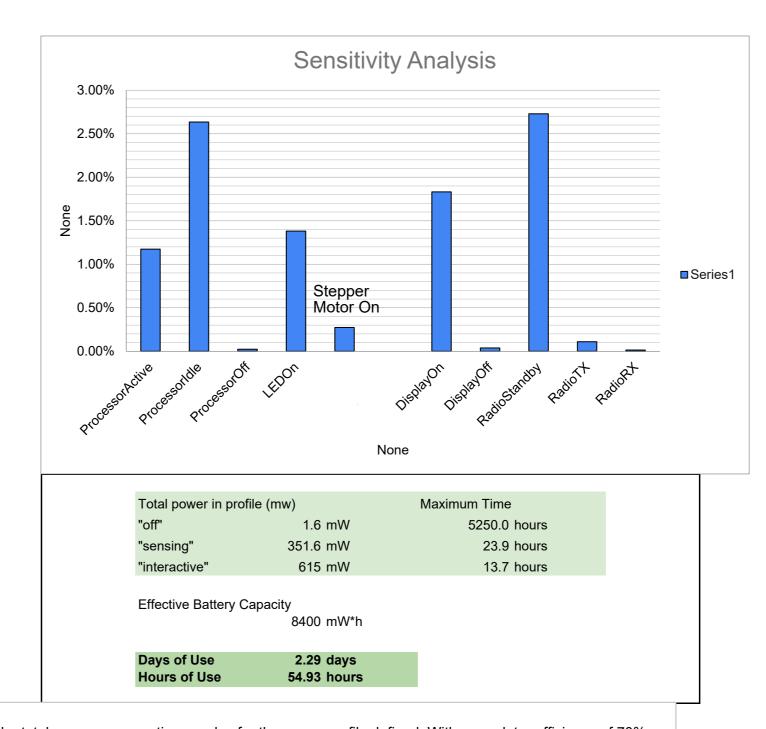
Display Device

System Parameters	(defined by hardware) form the datasheets	Profiles (usag	ge of each c	ompon	ent mode - defined by softwa	re a
		"off"	"sensing"		iteractive"	
Processor	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration-Compa					
Active	198 mW	09		20%	50%	
dle	120 mW	0%		30%	50%	
Sleep	0.6 mW	100%	6	0%	0%	
LED	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration-Compa	anion/blob/main	/data_sheets	/14988	52.pdf	
On	50 mW	0%	6 1	00%	100%	
Stepper Motor	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration-Compa	anion/blob/main	/data_sheets	/Steppe	er-motor2424.pdf	
On	200 mW	0%	6	0%	100%	
dle	0 mW	09	6	0%	0%	
Off	0 mW	100%	6	0%	0%	
3 !!	Littory // 2011 - Lange / 15 and 2000 // Lange / 2000 // Lange	and an Halada tanada	/.l	/00D46	200 - 16	
Display	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration-Compa		-		•	
On .	66 mW	0%		00%	100%	
Off (leakage)	1 mW	100%	%	0%	0%	
Radio	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration-Compa	anion/blob/main	/data_sheets	/esp32-	-s3_datasheet.pdf	
Data Rate	500K bps	0%	6	0%	0%	
Standby Power	100 mW	0%	6 1	00%	50%	
TX Power	200 mW	0%	6	0%	40%	
RX Power	100 mW	0%	6	0%	10%	
		1	4	9.5	0.5 hours/day typical	11001
Battery	4 * AA batteries with regulator	1	4	9.0	0.5 hours/day typical	นรส(
Capacity	2000 mAh					
. ,						
Nominal Voltage	6 V					



Days of Use Metric:

The "days of use" metric was determined by calculating the effective battery capacity, considering the regulator efficiency, and then dividing by the total power consumption per day for the usage profile defined. With a regulator efficiency of 70% and a battery capacity of 2000 mAh at 6V, the effective battery capacity is 8400 mW*h. By comparing this against the total power consumed in different profiles, it can estimate the number of days and hours the device can operate before the battery needs recharging or replacing.

Optimum Size for the Battery:

Given the device's current configuration and usage, the 4 * AA batteries with a capacity of 2000 mAh seem to be a reasonable choice, providing over 2 days of continuous use in the most demanding 'interactive' profile and significantly longer in the 'off' or 'sensing' modes.

Hardware/Software/Cost/Effort Trade-offs:

<u>Hardware</u>: Using a more energy-efficient OLED screen or a stepper motor with lower power consumption could extend battery life. Another hardware consideration could be integrating an energy harvesting component, like a solar cell, to extend battery life or even eliminate the need for batteries in some environments.

Software: Implementing a more aggressive sleep mode management in the software could reduce power consumption when the device is idle. For example, reducing the frequency of updates or implementing a motion-activated wake-up could minimize energy use without significantly impacting user experience.

Cost: While higher-capacity batteries or more energy-efficient components might increase the cost, they could also improve the user experience by requiring less frequent charging. Additionally, software optimizations typically do not increase the hardware cost and can be a cost-effective way to improve power management.

Effort: Investing in software development for intelligent power management could be less resource-intensive than hardware changes. For instance, creating a low-power communication protocol between the sensor device and the display could reduce the energy required for data transmission.

Sensor Device									
System Paramete	ers (defined by hardware)	Profiles (usage of	each compor	nent mode - defined by so	oftware and usage)		Sensitivi [*]	ty Analysis	
Jy 510111 1 414	form the datasheets	i ionioo (acago co	Juon Jone	Alterious demissible 2, 22	itharc and adags;	4.00%			
		"off" "sens	ensing" "inte	teractive"		4.00 /0			
Processor	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration					3.50%			
Active	198 mW	0%	20%	50%					
dle	120 mW	0%	80%	50%		3.00%			
Sleep	0.6 mW	100%	0%	0%		2.50%			
LED	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration	on-Compa <mark>nion/blob/main/data</mark>	_sheets/14988	52.pdf		2.00%			
On	50 mW	0%	100%	100%		1.50%			
	Little - // - itle vib - a ma/ lin avii 000/Hvdroti/	O	- b to /by/71	- Pak - af		1.00%			■ Series1
Sensor	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration					0.50%			
On alla	7.5 mW	0%	0%	100%		0.50%			
Idle	0 mW	0%	0%	0%		0.00%			
Off	0 mW	100%	0%	0%		the life !	of on the	to 198 Mg no Me	at
Buzzer	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration	ວn-Companion/blob/main/data	sheets/ef532	_ps-13444.pdf		ESOTAL CASSON DOSSEL	yor LEDON SensorON SensorON	of on your standay Radio TY	Radio
On	150 mW	0%	100%	50%		2,000 Sign Sign	•	Buzzer & adir	
Off (leakage)	1 mW	100%	0%	50%		Q `	N	None	
Radio	https://github.com/Jingyii800/Hydration	on-Compa <mark>nion/blob/main/data</mark>	_sheets/esp32-	s3_datasheet.pdf					
Data Rate	500K bps	0%	0%	0%		Total power in pro	ofile (mw)	Maximum Time	
Standby Power	100 mW	0%	100%	50%		"off"	1.6 mW	5250.0 hours	
TX Power	200 mW	0%	0%	40%		"sensing"	435.6 mW	19.3 hours	
RX Power	100 mW	0%	0%	10%		"interactive"	432 mW	19.4 hours	4
		14	9.5	0.5 hours/day typic	ical usage	Effective Battery 0			
Battery	4 * AA batteries with regulator						8400 mW*h		
Capacity	2000 mAh					1			
Nominal Voltage	6 V					Days of Use	1.92 days		
Regulator Efficiency	cy 70%					Hours of Use	46.06 hours		