

# Wi-fi monitored Autonomous Robotic Car using Raspberry Pi

Reethu Elza Joseph<sup>1</sup>, Reethu Rachel Varughese<sup>2</sup>, Pradeep P Mathew<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>B. Tech Student <sup>2</sup> B. Tech Student, <sup>3</sup> Assistant Professor

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science and Engineering

<sup>1</sup>MBC CET, Kuttikanam, Kerala, India

*Abstract: Mechanical autos are relevant in the modern region for the discovery of gas spillages and as flame quenchers. The issues related with the usage of these sort of mechanical autos are less scope region, less memory limit and failure to help various guideline handling. To defeat these issues, an Android application which controls the development of the mechanical auto is produced, where a WIFI-module and Raspberry Pi microcontroller is presented. The summons produced from the Android application are sent as signs to Raspberry Pi and thus the application is reacted by Raspberry Pi with the video spilling signals.*

**IndexTerms – rover, raspberry pi, wi-fi, camera,, android, python.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Self-governing vehicles are the mechanical change in the field of car. Likewise, the versatile stage has transformed into a member in which all humanity from youth to old couldn't surrender. Along these lines, an application made on this stage will be all the more entrancing, pleasant and more important for them. In spite of the fact that, the robotized vehicles are for straightforwardness of humanity yet, the progression of advanced mobile phones offers a preliminary open entryway for facilitating the utilization of robots. Robots are being used continuously in our general everyday presence and moreover in the building and restorative fields.

As hardware, the robot body is developed mechanically and electrical parts were moreover used to make it. In many parts of the nation, the robots are controlled by wire. The issues related with the usage of these kind of mechanical autos are having some space limitations, less memory limit with regards to calculation and powerlessness to help various guideline preparing. To beat these issues, an Android application which can screen, keep up and control the manual development of the automated auto is produced and to keep up a vital separation from the obstruction the mechanical control is made remote. That is, it controlled by Wi-Fi. The wanderer likewise comprises of different sensors, which impacts it to identify the nearness of impediments keeping in mind the end goal to take after the course and move effectively. While the ultrasonic sensors, which have been used for show diagram, keeps up a vital separation from obstructions to runtime.

The Android upheld cell phone is utilized as the reinforcement anticipate the self-governing meanderer. The essential point is to have the ability to control the wanderer using Wi-Fi[1] when the meanderer can't push ahead self-sufficiently. Second one is to have the ability to get a live video stream from the camera by using Raspberry Pi UDP port address. Under the technique of auto, it is possible to indicate two segments as hardware and programming. In the hardware part, the necessities are for building the robots and the building procedure. The product part contains the principle correspondence process like the Android and python and the correspondence between them.

## II. IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

This model exhibits some work on both the application that have been analyzed in this paper. Figure 1 shows the piece chart of the proposed demonstrate.

A meanderer contained mechanical diagram with electronically controlled wheels has been assembled. The rule focal point of the undertaking was around moving the meanderer independently, which perceives and keep up a key separation from obstacles, catch and stream live to the Android application and assume control over the manual control over the wanderer when important. On the off chance that the general task can be partitioned into two as equipment and programming modules, at that point the important equipment modules for usage are:



Figure 1: Block diagram of the proposed model

## 2.1 Raspberry Pi 3 Model B

The Raspberry Pi is a minimal effort, charge card estimated PC that attachments into a PC screen or TV and utilizes a standard console and mouse. It is an able little gadget that empowers individuals of any age to investigate, registering, and to figure out how to program in dialects like Scratch and Python.

The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B is the most recent form of the Raspberry Pi. Include a console, mouse, show, control supply, miniaturized scale SD card with introduced Linux Distribution for a completely fledged PC that can run applications from word processors and spreadsheets to diversions. It keeps running on 1GB LPDDR2 (900 MHz) RAM and 4× ARM Cortex-A53, a 1.2GHz processor with 10/100 Ethernet, 2.4GHz 802.11n remote systems administration capabilities[5].



Figure 2: Raspberry Pi Model B

Figure 2 demonstrates a Raspberry Pi Model B. The guidelines from the Android application are gotten through Wi-Fi correspondence and are prepared.

## 2.2 Stepper Motor Hat for Raspberry Pi

Since the Raspberry Pi does not have a considerable measure of PWM pins, we utilize a completely committed PWM driver chip locally available to both control engine bearing and speed. This chip handles all the engine and speed controls over I2C. Just two GPIO pins (SDA and SCL) are required to drive the various engines, and since it's I2C you can likewise associate some other I2C gadgets or HATs to the same pins[6].



Figure 3: Stepper motor hat for Raspberry Pi

Engines are controlled by TB6612 MOSFET drivers with 1.2A for each channel momentum limit (you can draw in up to 3A peak for around 20ms at any given minute), a noteworthy change over L293D drivers and there is worked in flyback diodes as well. Figure 3 demonstrates a model of the engine cap. The part of stepper engine cap is to secretive the yield signals from Raspberry Pi to electrical shape and create it to the dc engine.

### 2.3 HC-SR04 Ultrasonic sensor

HC-SR04 Ultrasonic (US) sensor is an extremely well known sensor utilized as a part of numerous applications where estimating separation or detecting objects are required [2]. The module has two eyes like activities in the front which shapes the Ultrasonic transmitter and Receiver. The sensor works with the basic secondary school equation that is

$$\text{Separation} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$



Figure 4: HC-SR04 Ultrasonic sensor

Figure 4 demonstrates a HC-sr04 ultrasonic sensor. The Ultrasonic transmitter transmits a ultrasonic wave, this wave goes noticeable all around and when it gets questioned by any material it gets reflected back toward the sensor this reflected wave is seen by the Ultrasonic recipient module. This piece of the work is imperative for the self-sufficient development of the wanderer.

## 2.4 DC Motor

A DC engine is any of a class of rotational electrical machines that proselytes coordinate current electrical vitality into mechanical vitality. The most widely recognized writes depend on the powers created by attractive fields.



Figure 5 : DC motor

Figure 5 shows the demonstration of a dc motor. Almost a wide range of DC engines have some inside system, either electromechanical or electronic, to intermittently alter the course of current stream in part of the engine. The yield current from the stepper engine cap is utilized to turn the wheels of the wanderer[3].

## 2.5 USB Camera

It will be possible to trade live video to the cell phone with the USB Camera joined to the Raspberry Pi 3. The live video transmission closes when the application is ended on the cell phone. The equipment part is executed with the assistance of a structure of a meanderer and the dc engine is joined to its wheels. The stepper engine cap is mounted on the Raspberry Pi. The Raspberry Pi and USB camera are then to the system. The engine cap is associated with dc engines, the USB camera to the Raspberry Pi, sensors to scratch. Figure 6 demonstrates the USB camera.



Figure 6 : USB camera

This model demonstrates some work on both the application that have been examined in this paper



Figure 7 : Hardware implementation

A rover comprising of mechanical outline with electronically controlled wheels has been built. The principle center of the project was around moving the rover autonomously, which recognizes and maintain a strategic distance from hindrances, capture and stream live to the android application and take over the manual control over the rover when necessary. If the overall project can be divided into two as hardware and software modules, then the necessary hardware modules for implementation are:

The product module comprises of an Android application actualized on the cell phone and a python program that keeps running on the Raspberry Pi which gets flags and controls the development of the wanderer. The Android application[7] is made with the end goal that is goes about as a UI for controlling the development of the wanderer and for live gushing. An association between the Android cell phone and the Raspberry pi by means of UDP convention is built up at first and afterward the screen controls on the application. The self-sufficient method of the meanderer is empowered when the control\_mode is set to the esteem 1 or else of course, the manual control can be assumed control over the wanderer.

Figure 8 shows the screenshot of the application



Figure 8: Screenshot of the application

The HC-sr04 sensor is instated first. A trigger yield for 0.00001s from the sensor is given at time t1 and sits tight to receive the resound. At the point when the resound is gotten, at that point reverberate time is set as t2 and then the separation d is figured as  $d=34300\text{cm/s}*(t2-t1)/2$ . On the off chance that distance1 is under 10cm, at that point the deterrent is in the front it checks for distance2 or the meanderer pushes ahead. At the point when the distance2 is under 10cm, at that point the snag is on the left half of the meanderer or else the wanderer turns left and pushes ahead. At the point when the distance3 is under 10cm, at that point the deterrent is on the correct side of the meanderer or else the wanderer turns right and pushes ahead. When it appears to have deterrents on the three sides, the wanderer moves the regressive way to a little separation and after that again check for the separation between the meanderer and the snags. The self-sufficient development of the wanderer proceeds until the point when the manual mode is empowered. Figure 9 demonstrates the schematic graph of the joystick catch utilized as a part of the application for manual development of the wanderer.

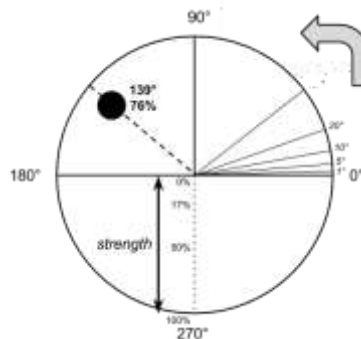


Figure 9: Schematic diagram of joystick button

The edge takes after the guidelines of a basic counter-clock protractor. It chooses the turning edge of the front wheels of the meanderer. The quality is the level of how far the catch is from the middle to the fringe. The level of the quality chooses the speed of the wanderer. Of course, the invigorate rate to get the information is 20/sec, i.e., each 50ms. Figure 6 demonstrates a screen capture of the application. The orange catch in the green hover goes about as the joystick.

At the Raspberry Pi part, the python writing computer programs is finished. The Wi-Fi hotspot of the Raspberry Pi is turned on and the cell phone is associated with it, to such an extent that it works in an individual territory network(PAN). The UDP association is set up at Raspberry Pi IP address through the UDP port. Servos and engines are then reset. At that point the Raspberry Pi sits tight for a UDP message from the application that is running on the cell phone. The approaching messages are part into banners keeping in mind the end goal to choose the method of control and different data sources given by the user[7]. The live video spilling is set up in the space gave on the Android application. Live gushing is likewise conceivable in a web program if the gadget or the PC is associated with a similar system by contributing the address of the camera. The speed of the engine is controlled by the quality of the joystick catch and is set as set\_speed. The meanderer pushes ahead when the joystick catch is moved in positive y-bearing, in reverse when it is moved in the negative y-heading and stops at 0. The wanderer can turn right when the joystick catch is moved in the positive x-course and turn towards left when it is moved towards in the negative x-bearing.

### III. EVALUATION AND RESULTS

The general population of the present period are utilizing cell phones broadly, paying little heed to the age. The learning about utilizing a cell phone is extremely boundless. This task likewise has some better characteristics and weaknesses as there might happen in every single one. The live gushing of the video through USB camera has made exceptionally supportive for keeping up and controlling the development of the meanderer. The utilization of joystick catch influenced the task to work more intuitive than for physically controlling the meanderer through isolated catches. Utilization of the Wi-Fi innovation has accomplished a safe correspondence and cover the correspondence region up to more separation than utilizing the current frameworks. Ultrasonic sensors ascertained the separation to the hindrance in the front, left and right sides of the meanderer and after that the development of the wanderer is made by the calculation utilized previously.

### IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

After a couple of years, men will be sluggish and machines will administer the world with their own computational capacity and learning. In this way, the future extent of the work is unending. Some of them are as per the following.

Fringe security at a position of safety with the goal that the foes won't be effectively ready to detect the wanderer. Live tag acknowledgment on street utilizing the camera and caution to specialist through sending messages, individuals/confront location, track and take after framework, reconnaissance with camera and so on., in the wrongdoing administration area. The harms that happen in production lines could be examined and quick reaction can be given as remote fire motor utilizing area mindfulness and GPS following. It will likewise be extremely helpful in therapeutic fields, for example, mischance scene review that could be executed with existing electric vehicles, can be utilized a remote emergency vehicle. It is likewise exceptionally helpful in territories, for example, room/area mapping, path driving through deterrent discovery and evasion, question following, voice-controlled apply autonomy and so forth.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Mehmetcan Gulesci, Murat Orhun. 2017.“Android Based WI-FI Controlled Robot using Raspberry Pi”
- [2] Qudsia Memon, Muzamil Ahmed, Shahzeb Ali, Azam Rafique Memon, Wajiha Shah . 2016.”Self-Driving and Driver Relaxing Vehicle”
- [3] Nazirah Ahmad Zaini, Norliza Zaini, M.F. Abdul Latip, Nabilah Hamzah. 2016.”Remote monitoring system based on a Wi-Fi controlled car using Raspberry Pi”
- [4] Using PWM in RPi.GPIO, 2017.<https://sourceforge.net/p/raspberry-gpio-python/wiki/PWM>
- [5] About Raspberry Pi and its specifications. 2017.<https://www.raspberrypi.org/magpi/raspberrypi-3-specs-benchmarks/>
- [6] About Stepper Motor Hat for Raspberry Pi and its specifications. 2017.<https://www.adafruit.com/product/2348>
- [7] Debarun Chakraborty, Kangku Sharma, Ram Kishore Roy, Hidam Kumarjit Singh, Tulshi Bezboruah. 2016.“Android application based monitoring and controlling of a remotely controlled Robotic car mounted with various sensors via Bluetooth”