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**Problem:** The assembly of electronic components in proximity could create enough heat to change the calibration of the thermal camera and cause inaccurate readings

**Solution**

Part A: Ensure the camera is separated by several inches from the rest of the components. This is achievable through use of a longer cord and a physical component (literally a straight piece of plastic) that holds the tiny 1.2-gram camera up above the device. This will require housing.

Part B: Reduce power consumption. The LCD screen and the Raspberry Pi are the two relevant components for this problem. First, our computing needs are very rudimentary, so a raspberry pi 3 A+ should provide adequate computing resources and save us about 1 watt verse the pi 3 B+ model. Second, I researched a low power 4-inch LCD screen that only consumes 200 ma at 5v **with** the backlight on (30ma with it off). This offers a significant improvement over other options. Previously, 5 to 7.5 watt screens were researched.