**Individual Journal**

Alotaibi Mutlaq

Caskel Stallard

Senior design project I

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The problem is how to demonstrate grandma or loved-one's was in the bed or not. This can be monitoring his/her body weight and motion. That because wandering can be dangerous and the stress of this risk weighs heavily on caregivers and family. The device will consist of two parts. First, a sensor system that is located under the patient bed and throughout the house to collect and analyze data with an Arduino microcontroller. Second, an alarm/LED that is designed to go off when the system indicates that grandma is doing something “abnormal”. I was research about data configuration management plan and software development model in a project planning paper. I continue research about how we develop the project and we discussed about the diagram and how to connect the sensors and what we need to power it and where we can use the IR sensors on the room door. Also, we discussed about the coding for the Arduino to connect it wifi and how to send messages to the caregivers or family who’s add his or her number to the system.

**Power supply**

The Arduino Uno board can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically.

External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's power jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the GND and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector.

The board can operate on an external supply from 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may become unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts.

The power pins are as follows:

* Vin. The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.
* 5V. This pin outputs a regulated 5V from the regulator on the board. The board can be supplied with power either from the DC power jack (7 - 12V), the USB connector (5V), or the VIN pin of the board (7-12V).
* 3V3. A 3.3-volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.
* GND. Ground pins.
* IOREF. This pin on the Arduino board provides the voltage reference with which the microcontroller operates. A properly configured shield can read the IOREF pin voltage and select the appropriate power source or enable voltage translators on the outputs to work with the 5V or 3.3V.