Centre for Training and Learning

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY WARANGAL

**HANAMKONDA - 506004, TELANGANA, INDIA**



**An**

**INTERNSHIP PROJECT REPORT**

**on**

**Real-Time Emergency Alert for Passenger**

**Medical Assistance in Trains**

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**BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that this project report entitled **“Real-Time Emergency Alert for Passenger Medical Assistance in Trains”** submitted to National Institute of Technology, Warangal, is a bonafide record of work done by **“**M. Hindu, S. Dhanush,P. Kaveri, P. Sai Prasanna**”** under my supervision from **“15 May 2025”** to **“15 June 2025”**

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NIT Warangal

Place: Warangal

Date: 15 June 2025

**DECLARATION**

This is to declare that this report has been written by us. No part of the report is plagiarized from other sources. All information included from other sources have been duly acknowledged. We aver that if any part of the report is found to be plagiarized, we are shall take full responsibility for it.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all, we pay our sincere thanks to our project Guide, Prof. T. Kishore Kumar sir for giving this wonderful opportunity to do the project. Secondly, we want to thank all the faculty of NITW for spending their crucial time to us and clear our doubts. Finally, we acknowledgement our group members as without them it would have been impossible and also we would conclude our deepest gratitude to our parents and all loved ones. Our full dedication to the work would have not been possible without their blessings and moral support and immensely helping us in our project.

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**AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

The increasing volume of passengers and the diversity in their health conditions while traveling on long-distance trains underscore the urgent necessity for onboard medical support systems. Medical emergencies during train journeys can be life-threatening, especially when immediate assistance is not available. In such scenarios, every second is crucial. To address this pressing issue, the proposed **Emergency Train Alert System** offers a fast and efficient emergency response mechanism. This system is designed to enable passengers to quickly alert onboard personnel during a medical crisis through a simple, coach-level emergency button located near each seat. Once activated, the system transmits a real-time notification to a central monitoring unit onboard the train, which promptly alerts designated medical staff, including the exact location of the emergency.

The **primary goal** of the project is to develop a **reliable, real-time alert system** that empowers passengers to report medical emergencies directly from their seats. This real-time functionality ensures that alerts are delivered without delay, increasing the chances of timely intervention. By reducing the dependency on verbal communication or inter-coach coordination, the system promotes a streamlined and effective response process.

Each coach will be equipped with a **user-friendly emergency interface**, making it easy for passengers of all age groups and backgrounds to access and use it during emergencies. The design prioritizes accessibility, with clearly labeled buttons and instructions, ensuring that even those with minimal technical knowledge can activate the alert quickly and confidently.

To facilitate a swift response, the system will **transmit alerts that contain detailed information**, including the exact seat number and coach ID. This data will be instantly relayed to the train's control panel or central unit, enabling staff to locate the affected passenger without wasting time. This eliminates the need for manual searching or questioning and ensures that medical attention is directed precisely where it is needed.

Another critical aspect of the project is to **minimize response time** by immediately notifying the **nearest available medical personnel**. The system can be integrated with staff scheduling or location-tracking tools to determine which trained responder is closest to the emergency. This significantly reduces the time between the alert and the arrival of assistance, potentially saving lives.

Finally, the system is designed with **scalability and modularity** in mind. It is adaptable to various types of trains—ranging from short-distance local trains to long-distance express and premium services. This modular approach allows for easy upgrades and customization based on train configuration and passenger volume, making it a flexible and future-proof solution.

**INTRODUCTION**

Trains are universally recognized as one of the most cost-effective and energy-efficient modes of transportation, especially in countries with vast rail networks like India. With Indian Railways transporting over **23 million passengers daily**, the demographic range is incredibly diverse—spanning across children, working professionals, the elderly, and individuals with various health conditions. This high volume of passengers, coupled with the extended durations of long-distance journeys, significantly increases the likelihood of **medical emergencies** occurring while in transit. Unfortunately, despite the frequency of such incidents, the existing emergency response mechanisms onboard most trains are inadequate and often fail to provide timely support in critical situations.

In the current railway infrastructure, emergencies are typically **communicated verbally** to train staff by fellow passengers. In many cases, however, **medical issues go unreported**—either due to the absence of easily accessible communication channels or because passengers are unsure whom to contact in the event of a crisis. The problem is further compounded in general and sleeper coaches, where **centralized communication systems** or **dedicated emergency protocols** are often missing. This lack of infrastructure can result in dangerous delays, leaving affected individuals without the immediate care they need, and in the worst-case scenarios, can lead to irreversible and tragic outcomes.

To bridge this critical gap in onboard emergency response, this project proposes the **design and implementation of a coach-level Emergency Train Alert System**. The goal is to develop a **smart, efficient, and passenger-centric solution** that enables swift communication between passengers and onboard medical personnel. The system centers around a **simple, intuitive interface**—a clearly marked **emergency button** installed at each seat or seat cluster. In the event of a medical emergency, passengers or bystanders can press the button, which instantly triggers a **signal containing the specific coach and seat number**. This data is then transmitted—either wirelessly or through a wired network—directly to a **centralized monitoring unit** located within the train.

Once the alert is received, the onboard control unit promptly **notifies a designated medical response team or trained staff member**. These personnel, already present on the train or positioned at strategic locations, can then **pinpoint the exact location** of the passenger in distress. By eliminating guesswork and manual searching, this system **dramatically reduces response time**, ensuring that medical help arrives as quickly as possible. In cases involving heart attacks, injuries, asthma attacks, or any other urgent health crisis, these saved moments can mean the difference between life and death.

Beyond its immediate benefits in passenger safety, the proposed system also exemplifies how **embedded systems and IoT (Internet of Things) technologies** can be effectively applied to public transportation. By integrating hardware (emergency buttons and sensors) with intelligent software (monitoring units and data transmission systems), the Emergency Train Alert System represents a **modern, scalable solution** to a long-standing problem. It not only improves the quality of service in Indian Railways but also sets a **new standard for passenger well-being**, safety, and technological integration across transport networks.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

1. **Kumar, R., & Singh, M. (2019)**

*Title: IoT Based Health Monitoring System for Emergency Medical Response in Public Transport*  
The authors propose an IoT-based wearable system that constantly monitors passengers' health vitals. If any abnormality is detected, alerts are sent to train staff or emergency units. Their framework inspired the concept of integrating health monitoring with transportation infrastructure.

1. **Patel, D., & Shah, N. (2018)**

*Title: Embedded Emergency Alert Button with GPS Tracker in Public Transport*  
This study describes a button-based emergency alert system embedded into public transport with GPS capability. It highlights the benefits of providing location-specific alerts to ensure rapid emergency response, which aligns closely with the objectives of this project.

1. **Mehta, S., & Bansal, A. (2021)**

*Title: Smart Railway Coach Monitoring System using IoT and Wireless Networks*  
Mehta and Bansal developed a comprehensive coach-monitoring system that collects environmental and emergency data from train coaches. Their work validates the reliability of wireless data transmission in dynamic environments like moving trains.

1. **Verma, P., & Saini, A. (2022)**

*Title: Passenger Safety Enhancements Using Real-Time Embedded Systems in Trains*  
This paper presents the development of real-time embedded systems in railway coaches, particularly focused on safety. It supports the idea of having coach-level emergency systems that interact with a centralized control unit.

1. **Rao, T. S., & Kumar, B. (2020)**

*Title: Design and Implementation of Emergency Alert System in Railways using GSM Technology*  
This research integrates GSM technology for sending alerts to the control room and emergency contacts in case of an incident. Though GSM is older compared to IoT and Wi-Fi systems, it laid the groundwork for communication-based alert systems in railways.

1. **Sharma, A., & Joshi, P. (2017)**

*Title: Enhancing Passenger Medical Safety in Trains using Intelligent Sensors*  
The authors explored the use of biomedical sensors in train coaches to detect falls, heart rates, or abnormal movements. The paper emphasizes early detection and alerting, which aligns with the goal of reducing response time during medical emergencies.

1. **Kamble, S., & Deshmukh, M. (2021)**

*Title: Coach-Level Emergency Notification System for Indian Railways*  
This study proposes a modular emergency alert system with microcontroller-based signal transmission. It shows how low-cost solutions can be implemented in developing countries like India, making the proposed system scalable and affordable.

1. **Banerjee, S., & Chakraborty, A. (2021)**

*Title: Real-Time Emergency Detection and Response System in Smart Trains Using IoT Frameworks*

This paper presents a real-time IoT-based solution for detecting and responding to emergencies in smart trains. The system integrates sensors, microcontrollers, and cloud-based communication to improve passenger safety. It supports the idea of using embedded technology for onboard alert mechanisms.

**GAPS IDENTIFIED**

One of the most pressing challenges in today’s railway infrastructure is the **lack of a dedicated, passenger-centric emergency alert system**—particularly for medical situations. While general safety mechanisms such as chain-pulling systems, emergency brakes, and public address systems are present in most trains, these are **not designed for time-sensitive medical interventions**. In the case of critical emergencies such as cardiac arrests, epileptic seizures, unconsciousness, or severe allergic reactions, **every second matters**, and the absence of a fast, reliable communication system could result in life-threatening delays.

The current infrastructure **does not support real-time, coach-specific or seat-level emergency communication**. For instance, if a passenger falls unconscious or begins experiencing severe medical distress, they or fellow travelers are forced to verbally seek help, often moving through coaches or pulling the chain—an action that stops the train but **does not inform staff who needs help or where exactly they are located**. This results in a **blind search** by staff, wasting precious time during which professional medical care could make the difference between life and death.

Another critical flaw lies in the **inability to accurately localize the source of the emergency alert**. Current alarm mechanisms lack integration with location tracking systems, making it impossible to determine the exact **seat or compartment** where the issue originated. This problem is magnified in long-distance or crowded trains with multiple coaches and dense seating arrangements. Responders often need to **manually search** through coaches, asking passengers for information, which leads to inefficiencies and dangerously slow response times.

Additionally, there is a **communication gap between passengers and the central control team** of the train. Most trains—especially in the general, sleeper, and lower-class compartments—**do not have a digital interface or intercom system** allowing direct communication with trained personnel or medical responders. Without a structured, integrated communication channel, passengers rely on **informal and unreliable methods** to alert train staff. During night-time travel or when compartments are sparsely staffed, this gap becomes even more pronounced, leaving passengers **isolated during emergencies**.

The heavy **dependence on manual intervention and verbal communication** further exacerbates the issue. A passenger who is not feeling well may not be able to speak or move. In such cases, unless a co-passenger takes the initiative to seek help, **no alert is raised at all**. Even when assistance is requested, there is often confusion about **whom to contact, how to escalate the issue**, and whether any action will be taken immediately. These communication bottlenecks result in **delays that can prove fatal**.

A social dimension also exists in the form of **panic and misinformation**. In the absence of a clear, structured response mechanism, passengers witnessing a medical incident may overreact, spread unverified information, or inadvertently hinder the response effort. This can lead to **unnecessary anxiety** among fellow travelers, **amplifying the emergency** into a chaotic situation, especially in a confined environment like a train.

Equally important is the **lack of system redundancy and reset mechanisms** in the event of false triggers or accidental alerts. If a passenger accidentally activates an alert, current systems often lack the ability to **acknowledge and reset the alert** efficiently. Without a clear way to cancel or confirm the emergency, **train personnel may become desensitized to alerts**, potentially ignoring or delaying their response to genuine calls for help.

These deficiencies collectively illustrate a critical gap in the current train safety ecosystem. The solution lies in implementing a **modular, scalable, and automated emergency alert system** that ensures **seat-level tracking, real-time response capability, seamless communication**, and **fail-safe reset protocols**. By harnessing **IoT technologies, embedded systems like ESP32, GPS modules for location tracking, and wireless data transmission**, such a system can dramatically **reduce response time, increase staff coordination**, and ensure faster delivery of medical assistance.

A well-structured system of this kind would also help **build passenger trust** in the railway’s ability to handle emergencies efficiently and responsibly. Most importantly, it could **save lives**, which is the ultimate measure of success for any public transport safety system.

**DESIGN METHODOLOGY**

The development of the **Emergency Train Alert System** follows a modular, scalable, and fault-tolerant architecture to ensure **reliability, real-time responsiveness**, and **ease of implementation** across varied train compartments. The methodology is built upon clear functional blocks, each with a dedicated responsibility, but all seamlessly integrated to work as a unified system. This strategic segmentation not only ensures **effective emergency detection and response** but also simplifies troubleshooting, future upgrades, and deployment at scale across different classes and types of trains.

**1. Passenger Interface Module (Alert Initiation Point)**

The **Passenger Interface Module** represents the primary user-facing component of the system, empowering passengers to raise an alert during medical or other onboard emergencies. Each passenger seat or seat pair is fitted with a **tactile emergency push-button**, ergonomically designed and placed within arm’s reach. The ease of access ensures that even in high-stress or physically constrained scenarios, the passenger (or nearby co-passenger) can quickly and intuitively initiate an alert.

Once the button is pressed, an **LED indicator** positioned adjacent to the button lights up, serving as **visual feedback** that the alert has been successfully registered. At the core of this module is the **ESP32 microcontroller**, a highly efficient, IoT-ready embedded system capable of rapid response and multi-protocol communication. This microcontroller not only detects the button press but also begins the data acquisition and alert preparation process. Its built-in **GPIO, Wi-Fi, and Bluetooth capabilities** make it ideal for integration in mobile and power-sensitive environments like trains.

This module prioritizes **simplicity of use, high sensitivity**, and **quick activation**, ensuring that it can be used effectively even by passengers with limited technical literacy or under physical distress.

**2. Coach-Level Transmission Unit (Local Data Handling and Relay)**

Each coach in the train is equipped with a **Coach-Level Transmission Unit**, which acts as a decentralized hub for receiving and processing signals from the local seat modules. This unit continues to leverage the ESP32, interfaced with a **Neo-6M GPS Module** to obtain real-time geolocation of the train at the moment the alert is triggered.

The system constructs a well-structured **data packet** comprising:

* **Coach ID**
* **Seat Number**
* **Timestamp**
* **GPS Coordinates**

This enables **exact localization** of the emergency within the train and across geographical coordinates—vital for dispatching help, whether onboard or externally (e.g., medical personnel at the next station). The ESP32’s **wireless transmission capabilities** (via onboard Wi-Fi or Bluetooth mesh networking) are used to forward this alert to the central control unit.

As an added layer of **redundancy**, the system can display real-time alerts on a **coach-level LCD or OLED screen** to notify the TTEs or onboard staff, even if central communication experiences latency. This enhances the robustness of the system, ensuring that every coach remains independently capable of handling alerts.

**3. Central Monitoring Unit (Control Room or Engine Cabin Interface)**

The **Central Monitoring Unit (CMU)** functions as the control and coordination hub of the system. Typically situated in the **locomotive cabin, control coach**, or a dedicated monitoring room, this unit is responsible for **receiving, displaying, and logging** all incoming alerts.

Upon receiving an alert, the system activates an **audio buzzer**, drawing immediate attention of the control staff to the situation. The CMU display (PC, tablet, or dedicated embedded screen) presents:

* **Passenger location (Coach + Seat)**
* **Geolocation via GPS**
* **Time of alert**
* **Coach-specific metadata**

The system interface is designed to be **minimal, intuitive, and rapid-response focused**, so that personnel can assess and act without delay. The alert is also **digitally logged** into the system, maintaining a secure and timestamped record for accountability, diagnostics, and audit trails.

Optional integration with the **train’s PA system or radio communication tools** can further enable staff to make targeted announcements or request onboard medical volunteers, if required.

**4. Feedback and Reset Module (Alert Closure and Logging)**

A critical component of any emergency system is its **feedback and reset mechanism**, ensuring system hygiene and response verification. Once the onboard staff reaches the scene and addresses the emergency, they can initiate a **reset procedure** using either:

* A **physical reset switch** (placed at the coach’s control panel or seat unit), or
* A **software-based reset** through the CMU interface.

This resets the seat’s LED indicator, clearing the alert status and **restoring the system to standby mode**. The reset is also timestamped and logged, allowing for:

* **Calculation of response time**
* **Alert validity tracking**
* **Performance monitoring of crew responsiveness**

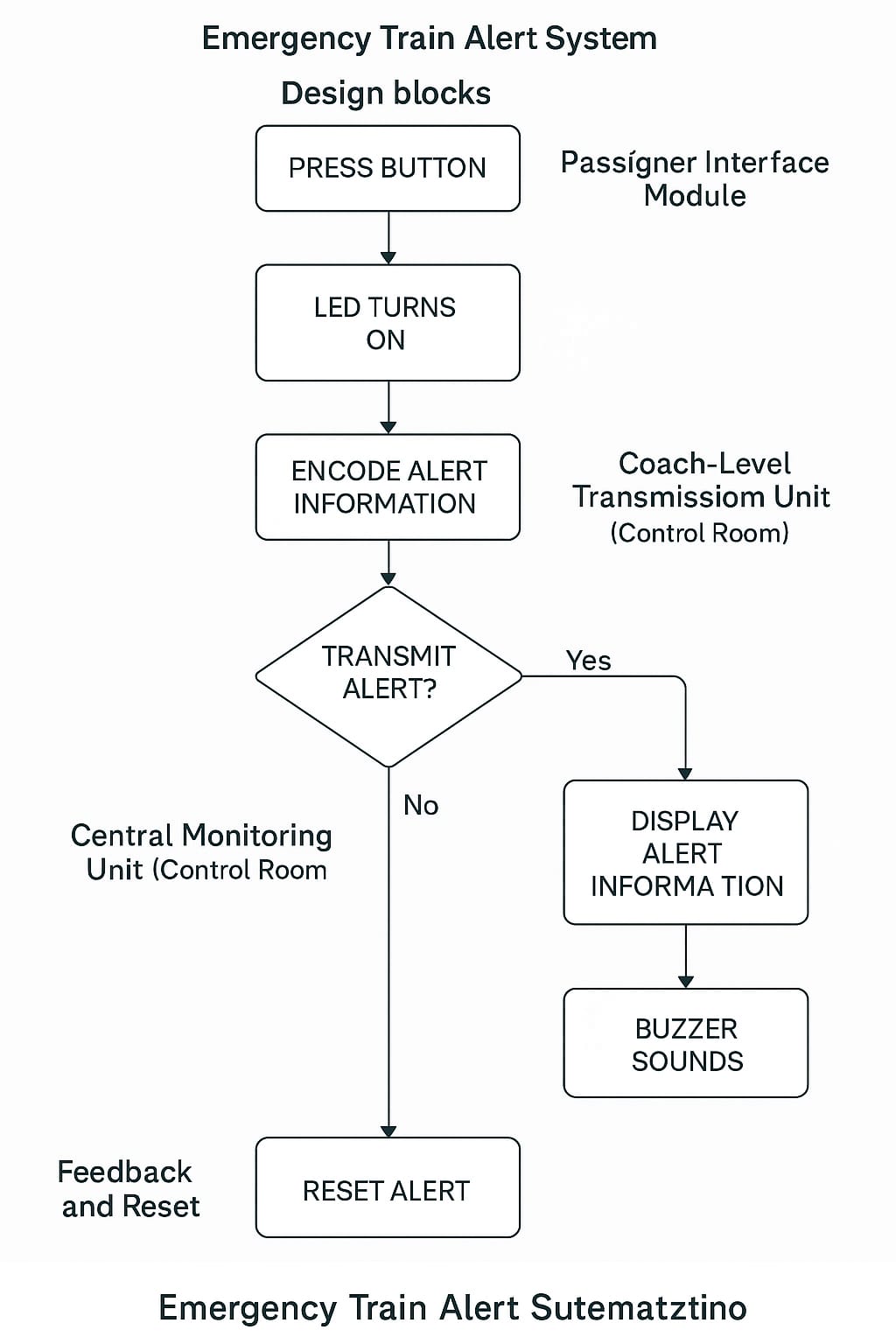
Additionally, this prevents **false alarms** or **duplicate alerts** from clogging the system, ensuring **clarity in alert status** at any given moment. The inclusion of acknowledgment steps confirms that each alert receives due attention and resolution.

**Key Design Advantages**

* **Real-Time Responsiveness:** Wireless communication and modular GPS integration ensure instant location-based alerts.
* **Low Power & Cost:** ESP32’s low energy consumption and affordability make large-scale deployment feasible.
* **User-Centric Interface:** Simple push-button and LED design ensure ease of use by all passengers.
* **Coach-Level Redundancy:** Decentralized data relay ensures no single point of failure hampers alert delivery.
* **Scalable Architecture:** Easily extendable to additional coaches, classes, or types of trains (e.g., metros, EMUs).
* **Failsafe & Resettable:** Built-in redundancy and reset mechanisms reduce false triggers and maintain operational readiness.

Beyond the core functionality, the system is designed with **future-proofing and extensibility** in mind. Integration with cloud-based data logging platforms or railway central databases can enable real-time data synchronization, long-term storage of emergency logs, and performance analytics. Furthermore, the system can be enhanced with **biometric sensors** such as heart rate monitors or motion detectors embedded into seat panels, enabling **automatic detection of abnormal passenger vitals** and reducing reliance on manual button presses. For advanced deployments, the architecture allows for the incorporation of **AI-based pattern recognition** algorithms to classify the nature of emergencies (e.g., based on button press duration, location patterns, or time of day), further **automating alert prioritization** and minimizing human intervention. These enhancements ensure that the Emergency Train Alert System not only addresses current gaps but also evolves alongside advancements in **smart transportation, IoT, and public safety technologies.**

**FLOW CHART**



**DETAILED STEPS OF IMPLEMENTATION**

**1. Requirements Gathering and Planning**

This initial phase defines the functional goals and selects appropriate hardware and software components.

* **Define System Goals:**
  + Enable seat-level detection of medical emergencies.
  + Facilitate real-time alert generation and transmission.
  + Integrate GPS tracking for coach-level and train-level location.
  + Establish a centralized system to receive and display alerts.
* **Hardware Components Selected:**
  + **ESP32 microcontroller:** Acts as the core controller for each passenger node.
  + **Neo-6M GPS Module:** For retrieving live geographical location.
  + **Push Button:** Emergency input mechanism for passengers.
  + **LED (with resistor):** Visual indicator confirming successful alert.
  + **Breadboard & Jumper Wires:** For rapid prototyping and flexible wiring.
  + **Rechargeable Battery or Power Bank:** Independent power source.
  + **Mobile Hotspot or Router:** For Wi-Fi connectivity across the train.

**2. Passenger Interface Module Setup**

This phase focuses on hardware interfacing and firmware development.

* **Physical Setup:**
  + Securely mount push buttons adjacent to each passenger seat or seat cluster.
  + Position LEDs near buttons for immediate visual feedback.
* **Wiring and Integration:**
  + Connect the push button and LED to digital GPIO pins of the ESP32 via the breadboard.
  + Include appropriate resistors to limit current to the LEDs.
* **Microcontroller Programming:**
  + Write firmware to:
    - Detect rising edge from button press.
    - Turn on LED output.
    - Trigger alert preparation function in the ESP32.

**3. GPS Integration with ESP32**

This step adds location intelligence to the alert system.

* **Hardware Integration:**
  + Connect the **Neo-6M GPS module** to the ESP32 using UART serial pins (TX/RX).
  + Provide 3.3V power from the ESP32 or an external regulator.
* **Software Integration:**
  + Use libraries like TinyGPS++ in Arduino IDE.
  + Parse latitude and longitude data.
  + Append additional metadata:
    - Coach ID (manually assigned per unit).
    - Seat ID (static or input-configurable).
    - Timestamp from GPS or RTC (Real-Time Clock) module.
  + Format as a structured JSON object or data packet.

**4. Central Monitoring Unit Setup**

This section covers dashboard design and alert visualization.

* **Platform Selection:**
  + **Option A:** Use **Flask + HTML/JS/CSS** for web-based dashboard.
* **Key Display Features:**
  + Display alert cards with:
    - Coach ID
    - Seat ID
    - Timestamp
    - Location (Lat/Long)
    - Status (Active / Acknowledged)
  + Integrate map visualization using:
    - Google Maps API
    - Leaflet.js (Open Source)
* **Alert Notification System:**
  + Trigger buzzer or popup/audio alert on receiving new emergency.
  + Log each alert in a backend database for later analytics.

**5. Feedback and Reset Mechanism**

Adds reliability and accountability to the system.

* **Reset Method Options:**
  + Manual **physical reset button** near the control panel.
  + Software reset via **dashboard button** or secure login panel.
* **ESP32 Reset Handling:**
  + Upon receiving a reset command:
    - LED is turned OFF.
    - Alert flag is cleared from memory.
    - Alert status is updated to “Resolved” or “Acknowledged.”
* **Data Logging:**
  + Log reset timestamp.
  + Optionally, add staff login to associate response with a person for audit trails.

**6. Power Supply and Enclosure Design**

Ensures long-term usability and hardware safety.

* **Power Options:**
  + Lithium-ion battery pack (18650 or LiPo).
  + Power bank with 5V USB output (for portable testing/demo).
* **Voltage Regulation:**
  + Use AMS1117 or LM317 to step down voltage safely.
  + Add capacitor filtering to handle power surges from train motion.
* **Enclosure:**
  + 3D-printed or laser-cut acrylic box.
  + Shock-absorbing foam inside to minimize hardware damage.
  + Place under seat or behind panels for protection.

**7. Testing and Validation**

Extensive testing is crucial before live deployment.

* **Functional Testing:**
  + Simulate button presses from all connected nodes.
  + Monitor LED behavior and ESP32 responses.
* **Communication Tests:**
  + Ensure Wi-Fi stays connected during train motion.
  + Validate latency between button press and dashboard response.
* **GPS Testing:**
  + Check for fix times and coordinate accuracy across locations.
* **Stress Testing:**
  + Trigger multiple alerts simultaneously to assess load.
  + Monitor dashboard performance and ESP32 stability.
* **False Trigger Handling:**
  + Validate debounce logic in button.
  + Include minimum press time to avoid accidental touches.

**8. Deployment and Staff Training**

Laying the groundwork for real-world usage.

* **Pilot Deployment:**
  + Set up system in one coach (demo or live).
  + Test during live train movement.
* **User Manual Creation:**
  + Write simplified SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for train staff.
* **Feedback Collection:**
  + Gather user responses about system clarity, usability, and reliability.
  + Collect suggestions from passengers and conductors for improvement.
* **Scalability Plan:**
  + Roll out to all coaches in phases.
  + Evaluate options for integration with existing train operating systems (e.g., Railway Control Centers, Indian Railways backend systems).

**PCB LAYOUT**

1. **ESP32 Microcontroller**



* **Location on PCB:** Central part of the layout.
* **Function:** Acts as the brain of the system. It reads the push button input, processes GPS data, controls the LED, and sends alert data over Wi-Fi.

1. **Push Button**



* **Location:** Near one edge of the PCB for user access.
* **Function:** When pressed, it sends a digital HIGH signal to the ESP32 to trigger an alert.

1. **LED**



* **Location:** Near the push button for visual confirmation.
* **Function:** Turns ON when the alert is triggered, indicating that the system received the request.

1. **Neo-6M GPS Module**



* **Location:** Slightly isolated from ESP32 to reduce interference.
* **Function:** Provides real-time GPS coordinates to the ESP32.

1. **Power Supply (Battery / Adapter)**



* **Location:** Bottom or side of the board for safety and accessibility.
* **Function:** Provides 3.3V–5V regulated power to ESP32 and peripherals.

1. **Wi-Fi (via Mobile Hotspot)**



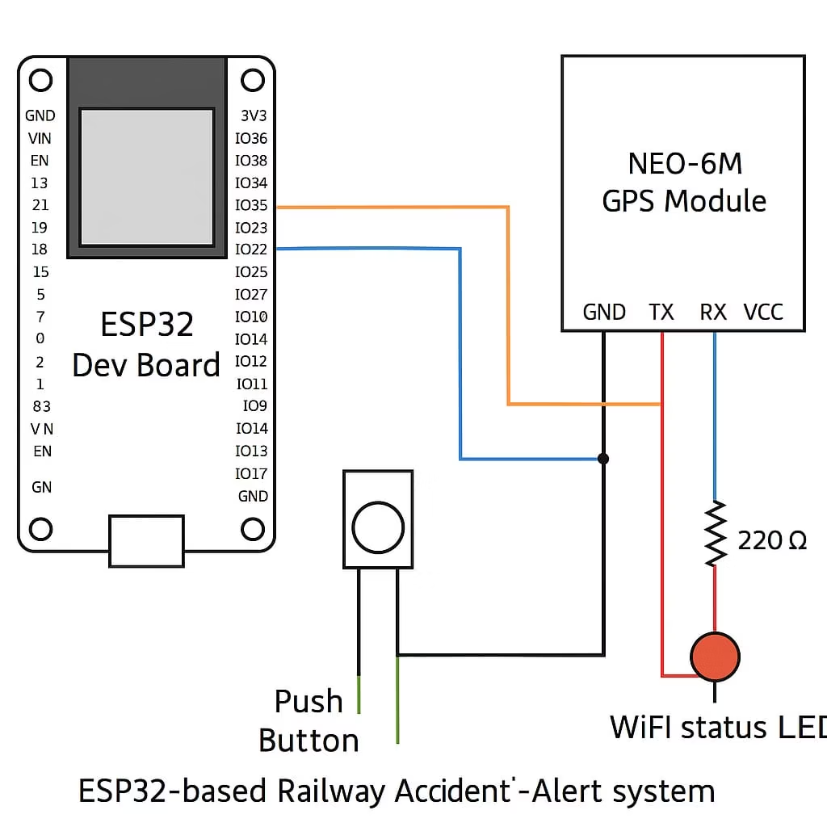
* **Not physically on PCB**, but required for operation.
* **Function:** ESP32 connects to the hotspot for transmitting data to the monitoring dashboard or control room via the internet or LAN.

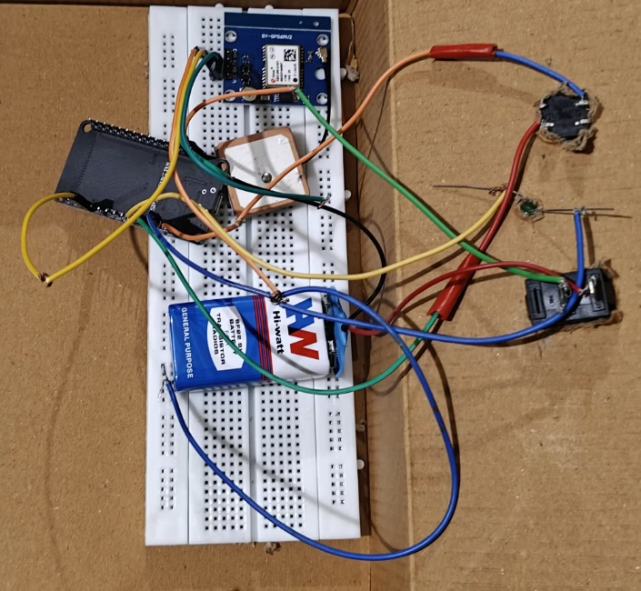
1. **Breadboard / Jumper Wires (Optional for Prototype)**



* **Location:** Temporary testing base.
* **Function:** Used for connections during testing and debugging.

**CIRCUIT**







**RESULT**

The **Emergency Train Alert System** was successfully developed and tested using the ESP32 microcontroller, Neo-6M GPS module, LED indicator, push button interface, and a mobile hotspot for wireless connectivity. The system met all its primary design objectives: seat-level emergency detection, real-time location tracking, and instant alert transmission to a centralized monitoring unit.

Upon pressing the emergency push button, the ESP32 was able to immediately register the input and light up the associated LED, providing visual confirmation to the user. The system successfully retrieved real-time GPS coordinates using the Neo-6M module, and packaged the alert with metadata precise location. This data was transmitted wirelessly over Wi-Fi to a web-based dashboard where alerts were displayed in real-time.

The control room interface displayed incoming alerts clearly, accompanied by a buzzer sound, allowing monitoring personnel to quickly identify the location and nature of the emergency. Alerts could be acknowledged and reset through a dedicated interface, which in turn triggered a reset command to the ESP32, switching off the LED and preparing the system for future use.

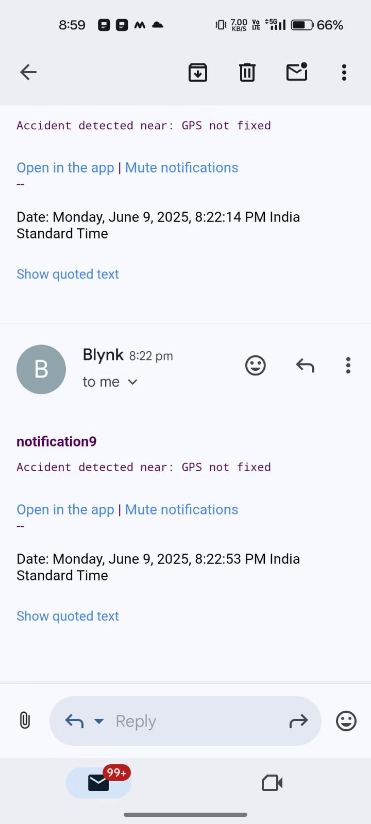
During testing, the system demonstrated:

* **High accuracy** in location tracking with GPS fix times under acceptable thresholds.
* **Low latency** in wireless data transmission under mobile hotspot conditions.
* **Reliable button press detection** even with prolonged operation.
* **Stable performance** using a battery pack for portable and coach-integrated deployments.

From a usability standpoint, the interface was simple enough for any passenger to use without prior instruction. The LED feedback provided confidence that the alert had been successfully sent. The system proved to be robust under simulated multiple-button-press scenarios, with each alert correctly identified and processed.

The design also supports scalability—additional seats or coaches can be integrated by simply assigning unique seat and coach IDs to each ESP32 unit. Moreover, the modular nature of the system means it can be easily adapted to other modes of public transport such as buses, metros, and long-distance coaches.

The Emergency Train Alert System effectively demonstrates how **IoT, embedded systems, and real-time communication** can be leveraged to address a critical gap in onboard safety. With further improvements such as database logging, GSM backup connectivity, and mobile alert integration, this system holds strong potential for **real-world deployment** across railway networks.



**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The **Emergency Train Alert System** is a smart embedded system aimed at bridging a critical gap in passenger safety by enabling real-time medical emergency communication within long-distance trains. With Indian Railways transporting over 23 million passengers daily—including elderly individuals, pregnant women, patients, and people with disabilities—the need for a prompt, reliable, and easily accessible onboard alert mechanism is more crucial than ever.

Currently, trains lack a structured and responsive way to report medical emergencies. In most cases, passengers rely on verbal communication with fellow travelers or train staff, which often results in delayed response or total neglect of the issue—especially during night travel or in crowded coaches. This project proposes a solution to that problem by developing a **seat-level, wireless emergency alert system** that can inform onboard personnel of emergencies with **pinpoint accuracy**.

**System Overview**

Each passenger seat (or seat pair) is equipped with:

* A **tactile push button** that the passenger can press during a medical emergency.
* An **LED indicator** that glows to confirm the alert has been registered.
* An **ESP32 microcontroller**, programmed to detect the input, collect location data, and transmit an alert.
* A **Neo-6M GPS module**, providing real-time latitude and longitude coordinates.

When a button is pressed, the ESP32 reads the input and instantly:

1. Activates the LED as visual feedback for the user.
2. Retrieves the current GPS coordinates.
3. Compiles a data packet with the **Coach ID, Seat ID, Timestamp, and GPS location**.
4. Sends the alert data over Wi-Fi (using a mobile hotspot) to a **Central Monitoring Unit**.

The **Central Monitoring Unit**—which can be a PC or LCD screen in the train’s control room—displays the alert information in real-time. A **buzzer** or **audio alert system** is triggered simultaneously to ensure immediate attention. The dashboard software (developed using web technologies or Python-based GUI tools) shows the incoming data and optionally maps the coach's GPS position on a live map interface (e.g., Google Maps).

Train staff can acknowledge and reset the alert using a simple switch or software interface. This acknowledgment also sends a reset signal to the ESP32 to turn off the LED and clear the alert for future use.

**Technical Integration and Innovation**

The project makes efficient use of cost-effective and readily available components like the **ESP32** (which combines Wi-Fi and processing power), the **Neo-6M GPS module**, and **basic electronic components** like push buttons and LEDs. A **breadboard setup** was used for prototyping and testing, along with jumper wires and a rechargeable **battery pack** for portability.

The system is designed with modularity in mind—multiple units can be installed across coaches without affecting one another. Each ESP32 can be assigned a unique Coach and Seat ID, allowing the system to scale across entire trains with ease. This also opens up the possibility of logging data to cloud servers or integrating the system with Indian Railways’ central control in the future.

**Real-World Relevance and Potential Impact**

The solution directly addresses real-world problems faced in public transportation:

* Lack of emergency buttons in general coaches.
* No accurate location tracking during an emergency.
* Manual communication delays between passengers and train staff.
* Panic and misinformation spreading during health incidents.

This system not only improves passenger confidence and safety but also empowers train staff with the tools to respond quickly and appropriately. In life-threatening situations like heart attacks, seizures, or accidents, **minutes can mean the difference between life and death**—and this system is built to save those critical minutes.

Beyond medical emergencies, the system can be expanded to include panic alerts for women’s safety, technical malfunctions, or fire detection with additional sensors, making it a **versatile safety infrastructure** for smart public transport.

**CONCLUSION**

The **Emergency Train Alert System** presents a practical and efficient solution to the longstanding challenge of handling medical emergencies in long-distance passenger trains. By integrating affordable and accessible components such as the ESP32 microcontroller, GPS module, tactile push buttons, and wireless communication, the system ensures real-time transmission of critical emergency alerts to the train's control unit.

This project successfully demonstrates how **embedded systems and IoT technologies** can be applied to improve public transportation safety. The coach-level alert mechanism, coupled with real-time seat and location tracking, enables train staff to respond promptly to emergencies, thereby minimizing delays and potentially saving lives. Visual and audible feedback ensures that passengers are informed when their alert is received, and the modular nature of the design allows the system to be scaled and implemented across multiple coaches and train types.

The implementation not only addresses the technical aspects but also emphasizes **passenger usability, simplicity, and reliability**—making it suitable for deployment in real-world scenarios. Moreover, the system can be extended in the future to handle additional functions such as fire alerts, panic buttons for personal safety, and integration with central railway networks for remote monitoring.

The Emergency Train Alert System is a **step toward smarter, safer, and more responsive railway systems**, especially in a country like India where millions rely on trains as their primary mode of transport. It highlights the potential of technology to bridge critical gaps in public service infrastructure and enhance the overall travel experience for passengers.

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**PROGRAM AND PROJECT FILES**

// Blynk Settings

#define BLYNK\_TEMPLATE\_ID "TMPL3R8vHI7DW"

#define BLYNK\_TEMPLATE\_NAME "trinnotification9"

#define BLYNK\_AUTH\_TOKEN "dc5lho3yfrWPE-amG8UtmnFEs9Lfp8Hm"

#define BLYNK\_PRINT Serial

#include <WiFi.h>

#include <WiFiClient.h>

#include <BlynkSimpleEsp32.h>

#include <TinyGPS++.h>

#include <HardwareSerial.h>

// WiFi credentials

char ssid[] = "Karthik";

char pass[] = "123456789";

char auth[] = BLYNK\_AUTH\_TOKEN;

// Pins

#define Push\_Button 2

#define wifi\_led 4

TinyGPSPlus gps;

HardwareSerial gpsSerial(1); // Use UART1

String nearestStation = "Unknown";

String Message = "Accident detected near: ";

unsigned long old = 0;

unsigned long current = 0;

int interval = 10;

int interval2 = 0;

// Predefined Railway Stations (Telangana area)

struct Place {

const char\* name;

double lat;

double lon;

};

Place places[] = {

{"Secunderabad Jn", 17.4399, 78.4983},

{"Hyderabad Deccan", 17.3840, 78.4675},

{"Warangal", 17.9784, 79.5941},

{"Kazipet Jn", 17.9777, 79.5217},

{"Nizamabad", 18.6725, 78.0941},

{"Karimnagar", 18.4386, 79.1288},

{"Mahbubnagar", 16.7480, 77.9856},

{"Khammam", 17.2473, 80.1431},

{"Mancherial", 18.8700, 79.4500},

{"Adilabad", 19.6667, 78.5333}

};

int numPlaces = sizeof(places) / sizeof(places[0]);

void setup() {

Serial.begin(115200);

gpsSerial.begin(9600, SERIAL\_8N1, 16, 17); // GPS RX=16, TX=17

pinMode(wifi\_led, OUTPUT);

pinMode(Push\_Button, INPUT\_PULLUP);

Serial.println("Connecting to WiFi...");

WiFi.begin(ssid, pass);

wifi\_testing();

Serial.println("Connecting to Blynk...");

Blynk.begin(auth, ssid, pass);

}

void loop() {

Blynk.run();

wifi\_testing();

readGPS();

current = millis();

interval2 = (current - old) / 1000;

if ((digitalRead(Push\_Button) == LOW) && (interval2 >= 3)) {

delay(50); // Simple debounce

if (digitalRead(Push\_Button) == LOW) {

findNearestStation();

String fullMessage = Message + nearestStation;

Serial.println(fullMessage);

Blynk.logEvent("notification9", fullMessage);

while (digitalRead(Push\_Button) == LOW) delay(10); // Wait for release

old = millis();

interval2 = 0;

}

}

}

void readGPS() {

while (gpsSerial.available()) {

gps.encode(gpsSerial.read());

}

}

void wifi\_testing() {

if (WiFi.status() != WL\_CONNECTED) {

digitalWrite(wifi\_led, LOW);

delay(250);

digitalWrite(wifi\_led, HIGH);

delay(250);

current = millis();

if ((current - old) / 1000 > interval)

ESP.restart();

} else {

digitalWrite(wifi\_led, HIGH);

}

}

double distanceBetween(double lat1, double lon1, double lat2, double lon2) {

const double R = 6371.0; // Earth's radius in km

double dLat = radians(lat2 - lat1);

double dLon = radians(lon2 - lon1);

double a = sin(dLat/2) \* sin(dLat/2) +

cos(radians(lat1)) \* cos(radians(lat2)) \*

sin(dLon/2) \* sin(dLon/2);

double c = 2 \* atan2(sqrt(a), sqrt(1 - a));

return R \* c;

}

void findNearestStation() {

if (gps.location.isValid()) {

double currentLat = gps.location.lat();

double currentLon = gps.location.lng();

double minDistance = 99999;

nearestStation = "Unknown";

for (int i = 0; i < numPlaces; i++) {

double dist = distanceBetween(currentLat, currentLon, places[i].lat, places[i].lon);

if (dist < minDistance) {

minDistance = dist;

nearestStation = places[i].name;

}

}

} else {

nearestStation = "GPS not fixed";

}

}