BansilalRamnathAgarwal Charitable Trust’s

Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology

*(Department of Electronics & Telecommunication)*

**

*A*

*Project entitled*

*“Smart Wireless controlled Pick N Place Line Following Robot****”***

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Employability Skills and Mini Project

T.E. Electronics & Tele-Communication

*of*

*University of Pune*

*Under the supervision of*

**(Dr.S.R.Joshi)**

*Year 2018 – 2019*

BansilalRamnathAgarwal Charitable Trust’s

Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology

*(Department of Electronics & Telecommunication)*

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project “**Smart Wireless Controlled Pick N Place Line following Robot”** has been successfully completed by

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |  | Tejas Shinde |  |  |

It is a work done by the students and has not been submitted previously by any other student/students.

The work is done, on the basis of the work allotted to these students, based on various Project ideas presented by them.

This project report is being submitted as a part of the subject Mini Project and Seminar at T.E.-E&TC

(Dr.S.R.Joshi) (Dr.S.V.Kulkarni)

Project Guide H.O.D- E& TC

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The ‘Smart Wireless Pick and Place Robot’ designed and develop by us is a small effort in taking a step towards automation in day to day life things.

At first we would like to express our sincere gratitude to our project guide Dr.S.R.Joshi for Motivating us to implement such idea and also keeping us on track throughout the project by providing constant guidance and all the support we required to complete the project.

We are also grateful and indebted to Dr.S.V.Kulkarni for constantly putting efforts to enhance our skills and required knowledge about various aspects that are required for making a successful project.

We are also thankful to entire teaching and non-teaching staff of the electronics and Telecommunication Department.

Last but not the least we would like to thank each and every person who helped us direcly or indirectly to complete this project.

Arpit Shrivastava

Durgesh Vitore

Tejas Shinde

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**NOTICE**

Project Report format for T.E. E&TC students

Students should prepare the report using the following guidelines. Projectreports should be prepared in the spiral boundvolumes. While preparing the reports, they should keep page margin as below:

**Top & bottom margin of the page: 1 inch each**

**Spacing between the lines: 1.5**

**Left margin of the page: 1.5 inch**

**Right margin of the page: 1 inch**

Font size should be 12 normal in ‘Times New Roman’ for body text. For heading and subheading font size 14 and 12 (all capital and bold), respectively should be used. For footnotes and captions of the figures, font size 10 should be used. Italic or any other style can be used at appropriate places wherever required. Text should be typed by keeping one and half space only. Sufficient spacing should be given (probably double) while writing headings / titles etc. but Only limited number of datasheets of important IC’s should be included at the end of the report as appendix. Preface or acknowledgment should be included at the starting of each copy of the report and must be signed with date by every student.

1. **INTRODUCTION:**

Mankind has always struggled to find alternatives for himself to work in hostile zones and carry out his orders. The popular concept for this is robot which is machine that performs specific task according to orders given to it.

As next industrial revolution is upon us, as industry 4.0 brings a new wave of connected manufacturer’s and smart factories. Industry 4.0 involves a combination of automation and the IOT ,which collectively create smart factory.

The modern industry is moving from automation towards “Robotization” to maintain product quality and increase productivity. Today’s robots provide more and more anthropomorphic structure and human capabilities in these.

Here how a pick and place robot can be designed for industries where store rooms are to be managed or loading and packing is to be done. Various problems and obstructions are taken into consideration and analysed taken into consideration while designing the robot.

1.1 **AIM AND OBJECTIVE:**

The main objective of pick and place robot is picking the object form source location and place it to desired destination. The mechanical arm is arrangement made for picking and placing the object. For detection purpose proximity sensors are used.

The robot is made of three sections. The top gripper unit is to pick and place any object. The bottom driving unit is to move the object to location specified by user. And control unit which will control the operation of whole system.

In Short, this project is to design an autonomous robot with complete system that allow the robot to identify predefined locations and interact with desired object.

1.2 **IMPORTANCE:**

In today’s scenario, the industry having a problem by human life in some hazardous duty service. Robots can work in hazardous environments where unprotected human would quickly die.

1. **BACKGROUND:**

Automation as a technology is concerned with the use of mechanical, electrical, electronic and computer-based control systems to replace human beings with machines, not only for physical work but also for the development of information processing. Industrial automation, which started in the eighteenth century as fixed automation has transformed into flexible and programmable automation in the last 15 or 20 years. Computer numerically controlled machine tools, transfer and assembly lines are some examples in this category

Scientific interpretation of science fiction scenario propounds a robot as an automatic machine that is able to interact with and modify the environment in which it operates. Therefore, it is essential to define what constitutes a robot. Different definitions from diverse sources are available for a robot.

Three laws of Robotics:

1. A robot should not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human to be harmed.

2. A robot must obey orders given by humans except when that conflicts with the First Law.

3. A robot must protect its own existence unless that conflicts with the First or Second law.

For our project we decided to make a pick and place robot. Through the literature survey we found basic principles of pick and place robots and many associated problems that are needed to be solved.

Optimization of these robots is still very important field. main specifications of pick and place robots are speed of operation, precision, maximum load, range of motion and cost.

**2.1** **INTERNET SEARCH**

Our internet search found out the wide range of applications for pick and place robots. There are too many websites as well as YouTube videos that guide about the actual robot build, full instructions for how to build a simple robot.

It features parts lists including type of motors, battery, modules, specifications and more.

The useful part of this search includes power supply, motor, and microcontroller details. By looking how the build is made, we can modify and expand the project.

1. **BLOCK DIAGRAM:**

**Battery Source**

**3S-1P**

(O/P: 4.2V [max], 2.2A)/cell

To: Motor driver

**IR Receiver**

(I/P: 5V, 20mA)

**IR Receiver Array**

(I/P: 5V, 100mA)

**ATMEGA 328P**

**-PU**

(I/P: 7-12V, 250mA)

**Motor Driver**

(I/P: 12V, )

**Motor ( 2 )**

(I/P: 0-12V, 150-650mA)

**Mobile**

**GUI**

**Window**

**Wireless Module (HC09)**

(I/P: 5V, 250mA)

**Servo Motor**

(I/P: 5V,550mA)

**Arm Gripper Mechanism**

* Input and output devices: Wireless Module, Infrared Sensors, Motor Driver, Servo Motors.
* Input device: Mobile app Bluetooth terminal.
* Mechanical devices: Gripper, Chassis.

1. **ELECTRONIC AND HARDWARE DESIGN ASPECTS:**

**4.x** **MOTOR DRIVER**

L293D is dual H-bridge motor driver. Motor drivers act as current amplifiers since they take low current control signal and provide a higher current signal. This high current is used to drive the motors.

We designed our motor driver PCB by referring the L293D internal structure.

**4.x** **ACTUATION**

Actuators are like muscles of the robot ,the parts that will convert stored energy into movement. Most used actuators are electric motors that spin a wheel or gear.

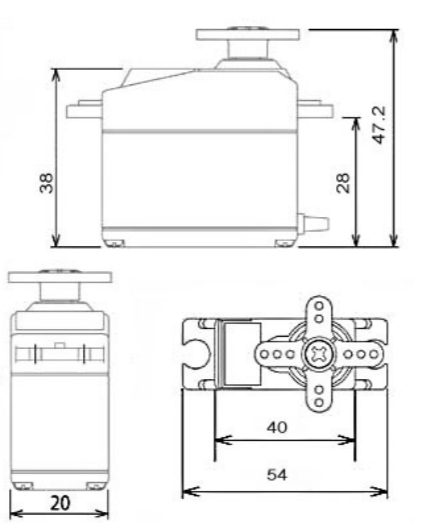
We are using DC motors and servo motors in our project

**4.x** **DC MOTOR SELECTION:**

DC motors for the movement of the robot. DC motors are connected to the wheels of the robot. The speed and load shifting capacity of robot will depend upon the RPM and Torque generated by the motors.

**4.x** **SERVO MOTOR SELECTION:**

This high-speed standard servo can rotate approximately d120 degrees (60 in each direction). And we need only 45degree rotaion for the robotic arm to completely open and close.



**Specifications**

• Weight: 55 g

• Dimension: 40.7 x 19.7 x 42.9 mm approx.

• Stall torque: 8.5 kgf·cm (4.8 V ), 10 kgf·cm (6 V)

• Operating speed: 0.2 s/60º (4.8 V), 0.16 s/60º (6 V)

• Operating voltage: 4.8 V a 7.2 V

• Dead band width: 5 µs

• Stable and shock proof double ball bearing design

• Temperature range: 0 ºC – 55 ºC.

* **COMPARISION TABLE:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Features** | **SG90** | **MG995** |
| Input | PWM | PWM |
| voltage | 4.8v-5v | 4.8v-7.2v |
| Rotation angle | 360 degree | **120 degree** |
| Maximum torque | 1 KG | **8.5 KG** |
| Max lifting weight with 8.5cm shaft | 294 Grams | **1000 Grams** |
| Arm opening time | **12.5 msec** | 150 msec |
| Weight | **14.7 g** | 55 g |
| Dimensions | **32 x 12 x 32 mm** | 40.7 x 19.7 x 42.9 mm |

**4.x** **BATTERY SOURCE SELECTION:**

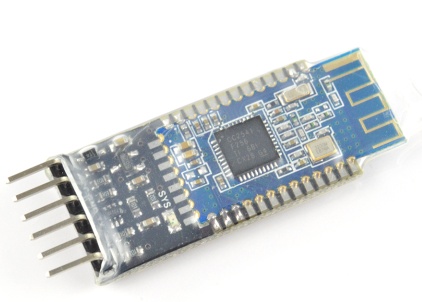
We are using lithium-ion battery to power the robot. Lithium-ion batteries are rechargeable batteries used for [portable electronics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portable_electronics), with a high [energy density](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_density).



One cell will provide nearly 6Amperes of current. We are using 3 cells.

**4.x** **BLUETOOTH MODULE (BM-10)**

A communication interface is necessary for the robot to convey location information. We are using Bluetooth module BM-10 (having Bluetooth 4.1 technology) .



**4.x** **ROBOT ARM**

A robotic arm is a type of mechanical arm. Which can perform near similar to human arm. Our robotic arm is specially designed by us for pick and place type task. It is designed by online 3D design software (tinkercad). And made using 3D printing technology.

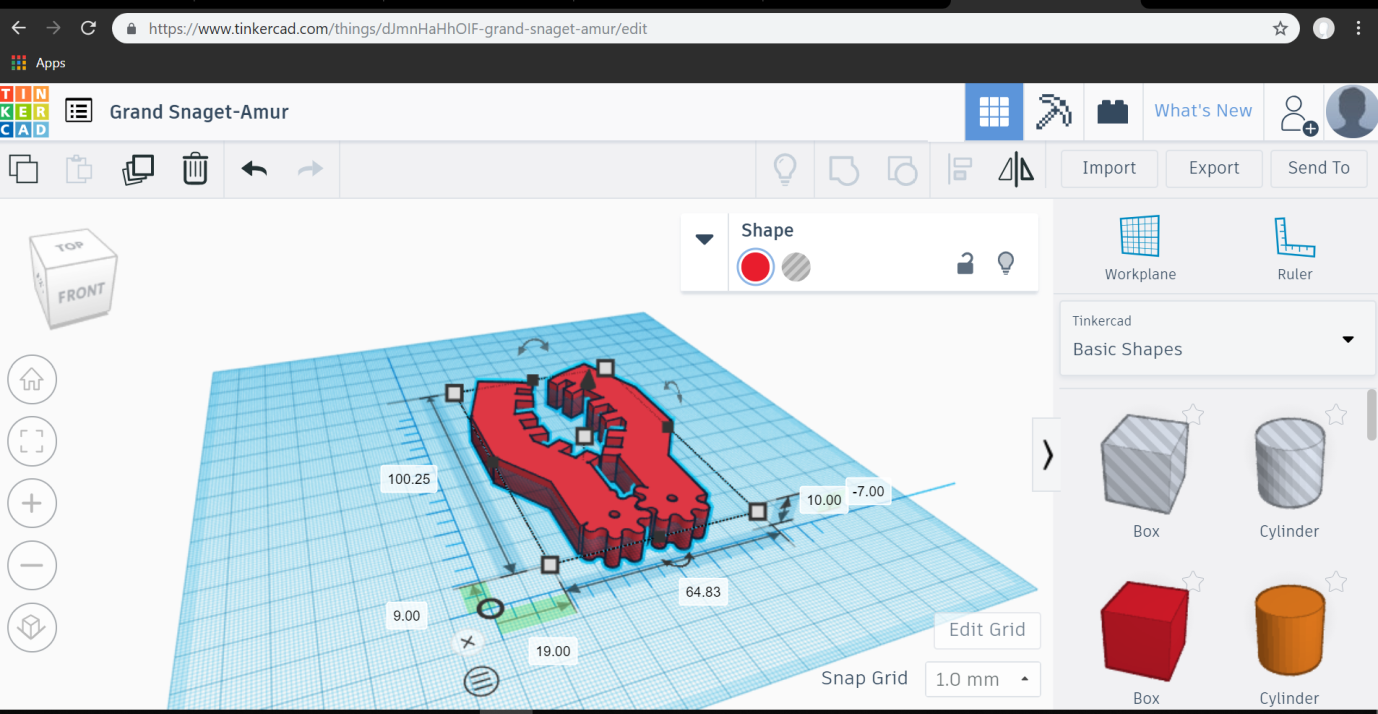
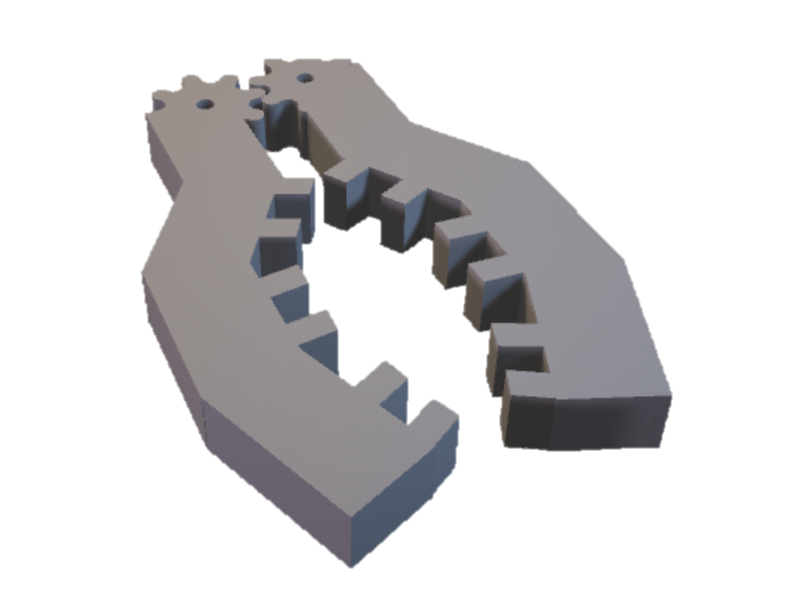
* **3D DESIGN :**

We tried various shapes and sizes to obtain maximum grip as well as high strength. Previously we finalized ‘F’ shaped arms with 4 teeth on each arm. But it would fail to hold round shaped objects.

So we provided angles to arm & increased number of teeth so that it would hold the multiple sides of object and get maximum grip.

Gears are also added so that whole arrangement can be moved using single actuating element(servo motor).

This 3D structure is designed using an online software ‘TinkerCad’.



* **3D PRINTING:**

To fabricate this 3D object, we used 3D printing technology. A special machine called 3D printer can make this 3D structure. We have to provide only 3D object file(.stl file) & select the amount of material to be filled.

3D printer is an expensive machine that wasn’t available with us. So we took help of a company ‘Infinity Systems’ to fabricate that structure.



* **MATERIAL USED:**

Three type of materials can be used to print this object :

* + HIPS(high impact polysterene)
  + ABS(Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene.)
  + PLA(polylactic acid).

HIPS is costly material with not so considerable features.

[ABS](http://amzn.to/2mdb53v)  is [widely available](http://amzn.to/2mdb53v) and has been a very popular plastic in the development of prosumer 3D printing from the start. It melts consistently at around 225 degrees Celsius, which can easily be achieved with small and home-safe electronics.

[PLA](http://amzn.to/2lXFQJg) is made from corn starch or sugar cane and is biodegradable, so it’s more environmentally-friendly than ABS. It melts can melt at a lower temperature between 190 and 210 degrees and doesn’t smell bad when it does.

PLA also has high tensile strength(37Mpa) than ABS (27Mpa).

So, by looking at these advantages we chosen PLA for our application. Because of high strength Only 25% fill of PLA can satisfy the application need.

**4.x** **CHASSIS DESIGN:**

Chassis is internal vehicle frame that provides base and supports an artificial object in its construction and use, it also provides protection for some internal parts.

To make the chassis metal plates,fiber,or MDF can be used.

Metal plates are hard to work with. Cutting ,drilling, and welding requires special tools & too much efforts. But MDF can be cut using normal hack-saw blade , and drilling can also be done easily.

So we used MDF material (Medium Density Fibreboard) to make the chasis.

Medium-density fibreboard (MDF) is a wood product made by breaking down hardwood or softwood residuals into wood fibres, often in a defibrator, combining it with wax and a resin binder, and forming panels by applying high temperature and pressure. MDF is generally denser than plywood.

We chosen this material because of advantages like light weight and ease of use



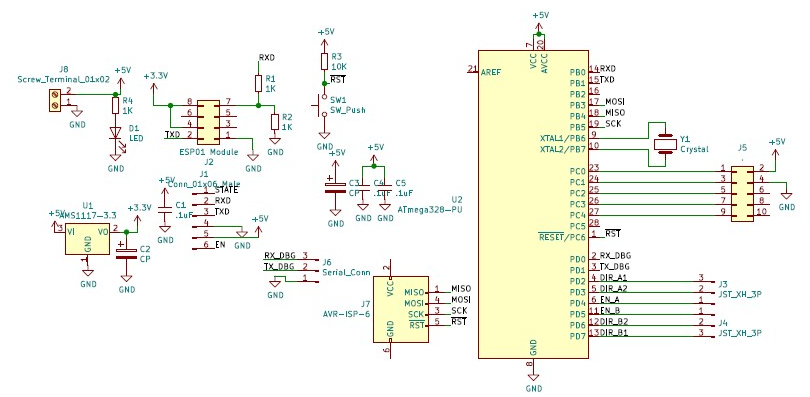
MDF is typically made up of 82% woodfibre, 9% urea-formaldehyde resin glue, 8% water and 1% paraffin wax.

**SCREWS:**

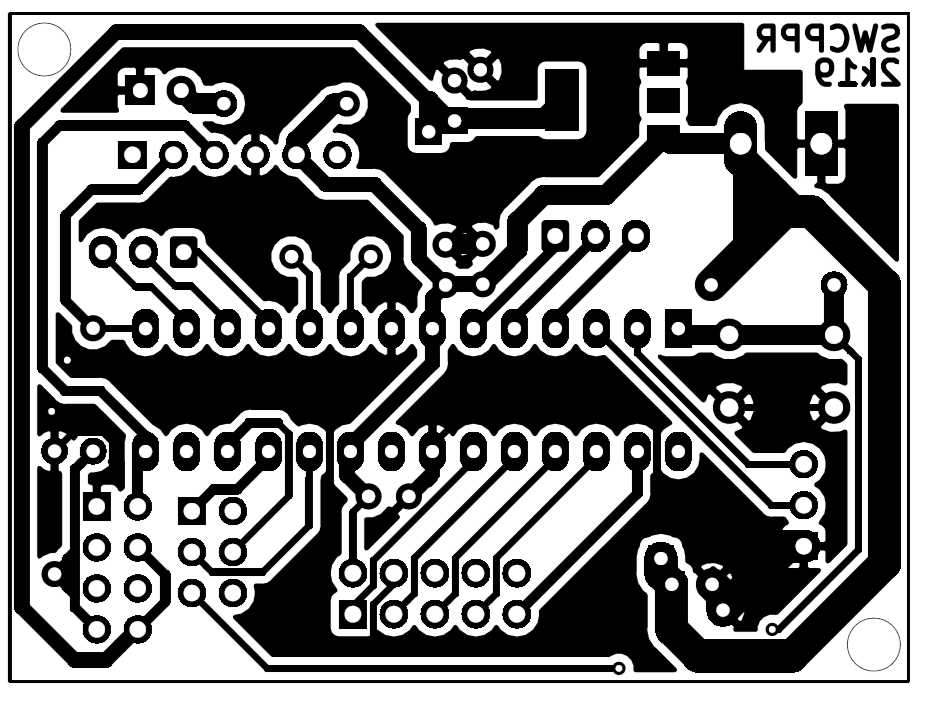
We used M3 mounting screws to assemble the chasis . we made 3 compartments for battery pack,controller , motor driver, for Infrared Sensor and the Servo Motor

**8. PCB LAYOUTS:**

**8.1** **MICROCONTROLLER BOARD:**

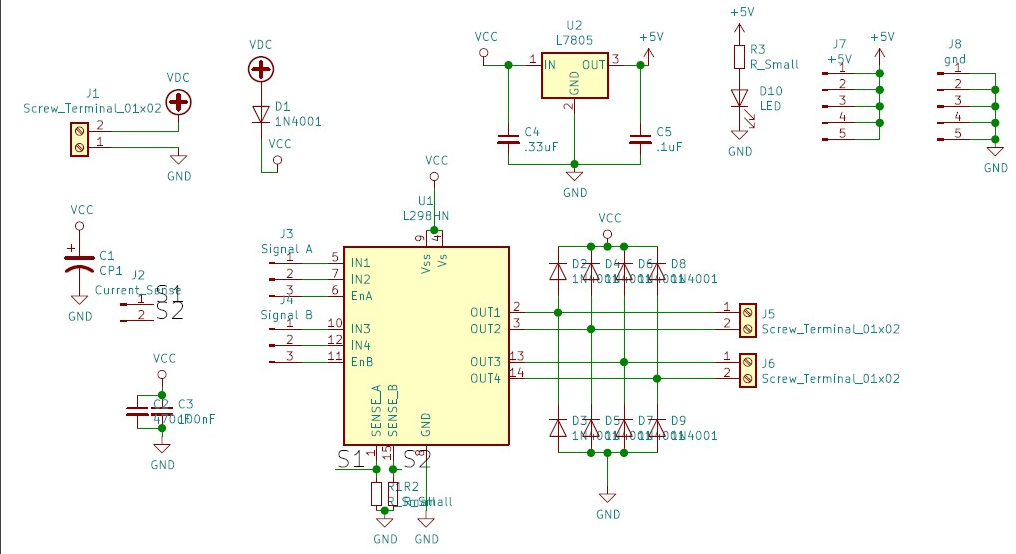


**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM**

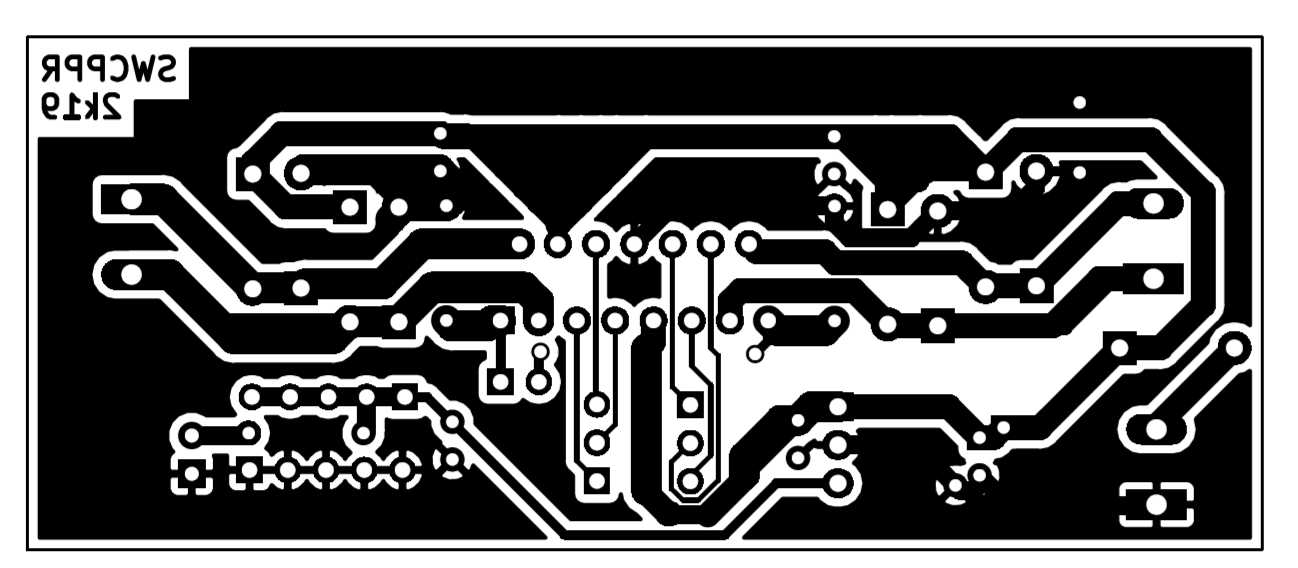


**PCB LAYOUT (BOTTON LAYER)**

**8.2** **MOTOR DRIVER BOARD:**



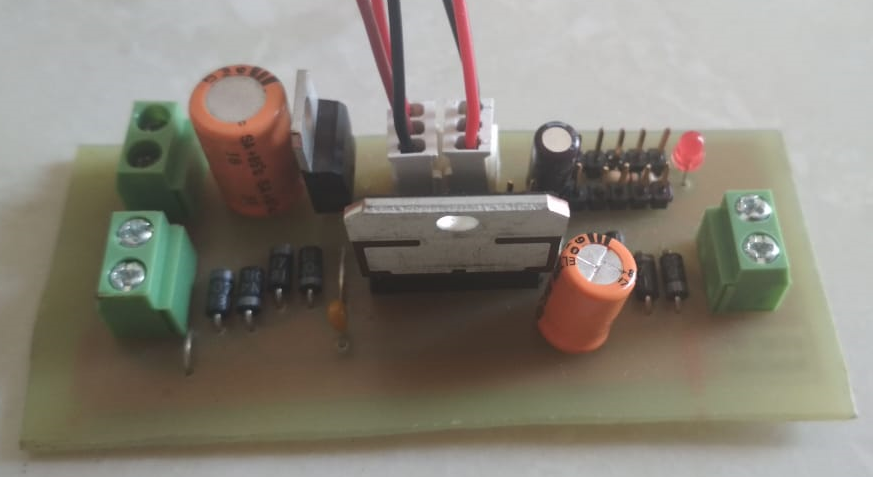
**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM**



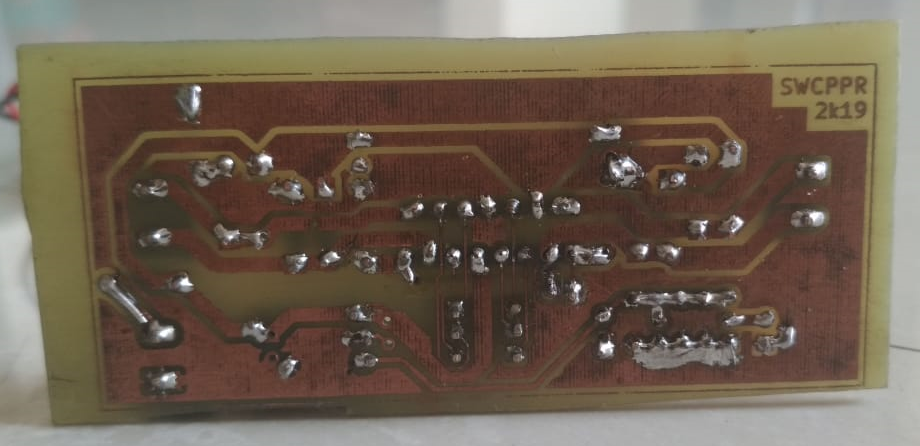
**PCB LAYOUT (BOTTON LAYER)**

1. **TESTING OF MODULES:**
   1. **MOTOR DRIVER L298N:**

Testing is done to ensure proper functionality of the circuits. Individual circuits & modules should be tested separately so that there will not be any problems in further design.



(**top)**



(**BOTTOM**)

**L298 Board after soldering (2 channel)**

We tested the board in 3 steps

* Component test

We checked that, all the components are in place & soldered properly or not.

* Continuity test
* By using DMM we checked the continuity of tracks to ensure the proper conduction of the circuit.
* Some points that are supposed to be isolated but get connected by mistake are also found out by continuity test.
* Functionality test
* In this step we check the actual operation of the circuit.
* This includes applying input and checking weather circuit is giving proper output or not.
* We gave control signals using 5v & GND headers on the board and checked the output voltage using DMM.
* Output voltage should be positive for clockwise and negative for counter-clockwise direction.
* We performed this test for both the channels & got proper output.

**9.2 MICROCONTROLLER BOARD:**

We tested the board in 3 steps

* Component test

We checked that, all the components are in place & soldered properly or not.

* Continuity test
* By using DMM we checked the continuity of tracks to ensure the proper conduction of the circuit.
* Some points that are supposed to be isolated but get connected by mistake are also found out by continuity test.

**9.3 HC-09 BLUETOOTH MODULE:**

We tested the board in following steps:

* For testing purpose, we interfaced Bluetooth module to the Arduino UNO board. And wrote a program to display the received data on computer screen
* We selected alphabets A to G as valid data and all other characters, signs, spaces & special characters as invalid data.
* We have pin0 and pin1 of UNO board as RX and TX respectively, that we are using for sending the received data on computer.
* So, we used pins 8 and 9 to interface Bluetooth module. A function called SoftwareSerial
* Configures the normal GPIO pins as TX and RX for serial communication.
* Data transmitted through Mobile phone via app “serial Bluetooth terminal “.
* Arduino has inbuild LED connected on pin 13. We used that LED to indicate that valid data is received.
* Connection chart

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HC-09 | Arduino UNO |
| State | Nc |
| RXD | D9 |
| TXD | D8 |
| GND | Gnd |

**9.4 SERVO MOTOR:**

As discussed before, Testing is done to ensure proper functionality of the circuits. Individual circuits & modules should be tested separately so that there will not be any problems in further design.

For Servo motor we performed only functionality test because it is a ready-made device & its internal circuits are not easily accessible.

Testing Servo motor requires PWM signal for its operation. Duty cycle of this input signal decides the angle of rotation of the shaft.

For testing purpose, we interfaced the motor with Arduino UNO (PIN 3).

And wrote a program to rotate the motor in both directions.

Connections: -

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Servo pins | Arduino Uno pins |
| PWM | PIN 3 |
| VCC | +5V |
| GND | GND |

**Program**

#include <Servo.h> // Include Servo library

int servoPin = 3; // Declare the Servo pin

Servo Servo1; // Create a servo object

void setup()

{

Servo1.attach(servoPin); // define pin 3 for servo1

}

void loop()

{

Servo1.write(0); // go to 0 degrees

delay(1000);

Servo1.write(90); // go to 90 degrees

delay(1000);

Servo1.write(180); // go to 180 degrees

delay(1000);

}

**9.5 INFRARED MODULE:**

* We used IR sensor array for line sensing. It is array of five IR sensors with 5 digital outputs.
* It gives 0 & 1 signals for black and white colour respectively.
* We performed functionality test for this module.
* By interfacing the IR array to Arduino Uno board, we transmitted the signal on serial terminal of pc.
* And chhecked the outputs by moving the sensor array on black and white backgrounds.

Connections

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IR module | Arduino Uno |
| Sensor1 | 8 |
| Sensor2 | 9 |
| Sensor3 | 10 |
| Sensor4 | 11 |
| Sensor5 | 12 |
| VCC | +5V |
| GND | GND |

Test program

const int mod1 = 8;

const int mod2 = 9;

const int mod3 = 10;

const int mod4 = 11;

const int mod5 = 12;

unsigned long int val = 0b00000000;

//variable to store Sensor data

void serialprint()

{

Serial.println(PINB, BIN);

Serial.println("\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_");

}

void setup()

{

Serial.begin(9600); //set baudrate 9600

DDRB = 0x00; // make port B as output

delay(1000);

}

void loop()

{

serialprint(); //send sensor values on serial terminal

uint8\_t val = PINB; //copy the sensor values in a variable

}