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AUTOMATIC ROBOTIC MOTION USING IOT

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Abstract: IOT (Internet of Things), a reality where actual items are consistently incorporated into the data organization, and where the actual articles can become dynamic members in business measures. Administrations are accessible to interface with these 'keen articles' ridiculous, question and change their state and any data related with them, considering security and protection issues as well. Here the automated motion of the robot is carried out using internet. The input commands are given to the robot using web page created in system, which is sent to the robot using Ethernet LAN cable through IP addresses. Once the commands are received the robot uses GPS to navigate as per the directions. Sensors are used to detect obstacles during navigation. The commands are programmed into the hardware as per the requirements. The aim of the work is to devise a support module for a smart transport system that aims to misuse the most exceptional advances in correspondence in order to help the city's organizations and residents with additional estimates. Then, this company carries out a far-reaching examination of progress, conventions and engineering in a metropolitan IOT. In addition, the venture introduces and examines the Smart Vehicle framework's specialized arrangements and best-practice rules.

Keywords: IOT, Robot, Wi-Fi, GPS

摘要 : IOT (物联网) · 一种现实 · 其中实际项目始终如一地纳入数据组织 · 并且实际项目可以成为业务度量中的动态成员 · 管理部门可以访问这些“敏锐的文章”荒谬的 · 质疑和改变他们的状态和任何

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与他们相关的数据，同时考虑安全和保护问题。在这里，机器人的自动运动是使用互联网进行的。使用系统中创建的网页将输入命令提供给机器人，该网页通过 IP 地址使用以太网 LAN 电缆发送给机器人。一旦收到命令，机器人就会使用 GPS 根据方向导航。传感器用于在导航过程中检测障碍物。这些命令根据要求被编程到硬件中。这项工作的目的是为智能交通系统设计一个支持模块，旨在滥用通信中最特殊的进步，以帮助城市的组织和居民进行额外的估计。然后，这家公司对城市物联网的进展、惯例和工程进行了深远的考察。此外，该合资企业还介绍并检查了智能车辆框架的专门安排和最佳实践规则。

关键词：物联网、机器人、Wi-Fi、GPS

I. Introduction

"The Internet of Things is the organization of actual items that contain inserted innovation to impart and detect or associate with their inner states or the outside climate." The Internet of Things addresses a dream where the Internet reaches out into this present reality accepting ordinary items. Actual things are not, at this point separated from the virtual world, however can be controlled distantly and can go about as actual passages to Internet administrations. The utilization of "Web" in the snappy term "Web of Things" which represents the vision illustrated above can be viewed as either basically an allegory similarly that individuals utilize the Web today or it very well may be deciphered in a stricter specialized sense, proposing that an IP convention stack will be utilized by keen things. At present most IoT activities are centered around utilizing associated gadgets with basic, locally available, latent sensors to oversee, screen and streamline frameworks and their cycles. This by itself will be immensely effective; notwithstanding, it isn't too early for ground breaking organizations to investigate the further developed and groundbreaking parts of omnipresent network to, and correspondence among, brilliant gadgets. Joining IoT and advanced mechanics presents the idea of the

Internet of Robotic Things (IoRT), where smart gadgets can screen occasions, combine sensor information from an assortment of sources, utilize nearby and dispersed "knowledge" to decide a best strategy, and afterward act to control or control objects in the actual world, and at times while truly traveling through that world. It will likewise inspect the numerous ways IoT advances and mechanical "gadgets" cross to give progressed automated capacities, alongside novel applications, and likewise, new business, and speculation openings. In this work we are autonomously navigating a robot using internet. The communication between the robot module and controlling devices takes place intelligently using internet. It has many applications such as, it can be used to monitor devices in home, and any appliance can be controlled with the use of Smartphone and internet. The motivation behind the work is to plan a help module for Smart vehicle framework, which targets misusing the most developed correspondence advancements to help added-esteem administrations for the organization of the city and for the residents. Subsequently, the authorizing developments, conventions and design for a metropolitan IOT will be carefully examined. In addition, the Smart vehicle framework will introduce and

review specialized arrangements and best-practice rules.

The work is organized as follows. Section II explains about the related works. The preliminaries are explained in section III. Section IV highlights the proposed work. The results are discussed in the section V. Section VI concludes the work.

II. Related Works

The authors of [1] have described numerous specialized networks that are actively seeking research subjects that contribute to the Internet of Things (IoT). Today, since detection, incitation, correspondence and control are becoming constantly complex and pervasive, these networks have a huge coverage from a somewhat different angle. There is greater involvement between networks. A dream about how IoT can change the world in the inaccessible future is introduced first to examine open exploratory issues in IoT. There are eight key subjects in the examination and research topics are discussed. The exploration talked about is delegate instead of complete. Two objectives of the paper are: (i) to feature various critical exploration needs for future IoT frameworks, and (ii) to bring issues to light of work being performed across different examination networks. It profoundly dependent on vision arranged savvy frameworks. In [2], authors present a self-governing driving examination vehicle with insignificant appearance adjustments that is equipped for a wide scope of self-governing and clever practices, including smooth and agreeable direction age and following; path keeping and path changing; convergence taking care of with or without V2I and V2V; and passerby, bicyclist, and work zone recognition. Wellbeing and dependability highlights incorporate a flaw open

minded processing framework; smooth and instinctive self-ruling manual exchanging; and the capacity to completely withdraw and shut down the drive-by-wire and registering framework upon E-stop. The vehicle has been tried widely on both a shut test field and public streets. This paper presents an examination vehicle stage created at Carnegie Mellon University to lead independent driving exploration. The stage is intended to meet the necessities of general self-sufficient driving while at the same time tending to a portion of the previously mentioned dependability, security and appearance objectives. As per different reports [3], the number and assortment of robot applications are expanding, both in industry and in our day by day lives. Originally designed as a tool, a robot can now be controlled as a component of the Internet of Things (IoT). The IoT framework enables connections between various elements (living or non-living) by utilizing a variety of yet interoperable communication protocols. As a result, in the Internet of Things, a robot can be associated as a thing and establish connections with other things over the Internet, both as a source of data and as a customer. The reconciliation of robots within the IoT can provide enormous benefits in a variety of fields, some of which are discussed in this paper. In any case, in spite of the extraordinary advantages brought by the joining of robots inside the IoT, this advancement towards IoT raises some specialized issues. One of these issues alluding to the recognizable proof of associated things can be addressed by utilizing the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) innovation. This innovation offers an ease answer for remarkably distinguish things that ought to be associated with the IoT. Additionally, the as of late created IoT stages overcome any

issues between the genuine and the virtual world. This paper depicts a few perspectives identified with the advancements associated with the change of the robot from a "apparatus" to a "thing" associated in the Internet of things. Here we infer that the above data depends on the functional just as hypothetical examination of the uses of IoT. There are various applications based IoT. On the off chance that we people are needing any self-ruling gadget we can simply associate it to web use source code. In [4], Human-robot communication most testing errand like control, checking and route. We investigate the interesting difficulties presented by the far off activity of robots. Teleportation broadly utilize short informing administration, this strategy not productive for mechanical control, observing and route. Quick improvement in mechanical innovation compelling checking, control and computerized route are need, this paper we built up a framework for the distant activity in robots depends on GPRS for observing and control. Robot go about as fake smart specialist to keep away from deterrent by utilizing man-made reasoning methodology in particular AI calculation called choice tree learning for robotized route during nonattendance of distant administrator. In [5], the authors described robot as a blend of electro-mechanical machine which is guided by PC and electronic programming. Numerous robots have been worked for assembling reason all throughout the planet. In prior days robot can be control utilizing the distant catch. Presently a day Android Smartphone is the well known device which is significant for everybody which incorporates different highlights and usefulness for client to do. Android is an open source programming which is uninhibitedly accessible. Web gives

different applications that misuse inbuilt equipment in these cell phones, for example, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi innovation to control different gadgets. In proposed work we are building up the robot which can be control utilizing the android application which incorporates four orders for moving the robot as per the contribution from client. The robot can likewise be control utilizing the client voice and furthermore utilizing hand signal so that any disabled individuals will ready to control it without any problem.

III. Preliminaries

The communication which takes place through the devices and their operation is carried out wirelessly. The devices used for such operation is RFID, ZIGBEE, NFC, and BLUETOOTH, the device can be controlled as per the requirements of the user, but these devices have limited range when compared to WI-FI. The price varies from the applications of such devices when put in use.

A. Internet Of Robotic Things (iort)

The Internet of Robotic Things will encompass more than robots working in factories. "We see IoT creating autonomous control loops where components that aren't considered traditional robots are automated, delivering close-looped intelligence on the floor, generally through a connection with the Internet". Robots and close-circled independent control frameworks use sensors to give ongoing information about the climate and status of these automated IoT gadgets. Controller frameworks react to changes in sensor information, making changes in robot conduct dependent on changes in IoT assignments in progress and in ecological factors. High working robots depend on conveyed sensor organizations to give dynamic information. Robots and IoT control gadgets

depending on dispersed frameworks require more noteworthy interoperability, more disseminated handling, and substantially more secure correspondences. “As IoT matures, we see the industry adding more robotic and AI functions to

traditional industrial and consumer robots”. Applications of IoT in various fields, till date and still research in going on upon these application to make it more effective for golbal usuage. Here are few pictures that includes IoT are shown in figure 1

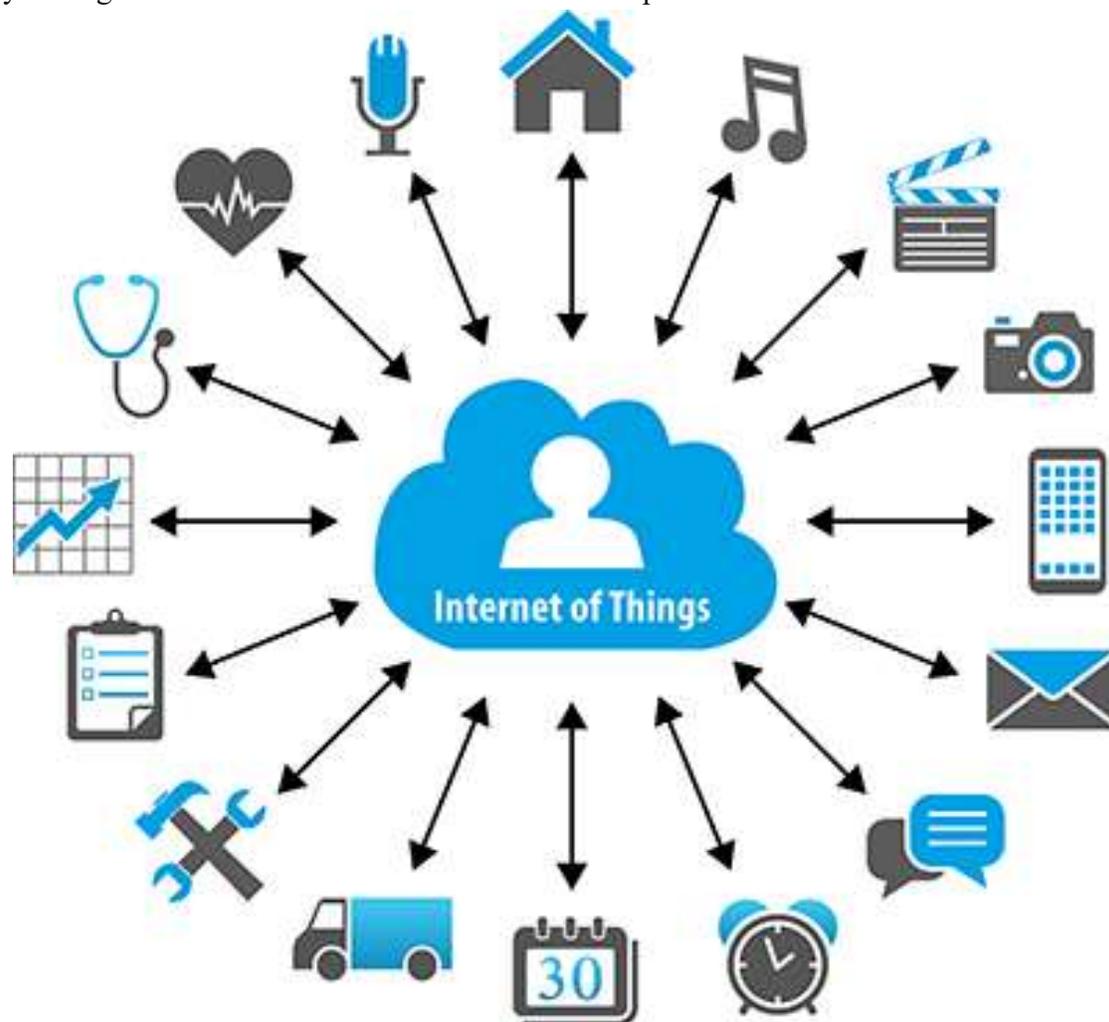


Fig 1 Internet of things

IV. Proposed System

The module consists of two devices, device-1 is robot module and device-2 is Smartphone. The communication between these two devices takes place with wireless medium (Wi-Fi). Both the devices are programmed in embedded in C language. The smart phone

consists of an HTML webpage, using internet the inputs are given in the webpage such as staring point and destination. The commands are sent to the arduino which acts as server, through router which is connected to dongle and Ethernet shield. The commands are transmitted arduino (server) which enables the functioning of the robot using

IP addresses given to both the devices (1&2). The robot navigates in the respective direction using GPS. Obstacles on the path are detected using ultrasonic sensor, if any human interference occurs PIR sensor is used to detect the path disturbance. While travelling on ground if the robot encounters any metal, metal detectors are used. The robot reaches the destination as per the instructions given. It can be operated from anywhere using a Smartphone with internet facility.

The robot can be used for multiple purposes, such as monitoring devices in home, agricultural, defense etc.

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A. Internet Of Things And Robotics

Combining web and mechanical technology is a fascinating undertaking. In contrast to building up a fake heart, advanced mechanics researchers and architects don't have a basic, solid model of how the cerebrum functions. We do realize that the mind is made out of convoluted organizations of innumerable neurons that work with learning and thinking. Be that as it may, they truly aren't sure how. Furthermore, that is the place where the Internet of Things comes in. Until the day somebody completely comprehends the internal functions of the mind, we can comprehend human instinct and social reactions through all the data assembled in the internet. What's more, by investigating this immense measure of information, analysts are demonstrating that robots can be created to assume a bigger part in our every day home and work lives in the future. If you had a robot at home or work, we can program it to do any assignment according to the necessity or work we need to do it.

V. Results

IOT (Internet of Things) is an existence where actual items are flawlessly coordinated into the data organization, and where the actual articles can become dynamic members in business measures. Administrations are accessible to connect with these 'savvy items' preposterous and change their state and any data related with them, considering security and protection issues. The automated motion of the robot is carried out using internet. The input commands are given to the robot using web page created in system, which is sent to the robot using Ethernet LAN cable through IP addresses. The IP addresses are

created in mobile using VPN and in the robot using arduino. Once the commands are received the robot uses GPS module to navigate. Sensors are used to detect obstacles during navigation and metal detector sensor is used for detecting metals and PIR sensor is used for human or animal detection. The commands are programmed into the hardware as per the requirements such as interfacing Ethernet shield, motor driver, motor, GPS, PIR sensor to arduino.

VI. Conclusion

The prospects are various and can be investigated further. On the off chance that this innovation can be placed into viable use, each unintelligent gadget can be utilized like a Wi-Fi area of interest to communicate remote information and it will open sources to inconceivable arrangements. The idea of IOT is as of now an eye catcher for extraordinary arrangement of interest, no in light of the fact that it might offer a certifiable and effective choice to introduce innovation. As a developing number of individuals and their numerous gadgets approach web, the distributed computing is getting progressively smaller, making it increasingly troublesome. If the program is further developed it can be used to operate many devices through internet. Wi-Fi module can be used, which can be an inbuilt module in the device. It can be implemented in many fields like home automation, agricultural, educational institutions, and corporate offices.

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