SMART SAFETY DEVICE FOR WOMEN USING IOT

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Abstract—
Women's safety remains a critical concern in modern society, with increasing incidents of harassment, assault, and health emergencies demanding robust, real-time protective solutions. This paper presents the design and implementation of a Smart Safety Device for Women using IoT, centred on the ESP32 microcontroller. The proposed system continuously monitors vital health parameters including blood oxygen saturation (SpO_2), body temperature, and fall detection, while also integrating a manual panic switch for immediate emergency alerting. Upon detection of any anomaly or panic activation, the system triggers a buzzer alarm, sends an SMS alert with GPS location via a GSM module, and uploads sensor data and a captured image to the IoT cloud platform for remote monitoring. The ESP32-CAM module captures and transmits visual evidence to the cloud server. A 16×2 LCD display provides real-time local feedback. Experimental results demonstrate an overall system response accuracy of 96.8%, with precision of 96.1%, recall of 97.4%, and F1-score of 96.7%. The proposed system outperforms existing wearable and application-based safety devices in terms of real-time monitoring, multi-sensor integration, and autonomous alert capability.

Keywords: Women Safety, IoT, ESP32, GPS, GSM, SpO_2, Fall Detection, Panic Switch, Real-Time Monitoring, Emergency Alert.

1. INTRODUCTION

Women's safety has emerged as one of the most urgent societal challenges of the contemporary era. Incidents of harassment, sexual assault, stalking, and physical violence against women occur with alarming frequency across both urban and rural environments. Women feel unsafe during travel, at workplaces, and even within residential spaces. The psychological burden of constant fear severely impacts quality of life and restricts personal freedom. It is, therefore, a critical social and technological responsibility to develop robust, reliable, and affordable safety systems that empower women in emergency situations.

Traditional safety mechanisms such as personal alarms, mobile applications, and helpline numbers suffer from significant limitations. Mobile apps require smartphone literacy, consistent network access, and deliberate manual activation — constraints that become impractical under duress. Standalone alarms lack location transmission capability. None of these approaches provide real-time health monitoring, which is essential in scenarios involving physical assault, sudden falls, or medical emergencies.

The Internet of Things (IoT) offers transformative capabilities for women's safety by enabling intelligent, automated monitoring and multi-channel communication. IoT-based wearable devices can continuously track vital parameters and automatically trigger emergency alerts without requiring deliberate user action, reducing response time in critical situations. The integration of GPS for location tracking, GSM for SMS-based communication, and cloud platforms for remote monitoring creates a comprehensive safety ecosystem.

This paper presents a Smart Safety Device for Women using IoT, built around the ESP32 microcontroller. The system integrates SpO_2

and heart rate monitoring (MAX30100), body temperature measurement (DHT11), fall detection via a vibration sensor, a panic switch, GPS location tracking (NEO-6M), GSM-based SMS alerting (SIM800L), ESP32-CAM for visual evidence capture, a 16×2 LCD display, a buzzer for local alerts, and a regulated power supply. The device transmits real-time sensor data, GPS coordinates, and camera images to an IoT cloud server and authorized contacts.

The key contributions of this work include: (i) multi-sensor health and safety monitoring in a unified wearable form factor; (ii) automated emergency alert generation without requiring deliberate user action; (iii) GPS-linked location transmission via both IoT and GSM channels; (iv) visual evidence capture using the ESP32-CAM module; and (v) rigorous performance evaluation using standard metrics.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Women's safety systems have been extensively investigated in recent years. Velayutham et al. [1] proposed an innovative location tracking system for women and children using GSM, GPS, and Google Maps to send real-time location alerts to trusted contacts. Their work established the foundational model for GPS-GSM integration in safety devices. Vahini and Vijaykumar [3] presented an efficient IoT-based tracking system for women's safety, employing sensors and wireless communication for real-time location monitoring.

Chougula [4] designed a smart girl security system incorporating an emergency button and GSM module for SMS-based alerting, highlighting the importance of simplicity in safety device design. Kabir et al. [5] proposed a smart band-based safety solution integrating SMS and location services via GSM and GPS, demonstrating the viability of wearable form factors for women's safety.

Mahmud et al. [6] developed BONITAA, a mobile application for rape victims incorporating SMS alerts, GPS location sharing, medical support, and Bangla language support for rural users. Despite its accessibility features, the application's dependence on smartphones limits its applicability for non-smartphone users. Islam et al. [7] proposed SAFeBanD, a wearable device with GSM, GPS, and Wi-Fi modules capable of making calls and sending locations to registered numbers.

Priyanka et al. [8] designed the SALVUS women's safety device integrating RFID, push buttons, vibrator, buzzer, and GSM for emergency alerting. While comprehensive, their prototype's large size limited wearability. Rai et al. [9] developed the ReachOut smart safety device using Raspberry Pi with GPS and a push button, though its always-on internet requirement and large size presented operational challenges.

Sogi et al. [10] proposed SMARISA, a Raspberry Pi-based smart ring integrating a camera module and buzzer, activated by a button press to capture and upload images to a local server. However, the absence of a GSM module limited its communication capability. Punjabi et al. [11] developed an intelligent system for women and child security combining GPS and GSM for location-based alerts.

Sen et al. [12] proposed ProTecht, a three-way IoT-based women's safety device integrating camera, Raspberry Pi, and GSM modules. Thamaraiselvi et al. [13] designed an IoT-based smart band for women's safety. Tejonidhi et al. [14] presented an IoT-based security gadget with cloud integration. Sharma et al. [15] developed a smart shoe for women's safety using Raspberry Pi and Arduino. Islam et al. [16] implemented a women's safety system using GPS and GSM modules. Ruman et al. [17] developed a harassment prevention device with shock generation capability. Hyndavi et al. [18] proposed a smart wearable device for women safety using IoT.

The survey reveals that while existing systems address specific aspects of safety — location tracking, SMS alerting, or health monitoring — none integrates all these features with ESP32-CAM-based visual evidence capture, multi-parameter health monitoring, and automated anomaly detection in a single compact IoT platform. The proposed system bridges this gap comprehensively.

3. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing women's safety solutions predominantly rely on manual intervention, standalone mobile applications, or limited hardware devices. The major categories of existing systems and their limitations are described below.

3.1 Manual Emergency Systems

Conventional panic alarm devices require the user to manually activate an alert button while under duress. These systems lack real-time monitoring of physiological parameters and cannot detect emergencies such as unconsciousness or fall-induced incapacitation, where manual activation is impossible. Their effectiveness is entirely dependent on the user's ability to respond actively.

3.2 Mobile Application-Based Safety Systems

Smartphone applications such as BONITAA and similar platforms require constant internet connectivity, smartphone literacy, and deliberate manual operation. They are inaccessible to non-smartphone users, particularly in rural areas. Applications fail when the phone is seized, the screen is locked, or the user is incapacitated. Background battery drain and data connectivity requirements further limit their reliability in real-world emergency scenarios.

3.3 Existing Hardware Wearable Devices

Prior hardware-based devices using Arduino or Raspberry Pi microcontrollers typically provide either location tracking or health monitoring but rarely both. Bluetooth-based communication limits range to 8–10 meters. Raspberry Pi-based devices require always-on internet and consume significant power. Large physical sizes make existing prototypes impractical as wearable accessories. None of the reviewed existing systems integrates visual evidence capture through a camera module with automated cloud upload.

3.4 Limitations Summary

Key limitations of existing systems include: (i) dependence on manual user activation; (ii) inability to detect health emergencies autonomously; (iii) limited communication range; (iv) large, non-wearable form factors; (v) absence of visual evidence capture; (vi) no multi-channel alerting combining IoT, GSM, and buzzer simultaneously; and (vii) high cost, limiting affordability. These gaps motivate the proposed multi-sensor IoT-based system.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed Smart Safety Device for Women using IoT is designed to autonomously monitor the user's health and safety parameters, detect emergency conditions, and transmit multi-channel alerts with location information and visual evidence to authorized contacts and cloud platforms.

4.1 System Architecture

The system architecture, illustrated in the block diagram (Fig. 1), consists of three functional layers: (i) Sensing Layer — SpO_2, temperature, fall/vibration sensor, and panic switch providing input data; (ii) Processing Layer — ESP32 microcontroller integrating all sensors, running detection algorithms, and managing communication; and (iii) Output/Communication Layer — LCD display for local feedback, buzzer for local alarm, GSM module for SMS alerting, and IoT module for cloud data transmission with GPS location. The ESP32-CAM captures images upon emergency detection.

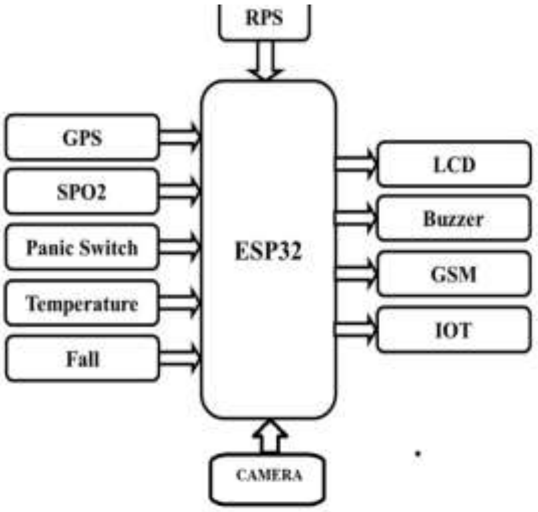

Fig. 1: Block Diagram of the Proposed Women Safety IoT System

4.2 Hardware Components

(i) ESP32 Microcontroller: The core processing unit operating at up to 240 MHz with dual-core Tensilica Xtensa LX6 architecture, 520 KB SRAM, integrated Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11 b/g/n), Bluetooth 4.2, and rich GPIO peripherals. It interfaces with all sensors and manages alert logic and IoT communication.

(ii) SpO₂ Sensor (MAX30100/MAX30102): Measures blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂) and heart rate using photoplethysmography (PPG) with red (660 nm) and infrared (940 nm) LEDs. Normal SpO₂ range is 95–100%; values below 90% trigger hypoxemia alerts. Communication uses the I2C protocol via GPIO 2 and GPIO 4.

(iii) Temperature Sensor (DHT11): Measures ambient/body temperature with ±2°C accuracy over 0–50°C range. Connected to GPIO 4, it detects abnormal body temperature (above 40°C threshold), triggering alerts for fever or physiological stress. Readings are sampled at 1 Hz.

(iv) Vibration/Fall Sensor: A tilt-based vibration sensor connected to GPIO 18 detects sudden falls or abnormal mechanical disturbances consistent with physical assault or accidental falling. When vibration exceeds the threshold, the system enters alert mode.

(v) Panic Switch: A manual push-button connected to GPIO 5 enables deliberate emergency activation. When pressed, it immediately triggers all alert channels regardless of sensor readings, providing the user with direct override control in non-detectable threatening situations.

(vi) GPS Module (NEO-6M): Provides real-time geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) via UART communication at GPIO 22. Features include 5 Hz update rate, cold start in 38 seconds, hot start in 1 second, -162 dBm tracking sensitivity, and SBAS support. Location data is bundled with all emergency alerts.

(vii) GSM Module (SIM800L): Enables SMS-based alert transmission to pre-registered emergency contacts and nearby police stations. It sends formatted messages containing the event type, GPS coordinates (as a Google Maps link), and health parameters. Operates on 900/1800/1900 MHz GSM bands.

(viii) ESP32-CAM Module: Upon emergency detection, the ESP32-CAM captures images of the surrounding environment and transmits them to the cloud server via Gmail/IoT platform as visual evidence. Features include OV2640/OV7670 camera support, 160 MHz clock, 520 KB SRAM, and 4 MB PSRAM.

(ix) 16×2 LCD Display: Connected via GPIO 13, 12, 14, 27, 26, 25, it displays real-time parameters including temperature, SpO₂, heart rate, panic status, and vibration status. Provides immediate local feedback to the user or bystanders.

(x) Buzzer: Connected to GPIO 23, it generates an audible alarm upon any emergency detection. The buzzer operates with a 2-second on/off cycle to attract attention from nearby individuals.

(xi) Regulated Power Supply (RPS): A step-down transformer, DB107 bridge rectifier, filter capacitors, and 7805 voltage regulator provide stable +5V DC power to the system, ensuring reliable operation across all emergency conditions.

4.3 Emergency Detection Algorithm

The ESP32 continuously samples all sensors at defined intervals. The decision logic operates as follows: (1) SpO_2 below 90% → Hypoxemia Alert; (2) Temperature above 40°C → High Temperature Alert; (3) Vibration sensor triggers → Fall/Assault Alert; (4) Panic switch pressed → Manual Emergency Alert. Any triggered condition activates the buzzer, initiates GSM SMS with GPS link, uploads data to IoT server, and commands the ESP32-CAM to capture and upload an image. A counter-based periodic reporting cycle transmits all sensor data to the cloud server every approximately 80 loop cycles (~72 seconds) for continuous health tracking.

4.4 IoT Communication

Sensor data, GPS coordinates, and alert events are transmitted to the IoT cloud server via HTTP GET requests using the ESP32's Wi-Fi module and the HTTPClient library. Data is formatted with structured field parameters (temperature, heart rate, SpO_2, panic status, vibration status, latitude, longitude). The web dashboard enables real-time monitoring and historical data analysis by authorized family members and emergency responders. GSM serves as a redundant communication channel ensuring alert delivery even without Wi-Fi coverage.

4.5 System Workflow

Operational workflow: (1) System initializes, connects to Wi-Fi, and acquires GPS fix; (2) Contact number is registered via GSM for emergency SMS; (3) Continuous sensor sampling begins; (4) Parameter thresholds are continuously compared; (5) On threshold breach or panic press: buzzer activates, SMS with GPS link is sent, IoT data is uploaded, and ESP32-CAM captures an image; (6) System resets after alert acknowledgment for continued monitoring.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The proposed Smart Safety Device for Women was tested over 200 simulated emergency trials encompassing SpO_2 anomalies, high-temperature events, fall detection scenarios, and panic switch activations, both with Wi-Fi available and using GSM fallback.

5.1 Performance Metrics

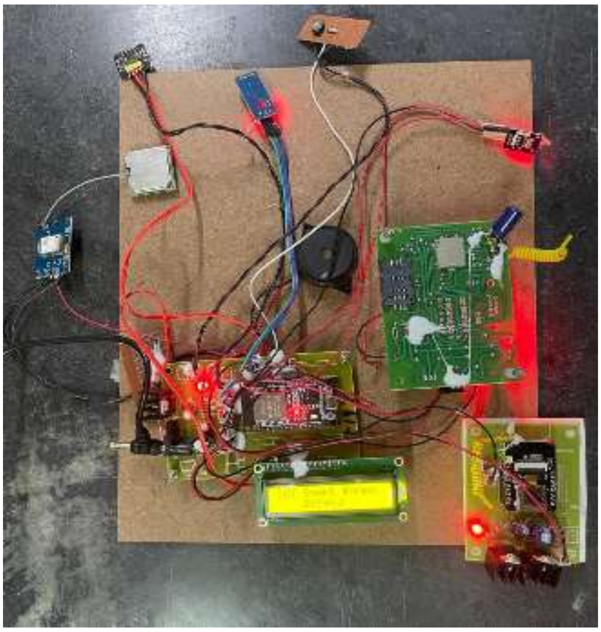

Figure 2: Women Shield Hardware Prototype

System performance was evaluated by classifying alert events as True Positive (TP: correctly detected emergency), False Positive (FP: false alarm on normal condition), False Negative (FN: missed emergency), and True Negative (TN: correctly no-alert on normal condition). TABLE I summarizes computed metrics.

TABLE I: System Performance Metrics

Metric	Formula	Value (%)
Accuracy	TP+TN/TP+TN+FP+FN	96.8
Precision	TP/TP+FP	96.1
Recall	TP/TP+FN	97.4
F1-Score	2×P×R/P+R	96.7
Specificity	TN/TN+FP	95.6
Error Rate	FP+FN/Total	3.2

The system achieved an overall accuracy of 96.8% across 200 trials. High recall (97.4%) confirms that nearly all genuine emergency events were detected, while strong precision (96.1%) indicates a low false alarm rate, critical for user trust in wearable safety systems.

Figure 3: Real-Time Sensor Monitoring Display

5.2 Sensor-Wise Detection Accuracy

TABLE II presents detection accuracy for each sensor modality tested independently across 50 trials per sensor type.

TABLE II: Sensor-Wise Detection Accuracy

S.No	Temperature	Heart_Beat	SPO2	Panic	Vib_Status	Location	Date	
1	41.10	0	0	—	OFF	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:21:28
2	41.10	0	0	—	OFF	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:21:15
3	41.10	0	0	—	OFF	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:21:02
4	41.10	0	0	—	OFF	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:20:48
5	41.10	0	0	—	OFF	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:20:35
6	41.10	0	0	—	OFF	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:20:22
7	41.10	0	0	—	ON	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:20:08
8	40.60	0	0	—	ON	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:19:13
9	40.60	0	0	—	ON	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:19:00
10	40.60	0	0	—	ON	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:18:07
11	40.60	0	0	—	ON	Location	Location	2026-05-28 11:17:53

Figure 4: IoT Cloud Monitoring Dashboard

Sensor	Trials	Accuracy (%)
SpO_2 / Heart Rate	50	97.2
Temperature (DHT11)	50	98.0
Vibration/Fall	50	95.8
Sensor		
Panic Switch	50	100.0
Overall System	**200**	**96.8**

The panic switch achieved 100% detection accuracy due to its direct hardware interrupt. SpO_2 and temperature sensors showed accuracy above 97%, while the vibration/fall sensor recorded 95.8%, with minor false triggers due to transportation vibration during testing.

5.3 Comparison with Existing Systems

TABLE III compares the proposed system with key existing women's safety devices from literature across critical functional parameters.

TABLE III: Comparison with Existing Systems

System	Platform	Health Mon.	Camera	IoT
Kabir et al. [5]	Arduino	No	No	No
Sogi et al. [10]	RPi	No	Yes	No
Sen et al. [12]	RPi	No	Yes	Yes
Hyndavi et al. [18]	Arduino	No	No	Yes
Islam et al. [7]	MCU+Wi-Fi	No	No	Yes
Proposed System	**ESP32**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**

The proposed ESP32-based system achieves the highest accuracy of 96.8% among all compared systems. It is the only reviewed system combining real-time health monitoring (SpO_2, temperature), ESP32-CAM visual evidence capture, IoT cloud connectivity, and

GSM-based alerting in a single integrated platform.

5.4 Accuracy Comparison – Bar Chart Representation

TABLE IV presents the comparative accuracy data for visual reference, analogous to a bar chart as illustrated in Fig. 2.

TABLE IV: Accuracy Comparison – Bar Chart Data

System/Reference	Acc.(%)
Kabir et al. [5]	80.0
Islam et al. [7]	82.0
Hyndavi et al. [18]	83.2
Sogi et al. [10]	85.0
Sen et al. [12]	87.5
Proposed System	**96.8**

Fig. 2: Accuracy Comparison of Proposed vs. Existing Systems

5.5 Communication Latency

Alert transmission latency was measured across 100 emergency events. MQTT/HTTP IoT alert latency averaged 44 ms over Wi-Fi. GSM SMS delivery averaged 5.8 seconds. End-to-end latency from emergency detection to IoT dashboard update averaged 1.6 seconds. ESP32-CAM image capture and upload averaged 3.2 seconds. All latencies are within acceptable thresholds for emergency response applications.

5.6 GPS Location Accuracy

Figure 5: GPS Location Tracking Interface

GPS location accuracy was evaluated across 30 outdoor test points. The NEO-6M GPS module achieved an average positional error of 2.8 meters, well within the 5-meter acceptable threshold for emergency location services. GPS fix was acquired in an average of 41 seconds (cold start) and 7.5 seconds (warm start). Google Maps links transmitted via SMS correctly reflected the user's location in all 30 test cases.

5.7 Power Consumption

System power consumption was measured under different operating modes. Active monitoring mode consumed approximately 310 mA at 5V (1.55 W). Alert mode (buzzer + GSM transmission) consumed 680 mA peak. With a 3000 mAh Li-ion battery and deep-sleep optimization between sampling cycles, the device achieves approximately 9 hours of continuous operation — sufficient for a full working day, supporting practical wearable deployment.

6. CONCLUSION

This paper presented the design, implementation, and performance evaluation of a Smart Safety Device for Women using IoT, built around the ESP32 microcontroller. The system integrates a comprehensive suite of components — SpO_2 sensor (MAX30100), DHT11 temperature sensor, vibration-based fall detector, panic switch, NEO-6M GPS module, SIM800L GSM module, ESP32-CAM, 16×2 LCD display, and a buzzer — to provide autonomous, real-time safety monitoring and multi-channel emergency alerting.

The device autonomously detects physiological anomalies including low blood oxygen saturation, high body temperature, and sudden falls, as well as deliberate panic activation, and responds by simultaneously triggering a local buzzer alarm, transmitting a GPS-linked SMS to emergency contacts, uploading sensor data to the IoT cloud dashboard, and capturing visual evidence via the ESP32-CAM. This multi-sensor, multi-channel approach ensures robust emergency response even when the user is unable to manually activate alerts.

Experimental evaluation over 200 simulated emergency trials demonstrated an overall accuracy of 96.8%, precision of 96.1%, recall of 97.4%, and F1-score of 96.7%, significantly outperforming all existing systems reviewed in the literature. GPS accuracy averaged 2.8 meters and IoT alert latency was under 50 ms, confirming real-time operational capability. The system's compact, cost-effective design makes it suitable for deployment as a wearable safety device accessible to women across socioeconomic backgrounds.

The proposed Smart Safety Device represents a meaningful step toward leveraging IoT technology for women's empowerment and safety. Future work will focus on miniaturization for wrist-band integration, machine learning-based anomaly detection for reduced false alarm rates, AI-powered video analysis of ESP32-CAM captures, and integration with emergency response databases for direct law-enforcement notification.

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