

IoT Mold Prevention System

Scenario

Mold formation is a common problem in homes with poor ventilation, especially during cold and damp seasons. Excessive indoor humidity contributes to mold growth, which can damage property and pose health risks.

By monitoring environmental conditions and guiding users on optimal ventilation times, this system aims to create a healthier living environment.

A typical use case involves:

- Monitoring temperature and humidity in rooms such as the living room, bedroom, and kitchen.
- Fetching outdoor climate data from sensors or APIs.
- Computing absolute humidity for both indoor and outdoor conditions.
- Comparing humidity levels to recommend when windows should be opened.
- Providing notifications trends via a user-friendly dashboard or mobile app.

Functional Requirements
FR1 – Indoor Temperature and Humidity Monitoring Requirement: The System can measure the temperature and humidity in multiple indoor rooms. Input: Current room temperature and humidity Output: System status update
FR2 – Outdoor Temperature and Humidity Monitoring Requirement: The System can fetch the outdoor temperature and humidity using API's or sensors. Input: Current outdoor temperature and humidity at a specific location Output: System status update
FR3 – Absolute Humidity Calculation Requirement: The System can calculate the Absolute Humidity for indoor and outdoor conditions Input: Temperature and Relative Humidity Output: System status update
FR4 – Compare Indoor and Outdoor Absolute Humidity Requirement: The System can compare the Absolut Humidity for indoor and outdoor conditions. Raises a flag, if the user should open a window. Input: Absolute Humidity Output: System status update, Flag
FR5 – User Notification to recommend when the window should be opened Requirement: Notify the user when outdoor Absolute Humidity is lower than indoor Absolute Humidity. Input: Absolute Humidity Comparison Output: Notification to the user

Functional Requirements
FR6 – User Warning for high indoor Relative Humidity Requirement: Send a warning to the user, when the indoor Relative Humidity exceeds a defined threshold. Input: Indoor Relative Humidity Output: Alert notification to the user
FR7 – Update Sensor Configuration Requirement: Allows the user to dynamically add or remove sensors Input: Sensor Configuration Data Output: Updated System
FR8 – Update Thresholds Requirement: Allows the user to dynamically update thresholds for alerts and notifications. Input: User Input Output: Updated System
FR9 – User registration Requirement: Allow user registration. Input: User data Output: Registered User
FR10 – House registration Requirement: Allow house registration. A house contains one or more rooms. Input: House data Output: Updated System
FR11 – Remote Window Opening Requirement: The user can open the windows remotely or start a ventilation system. Input: User command Output: Window opened, or ventilation system started

Non-Functional Requirements
NFR1 - Cost-Effectiveness The system must be affordable to ensure accessibility for a broad range of users.
NFR2 - Energy Efficiency Sensors must operate with low power consumption to ensure extended battery life. Data transmission must be optimized to reduce energy usage.
NFR3 – Real Time Notifications The system must send real-time notifications to users about updates or issues, ensuring timely actions.
NFR4 - Environmental Conditions Indoor sensors must operate reliably within 0°C to 50°C and 10%-90% Humidity. Outdoor sensors must operate reliably within -20°C to 50°C and 0%-100% Humidity. Outdoor sensors must withstand environmental conditions such as rain, frost, and heat.