Smart Solar Soldier Vest: Secure IoT and ML for Health Monitoring and Tracking

Asst.Prof. Rekha, Department of Information Science and Engineering, The Oxford College of Engineering
Email:rekhareddy151996@gmai.com
Suhas MD, Student, Department of Information Science and Engineering, The Oxford College of Engineering
Shreyas S, Student, Department of Information Science and Engineering, The Oxford College of Engineering
Varun Gavoor, Student, Department of Information Science and Engineering, The Oxford College of Engineering
Vijay Simha J, Student, Department of Information Science and Engineering, The Oxford College of Engineering

Abstract - In response to the exigencies faced by soldiers in extreme environments, this project introduces a novel solution for enhancing soldier safety and operational effectiveness. The project addresses the critical issue of ensuring continuous health monitoring and precise tracking of soldiers in challenging conditions. Through the development of a Smart Solar Soldier Vest, equipped with a Secure IoT and ML-based framework, the project aims to provide real-time health surveillance and location awareness for military personnel. By integrating advanced biosensors, GPS technology, and machine learning algorithms, the system offers robust defense against potential health risks and security threats. The vest's innovative design harnesses solar power for sustainable operation and includes features such as jacket temperature adaptation for adjusting to environmental conditions and anomaly detection for early warning of potential health issues. By addressing these challenges directly, the project aims to enhance soldier safety and mission readiness in demanding environments.

Keyword: Soldier Safety, Health Monitoring, Tracking System, IoT, Machine Learning, Solar-Powered Vest, Secure Communication, temperature adaption.

I INTRODUCTION

In the intricate landscape of modern warfare, the role of soldiers has transcended traditional battlefield scenarios, encompassing a myriad of challenges and responsibilities. As the frontline defenders of national security, soldiers are entrusted not only with the task of safeguarding territorial integrity but also with upholding peace and stability in volatile regions worldwide. In the face of evolving threats and dynamic operational environments, the need for soldiers to remain connected, informed, and protected has never been more pronounced.

Central to the effectiveness of contemporary military operations is the seamless integration of advanced technologies into soldier systems. Gone are the days of isolated combatants operating in silos; today's soldiers are equipped with a sophisticated array of tools and capabilities that enable them to communicate, coordinate, and execute missions with unparalleled precision and efficiency. At the forefront of this technological revolution is the advent of wireless networks and IoT (Internet of Things) solutions, which have revolutionized the way soldiers interact with their surroundings and communicate with command centers.

One of the most pressing challenges facing military commanders is the need to ensure the safety and well-being of their personnel in high-risk environments. The inherent dangers associated with modern warfare, ranging from enemy attacks to harsh environmental conditions, underscore the importance of implementing robust health monitoring and tracking systems for soldiers. By leveraging state-of-the-art biosensors and wearable technologies, military units can continuously monitor vital health metrics such as heart rate, temperature, and blood oxygen levels in real-time, enabling timely intervention in the event of medical emergencies

Furthermore, the ability to accurately track the location and movements of individual soldiers is paramount for effective command and control. In dynamic and fluid battlefield environments, situational awareness is key to making informed decisions and deploying resources effectively. By integrating GPS (Global Positioning System) technology into soldier systems, military commanders can maintain a real-time understanding of troop movements, identify potential threats, and coordinate responses accordingly. This not only enhances the safety of individual soldiers but also improves overall mission effectiveness and success rates.

In addition to addressing immediate operational concerns, soldier health monitoring and tracking systems also play a vital role in optimizing long-term performance and readiness. By collecting and analyzing data on soldiers' physiological responses to various stressors and stimuli, military medical professionals can gain valuable insights into individual health trends, identify potential risk factors, and tailor interventions to enhance resilience and mitigate adverse health outcomes. This proactive approach to health management not only minimizes the risk of injuries and illnesses but also maximizes operational availability and effectiveness.

Moreover, in an era characterized by rapid technological advancements and interconnectedness, the security of military communications and data transmission has emerged as a paramount concern. With adversaries constantly seeking to exploit vulnerabilities and infiltrate secure networks.

This project introduces an IoT-based Soldier Health Monitoring and Tracking System, integrating advanced technologies to enhance soldier safety and operational efficiency. By leveraging biosensors, GPS technology, and secure communication protocols, the system aims to provide real-time insights into soldiers' health status and location, enabling commanders to make informed decisions and optimize mission
The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides a literature survey on recent technological advancements in agriculture and IoT-based systems. Section 3 outlines the proposed method.

while Section 4 discusses the components used in the system. Implementation and analysis are presented in Section 5, followed by the conclusion and futurework in Section 6.

II LITERATURE SURVEY

Expanding upon the literature survey, several existing systems have been proposed to develop a soldier health monitoring system. According to a study, leveraging cloud computing and machine learning with the Internet of Things (IoT) can enhance system accuracy by providing a mechanism to calibrate real-time systems in scenarios lacking visual features or experiencing changing characteristics in geometry or climate, which may compromise accuracy. After evaluating various approaches, a hardware-based approach is recommended, wherein body temperature and the soldier's current location are detected using sensors and cloud computing is utilized for transmitting information. This was proposed in the paper by P. S. Kurhe et.al [1]. They highlighted the possibility of nonstop communication for soldiers, enabling communication anywhere to aid soldiers in need. The peripherals used are smaller in size and lightweight for safe and secure carrying by soldiers.

In Hanifa Zakir et.al [2] followed a methodology proposing a framework mountable on the warrior's body to track their well-being status and current location utilizing GPS. The framework involves small wearable physiological equipment, sensors, and transmission modules. This approach ensures real-time monitoring of soldiers' health and location, enhancing their safety and mission readiness in demanding environments. By integrating GPS technology, the framework provides accurate location data, enabling efficient coordination and response during missions. The use of wearable equipment allows for seamless integration into soldiers' gear, minimizing discomfort and maximizing usability. Overall, this approach presents a comprehensive solution for monitoring soldiers' well-being and ensuring their safety in the field.

Niket Patil et.al [3] proposed a system mounted on a soldier's body for health tracking, with information transmitted to the control room through IoT. They employed only a hardware approach without utilizing software systems or cloud processing. This hardware-centric approach simplifies system implementation and reduces the risk of cybersecurity threats associated with software-based solutions. By focusing on hardware, the system achieves robustness and reliability, crucial for mission-critical applications in challenging environments. The integration of IoT enables seamless data transmission, ensuring timely access to health information for decision-making. Despite the absence of software components, the system provides effective health monitoring capabilities, enhancing soldiers' safety and mission readiness.

Nirmal Kumar S. Benni et.al [4] proposed a sensor system that wirelessly transmits information upon detecting a fall/collapse to the caretaker's mobile. The sensor is a belt-shaped wearable device comprising an accelerometer and gyroscope to classify the user's posture and dynamics, aiming to create effective algorithms for fall detection. This sensor-based approach offers a non-intrusive means of monitoring soldiers' well-being, minimizing the burden on soldiers while ensuring timely assistance in emergencies. The wireless transmission of information enables rapid response and intervention, potentially saving lives in critical situations. By focusing on fall detection, the system addresses a specific health risk faced by soldiers in the field, demonstrating targeted and practical application of sensor technology. Additionally, the development of algorithms enhances the system's accuracy and reliability, critical for real-world deployment.

Authors [5] discussed various wearable, portable, lightweight sensors developed for monitoring human physiological parameters. The Body Sensor Network (BSN) includes biomedical and physiological sensors like blood pressure, ECG, and EDA sensors placed on the human body for real-time health monitoring. In papers [6][7], a strategy is suggested for creating a BSN-based system for real-time tracking of troops' health. This BSN-based approach offers comprehensive health monitoring capabilities, allowing for continuous assessment of soldiers' physiological parameters in real-time. The integration of multiple sensors enables comprehensive health monitoring, facilitating early detection of health issues and timely intervention. By leveraging wearable technology, the system ensures minimal interference with soldiers' mobility and tasks, enhancing usability and acceptance. The proposed strategy provides a roadmap for the development and deployment of BSN-based systems tailored to the unique requirements of military operations.

Authors [8] presented an idea for soldier safety using sensors to monitor soldiers' health status and ammunition. GPS modules track location, while RF modules enable high-speed, short-range data transmission for wireless soldier-to-soldier communications, providing health status and location data to the control unit. This sensor-based approach offers a holistic solution for enhancing soldier safety and mission effectiveness. By monitoring both health status and ammunition, the system ensures comprehensive situational awareness, enabling better decision-making and resource allocation. The integration of GPS and RF modules enables seamless communication and data transmission, essential for maintaining connectivity and coordination among soldiers in the field. Overall, this integrated sensor system enhances soldier survivability and mission success by providing timely information and facilitating effective communication in challenging environments.

The use of GPS modules enables precise tracking of soldiers' locations, allowing command units to maintain real-time situational awareness and respond effectively to changing circumstances. RF modules facilitate high-speed, short-range data transmission, enabling seamless communication between soldiers and control units.

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Overall, the integration of various sensor technologies offers a comprehensive solution for monitoring soldier health and safety in demanding environments. By leveraging the capabilities of cloud computing, IoT, and wearable sensors, military organizations can enhance soldier readiness and effectiveness on the battlefield.

III PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed method presents a novel approach to enhance the soldier safety and the smart jacket represents a groundbreaking innovation poised to redefine personal thermal comfort and safety across diverse environments. At its core, this revolutionary garment integrates a sophisticated multi-sensor network with a cutting-edge Peltier plate, enabling dynamic temperature regulation. Key sensors like SpO2 and Dht11 continuously monitor vital health metrics such as heart rate and blood oxygen levels, alongside ambient temperature. These real-time data streams are then processed by microcontrollers, including Raspberry Pi and ESP32, programmed to analyze the information and precisely determine the need for heating or cooling adjustments.

Furthermore, the smart jacket goes beyond mere thermal regulation by prioritizing user safety through a multifaceted approach. Incorporating a vibration motor as an intelligent alert system, the jacket alerts wearers to potential hazards with targeted vibrations. Additionally, the integration of a metal detector adds an extra layer of safety by identifying hazardous metal objects in the wearer's vicinity. This comprehensive safety framework makes the jacket particularly well-suited for industrial applications or environments where worker safety is paramount.

Moreover, the smart jacket doesn't just focus on temperature regulation and safety; it also empowers wearers with valuable health and environmental insights. The collected sensor data provides invaluable information on the wearer's well-being and surroundings, which can be displayed on an OLED display embedded in the jacket. Alternatively, the data can be wirelessly transmitted to a dedicated smartphone application for further analysis, monitoring, and potential emergency response. Additionally, utilizing sophisticated artificial intelligence (AI) models, the microcontrollers analyze the sensor data to predict the soldier's health status.

This predictive analysis enhances the jacket's capability to anticipate potential health issues and provide timely intervention, further enhancing wearer safety and well-being. This holistic approach to data utilization fosters heightened user awareness, encourages proactive safety measures, and facilitates timely intervention if necessary.

In conclusion, the proposed smart jacket represents a paradigm shift in wearable technology, combining advanced sensors, dynamic temperature control, and comprehensive safety features. By prioritizing both comfort and safety while empowering users with valuable data insights, this innovative garment sets a new standard for personal protective equipment in diverse environments. Furthermore, leveraging sophisticated artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms, the microcontrollers analyze the sensor data to predict the wearer's health status and potential environmental hazards. This predictive analysis enhances the jacket's capability to anticipate and mitigate risks, fostering a proactive approach to safety and well-being. With its multifaceted functionality and forward-thinking design, the smart jacket not only enhances wearer comfort and safety but also revolutionizes the way we perceive and utilize wearable technology in various applications.

Figure 1 presents the proposed smart jacket architecture, as depicted in the diagram, utilizes a multi-sensor network and a Peltier plate for dynamic thermal regulation. Sensors like SpO2 and Dht11 monitor wearer health (heart rate, oxygen) and environment (temperature).

Microcontrollers process this data and control relays connected to the Peltier plate. Based on calculations, the microcontrollers activate heating or cooling for optimal comfort.

Figure 2, the data flow diagram depicts a closed-loop system for thermal regulation. Sensors (SpO2, Dht11) feed real-time health and environmental data (heart rate, temperature) to a central processing unit (CPU). The CPU analyzes the data and determines heating/cooling needs based on comfort thresholds. Control units then activate relays to regulate the Peltier plate, achieving optimal wearer comfort.

In Figure 3, the data flow diagram presented illustrates a multi-sensor architecture. Physiological data (heart rate, SpO2) from dedicated sensors feeds into a designated processing unit. Environmental data (temperature, humidity) from the DHT sensor is directed to a separate processor. Additionally, a metal detector transmits a signal upon metal detection, though its final processing path isn't shown.

Figure 4, the data flow within our proposed solar-powered Arduino system featuring GPS and ESP8266 Wi-Fi. Figure 3 depicts the system's core functionalities. Data from the solar panel and battery is managed by the charge controller, directing energy for device power or solar output. User input from the keypad is processed by the Arduino Uno, which can then control connected devices and transmit data. An LCD monitor relays system messages. This visual representation aids in understanding the information flow within our innovative design.

COMPONENTS USED

The project, we develop an advanced smart jacket combining hardware and software innovations to enhance personal comfort, safety, and environmental awareness. The hardware components include sensors such as the DHT11 for temperature and humidity monitoring, the SpO2 sensor for real-time health metrics,

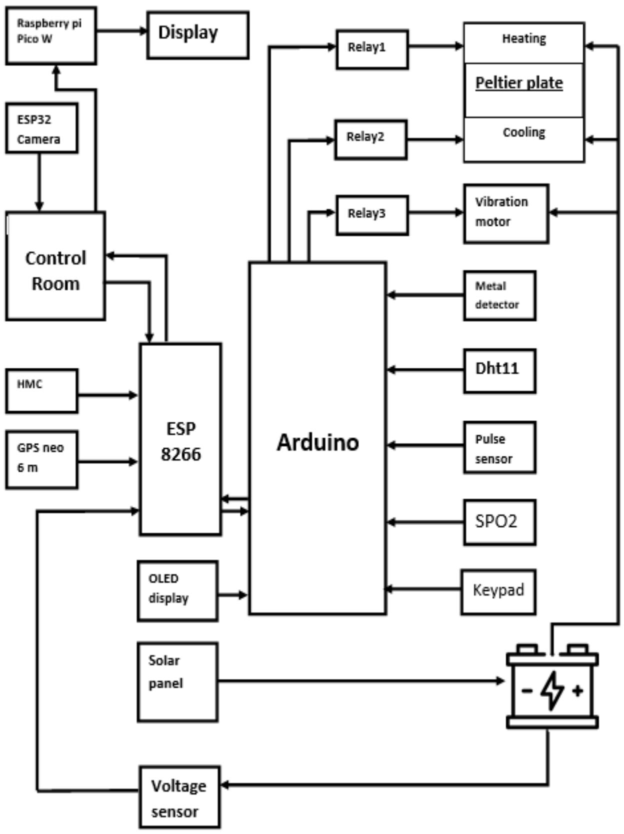

Fig. 1 Architecture diagram of the proposed system

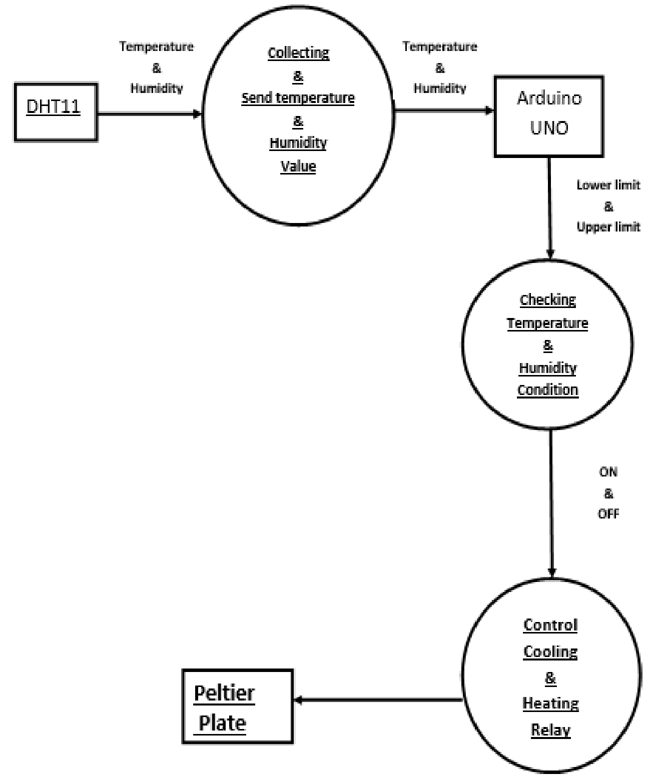

Fig.2 dfd 0 diagram of the proposed system

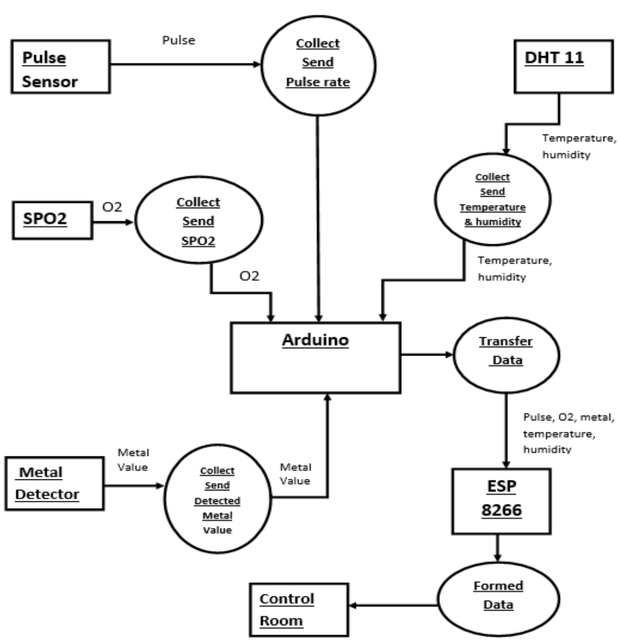

Fig. 3 dfd 1 diagram of the proposed system

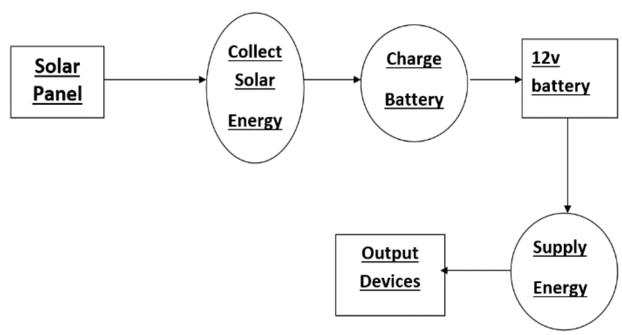

Fig. 4. dfd 1 diagram of the proposed system

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a Peltier plate for dynamic temperature regulation, metal detectors for hazard identification, solar panels for renewable energy, and GPS for location tracking and situational awareness.

Moreover, this project integrates sophisticated software components, including an AI model based on machine learning algorithms for health prediction. This AI model analyzes sensor data to predict wearer health status and anticipate potential issues.

Moreover, the integration of metal detectors adds an extra layer of safety by identifying potentially hazardous metal objects in the surrounding environment, mitigating risks in industrial or hazardous settings. Additionally, solar panels are strategically employed to harness renewable energy, powering the jacket's electronics and reducing reliance on external power sources. Finally, the inclusion of GPS technology offers invaluable location tracking and situational awareness capabilities, enabling wearers to navigate various environments with ease and facilitating potential emergency response efforts.

By leveraging machine learning techniques, the smart jacket enhances proactive health monitoring and intervention, revolutionizing wearable technology capabilities for enhanced safety and well-being in diverse environments.

IV IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULT ANALYSIS

The In the implementation phase of our smart jacket project, we embark on a multifaceted approach aimed at seamlessly integrating hardware components, software algorithms, and dynamic temperature control mechanisms to ensure optimal wearer comfort, safety, and well-being. A key component of this implementation strategy involves the incorporation of a K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) classifier, a machine learning algorithm renowned for its simplicity and effectiveness in classification tasks.

Utilizing data collected from sensors like SpO2 and DHT11, the KNN classifier analyzes patterns and trends to predict wearer health status in real-time. By leveraging the rich sensor data captured by these components, the classifier enhances wearer safety by providing timely health insights and alerts.

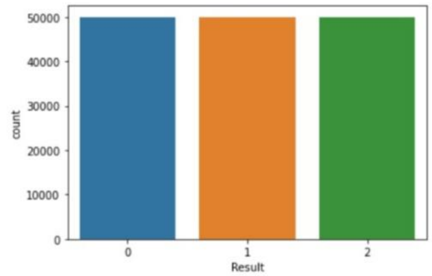
Furthermore, our implementation strategy encompasses the integration of a sophisticated temperature regulation system based on the Peltier module. This dynamic temperature control mechanism allows the jacket to adjust its temperature in response to wearer requirements derived from the analysis of sensor data. By heating or cooling the jacket as needed, the Peltier module ensures optimal thermal comfort for the wearer in diverse environmental conditions, thereby enhancing overall user experience and well-being.

Through meticulous integration of machine learning algorithms and dynamic temperature control mechanisms,

our implementation strategy underscores a commitment to innovation and excellence in wearable technology. By seamlessly blending hardware and software components, we strive to create a smart jacket that not only provides advanced health monitoring capabilities but also delivers unparalleled comfort and safety to users. With this holistic approach to implementation, we aim to set new standards in the field of wearable technology, offering a solution that meets the evolving needs and expectations of users in various environments.

Fig 6 represent Box plots visualizing temperature, pulse, and O2 sensor data. Each boxplot depicts the spread of readings through quartiles. The box itself shows the middle 50% of data (IQR). A line in the middle represents the median value. Whiskers extend to capture most data within 1.5 times the IQR from the median. Points beyond the whiskers are outliers.

Fig 7 represent O2 sensor's histogram displays oxygen readings. Horizontal axis tracks oxygen levels, vertical axis shows how often each level occurred. The histogram's shape reveals if oxygen is stable, depleted, or enriched. It helps assess oxygen level variation.



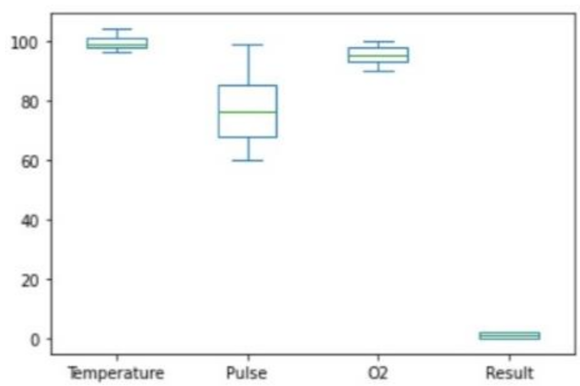


Fig. 6 Box plot

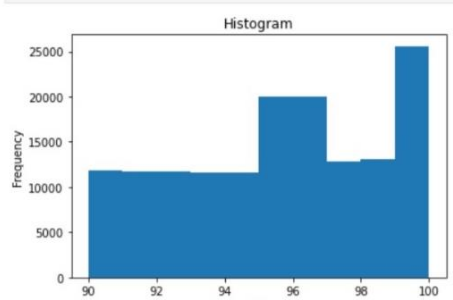


Fig. 7 Temperature analysis

V CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, our research endeavors have culminated in the development of a sophisticated smart jacket that embodies the convergence of cutting-edge hardware components and advanced software algorithms. This innovative garment stands as a testament to our commitment to pushing the boundaries of wearable technology, offering a comprehensive solution that prioritizes wearer comfort, safety, and well-being.

Looking forward, several avenues for future work present themselves. Firstly, refinement of the machine learning algorithms utilized in health prediction could enhance the accuracy and reliability of the jacket's real-time health monitoring capabilities. Additionally, exploring avenues for further functionality enhancements, such as integrating additional sensors or incorporating predictive analytics, holds promise for augmenting wearer safety and convenience.

Furthermore, advancements in energy harvesting technologies offer the potential to optimize the efficiency of the jacket's power source, thereby extending its operational lifespan and reducing reliance on external power supplies. Moreover, continued research and development efforts aimed at exploring novel materials and design methodologies could yield lighter, more comfortable, and durable wearable solutions, further enhancing user experience and acceptance.

In summary, our work not only represents a significant contribution to the field of wearable technology but also lays the groundwork for continued innovation and advancement in this domain. By addressing current challenges and identifying opportunities for future enhancements, we strive to pave the way for the widespread adoption and integration of smart wearable solutions in various industries and applications

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