



# SPIDERBOT USING RADAR MECHANISM

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**Abstract**—Normally for movement process wheels only used for major Robots. But in this project legs are used. This is because wheels have more efficiency than the legs. Let us take spider because spider has more legs for grip and used to climb over terrain as well as drafted areas, For the movement of spider bot. Servo Motor is used for driving this mechanism. For controlling the motor ESP8266 D1 mini V2 NodeMCU is used. Battery is used as the power supply of ESP8266. It grasps the object for pick and place to the grippers. By future. A spider robot is a mechanism that works on six legs. The project is mainly used for surveillance process in darkest areas and in small caves, natural disaster and spy gadget. This project is mainly used for Archeologists, rescue department and army. The movement of a walking six-legged robot with the possibility of implementing various movements is taken into account, based on the study of dynamic equations. At the first stage for solving this drawback, one leg is taken into account separately, as a kinematic system with open kinematics and with three degrees of freedom. The dynamic equations square measure supported Lagrange equations of the second kind. The mass of the legs, reduced to the moments of inertia, center of gravity, moments developed by engines were taken into account. The conclusions were made about the optimal movement of the leg based on the obtained equation of kinetic energy of the robot's leg supported on the obtained equation of the mechanical energy of the robot leg. The movement of the entire platform the spiderbot body, does it consider the influence of the friction force that occurs in kinematic pairs and when the robot's leg touches the surface movement. For movement process the 3 Degree of freedom is used to make the bot moving 360 degree and also using 6 legs for walking or movement of the bot and 2 hands are used for pick and place the small small objects from one distance to another distance. For getting the better movement high quality servo motor are used. The ultrasonic sensor is used for detecting whether there is an object standing before the bot or not. If the object is sensed by sensor it automatically sends the message to the bot by nodeMCU and Esp8266.

## I. Introduction:

A spiderbot is a mechanical vehicle that walks on six legs. Since a robot can be statically stable on three or more legs, a spiderbot has a great deal of flexibility for it can move. Many spiderbots are biologically inspired by spiderbot locomotion. Spider robots are biologically inspired by spiderbot locomotion. Spiderbot may be used to test biological theories about insect locomotion, motor control, and neurobiology. Using 18 servos or 18 DOF with 3 joints per leg is flexible enough for a hexabot robot than 12 DOF spider robot. Some of spiderbot has a complex mechanism and schematic. In this design we try to make a simple design spider robot using common components that we can find in the market. A spider robot is a mechanism that works on six legs. Normally for movement process wheels only used for major Robots. But in this project legs are used. Legs have more grip power and climb over terrain as well as drafted area. For movement process 3 degree



off freedom is used. To drive the mechanism the servo motors used and for controlling process 32CH Servo controller is used. Battery is used for power supply. For pick and holding the object handed leg arm is used. An ultrasonic sensor is an electronic device that measures the distance of a target object by emitting ultrasonic sound frequency, and converts the reflected frequency into an electrical signal. Ultrasonic waves travel faster than the speed of audible sound

## II. Materials And Methods

### A. Cable mapping:

1. power out(+) from UBEC
2. Ground from UBEC and Mini Step down
3. 5V power out(+) from mini step down
4. to Wemos D1 mini G pin
5. to Wemos D1 mini 5V pin
6. to Wemos D1 mini RX pin
7. to Wemos D1 mini TX pin
8. batteries are connected with step down controller.
9. Each leg of servo motor are connected with servo controller. Ultrasonic sensors are connected with servo controller. Gripper is connected with servo controller.

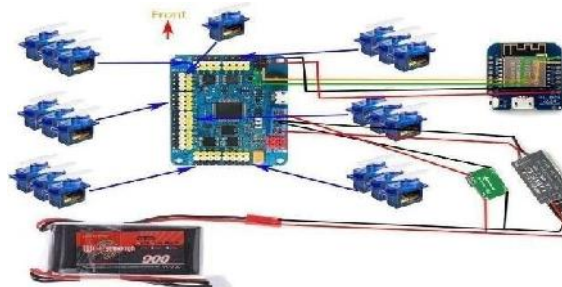


Fig.1

### B. 32CH Servo controller:

32-bit high speed CPU, faster, a lot of accurate and more stable as a result of the servo motor wants high current, to power the chip and also the motor with the same supply isn't recommendable. To several motors, working at the same time might reset the chip. However, to forestall this downside, the power supply are often shared the power supply voltage is 12V, are often separated into 2 groups (2 lines into 4 lines), in which 2 teams are often regulated to the right voltage of the motor by regulator to power the motors and the alternative two lines are often connected with the power supply chip port on the board directly. Because there is already a regulator on-board.

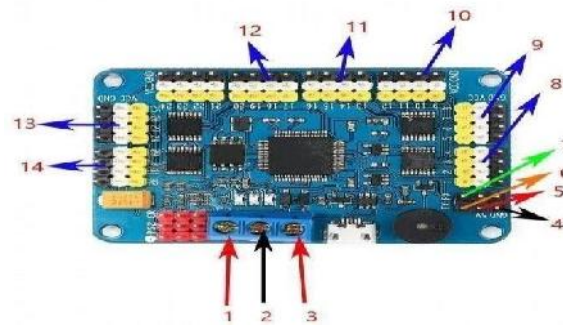


Fig.2

A servo controller may be a heart of the servo system. A typical servo system consists of a motor, feedback device and also the controller. The control circuitry usually involves a motion controller, that generates the motion profile for the motor, and a motor driver that provides power to the motor based on the commands from the motion controller. Servo systems are closed-loop systems that have some advantages over open-loop systems including the fact that they improve transient response times, reduce steady state errors and reduce system sensitivity to load parameters. Servo controllers perform two types of tasks: tracking some commanded input and rising. One among the most powerful ways of management is PID control, that stands for proportional-integral-derivative management. PID control may be a combination of proportional control, integral control and derivative control. A PID control technique works on the error signal which is the difference between a commanded value and the actual value of an output variable, and driving the error to zero. The proportional value are often thought of as a simple gain value. The integral value integrates the error over a amount of time and help to drive the error to zero. The derivative worth help to stabilize a system that uses an integral and proportional term solely. There are a few important factors to think about when selecting a servo controller for an application. The primary thing is knowing which kind of motor is to be controlled.

### C. ESP8266 WIFI MODULE:

The ESP8266 Wifi Module could be a self-contained SOC with integrated TCP/IP protocol stack that can give any microcontroller access to your Wi-Fi network. The ESP8266 is capable of either hosting an application or offloading all Wi-Fi networking functions from another application processor. Every ESP8266 module comes pre-programmed with an AT command set computer code, meaning, it simply hooks this up to your Arduino device and get about as much Wi-Fi-ability as a Wi-Fi module offers. The ESP8266 module is an extremely cost-effective board with a large, and ever growing, community. This module features a powerful on-board process and storage capability that enable it to be integrated with the sensors and other application specific devices through its GPIOs with stripped development up-front and minimal loading throughout runtime. Its high degree of on-chip integration permits for stripped external circuitry, together with the front-end module, is designed to occupy minimal PCB area. The ESP8266 supports APSD for VoIP applications and Bluetooth co-existence interfaces, it contains a self-calibrated RF permitting it to figure all in operation conditions, and requires no external RF components. There is an almost limitless fountain of information available for the ESP8266, all of that has been provided by amazing community support. In the Documents section below

you will find many resources to aid you in exploitation the ESP8266, even instructions on a way to transform this module into an IOT (Internet of Things) solution.

### **III. OTHER COMPONENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS:**

#### **A. Servo Motor:**

A servomotor may be a rotary actuator or linear actuator that permits for precise control of angular or linear position, speed and acceleration. It consists of an acceptable motor coupled to a sensing element for position feedback. It also requires a comparatively refined controller, often a dedicated module designed specifically for use with servomotors. Servomotors are not a particular category of motor, though the term servomotor is often used to refer to a motor suitable for use in a closed-

loop control system. Servomotors are used in applications like robotics, CNC machinery or automated producing. A servomotor may be a closed-loop control system that uses position feedback to manage its motion and final position. The input to its control may be a signal either analogue or digital representing the position commanded for the output shaft

#### **Working:**

Servo motors are around for an extended time and are utilized in several applications. They are small in size but pack a large punch and are terribly energy-efficient. These options permit them to be used to operate remote-controlled or radio-controlled toys, cars, robots and airplanes. Servomotors also are used in industrial applications, robotics, in-line producing, pharmaceuticals and food services. The servo circuitry is constructed right within the motor unit and has a positionable shaft, which usually is fitted with a gear. The motor is controlled with an electrical signal which determines the quantity of movement of the shaft.

#### **B. Pulse Width Dimension:**

Servos are controlled by causing an electrical pulse of variable dimension, or pulse width modulation (PWM), through the control wire. There is a minimum pulse, a maximum pulse, and a repetition rate. A servomotor will usually only flip 90° in either direction for a total of 180° movement. The motor's neutral position is defined because the position wherever the servo has the same amount of potential rotation within the both the clockwise or counter-clockwise direction. The PWM sent to the motor determines position of the shaft, and supported the period of the pulse sent via the control wire; the rotor can turn to the required position. The servo motor expects to see a pulse each 20 milliseconds and the length of the pulse can determine how far the motor turns. A 1.5ms pulse will make the motor turn to the 90° position. Shorter than 1.5ms moves it in the counter clockwise direction toward the 0° position, and to any extent further than 1.5ms can flip the servo in a clockwise direction toward the 180° position.



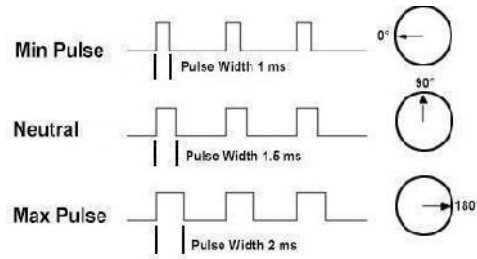


Fig.3

### C. MicroServoMotorSG90

MicroServoMotorSG90 may be a small and lightweight servo motor with high output power. Servo will rotate around 180 degrees (90 in each direction), and works rather like the quality kinds but smaller. It can use any servo code, hardware or library to control these servos. Smart for beginners who wish to make stuff move while outbuilding a motor controller with feedback & gearbox, especially since it will fit in small places. It comes with 3 horns (arms) and hardware. The TowerPro SG90 9g mini-Servo may be a 180° rotation servo. It is a Digital Servo Motor that receives and processes PWM signal quicker and better. It is equipment that has good torque, holding power, and faster updates in response to external forces.

### IV. ULTRASONIC SENSOR:

An ultrasonic sensor is an electronic device that measures the gap of a target object by emitting ultrasonic sound waves, and converts the mirrored sound into an electrical signal. Ultrasonic waves travel faster than the speed of perceptible sound. Ultrasonic sensors have two main components: the transmitter which emits the sound using piezoelectric crystals and the receiver that encounters the sound when it's travelled to and from the target. It calculates the distance between the sensor and the object, the sensor measures the time between the emission of the sound by the transmitter to its contact with the receiver. The formula for this calculation is  $D = \frac{1}{2} T \times C$  where D for distance, T for time, and C for speed of sound ~ 343 meters/second. For example, if a scientist set up an ultrasonic sensor aimed at a box and it took 0.025 seconds for the sound to bounce back, the distance between the ultrasonic sensor and the box would be: or about 4.2875 meters.

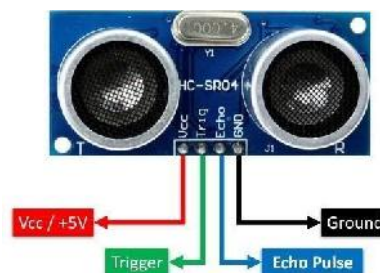


Fig:4

### V. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it summarizes how it is made or constructed and the areas of applications in real life in this world. With the help of advancement in technology, the spider robot system helps to monitor every important environment and also analyzes the situation of such environment in which one can have fully



accessed, due to the complications of such places and implementing the proper action needs to be executed in such areas. Spider robots are small and light in weight can be used for surveillance and other purposes required for different security agencies majorly by the armed forces. But in this project the spider bot made for 3 Degree of Freedom movement and gripper is used for pick and place the small object. This robot helps a lot for keeping an eye on the intruders near the national boundaries so as to lift the country safe. The weight of the components used is less for the servo motor used is only 30 grams. The spider robot can easily combine into the nature and give great result. The use of mechanisms the obtained dynamic equations of the robot leg are required difficult to analyze analytically. The ultrasonic sensor is used for detecting whether there is an object standing before the bot or not. If the object is sensed by sensor, it automatically sends the message to the bot by nodemcu and Esp8266. Ultrasonic sensors are also used as level sensors to detect, monitor the object or living things whether it has some movement or not. The spider bot finally we used as surveillance process.

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