

Applications of Wi-Fi based robots

¹S. Rohith, ²R. Puviarasi

Abstract-- In this paper, we have been described about WI-FI based robot, as the technology increasing day by day robots usage have been increasing more and as well as safety is an another issue while making this robots. AI and industrial technology are main terms to develop the robots, there are different kinds of wifi controlled robots pipeline robot, wheeled robot, autonomous robots these are mobile robots. robot vision helps the robot to navigate itself or either we can give intimations to that robot. For operation of robot we can use Aurdino, Rotatory ultrasonic sensor. Buzzers and LEDs will help if any obstacle has come .There are some speech recognition robots which are work under robot operating system. with the navigation system we can move the robots through the computers. This robotic platform supports innovation in advanced technology. These robots have a capability to find its own position and the other positions through some aurdino. Due to the extensive development improved intelligent fingerprint positioning technology of robots.

KEYWORDS-- Applications of Wi-Fi based robots

I INTRODUCTION

With the advancement of science and innovation, wheeled robots have been generally utilized in different fields to assist individuals with finishing assignments. Be that as it may, when playing out an assignment, the robot and the item could be harmed if the robot slams into the article because of carelessness of the administrator [1-3]. Hence, the security issue is the most significant thought. This paper shows a multifunction framework, including Arduino controller, rotating ultrasonic impediment evasion and WIFI control framework. Red admonition drove and ringers on the fuselage will caution administrators in time of peril and criticism cautioning data to the telephone. The framework is end up being plausible by analyze [4-5].

Indoor WiFi beginning position is testing particularly when sent over remote gadget with constrained framework asset, of course, the starting situating of the portable robot is a critical undertaking. In spite of the fact that GPS(Global Positioning System) can give estimated position of the versatile clients, it is normally restricted indoor because of the debasement of signs by the structure structures [6-8]. While different elective WiFi beginning position strategies have been proposed to indoor uses, precise outcomes are difficult to accomplish because of the insecurity idea of remote sign [9-10]. In this paper, in view of the ROS (Robot Operating System) platform, we plan a WiFi indoor introduce situating framework by triangulation calculation. We will show a few investigations made in our college working to test the framework. The significant commitments to the exhibited work are that the instate situating mistake goes down and it has quick intermingling contrasted and the technique for global_localization administration. The test outcomes show that the WiFi indoor introduce position framework

¹S. Rohith, Saveeth School of Engineering, SIMATS, Chennai, India.

²R. Puviarasi, Saveeth School of Engineering, SIMATS, Chennai, India, Email: puviarasi88@gmail.com

joined with AMCL (Adaptive Monte Carlo Localization) calculation can be precisely situated and has high business esteem [11-12].

With the advancement of AI and mechanical innovation, indoor situating has progressively pulled in wide consideration. General arrangement in the modern situating field has not yet be found with current situating innovation. The issue of mechanical astute situating innovation merits considering. Because of the broad arrangement of Wi-Fi, this paper will apply the improved insightful unique mark situating innovation to the field of robot situating. At present, most unique finger impression situating techniques need to gather a lot of information, and field examination requires a great deal of time and labor, which entangles the situating strategy. This paper advances the possibility of synchronization while gathering and finding. By gathering wifi-list and handled the data into unique mark data, the unique finger impression database is refreshed consistently in the in the mean time to dispense with unique mark commotion and diminish the reliance of area on condition [13-15].

The improved Gauss separating strategy is utilized to test the gathered unique mark information to build the unwavering quality of finger impression information. A powerful coordinating strategy TNN is proposed which decrease repetitive data in unique mark data base, improve the speed and exactness of area by changing unique mark data. Subsequent to testing, the exactness of the unique mark situating technique proposed in this examination arrives at 2 meters, and the normal precision of unique mark information in the precision run is 98.5%, and what's more, it is anything but difficult to send and actualize.

II METHODOLOGY

The hardware architecture is that shown figure. 1 is the block diagram of the robot will work or function like this and strategy of navigation system in robots be like. The flow chart of navigation system is shown in figure. 2.

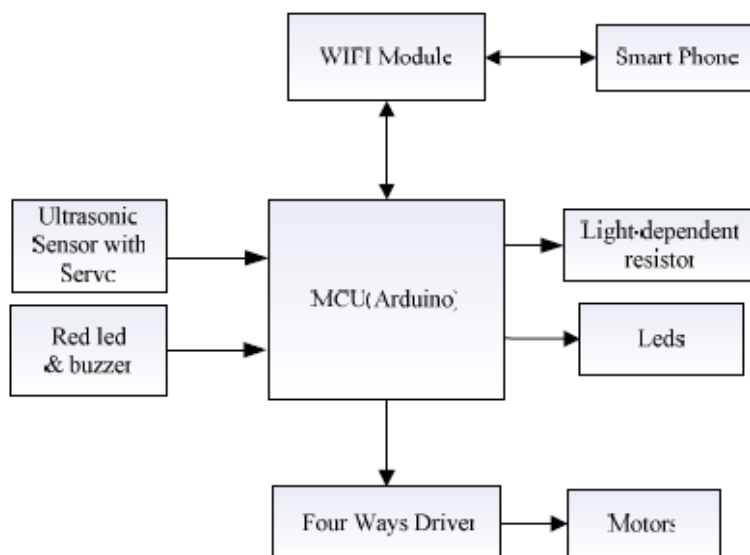


Figure 1: Hardware Architecture

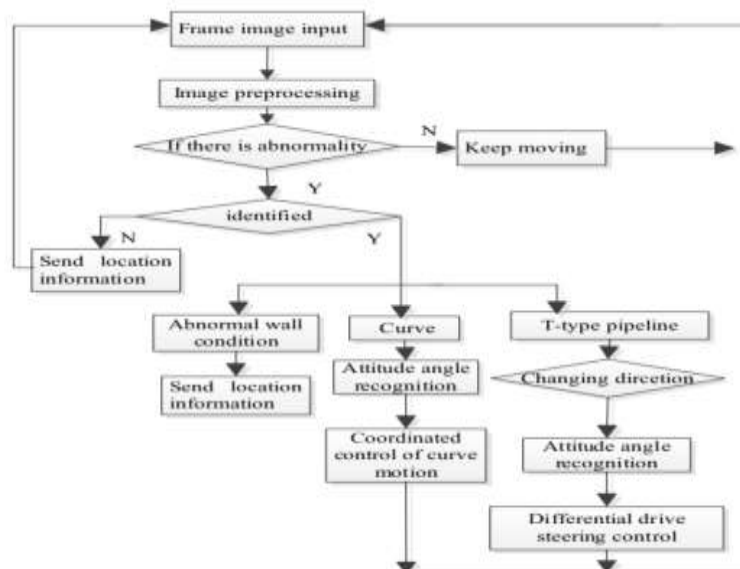


Figure 2: flow chart of navigation system

The pipeline mechanism system may be a networked device function as shown in figure. 3 which illustrates straight and curved pipelines. The mechanism of the pipe line robot is that it can travel in pipes that are in very small place that human can't go. We can support it through the network. The wireless network which is called as WIFI will transmit the data to computer from the pipe line through the robot.



Figure 3: Straight pipeline.



Curved pipeline

III RESULTS

The navigation movement of robot in pipe line done by either intimation by computer to the robot or already it can know how to handle the problem explained in this paper. Not only the pipeline robot , Industrial robot will work what are the inputs or commands given to the robot by computer or program, with illumination model and imaging feature. The key technologies like anomaly pipeline inner wall determination, area of curve identification and multi-sensor fusion are investigated.

REFERENCES

1. Chu Shengnan, "Research on Data Fusion in Multi-sensor Pipeline Detection," Dissertation for master JiLin University Harbin Engineering University, 2015.
2. Chen Yingsong, Lihong Wu, ZhoupingCui, and FengmanLuo, "Research on Navigation and Locating of Pipeline Robot Based on Robot Vision[C]," The International Conference on Information System and Engineering Management (ICISEM 2013), pp. 121-125, 2013.
3. M. A. Hong, "Research of Robot Based on WiFi [J]," Journal of Nanjing Institute of Industry Technology, vol. 13, no. 4, 2013.
4. Guan Xiao Ming, Xu Bingshi, Dong Shiyun, "The development Situation of Pipeline robot[J]," Robot Technique and Application, vol. 22, no. 6, pp. 5-10, 2003.
5. M. DEPINNA, R. D. OWEN, and B. SIMON, "High energy X-ray inspection services for in-service NDE of flexible riser piping[C]," Pro-ceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Offshore Mechanics and Arctic Engineering Canada Vancouver, pp. 1 079-1 096, 2004.
6. Deng Zongquan, Zhang Xiaohua, Dong Lianhai, and Li Jinbiao, "He Ruiquan.Robot to detect Fracture of the Butt Weld of Big-Diameter Pipeline by X-ray[J]," Journal of Harbin Institute of Technology, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 47-48, 1997.
7. Shahada S. A., Hreiji S. M, Atudu S. I, and Shamsudheen S. "Multilayer Neural Network Based Fall Alert System Using IOT," International Journal of MC Square Scientific Research, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 1-5, 2019.
8. Lu Tiansheng, Song Yu, and ShenHaidong, "Adaptive Fuzzy Control for the Crawler Robot in Pipeline [J]," Journal of Shanghai Jiaotong University(Science),vol. 31, no. 9, pp. 68-71.
9. ChenYingsong, Zhouyu, "Research remote control based on robot vision in pipeline inspection [J]," Refrigeration & Air Condition, vol. 4, pp. 133-136, 2010.
10. JiJiangtao, and WangJianzhong, "Robot Weapon Target Tracking System Based on Machine Vision[J]," Microcomputer Information, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 238-239, 2008.
11. Zhang Yunwei, "Research on gas pipeline inspection robot and its motion control," Dissertation for Ph.D.ShanghaiJiaoTong University, 2007.
12. FengLong, "Control System and overall Positioning Research of Micro-pipe Robot," Dissertation for master JiLin University, 2012.
13. Wang Zhongwei, "Research on key technology of intelligent control for autonomous subsea in-pipe robot," Dissertation for Ph.D.ShanghaiJiaoTong University, 2010.
14. R. Madhavan, H. F. Durrant-Whyte, "2D map-building and localization in outdoor environments[J]," Journal of Robotics Systems, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 45-63, 2005.
15. Xu De, Zou Wei, "The Perception, Location and Control of indoor mobile service robot," Beijing: Science Press, pp. 31-41, 2008.