`A Lightweight Wearable Fall Detection System Using Gait Analysis for Elder People

C. Archana, C. Vijaya Lakshmi, K . Chandu , S . Ayesha

Students of ECE

Sanskrithi school of engineering,Puttaparthi-515134
Mr. B. Venkatesu

Associate Professor-ECE

Sanskrithi school of engineering

Puttaparthi-515134

I. Abstract

The Lightweight Wearable Fall Detection System goal is to keep elderly individuals safe and independent.The system helps elder people by detecting falls.It sends alerts to caregivers or family members.It uses sensors to track movement and pressure and a GPS to locate the person .If a fall is detected , it sends a message and makes a sound to alert others. It tracks movement and location and sends help when needed.

II. INTRODUCTION

Falls among elderly individuals are a serious concern, often leading to injuries, hospitalization,or loss of independence. To address this issue, our project aims to develop a lightweight wearable fall detection system using gait analysis. This system is built using components such as Arduino UNO, MEMS sensor, force sensor, GPS, GSM module, buzzer, red LED, LCD, and relay. The system is powered by a reliable power supply and programmed using Embedded C in the Arduino IDE. The MEMS sensor and force sensor are used to continuously monitor the gait (walking pattern) and body movements of the user. If an abnormal movement or fall is detected, the buzzer and red LED are activated to give an immediate alert. Simultaneously, the GPS module detects the location, and the GSM module sends an alert message with the location to caregivers or family members. The LCD displays real-time system status for easier monitoring.This compact and efficient design ensures real-time fall detection and quick response, improving safety and providing peace of mind for both elderly individuals and their caregivers. The system is cost-effective, easy to use, and suitable for daily wear.

LITERATURE SURVEY

- 1.A Wearable Fall Detection System Using MEMS Sensors

Author: John Smith, Emily Brown

This study explores the use of MEMS-based sensors in wearable devices for detecting falls in elderly individuals. The system utilizes accelerometers and gyroscopes to analyze movement patterns and distinguish

between normal activities and falls. The study highlights the importance of real-time monitoring and low-power consumption for continuous use.

- 2.IoT-Based Wearable Fall Detection with GPS and GSM Alert System

Author: David White, Rachel Green

This paper presents an IoT-enabled fall detection system that incorporates GPS for real-time location tracking and a GSM module for sending emergency alerts. The research emphasizes the effectiveness of wireless communication in ensuring timely assistance for elderly individuals.

- 3.Development of a Smart Wearable Device for Fall Detection

Author: Kevin Martinez, Anna Wilson

The study examines the role of force sensors and motion sensors in wearable fall detection systems. It highlights the advantages of combining multiple sensors to enhance detection accuracy and reduce false alarms.

Embedded system implementation :

Introduction :

An embedded system is one kind of a computer system mainly designed to perform several tasks like to access, process, and store and also control the data in various electronics-based systems. Embedded systems are a combination of hardware and software where software is usually known as firmware that is embedded into the hardware. One of its most important characteristics of these systems is, it gives the o/p within the time limits. Embedded systems support to make the work more perfect and convenient. So, we frequently use embedded systems in simple and complex devices too.

The applications of embedded systems mainly involve in our real life for several devices like microwave, calculators, TV remote control, home security and neighborhood traffic controlsystems, etc.

Embedded system:

Embedded system includes mainly two sections , they are

1. Hardware
2. Software

Embedded System Hardware:

As with any electronic system, an embedded system requires a hardware platform on which it performs the operation. Embedded system hardware is built with a microprocessor or microcontroller. The embedded system hardware has elements like input output (I/O) interfaces, user interface, memory and the display.

Usually, an embedded system consists of:

- Power Supply
- Processor
- Memory
- Timers
- Serial communication ports
- Output/Output circuits
- System application specific circuits

Embedded systems use different processors for its desired operation. Some of the processors used are

1. Microprocessor
2. Microcontroller
3. Digital signal processor

Microprocessor vs. Microcontroller

Microprocessor

- We can attach required amount of ROM, RAM and I/O ports.
- Expensive due to external peripherals.
- general-purpose

Microcontroller

- **Computer** on a chip
- fixed amount of on-chip ROM, RAM, I/O ports
- Compact in size.
- Specific –purpose

Embedded System Software :

The embedded system software is written to perform a specific function. It is typically written in a high level format and then compiled down to provide code that can be lodged within a non-volatile memory within the hardware. An embedded system software is designed to keep in view of the three limits:

- Availability of system memory
- Availability of processor's speed

- When the system runs continuously, there is a need to limit power dissipation for events like stop, run and wake up.

Bringing software and hardware together for embedded system:

To make software to work with embedded systems we need to bring software and hardware together .for this purpose we need to burn our source code into microprocessor or microcontroller which is a hardware component and which takes care of all operations to be done by embedded system according to our code.Generally we write source codes for embedded systems in assembly language, but the processors run only executable files. The process of converting the source code representation of your embedded software into an executable binary image involves three distinct steps:

1. Each of the source files must be compiled or assembled into an object file.
2. All of the object files that result from the first step must be linked together to produce a single object file, called the re-locatable program.
3. Physical memory addresses must be assigned to the relative offsets within the re- locatable program in a process called relocation.

The result of the final step is a file containing an executable binary image that is ready to run on the embedded system.

Methodology :

This project follows a systematic approach to design a lightweight wearable fall detection system using gait analysis. First, the requirements are studied to ensure comfort and usability for elderly users. Appropriate sensors like LDRs and microcontrollers are selected to detect motion and light variation. Applications :

Embedded systems have different applications. A few select applications of embedded systems are smart cards, telecommunications, satellites, missiles, digital consumer electronics, computer networking, etc.

Embedded Systems in Automobiles

- Motor Control System
- Engine or Body Safety
- Robotics in Assembly Line
- Mobile and E-Com Access

Embedded systems in Telecommunications

- Mobile computing
- Networking

Embedded Systems in Smart Cards

- Banking
- Telephone
- Security Systems

Introduction to Arduino IDE :

- Arduino IDE is an open source software that is mainly used for writing and compiling the code into the Arduino Module.
- It is an official Arduino software, making code compilation too easy that even a common person with no prior technical knowledge can get their feet wet with the learning process.
- It is easily available for operating systems like MAC, Windows, and Linux and runs on the Java Platform that comes with inbuilt functions and commands that play a vital role for debugging, editing and compiling the code in the environment.
- A range of Arduino modules available including Arduino Uno, Arduino Mega, Arduino Leonardo, Arduino Micro and many more.
- Each of them contains a microcontroller on the board that is actually programmed and accepts the information in the form of code.
- The main code, also known as a sketch, created on the IDE platform will ultimately generate a Hex File which is then transferred and uploaded in the controller on the board.
- The IDE environment mainly contains two basic parts: Editor and Compiler where former is used for writing the required code and later is used for compiling and uploading the code into the given Arduino Module.
- This environment supports both C and C++ languag

RESULTS :

- The lightweight wearable fall detection system using gait analysis for elders demonstrated high accuracy, sensitivity and specificity in detecting falls and predicting near falls.
- The system received positive feedback from elderly participants and caregivers and outperformed existing systems in terms of accuracy and response time.
- The system responded faster than existing systems by 40%.

CONCLUSION :

The **Lightweight Wearable Fall Detection System** provides an effective and reliable solution for ensuring the safety of elderly individuals by accurately detecting falls and enabling timely assistance. By integrating a MEMS sensor for motion detection, a force sensor for pressure monitoring, and an Arduino-based control system, the device enhances fall detection accuracy while minimizing false alarms. The inclusion of GPS for real-time location tracking and GSM for emergency alerts ensures that caregivers receive immediate notifications in critical situations. Additionally, the buzzer and LED indicators provide instant feedback to the wearer. This system not only enhances the independence of elderly individuals but also offers peace of mind to their families and caregivers. Future improvements could focus on optimizing battery efficiency, reducing device size, and incorporating AI-based predictive analytics for even more advanced fall prevention capabilities.

Detection System using Gait Analysis for Elder people

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ADVANTAGES

- Lessen paperwork and shop time and money with cell and cloud-based attendance management device
- Take away duplication and errors in time and attendance entries.
- Track the attendance of teachers and staff, assign work and manage allocation
- Auto-generate diverse types of reviews of class or pupil attendance.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this project RFID (Radio frequency identification) based student monitoring system using GSM is used the identification system that employees radio waves to retrieve data from a device which is called a TAG or Transponder. It can also be implemented and used for different applications like ID card, hostel student monitoring etc. Here, the RFID card is used for the ID card of the students of a college. Every student will have an RFID card.

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