IoT Controlled All Terrain Rocker Bogie Robot

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Abstract: In today’s world, we concentrate mainly on newly emerging technologies for several monitoring, surveillance and recovery operations. This paper presents combination of two emerging technologies, which are Robotics and IoT. Most surveillance and monitoring robots do not have the ability to move on uneven surfaces and on slopes, but the rocker bogies have these features. While the present rocker bogies are remote controlled, it needs a human to be near it to control it. So our aim is to design a rocker bogie robot that can be controlled via IoT from a distance, which can be done using web page controlling. The control mechanism is provided with video transmission facility through high speed image transmission. The robot is fitted with a camera which captures the scene and transfer the images to the server on which the user can control and watch the live feed. We present the design of rocker bogie suspension and how to control it using commands in the further sections.

Keywords: Robotics, IoT, Rocker Bogie Suspension, Live feed, Web page controlling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Surveillance is essential in many fields for monitoring and providing accurate information about the status of a place which is prone to illegal entries of spies. Now-a-days as technology improves, robots are being used for monitoring and surveillance applications. These robots have a camera fitted to them which displays the scenes captured by live streaming to the user. But, there are several disadvantages which include the inability of these robots to move on uneven surfaces and slopes. This is overcome by rocker bogie suspension setup which is capable of moving in all types of uneven surfaces and terrains.

Rocker bogie suspension is nothing but a combination of a rocker and a bogie where bogie means the wheels of the robot and bogie means the connecting link between the bogies. This setup allows the robot to move on obstacles which are up to twice the diameter of the wheels.

Existing Rocker bogies are either remote controlled or based on artificial intelligence. The main drawback of remote controlled rocker bogies is it needs a human to control it within its nearby range which cannot make humanless monitoring possible. The disadvantage of artificial intelligence based rocker bogie is it cannot be controlled in desired direction. It makes its automatic moves and cannot be controlled by the user.

To overcome all this problems, rocker bogie robot can be setup with IoT controlling section which would make the robot to traverse in the user desired direction as well as avoid any steeps present in the moving path. This makes the robot move even in slopes of 45 degrees and return without falling.

II. OVERVIEW

The proposed rocker bogie robot controlled using IoT takes commands from the webpage where the scenes captured by the robot are displayed. The webpage is divided into two sections. The section on the right side shows the scenes captured by the robot through live streaming. The session on the left has control buttons for the user to operate the robot from long distances.

The control section is written in HTML to place the buttons on the correct position. HTML is the main language used to build the webpage which use Php for traversing from the main page to the button status page. Clicking on the button changes the status of the button page which gives the control commands to the Raspberry pi3 which is present in the rocker bogie robot.

The Raspberry pi is the main component present in the rocker bogie setup which gets the command from the webpage and processes it and sends it to the motor driver IC. It does it through built in wifi modules for the access of the commands. The Raspberry pi used in this setup is of model B with quad core 64 bit ARM cortex A53 which is clocked at 1.2Ghz. We use Raspberry pi3 instead of Raspberry pi2 because it is 50% faster.

The motor driver IC gets the command from the Raspberry pi and controls the motors based on the command. The motor driver IC is L293D which is 16 pin IC with supply voltage 5volts and 600mA output current capability. It has two voltage pins one is used draw current for the working of L293D and other is for applying voltage for motors. It allows DC motor to drive on either directions simultaneously. We use L293D IC because it has internal ESD protection and high noise immunity inputs.

The dc motor driven by the driver runs at 100 rpm which is basically a 12 volt DC motor. The rocker bogie has 6 wheels and connecting links acting as the rockers. The whole setup is supplied with a 12volt-1A sealed rechargeable lead battery. The Raspberry pi takes commands written in Python which is recent and easiest coding language. This project requires XAMPP Php interpreter for interpreting the scripts written in the Php and Pearl language. It is a free and open source cross platform for the webservice. The tight VNC software is used to project the scenes captured by the robot as live
III. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

The block diagram given below shows the connection of motor driver to motor and its wheels which are connected to the Raspberry pi3 installed with a camera. The whole setup is provided with the power supply.

Fig: Block diagram of rocker bogie setup

Make the outer module using 3D printing

Initially, the diameter of the wheels is chosen based on the size of the obstacles it has to climb. The diameter is analysed and 6 wheels are made on about this diameter. The rocker is 3D printed and connected to these wheels. The bridge for connecting these rocker is designed and placed above them. The wheels are fitted with DC motors each which makes the wheels to move in desired direction.

Connect the Raspberry pi3 with the motor driver

Fig: Block diagram of rocker bogie setup

The Raspberry pi3 is tested and placed on the bridge of the rocker. It is connected to motor driver L294D along with battery. The motor driver is connected to the dc motor of the wheels. All the positive terminals are combined and given to the driver and negatives are grounded. The batteries negative terminal is grounded and positive terminal is connected to Raspberry pi

Installation of the camera on rocker bogie setup

Installation of camera over the rocker bridge

The webcam is mounted on the rocker bogie bridge and connected to the Raspberry pi through the ports. Initially the webcam is checked for resolution and focus and selected only if it is capable of live streaming in good quality. The webcam should be capable of capturing scenes with good resolution and even without daylight. The camera must be of high quality and high clarity. It must be checked prior to use. The camera must be fitted to correct port or else it will lead to faults.

Control the rocker bogie using webpage

The webcam is mounted on the rocker bogie bridge and connected to the Raspberry pi through the ports. Initially the webcam is checked for resolution and focus and selected only if it is capable of live streaming in good quality. The webcam should be capable of capturing scenes with good resolution and even without daylight. The camera must be of high quality and high clarity. It must be checked prior to use. The camera must be fitted to correct port or else it will lead to faults.

Control the rocker bogie using webpage

The webpage consisting of two sections is created using HTML. The button status is written using Php and XAMPP interpreter software is downloaded for interpreting Php. The monitoring section is governed by tight VNC software. It helps to provide live streaming video for the user to view.

Make the robot move on desired direction and slopes

Now the rocker bogie robot is ready for verification in uneven terrain surfaces and slopes. The user should give the control commands using webpage and make the robot move in all directions. The robot is verified by moving on 45 degree slopes. The robot can move on obstacles which are up to twice the diameter of wheels. If it needs any changes or improvements, the size of the wheels must be changed.

IV. DESIGN FLOW

The diagram given below represents the flowchart of the entire project.

Fig: flow chart of the design flow

V. COMPONENTS

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B

It is a Quad core 64 bit ARM cortex A53 processor Clocked at 1.2 GHz which has inbuilt Wi-fi. We use Raspberry pi3 because Pi 3 is 50% faster than Pi 2. Raspberry pi3 is used instead of arduino because arduino does not have in-built wifi and Raspberry pi is good at software application rather than arduino which is good for hardware projects. Also pi is 40% faster than arduino at clock speed, and can run multiple programs at a time.

L293D motor driver

It is a 16 pin IC which has supply voltage of 5V and 600 mA output current capability with pulsed current 1.2 A. It allows DC motor to drive on either direction and can control a set of 2 DC motors simultaneously. It has internal ESD protection and high noise immunity inputs. It has 2 voltage pins , one is used to draw current for working of L293D and other is for applying voltage to motors. DC motor

It is a 12 V DC motor that has 100 rpm which can be run
by the L293D motor driver. There are 6 wheels and hence there is a need for 6 DC motors.

Battery
It is a 12V 1A sealed rechargeable battery with cycle use of 4.4-15V and stand-by use 13.5-13.8V having initial current less than 0.39A.

Rocker Bogie setup
It needs 6 wheels of desired size, and 4 rockers along with a bridge for the components to be setup. It also needs a webcam to monitor and display the captured scenes. The webcam should be of high quality to display live streaming videos.

VI. RESULT
The project is divided into 2 parts, one is the hardware part and the other is the software part. The hardware part consists of connecting the raspberry pi3 and the motor driver to the rocker bogie setup and the software part consists of controlling the device using IoT. Programs are written on HTML for creating the web page and the button status are created using Php. The raspberry pi is given commands on Python programming language.

VII. CONCLUSION
The final output of the project is that it can move on all terrain surfaces and uneven areas and even in 45 degree slopes. It does not need human monitoring nearby to control it. Instead it can be controlled from far distances without any human support.

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