Materials Today: Proceedings 37 (2021) 2798-2802

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Materials Today: Proceedings

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/matpr



War field soldier body condition monitoring system

V. Mathavan^{a,*}, N. Nanthini^b, S. Chinnapparaj^c, R. Senthil Ganesh^d

^a Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Mailam Engineering College, Mailam, Tamilnadu, India

^b Department of ECE, Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

^c Department of ECE, Hindusthan Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

^d Department of ECE, P.S.R Engineering College, Sivakasi, Tamilnadu, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 14 August 2020 Accepted 25 August 2020 Available online 1 October 2020

Keywords: Emerging technologies Health Requirements/specifications Ubiquitous computing Microcontroller

ABSTRACT

Military is the spine for the nations to limit the passage of psychological militants and keep up harmony inside the nation. They use a lot of electronic devices to battle the fear based oppressors and ensure the outskirt. During basic conditions, they may get assaulted. Be that as it may, because of absence of medical aid during such time may cause them their life. Despite the fact that they have correspondence medium it is difficult to screen their body condition. So a few warriors can get physical sickness during these conditions. It isn't workable for the aggressors to constantly screen the state of the warriors. In this paper we are building up an advanced wearable innovations have empowered constant account of state of the officers with the assistance of implanted sensors coordinated in the coat would give most extreme accommodation and the chance to screen both the body boundaries just as natural boundary. © 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Conference on Newer Trends and Innovation in Mechanical Engineering: Materials Science.

1. Introduction

Wellbeing is one of the worldwide difficulties for mankind. In the most recent decade the medicinal services has drawn impressive measure of consideration. The prime objective was to build up a solid patient checking framework with the goal that the social insurance experts can screen the patients, who are either hospitalized or executing their ordinary every day life exercises. As of late, the patient checking frameworks is one of the significant progressions as a result of its improved innovation. Presently, there is requirement for a modernized methodology. In the customary methodology the human services experts assume the significant job. They have to visit the patient's ward for essential determination and prompting. There are two fundamental issues related with this methodology. Right off the bat, the medicinal services experts must be available on location of the patient constantly and furthermore, the patient remains conceded in an emergency clinic, bedside biomedical instruments, for a while. So as to tackle these

* Corresponding author.

two issues, the patients are given information and data about illness determination and anticipation. Also, a solid and promptly accessible patient checking framework (PMS) is required. So as to improve the above condition, we can utilize innovation in a more intelligent manner [1-3].

In view of the review, till now, even medical clinic assistant advises the live status regarding persistent, there is no any brilliant framework to illuminate patients live condition to nursing home through on the web. Likewise it is must to educate promptly about mishap to family members and police headquarters to continue legitimate exercises. To beat these issues, we are proposing a plan to actualize a shrewd framework in cot in emergency vehicle itself. In existing, it is additionally noticed that base two laborers are required to push cot securely. The proposed framework will assist with conquering this issue too [4–8].

Dealing with an IoT biological system in a specific situation requires an organized design fit for the activity. Works, for example, NIST's NoT propose a basic structure for an IoT framework. NoT characterizes a lot of natives depicting the usefulness of individual sensors and gatherings of gadgets, just as how they may convey. The information can be gotten to consistently by medicinal services suppliers or checked to send pop-up messages to parental figures on basic sensor occasions [9,10].

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.08.651

2214-7853/© 2020 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

E-mail address: mathavancse@mailamengg.com (V. Mathavan).

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Conference on Newer Trends and Innovation in Mechanical Engineering: Materials Science.

2. Related work

The investigation reports an Internet of Thing (IoT) based wellbeing checking and following framework for officers. The proposed framework can be mounted on the warrior's body to follow their wellbeing status and current area utilizing GPS. This data will be transmitted to the control room through IoT. The proposed framework includes minuscule wearable physiological equipment's, sensors, transmission modules. Consequently, with the utilization of the proposed gear, it is conceivable to actualize an ease instrument to ensure the significant human life on the front line [11].

The examination reports considering prosperity watching and following structure for troopers. The proposed structure can be mounted on the warrior's body to follow their prosperity status and current zone using GPS. These information will be transmitted to the control room through dispersed registering. The proposed outline work includes little wearable physiological equipment's, sensors, transmission modules. Thusly, with the use of the proposed equipment, it is possible to execute a negligible exertion segment to guarantee the significant human life on the combat area [12,13].

With the nonstop improvement of current fighting, infantry as portable units on the ground was as yet the fundamental preparing focuses of different nations. Because of the restrictions of the human body, different vitality productivity pointers, for example, body capacity and weariness degree have become a significant encapsulation of individual fighter battle ability. In this paper, an attainable framework for assessing the vitality effectiveness of individual warriors was proposed. Wavelet examination is performed on the gathered electroencephalogram (EEG) signals; group investigation and name handling are completed for the sifted information, and afterward highlight extraction. After the framework was finished preparing, the new information can be consequently ordered. Checking and assessing the physical capacity, exhaustion level, feeling of anxiety, resistance of individual fighters, give exact information to mentors and troopers, and augment the preparation of warriors [14,15].

3. Materials

The components are,

- 1. Microcontroller
- 2. Power supply
- 3. Heartbeat sensor
- 4. Respiratory sensor
- 5. Temperature sensor
- 6. IOT module
- 7. LCD
- 8. Coding language: EMBBEDED C
- 9. Tool: Arduino IDE

4. Proposed system

In existing framework Helmet mounted visors, equipped for showing guides and continuous video from other crew individuals, scopes of physiological sensors show the heartbeat, internal heat level, air pressure, encompassing oxygen level and so forth. These gadgets will improve mindfulness for security military staff just as who will trade data utilizing remote network. The test was to incorporate these piecemeal parts into a lightweight bundle that could accomplish the ideal outcome without being excessively massive and unwieldy or requiring an excessive amount of intensity. Speaking with the base (control room) station turns into the key test in military tasks [16]. In our paper we proposed the new strategy for keen coat for checking the body boundaries of warriors with online correspondence. The coat is interfaced with sensors which are constantly getting the physical boundaries of the fighter, for example, heartbeat, respiratory rate and internal heat level alongside ecological temperature. These indispensable boundaries are consistently refreshed in IOT alongside area. Each status will be shown in LCD [17,18] (Fig. 1).

5. System hardware design

5.1. Micro controller

Arduino is an open-source venture that made microcontrollerbased packs for building advanced gadgets and intelligent articles that can detect and control physical gadgets. The venture depends on microcontroller board plans, created by a few merchants, utilizing different microcontrollers. These frameworks give sets of computerized and simple info/yield (I/O) sticks that can interface to different extension sheets (named shields) and different circuits. The sheets highlight sequential correspondence interfaces, including Universal Serial Bus (USB) on certain models, for stacking programs from PCs. For programming the microcontrollers, the Arduino venture gives a coordinated improvement condition (IDE) in light of a programming language named Processing, which additionally bolsters the dialects, C and C++.

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board dependent on the ATmega328P. It has 14 advanced info/yield pins (of which 6 can be utilized as PWM yields), 6 simple sources of info, a 16 MHz quartz precious stone, a USB association, a force jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. It contains everything expected to help the microcontroller; basically associate it to a PC with a USB link or force it with an AC-to-DC connector. Arduino Uno has various offices for speaking with a PC, another Arduino board, or different microcontrollers (Fig. 2).

5.2. Temperature sensor

Thermistors are variable resistors that change their obstruction with temperature. They are ordered by the manner in which their opposition reacts to temperature changes. In Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) thermistors, obstruction diminishes with an expansion in temperature. In Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) thermistors, opposition increments with an expansion in temperature. NTC thermistors are the most widely recognized, and that is the sort we'll be utilizing in this instructional exercise. NTC thermistors are produced using a semiconducting material, (for example, a metal oxide or earthenware) that has been warmed and compacted to frame a temperature touchy leading material [19–21] (Fig. 3).

5.3. Respiratory sensor

The Respiration Sensor is utilized to screen stomach or hypothetical breathing, in biofeedback applications, for example, stress the board and unwinding preparing appeared in Fig. 4. Other than estimating breathing recurrence, this sensor additionally gives you a sign of the general profundity of relaxing. The Respiration Sensor for Nexus can be worn over apparel, in spite of the fact that for best outcomes we prompt that there just be 1 or 2 layers of attire between the sensor and the skin. The Respiration Sensor is normally positioned in the stomach zone, with the focal piece of the sensor simply over the navel. The sensor ought to be set tight enough to forestall loss of pressure.



Fig. 1. Block diagram of proposed system.





Fig. 4. Respiratory sensor.

from that thing. Be it lights, toaster ovens, coolers, vases, watches, fans, planes, trains, vehicles, or whatever else around you, a little organized PC can be joined with it to acknowledge input (particularly object control) or to accumulate and produce instructive yield (commonly object status or other tangible information). This implies PCs will be pervading everything around us — universal inserted figuring gadgets, exceptionally recognizable, interconnected over the Internet. On account of ease, networkable microcontroller modules, the Internet of things is beginning to take off.

Elevated level language programming has for quite some time been being used for installed frameworks improvement. In any case, gathering programming despite everything wins, especially for advanced sign processor (DSP) based frameworks. DSPs are frequently customized in low level computing construct by software engineers who know the processor design back to front. The key inspiration for this training is execution, in spite of the inconveniences of gathering programming when contrasted with elevated level language programming [22–25].

5.5. Heat beat sensor

Heart beat sensor is intended to give advanced yield of warmth beat when a finger is put on it as appeared in Fig. 5. At the point when the HEART BEAT identifier is working, the beat LED streaks

Fig. 2. Arduino Uno.



Fig. 3. Temperature Sensor (Thermistor).

5.4. Internet of things

The Internet of things (IoT) is the system of ordinary articles – physical things implanted with gadgets, programming, sensors, and network empowering information trade. Essentially, a little arranged PC is appended to a thing, permitting data trade to and



Fig. 5. IOT board.



Fig. 6. Heartbeat sensor.

as one with every heartbeat. This computerized yield can be associated with microcontroller straightforwardly to gauge the Beats every Minute (BPM) rate. It chips away at the guideline of light regulation by blood course through finger at each heartbeat [26–37].

Clinical heart sensors are equipped for checking vascular tissue through the tip of the finger or the ear projection. It is frequently utilized for wellbeing purposes, particularly when checking the body after physical preparing. HEART BEAT is detected by utilizing a high power type LED and LDR. The finger is put between the LED and LDR. As Sensor a photograph diode or a photograph transistor can be utilized. The skin might be lit up with noticeable (red) utilizing transmitted or reflected light for identification. The exceptionally little changes in reflectivity or in transmittance brought about by the fluctuating blood substance of human tissue are practically imperceptible. Different commotion sources may deliver unsettling influence signals with amplitudes equivalent or considerably higher than the sufficiency of the beat signal. Substantial heartbeat estimation in this manner requires broad preprocessing of the crude sign. The new sign preparing approach introduced here joins simple and computerized signal handling such that the two sections can be kept basic yet in blend are powerful in stifling aggravation signals. The arrangement depicted here uses a red LED for transmitted light enlightenment and a LDR as identifier. With just slight changes in the preamplifier circuit a similar equipment and programming could be utilized with other enlightenment and identification ideas [38-48]. The locators photograph current (AC Part) is changed over to voltage and enhanced by an operational enhancer (LM358) (Fig. 6).

The framework comprises of Wi-Fi modules at some Access Points state at Bus terminals and the GPS in the transports. At the point when a transport go to the transport terminal, the Wi-Fi module gets associated with the switch which sends the location for example scope and longitude of the transport terminals to the cloud then the information is recovered from the cloud and showed to the client in the versatile application, likewise gets advised when the transport is closer to the transport terminal.

6. Conclusion

The Embedded C detail stretches out the C language to help unsupported implanted processors in misusing the various location space usefulness, client characterized named address spaces, and direct access to processor and I/O registers. These highlights are regular for the little, inserted processors utilized in most purchaser items. The highlights presented by Embedded C are fixedpoint and immersed number juggling, divided memory spaces, and equipment I/O tending to. The depiction we present here addresses the augmentations from a language-plan point of view, rather than the software engineer or processor design viewpoint.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

References

- [1] T. Wang, M.Z.A. Bhuiyan, G. Wang, M.A. Rahaman, J. Wu, J. Cao, IEEE Commun. Mag. 56 (3) (2018) 128–133.
- [2] E. Luo, M.Z.A. Bhuiyan, G. Wang, M.A. Rahman, J. Wu, M. Atiquzzaman, IEEE Commun. Mag. 56 (2) (2018) 163–168.
- [3] H. Zhao, P. Bai, Y. Peng, R. Xu, CAAI Trans. Intelligence Technol. 3 (2) (2016) 114–118.
- [4] P. Vijayakumar, S.M. Ganesh, L. Deborah, Comput. Electr. Eng. 65 (2018) 265– 281.
- [5] S. Al-Khaleefa, M.R. Ahmad, R.C. Muniyandi, R.F. Malik, A.A.M. Isa, J. Network Computer Appl. 10 (2) (2018) 137–142.
- [6] S. Helal, A. Khaled, W. Lindquist, Proc. IEEE ICDCS Conf. (2019) 2019.
- [7] J. Voas. NIST Special Publication, 2016.
- [8] P. Laplante, M. Kassab, N. Laplante, J. Voas, IEEE Syst. J. 12 (3) (2018) 3030– 3037.
- [9] L. Catarinucci, D. De Donno, L. Mainetti, L. Palano, L. Patrono, M. Stefanizzi, L. Tarricone, IEEE Internet Things J. 2 (6) (2015) 515–526.
- [10] J. King, R. Bose, H.-I. Yang, S. Pickles, A. Helal. 31st IEEE Conference on Local Computer Networks, 2014.
- [11] L. Atzori, A. Iera, G. Morabito, M. Nitti. Computer Networks, 56 (16) (2012).
- [12] J. Yun, I.-Y. Ahn, S.-C. Choi, J. Kim. Sensors '16, 4 (2016) 467.
- [13] P. Mahalle, P. Thakre, N. Prasad, R. Prasad. 3rd Int'l Conf. on Wireless Comm., Vehicular Technology, Information Theory and Aerospace and Electronic Systems, 2013.
- [14] R. Lomotey, J. Pry, S. Sriramoju, Pervasive Mob. Comput. 40 (2017) 692-707.
- [15] D. Dimitrov, Healthcare Inform. Res., 22 (3) 156–163.
- [16] B. Farahani, F. Firouzi, V. Chang, M. Badaroglu, N. Constant, K. Mankodiya, Future Generation Comp. Syst. 78 (2) (2018) 659–676.
- [17] IQVIA, 7 November 2017. Avail.: www.iqvia.com/institute/reports/thegrowingvalue-of-digital-health.
- [18] Research2Guidance. Avail.: research2guidance.com/product/mhealtheconomics-2017current-status-and-future-trends-in-mobile-health.
- [19] M. Mackert, A. Mabry-Flynn, S. Champlin, E. Donovan, K. Pounders. J. Med. Internet Res. 18 (10) (2016).
- [20] S. Prasanna, Int. Res. J. Adv. Eng. Technol. (IRJAET) 3 (5) (Oct 2017).
- [21] T. Priyaradhikadevi, Int. Res. J. Adv. Eng. Technol. 3 (5) (October 2017
- [22] M.-P. Gagnon, P. Ngangue, J. Payne-Gagnon, M. Desmartis, J. Am. Med. Inform. Assoc. 23 (1) (2016) 212–220.
- [23] S.A. SivaKumar, R. Naveen, D. Dhabliya, et al., Mater. Today: Proc., doi: 10.1016/j.matpr.2020.07.064.
- [24] B. Maruthi Shankar, S.A. Sivakumar, B. Vidhya, et al., Mater. Today: Proc., doi: 10.1016/j.matpr.2020.07.065.
- [25] S.A. Sivakumar, S. Karthikeyan, M. Benedict Tephila, R. Senthil Ganesh, R. Sarath Kumar, B. Maruthi Shankar. IJAST, 29 (8s) (May 2020) 2254–2260.
- [26] T. Sathish, Dinesh Kumar Singaravelu, J. Sci. Indust. Res., NISCAIR Publisher 79 (6) (2020) 547–551.
- [27] T. Sathish, Dinesh Kumar Singaravelu, J. Sci. Indus. Res., NISCAIR Publisher 79 (5) (2020) 449–452.
- [28] T. Sathish, S. Karthick, J. Mater. Res. Technol., Elsevier Publisher 9 (3) (2020) 3481–3487.

- [29] Thanikodi Sathish, Singaravelu Dinesh Kumar, Devarajan Chandramohan, Venkatraman Vijayan, Rathinavelu Venkatesh, Therm. Sci., Vinca Inst. Nuc. Sci. 24 (1B) 575–581.
- [30] Krishnaswamy Haribabu, Muthukrishnan Sivaprakash, Thanikodi Sathish, Arockiaraj Godwin Antony, Venkatraman Vijayan, Therm. Sci., Vinca Inst. Nuc. Sci. 24 (1B) 495–498.
- [31] M. Sivaprakash, K. Haribabu, T. Sathish, S. Dinesh, V. Vijayan, Therm. Sci., Vinca Inst. Nuc. Sci. 24 (1B) (2020) 499–503.
- [32] T. Sathish, J. Mater. Res. Technol., Elsevier Publisher 8 (5) (2019) 4354–4363.
- [33] T. Sathish, Trans. Canadian Soc. Mech. Eng. 43 (04) (2019) 509-514.
- [34] T. Sathish, Trans. Canadian Soc. Mech. Eng. 43 (04) (2019) 551–559.
- [35] T. Sathish, J. New Mater. Electrochem. Syst. 22 (1) (2019, 2019,) 5–9.
- [36] T. Sathish, Int. J. Ambient Energy, Taylor and Francis Publishers (2019), https:// doi.org/10.1080/01430750.2019.1608861.
- [37] T. Sathish, J. Jayaprakash, P.V. Senthil, R. Saravanan, FME Trans. 45 (1) (2017) 172–180.

- [38] T. Sathish, J. New Mater. Electrochem. Syst. 20 (2017) 161-167.
- [39] T. Sathish, J. Appl. Fluid Mech. 10 (24) (2017) 41-50.
- [40] T. Sathish, J. Appl. Fluid Mech. 11 (2018) 39-44.
- [41] T. Sathish, J. New Mater. Electrochem. Syst. 21 (3) (2018) 179-185.
- [42] T. Sathish, Mater. Today Proc., Elsevier Publisher 05 (6) (2018) 14416-14422.
- [43] T. Sathish, Lect. Notes Mech. Eng. Springer (2018), https://doi.org/10.1007/ 978-981-13-6374-0_45.
- [44] T. Sathish, Int. J. Ambient Energy, Taylor and Francis Publishers 41 (07) (2020) 1–6.
- [45] T. Sathish, Mater. Today Proc., Elsevier Publisher 05 (6) (2018) 14448–14457.
- [46] T. Sathish, Mater. Today Proc., Elsevier Publisher 05 (6) (2018) 14545–14552.
- [47] T. Sathish, S. Dinesh, Kumar, K. Muthukumar, S. Karthick, Mater. Today Proc.,
- Elsevier Publisher 21 (1) (2020) 847–856. [48] T. PriyaRadhikaDevi, J. Critical Rev. 7 (16).