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Theme:

# ELECTRONIC BRACELET FOR DEAF MOTHER

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In front of the jury members of:

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# Dedication

الحمد لله الذي بنعمته تتم الصالحات، الحمد لله حمدًا كثيرًا طيبًا مباركًا فيه، الحمد لله الذي
وبفضله تحوّل الحلم
الذي طال انتظاره إلى حقيقة، بعد تعب وصعوبة طيلة هاته السنوات من الحلم والعلم التي حملت
اماني وسهر الليالي.

وها هو اليوم أنا على عتبة التخرج، أقطف ثمار تعبي وأرفع قبعتي بفخر.

أوجه هذا الجهد إلى من دلني على طريق العلم، وساندني، ووقف إلى جانبي في سبيل النجاح.
إلى النور الذي أنار دربي، وأعتز بحمل اسمه فخرًا وعزًا...

"إلى الغالي عيسى"
إلى من كنت نبض قلبي، ودفء روحي، ودعاؤه يسبق خطواتي...

إلى
"أمي الحبيبة"
يا من علمتني أن الإيمان والعمل يصنع المستحيل، لكِ كل الحب وكل الشكر، ثابتة الدور الذي أضاء
لي
طريق النجاح.

إلى "أمي وأخواتي"، أنتم أكثر من عائلة، أنتم الروح التي تسكنني... شكرًا لكم، لحبكم، لدعمكم.

إلى "خطيبي" الذي منحني الثقة، وكانت هذه المعرفة من العلامات في مشواري...

وإلى "سلمي الغالي"، شكرًا لكونك النبض الهادئ في فوضى أيامي، والسند في لحظات ضعفي،
والداعم
الأول في كل خطوة...

كما أهدي عملي هذا وثمرة نجاحي لجدي الحبيب **"عبد العزيز قاسي"** رحمه الله ورزقه
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**ملخص**

يقدم مشروع التخرج هذا تصميم وتنفيذ سوار إلكتروني متطور للأمهات الصم، يُنبههن عبر الأضواء والإهتزازات عند بكاء أطفالهن. يستخدم النظام مستشعر صوت يُوضع بالقرب من الرضيع لرصد بكائه، وينقل إشارة لاسلكيًا باستخدام تردد 433 ميجاهرتز إلى سوار قابل للإرتداء. حيث يتميز هذا الحل بالبساطة، والكفاءة في استهلاك الطاقة، والاستجابة العالية، مما يُقدم حلا عمليًا لتحديات التواصل التي تواجهها الأمهات الصم. وكذا يتضمن المشروع دراسة نظرية وتطبيقًا عمليًا باستخدام أردوينو ومكونات مختارة بعناية. حيث يساهم هذا الابتكار في التكامل التكنولوجي للأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة، مُظهرًا كيف يُمكن للإلكترونيات الحديثة أن تخدم الأغراض الإنسانية وتُعزز تجارب الأبوة والأمومة، مع تقليل التوتر والقلق لدى الآباء.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** أم صماء، رضيع، سوار إلكتروني، حساس صوت، بكاء، ضوء، إهتزاز، إتصالات لاسلكية.

**Abstract**

This graduation project presents the design and implementation of an advanced electronic bracelet for deaf mothers, alerting them via lights and vibrations when their infants cry. The system uses a sound sensor placed near the infant to detect crying and transmits a signal wirelessly using a 433 MHz frequency to a wearable bracelet. This solution is simple, energy-efficient, and highly responsive, offering a practical solution to the communication challenges faced by deaf mothers. The project also includes theoretical study and practical application using Arduino and carefully selected components. This innovation contributes to the technological integration of people with special needs, demonstrating how modern electronics can serve humanitarian purposes and enhance parenting experiences, while reducing stress and anxiety for parents.

**Keywords:** Deaf Mother, Infant, Electronic Bracelet, Sound Sensor, Crying, Light, Vibration, Wireless Communications.

**Résumé**

Ce projet de fin d'études présente la conception et la mise en œuvre d'un bracelet électronique avancé destiné aux mères sourdes, les alertant par des lumières et des vibrations des pleurs de leur enfant. Le système utilise un capteur sonore placé près de l'enfant pour détecter les pleurs et transmet un signal sans fil à un bracelet portable sur une fréquence de 433 MHz. Simple, économe en énergie et très réactive, cette solution offre une solution pratique aux difficultés de communication rencontrées par les mères sourdes. Le projet comprend également une étude théorique et une application pratique utilisant Arduino et des composants soigneusement sélectionnés. Cette innovation contribue à l'intégration technologique des personnes ayant des besoins spécifiques, démontrant comment l'électronique moderne peut servir des objectifs humanitaires et améliorer l'expérience parentale, tout en réduisant le stress et l'anxiété des parents.

**Mots clés :** Mère Sourde, Nourrisson, Bracelet Électronique, Capteur de Son, Pleurs, Lumière, Vibration, Communication sans fils.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# LIST OF TABLES

# LIST OF FIGURES

# List of Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Full Term |
|---|---|
| dB | Decibel |
| dBm | Decibel-milliwatts |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| MHz | Megahertz |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode |
| IC | Integrated Circuit |
| Tx | Transmitter |
| Rx | Receiver |
| PCB | Printed Circuit Board |
| Poisson $\lambda$ | Poisson Arrival Rate |
| dBi | Decibel Isotropic |
| nW | Nanowatt |
| mW | Milliwatt |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| IoT | Internet of Things |
| VCC | Voltage Common Collector (Power Supply) |
| GND | Ground |
| MCU | Microcontroller Unit |
| PWM | Pulse Width Modulation |
| Vout | Output Voltage |
| FNTIC | Faculte des Nouvelles Technologie de l'Information et de Telecommunication |

# General Introduction

Crying is the infant's primary and natural method of expressing physiological and emotional needs such as hunger, pain, or discomfort. It serves as a critical signal requiring immediate response from the caregiver. However, this response becomes challenging for deaf mothers due to the absence of auditory cues, which may hin- der timely interaction with the child and potentially impact their development and emotional security.

New figures published by the World Health Organization show that over 430 mil- lion people across the globe have hearing loss, and among them are a staggering number of women and mothers. This circumstance causes great inconvenience to deaf mothers in childcare and calls for acceptance of assistive technological solutions with consideration of the human factor as well as technological advancement [1].

With the continuous evolution of technology, particularly in the field of wireless communication systems, new possibilities have emerged to support individuals with sensory impairments and enhance their interaction with the surrounding environ- ment. In this context, the objective of this project is to design a wearable electronic bracelet specifically for deaf mothers, capable of detecting a baby's cry and translat- ing it into sensory alerts such as vibrations or light signals. This initiative integrates academic research and technological innovation to address a concrete human need through practical and accessible solutions.

The importance of this system stems from the urgent need for an alternative and reliable communication method that allows the mother to fulfill her nurturing role despite hearing loss. The project further seeks to leverage modern sensing and low- power wireless communication technologies to provide a practical, safe, and energy- efficient solution that enhances maternal autonomy and reduces the risks associated with delayed responses to an infant's distress signals.

This thesis is composed of the next three chapters:

**In chapter one:** we recap the theoretical foundation of the project by presenting a summary of hearing loss and its social and psychological effects. We subsequently addressed the ordinary problems of deaf mothers in communication with their children and present the most obvious assistive technology solutions today. The basics pertaining to wearable systems and the major wireless communication technologies suitable for such devices are also presented.

**In chapter two:** we move to the project's technical and practical side. We begin by describing the elements of the proposed electronic system. These are backed up by detailed circuit diagrams and PCB layouts, together with explanations of the software code that is used to operate the system, how the model performs in experimental tests is also addressed in the chapter.

**In chapter three:** we have presented a comprehensive examination of the experimental results, analyzing the responsiveness and performance of the system under various conditions. Last and not least, a set of recommendations for the future is provided to create such a smart device.

**In the annex:** We contrast our project with commercial products on the market today, and we identify their weaknesses and strengths. The economic feasibility of the project and how marketable it is as a good and working product for persons with special needs is also briefly covered in the chapter.

CHAPTER

1

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT

## 1.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to provide the theoretical background necessary to understand the nature of the problem addressed by the project. It also highlights hearing impairment, the challenges faced by deaf mothers, and the assistive technology solutions, wearable systems, and wireless communication technologies used in the design.

## 1.2 Hearing Impairment

### 1.2.1 Definition and Scope

Deafness is the loss of the total or partial ability to hear. It exists in different degrees and types and ranges from mild to profound, being a serious handicap when communicating with the immediate world, particularly as it relates to important auditory cues [2] . For this project, we plan to address the issues of deaf mothers who cannot catch the sound cues of their children crying or other vital home warning signals, eventually undermining their safety and independence.

In accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 430 million people globally have disabling hearing loss, an issue that affects millions of women in their childbearing years .Deaf mothers are frequently presented with special difficulties in observing their infants, particularly at night or if the baby is elsewhere in the house. This can translate into slower reaction times, which can reflect on both child safety and the safety of the mother's own mental well-being [3]. From Figure 1.1, we can see that the ear consists of three parts; the outer ear, the inner ear, and the middle ear. Any disease or infection that affects one of these parts can cause hearing loss.

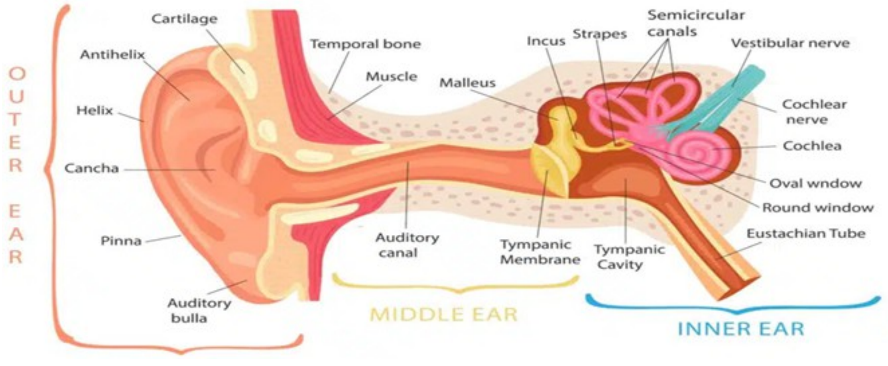


Figure 1.1: Structure of the human ear and its role in hearing [4].

## 1.3 Daily Challenges of Deaf Mothers in Childcare

When it comes to raising young children, especially babies under two, deaf mothers face unique daily challenges. Since infants mostly communicate by crying, a deaf mother can't hear her baby's calls for help. This can slow down her reaction time, potentially affecting the child's health and emotional well-being. On top of this, deaf mothers often deal with significant stress and limited access to helpful tools. Challenges Experienced by Deaf Mothers can be summarized in :

### 1.3.1 Slow Response to Baby's Cries

A major challenge for deaf mothers is not being able to hear their baby cry when they're hungry, uncomfortable, or in pain. For babies, crying is their main way to communicate during their first year. Because of this hearing barrier, a deaf mother's response might be slower than a hearing mother's. This delay can have serious effects:

- **Impact on the Child's Well-being:** A baby's cries signal urgent needs. If a baby's hunger isn't quickly addressed, it can lead to prolonged discomfort. Missing a cry of pain could also mean a delay in dealing with a physical problem.
- **Difficulty with Bonding:** When a baby cries, a quick and consistent response helps build a strong, secure bond between mother and child. If responses are often delayed, it can disrupt this important bonding process, possibly making the child feel insecure.
- Increased Distress: If a baby's cries go unheard for too long, their distress can get worse, making it harder to calm them down even after their need is finally understood.

### 1.3.2 High Emotional and Psychological Stress

The daily demands of childcare, made harder by being deaf, put a big emotional and mental strain on deaf mothers.

- **Constant Worry about Missing Sounds:** Deaf mothers often live with the constant fear of not hearing important sounds from their baby not just cries, but also gurgles, coughs, chokes, or sounds indicating a fall or danger. This constant need to be alert can lead to long-term psychological distress.

- **Higher Rates of Stress, Depression, and Isolation:** Studies show that deaf mothers experience more stress, depression, and feelings of isolation compared to hearing mothers. This can come from communication difficulties, misunderstandings from society, the huge responsibility of keeping their child safe without being able to hear, and often, a lack of accessible support groups. They might feel cut off from typical parenting groups or struggle to connect with other mothers due to communication differences.

### 1.3.3 Difficult Access to Helpful Technology

While technology offers possible solutions, deaf mothers often face big hurdles in getting and using effective tools for childcare[5].

- **Cost and Ease of Use:** Many special devices for deaf people are very expensive, making them unaffordable for many families. Also, existing technologies can be complicated, hard to use, or simply not designed for the specific, active needs of parenting.

- **Limits of Current Devices:** Tools like vibrating alarms or visual alerts are helpful, but they often have downsides. For example, wearable and visual alarms might not work well for nighttime care when a mother is deeply asleep, or when she's moving around (like carrying a baby). A visual alarm only works if the mother is looking at it, and a vibrating alarm needs to be worn and maintained all the time. This means deaf mothers often can't rely only on these tools for constant monitoring.

### 1.3.4 Risk to Baby's Development

Together, these challenges can sometimes pose a risk to a baby's development, espe- cially their emotional and behavioral well-being [6].

- **Potential for Developmental Delays:** Babies whose needs aren't regularly and quickly met due to communication gaps might face certain developmental challenges. This isn't 17 about how much a mother loves her child or her abilities, but rather a result of systemic barriers.

- **Insecurity and Behavioral Issues:** If a baby's cries are often met with a delayed response, it can make the baby feel insecure. If a baby consistently experiences a gap between expressing a need and having it met, they might start to feel that their environment is unpredictable. This can lead to insecurity, anxiety, and potentially behavioral problems as they get older, as they may struggle to trust that their needs will be reliably met.

Even with these big daily challenges, deaf mothers are incredibly resourceful and dedicated parents. They often develop strong visual awareness, rely on solid support networks, and use visual communication methods like sign language from birth. To truly empower deaf mothers and ensure their children develop well, it's vital to address these systemic barriers through more accessible technology, culturally sensitive support services, and greater understanding from society.


Figure 1.2: Deaf mother challenges.

## 1.4 Baby cry frequency band

Table 1.1 shows clear differences between the frequencies and intensities of crying and laughing in both infants and adults. We note that infant crying is characterized by high frequencies (300–1200 Hz) and a loud intensity of up to 100 dB, making it more noticeable and suitable for a quick response from the mother, which our elec- tronic detection system relies on. In contrast, infant laughter exhibits slightly lower frequencies and a lower intensity, reflecting a state of comfort and contentment. In adults, crying and laughter tend to have lower frequencies and a lower intensity, due to the maturity of the larynx and differences in emotional expression. This analysis helps us adjust the sensitivity of the system and distinguish infant crying from other human sounds with high accuracy.

Table 1.1: Differences in sound frequencies and intensities during crying and laughing for infants and adults.

| **Condition** | **Average Frequency (Hz)** | **Frequency Range (Hz)** | **Approximate Intensity (dB)** | **Scientific Notes** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Infant Crying | 400–600 | 300 – 1200 | 80 – 100 | Sharp and high-pitched crying, usually meant to attract the mother’s attention; may indicate pain or illness. |
| Infant Laughing | 300–500 | 200 – 900 | 65 – 85 | Distinct tone, less intense than crying; generally a sign of comfort and satisfaction. |
| Adult Crying | 200–300 | 150 – 800 | 70 – 90 | Lower in pitch and frequency than infant crying; varies by gender and age. |
| Adult Laughing | 150–250 | 100 – 500 | 60 – 80 | Warm tone with relatively lower frequency; varies depending on context and individual. |

## 1.5 Electronic and Technological Assistive Solutions

With technological advancement, a variety of aids have been created, including

- Devices that convert sound into vibration or light, such as smart watches for the deaf [7].
- Wireless alert systems that are activated by sound or motion sensors [8].
- Cellular apps with alerting and sound processing functionality [9].

However, the majority of these solutions are neither integrated nor feasible for the specific needs of deaf mothers.

### 1.5.1 Wearable Smart Systems

Wearable systems are small electronic devices that are placed on the body to ensure continuous monitoring and convenience [10]. Wearable systems are applied in various medical disciplines for health monitoring and emergency alertness [11]. For people with hearing impairment, wearable technology provides novel means of sound trans- lation into visual or vibration-based representation, thus facilitating independence and quality of life [12]. Figures **??** and **??** illustrate the different kinds of smart

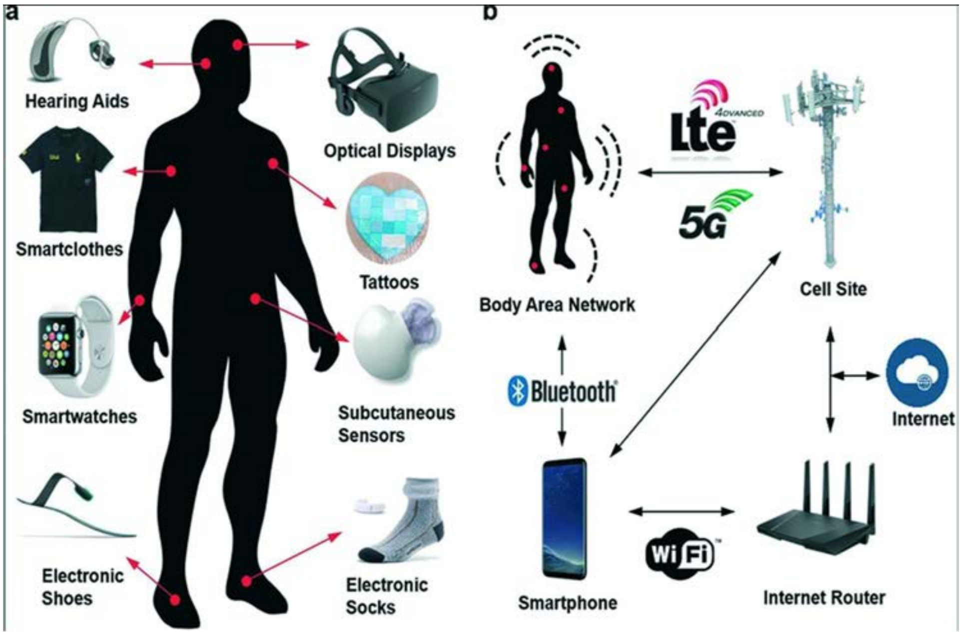


Figure 1.3: Wearable Smart Systems [13].

wearable systems.

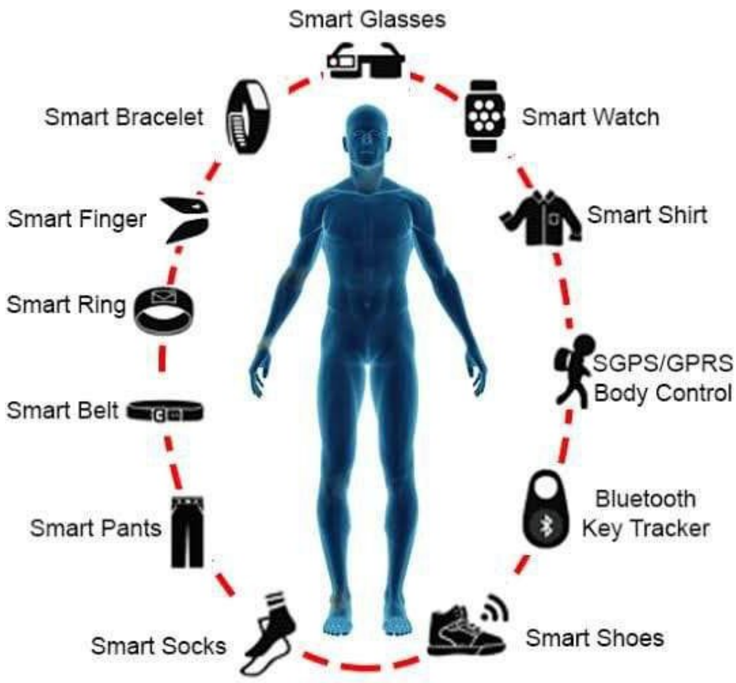


Figure 1.4: Smart Wearable Technologies [14].

## 1.6 Wireless Communication Technologies

Wireless communication devices play a key role in smart alarm systems, enabling the wireless transmission of information. This category of devices may include several common frequencies and protocols like:

- **RF433MHz**: Characterized by its stability and low power consumption in home applications.

Figure 1.5: RF 433MHz

- **Bluetooth**: Offers moderate power consumption with fast connectivity.
- **Wi-Fi**: Suitable for high-data applications with higher power requirements.
- **LoRa:** Ideal for long-range, low-data-rate applications with minimal power consumption, making it suitable for IoT and remote sensing.

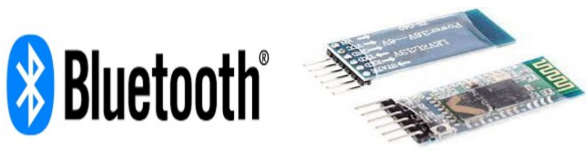


Figure 1.6: Bluetooth


Figure 1.7: Wi-Fi

In this project, we chose to use RF (radio frequency) technology at 433MHz due to its many advantages that perfectly match the nature of the system we wanted to design, particularly in terms of low power consumption, instant response, and ease of interaction with microcontrollers such as Arduino.
We excluded Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, and LoRa for the following reasons:

- **High power requirements:** Both Bluetooth and Wi-Fi require significantly more power than RF, and therefore cannot be used with a wrist-worn device that requires battery power for several days.

- **Short communication range:** While Bluetooth technology offers a range of only 5 to 10 meters, 433MHz RF offers a much wider range up to 100 meters in open spaces and thus proves extremely useful when sending alert signals from the baby's room to the mother in remote areas of the home.

- **Internet-independent:** Unlike Wi-Fi, which relies on a reliable internet connection, RF is independent and can send alerts continuously even when the network is down.

- **Instant response:** RF communication provides near-instant signals with no delay, unlike Wi-Fi, which can be delayed due to network congestion. For these reasons, 433MHz RF technology represents the optimal balance of efficiency, reliability, and affordability, making it the ideal choice for a smart wearable alert system to meet the needs of deaf mothers


Figure 1.8: LoRa module SX1278

## 1.7 Related Works (State of the art)

The "HAMSA" project aims to develop an innovative wireless system for monitoring baby cries, specifically designed for deaf mothers, while also offering comprehensive solutions for broader categories of people. To understand the distinctiveness and innovative aspects of the "HAMSA" project, it is essential to review existing work and relevant patents in the field of baby monitoring systems and assistive technology for the hearing impaired.

Here is a review of related patents and research for our innovation:

1. *"Baby Monitoring Device for Smart Devices (US10713916B1)":*[15] This patent describes a baby monitoring system that integrates a telescopic unit transmitting signals to a smartphone-connectable wristband. The wearable wristband issues vibratory or light alerts to parents and may also include headphones. While this system provides nonauditory alerts, its focus on a telescopic unit suggests a solution more geared towards visual monitoring, potentially less intimate or practical than a simple sound sensor close to the baby. Its reliance on smart- phone connectivity might also add complexity.

2. *"RF Infant Monitoring System (WO2004075750A1)"*:[16] This system includes a waterproof transmitting unit attached to the infant, containing a heart sound sensor and a digital signal processor to distinguish heartbeats from noise. This solution primarily focuses on monitoring vital signs (heart rate) rather than baby cries as a primary signal of need. While it offers important health monitoring, it doesn't directly address the need to alert deaf mothers about overt baby cries.

3. *Infant Monitoring System for Deaf Parents (Research Gate)*:[17] This project is an intelligent system that controls baby crying using a microphone and sends direct alert messages to a comprehensive person's phone via a GSM modem.

This research approaches the idea of the "HAMSA" project in terms of targeting deaf parents and using a microphone for cry detection. However, its reliance on SMS/GSM messages might lack the immediacy of direct vibratory/light alerts on a wearable wristband, and it might be less convenient for frequent alerts or in situations where the phone is not readily available.

4. ***Audio Sensing Alert Bracelet (CN207111689U)***:[18] This is a Chinese patent for a smart bracelet that uses audio sensors to send vibratory notifications when a specific sound is present, such as a baby crying or an alarm. This solution represents the closest technical point of contact to the "HAMSA" project in terms of using a bracelet and vibrations. However, details regarding the accuracy of cry sound distinction, the effectiveness of wireless communication, and the focus on product design specifically for deaf mothers as an integrated solution may not be as comprehensive.

5. ***Cry Sensing Systems and App Integration (WO2021014560A1):*** [19] this system deals with the use of artificial intelligence to accurately analyze infant crying sounds, then sending smart alerts via a dedicated mobile application. It can be integrated with smart watches or other wearable devices to provide visual or vibratory notifications. While this solution offers advanced analytical capabili- ties (AI), it focuses on the application as the primary interface and might lack the direct integration between a doll sensor and a dedicated bracelet for deaf mothers that does not solely rely on a artphone.

6. ***Vibrating Baby Monitor (US20130099914A1)***: This patent describes a mon- itoring system that includes a sound-sensitive transmitting unit (microphone) placed near the child and a portable receiving unit (such as a pager or wrist- band) that emits vibratory alerts. The primary goal is to alert parents in noisy environments or when sound is not clearly audible. This aligns with the vibra- tion aspect of the "HAMSA" project but may not be explicitly designed for deaf mothers or lack the doll/aesthetic design features.

7. ***Silent Baby Alert System (US8970425B2)***: This patent includes a transmitter that detects baby sounds (like crying) and a receiver worn by the parent. The re- ceiver can provide silent alerts (vibratory or light) without emitting sound. This solution is highly relevant to the "HAMSA" project, focusing on non-auditory alerts for parents. However, the distinction might lie in the simplicity of design,


Figure 1.9: Vision of the proposed solution "HAMSA" as a product for deaf mothers

wireless range, and the integration of the doll sensor as part of the overall user experience in "HAMSA."

## 1.8 Innovative solution

In light of the sensory deficit that deaf mothers suffer from in recognizing their chil- dren's crying, this project offers an innovative solution in the form of a device consist- ing of two parts. The first is a device in the form of a teddy bear that is placed close to the infant and uses precise technologies to sense the sound of his crying. This device relies on a highly sensitive sound sensor, connected to an intelligent processing unit, which analyzes the audio signal. When it is confirmed that there is crying. An instant wireless signal is sent using an RF transmitter to the second device, a smart bracelet worn around the wrist or arm. The bracelet contains small lights and a vibration motor that alert the mother directly, without the need for her hearing, even if she is asleep.

## 1.9 Innovation features

Our bi-part assistive device ''HAMSA'' for hearing impaired mothers was designed based on principal key features which are:

### Simplicity

The solution is designed to be user-friendly, ensuring that mothers can easily integrate it into their daily routines without the need for extensive training or technical knowledge.

### Ease of Use

With intuitive controls and straightforward functionality, the solution allows mothers to focus on their child rather than on complicated devices or systems.

### Low-Cost

Affordability is a core aspect of this innovation, making it accessible to a wider range of families and ensuring that quality care does not come with a prohibitive price tag.

### Freedom from Constant Monitoring

The solution operates autonomously, reducing the need for mothers to constantly check on their child. This feature allows them to engage in other activities or take necessary breaks without worry.

### Peace of Mind

By minimizing the need for external intervention, the solution fosters a sense of se- curity for mothers, knowing that they can care for their child effectively while still maintaining their own personal time and space.

In summary, this innovative solution is designed to empower mothers by providing a reliable, low-cost, and user-friendly tool that enhances their caregiving experience while promoting independence and peace of mind. Figure 1.10 summaries the solution pros and possible cons.

## 1.10 Distinctiveness of the "HAMSA" Project

While various baby monitoring solutions and non-auditory alert systems exist in the market, the "HAMSA" project distinguishes itself through the following points:

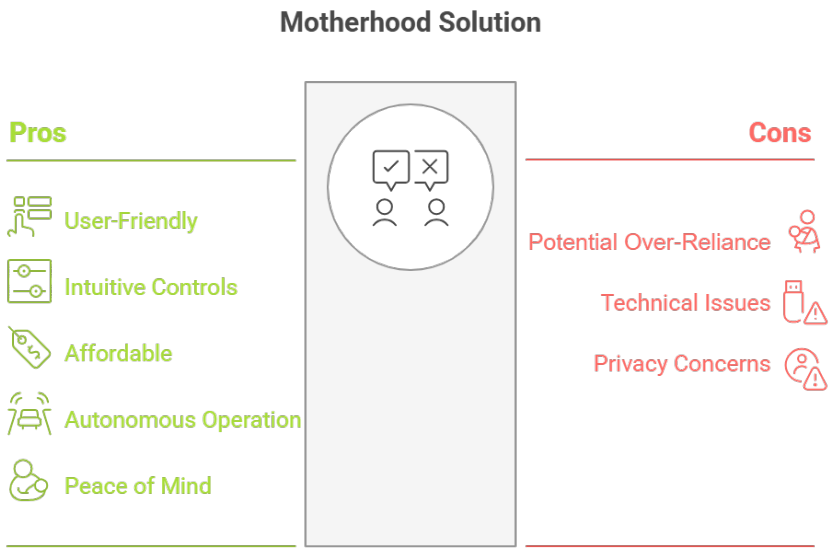


Figure 1.10: Deaf mother solution pros and cons.

- **Deaf Mother-Oriented Integration:** "HAMSA" combines a doll-shaped baby cry sensor with a dedicated electronic bracelet that provides instant vibratory and light alerts, with a strong focus on ease of use and complete independence from smartphones for essential alerts. This addresses a specific need for deaf mothers, empowering them to know their children's status without relying on their sense of hearing.

- **Practical and Aesthetic Design:** The doll as a sensor provides an intimate and non-threatening form for the child, while the bracelet is lightweight and practi- cal, enhancing the user experience and removing barriers that may exist in other devices.

- **Flexibility and Multiple Applications:** Despite its primary focus on deaf moth- ers, the system's flexibility allows for broad applications in hospitals, special needs care centers, elderly care, and even more active environments like day- care centers and schools.

- **Peace of Mind and Independence:** "HAMSA" provides mothers with absolute peace of mind, allowing them to engage in daily activities with the knowledge that they will receive immediate alerts, enhancing their sense of independence and complete motherhood.

In summary, while related technologies exist in the market, "HAMSA" stands out through its unique integration of a doll cry sensor and a dedicated bracelet, with a focus on practical design and direct non-auditory alerts, making it a comprehensive and empowering solution for deaf mothers and the wider community.

## 1.11 Impact of Innovative Solution

The expected impact goes beyond the technical aspect, making a real difference in the lives of mothers and their infants.

- The sense of security and confidence in quickly responding to their infant's needs strengthens the emotional bond between them and reduces the psychological stress experienced by many deaf mothers.
- The project also opens up future prospects for developing similar devices that serve people with special needs in innovative and smart ways.

## 1.12 Possible Applications of our Product "HAMSA"

This project offers a wide range of applications that ensures an efficient solution for many people who suffer from hearing impairment and others. The "HAMSA" system is a flexible and innovative solution that extends beyond aiding deaf mothers, offering significant benefits to various segments of society. These applications include, but are not limited to, the following:

### 1.12.1 At Home and Outdoors (For Deaf Mothers and All Mothers)

This assistive device is incredibly beneficial for deaf mothers, and indeed all mothers, whether they're at home or out and about. Its mobility, compact size, lightweight design, and long-range connectivity make it an ideal solution. Mothers can enjoy peace of mind while performing daily chores or tending to obligations at home, knowing they'll be instantly alerted to their infant's cries without constant worry. Similarly, when out in the neighborhood, at social gatherings, or running errands, they can remain connected to their child's needs, feeling secure and independent. This freedom allows mothers to engage in social activities, work, or simply relax, confident in their ability to respond immediately to their child.

### 1.12.2 Hospitals and Maternity Wards

After birth, newborns are often kept in separate rooms from their mothers in hospitals, making it challenging for mothers to monitor their baby's condition and understand their needs. The "HAMSA" device significantly eases this process, keeping mothers comfortable and informed. They can rest and recover knowing they'll receive an instant alert if their baby cries, even if they're in a different room. This real-time feedback reduces anxiety, promotes better rest for new mothers, and ensures timely responses to the infant's needs. It could also be a valuable tool for hospital staff to monitor multiple infants discreetly.

### 1.12.3 Deaf and Mute Centers

The "HAMSA" system can be adapted for use in centers dedicated to individuals with hearing and speech impairments. Caregivers and staff can utilize the device to monitor nonverbal cues or specific sounds from residents, such as signs of distress, calls for assistance, or attempts at communication. By customizing the sound detection, the system can provide instant alerts, ensuring prompt and effective responses to the unique needs of individuals who may not communicate verbally. This enhances safety and provides a more attentive care environment.

### 1.12.4 Elderly and Paralyzed Care

This application addresses the specific needs of caregivers looking after elderly or paralyzed individuals. The system can be configured to detect particular vocalizations – like calls for help, sounds of discomfort, or coughing. Caregivers can define and adjust these specific sounds within the system. This enables them to detect immediately if the person they are caring for needs assistance, even if they are in another room or out of direct sight. It provides an additional layer of safety and continuous monitoring, ensuring rapid intervention in critical situations and enhancing the quality of care.

### 1.12.5 Special Needs Schools

For children with communication challenges in special needs schools, the system could provide teachers and assistants with discrete alerts when a child expresses distress or a specific need through a non-verbal vocalization. This would allow for

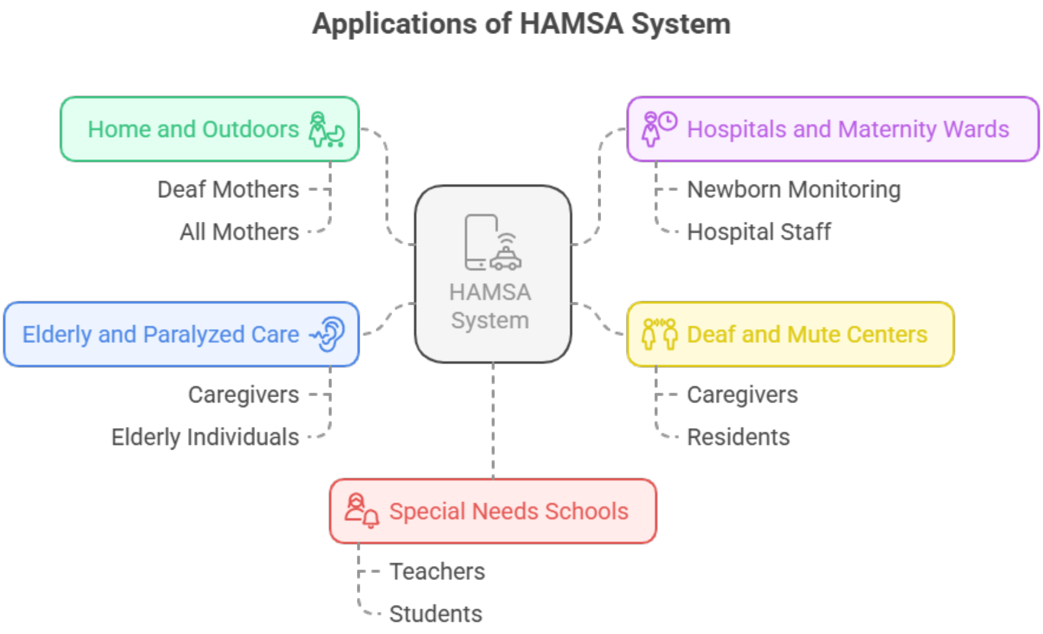


Figure 1.11: Applications of the proposed solution.

a quicker, more targeted response without disrupting the entire classroom environment, aiding in better classroom management and personalized care.

The "**HAMSA**" system's adaptability makes it a powerful tool for improving communication, safety, and peace of mind across diverse care settings and for various individuals with unique needs.

## 1.13 Conclusion

This theoretical framework provides a solid knowledge base for designing and developing the proposed system. It paves the way for the practical implementation discussed in Chapter Two, focusing on effectively integrating these technologies into a functional product that meets the needs of deaf mothers.

CHAPTER

2

# SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND DESIGN METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the design and implementation of the "Electronic Bracelet for Deaf Mothers" system, which aims to improve the lives of deaf mothers by enabling them to sense their infants' cries through non-audible stimuli. It consists of a combination of hardware and software.This chapter explains how to configure, operate, and test each component, focusing on communication methods, components, circuit design, software implementation, and integration testing.

## 2.2 Innovative Solution Design Methodology

The development of our "**Electronic Bracelet for Deaf Mother**" project followed a structured and iterative methodology to ensure accurate performance, reliability, and user-centered design.The methodology used in this project is divided into four main phases: requirements analysis, system design, implementation, and testing.

### 2.2.1 Requirements Analysis

In this phase, we identified the needs of deaf mothers based on available literature, experts, and user interviews. The primary requirement was the ability to detect a baby's crying and send an alert via a non-audio channel (such as vibration and/or light). Additional requirements included low power consumption, immediate response, and ease of wear. These criteria formed the basis of our functional and non-functional specifications.

### 2.2.2 System Design

The system architecture was defined using a modular approach, where each subsystem, sound sensing, signal processing, wireless communications, and output notifications was treated independently to ensure flexibility. For example, the 433 MHz RF communication protocol was chosen due to its simplicity, wide range, and low-power characteristics, making it suitable for wearable applications instead a LoRa card.

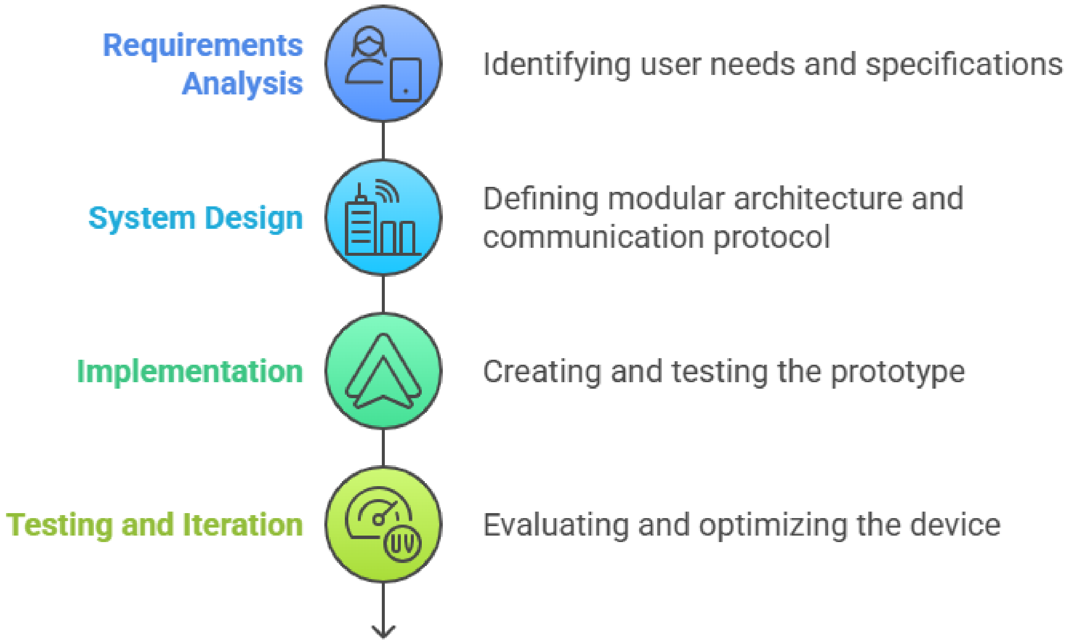


Figure 2.1: Design Methodology

### 2.2.3 Implementation

We began the process of creating a prototype of the innovative device using Arduino-based microcontrollers, an RF transceiver module, a sound sensor, and a vibrating motor. Each component was tested individually before full integration. The software was developed using 33 C/C++ on the Arduino integrated development environment, with standardized code to facilitate debugging and future updates.

### 2.2.4 Testing and Iteration

The final prototype was tested in a controlled environment to verify its effectiveness. Tests included cry detection sensitivity, alert response time, and wireless signal strength. Multiple iterations were conducted to optimize component placement and improve power efficiency and distance.

## 2.3 System Components and Technical Description

The development of the electronic bracelet for deaf mothers followed a structured and iterative methodology to ensure functional accuracy, reliability, and user-centered design. The methodology adopted in this project is divided into four main phases: requirement analysis, system design, implementation, and testing.

## 2.4 Modulation Type Used and Justification

In this project, we opted to use Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) modulation in the 433 MHz RF module for wireless communication between the baby's room unit and the wearable bracelet. ASK is a form of digital modulation that varies the amplitude of the carrier signal in accordance with the digital binary data transmitting a '1' with a high amplitude and a '0' with no signal.

This modulation technique was chosen for several reasons:

- **Simplicity**: ASK is relatively easy to implement using low-cost microcontrollers and RF modules, making it suitable for prototyping and educational applica- tions.
- **Power Efficiency**: The transmission is idle during '0' bits, which reduces power consumption, a crucial factor for battery-operated wearable devices.
- **Compatibility**: ASK is widely supported by off-the-shelf 433 MHz RF modules, which reduces the complexity and cost of development.
- **Sufficient Range**: Despite being less robust than other techniques (e.g., FSK), ASK can achieve up to 100 meters range in open space adequate for household applications.

However, ASK has limitations such as vulnerability to noise and interference, which must be considered during implementation and testing [19].

## 2.5 Hardware Components and Data Sheets

This section details the main hardware components used in developing the electronic bracelet for deaf mothers. Each component plays a pivotal role in the overall per- formance of the system, contributing to sound detection, data transmission, control processing, and user alert mechanisms. Technical specifications are provided for each module. This structured approach ensures design transparency, project reproducibil- ity, and facilitates future upgrades or troubleshooting.

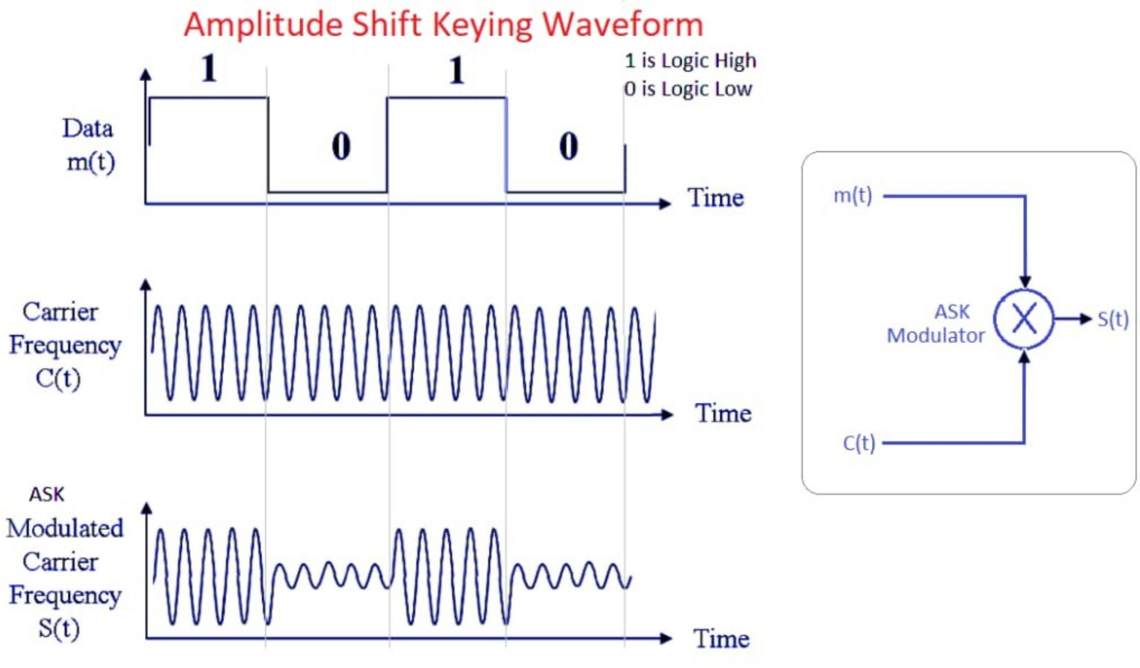


Figure 2.2: modulation ASK

### 2.5.1 Sound Sensor LM393

The sound sensor module (LM393-based module) detects the amplitude of sound in the environment. It converts acoustic signals into electrical signals and can trigger outputs based on threshold levels.

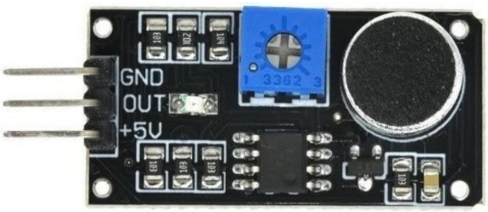


Figure 2.3: Sound Sensor module LM393

i. **Technical Specifications:**

- Operating Voltage: 3.3V to 5V DC
- Operating Current: 4 to 5 mA
- Detection Distance: Up to 0.5 meters
- Microphone Sensitivity (1 kHz): 48–52 dB
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio: 54 dB
- Microphone Impedance: 2.2 kΩ

- Frequency Range: 16 to 20 kHz
- Output Pins:
  - DO (Digital Output): Goes LOW when sound exceeds the set threshold.
  - AO (Analog Output): Provides an analog voltage corresponding to the sound level.
- Adjustable Sensitivity: Via onboard potentiometer.
- PCB Dimensions: Approximately 3.4 cm × 1.6 cm [20].

Table 2.1: Pin configuration for sound sensor

| Pin | Description |
|---|---|
| VCC | Power supply (3.3V–5V) |
| GND | Ground |
| DO | Digital output (connects to digital input on microcontroller) |
| AO | Analog output (connects to analog input on microcontroller) |

ii. **Usage Instructions:**

- **Power Connection:**
  - Connect VCC to the 5V supply of your microcontroller.
  - Connect GND to the ground.
- **Output Connection:**
  - Connect DO to a digital input pin (e.g., D2) on the microcontroller.
  - Connect AO to an analog input pin (e.g., A0) if analog readings are required.
- **Sensitivity Adjustment:**
  - Use the onboard potentiometer to set the desired sound threshold.

- **Programming:**

    - In microcontroller code, we read digital or analog inputs to detect sound levels and trigger actions accordingly.

iii. **Applications:**

- Voice-activated lighting systems
- Sound-triggered alarms
- Interactive toys and games
- Speech recognition interfaces

iii. **Sound Sensor Function in the Project:**

- Analogue to electrical voice signal conversion
- Signal amplification
- Signal conditioning
- Sending the final signal to the Arduino [21]

### 2.5.2 Arduino

The **Arduino Nano** is a compact, breadboard-friendly microcontroller board based on the **ATmega328P** microcontroller. It offers similar functionality to the Arduino Uno but in a smaller form factor, making it ideal for projects with limited space. The Nano is designed for ease of integration into embedded systems and is suitable for both educational and professional microcontroller applications.

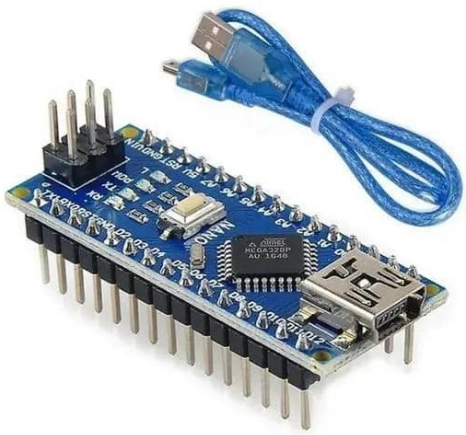

Figure 2.4: Arduino Nano

i. **Technical Specifications:**

Table 2.2: Technical Specifications Arduino

| Feature | Specification |
|---|---|
| Operating Voltage | 5 V |
| Input Voltage (recommended) | 7–12 V |
| Input Voltage (limits) | 6–20 V |
| Digital I/O Pins | 14 (6 PWM outputs) |
| Analog Input Pins | 8 |
| DC Current per I/O Pin | 40 mA |
| Flash Memory | 32 KB (2 KB used by bootloader) |
| SRAM | 2 KB |
| EEPROM | 1 KB |
| Clock Speed | 16 MHz |
| USB Interface | Mini-B USB |
| Dimensions | 45 mm × 18 mm |
| Weight | 7 g |

ii. **Pin Configuration:** The Arduino Nano features a total of 30 pins:

– **Digital (1/0) Pins (D0 to D13):** 14 digital pins, with pins D3, D5, D6, D9, D10, D11 supporting PWM output.

– **Analog Input Pins (A0–A7):** 8 analog input pins for reading analog voltages.

– **Power Pins:**

  * `Vin`: Input voltage to the Arduino.
  * 5V: Regulated 5 V output from the onboard regulator.
  * 3.3V: 3.3 V output (maximum current draw is 50 mA).
  * GND: Ground pins.

– **RESET:** Can be used to reset the microcontroller.

– **Communication Interfaces:**

  * **UART:** Serial communication via digital pins D0 (RX) and D1 (TX).
  * **I2C:** Using A4 (SDA) and A5 (SCL) pins.
  * **SPI:** Using D10 (SS), D11 (MOSI), D12 (MISO), D13 (SCK) [22].

The Arduino Nano can be powered through:

- **USB Connection:** Via the Mini-B USB port.
- **External Power Supply:**
  - ∗ VIN Pin: Accepts 6–20 V (recommended 7–12 V).
  - ∗ 5V Pin: If supplying a regulated 5 V.
  - ∗ The onboard voltage regulator ensures that the microcontroller operates at 5 V [23].

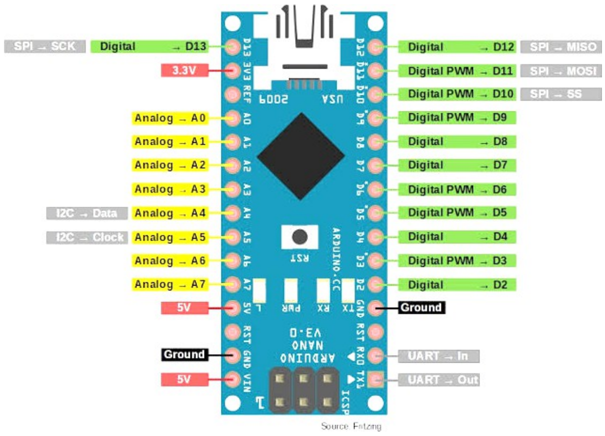


Figure 2.5: Arduino Nano

**iii. Arduino Application in the Project:**

**Table 2.3: Task Sequence between Transmitter (Tx) and Receiver (Rx) Units.**

| **Transmitter Unit (Tx)** | **Receiver Unit (Rx)** |
|---|---|
| 1. Receive the analog sound signal via A0 (Analog Input) | 1. Receive the digital signal via the RF 433MHz module |
| 2. Convert the analog signal to digital using the ADC module | 2. Decode the received digital signal |
| 3. Process the digital signal using the ATmega328P microcontroller algorithm | 3. Check if the signal matches the baby cry alert pattern |
| 4. Compare the intensity and frequency with the stored baby cry pattern | 4. If matched → trigger the alert system (vibration and LED) |
| 5. If pattern matched → generate an alert message | 5. (Optional) Send a confirmation signal back to the transmitter |
| 6. Transmit the digital message wirelessly using the RF 433MHz module | |

v. **Processing Algorithm:**

- **Tx and Rx algorithm flowchart:**

Figure 2.6 shows the transmitter and receiver algorithm programmed in the Arduino Nano of both devices. The flowchart illustrates the operation of the electronic bracelet system that activates vibration and light when a received sound exceeds the defined frequency threshold (300–1500 Hz), such as a baby's cry. The process includes sending data, analyzing the sound, and triggering or ignoring the alert based on the frequency.

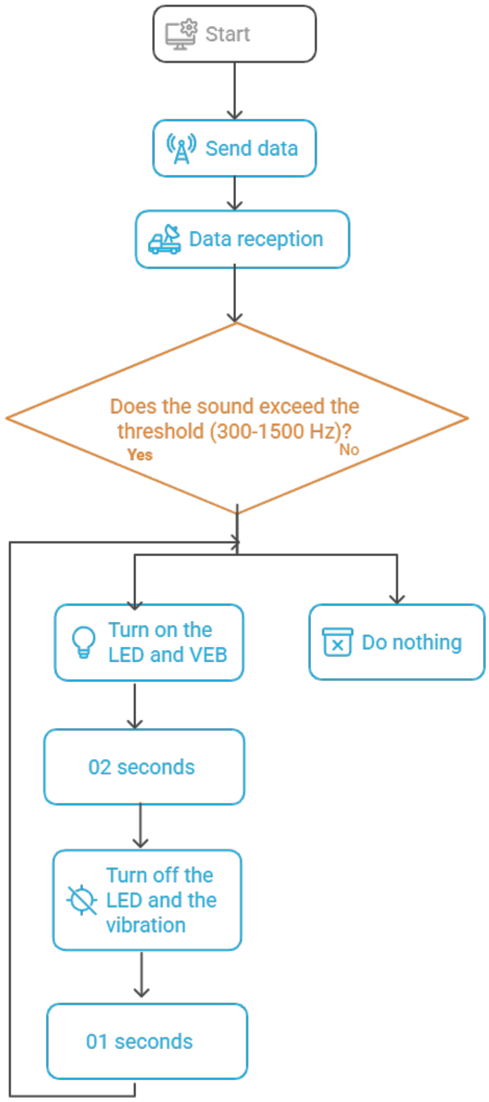


Figure 2.6: transmission and reception systems Simulation.

### 2.5.3 Transmitter and Receiver Modules

The core of the wireless communication in our project relies on the RF 433 MHz transmitter and receiver modules. These modules enable reliable, low-cost, and low-power wireless data transmission between the sound detection unit (transmitter side) and the alert unit (receiver side) located on the mother's wrist.

### 2.5.4 Transmitter Module RF 433 MHz

The transmitter module is responsible for sending the detected audio signal or a digital alert signal wirelessly to the paired receiver.

i. **Key Features:**

- Operating Voltage: 3.5 V – 12 V
- Operating Current: ~10 mA
- Working Frequency: 433.92 MHz
- Transmission Range: Up to 100 meters (line of sight)
- Modulation Type: ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying)
- Data Rate: 4 Kbps (typical)
- Antenna Requirement: External antenna improves range

ii. **Pin Configuration:**

- VCC: Power supply (3.5 V–12 V)
- GND: Ground
- DATA: Signal input
- ANT: Antenna

iii. **Applications:**

- Wireless alarms
- Remote controls
- Wireless data transfer for IoT devices

### 2.5.5 RF 433 MHz Receiver Module

This module receives the signal transmitted by the RF transmitter and sends it to the microcontroller (Arduino) for processing.

i. **Key Features:**

- Operating Voltage: 5 V
- Operating Current: ~5.5 mA

- Working Frequency: 433.92 MHz
- Sensitivity: −105 dBm
- Bandwidth: 2 MHz
- Data Rate: Up to 4.8 Kbps
- Modulation: ASK
- Receiver Type: Superheterodyne

ii. **Pin Configuration:**

- VCC: Power supply (5 V)
- GND: Ground
- DATA: Data output (may have two output pins)
- ANT: Antenna

iii. **Applications:**

- Wireless sensor networks
- Home automation
- Alarm systems

### 2.5.6 LED Indicator

The LED indicator provides a visual alert along with the vibration. It is driven by the microcontroller when the sound threshold is surpassed.

i. **Key Features:**

- Voltage: 2 V–3.2 V
- Current: 20 mA
- Colors: Red, Blue (as per system design) [24]

In this section, we present and describe the main hardware components used in the "Electronic Bracelet for Deaf Mother" project. Each component is accompanied by its corresponding data sheet summary and functional analysis.

### 2.5.7 Vibration Motor Module

This small DC vibration motor is embedded into the bracelet to provide silent tactile alerts to the mother when the baby cries.

i. **Key Features:**

Table 2.4 presents the key features of the Vibration Motor Module.

Table 2.4: Key Features of the Vibration Motor Module

| Specification | Value |
|---|---|
| Operating Voltage | 3 V – 5 V DC |
| Motor Type | Eccentric Rotating Mass (ERM) |
| Typical Current Draw | 60–100 mA |
| Vibration Intensity | ∼11,000 rpm |

ii. **Functionality:**

Activated by the Arduino upon receiving a signal via RF, it alerts the user through tactile feedback [25]

### 2.5.8 Power Supply: Lithium-Ion Battery (3.7 V)

A rechargeable Li-ion battery powers the bracelet unit. It is chosen for its lightweight, reusability, and compatibility with 3.3 V/5 V systems.

i. **Key Specifications:**

Table 2.5: Key Specifications Li-ion battery

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---|
| Voltage | 3.7 V |
| Capacity | 1000 mAh |
| Charging Time | ∼2 hours |
| Protection Circuit | Included |

ii. **Functionality:**

Ensures uninterrupted operation of the bracelet for several hours, suitable for day or night use.

### 2.5.9 Push Button Switch

i. **Specifications:**

This component allows manual testing or deactivation of the vibration alert by the user.

Table 2.6: Specifications Button Switch

| **Parameter** | **Value** |
|---|---|
| Type | Momentary Push Button |
| Operating Voltage | < 12 V |
| Debounce Protection | Software-handled |

## 2.6 Software Development

The software development of the electronic bracelet system focuses on implementing an efficient, real-time signal processing and notification mechanism using embed- ded programming. The microcontroller serves as the core processor that interprets sound signals received from the sound sensor and then triggers alerts on the wear- able bracelet.

### 2.6.1 Programming Language and Environment

The system is programmed using C/C++ language due to its efficiency and compati- bility with embedded systems. The development was conducted using Arduino IDE, which provides a user-friendly interface and seamless integration with ATmega328- based microcontrollers (such as Arduino Uno).

### 2.6.2 Microcontroller Programming

The ATmega328 microcontroller receives input from the sound sensor, processes it through threshold comparison, and then activates an output pin to trigger the RF transmitter. Simultaneously, the receiver unit (bracelet) uses a similar microcontroller to interpret the RF signal and activate vibration and/or LED indications.

#### 2.6.2.1 System Algorithm and Flowchart

i. **System Code**

The main algorithm consists of the following steps:

1. Initialize sound sensor and RF modules
2. Continuously monitor sound input
3. Compare sound level with predefined threshold
4. If threshold exceeded:
   - Process sound pattern
   - Transmit alert signal via RF
   - Activate vibration motor and LED
5. Return to monitoring state

#### 2.6.2.2 System Processing Algorithm

The main logic is structured around a threshold-based decision algorithm, which compares real-time audio input with a predefined threshold to determine if the baby is crying.

The system flowchart follows the next steps:

- Start
- Initialize microcontroller and input/output ports
- Read analog value from sound sensor
- Compare with threshold
  * If value > threshold → activate RF transmission
  * Else → continue monitoring
- Repeat loop

### 2.6.3 Software Testing and Calibration

During development, the system was tested under different ambient noise levels. Calibration was done by adjusting the threshold value until optimal performance was achieved. Empirical tuning was performed to balance false positives (noise mistaken for crying) and false negatives (missed crying events).

## 2.7 System Integration

The proposed system is designed to help deaf mothers detect their infants' cries using a wearable electronic bracelet. The system consists of two main modules:

### 2.7.1 Baby Module

1. **Sound Detection Module:** Picks up the infant's cry using a microphone sensor.
2. **Microcontroller:** (such as an Arduino Nano) Processes the audio signal and determines whether it matches a predefined crying pattern.
3. **Wireless Transmitter Module:** (such as a 433 MHz radio frequency module) Sends a signal to the mother's bracelet when crying is detected.

### 2.7.2 Mother's Bracelet Module

1. **Wireless Receiver Module:** Receives the signal from the baby unit.
2. **Microcontroller:** Processes and analyzes the received signal.
3. **Alert Mechanisms:**
   * **Vibration Motor:** Provides tactile feedback (in the form of vibrations) to alert the mother.
   * **LED Indicator:** Provides visual cues (lighting).

The system operates by continuously monitoring the baby's environment for specific audio signals (the baby's crying frequency). When crying is detected, the baby unit processes the sound and, upon confirmation, sends a signal to the mother's bracelet. The bracelet alerts the mother via vibrations and visual indicators, ensuring timely alert and response. figure 2.8 shows the operational prototype.

Figure 2.8: The prototype.

## 2.8 Mathematical Laws and Equations

This section presents the key mathematical equations used in the design and analysis of the prototype.

### 2.8.1 Ohm's Law

Ohm's Law was used to calculate the relationship between voltage (V), current (I), and resistance (R):

$$V = R \times I \quad \text{(Volt)} \tag{2.1}$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} \quad \text{(Ohm)} \tag{2.2}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \quad \text{(Amp)} \tag{2.3}$$

**Where:**

- $V$: Voltage in volts (V)
- $I$: Current in amperes (A)
- $R$: Resistance in ohms (Ω)

**Application in the project:** Used to determine the value of resistors for components like LEDs, sound sensors, or the vibration motor.

### 2.8.2 Electrical Power Formula

Used to calculate electrical power consumption:

$$P = E \times I \tag{2.4}$$

$$P = \frac{E^2}{R} \tag{2.5}$$

$$P = I^2 \times R \tag{2.6}$$

**Where:**

- $P$: Electrical Power (Watts)
- $I$: Current (Amperes)
- $R$: Resistance in ohms (Ω)
- $E$: Energy consumed (kilowatt-hours)

**Application in the project:** Helps in estimating power usage of components such as microcontrollers and actuators.

### 2.8.3 Energy Consumption Formula

$$E = P \times \frac{t}{1000} \tag{2.7}$$

**Where:**

- $E$: Energy consumed (kilowatt-hours)
- $P$: Power (W)
- $t$: Time duration (hours)

### 2.8.4 Battery Life Estimation

Used to calculate the expected battery life:

$$\text{Battery Life (hours)} = \frac{\text{Battery Capacity (mAh)}}{\text{Current Drawn by Load (mA)}} \tag{2.8}$$

**Example:** A 1200mAh battery powering a circuit that consumes 60mA:

$$\text{Battery Life (hours)} = \frac{1200\ \text{mAh}}{60\ \text{mA}} = 20\ \text{hours}$$

**Usage:** This helps ensure that the system remains operational for the expected duration, particularly useful in wearable devices.

### 2.8.5 RF Signal Range - Friis Transmission Equation

Used to calculate the signal range of RF modules:

$$P_r = P_t + G_t + G_r - L_p \tag{2.9}$$

**Where:**

- $P_r$: Received power (dBm)
- $P_t$: Transmitted power (dBm)
- $G_t$: Transmitter antenna gain (dBi)
- $G_r$: Receiver antenna gain (dBi)
- $L_p$: Path loss (dB)

Path loss approximation:

$$L_p = 20\log_{10}(d) + 20\log_{10}(f) - 147.55 \tag{2.10}$$

**Where:**

- $L_p$: Path Loss in dB
- $d$: Distance in meters
- $f$: Frequency in Hz

**Application in the project:** To estimate the effective communication range of the 433 MHz RF module.

### 2.8.6 Sound Sensor Output Calculation

If the sensitivity is known:

$$V_{out} = S \times P \tag{2.11}$$

**Where:**

- $V_{out}$: Output voltage
- $S$: Sensor sensitivity (V/Pa)
- $P$: Sound pressure level (Pa)

**Application in the project:** To evaluate the voltage output from a sound sensor detecting the baby's cry.

### 2.8.7 Current Calculation for Vibration Motor

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \tag{2.12}$$

Used when the internal resistance or nominal current of the motor is known.

**Application in the project:** To ensure safe operation and power budgeting for the vibration alert system.

### 2.8.8 Battery Capacity Estimation

When designing a wearable system, it is essential to estimate the required battery capacity (mAh) based on the system's current consumption:

$$\text{Battery Capacity (mAh)} = \frac{I \times t \times 1000}{\text{Efficiency}} \tag{2.13}$$

**Example:** If the system consumes 80mA for 5 hours, then:

$$\text{Battery Capacity (mAh)} = \frac{0.08 \times 5 \times 1000}{0.85} \approx 470\,\text{mAh}$$

(Ass Assuming 85% circuit efficiency

### 2.8.9 Voltage Divider Rule

Used when a specific voltage level is needed for a sensor input:

$$V_{out} = V_{in} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \tag{2.14}$$

## 2.9 Conclusion

Through the development of the ”Electronic Deaf Mother’s Bracelet project”, this chapter has demonstrated the critical role of assistive technologies in supporting individuals with special needs, particularly deaf mothers. Our comprehensive analysis has examined:

- The core electronic components including:
  * High-sensitivity sound detection sensors
  * Reliable 433MHz wireless communication modules
  * Tactile (vibration) and visual (LED) alert systems
- The integrated technical architecture enabling:
  * Real-time audio processing in the child unit
  * Instant wireless notification to the mother’s bracelet
  * Multimodal alert triggering

Beyond its technical implementation, this project embodies significant social value by:

- Addressing a critical need in the deaf community
- Enhancing maternal-infant bonding through technology
- Promoting inclusive parenting solutions
- Demonstrating how engineering can create social impact

The system represents an important advancement in wearable assistive technology, providing deaf mothers with immediate awareness of their infant’s needs while maintaining discretion and ease of use. This work establishes a foundation for future developments in accessible parenting technologies and inclusive design methodologies.

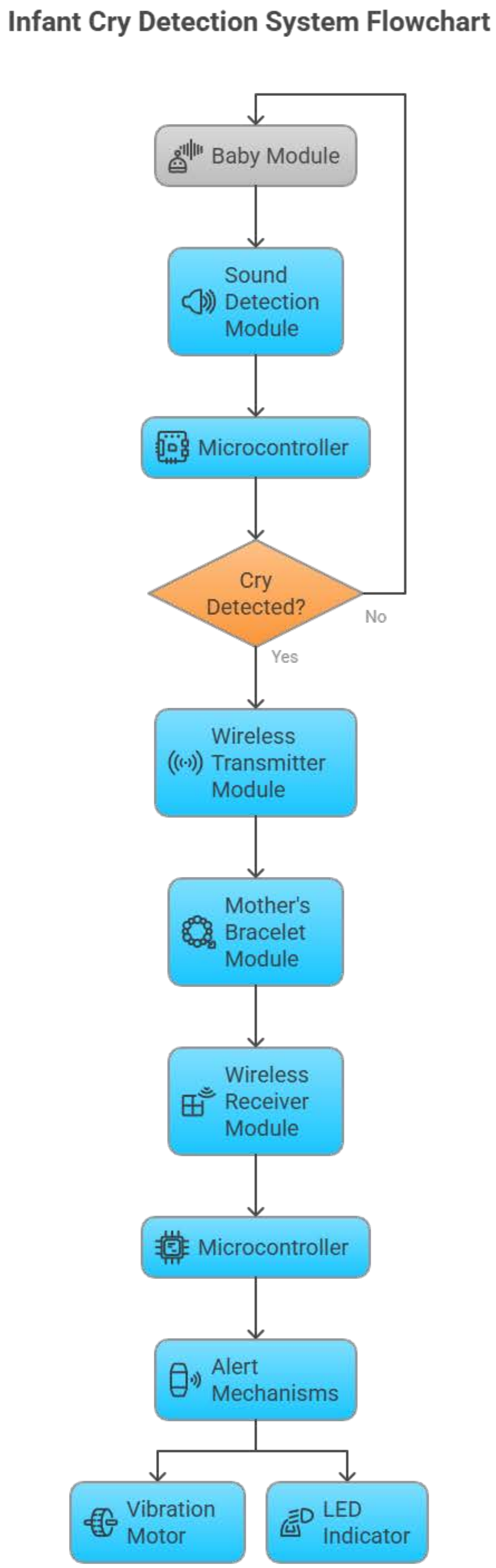


Figure 2.7: Infant cry Detection System flowchart.

CHAPTER

3

# SIMULATION AND RESULTS

## 3.1 Introduction

Building upon the technical design detailed in the previous chapter, Chapter Three presents a comprehensive examination of the proposed electronic bracelet's performance. This chapter outlines the rigorous simulation and experimental methodologies employed to validate the system's functionality and efficacy. We will first detail the critical role of Simulink MATLAB in virtually modeling and verifying the system's behavior prior to physical implementation. Subsequently, we present a thorough analysis of the experimental results obtained from the working prototype, discussing its responsiveness, accuracy, and overall performance under various real-world conditions. This evaluation aims to confirm the bracelet's reliability and its effectiveness in providing timely alerts to deaf mothers.

## 3.2 Simulation and System Validation

To validate the functional design of our "Electronic Deaf Mother Bracelet" innovation, a system-level simulation was conducted using the Matlab Simulink environment. The simulation simulates the actual behavior of the main components in the system, including the sound sensor, Arduino microcontrollers, RF transceiver, and LED driver.

The simulation demonstrates the logical integration and the real-time response of the proposed system. These simulations are essential before hardware implementation to detect potential design flaws, optimize component behavior, and ensure safe and efficient operation, especially in sensitive use cases such as car- ing for deaf mothers.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the system simulation in the Matlab Simulink environment.

### 3.2.1 System Components analysis

The modular design in the simulation ensures that each component can be modified or replaced for testing. The following is an analysis of the system's opera- tion as illustrated in the simulation:

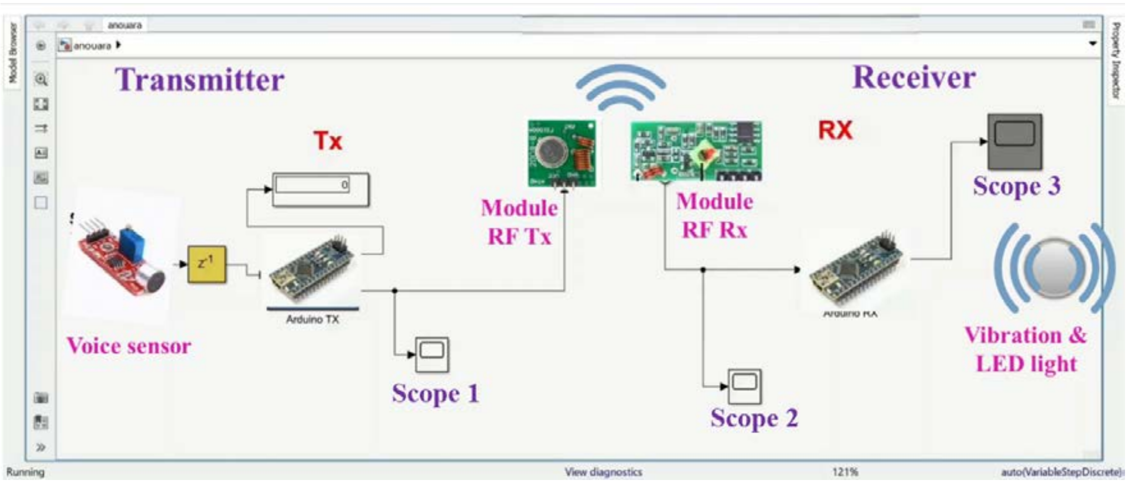


Figure 3.1: transmission and reception systems Simulation.

1. **Input Sound Sensor** The digital sound sensor module detects audio signals (such as a baby's crying). Once the sound intensity exceeds a certain threshold (threshold = 60 dB), it generates a loud digital signal. This simulates real-world behavior, where the sensor only reacts to high noise levels.
2. **Arduino TX (Transmitter Controller)** The signal from the sound sensor is fed to the Arduino Nano TX module. Within the simulation, this signal is modeled using a delay block ('Z^-1') to simulate sampling time and real-time processing. The Arduino processes the digital signal and sends a transmit trigger to the RF transmitter module.
3. **RF Transmitter Module (433MHz)** This module transmits the encoded digital signal wirelessly to the receiver. The signal is transmitted through a simulated RF block that simulates transmission delay and the possibility of signal loss.
4. **RF Receiver Module** On the receiving side, another RF module receives the signal and forwards it to the receiving Arduino module.
5. **Arduino RX (Receiver Controller)** The RF receiver module in the Arduino receives the signal and executes the output trigger activation logic. In this simulation, the logic system verifies that a high signal is received from the RF module, thereby activating the LED and vibration outputs.
6. **Output: LED and Vibration Activation** The LED and vibration motor are activated as the bracelet's light and vibration alert system. This step confirms that sound detection (a baby's crying) on the sender side successfully triggers an alert on the receiver side.

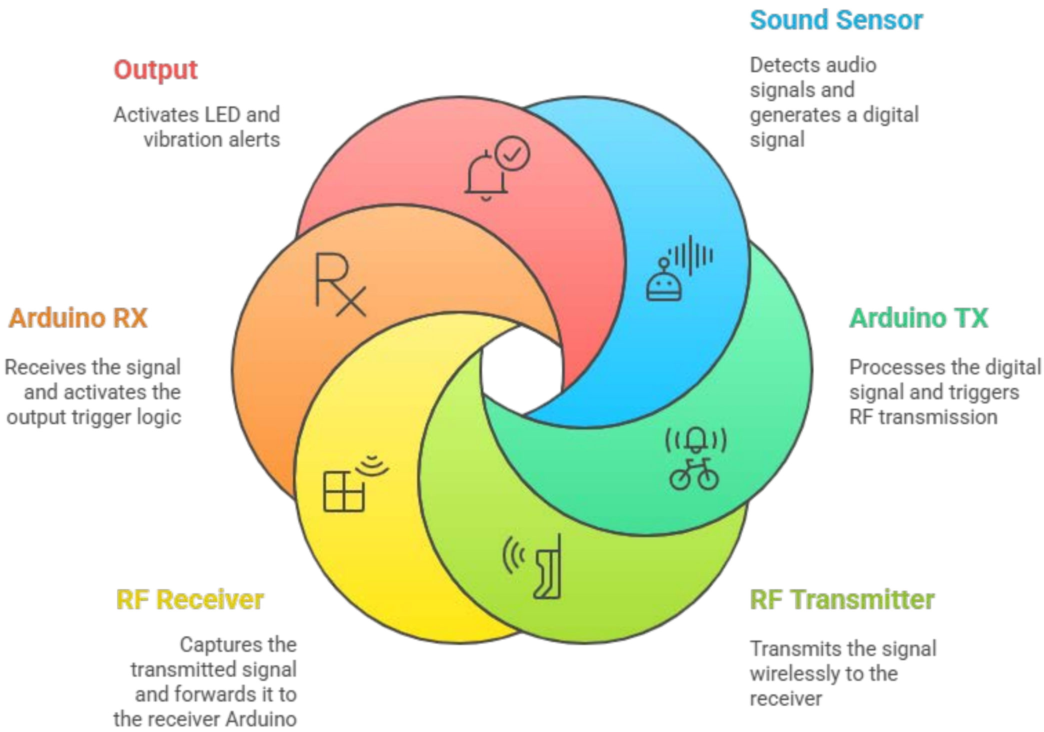


Figure 3.2: System Components for the Simulation.

### 3.2.2 Simulation Insights

After the simulation of our system under the Simulink environment, we observed the following:

- The system successfully simulated the detection of crying sounds;
- It performed the desired signal processing steps (sampling, digitalization, modulation);
- the RF modules ensured the right wireless transmiting and receiving operations;
- Remote alert activation (Vibration and light);
- The simulation validated the basic functionality of our working prototype.

### 3.2.3 Simulation Results

Figures 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 present the simulation results of the designed system. We implemented three scopes in three different positions in the circuit in order to visualize the signal passage and variation and validate its evolution after every electronic component, especially next to microcontrollers and RF modules. This will guarantee the whole system's functionality in real time.

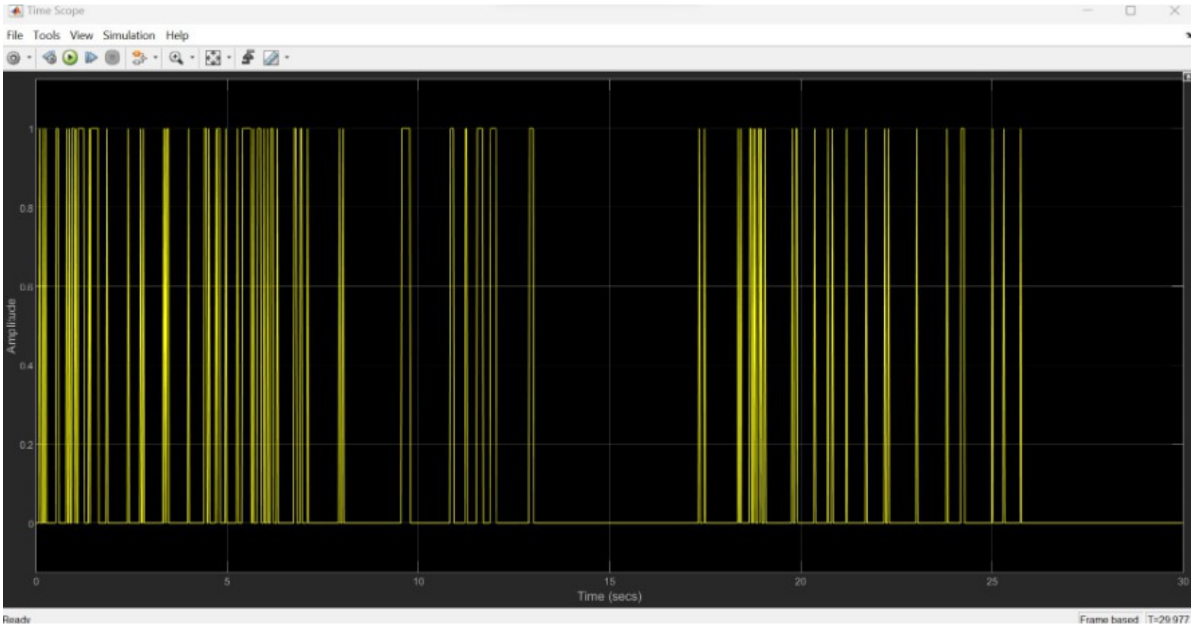


Figure 3.3: Transmitted signal prior to modulation displayed in Scope 1.

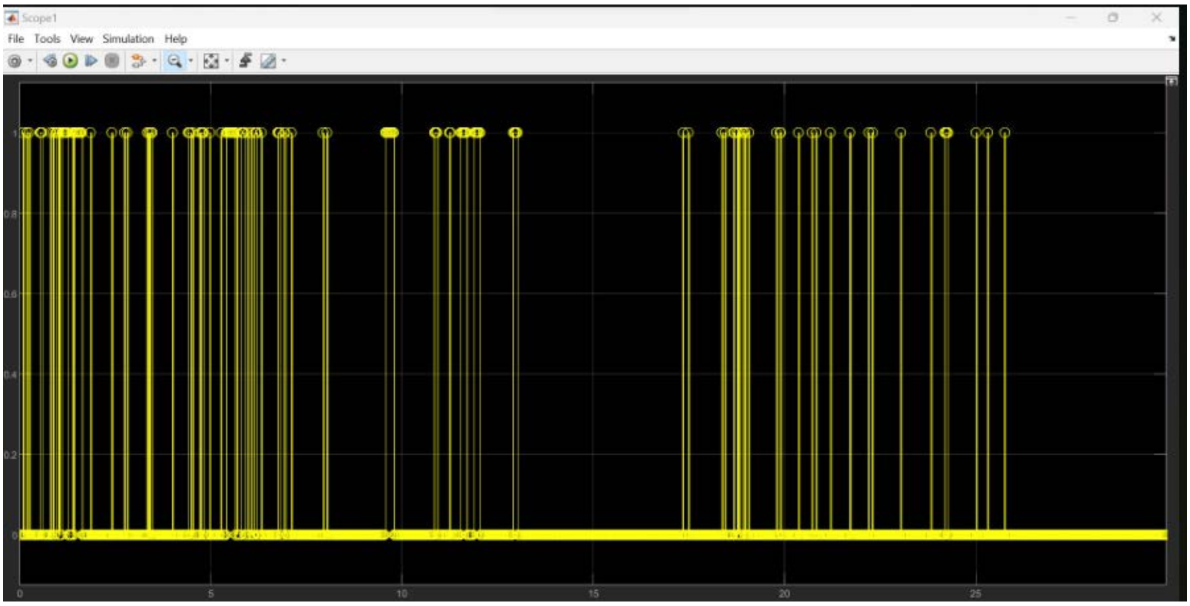


Figure 3.4: Received demodulated signal displayed in Scope 2.

Through analyzing the time curves resulting from the simulation in scope (1), (2) and (3), we can observe digital signals generated in the different measurement

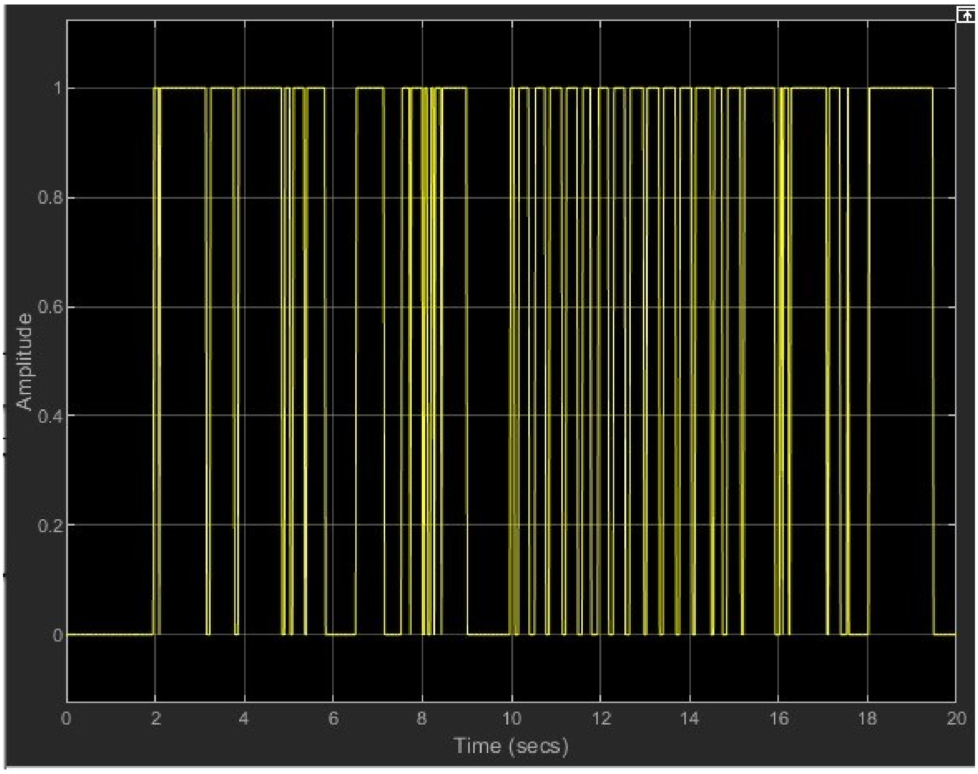


Figure 3.5: The final received signal displayed in Scope 3.

points.

In Scope 1, the first graph depicts the digitalized crying signal evolving over time before being sent wirelessly. In contrast, the second graph, viewed in Scope 2, represents the temporal variation of the received and sampled digital signal after the Rx RF module. The third graph is the representation of the signal from scope 3 that activates the vibration motor and light alerts.

**Axes Declaration**

- Horizontal (X) axis: Time (in seconds), extending approximately up to 30 seconds.
- Vertical (Y) axis: Represents the digital values (0 = low, 1 = high).
- Yellow color: Represents the digital output signal, which changes depending on the detected sound condition.

**Explanation of Signal Behavior**

- High values (1): Represent the moments when the Sound Sensor detects a sound that exceeds a specified threshold (such as a baby crying). The microphone sends a signal to the Arduino TX microcontroller, which in turn sends a signal via the RF module to the RX module. Upon reception, the signal exhibits jumps to the value "1".

- Low values (0): Represent periods in which no loud sound is detected. During these times, no signals are transmitted, and the digital signal remains in a low (LOW) state.
- Pulse repetition: A series of intermittent pulses (HIGH then LOW) are observed over a short period, indicating continuous sounds or the presence of repetitive noise (such as continuous crying).
- Response time: The signal exhibits instantaneous changes between states 0 and 1, reflecting the system's response speed, which is critical in an alert system for deaf mothers.

### 3.2.4 Simulation Summary

- The system detects sounds instantly and converts them into a digital signal that is successfully transmitted to the receiver.
- The digital signal is clean, with no apparent distortion or false triggers.
- The system demonstrates stable and accurate performance in a simulation environment.
- Simulation validates the design before moving on to practical implementation.

The signal curve generated by the simulation confirms the success of the "Electronic Deaf Mother Bracelet" prototype in effectively detecting sounds and sending notifications via radio waves. The curve demonstrates immediate response and high accuracy in distinguishing between different acoustic conditions, enhancing the system's reliability and qualifying it for physical testing.

## 3.3 Prototype Experimental Testing

### 3.3.1 System Testing and Evaluation criteria

To ensure optimal performance, the system was tested according to several criteria:

- Response time: measured from the moment the baby cries until the bracelet vibrates and the LED lights up.
- Accuracy: The ability of the microphone and processing circuit to correctly distinguish between the baby's cry and ambient noise, experimentally.
- Power consumption: evaluates the battery life under normal operating conditions.
- Signal range (distance): evaluates the range of the 433 MHz radio frequency signal through obstacles such as walls.

### 3.3.2 Experimental results and Interpretations

After completing the system design and assembling its electronic components, we conducted a series of field tests and digital simulations to verify the effectiveness of the "Electronic Deaf Mother Bracelet." The results can be summarized as follows.

#### Response time, Accuracy, and Power consumption

Through our experiments, we were led to the following results.

- **Average response time: 1.2 seconds**
- **Detection accuracy: 93% in quiet conditions, 87% in noisy environments**
- **Battery life: 72 hours of continuous use (around 3 days)**
- **RF signal range: up to 30 meters in enclosed spaces (indoor)**

#### Signal range evaluation

In order to evaluate the range of wireless transmission and the effectiveness of our system in indoor environment, we tested the received signal power in function of distance. These experiments have been performed in the faculty of New Technologies of Information and Telecommunication (FNTIC), Department of Electronics and Telecommunications, in the classroom corridor, see figure 3.6. Where we took the receiving device (the Bracelet) away from the transmitter device (The doll) from the FNTIC Lab to the different classrooms until we passed 30 meters, and we tested the signal power. The results of Signal Strength (in dBm and nW) vs. Distance with Approximate Poisson Reception Rate are illustrated in Table 3.1.

| **Distance (m)** | **Signal Power (nW)** | **Signal Strength (dBm)** | **Approximate Poisson Rate ($\lambda$)** | **Notes** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | ≈ 17,000 nW | ≈ -27.7 | $\lambda \approx 20$ | Excellent |
| **5** | ≈ 690 nW | ≈ -41.6 | $\lambda \approx 19$ | Excellent |
| **10** | ≈ 173 nW | ≈ -47.6 | $\lambda \approx 18$ | Very Good |
| **15** | ≈ 75 nW | ≈ -51.2 | $\lambda \approx 17$ | Good |
| **20** | ≈ 44 nW | ≈ -53.6 | $\lambda \approx 16$ | Reliable |
| **25** | ≈ 27 nW | ≈ -55.6 | $\lambda \approx 15$ | Fair |
| **30** | ≈ 19.5 nW | ≈ -57.1 | $\lambda \approx 14$ | Still Acceptable |
| **35** | ≈ 14.1 nW | ≈ -58.5 | $\lambda \approx 12$ | Unstable |
| **40** | ≈ 10.7 nW | ≈ -59.7 | $\lambda \approx 10$ | Poor |

Table 3.1: Signal Strength (in dBm and nW) vs. Distance with Approximate Poisson Reception Rate

To convert nanowatts (nW) to dBm, we used the following formula:

$$\text{dBm} = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{P_{\text{nW}}}{1000000} \tag{3.1}$$

The results were depicted into graphics to assess the system's performance in terms of power in nanowatts (nW), received signal strength (dBm), and packet arrival rate based on the Poisson model ($\lambda$) over a distance of up to 40 meters. The results are illustrated in the following graphs:

## Signal Strength vs Distance

Figure 3.7 (The blue curve) shows the decrease in signal intensity in decibels (dBm) as we move away from the transmitter. This graph shows that the sig- nal strength gradually decreases from –27.7 dBm at 1 meter to –59.7 dBm at 40 meters. This reflects the typical logarithmic attenuation behavior of radio frequency waves in free space. The signal remains acceptable up to 30 meters, demonstrating the effectiveness of the transmission.

Figure 3.6: the FNTIC Electronic and Telecomm Department classroom corridor.

## Signal Power vs Distance

Figure 3.8 (The Green curve) shows the rapid decline in received power (in nanowatts) with increasing distance, due to attenuation. The received power

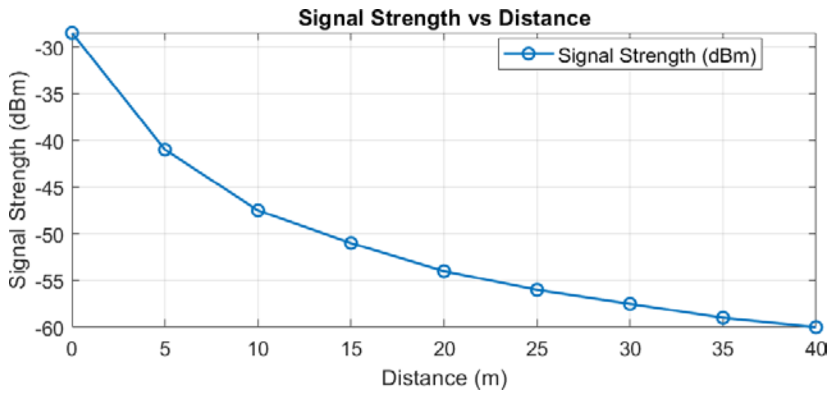


Figure 3.7: Signal Strength vs Distance.

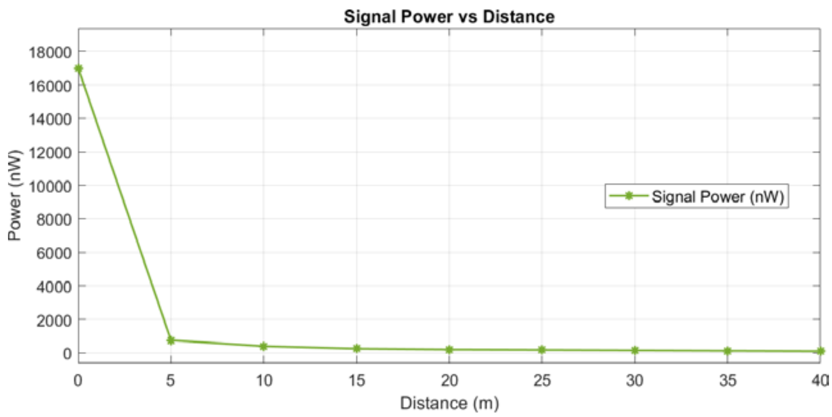


Figure 3.8: Received Signal Power Vs Distance.

decreases sharply from 17000 nW at 1 meter to 10.7 nW at 40 meters. This nonlinear decline confirms that the attenuation rate increases exponentially with distance. Nevertheless, the power remains within the operating limits of the receiver up to around 30 meters.

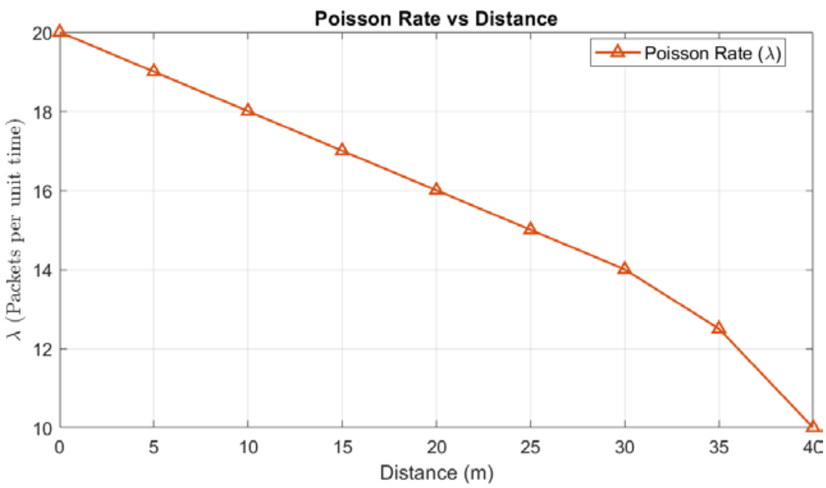


Figure 3.9: Poisson Rate Vs Distance.

### Poisson Rate Vs Distance

Figure 3.9 (The Red curve) represents the decrease in the Poisson ratio ($\lambda$), the number of received packets per unit time, indicating a deterioration in communication quality with distance. This curve shows a decrease in the packet arrival rate ($\lambda$) with increasing distance, dropping from ($\lambda$) = 20 to ($\lambda$) = 10. A lower ($\lambda$) indicates a higher probability of packet loss or delayed responses, especially beyond 30 meters. This highlights the need for future enhancements using retransmission protocols or error correction techniques.

## 3.3.3 Results Analysis and conclusions

Through an analytical observation of the experimental results, we can conclude the following:

- The signal remains reliable and strong up to a 30-meter range, where it maintains approximately 19.5 nW.
- Beyond 30 meters, the power drops below 15 nW, and the signal becomes more prone to packet loss and reduced reception rate.
- The estimated Poisson rate (($\lambda$)) decreases with distance, indicating fewer successful receptions per unit time.

The results demonstrate that the system performs efficiently and ensures effec- tive coverage up to 30 meters, confirming its suitability for home environments to support deaf mothers.

## 3.3.4 Achievements

The results from both the practical testing and simulation phase provide valu- able insights into the system's performance and reliability. A detailed analysis of the key findings is provided below:

1. Reliability and Sensitivity: The sound sensor demonstrated high sensitivity to infant cries while maintaining stability in environments with moderate background noise. However, in very noisy environments, false detections may occasionally occur, suggesting the need for future application of digital filtering or machine learning-based sound classification.

2. Response Time and Latency: The time lag between crying detection and the alert appearing on the bracelet was minimal (less than one second), which is critical for immediate response. This low latency demonstrates that the communication and control processes are well optimized for the intended purpose.
3. Power Efficiency: Preliminary testing indicates that the system components (particularly the RF module and vibration motor) consume relatively low power.
4. Simulation Accuracy: The results of the MATLAB Simulink simulation were in perfect agreement with the physical tests, validating the system design. This confirms that pre-implementation simulation is a valuable step in developing electronic products.

In conclusion, the system successfully achieved its objectives in terms of functionality and responsiveness while providing a reliable and scalable solution for deaf mothers.

# General conclusion

This master's thesis, "Electronic Bracelet for Deaf Mother," embarked on a crucial mission: to bridge a significant communication gap faced by deaf mothers in childcare. Recognizing that an infant's cry is their primary means of expression, and that timely response is vital for their development and emotional security, this project sought to overcome the challenges posed by the absence of auditory cues for hearing-impaired caregivers.

Our work meticulously integrated academic research with technological innovation. We delved into the theoretical foundations of hearing loss and its societal implications for mothers, while simultaneously designing and implementing a practical solution. The core of this thesis involved the development of a wearable electronic bracelet engineered to detect a baby's cry and translate it into immediate, tangible sensory alerts such as vibrations or light signals. The technical journey encompassed detailed electronic system design, including circuit diagrams, PCB layouts, and the underlying software code. Crucially, we validated our model through rigorous experimental testing and simulations using Simulink MATLAB, ensuring its robustness before practical implementation.

The outcomes of this research unequivocally demonstrated the system's high efficiency and rapid response to infant cries, proving its suitability for everyday home use with minimal errors. Built using low-cost, readily available components, the prototype serves as a testament to the idea that innovation can flourish even with modest resources, driven by purposeful design. Beyond its technical prowess, the project powerfully illustrates how wearable technology can be harnessed for social inclusion, providing a reliable communication method that enhances maternal autonomy and reduces the risks associated with delayed responses.

Ultimately, this thesis not only delivers a tangible, working prototype but also lays a strong foundation for future advancements. The design inherently allows for upgrades, such as integration with mobile applications for enhanced alerts and customization, the application of AI-based sound classification for greater accuracy, and even the potential for two-way communication to soothe the baby. Furthermore, recommendations for future research highlight the potential for improved ergonomics, extended battery life, and expanded multi-sensor support to transform the bracelet into a more comprehensive baby monitoring solution, adaptable for parents with diverse sensory needs.

In conclusion, "Electronic Bracelet for Deaf Mother" represents a significant step towards empowering hearing-impaired mothers, enhancing their confidence, and fostering a deeper sense of security in their nurturing role. We are optimistic that this work will inspire further research and development in assistive technologies, contributing to a more inclusive world where innovative solutions bridge barriers and improve the daily lives of all individuals.

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