



# **iJRASET**

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH**

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume: 11      Issue: V      Month of publication: May 2023**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.52939>**

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:  08813907089**

**E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)**

# Smart Pet Monitoring and Parenting System

Vaishnavi Kale<sup>1</sup>, Misha Malaiya<sup>2</sup>, Umer Bagwan<sup>3</sup>, Prof. M.A.Kamthe<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>B.Tech Student, <sup>4</sup>Professor Dept. Electronics & Communication Engineering, MIT ADT UNIVERSITY

**Abstract:** *Pets bear regular and controlled quantities of food for their good health. Since Internet of things (IoT) have come to our lives, we've developed colorful smart services utilizing IoT. Basic services of the smart pet monitoring and feeding system are Remote feeding, remote ruled spontaneous defecation, CCTV indulgence and Smart phone APP that can give the control information of the below services. Introductory armature and system executions are acquainted with the details of services. spontaneous pet affluents can set the time and quantum of food in advance with precise scales, tallying to the pets need. It also records and cover via the Internet of effects (IoT). The robust robot can maneuver around the house and can cover one's pet utilizing the authority of the internet of effects. A smartphone app was aimed to interact with your pet via a live videotape feed. The lattice of the robot is digitally fabricated as several corridor were created utilizing 3D printing and ray slice. The engine consists of an ultrasonic detector, a camera to descry the motion of the canine correlate precious feeding geste across multitudinous affluents if present-day, and allows a pet proprietor to ever acclimate parameters of the confluent or view the pet through a camera.*

**Keywords:** IOT; Pet Feeding; Robot; Monitoring

## I. INTRODUCTION

The design is spontaneous pet monitoring and feeding system utilizing Internet of effects. The emphasis on choosing this as the compellation is because, it originally give result to a case faced by nearly everyone. mortal hindrance on the portion of taking care of pet when they're assiduous is delicate. And hence our system will be effective enough to beat the hurdles faced by mortal in taking care of pet. Since now a days everyone loves to enjoy with their pets, but unfortunately none of them have the time to take care and give special concentration to their pets. As a result, they may bark constantly, chew on cabinetwork, or urinate on the ground to get concentration. This may be a cause a lot of dislocation to the neighbors, and will negatively affect the health of the pet. At the end we're forced to leave our pets alone in home, utmost of the time. Whenever they're alone at home and they get empty, they generally have to stay until their proprietor comes back. Also, during the time, they're alone at home the proprietor is generally unfit to cover them. A Pet Monitoring/ Feeding System is needed under these portions. robotization of colorful processes is a result to ameliorate the common quality of life, boost independence and help emergencies. The processes can carry monitoring, feeding, shadowing of pet etc. This Pet care System is a comprehensive outfit for covering all the pet conditioning and also by making the pet feel free. Our design is aimed to support people to take care of their pets in a further better expressway. Our design will work on diurnal base and will portray like a parent. It'll feed and cover their pets every motion that will be recorded and the proprietor can know them every time through the movable phone for which we're utilizing IOT. The lattice of the robot is digitally fabricated as several corridor were created utilizing 3D printing and ray slice.

## II. OBJECTIVE

To cover and record the movements of the pets in the absence of their proprietor. This completely automatic canine food machine is developed to produce the effect of nonstop operation of the work in robotization. It's a system of the operating system that's controlled from the motorist design and control principle technology through the microcontroller system in operation results in the precise timing of the food release, the listed work time.

## III. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGIES

### A. Overview Of The Design

To conceptualize the pet monitoring robot, some of its features are:

- 1) The robot can be ruled via an app through the internet. This allows to connect the robot from anywhere.
- 2) An onboard camera that reside aqueducts a videotape feed to the smartphone can support the stoner to initiative around the house and interact with the pet.
- 3) An append- on pleasure coliseum that can award your pet.

- 4) Digitally fabricated corridor that have one to customize their robot.
- 5) A Raspberry Pi was exercised to connect to the internet as it features an onboard wifi mode.
- 6) An Arduino was exercised along with a CNC guard to give commands to the stepper machines.

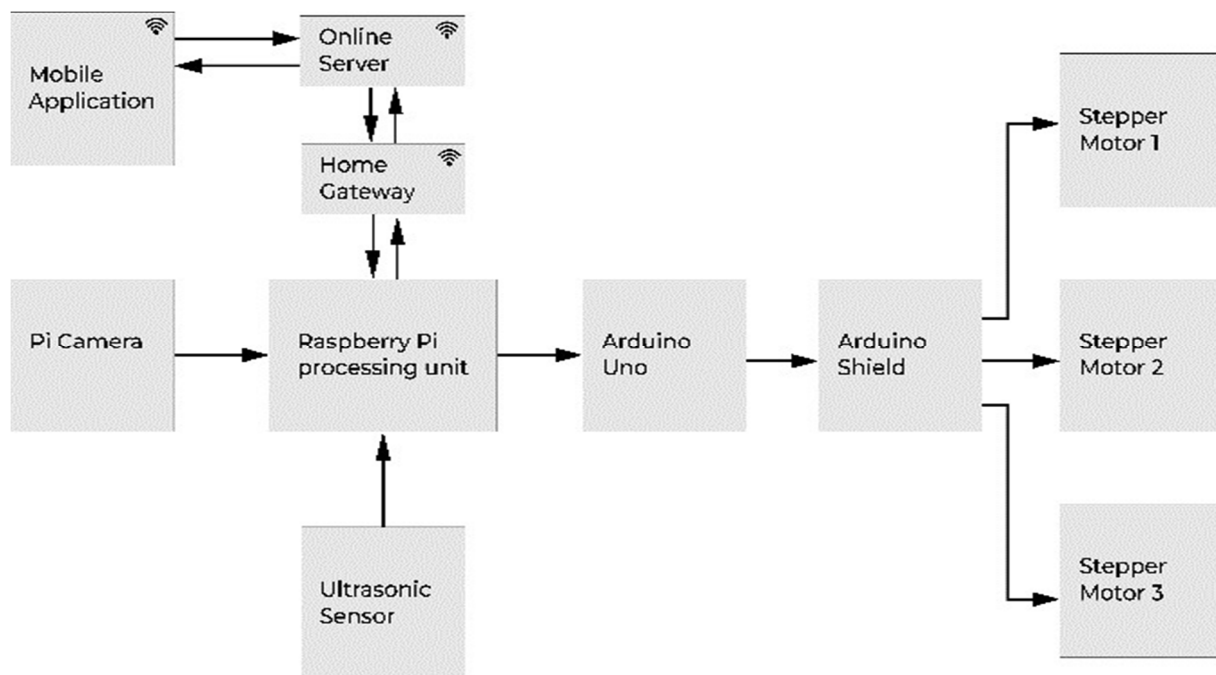


FIGURE 3.1: BLOCK DIAGRAM

### B. Equipment Required

Here is the list of all the components needed to make your very own Arduino and Raspberry Pi- power pet monitoring robot.

#### 1) Electronics

- a) Arduino Uno
- b) Raspberry Pi
- c) CNC Shield
- d) A4988 Stepper Motor Driver
- e) Pi camera
- f) Ultrasonic Distance Sensor
- g) 11.1v Lipo Battery
- h) NEMA 17 Stepper Motor
- i) 5v UBEC

#### 2) Hardware

- a) Wheels - 7cm in diameter
- b) Castor Wheels - M4 and M3 nuts and bolts

### C. Digitally Forged Parts

We have made some parts using the 3D Printing Machine and by also using laser cutting method (rayslicing). The 3D printed parts don't bear much load so standard PLA with a 20% infill works great.

Here's a list of some digitally forged 3D parts that we made for our robot.

#### 1) 3D Printed Parts:

- a) Stepper Holder
- b) Vision System Mount
- c) Electronics Standoff

- d) Vertical Spacer
- e) Chassis Reinforcement
- f) Treat Bowl Lid And Treat Bowl
- g) Rear Stepper Mount
- h) Winding Disc

## 2) *Laser cut Parts:*

- a) Bottom Panel
- b) Top Panel

## D. *Affix the Stepper Motor*

Formerly all the corridor are 3D published, begin the assembly by mounting the stepper motor into the stepper proprietor. The stepper motor proprietor that we aimed is meant for the NEMA 17 model (if one uses nonidentical steppers it'll bear a nonidentical mount). Pass the shaft of the motor through the hole and secure the motor in position with the mounting screws. formerly done both machines should be securely held to the holders.

## E. *Mounting the Steppers to the Bottom Panel*

To mount the holders to the laser cut nethermost panel we exercised M4 bolts. Before keeping them with the nuts, append the 3D printed reinforcement strips and also fasten the nuts. The lists are exercised to distribute the cargo unevenly on the acrylic panel. Eventually, pass the cables through the separate places handed on the panel. Make sure to pull them all the way through to shake them getting tangled in the wheels.

## F. *Front and Back Castor Wheels*

To allows the chassis to move around easily, we decided to position castor wheels at the front and reverse of the robot. Not only does this help the robot to tip over but it also lets the wheel freely move with any instruction. Caster wheels come in all sizes, ours in personal came with a single pivoting screw that we mounted to the base and exercised 3d published spacers to acclimate the height so that the robot was impeccably vertical. With this the base of the chassis comprehensive and has a good stability.

## G. *Electronics*

Once the base of the chassis is completely assembled, it's time to mount the electronics onto the acrylic panel. We slit a hole in the acrylic panel to align the mount holes of the Raspberry Pi and the Arduino. Using 3D published stand offs we elevated the electronics slightly above the acrylic panel so that all the redundant wiring can be put away neatly under. Once the Arduino is fixed attach the CNC guard to the Arduino and connect the stepper cables in the following configuration.

- 1) Left stepper: X-axis port
- 2) Right stepper: Y-axis port

With the stepper motors attached, connect the Arduino to the Raspberry Pi using the Arduino's USB string. ultimately the Raspberry Pi and Arduino are going to communicate through this string.

## H. *Vision System*

We concluded to exercise the Pi camera which is compatible with the Raspberry Pi to feed a live stream to the user via the internet. We also exercised an ultrasonic distance detector to shake obstacles when the robot is performing autonomously. Both sensors attach onto a proprietor with the help of screws.

The Pi camera places on the raspberry Pi and connect the ultrasonic detector in the following manner

Once the Arduino is programmed, connect it to one of the Pi's USB anchorages utilizing the devoted USB cable.

## I. *Operate the App*

The interface of the app allows one to control the monitoring robot as well as sluice a live feed from the onboard camera. To connect your robot make sure you have a stable internet connection and also exclusively type in the Raspberry Pi's IP address in the handed textbox and relate the update actuator. formerly done, the live feed will appear on your movie and you should be suitable to control the motion of the robot.



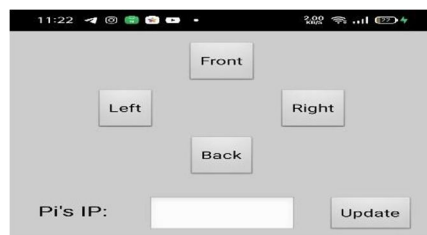


FIGURE 3.14: IOT PET MONITOR APP

#### J. Testing the Robot

Now that our pet monitoring robot is completely assembled one can put some treats in the bowl. Open the app, connect the camera. The onboard camera provides a good wide side prospect of the surroundings which makes it relatively ready to maneuver.

#### K. Flow Chart

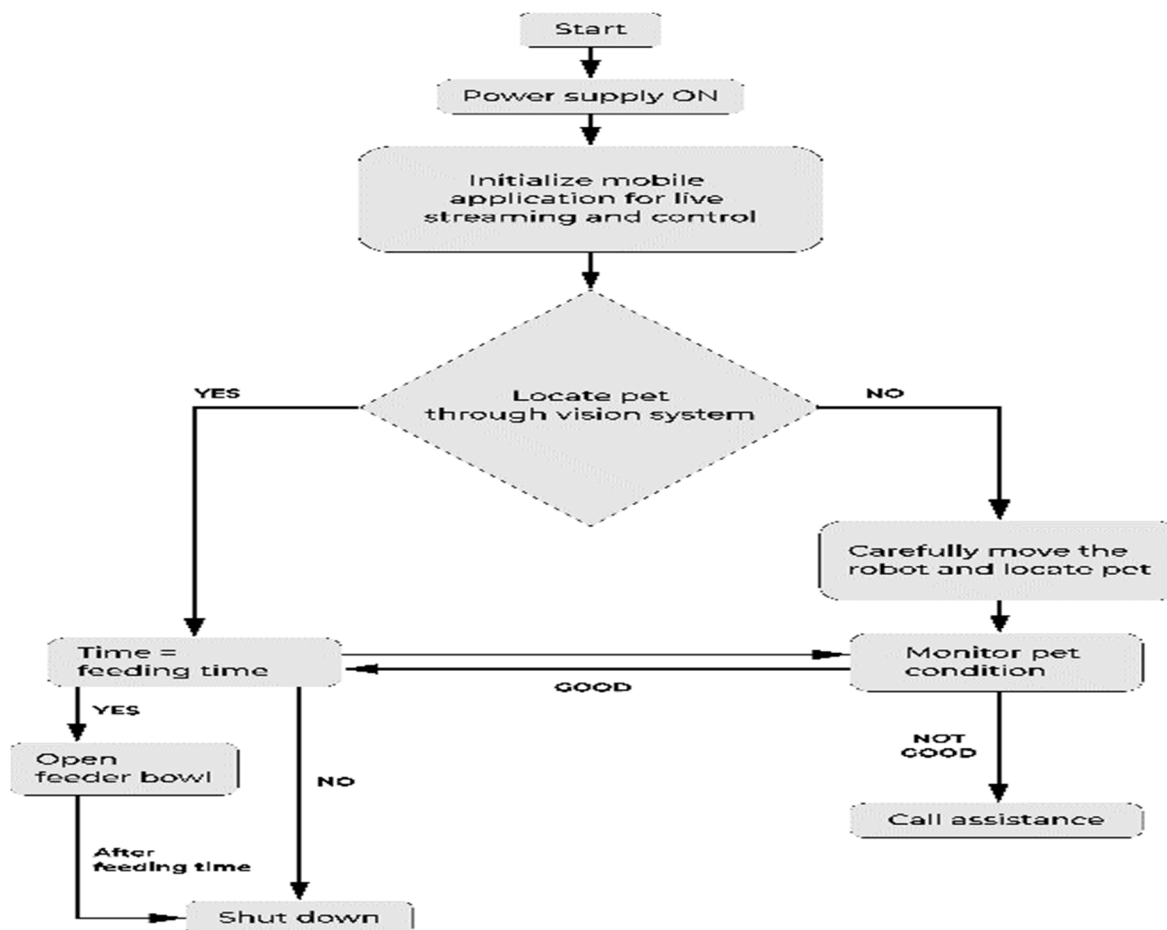


FIGURE 3.16: FLOW CHART

#### IV. RESULTS

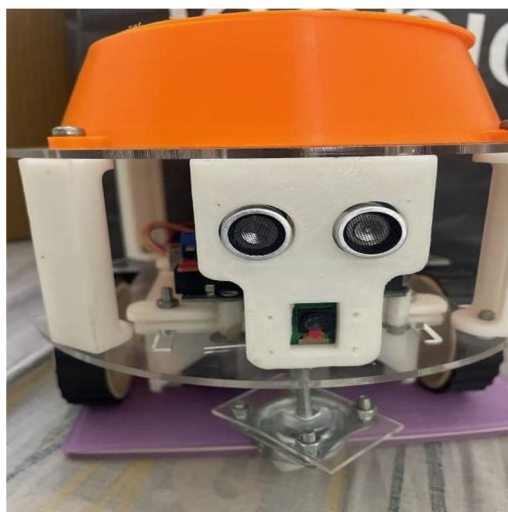


FIGURE 4: FINAL PROTOTYP

The robot can be ruled via an app through the internet. This allows the app user to connect to the robot from anywhere. An onboard camera that can telecast feed to the smartphone can support the user to initiative around the house and interact with the pet.

#### V. CONCLUSION

In this design we've successfully aimed a robot that will cover every motion of their beloved pets and will record it which later on can be used by the owners in their absence. A Raspberry Pi was exercised to connect to the internet as it features an onboard wifi mode. An Arduino was exercised along with a CNC shield to give commands to the stepper machines. The interface of the app allows one to control the monitoring robot as well as sluice a live feed from the onboard camera. To connect to your robot make sure you have a stable internet connection and also exclusively type in the Raspberry Pi's IP address in the handed textbox and relate the update actuator. formerly done, the live feed will appear on your movie and you should be suitable to control the task of the robot. The system can be exercised to constantly check the videotape of the pet from the camera module in the IOT tackle. The system developed is a prototype for fragile scale operations. The features of the system can be enforced on a voluminous scale base, to develop a system for zoos, farms, gardens, etc.

#### VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is our great fortune that we have got the opportunity to carry out this proposed model work under the supervision of Prof. Mahesh A. Kamthe in the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, MIT Art, Design and Technology University (MITADT), Loni Kalbhori, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

We would also like to appreciate and thank our project coordinator, Prof. (Dr.) Shubhangi Joshi for her constant support and conviction in our proposed model.

We are fortunate for having Prof. (Dr.) D. Upasani, HOD, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, MITADT and to the authority of MITADT for providing all kinds of infrastructural facilities towards the research work.

We are eternally grateful to Prof. (Dr.) Virendra V. Shete, Director, MIT School of Engineering & Sciences, Pune for his support and advice in this proposed model.

We would also like to convey our gratitude to all the faculty members and staff of the Department of Electronics Communication Engineering, MITADT for their wholehearted cooperation to make this work turn into reality.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] M. Ibrahim, H. Zakaria, and E. W. Xian, Pet food auto feeder by using Arduino, Conference Material Science, and Engineering, 670 (2019) 1-5.
- [2] O. V. Olesen, C. Svarer, M. Sibomana, S. H. Keller, S. Holm, J. A. Jensen, F. Andersen, and L. Hojgaard, A Movable Design for Quantitative Evaluation of Motion Correction Studies on High Resolution PET Scanners, IEEE Transactions, 57(3)(2021) 1116-1124. On Nuclear Science, 57(3)(2010) 1116-1124.
- [3] Y. Zhang, H. Baghaei, H. Li, R. Ramirez, and W. H. Wong, Automatic self – alignment and registration for PET / CT reconstruction by a cross-correlation maximization method, IEEE, (2013) 1-4.



- [4] O. V. Olesen, C. Svarer, M. Sibomana, S. H. Keller, S. Holm, J. A. Jensen, F. Andersen, and L. Hojgaard, A Movable Design for Quantitative Evaluation of Motion Correction Studies on High Resolution PET Scanners, IEEE Transactions, 57(3)(2021) 1116-1124. On Nuclear Science, 57(3)(2010) 1116-1124.
- [5] EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP), Bampidis, V., Azimonti, G., Bastos, M. D. L., Christensen, H., Dusemund, B., ... & Innocenti, M. L. (2022). Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of carrageenan for pets and other non food producing animals (Marinalg International). EFSA Journal, 20(4), e07285.
- [6] C. Gsaxner, B. Pfarrkirchner, J. Wallner, and L. Lindner, PET T rain: Automatic Ground Truth Generation from PET Acquisitions for Urinary Bladder Segmentation in CT Images using Deep Learning, Biomedical Engineering International Conference, (2018) 1-5.
- [7] Wu, W. C., Cheng, K. C., & Lin, P. Y. (2018, April). A remote pet feeder control system via mqtt protocol. In 2018 IEEE International Conference on Applied System Invention (ICASI) (pp. 487-489). IEEE.
- [8] M. Rohs and B. Gfeller, "Using Camera-Equipped Mo-bile Phones for Interacting with Real-World Object," Proceedings of Advances in Pervasive Computing, April 2004, pp. 265-271.
- [9] K. Li, Z. Zhang, W. Liu, Automatic Test Data Generation Based On Ant Colony Optimization, International Conference on Natural Computation.
- [10] H. Ning and H. Liu, "Cyber-Physicl-Social Based Secu-riety Architecture for Future Internet of Things," Advanced in Internet of Things, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2012, pp. 1-7. doi:10.4236/ait.2012.21001.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)