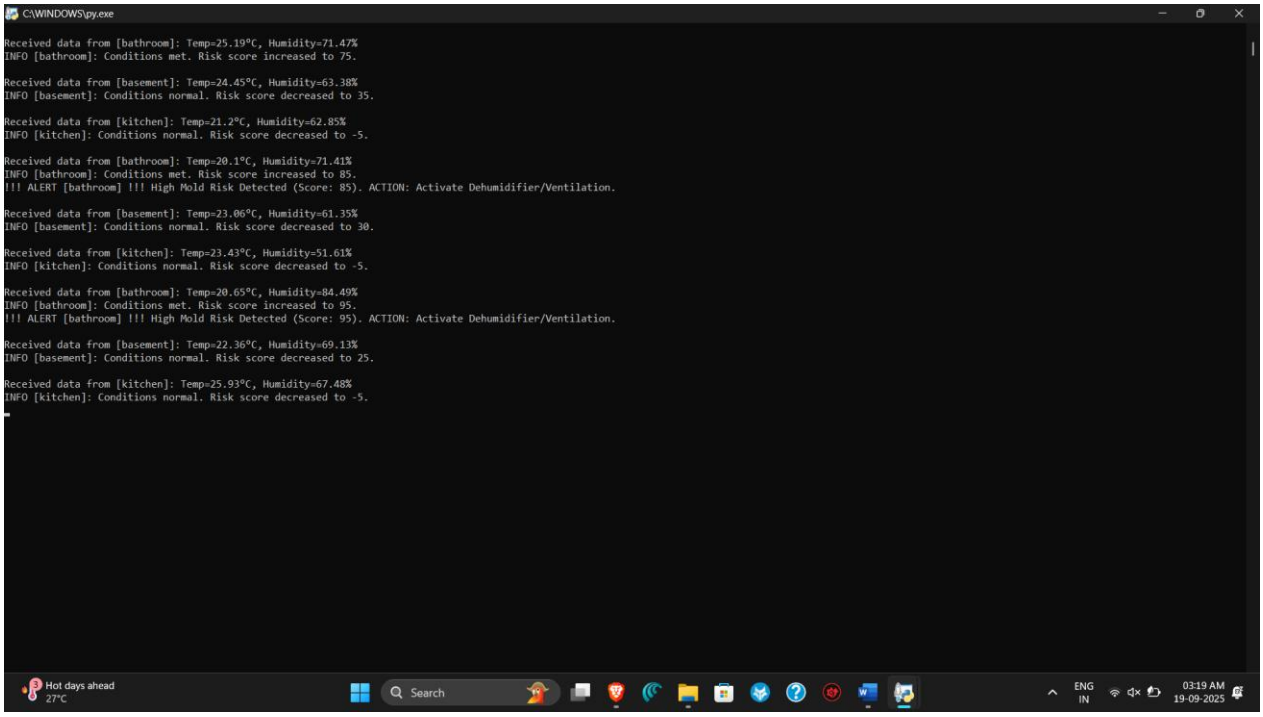
The full simulation validated end-to-end data flow:

1. **Sensor Node** – Continuous publication of packets confirmed in the terminal.

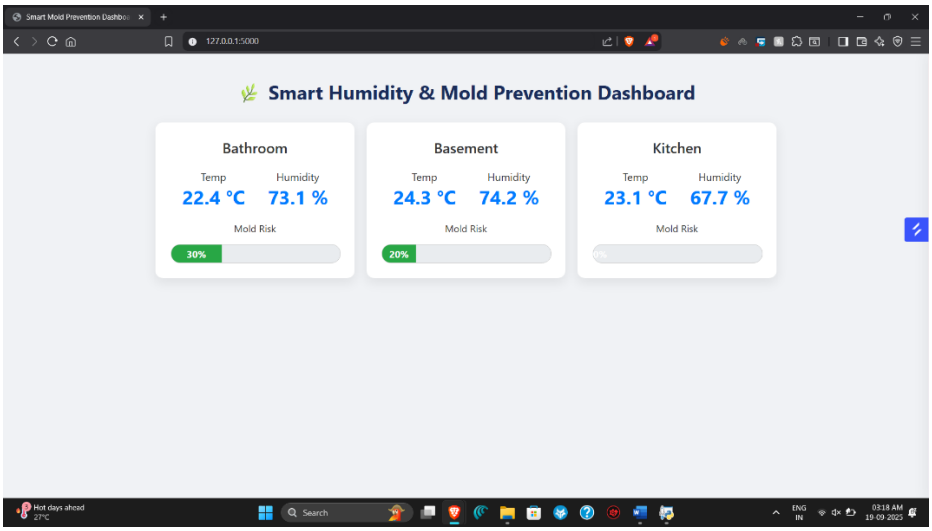


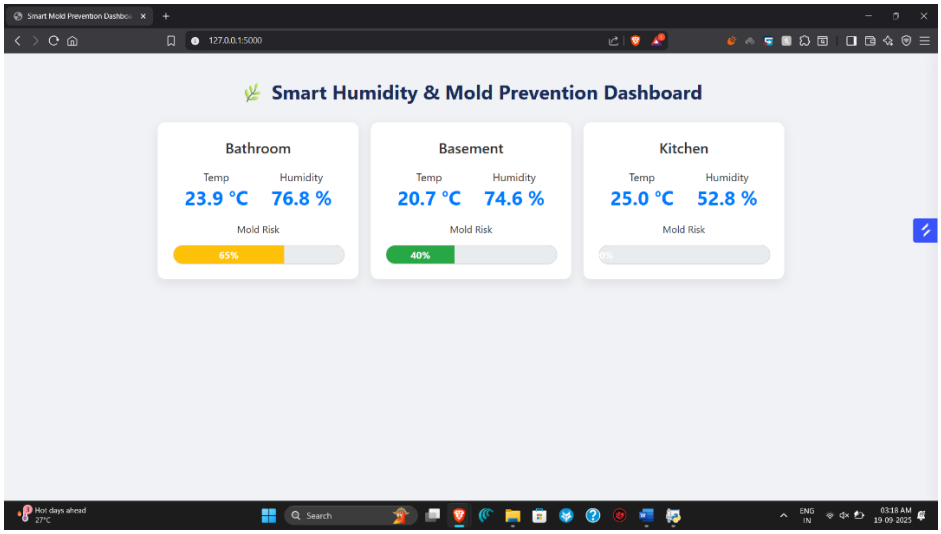


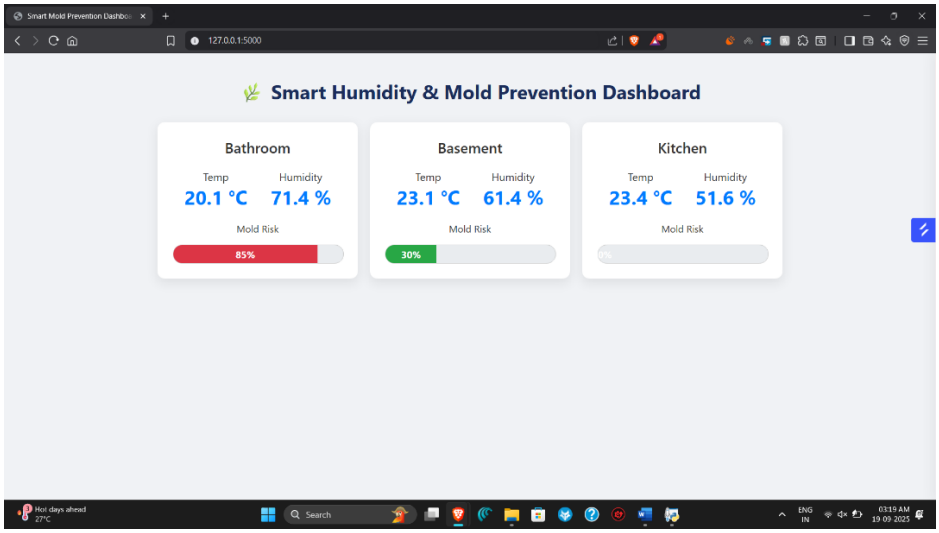
2. **Processing Engine** – Correct real-time calculation of Mold Risk Scores with high-priority alerts when thresholds were breached.



3. **Web Dashboard** – Accessible at http://127.0.0.1:5000, with live cards per room and a color-coded risk meter (green → yellow → red).







Successful interaction across all layers via MQTT demonstrates the feasibility of the architecture.

6 Conclusion and Future Work

This project successfully **designed and simulated** a functional Smart Humidity & Mold Prevention System, showcasing:

- Robust IoT communication using **MQTT**.
- Real-time data processing and predictive analytics.
- A scalable, modular architecture for smart-building environments.

Future directions:

- **Physical prototyping** with ESP32/DHT22 sensors and smart plugs.
- **Machine-learning risk prediction** using historical data.
- **Network security**—TLS, authentication, and larger node deployments.
- **Alternative protocols** such as **LoRaWAN** for long-range, low-power coverage.

References

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