

WIRELESS BIONIC ARM ON ROBOTIC VEHICLE

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Keywords:

IoT (Internet of Things), Blynk Framework, Bionic Arm, Robotic Vehicle Wireless Teleoperation, Microcontroller (ESP32 / NodeMCU), Servo Motors.

Introduction:

The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) with robotics has paved the way for advanced tele-operation systems that transcend traditional distance barriers. Conventional robotic arms often rely on localized control mechanisms like Bluetooth or specialized gesture sensors, which are limited by range and signal interference. This project introduces a Wireless Bionic Arm mounted on a Robotic Vehicle, controlled via the Blynk IoT cloud platform. By leveraging cloud-based communication, the operator can achieve high-precision control from any location with internet connectivity.



Figure 1: Wireless Bioni Arm on Robotic Vehicle Project Module

Objectives:

1. Integration of IoT-Based Remote Control
2. Multi-DOF (Degree of Freedom) Precision & Utility
3. Mobility and Environmental Accessibility

Methodology:

The project utilizes a structured approach involving hardware-software co-design. The hardware consists of a four-wheeled chassis driven by DC motors via an L298N driver and a 4-DOF bionic limb actuated by MG996R high-torque servos. The software logic is programmed on an ESP32 microcontroller using the Arduino IDE. Commands are sent from

a customized smartphone dashboard to the Blynk cloud, which pushes data to the ESP32 via a secured Auth Token. The control logic maps smartphone slider inputs to specific PWM duty cycles, allowing for fluid, 0°–180° motion of the bionic joints. Differential steering logic is applied to the vehicle for 360° maneuverability.

Result and Conclusion:

In conclusion, the prototype successfully achieved a latency of less than 150ms over a standard 4G network, enabling near real-time response. The bionic arm demonstrated the capacity to lift payloads up to 250g with high stability. In conclusion, the project effectively proves that a cost-effective, scalable tele-robotic system can be built using IoT frameworks.

References:

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Future Scope:

The future scope of this project includes:

1. Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for autonomous obstacle avoidance.
2. Addition of haptic feedback sensors to provide the operator with tactile sensation.
3. Implementation of solar-assisted charging for extended operational endurance in the field.