

SOLDIER HEALTH MONITORING, TRACKING AND ENEMY DETECTION SYSTEM USING LoRaWAN IoT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering

by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **TANANGI NIKITH CHANDRA (40130231)** and **T.MAHESH BABU (40130232)**. Who carried out the project entitled "**SOLDIER HEALTH MONITORING, TRACKING AND ENEMY DETECTION SYSTEM USING LoRaWAN IoT**" under our supervision from June 2023 to April 2024.

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ABSTRACT

In contemporary military operations, prioritizing the well-being and safety of soldiers remains paramount. To address this imperative, an innovative Soldier Health Monitoring, Tracking, and Enemy Detection System has been developed, leveraging LoRaWAN IoT technology. This system amalgamates diverse functionalities to furnish comprehensive surveillance and protection for military personnel engaged in dynamic operational scenarios. This system employs wearable sensors integrated with LoRaWAN connectivity to continuously monitor essential health parameters of soldiers, encompassing heart rate, body temperature, and oxygen saturation levels. Real-time health monitoring facilitates early detection of potential medical emergencies, enabling prompt intervention and medical support. Moreover, the system integrates GPS tracking functionality facilitated by LoRaWAN technology, enabling precise tracking of soldiers' locations over extensive distances. This facilitates efficient coordination and situational awareness among military units, thereby augmenting operational efficiency and soldier safety. Furthermore, the system is fortified with sophisticated enemy detection capabilities, leveraging sensors capable of discerning sound, motion, and thermal signatures in the vicinity. Seamless communication with the central command center through LoRaWAN connectivity allows for rapid identification of potential threats and deployment of requisite countermeasures. In essence, the Soldier Health Monitoring, Tracking, and Enemy Detection System, harnessing LoRaWAN IoT technology, epitomize a significant stride forward in military surveillance and safety measures. By harnessing the potential of IoT technology, this system empowers military personnel with heightened situational awareness, real-time health monitoring, and efficacious threat detection capabilities, thereby ensuring the safety and efficacy of operations on the battlefield.

INDEX

CHAPTER No.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE No.
	ABSTRACT	V
	LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	VII
	LIST OF FIGURES	VIII
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 MOTIVATION	1
	1.2 OBJECTIVE	2
2	LITERATURE SURVEY	3
3	PROPOSED WORK	9
	3.1 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY	10
	3.2 BLOCK DIAGRAM	10
	3.3 SOFTWARE USED	11
	3.4 HARDWARE USED	11
	3.5 STANDARDS	12
	3.6 CONSTRAINTS	13
	3.7 TRADE-OFFS	14
4	EXPERIMENTAL OR MATERIALS AND METHODS; ALGORITHMS USED	16
	4.1 MATERIALS USED	16
	4.2 ALGORITHMS USED	27
5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	31
6	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	38
	REFERENCE	39

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
NodeMCU	Node Micro-Controller Unit
IoT	Internet Of Things
IC	Integrated Circuit
GSM	Global System For Mobile Communication
ARM	Advanced RISC Machine
LoRaWAN	Long Range Wide Area Network
PIR sensor	Passive Infrared Sensor
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
Tx	Transmitter
Rx	Receiver
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
ESP	Electronic Stability Program
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
OTAA	Over-The-Air Activation
ABP	Activation By Personalization

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE No.	NAME OF THE FIGURES	PAGE No.
3.1	Enhancement process in flow chart representation	18
3.2	Transmitter of proposed system	18
3.3	Receiver of proposed system	19
4.1	Arduino Microcontroller	24
4.2	Node MCU	27
4.3	Working of Pulse Oximeter	29
4.4	Pulse Oximeter	29
4.5	View of Temperature sensor	31
4.6	Metal detection sensor	32
4.7	Working of ultrasonic sensor	33
4.8	Basic declaration part	36
5.1	Transmitter of proposed system	39
5.2	Receiver of proposed system	40
5.3	Pulse Oximeter Output display on cloud	40
5.4	Pulse Oximeter Output graph on cloud	41
5.5	Metal detection Output display on cloud	41
5.6	Metal detection Output graph on cloud	42
5.7	Distance detection Output display on cloud	42
5.8	Distance detection Output graph on cloud	43
5.9	Temperature detection Output display on cloud	43

5.10	Temperature detection Output graph on cloud	44
5.11	ESP32-CAM Output display on cloud	45

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This project focuses on developing a soldier monitoring system, designed to track essential physiological parameters like temperature, breathing, and heart rate. It employs Arduino Uno and Node MCU for implementation. The system continuously monitors vital physiological data, including heartbeat, body temperature, and gas levels, using a prototype model built around Arduino Uno. This allows real-time transmission of accurate health information and location data to a base station, enabling swift interventions as needed. Utilizing Internet of Things (IoT) technology and Global Positioning System (GPS), the system precisely tracks the soldier's location and monitors health parameters such as heartbeat, gas levels, and body temperature. Node MCU serves as the central processing unit, managing data integration and transmission. The power system comprises IC7805 for 5V supply and IC7812 for 12V supply, ensuring stable power provision. The primary goal is to facilitate timely rescue operations in critical scenarios, including unstable physiological conditions (e.g., poisoning), life-threatening situations (e.g., heart attacks), and risky conditions. Additionally, it aims to track soldiers' exact locations for prompt assistance. Through continuous monitoring of vital health parameters and location data, the system enhances soldiers' safety, enabling rapid responses to emergencies and ensuring timely medical assistance.

1.1 MOTIVATION

An Internet of Things (IoT) system plays a crucial role in conveying information from diverse environments to users who may not possess specialized knowledge. Due to the wide array of environments in which IoT systems are deployed, it becomes essential to effectively handle interactions with various devices. Thus, a significant challenge in developing an IoT system is ensuring seamless interactions with heterogeneous devices, particularly for users lacking technical expertise. To address this challenge, the introduction of a middleware layer positioned between the devices and end users becomes crucial. This middleware layer acts as a bridge, shielding users from the complexities associated with device diversity while providing them with straightforward access

to these devices. Moreover, it ensures transparency in the utilization of devices, thereby enhancing the overall user experience and system functionality.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

In contemporary national security strategies, the well-being of soldiers holds significant importance, as it directly impacts the overall security apparatus. Various tools and technologies are employed to monitor the health and whereabouts of soldiers, ensuring their safety in combat scenarios. The proposed system leverages GPS technology to precisely track soldiers' movements by capturing latitude and longitude coordinates, simplifying navigation processes. This system is designed to be wearable, allowing continuous monitoring of soldiers' health metrics and real-time location updates through GPS technology. Utilizing IoT, the collected data is seamlessly transmitted to a central control room for analysis and decision-making. The proposed system incorporates compact wearable devices, sensors, and transmission modules, offering a cost-effective solution to safeguarding soldiers' lives on the battlefield. By integrating GPS and GSM technologies, the system enables wireless tracking of soldiers' locations and monitoring of vital signs such as heart rate and body temperature. An integral component of the system is its automated controller, which autonomously detects any border trespassers and promptly alerts nearby security units. Additionally, the system can be deployed for detecting and defusing suspicious explosive devices, identifying potential threats, and facilitating tactical communication through rapid relay stations, thereby enhancing operational effectiveness and soldier safety.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

An exhaustive literature survey conducted on the conventional approaches used for the preservation, classification of historical monuments is dealt in this chapter. Also, the identified research gaps are also presented in this chapter.

Niket Patil, et al. (2020), a pioneering Soldier Positioning and Health Monitoring System integrating Global Positioning System (GPS) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has been proposed. This innovative system enables uninterrupted communication and facilitates seamless connectivity among soldiers, thereby enhancing their safety and operational efficiency. By employing straightforward circuits and low-power peripherals alongside ARM processors, the system optimizes power consumption, thereby extending operational duration in the field. Additionally, the compact size and lightweight design of the peripherals ensure ease of portability and safety for soldiers. With GPS functionality for precise global location tracking and continuous monitoring of vital parameters, the health monitoring system ensures timely intervention during emergencies. Overall, this system represents a significant advancement in providing safety and security for soldiers across various operational settings. [1]

William Walker A L, et al. (2021), this paper proposes an innovative IoT-based health monitoring and tracking system designed specifically for soldiers. The system incorporates a compact module that can be worn by soldiers to monitor their health status and track their current position using GPS technology. Data collected by the module is transmitted to a central base station via the Internet of Things (IoT). This approach offers a cost-effective solution for safeguarding soldiers' lives on the battlefield. By leveraging this system, military personnel can benefit from real-time health monitoring and location tracking, thereby enhancing their safety and well-being during operations. [2]

Akshay Gondalic, et al, (2022), a proposal for mobile health monitoring has been presented, focusing on the integration of various wearable biosensors designed for monitoring soldiers' health status. These biosensors are

characterized by their portability, lightweight, and compact size, making them ideal for continuous health monitoring in real-time. The Body Sensor Network (BSN) comprises sensors such as heart rate, temperature, and gas sensors, which are deployed on a soldier's body for comprehensive health monitoring. This paper introduces a methodology for developing a system that enables real-time health monitoring of soldiers through interconnected BSNs. [3]

Afef Mdhaaffar, et al. (2022), a healthcare monitoring system tailored for soldiers in combat zones has been devised, integrating machine learning methodologies. This system allows army base stations to track soldiers' positions and monitor their medical status through GPS, temperature sensors, heart rate sensors, and similar devices. The data collected from these sensors, along with GPS data, is transmitted wirelessly using ZigBee technology to communicate with other soldiers. Additionally, the use of LoRaWAN network systems is proposed for communication between leaders and base stations in areas with limited cellular coverage. The gathered data is uploaded to the cloud for subsequent analysis and predictions, employing the K-means clustering algorithm. [4]

Tarak Chaari, et al. (2017), a project introduced an IoT-based health monitoring approach employing LoRaWAN technology. This system aims to transmit data from bio sensors to an analysis module using a cost-effective, energy-efficient, and secure communication mechanism via LoRaWAN network infrastructure. The study specifically targeted the measurement of key health metrics including heartbeat, temperature, and glucose levels in rural areas where cellular network coverage is either unavailable or insufficient for data transmission. It was determined that the LoRaWAN network can effectively cover an average area of approximately 33km when the LoRaWAN gateway is positioned outdoors at a height of 12 meters. Moreover, the power consumption of this monitoring module was reported to be significantly lower compared to other long-range cellular solutions such as GPRS/3G/4G. [5]

R. Ilayaraja et al. (2023), a new system is suggested for monitoring the health of soldiers utilizing IoT technology. This system includes a military module that can be implanted into a soldier's body to monitor their health status and location in real-time using GPS and a HUB module. The Military Module comprises

small wearable sensors like heart rate and temperature sensors, as well as transmission modules. Communication is conducted via the LoRa WAN protocol, renowned for its active high-speed transmission range. Hubs are established approximately every 15 miles along the control line to ensure coverage. These hubs consist of LoRa WAN technology and a Raspberry Pi serving as a gateway. [6]

R. Bindu pavani et al. (2023), a new system is proposed to enhance soldier security through real-time wireless embedded electronics employing IoT technology. This system enables mapping of soldiers' positions and monitoring of their safety in real-time, especially for those who become lost or injured on the front line. Sensor and GPS data are wirelessly transmitted using the soldier's LoRa kit and uploaded to the cloud for further analysis. With access to soldiers' health status, army officials can efficiently monitor each soldier. The system allows army personnel at the bivouac to track battalion GPS positions and monitor vital signs such as body temperature, blood pressure, ECG, and SpO2 in real-time. Additionally, a manual alert switch feature is included, enabling soldiers to request assistance or report enemy intrusion to army personnel at the bivouac. [7]

Sujitha V et al. (2022), a proposition is made for an IoT-powered healthcare monitoring and tracking system tailored specifically for soldiers, employing ESP32 technology. This system aims to monitor soldiers' location, health status, and other critical parameters by integrating Global Positioning Systems (GPS) for accurate location tracking. Continuous remote health monitoring of troops is achieved through the utilization of M-health technologies, including mobile computers, medical sensors, and communication technologies. [8]

T Manikandan et al. (2021), a project is introduced for a real-time environment monitoring and tracking system tailored for soldiers, utilizing the SN-MQTT protocol. The project's aim is to oversee environmental threats encountered by soldiers, including gun firing attacks, toxic gas detection, and emergency alerts in threatening situations. Additionally, the system establishes a virtual perimeter using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to monitor and protect soldiers within a designated safe zone. Two-way wireless communication between soldiers

and surveillance units is facilitated via a Wi-Fi Module, enabling emergency communication and safe return from the battlefield. [9]

P. Sakthi et al. (2023), a proposal is presented for an IoT-based real-time system aimed at tracking and monitoring the health of soldiers. Soldiers would utilize the proposed device, which continuously monitors their vital signs and accurately determines their location using GPS technology. This system assesses vital signs like temperature and heart rate, transmitting the data to the command center via the Internet of Things (IoT). Additionally, the system features additional functionalities allowing soldiers to manually request assistance or send a distress signal to the military. [10]

Dharam Buddhi et al. (2023) this study, propose an advanced system for real-time tracking of military personnel's locations and monitoring their health status utilizing machine learning and LoRa (Long Range) technology. The system aims to streamline search and rescue operations for soldiers who may become lost or injured on the battlefield, consequently reducing the time and effort required by army control units. By integrating GPS and wireless body area sensor networks (WBASNs), such as temperature sensors and heart rate monitors, the system enables continuous monitoring of soldiers' whereabouts and health conditions. The use of LoRa modules facilitates wireless transmission of collected data, including GPS coordinates and sensor readings, to other soldiers. Furthermore, in areas with limited cellular network coverage, LoRaWAN network architecture is proposed to facilitate data transmission between squadron leaders and control units. The gathered information is then sent to the cloud for further analysis and forecasting, leveraging techniques such as K-Means Clustering. Overall, this innovative system offers enhanced situational awareness, improved response time, and adaptability to challenging environments, thereby addressing critical needs in military operations. [11]

Sandeep Kodam et al. (2020) review, the focus was on smart wearable devices intended to enhance soldier safety during combat scenarios through the integration of WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) technology. These sophisticated devices are equipped to provide real-time monitoring of soldiers' health status, live location tracking, and other critical data to ensure their security. The review

highlights the deployment of smart wearables embedded with BSN (Body Sensor Network) technology, such as smart vests, helmets, and straps. These wearables can assess various physiological parameters and mental states of soldiers, enabling continuous health monitoring and live location tracking. In case of a soldier sustaining injuries, swift transmission of pertinent information to a control unit is facilitated using LoRaWAN (Long Range Wide Area Networking), while nearby soldiers are alerted through Zigbee modules, forming a Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET). This rapid dissemination of information enables the control unit to take immediate actions to save the injured soldier's life. [12]

B.Manisha et al. (2022), a Warrior Position Tracking and Health Monitoring System based on IoT was proposed to simplify the monitoring of soldiers' health and their locations during combat. By utilizing sensors to track various health metrics, this system streamlines the process for medical professionals, making it easier to monitor the soldiers' well-being. The project outlines a comprehensive system for monitoring and tracking warriors' health, utilizing IoT technology, army base stations, and wireless base stations equipped with sensors to gather health-related data. In cases where a soldier is lost on the battlefield, the base station plays a crucial role in guiding them back. Access to the soldier's current status is available at the base station, displayed on a Personal Computer, and transmitted to the control room via the Internet of Things. The proposed system includes wearable physiological devices, sensors, and transmission modules, providing a cost-effective means to protect human life in combat situations. Thus, implementing this system holds promise for improving soldier safety and well-being during military operations. [13]

Rahul S G et al. (2021), a Soldier Strap for Health Monitoring and Tracking was introduced as a solution to ensure constant monitoring of vital signs such as heart rate, temperature, humidity, and GPS location, offering rapid medical or tactical assistance during emergencies. The proposed wireless system aims to gather soldier data and transmit it directly to a base station for monitoring. It consists of various sensors for data collection, NavIC for tracking, Cortex M4 for control, and LoRaWAN-02 module for networking. The paper delves into the implementation, methodologies, architectures, and improvements of Soldier health monitoring and tracking systems. [14]

Already existing systems use robots that have limited range of communication as they are based on RF Technology, ZigBee and Bluetooth. Some existing projects use short range wireless camera. Some existing robots can only be controlled with a manual mode which needs human supervision throughout the whole surveillance process. The framework for making a robot for surveillance purpose is existing. It only has limited range surveillance. We can't control the robot with the help of laptop/mobile manually.

CHAPTER 3

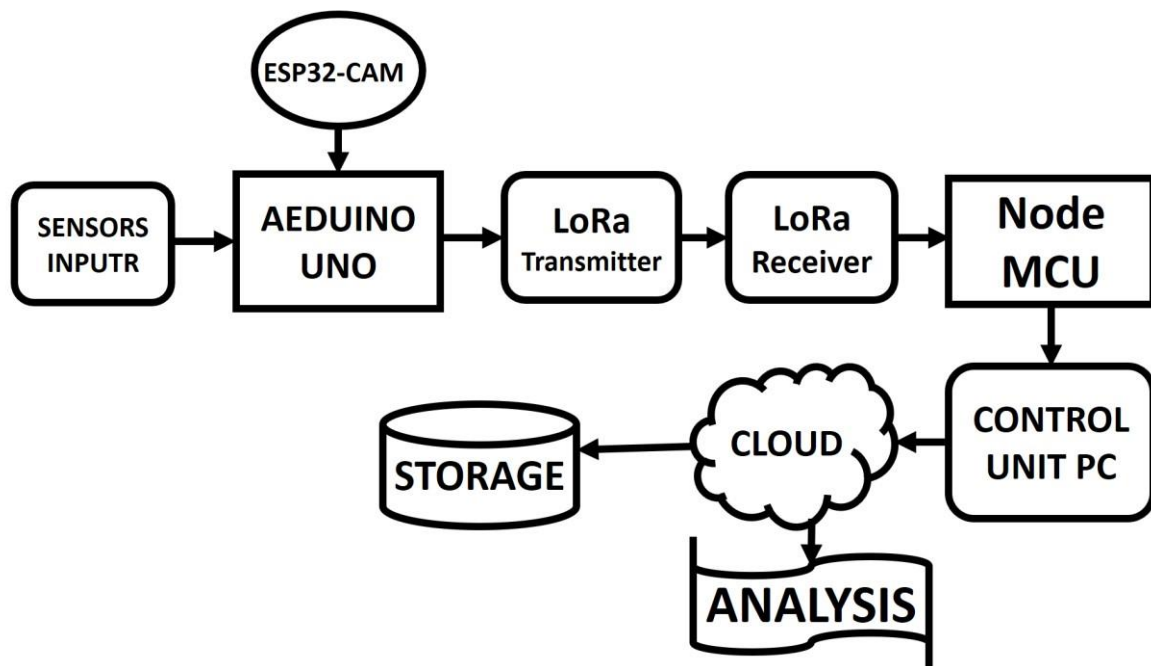
PROPOSED WORK

Wireless technology stands as a cornerstone within the electronics domain, offering multifaceted utility. It serves as the linchpin of our project, particularly in its surveillance aspect, where automatic monitoring capabilities are paramount. Accessibility via laptops or mobile devices further underscores its versatility, effectively circumventing the constraints typically associated with conventional surveillance methods. Our paper delves into the development of an IoT-based system tailored for health monitoring and soldier tracking. Central to this endeavor is the employment of Arduino boards, a cost-effective solution that adeptly handles processing tasks. These boards interface seamlessly with biomedical sensors, which meticulously capture crucial parameters such as heartbeat, body temperature, and environmental conditions for every soldier, transmitting this data back to a central control room.

This technological innovation emerges as a beacon of hope, offering precise location tracking for soldiers in dire situations, effectively countering the peril of soldiers being lost in action. Moreover, an adept addressing system fosters improved soldier-to-soldier communication during emergencies, while also furnishing seamless navigation assistance to the control room. The incorporation of LoRaWAN modules facilitates the seamless transmission of soldier data to designated receivers. Subsequently, this data is seamlessly integrated into an IoT framework, enriching it with invaluable insights. Looking ahead, our vision encompasses the development of portable handheld sensor devices boasting expanded sensing capabilities, offering enhanced support to soldiers in the field.

Beyond health monitoring, our project extends its purview to encompass comprehensive surveillance capabilities. We integrate PIR sensors for human detection, metal detectors for identifying explosives, and wireless cameras for continuous remote monitoring. Furthermore, mechanical control mechanisms, including vehicle manipulation and robotic arm operations, are seamlessly orchestrated through the adept utilization of the LoRa WAN module.

3.1 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY



3.1. Enhancement process in flow chart representation

3.2 BLOCK DIAGRAM

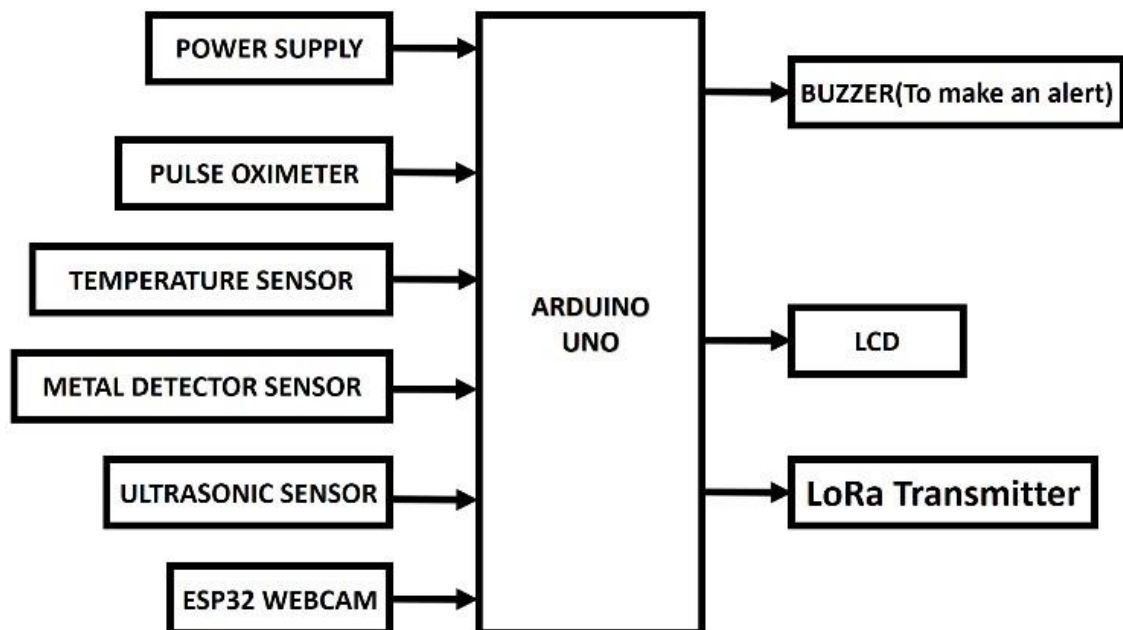


Fig.3.2.Transmitter of proposed system

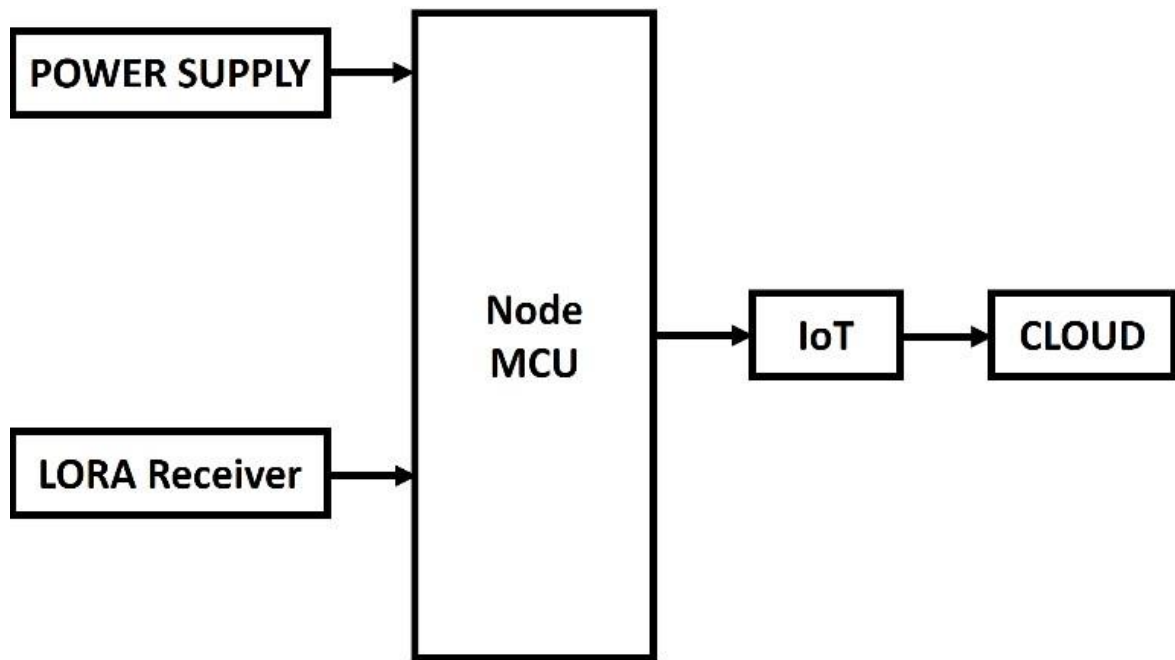


Fig.3.3.Receiver of proposed system

3.3 SOFTWARE USED

1. Android Application
2. Programming Language: Embedded C

3.4 HARDWARE USED

1. Arduino Microcontroller
2. Node MCU
3. PIR Sensor
4. Temperature sensor
5. Metal detector
6. Ultrasonic sensor
7. LoRa WAN Module

3.5 STANDARDS

- **Soldier Health Monitoring:** This involves collecting data related to a soldier's vital signs and physical condition. This can include parameters like heart rate, body temperature, blood pressure, and possibly even more advanced metrics like oxygen saturation levels. Sensors would be used to gather this data in real-time.

- **Tracking:** Tracking involves keeping tabs on the location of each soldier in the field. This could be achieved using GPS technology or other localization methods. The goal is to ensure that the location of each soldier is known at all times.
- **Enemy Detection:** This part of the project involves the use of sensors and possibly image recognition technology to detect the presence of enemies or potential threats in the vicinity. This could include detecting movements, heat signatures, or other indicators of hostile activity.
- **LoRaWAN IoT Standards:** LoRaWAN (Long Range Wide Area Network) is a wireless communication technology designed for the Internet of Things (IoT). It enables long-range communication with low power consumption, making it suitable for applications like this where devices may be spread out over a wide area and need to operate for extended periods without frequent battery replacements.
- In this project, LoRaWAN would likely be used as the communication protocol to transmit data between the various sensors deployed on soldiers, as well as between soldiers and a central monitoring system. LoRaWAN gateways would receive data from the sensors and relay it to a backend system for processing and analysis.
- Here's how the system might work:
- Sensors attached to soldiers collect health data and transmit it using LoRaWAN to a central monitoring system.
- GPS modules on each soldier periodically transmit location data via LoRaWAN.
- Sensors deployed in the field monitor for enemy activity and transmit alerts when potential threats are detected.
- The central monitoring system receives all this data, analyzes it, and provides real-time updates to commanders or other personnel responsible for overseeing the operation.
- Overall, this system aims to enhance soldier safety and effectiveness by providing real-time information about their health, location, and potential threats in the area.

3.6 CONSTRAINTS

- **Power Consumption:** LoRaWAN devices are designed for low power consumption, but continuous monitoring and transmission of data, especially from multiple sensors on each soldier, can still drain batteries relatively quickly. Optimizing power consumption while ensuring continuous operation is a significant constraint.
- **Data Rate and Throughput:** LoRaWAN has limited bandwidth compared to other wireless communication technologies. Transmitting large amounts of data, such as high-resolution images or video feeds for enemy detection, may not be feasible due to the constraints of LoRaWAN's data rate and throughput.
- **Range Limitations:** While LoRaWAN offers long-range communication capabilities, there are still limitations to its range, particularly in challenging environments such as urban areas or dense foliage. Ensuring reliable communication over long distances in various terrains is a constraint that needs to be addressed.
- **Interference and Reliability:** LoRaWAN operates in unlicensed radio spectrum, which means it is susceptible to interference from other devices and environmental factors. Maintaining reliable communication and minimizing interference, especially in potentially hostile environments, is a significant constraint.
- **Security and Privacy:** Transmitting sensitive health and location data over a wireless network introduces security and privacy concerns. Implementing robust encryption and authentication mechanisms to protect data privacy and prevent unauthorized access is essential but adds complexity to the system.
- **Cost:** Deploying a system like this on a large scale involves significant costs, including the development of custom hardware, deployment of infrastructure (such as LoRaWAN gateways), and ongoing maintenance and support. Cost constraints may limit the scope and scalability of the project.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Depending on the location of deployment, there may be regulatory constraints related to the use of wireless communication

technologies and the collection and transmission of sensitive data. Ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and obtaining necessary approvals can be a significant challenge.

- Addressing these constraints requires careful consideration of system design, hardware selection, communication protocols, data processing algorithms, and security measures. Collaboration with experts in wireless communication, IoT, cybersecurity, and military operations is essential to overcome these challenges and develop a robust and effective Soldier Health Monitoring, Tracking, and Enemy Detection System using LoRaWAN IoT technology.

3.7 TRADE OFFs

- **Data Resolution vs. Power Consumption:** Higher-resolution sensor data provides more detailed insights into soldier health and environmental conditions but consumes more power for transmission and processing. Balancing the level of detail required for monitoring with power consumption is crucial to optimize battery life and system longevity.
- **Range vs. Data Rate:** LoRaWAN offers long-range communication capabilities, but data transmission rates decrease with distance. Tradeoffs must be made between the range required for reliable communication and the data rate needed to transmit timely updates. For example, reducing the frequency of location updates may extend range but reduce the accuracy of tracking.
- **Sensor Diversity vs. Complexity:** Incorporating a wide range of sensors for health monitoring and enemy detection enhances the system's capabilities but increases complexity and cost. Tradeoffs must be made between the number and types of sensors deployed, considering factors such as data redundancy, resource constraints, and operational requirements.
- **Real-Time Monitoring vs. Data Storage:** Real-time monitoring enables immediate response to health emergencies and enemy threats but requires continuous transmission and processing of data, increasing power consumption and network traffic. Tradeoffs must be made between real-

time monitoring and storing data locally for later analysis to mitigate these challenges.

- **Security vs. Performance:** Implementing robust security measures, such as encryption and authentication, protects sensitive data but adds computational overhead and latency to data transmission and processing. Tradeoffs must be made between security requirements and system performance, balancing the need for data protection with operational efficiency.
- **Scalability vs. Cost:** Scaling the system to support a larger number of soldiers and deployment locations increases coverage and effectiveness but also entails higher infrastructure costs and logistical complexity. Tradeoffs must be made between system scalability and cost-effectiveness, considering factors such as deployment size, budget constraints, and resource availability.
- **Environmental Adaptability vs. Reliability:** Environmental conditions, such as terrain, weather, and interference, can impact system reliability and performance. Tradeoffs must be made in system design and deployment strategies to adapt to varying environmental conditions while ensuring reliable operation under challenging circumstances.
- By carefully evaluating these tradeoffs and prioritizing system requirements based on operational needs and constraints, designers can develop a Soldier Health Monitoring, Tracking, and Enemy Detection System using LoRaWAN IoT technology that effectively balances performance, functionality, and practical considerations.

CHAPTER 4

EXPERIMENTAL OR MATERIALS AND METHODS; ALGORITHMS USED

4.1 MATERIALS USED

4.1.1 Arduino

Introduction

Overview

The Arduino microcontroller has emerged as a widely embraced single board computer, renowned for its simplicity and robust capabilities, making it a favoured choice among both enthusiasts and professionals. Its open-source nature ensures affordability of hardware and accessibility of development software, rendering it an attractive option for users across various domains. This guide is crafted specifically for beginners, particularly students enrolled in ME 2011, but extends its utility to any individual venturing into the realm of Arduino for the first time. Advanced users are encouraged to explore the abundant online resources available. This guide offers a detailed introduction. The Arduino Uno's versatility and user-friendly interface make it an ideal selection for students and educators alike. With this board, users can effortlessly craft programs and devise interface circuits to engage with switches, sensors, motors, and lights, thereby enabling seamless entry into the realm of electronics and programming with minimal complexity.



Fig.4.1. Arduino Microcontroller

Requirements:

1. Arduino Duemilanove board
2. USB programming cable (Type A to B)
3. 9V battery or an external power supply (for standalone use)
4. Solderless breadboard for external circuitry, and 22 gauge solid wire for connections
5. Host computer with the Arduino development environment installed. Compatible versions are accessible for Windows, macOS, and Linux platforms.

Troubleshooting

If a syntax error arises from a typing error in the program, an error message will typically be displayed at the bottom of the program window, indicating the issue. While examining this error message closely may often uncover the problem, if challenges persist, consider implementing the following troubleshooting steps: Attempt to run the Arduino program again to ascertain if the error persists. Ensure that the USB cable is firmly and securely connected at both ends, as a loose connection can lead to communication issues. Reboot your PC, as occasional lockups of the serial port may occur, resulting in upload errors. In the event of encountering a "Serial port... already in use" error during uploading, seeking assistance from a friend who may provide fresh insights or troubleshooting assistance can be beneficial. By methodically addressing these potential issues, you can effectively troubleshoot and resolve common errors encountered while working with Arduino programming.

Arduino Hardware

The primary capability of the Arduino does not lie in its coding proficiency, but rather in its ability to connect with the external environment via its input-output (I/O) pins. Equipped with 14 digital I/O pins ranging from 0 to 13, the Arduino enables the manipulation of motors, lights, and switches. Each digital pin can manage up to 40 mA of current, typically sufficient for most devices. However, for more complex components like motors, interface circuits are indispensable for control. This means that while an Arduino pin alone cannot directly power a motor, it can operate an interface circuit, which in turn manages the motor's function.

Subsequent sections of this document will delve into the specifics of interfacing with motors. To interact with the external world, the program utilizes C code instructions to set digital pins to either a high (corresponding to +5 V) or low (corresponding to 0 V) state. These digital pins are then connected to external interface electronics, which serve as intermediaries connecting the Arduino to the devices targeted for control. This process is visually depicted in the accompanying diagram.

Programming Concepts

This chapter introduces fundamental concepts of computer programming, assuming no prior knowledge on the reader's part. A computer program comprises a series of instructions that direct the computer's actions. The computer strictly adheres to these instructions, executing them exactly as provided, without any consideration for the user's intentions. This principle is encapsulated in the saying "Garbage in, garbage out," emphasizing the importance of providing accurate instructions to achieve desired results. The available set of valid instructions depends on the programming language being used. There are numerous programming languages, including C, C++, Java, Ada, Lisp, FORTRAN, Basic, Pascal, Perl, among others. The Arduino platform utilizes a simplified variant of the C programming language. In any programming language, it is crucial to input instructions in a precise syntax to ensure proper interpretation by the computer. Typically, this interpretation involves two steps: firstly, a compiler translates the user-entered code into a machine-readable format, which is then downloaded into the processor. Upon execution, the processor proceeds to execute the machine code line by line, carrying out the actions specified in the program.

Basics of Programming Languages

All sequential programming languages consist of four primary categories of instructions. Firstly, operation commands execute expressions, perform arithmetic operations, alter the states of I/O lines, and conduct various other tasks. Secondly, jump commands instruct the program to immediately transition to another segment labelled with a specific tag. Jumps offer a departure from the typical line-by-line processing approach. For instance, to ensure perpetual program repetition, the final line of the program might be a jump command redirecting it to the initial line.

Thirdly, branch commands assess a condition and execute a jump if the condition holds true. For example, one might want to jump only when a numerical value surpasses zero or when the state of an I/O line is low. Finally, loop commands enable the repetition of a specified code section a set number of times. For example, using a loop, one can arrange for a light to flash on and off precisely six times.

4.1.2 NODE MCU

NodeMCU stands as a Lua-based firmware and development board crafted specifically for IoT applications. Its firmware operates on the ESP8266 Wi-Fi SoC from Espressif Systems, while its hardware is built around the ESP-12 module.

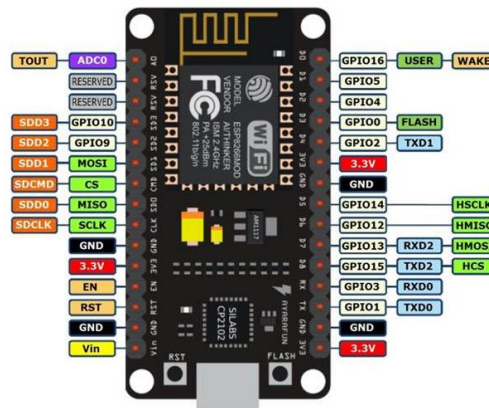


Fig.4.2. Node MCU

Programming NodeMCU ESP8266 with Arduino IDE is a simple process, requiring only 5-10 minutes. All that's needed is the Arduino IDE, a USB cable, and the NodeMCU board itself. Users can refer to the Getting Started Tutorial for NodeMCU to configure their Arduino IDE accordingly. NodeMCU is an open-source firmware, complemented by open-source prototyping board designs. The name "NodeMCU" derives from the combination of "node" and "MCU" (micro-controller unit), though it primarily refers to the firmware rather than the associated kits. The firmware operates on the Espressif Non-OS SDK for ESP8266 and is based on the Lua scripting language. It incorporates various open-source projects like lua-cjson and SPIFFS. Users must select relevant modules for their projects and customize the firmware accordingly due to resource limitations. Additionally, support for the 32-bit ESP32 has been incorporated. The typical prototyping hardware consists of a dual in-line package (DIP) circuit board integrating a USB

controller with a smaller surface-mounted board containing the MCU and antenna. This format enables easy prototyping on breadboards. Initially based on the ESP-12 module, which features a Wi-Fi SoC integrated with a Tensilica Xtensa LX106 core, NodeMCU finds wide usage in IoT applications.

NodeMCU ESP8266 Specifications & Features

1. Microcontroller: Tensilica's 32-bit RISC CPU, Xtensa LX106
2. Operating Voltage: 3.3V
3. Input Voltage: 7-12V
4. Number of Digital I/O Pins (DIO): 16
5. Analog Input Pins (ADC): 1
6. UARTs: 1
7. SPIs: 1
8. I2Cs: 1
9. Flash Memory: 4 MB
10. SRAM: 64 KB
11. Clock Speed: 80 MHz
12. Includes integrated USB-TTL based on CP2102 for easy Plug and Play
13. Built-in PCB Antenna
14. Compact module size ensures seamless integration into IoT projects

4.1.3 PULSE OXIMETER

The MAX30102 serves as an all-in-one module for pulse oximetry and heart-rate monitoring. Equipped with internal LEDs, photodetectors, optical elements, and low-noise electronics featuring ambient light rejection, it presents a comprehensive solution for integrating into mobile and wearable devices. Operating on a single 1.8V power supply, with an additional 3.3V supply for its internal LEDs, the module communicates via a standard I2C-compatible interface. Moreover, it offers software-controlled shutdown capability, resulting in no standby current consumption and allowing continuous power supply to the system.

Applications

- Wearable Devices
- Fitness Assistant Devices
- Smartphones

-
- The diagram illustrates the internal architecture of the MAX30102, enclosed in a dashed box. Key components and connections include:
- Power and Ground:**
 - V_{LED+} and V_{DD} are connected to the top of the device.
 - V_{LED-} and GND are connected to the bottom of the device.
 - $PGND$ is connected to the bottom of the device.
 - Optical Sensors:**
 - RED (660nm):** Connected to V_{LED+} and V_{LED-} .
 - IR (880nm):** Connected to V_{LED+} and V_{LED-} .
 - VISIBLE+IR:** Connected to V_{LED+} and V_{LED-} .
 - Internal Blocks:**
 - ANALOG:** Contains an **AMBIENT LIGHT CANCELLATION** block and a **DIE TEMP** block.
 - DIGITAL:** Contains a **DIGITAL FILTER** and a **DATA REGISTER**.
 - OSCILLATOR:** Connected to the **DIE TEMP** block.
 - LED DRIVERS:** Connected to the **DIGITAL FILTER** and **DATA REGISTER**.
 - I²C COMMUNICATION:** Connected to the **DATA REGISTER**.
 - Pin Connections:**
 - SCL:** Serial Clock Line.
 - SDA:** Serial Data Line.
 - INT:** Interrupt Pin.
 - N.C.:** Not Connected.

4.1.4 PULSE OXIMETER

21

OPERATION OF PULSE OXIMETER:

The SpO₂ subsystem of the MAX30102 module comprises ambient light cancellation (ALC), a continuous-time sigma-delta ADC, and a unique discrete-time filter. To combat ambient light interference and enhance dynamic range, the ALC integrates an internal Track/Hold circuit. Remarkably, the SpO₂ ADC offers programmable full-scale ranges spanning from 2 μ A to 16 μ A, while the ALC can eliminate ambient currents of up to 200 μ A. Internally, the ADC functions as a continuous-time oversampling sigma-delta converter, delivering an impressive 18-bit resolution. Operating at a sampling rate of 10.24MHz, the ADC allows for programmable output data rates ranging from 50sps to 3200sps.

4.1.5 TEMPERATURE SENSOR (LM35)

FEATURES DESCRIPTION

1. Precisely calibrated for temperature measurements in degrees Celsius, offering direct readings in this unit.
2. Utilizes a linear scale factor of +10 mV per degree Celsius to ensure accurate temperature representation.
3. Guarantees an accuracy level of 0.5°C, particularly evident at a temperature of +25°C, distinguishing itself from linear temperature sensors.
4. Designed to operate reliably across a broad temperature range from -55°C to +150°C, making it suitable for diverse applications.
5. Well-suited for use in remote settings, making it adaptable to various environmental conditions.
6. Maintains cost-effectiveness thanks to wafer-level trimming, ensuring affordability in temperature sensing solutions.
7. Demonstrates minimal current consumption, drawing less than 60 microamps of current.
8. Exhibits minimal self-heating, with an increase of only 0.08°C in still air.
9. Nonlinearity is typically within $\pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$, providing consistent and precise temperature measurements.
10. Features a low impedance output of 0.1 ohms for a load of 1 mA, facilitating easy integration with external circuits.

DESCRIPTION

The LM35 series comprises precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors that generate an output voltage proportional to the Centigrade temperature. This feature offers an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in ° Kelvin since users do not need to subtract a large constant voltage to obtain convenient Centigrade scaling. The LM35 provides typical accuracies of $\pm 1/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ at room temperature and $\pm 3/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ across the entire -55°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range without requiring external calibration or trimming. Cost-effectiveness is achieved through trimming and calibration at the wafer level. Due to its low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration, the LM35 facilitates easy interfacing with readout or control circuitry. It can operate with single power supplies or both positive and negative supplies. With a supply draw of only 60 μA , the LM35 experiences minimal self-heating of less than 0.1°C in still air. The LM35 is suitable for use over a temperature range of -55°C to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$, while the LM35C operates within a range of -40°C to $+110^{\circ}\text{C}$ (with improved accuracy down to -10°C). Various packaging options are available for the LM35 series, including hermetic TO transistor packages for the LM35, LM35CA, and LM35D. Additionally, the LM35C, LM35CA, and LM35D are offered in plastic TO-92 transistor packages. Moreover, the LM35D is provided in an 8-lead surface-mount small outline package and a plastic TO-220 package.

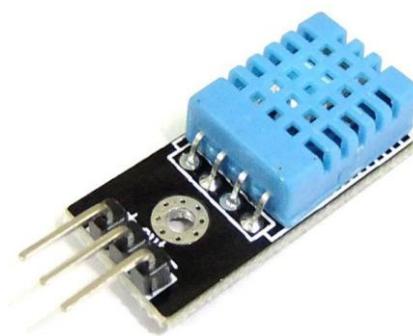


Fig.4.5. View of Temperature sensor

4.1.6 METAL SENSOR

A metal detector circuit using Arduino is an electronic apparatus utilized to identify metallic objects like coins, iron ore, aluminum, silver, and gold. Its

application is crucial in places where metal detection is obligatory, such as hospitals and airports, to prevent potential hazards. The device employs indicators such as LED lights and buzzers to signal the detection of metal. Key components include a coil and capacitor for metal detection, a signal diode for voltage regulation, and a resistor to control current to the Arduino pin. The more precise term for these devices is "metal detectors," as their primary purpose is to identify the presence of metal objects, including buried targets like gold treasures, bronze statues, and various archaeological artifacts.



Fig.4.6. Metal detection sensor

Specification

Brand Name	Robocraze
Ean	4843853606922
Manufacturer Series Number	RC-A-524
Model Number	RC-A-524
Number of Items	1
Part Number	RC-A-524

4.1.7 ULTRASONIC (UV) SENSORS OR ULTRASOUND SENSORS

Bats are remarkable creatures, possessing keen vision despite being blind from the eyes. Even in flight at high speeds, they can discern between a moth and a broken leaf with precision. While their vision exceeds human capabilities, it remains comprehensible to us. Bats and other animals use ultrasonic ranging for navigation, a technique humans have not only understood but also successfully emulated to gain an edge. In our quest to mimic nature's strategies, we have harnessed the potential of ultrasonic ranging to a great extent.

How Ultrasonic Sensors work?

Ultrasonic sensors employ the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy, specifically ultrasonic waves, to determine the distance between the sensor and the target object. These waves, which are longitudinal mechanical waves, propagate through the medium by alternating between compressions and rarefactions along the direction of wave propagation. Any sound wave with a frequency exceeding the human auditory range of 20,000 Hz is classified as ultrasound. The range of frequencies is broadly categorized depending on the application. When the object is in motion, instruments utilizing Doppler shift are utilized. For a comprehensive understanding of the internal structure and operation of ultrasound sensors, refer to "Insight-How Ultrasonic Sensors Work".

$$L = \frac{v t \cos \theta}{2}$$

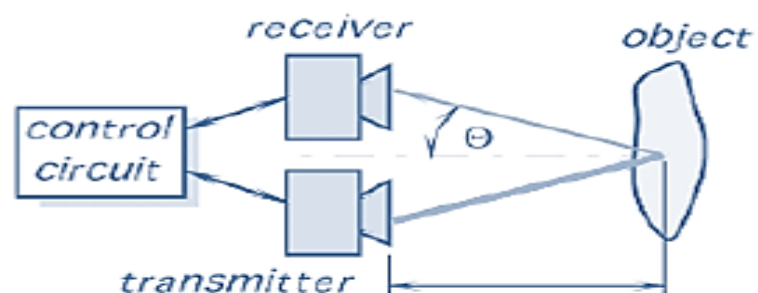


Fig.4.7. Working of ultrasonic sensor

4.1.8 LORA WAN:

LoRa and LoRaWAN

The LoRaWAN protocol is a communication standard aimed at Low Power Wide Area Networking (LPWAN) and operates using LoRa technology. Its specifications are openly accessible, permitting anyone to create and maintain a LoRa network. LoRa operates within the unlicensed radio frequency spectrum and utilizes wireless audio frequency technology. Functioning as a physical layer protocol, LoRa employs spread spectrum modulation to facilitate long-distance communication while conserving bandwidth. Its use of a narrow band waveform centered on a specific frequency enhances its resilience to interference.

Characteristics of LoRaWAN technology

1. Effective communication can be established over extended distances of up to 10 miles when there is a clear line of sight.
2. Devices are capable of maintaining extended battery life, lasting up to a decade. For even greater battery efficiency, devices can be operated in either class A or class B mode, although this may result in heightened latency for downlink communications.
3. The expenses associated with devices and maintenance are kept at a minimum.
4. Utilizes radio spectrum that is free from licensing requirements, although specific regulations may vary depending on the region.
5. Despite its low power consumption, the protocol imposes a limitation on payload size, ranging from 51 bytes to 241 bytes, depending on the selected data rate. Data rates can range from 0.3 Kbit/s to 27 Kbit/s, with a maximum payload size of 222 bytes.

LoRaWAN

LoRaWAN is a networking protocol designed for low-power, wide-area communication, utilizing the LoRa radio modulation technology. Its purpose is to connect devices wirelessly to the internet and manage communication between end-node devices and network gateways. LoRaWAN is increasingly being adopted in industrial environments and smart city applications due to its cost-effectiveness,

long-range capabilities, and minimal power consumption, allowing devices to operate for up to ten years on small batteries. It operates within unlicensed ISM (Industrial, Scientific, and Medical) radio bands for network deployments. Devices can connect to a LoRaWAN network through two main methods: Over-the-air Activation (OTAA), where a device establishes network and application session keys to connect, and Activation by Personalization (ABP), where a device is pre-configured with keys for network communication, providing a simpler but less secure connection approach.

How Does LoRaWAN Work?

LoRaWAN, at its core, is a simple radio technology. A helpful comparison to understand the LoRaWAN network is to liken it to a cellular network. Devices equipped with LoRa modules connect to gateways, acting as local central hubs. This setup resembles how a phone communicates with a cell tower for data exchange. The gateway serves as an intermediary between the devices and a server. Through the internet, the network server communicates with the gateway and directs its interactions with the IoT devices. Essentially, the network server plays a crucial role in tasks such as removing duplicate data packets, ensuring data integrity, and implementing security measures. Additionally, nodes within the star architecture aren't required to constantly listen for messages from other nodes. As a result, they can enter a low-power state, or "sleep," for extended periods, thereby reducing their energy consumption.

4.2 ALGORITHMS USED

4.2.1 Arduino IDE

Arduino is a remarkable tool crafted for extending the capabilities of computers, allowing them to interact with and oversee a plethora of physical components beyond conventional desktop computing. It comprises an open-source platform centered around a basic microcontroller board, complemented by a development environment tailored for creating software that suits the board's functionalities. With Arduino, users can embark on projects that respond dynamically to inputs from a diverse array of switches or sensors, while simultaneously managing various physical outputs such as lights and motors. These projects can operate autonomously or establish connections with software

running on a computer, such as Flash or Processing. Arduino boards are available in both do-it-yourself assembly kits and preassembled options, and the open-source Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is freely accessible for download. The programming language utilized by Arduino draws inspiration from Wiring, a similar platform rooted in the Processing multimedia programming environment. While there exist numerous other microcontrollers and platforms designed for physical computing tasks, such as Parallax Basic Stamp and Netmedia's BX-24, Arduino stands out by simplifying the intricate process of microcontroller programming. This user-friendly approach makes it particularly appealing for educators, students, and enthusiasts, offering an accessible interface without compromising on functionality.

4.2.2 Embedded C Language

Embedded C is widely acknowledged as the predominant programming language in the realm of software engineering, especially concerning the creation of electronic devices. Every processor utilized in electronic systems is intertwined with embedded software. Embedded C programming plays a pivotal role in executing specific functions designated to the processor. In our day-to-day lives, we encounter various electronic devices such as smartphones, washing machines, digital cameras, and others. The operation of these devices relies on microcontrollers programmed using Embedded C.

Embedded System Programming:

Basic Declaration:

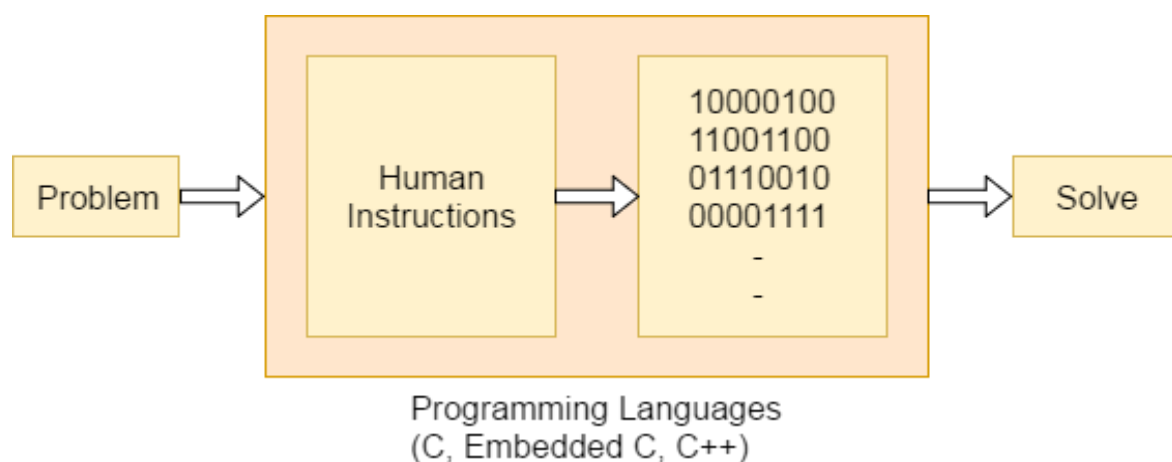


Fig.4.8. Basic declaration part

A function is a set of instructions aimed at executing a specific task, and when grouped together, they constitute a programming language. Each language comprises fundamental elements and syntax rules. In programming, the C language revolves around functions, incorporating variables, character sets, data types, keywords, expressions, and more to develop C programs. Embedded C programming, an extension of the C language, introduces additional components such as data types, keywords, and header files. These aspects are typically represented by including specific header files tailored to the microcontroller in use, indicated by

```
"#include<microcontroller name.h>".
```

4.2.3 Programming Language: Python

Python, a widely embraced programming language, was conceived by Guido van Rossum and unveiled in 1991. Its broad utility spans across diverse domains including web development (server-side), software engineering, mathematics, and system scripting. Python's prowess extends to crafting web applications on servers, orchestrating workflows alongside software, interfacing with databases, and manipulating files. Moreover, Python excels in handling voluminous data, executing intricate mathematical computations, and facilitating rapid prototyping or comprehensive software development endeavors. Its compatibility across platforms such as Windows, Mac, Linux, and Raspberry Pi underscores its versatility.

One of Python's standout features is its straightforward syntax, akin to the English language, which enables developers to craft succinct programs with fewer lines compared to other languages. Python operates on an interpreter system, enabling immediate code execution upon authoring, expediting the prototyping process. It supports various programming paradigms including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming. Python 3, the latest major iteration, predominates, although Python 2 remains prevalent albeit receiving solely security updates. In this tutorial, Python code will be composed in a text editor, though Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) like Thonny, PyCharm, NetBeans, or Eclipse are favored for managing extensive Python projects.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the healthcare sector, the integration of smart systems is crucial for delivering sustainable medical interventions promptly. Particularly in fields like soldier health monitoring, these systems must prioritize simplicity, low energy consumption, and real-time feedback. Our implementation in this regard aims to achieve precisely that. When the soldier's vital parameters deviate from preset threshold values, an alert message or email is promptly dispatched to the base station, accompanied by the soldier's precise location. Through this process, our system effectively collects and analyses vital body parameters and location data in real-time. Additionally, our system includes features such as activating a buzzer when the surrounding temperature exceeds the set threshold value. Similarly, when the temperature falls below or equals the threshold value, the buzzer is activated to alert relevant personnel. This multifaceted approach ensures timely intervention and enhances the overall effectiveness of healthcare provision in military settings.

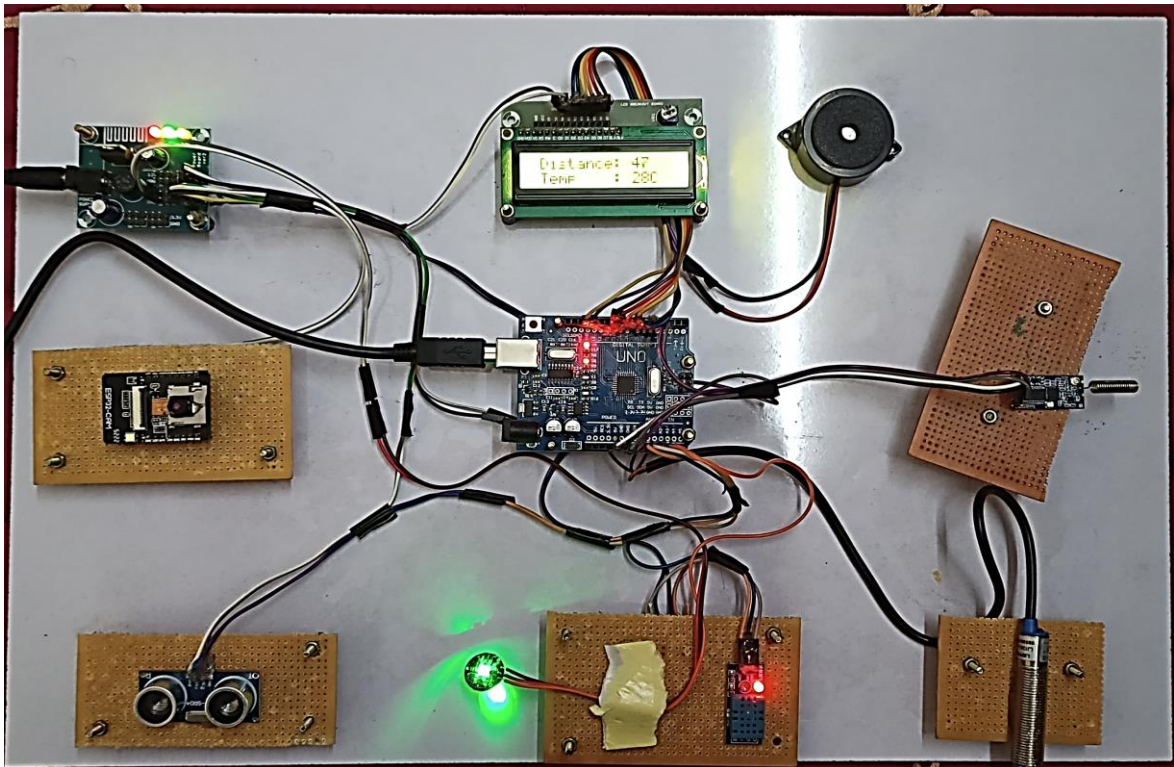


Fig.5.1: Transmitter of proposed system

The image denoted as Figure 5.1 portrays the initial rendition of the transmitter within the proposed system, while subsequent iterations depict the demonstrative outcomes, suggesting a progression towards a fully operational status. This sequential representation implies the successful evolution of the system from its conceptual inception to a tangible manifestation, signifying a pivotal advancement in its developmental trajectory.

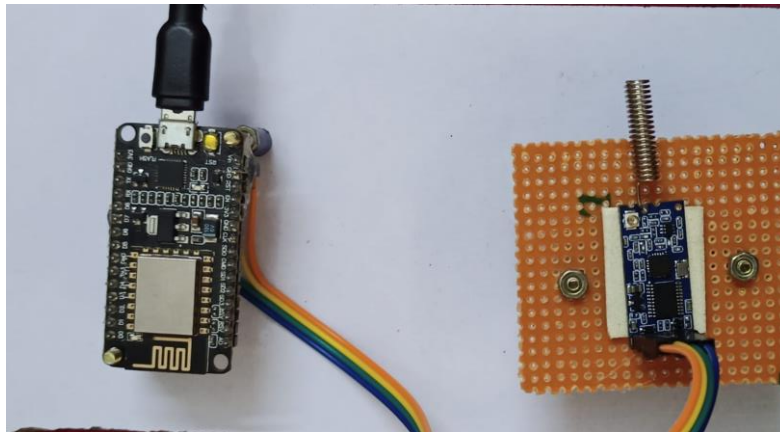


Fig.5.2: Receiver of proposed system

The image labeled as Figure 5.2 illustrates the initial portrayal of the proposed system's Receiver component, followed by subsequent depictions showcasing its ultimate demonstrative output. Observing the aforementioned figure, one can deduce that the product has reached a state of complete functionality. This deduction implies a successful evolution from the conceptualization stage to the attainment of a fully operational system, thus representing a noteworthy achievement in its developmental journey.



Fig.5.3: Pulse Oximeter Output display on cloud

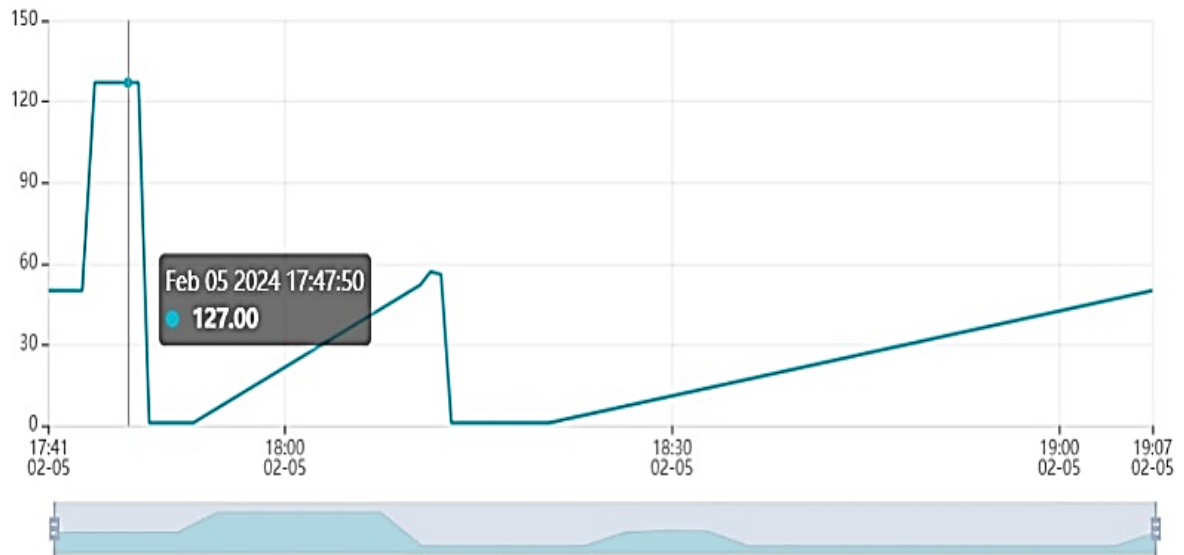


Fig.5.4: Pulse Oximeter Output graph on cloud

The data acquired through the Passive Infrared (PIR) sensor undergoes a series of stages, including transmission facilitated by Arduino, LoRa transmitter, LoRa receiver, Node MCU, and a control unit PC. This process ultimately leads to the data being stored, analyzed, and visually represented, as depicted in Figures 5.3 and 5.4. These visual representations serve as demonstrative outputs of the proposed system, which are made accessible in cloud-based platforms in both numerical and graphical formats. Ubidots is designated as the cloud platform responsible for managing the storage and analytical interpretation of the output results generated by the operational functionalities of the proposed system.



Fig.5.5: Metal detection Output display on cloud

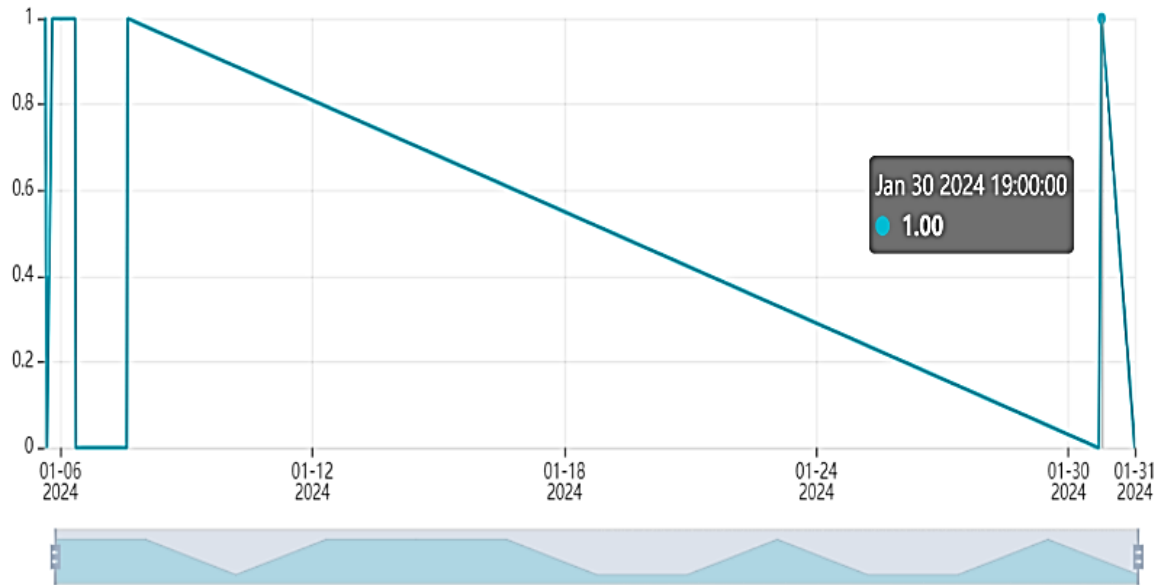


Fig.5.6: Metal detection Output graph on cloud

The acquisition process of data from the Metal detector sensor initiates a sequence of actions involving various components including Arduino, LoRa transmitter, LoRa receiver, Node MCU, and a control unit PC. Through this intricate network, the collected data undergoes transmission, eventually reaching a stage where it is systematically stored, meticulously analyzed, and visually represented. Figures 5.5 and 5.6 serve as comprehensive illustrations of the resultant output generated by the proposed system. These figures, acting as visual aids, encapsulate the essence of the system's operational efficacy, showcasing its capabilities through numerical and graphical data representations. Accessible via cloud-based platforms, the output data provides valuable insights into the detected metal presence, facilitating informed decision-making processes. Ubidots emerges as the designated cloud platform entrusted with the crucial responsibility of managing the storage and facilitating the analytical interpretation of the output results derived from the systematic functionalities of the proposed system. Through its seamless integration with the system, Ubidots plays a pivotal role in ensuring the efficient storage, analysis, and utilization of the collected data, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness and reliability of the system in detecting and responding to metal presence.



Fig.5.7: Distance detection Output display on cloud

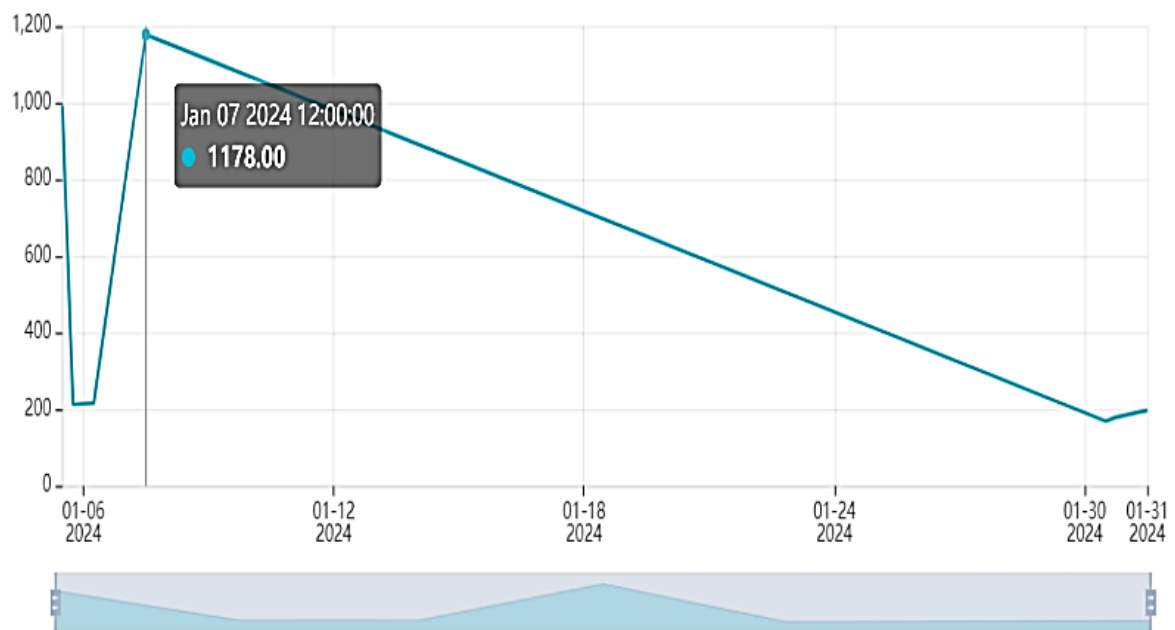


Fig.5.8: Distance detection Output graph on cloud

The data collected by Ultrasonic sensor is transferred through Arduino, LoRa transmitter, LoRa receiver, Node MCU, and control unit pc is stored, analysed and displayed as shown in Fig.5.7 and Fig.5.8. The above figures represent the demonstrative output of the proposed system in the cloud in the form of numerical data and graphical data. Ubidots is the cloud platform used for storage and analysis of the output results received from the proposed system.



Fig.5.9: Temperature detection Output display on cloud

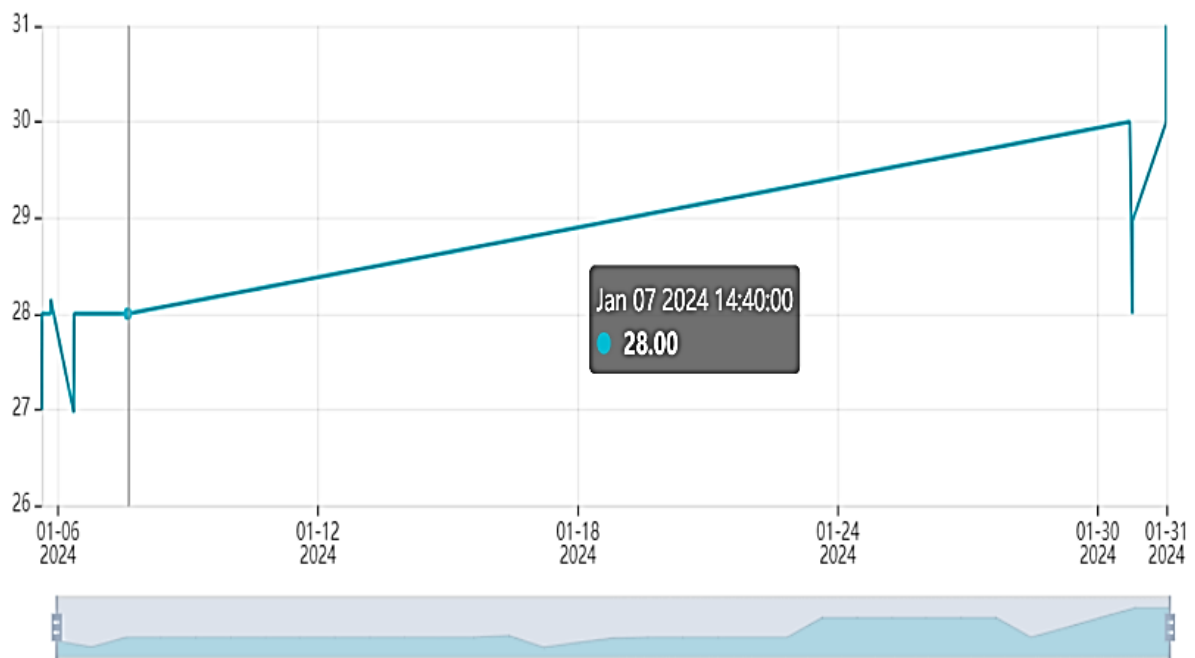


Fig.5.10: Temperature detection Output graph on cloud

The data collected by Temperature sensor is transferred through Arduino, LoRa transmitter, LoRa receiver, Node MCU, and control unit pc is stored, analysed and displayed as shown in Fig.5.9 and Fig.5.10. The above figures represent the demonstrative output of the proposed system in the cloud in the form of numerical data and graphical data. Ubidots is the cloud platform used for storage and analysis of the output results received from the proposed system.

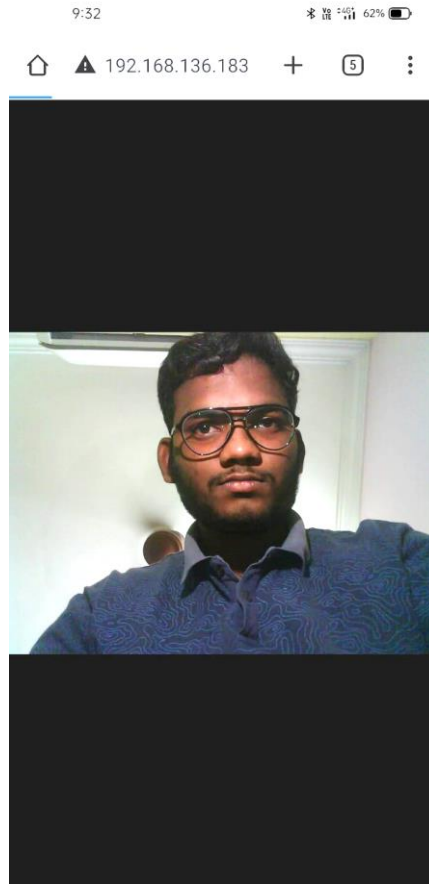


Fig.5.11: ESP32-CAM Output display on cloud

The process begins with the ESP32-CAM capturing data, which then traverses through a series of components including Arduino, LoRa transmitter, LoRa receiver, Node MCU, and a control unit PC for transmission. Once transmitted, the data undergoes meticulous storage, thorough analysis, and is ultimately presented as depicted in Figure 5.11. These visual representations encapsulate the demonstrative output of the proposed system, manifesting in the form of videos. These videos, accessible through cloud-based platforms, offer a comprehensive portrayal of the captured data, providing valuable insights into the monitored environment. Leveraging cloud-based storage ensures seamless accessibility and scalability, facilitating efficient analysis and interpretation of the video data. This integration with cloud platforms significantly enhances the system's overall effectiveness and reliability in monitoring and analyzing visual information, thus contributing to well-informed decision-making processes.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The primary objective of this paper is to provide a comprehensive overview of the successful implementation and functioning of a Soldier Monitoring system, which has demonstrated its ability to effectively collect and analyze physiological data from individuals. Looking ahead, there is a promising opportunity to introduce additional features, such as a solar harvesting mechanism, which would autonomously recharge the system's DC power source when exposed to sunlight. Moreover, the incorporation of a camera interface holds significant potential for enabling remote monitoring of soldier activities by healthcare professionals or other relevant stakeholders. These prospective enhancements are poised to enhance the system's functionalities and broaden its utility across various healthcare monitoring scenarios. Future developments in a Soldier Health Monitoring, Tracking, and Enemy Detection System employing LoRaWAN IoT technology could encompass a multifaceted approach, integrating advancements such as highly sensitive and diverse sensor arrays for comprehensive health monitoring and threat detection, machine learning algorithms for predictive analysis and autonomous response capabilities, and augmented reality interfaces for real-time situational awareness and decision support, all within a framework designed for interoperability with existing military systems and prioritizing ruggedness, power efficiency, and security to ensure seamless integration into operational environments, ultimately aiming to optimize soldier safety and mission effectiveness in dynamic and challenging scenarios.

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