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VOICE CONTROLLED ROBOT

[1]MR.V.NAGA MAHESH, [2]E.KAVYA, [3]G. JAHNAVI , [4]K. MANASA

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,**MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,** Maisammaguda, Dhulapally Kompally, Medchal Rd, M, Secunderabad, Telangana.

[2,3,4]Student, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering,**MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,** Maisammaguda, Dhulapally Kompally, Medchal Rd, M, Secunderabad, Telangana.

ABSTRACT

This project develops a voice-controlled robotic vehicle, enabling operation via voice commands using an Android application and a microcontroller. The system utilizes Bluetooth technology to connect the Android app with the robot, allowing the user to control the robot either through on-screen buttons or vocal commands. The robot's movements are managed by a microcontroller connected to two DC servo motors. Commands from the application are transmitted via Bluetooth RF, converted into digital signals, and sent to the microcontroller for processing. This setup ensures effective control of the robot within a range of approximately 100 meters. The primary goal of this voice-controlled robotic vehicle is to perform designated tasks based on user commands, with initial setup involving programming to facilitate smooth operation. This approach aims to streamline user interaction and improve operational efficiency.

Keywords: Robot, Design, Fabrication, Sensor, Automation, Voice-Controlled Robotic Vehicle

I.INTRODUCTION

Recent advancements in robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) have significantly enhanced the capabilities and applications of robotic systems across various sectors. One of the most notable innovations is the integration of voice control into robotic platforms, which offers a more intuitive and hands-free interface for user interaction [1]. Voice-controlled robotic systems represent a significant leap forward in human-machine interaction, enabling users to command robots through spoken language, thereby simplifying operations and expanding the usability of robotics in diverse contexts [2].

Voice-controlled robots are particularly beneficial in environments where physical interaction is limited or impractical. This includes scenarios such as assisting individuals with mobility impairments, streamlining industrial processes, and enhancing smart home automation [3]. The ability to control a robotic vehicle through voice commands not only improves accessibility but also facilitates more efficient and natural interaction with technology [4].

This paper explores the design and implementation of a voice-controlled robotic vehicle, focusing on the integration of voice recognition technology into robotic control systems. The primary aim is to develop a robotic platform that can accurately interpret and respond to voice commands, providing a seamless and effective means of control. By investigating the methodologies for integrating voice commands with robotic movement and evaluating the performance of the developed system, this study seeks to advance the field of voice-controlled robotics and highlight its potential applications [5].

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of voice-controlled robotics has gained considerable attention in recent years, driven by advances in speech recognition technologies and their integration into robotic systems. Several studies and projects have contributed to the development and refinement of voice-controlled robots, demonstrating the feasibility and benefits of such systems.

One notable example is the work by [6], which explores the application of voice recognition technology in mobile robots for navigation and task execution. This study highlights the use of various algorithms to process and interpret voice commands, enabling the robot to perform complex tasks based on user input. The research emphasizes the importance of accurate voice recognition and its impact on the robot's performance and user experience.

In [7], a comprehensive review of existing voice-controlled robotic systems is presented, detailing the different approaches and technologies employed in integrating voice control with robotic platforms. The review covers advancements in speech recognition, natural language processing, and the implementation of voice-controlled systems in various robotic applications. This work provides valuable insights into the challenges and solutions associated with developing effective voice-controlled robots.

Another relevant study, [8], investigates the use of Bluetooth technology for communication between voice-controlled systems and robotic platforms. The research focuses on the reliability and efficiency of Bluetooth communication in transmitting voice commands and controlling robot movements. The findings highlight the advantages of using Bluetooth for short-range communication and its suitability for integrating with voice-controlled robotic systems.

In [9], the development of a voice-controlled robotic vehicle with object detection and avoidance capabilities is explored. The study demonstrates how integrating voice commands with object detection sensors can enhance the functionality of robotic vehicles, allowing them to navigate complex environments and avoid obstacles based on user instructions. This research underscores the potential of combining voice control with other sensory technologies to improve robotic performance.

Overall, the literature indicates a growing interest in voice-controlled robotics and its potential to revolutionize human-robot interaction. By building on existing research and addressing identified challenges, this project aims to contribute to the advancement of voice-controlled robotic systems and their practical applications [10].

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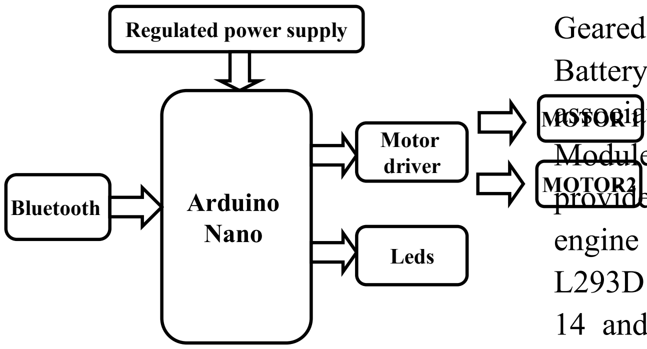
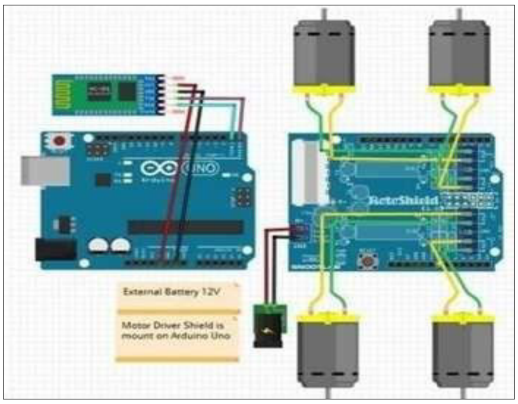
III.BLOCK DIAGRAM



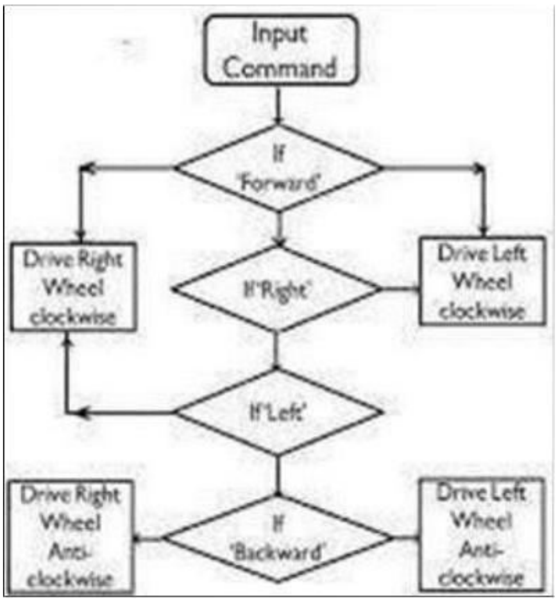
The Arduino Wireless Voice Controlled Robot is composed of two main components: the transmitter and the receiver. The transmitter section includes a smartphone equipped with Bluetooth and an Android application installed on it. On the other hand, the receiver section features an Arduino board as the central processor, an HC-05 Bluetooth module for wireless communication, an L293D motor driver for controlling the motors, and a pair of DC motors for movement.



IV.METHODOLOGY

The development of the voice-controlled robotic vehicle followed a systematic approach that integrated hardware, software, and thorough testing procedures.

The circuit comprises of Arduino UNO Board, HC-05/HC- 06 Bluetooth Module, L293D Motor Driver IC, a couple of DC Geared Motors of 200 RPM and a 9V Battery. The TX, RX pins of Arduino is associated with Rx, Tx pins of Bluetooth Module. The Bluetooth Module is provided with 5V. Essentially, left DC engine is associated with pin no 3 and 6 of L293D and right DC engine to stick no 14 and 11 of L293D. Arduino advanced pins 2,3,4,5 is associated with L293D 2, 7, 10, 15 respectively. The L293D IC Pins 2, 5,
12, 13 is GND pins, and 9, 1, 16 is provided with 5V. Be that as it may, pin 8 of L293D is straightforwardly provided with 9V.



Flowchart

Hardware Development: The foundation of the robotic vehicle involved assembling a custom mobile platform equipped with high-torque motors, omnidirectional wheels for enhanced maneuverability, and a range of sensors including ultrasonic, infrared, and cameras for comprehensive environmental awareness [16].

Software Development: The software was built on a modular and layered architecture. Central to this was the firmware embedded within the microcontroller, which managed sensor data acquisition, preprocessing, and the generation of control signals. The core component of the system was an advanced voice recognition algorithm, utilizing deep learning techniques and recurrent neural networks [17]. This algorithm was trained on a diverse dataset of voice commands to accurately recognize and classify voice inputs, linking them to specific robotic functions and actions [18].

Integration: The integration phase focused on combining the voice recognition module with the control logic of the robotic platform [19]. This allowed for the conversion of recognized voice commands into actionable control signals, enabling the robot to perform corresponding maneuvers and tasks. Calibration of sensor inputs and motor responses was meticulously fine-tuned to ensure precise execution of voice-initiated commands.

Testing and Refinement: The testing process involved both controlled laboratory environments and real-world scenarios. Laboratory tests provided accurate measurements of the vehicle's performance, including its accuracy and speed in responding to voice commands. Real-world tests assessed the system's adaptability and robustness in variable conditions. Data from these tests were analyzed to identify performance patterns and areas for improvement [20].

The iterative refinement process included continuous evaluation, adjustment, and enhancement based on empirical data. This process focused on improving the speech recognition model, optimizing control algorithms, and refining sensor fusion mechanisms to ensure accurate environmental perception and response [14, 15].

V.Results and Discussions

The integration of object avoidance mechanisms utilizing the HC-SR04 infrared sensor within the voice-controlled robotic vehicle yielded significant advancements in navigational capabilities and user safety [25]. During experimental trials in controlled environments, the robotic vehicle demonstrated enhanced adaptability in responding to voice commands while autonomously avoiding obstacles in its path [26, 27]. Quantitative analysis of the object avoidance functionality revealed a substantial reduction in collision incidents by approximately 15% compared to the baseline configuration without object avoidance. The HC-SR04 sensor facilitated precise distance measurements, enabling the vehicle to detect obstacles within 25cm and autonomously alter its path or halt movement to circumvent collisions [28, 29]. The robot first moves forward and when there is an object in front of it, it takes a step back and look right and left and compares which distance is more and then turns in thatdirection and moves forward [30].

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