"Soldier Health & Position Tracking System Using IOT"

RCET, BHILAI

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Abstract

In today's world, warfare is an important factor in any nation's security. One of the important and vital roles is played by the army soldiers. There are many concerns regarding the safety of soldiers. So for their security purpose, many instruments are mounted on them to view their health status as well as their real time location. Bio-sensor systems comprise various types of small physiological sensors, transmission modules and processing capabilities, and can thus facilitate low-cost wearable easy solution for health monitoring. This will give an ability to track the location and monitor health of the soldiers in real time who become lost and get injured in the battlefield. It helps to minimize the time, search and rescue operation efforts of armycontrol unit. This system enables to army control unit to track the location and monitor health of soldiers using GPS module and wireless body area sensor networks (WBASNs), such as temperature sensor, heart beat sensor, etc. The use of GSM and GPS technologies allows the system to track the position and provide up-to-date health information.

Introduction

In the world, the Indian army stands second largest force. The role played by the soldier is very important for the nation security. However, the army is suffering from lot of health issues in the remote place due to unavailability of medical treatment at a proper time which may result in the death/loss of the soldier. The lack of communication with the control room regarding the health status and location of the soldier would lead to loss of the soldier too. This can be reduced if the real time information is available to the nearby control room. The cost of the soldier life is very important. During the battle the soldier may accidentally land up in the enemy location without his knowledge, so he may need guidelines to know his current location. Other than the battle field injuries, the soldier may also suffer from extreme climate condition and fall sick, in such situation if care is taken then the life of the soldier would be saved. This can be achieved by using the IOT. The health parameter such as heart rate, oxygen level and body temperatures are monitored continuously and communicated with the control room automatically

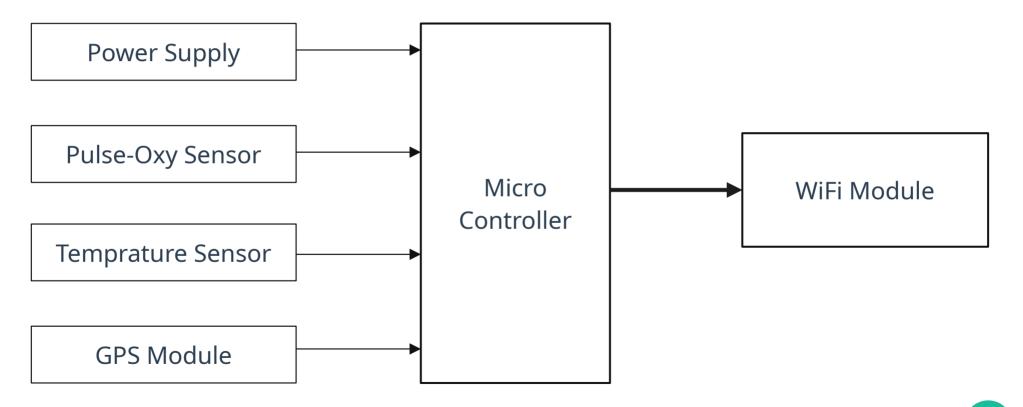
Hardware Used

- Power Supply 3V
- Microcontroller
- Wifi module
- Pulse Oxymeter Max30100
- Temperatre Sensor
- GPS Module
- Jumper Wires

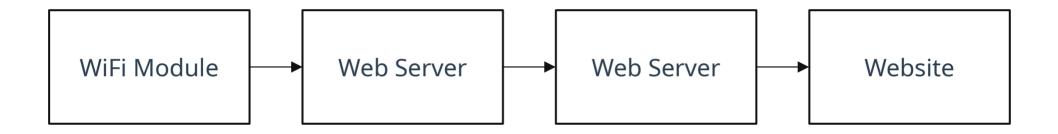
Software Used

- Arduino IDE
- VS Code
- PhpMyAdmin
- 000webhost

Soldier Unit



Control Unit



Micro-controller Code

```
#include <ESP8266WiFi.h>
#include <Wire.h>
#include "MAX30100 PulseOximeter.h"
#include<ESP8266HTTPClient.h>
#include <WiFiClient.h>
#define REPORTING_PERIOD_MS 500
float BPM, SpO2;
/*Put your SSID & Password*/
const char* ssid = "jerry1"; // Enter SSID here
const char* password = "jerry123"; //Enter Password here
WiFiClient wificlient;
PulseOximeter pox;
uint32_t tsLastReport = 0;
void onBeatDetected()
Serial.println("Beat Detected!");
```

Micro-controller Code

void setup() {

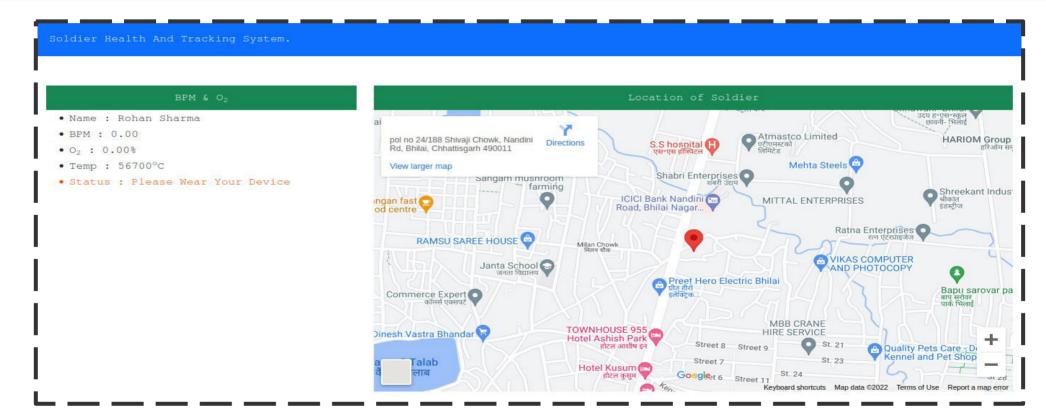
```
Serial.begin(115200);
pinMode(16, OUTPUT);
delay(100);
Serial.println("Connecting to ");
Serial.println(ssid);
//connect to your local wi-fi network
WiFi.begin(ssid, password);
//check wi-fi is connected to wi-fi network
while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
delay(1000);
Serial.print(".");
Serial.println("");
Serial.println("WiFi connected..!");
Serial.print("Got IP: "); Serial.println(WiFi.localIP());
Serial.print("Initializing pulse oximeter..");
if (!pox.begin()) {
Serial.println("FAILED");
for (;;);
} else {
Serial.println("SUCCESS");
pox.setOnBeatDetectedCallback(onBeatDetected);
pox.setIRLedCurrent(MAX30100_LED_CURR_7_6MA);
// Register a callback for the beat detection
```

Micro-controller Code

void loop() {

```
pox.update();
BPM = pox.getHeartRate();
SpO2 = pox.getSpO2();
HTTPClient http;
if (millis() - tsLastReport > REPORTING_PERIOD_MS)
String serverName = "http://jerryqps.000webhostapp.com//bpm.php?
bpm="+String(BPM)+"&oxy="+String(SpO2)+"&temp=56700";
http.begin(wificlient,serverName);
http.addHeader("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
// String httpRequestData = "";
int httpcode = http.GET();
if(httpcode > 0){
String payload = http.getString();
Serial.println(httpcode);
Serial.println(payload);
else{
Serial.println("Error");
http.end();
Serial.print("BPM: ");
Serial.println(BPM);
Serial.print("SpO2: ");
Serial.print(SpO2);
Serial.println("%");
Serial.println("***************************);
Serial.println();
tsLastReport = millis();
```

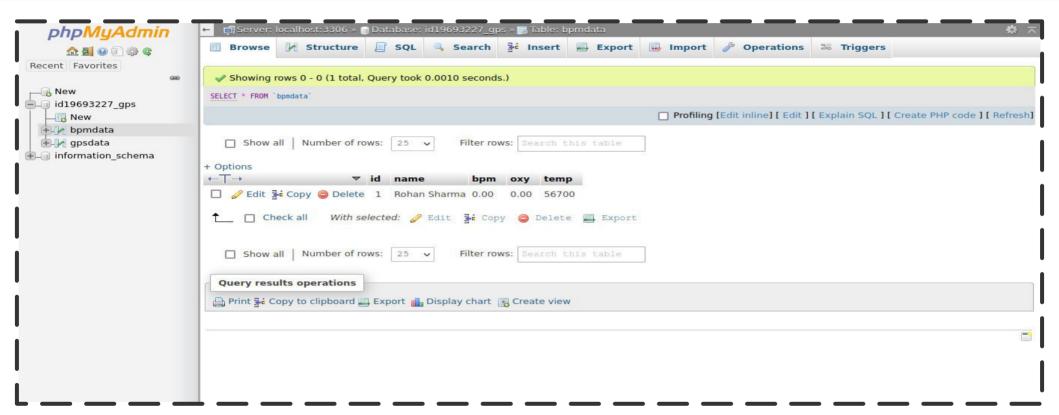
Some Screenshots



Some Screenshots



Some Screenshots



Advantages

- Cost Effective
- Higher reliability
- Fast and Efficient

Applications

- In Army
- In Navigation
- In Fitness Band

Conclusion

The major problem in the military is lack of proper communication between the soldier and the control. From the proposed system we can conclude that the various biomedical sensors sense the body parameters in real time and transmit the data to the control room, there by tracking the current location of the soldier using GSM and GPS technology.

