iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 8 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2020

DOI: http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2020.6385

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 8 Issue VI June 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

Ultrasonic Radar System Arduino for a Light Free Mapping of Indoor Environment

D. Saicharan[1], B. Ramya[2], G. Jyotsna[3], P. Sravani[4]
[1, 2, 3]*B. E,* [4]*Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and communication engineering, Matrusri Engineering college.*

Abstract: ***As of late, scholarly community and industry have concentrated on the making of new frameworks for planning and investigation of obscure spaces so as to make propelled control frameworks for robots and individuals influenced by handicaps. Specifically, the most well-known applications are identified with the investigation of obscure and additionally perilous spaces that are not available to individuals by misusing the favorable circumstances offered by ultrasonic innovation. This work targets structuring an extraordinary failure cost framework, specifically, ultrasonic radar framework, to indiscriminately plan situations by utilizing ultrasonic sensors, at that point showing the obtained data through an ios and Android-based gadget.***
Keywords: Ultrasonic technology, blindly map environments, Android-based device.

I. INTRODUCTION

ULTRASONIC RADAR is an article recognition framework which uses radio waves to decide the range, elevation, course, or speed of items. Ultrasonic Radar frameworks are utilized for aviation authority at air terminals, and long range reconnaissance and early cautioning frameworks. A radar framework is the core of a rocket direction framework. Radar was covertly created by a few countries previously and during World War II. The term RADAR itself, not the real turn of events, was began in 1940 by the United States Navy as an abbreviation for Radio Detection and Ranging. Ultrasonic sensors (otherwise called handsets when the two of them send and get, yet more for the most part called transducers) deal with a guideline like radar or sonar which assess qualities of an objective by deciphering the echoes from radio or sound waves individually. Ultrasonic sensors produce high recurrence sound waves and assess the reverberation which is gotten back by the sensor. Sensors figure the time span between imparting the sign and accepting the reverberation to decide the separation to an item.

This innovation can be utilized for estimating wind speed and heading (anemometer), tank or channel level, and speed through air or water. For estimating rate or bearing a gadget utilizes numerous finders and figures the speed from the relative separations to particulates noticeable all around or water. To quantify tank or channel level, the sensor gauges the separation to the outside of the liquid. Frameworks ordinarily utilize a transducer which creates sound waves in the ultrasonic range, over 18,000 hertz, by transforming electrical vitality into sound, at that point after accepting the reverberation turn the sound waves into electrical vitality which can be estimated and shown.

The cutting edge employments of radar are profoundly different, including aviation authority ,radar space science, air-safeguard frameworks, antimissile frameworks; marine radars to find tourist spots what's more, different boats; airplane hostile to impact frameworks; sea reconnaissance frameworks, space reconnaissance and meeting frameworks; meteorological precipitation observing; altimetry what's more, flight control frameworks; guided rocket target finding frameworks; and ground-entering radar for land perceptions. Cutting edge radar frameworks are related with digit signal handling and are equipped for extricating helpful data from exceptionally high clamor levels. 2 Web of Things (IoT) for the most part alludes to a lot of advancements (for example sensors, labels, cell phones, and correspondence advances) to plan and make progressed and complex frameworks that target improving the personal satisfaction .Through the standards and the normalization of IoT , it is conceivable to grow specially appointed equipment frameworks where physical segments impart and coordinate, so as to arrive at a shared objective. A few works plan novel IoT arrangements dependent on ultrasonic innovation, filling a few needs such as: the recognition of impediments; the following of human and robot's conduct in an condition; and the planning of situations. All the more as of late, a few applications in light of ultrasonic innovation have been created to improve the planning and restriction of a robot module for the investigation of obscure and additionally risky spaces that can't be gotten to by people. Truly, ultrasonic sensors have gotten a mainstream estimation device in view of both their straightforwardness and moderateness. A lot of examination endeavors have concentrated on creating frameworks that can be remotely controlled to investigate a domain.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 8 Issue VI June 2020- Available at www.ijraset.com

II. OBJECTIVE

Design of a novel low-cost, compact ultrasonic radar system for a light free mapping of indoor environments, that can be worn by a user or be integrated in a ready to use robot module and to manage the I/O (input & output) communication via an Android based device.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Sachin Bharambe, Rohan Thakker, Harshranga Patil, K. M. Bhurchandi built up a moderate innovation in "Advanced guide cane for the visually impaired people" which is modest and can be a substitute eyes for dazzle individuals. As an initial step to accomplish this objective they chose to make a Route System for the Blind. Our gadget comprises of the accompanying 2 sections: 1) Embedded Device: can be used to recognize nearby hindrances, for example, dividers/vehicles/and so on utilizing 2 ultrasonic sensors to identify the deterrents and vibrator engines to give material input to the visually impaired. 2) Android App: will give the route bearings. Can be introduced on any android device,cellphone/tablet/and so on.

Low Weight: The utilization of little vibrator engines and Ultra-sonic sensors profoundly decreases weight.

Low Power: It can be seen, that these vibrators work at truly low force which implies bigger battery life. Obviously they have made a total model of their thought which is a light weight, agreeable and precise gadget which can be utilized to explore by dazzle individuals. Prerequisite engine driver or force transistors is dispensed with as the vibrators work at low current and 3V, so it very well may be microcontroller.

2 With the headways in innovation, the field of apply autonomy and robotization has increased enormous prominence. Versatile Robots are as a rule broadly utilized in various places including creation plants, distribution centers, air terminals, farming clinical, military, furthermore, in risky conditions to diminish human endeavors. In the paper "Remote monitoring and control of a mobile robot system with obstacle avoidance capability", Dhiraj Sunehra, Ayesha Bano, Shanthipriya Yandrathi present the structure and usage of a portable robot framework with deterrent shirking ability for remote detecting and observing. The proposed framework empowers the client (base station) to send vital orders to the remote station (versatile robot) utilizing Dual-Tone Multi Frequency (DTMF) signals for robot teleportation. Worldwide Positioning System (GPS) and Global System for Mobile correspondence (GSM) advances are utilized, which furnish client with versatile robot area in the structure of a Google map connect. The framework additionally furnishes the client with constant video checking of the remote zone by utilizing an web empowered gadget. The client can likewise spare the pictures and record the recordings caught by the versatile robot IP webcam at the remote area, which can be put away in an open cloud for sometime in the future. The above square outline shows the nitty gritty data of working of the module The optical rangefinder is useful for exact planning. The estimation mistake is littler than 7 %. With the capacity of unraveling of the separation estimation it is conceivable to make the 3D vector map with pretty much every on the identified vertical laser shaft. The difficulty of estimation of dim articles with little reflections the by the laser bar is the fundamental disservice of this technique. This disservice can be diminished by estimation in dim. The ultrasonic rangefinder can be all around utilized as an auxiliary sensor for the close to objects separation estimation just as an auxiliary estimation gadget for dull items.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

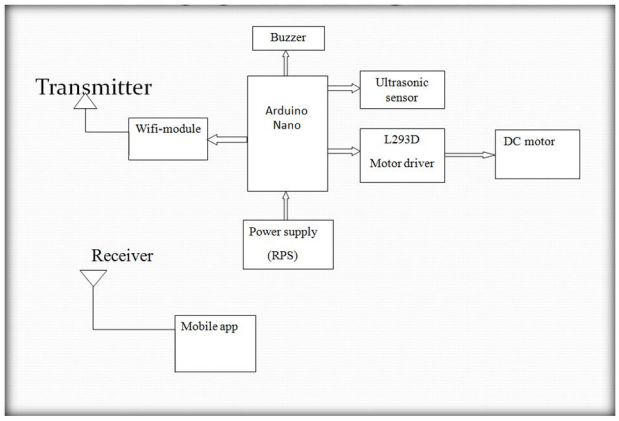


Fig 1 BLOCK CHART

The system is made out of three segments

A. The free module that is the center of the URAS and dependent on a ultrasonic sensor associated with an Arduino Nano that advances the gained information to the versatile application.
B. The robot module that is a model of a physical the physical help used to remotely plan the indoor condition.
C. The Android-based portable application that remotely controls the framework and procedures the gained information through various perspectives.

This framework has two segments 1) Transmitter, 2) Receiver segments.
The above fig 1 shows the total square outline of URAS. With the power supply on the engine pivots with the assistance of L293D driver circuit Ultrasonic sensor is connected to DC engine so when the engine turns the ultrasonic sensor appended to engine likewise turns. In the event that any deterrent come acrossed in the way of this sensor it recognizes the article and measures the separation between the item and sensor and the obtained information is transferred to arduino nano.A ringer is likewise appended to the plan since it gives us the data of identification of obstruction through a signal sound. The procured information from the arduino nano is transmitted through wifi module to portable application, which is the recipient end. The yield getting end absolutely relies on IOT application. Wifi accreditations are been sent to the given email address these certifications are required to get to the versatile application and to give the exact readings can be seen on the portable screen about hindrance discoveries.

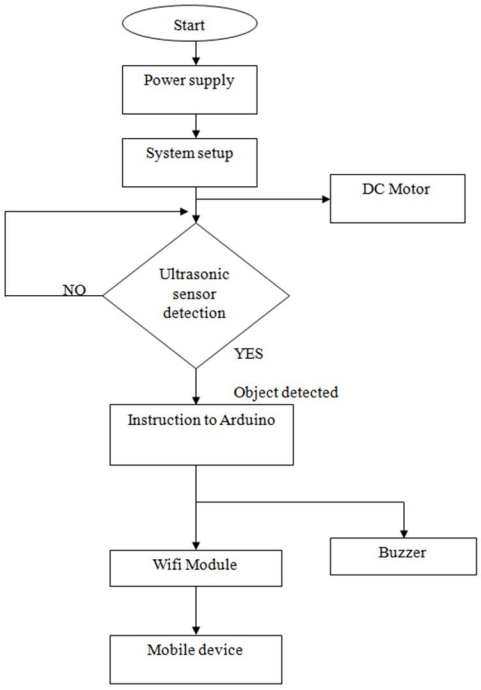


Fig 2 Flow Chart

1) Start.
2) Power flexibly on.
3) System arrangement and initialization.
4) DC engine turns and ultrasonic sensor connected to it likewise pivots to identify hindrances .
5) If article is distinguished the guidance is sent to arduino and furthermore shows us with a signal sound given by bell that a hindrance is in it's way.
6) If no questioned is distinguished at that point engine runs asusual.
7) Instructions are as of now given to the arduino
8) The recognized sign is transmitted to cloud server through wifi module.
9) From the cloud server the yield is moved to versatile application
10) We can watch the necessary yield on cell phone through versatile application.

V. RESULTS

The task "ULTRASONIC RADAR SYSTEM ARDUINO FOR A LIGHT FREE MAPPING OF INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS" best suits to achieve following goals.

The Safe development of robot in indoor condition and obscure arbitrary spaces with no impact and early admonition of impediments.

The separation among item and sensor is determined and result is been shown on the portable screen.

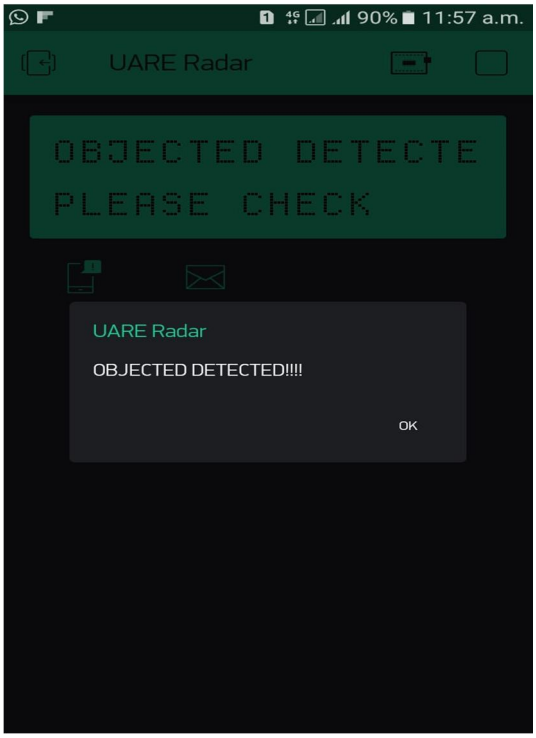


Fig 3 RESULT

In this way the above fig 3 shows that the separation among item and sensor which can be seen on the versatile screen of the client. Utilizing IOT standard the result is being shown constantly

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

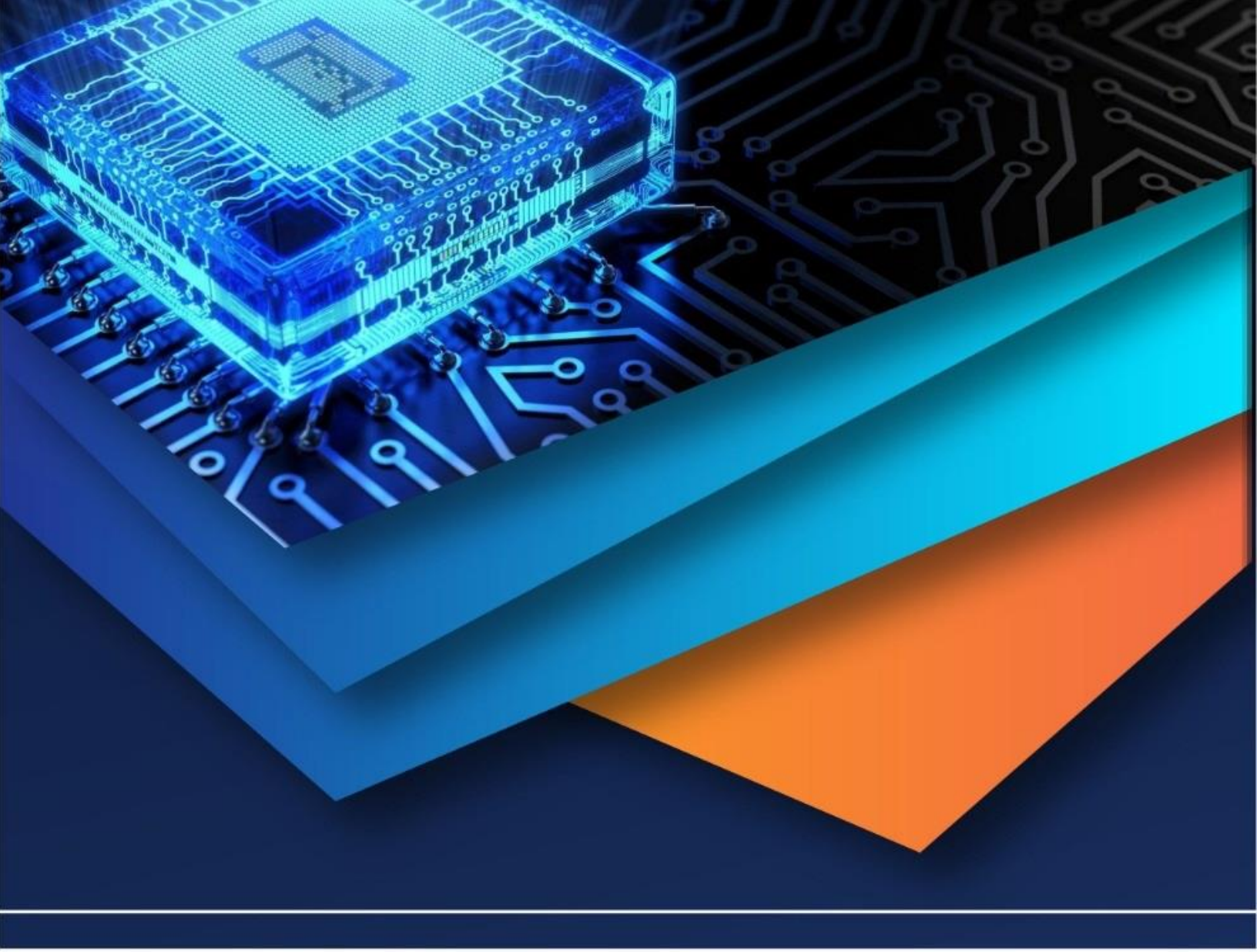
Be that as it may, the vast majority of these works require extra and costly sensors, for example, a RGB camera or a PC, and the center of the framework is commonly installed in a portable robot module or in certain items, for example, gloves or caps, making it difficult to legitimately reuse it in different arrangements. Also, none of these arrangements give a minimal, modest and adaptable framework that can be worn by an end-client or coordinated in a robot module It is conceivable to survey that a broad work has been done in the production of novel arrangements dependent on ultrasonic advancements for the investigation and planning of new conditions. The created framework proficiently guarantees of investigating obscure spaces and lessening bogus reverberations in dull spaces. . Proposed URAS to make a secluded structure that permits to expand the conduct of the framework adding new sensors to the equipment and new highlights to the portable application

In future this clever framework can be manufactured in a conservative size with the goal that it is all inclusive adequate to guarantee the well being of the client in obscure spaces. Government must authorize laws to energize and grow such framework for individuals with handicaps. By actualizing this sort of framework we can guarantee of safe transportation of individuals with incapacities

At long last, a portion of the considered frameworks give a perception of the procured information dependent on the picture gained by the camera installed in the framework or through 3D rendering, requiring extra computational assets gave, for example, by a laptop.we can likewise include scarcely any extra sensors like GPS,live gushing and so on ..this even makes the framework further developed..

REFERENCES

[1] K. Ashton, “Internet of things”. RFID J. 2009 [Online]. Available: https://goo.gl/mg77P2
[2] L. D. Xu, W. He, S. Li, "Internet of Things in Industries: A Survey," in IEEE Trans. on Ind. Informatics, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 2233-2243, 2014.
[3] D. Bandyopadhyay, J. Sen, "Internet of things: Applications and challenges in technology and standardization", Wireless Personal Communications, vol. 58, no. 1, 49–69, 2011.
[4] R. van Kranenburg, E. Anzelmo, A. Bassi, D. Caprio, S. Dodson, M. Ratto, “The internet of things,” in Proc. 1st Symp. Internet Soc., Berlin, Germany, 2011, pp. 25–27.
[5] M. Rey, I. Hertzog, N. Kagami, L. Nedel, "Blind Guardian: A Sonar- Based Solution for Avoiding Collisions with the Real World," XVII Symp. on Virtual and Augmented Reality, 2015, pp. 237-244.
[6] D. S. O. Correa, D. F. Sciotti, M. G. Prado, D. O. Sales, D. F. Wolf, F. S. Osorio, "Mobile Robots Navigation in Indoor Environments Using Kinect Sensor", 2nd Brazilian Conference on CBSEC, 2012, pp. 36-41.
[7] Kinect for Xbox One. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/fgyWHj. Last access: 04/08/2016
[8] Y. Bergeon, I. Hadda, V. Křivánek, J. Motsch , A. Štefek, "Low cost 3D mapping for indoor navigation," Int. Conf. on Mil. Tech., 2015, pp. 1-5.
[9] U. Papa, G. Del Core, "Design of sonar sensor model for safe landing of an UAV," IEEE Metrology for Aerospace, 2015, pp. 346-350.
[10] Arduino Nano. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/NxBUbP. Last access: 04/08/2016
[11] Oculus. [Online]. Available on: https://www.oculus.com/. Last access: 04/08/2016
[12] The VOID. [Online]. Available on: https://thevoid.com/. Last access: 04/08/2016
[13] H-L Chi, S-C Kang, X. Wang, "Research trends and opportunities of augmented reality applications in architecture, engineering, and construction", Automation in Construction, vol. 33, 2013, pp. 116-122.
[14] M. Wairagkar, I. Zoulias, V. Oguntosin, Y. Hayashi and S. Nasuto, "Movement intention based Brain Computer Interface for Virtual Reality and Soft Robotics rehabilitation using novel autocorrelation analysis of EEG," 6th IEEE Int. Conf. on BioRob, Singapore, 2016, pp. 685-685.
[15] A. Lele, "Virtual reality and its military utility", Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 17–26, 2013.
[16] S. Bharambe, R. Thakker, H. Patil, K. M. Bhurchandi, "Substitute Eyes for Blind with Navigator Using Android," India Educators' Conference (TIIEC), Texas Instruments, Bangalore, 2013, pp. 38-43.
[17] S. Gupta, I. Sharma, A. Tiwari, G. Chitranshi, "Advanced guide cane for the visually impaired people", Int. Conf. on NGCT, 2015, pp. 452-455.
[18] D. Sunehra, A. Bano, S. Yandrathi, "Remote monitoring and control of a mobile robot system with obstacle avoidance capability," Int. Conf, on Advances in Computing, Comm. and Informatics, 2015, pp. 1803-1809.
[19] P. Chmelar, M. Dobrovolny, "The fusion of ultrasonic and optical measurement devices for autonomous mapping," 23rd Int. Conf. Radioelektronika, Pardubice, 2013, pp. 292-296.
[20] H. Ismail, B. Balachandran, "Algorithm Fusion for Feature Extraction and Map Construction From SONAR Data," in IEEE Sensors Journal, vol. 15, no. 11, pp. 6460-6471, Nov. 2015.
[21] J. Lim, S. Lee, G. Tewolde, J. Kwon, "Indoor localization and navigation for a mobile robot equipped with rotating ultrasonic sensors using a smartphone as the robot's brain," IEEE Int. Conf. on EIT, 2015,pp.621- 625.
[22] I. M. Rekleitis, “A Particle Filter Tutorial for Mobile Robot Localization”, Tech. Pep. Tech Rep McGill University 2004.
[23] L. Balaji, G. Nishanthini, A. Dhanalakshmi, "Smart phone accelerometer sensor based wireless robot for physically disabled people," IEEE ICCICR, Coimbatore, 2014, pp. 1-4.
[24] Yuxin Jing, Letian Zhang, I. Arce and A. Farajidavar, "AndroRC: An Android remote control car unit for search missions," IEEE LISAT, Long Island, NY, 2014, pp. 1-5.
[25] Thingiverse, “ArduBot - 3D Printed Arduino robot”. [Online]. Available on: http://www.thingiverse.com/thing:603907
[26] Elect Freaks, “Ultrasonic Ranging Module HC - SR04”. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/MoUxQO. Last access: 04/08/2016
[27] HC-SR05 – datasheet. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/7te5dG. Last access: 04/08/2016
[28] Arduino. [Online]. Available on: https://www.arduino.cc/. Last access: 04/08/2016
[29] Parallax Basic Stamp. [Online]. Available on: https://www.parallax.com/. Last access: 04/08/2016
[30] Arduino Software. [Online]. Available on: https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software. Last access: 04/08/2016
[31] Processing. [Online]. Available on: https://processing.org/. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[32] Wiring. [Online]. Available on: http://wiring.org.co/. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[33] P. Rogers, R. Brien. “Smartphone OS Barometer”, Jan. 2014. [Online]. Available on http://uk.kantar.com/. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[34] A. Tedeschi, A. Liguori, F. Benedetto, “Information Security and Threats in Mobile Appliances”, Recent Patents on Comp. Science, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 3-11, 2014. DOI: 10.2174/2213275907666140610200010
[35] ITead Studio, “HC-05 - Bluetooth to Serial Port Module”. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/5Cy8u6. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[36] Tower Pro SG90 - Datasheet. [Online]. Available on: http://www.micropik.com/PDF/SG90Servo.pdf
[37] Thingvers, “URAS example robot model”. [Online]. Available on: http://www.thingiverse.com/thing:2095666
[38] E. Gamma, R. Helm, R. Johnson, J. Vlissides, “Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software”, ISBN10:0201633612, 1994.
[39] C. Larman, “Applying UML and Patterns, An Introduction to ObjectOriented Analysis and Design and Iterative Development”, Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-13-148906-2.
[40] Google VR, “Create new virtual reality experiences in your mobile apps”. [Online]. Available on: https://developers.google.com/vr/. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[41] The Khronos Group Inc, “OpenGL Software Development Kit”. [Online]. Available on: https://www.opengl.org/sdk/. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[42] Android, “Bluetooth”. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/uGMCV3. Last access: 04/08/2016.
[43] T.R. Dahl, G. Spector. "Binocular stereovision." U.S. Patent No. 4,982,278. 1 Jan. 1991.
[44] Android, “Motion Sensors”. [Online]. Available on: https://goo.gl/eiDMgO. Last access: 04/08/2016



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY