VOICE CONTROLLED WHEELCHAIR

Karan Kapoor¹, Akhilesh Kr. Shukla², Nirbhay Pratap Singh¹, Nishit Gangwar¹, Vikalp Mudgal¹ UG Scholars¹, Assistant Professor² Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, Moradabad Institute of Technology, Moradabad, India

ABSTRACT

The project aims at controlling a wheelchair by means of human voice. It enables a disabled person to move around independently, using a voice recognition application which is interfaced with motors. The prototype of the wheelchair is built using a microcontroller, chosen for its low cost, in addition to its versatility and performance in mathematical operations and communication with other electronic devices. The system has been designed and implemented in a cost effective way so that if our project is commercialized the needy users in developing countries will benefit from it.

GENERAL TERMS: Wheelchair, Low Cost, Automatic, Voice controlled.

KEYWORDS: Voice controlled wheelchair, Fire Sensor, Obstacle avoidance technique.

I. INTRODUCTION

Persons in the present world are busy in their professional life, so they do not get sufficient time to take care of the disabled people in their home. It may be expensive for the household to afford a care taker for these persons.

Today's people has to manage home along with their office work simultaneously. After long working hours, they have to take care of the home along with these disabled persons. They may not get enough time to take care of disabled persons.

The system is designed to help physically disabled persons to move around in home. The design aims at following points:

- 1. Wheelchair starts moving when voice command is given.
- 2. Sounds an alarm/buzzer when detects an obstacle nearby.
- 3. Sounds a fire alarm if the wheelchair detects fire nearby.

4. Wheelchair has an emergency switch which when pressed, text message will be send to the

predefined mobile users automatically which indicates that the person needs someone for some work. **ORGANISATION:** Section (1) deals with the introduction of the research paper. Section (2) gives a brief description of the proposed design, which includes the basic principle, block diagram and circuit diagram.

International Journal of Scientific Research and Management Studies (IJSRMS) ISSN: 2349-3771 Volume 2 Issue 12, pg: 467-472

II. PROPOSED DESIGN

2.1 Basic Principle:

Sound level of physically disabled person in dB and the wheelchair moves as the amplified signal is generated from the voice input. This amplified signal is then converted into a digital signal.

2.2 Block Diagram

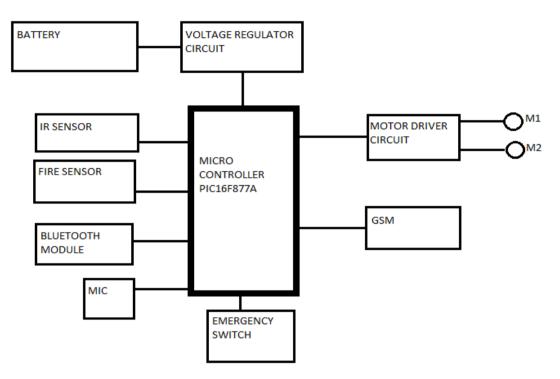


Figure 1 Block Diagram of Voice Controlled Wheelchair

2.2.1 MIC: When physically disabled person speaks when sitting on wheelchair, microphone detects the voice and converts the sound signal into electrical signal. The electrical signal is then fed into amplifier.

2.2.2 Signal Conditioning: Signal amplification is done here. Op-amp is used as amplifier for signal conditioning circuit. The electrical signal from MIC is provided as input to the circuit. The output from MIC is amplified by op-amp so that it can be used by microcontroller.

2.2.3 Microcontroller: PIC16F877A is used to receive the amplified signal and convert this amplified signal to digital signal. Microcontroller controls the driver circuit that starts a motor and moves the wheelchair. Microcontroller also controls the buzzing of alarm when the wheelchair detects an obstacle and fire nearby.

2.2.4 Motor Driver Circuit: Motor driver circuit consists L293D IC, which supplies essential power to drive the motor. This isolates the PIC and ICs from electrical problems.

2.2.5 Motor: DC motor is used to move the wheelchair. We are using DC motors which are having planetary gear box. It is connected to PIC through a driver circuit. The driver circuit protects PIC from back EMF

2.2.6 Fire Sensor: It is a fire sensor LM358 are operational amplifiers which can operate with only a single power supply voltage, have true-differential inputs, and remain in the linear mode with an input common-mode voltage of 0 VDC. These amplifiers operate over a wide range of power supply voltage with little change in performance characteristics. At 25°C amplifier operation is possible down to a minimum supply voltage of 2.3 VDC.

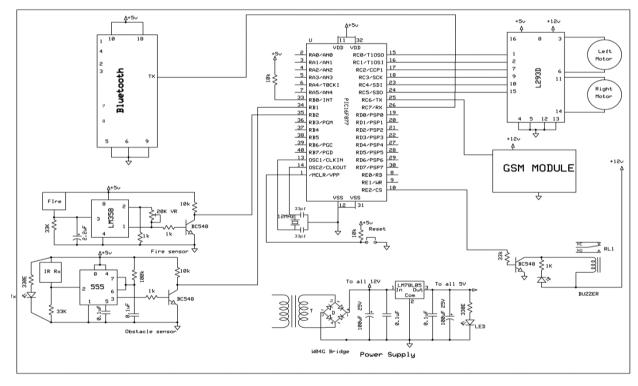
2.2.7 Alarm: Alarm will be generated on two conditions:

- 1. When wheelchair is about to come in contact with any obstacle nearby.
- 2. When wheelchair detects fire nearby.

2.2.8 GSM: When an emergency switch interfaced with GSM module is pressed text message is send to predefined mobile users which indicates that person needs some personal attention.

2.2.9 Bluetooth Module: HC05 Bluetooth to serial port module is an easy to use Bluetooth SERIAL PORT PROTOCOL module, designed for transparent wireless serial connection setup. Serial port Bluetooth module is fully qualified Bluetooth V2.0+EDR(ENHANCED DATA RATE) of 3Mbps.

2.3.0 IR Sensor: An IR LED, also known as IR transmitter, is a special purpose LED that transmits infrared rays in the range of 760 nm wavelength. Such LEDs are usually made of gallium arsenide or aluminum gallium arsenide. They, along with IR receivers, are commonly used as sensors. The appearance is same as a common LED. Since the human eye cannot see the infrared radiations, it is not possible for a person to identify whether the IR LED is working or not, unlike a common LED.



2.3 Circuit Diagram

Figure 2 Circuit Diagram of Power Supply and Wheelchair

2.4 ACTUAL HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION



Figure 4 Actual Hardware Implementation

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

The system is programmed in such a way that it moves the motors of the wheelchair when the microphone gets the sound of more than 20 dB but when the system is placed in noise, commands are not taken properly by the system. The proposed design is working properly but with some errors like the speed of DC motor is a bit high, which has to be calibrated during implementation.

IV. FUTURE WORK

We can use GPS navigation system for further navigation. The remote monitoring desktop show the direction in which the physically disabled person is moving. This direction indication can be replaced by the actual image of the wheelchair by using camera on the wheelchair. Home appliances control circuit can also be interfaced with the wheelchair.

V. CONCLUSION

Looking after physically disabled persons is hard problem worldwide. Looking after physically disabled persons is our moral ethics. This system emphasizes the importance of physically disabled person's care. The above designed system is economical and user friendly and very useful for working family members. They can manage their work efficiently.

International Journal of Scientific Research and Management Studies (IJSRMS) ISSN: 2349-3771 Volume 2 Issue 12, pg: 467-472

With the development of technology day to day work has been eased for family members along with person care who is using this wheelchair.

Reference

- [1]. Sarangi P. Parikh, Valdir Grassi Jr., Vijay Kumar, Jun Okamoto Jr., "Integrating Human Inputs with Autonomous Behaviors on an Intelligent Wheelchair Platform", IEEE Computer Society-Vol. No. 22, Issue No. 02, pp. 33-41, march/April 2007.
- [2]. Mihailidis A, Elinas P, Boger J, Hoey J., "An Intelligent Powered Wheelchair To Enable Mobility Of Cognitively Impaired Or Adults: An Anti-Collision System", Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, IEEE Transactions- Vol. No. 15, Issue No. 01, pp. 136-143, March 2007.
- [3]. S. Fioretti, T. Leo, and S. Longhi, "A Navigation System for Increasing the Autonomy & the Security of Powered Wheelchair", IEEE Transactionson Rehabilitation Engineering, Vol. No. 8, Issue No. 4, December 2000.
- [4]. Manuel Mazo, Francisco J. Rodriguez, Josi L. L, Zaro, Jesi Is Urei A, Juan C. Garcia, Enrique Santiso, Pedro Revenga and J. Jesi Is Garcia, "Wheelchair for Physically Disabled People with Voice, Ultrasonic and Infrared Sensor Control", Autonomous Robots, Vol. No. 02, Issue No. 03, pp. 203-224, September 1995.
- [5]. Vasundhara G. Posugade, Komal K. Shedge, Chaitali S. Tikhe, "Touch-Screen Based Wheelchair System", ISSN: 2248-9622 Vol. 2, Issue 2, pp.1245-1248, Mar-Apr 2012.
- [6]. "Smart Wheelchairs: A literature Survey", by Richard Simpson "Journal of Rehabilitation Research & Development", Volume 42, Number 4, Pages 423–436 July/August 2005.
- [7]. "Voice Operated Intelligent Wheelchair" by Ms. S. D. Suryawanshi, Mr. J. S. Chitode, Ms. S. S. Pethakar, "International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering" Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2013.
 [8]. "Voice and Touch Screen Based Direction and Speed Control of Wheel Chair for Physically
- [8]. "Voice and Touch Screen Based Direction and Speed Control of Wheel Chair for Physically Challenged Using Arduino" by M.Prathyusha, K. S. Roy, Mahaboob Ali Shaik, "International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology (IJETT)", Volume4Issue4, April 2013.
 [9]. D. K. Prabitha, Chidananda Murthy. M. V & M. Z. Kurian "Speech Recognizing Powered Wheelchair
- [9]. D. K. Prabitha, Chidananda Murthy. M. V & M. Z. Kurian "Speech Recognizing Powered Wheelchair for Disabled" International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (ICEECS-2012). May 12th, 2012, Trivendum, ISBN Number : 978-93-81693-58-2
- [10]. Ms. S. D. Suryawansi, Mr. J. S. Chitode, Ms. S. S. Pethakar "Voice Operated Intelligent Wheelchair" International Journal of Advanced Research in computer Science And Software Engineering. Research Paper, Volume 3, Issue 5, May 2013 ISSN: 2277 128X Pg 487-48.

AUTHORS BIOGRAPHY

Akhilesh Kr. Shukla has 14 Years of experience in the field of Academic. He obtained his Bachelor's degree in Electronics & Communication Engineering in 1998 and Masters degree (Microwave Engineerin) in 2011 from UPTU, Lucknow. He started his career from MIT, Moradabad. Presently he is working as an Assistant Professor, Deptt of E&C Engg., at MIT Moradabad. He has published number of papers in international & national journals, conferences and seminars.

Karan Kapoor is pursuing B.Tech in Electronics & Communication Engineering from Moradabad Institute of Technology, Moradabad. Area of interest includes Robotics &

Nirbhay Pratap Singh is pursuing B.Tech in Electronics & Communication Engineering from Moradabad Institute of Technology, Moradabad. Area of interest includes Robotics & Embedded Systems.



Embedded Systems.

International Journal of Scientific Research and Management Studies (IJSRMS) ISSN: 2349-3771 Volume 2 Issue 12, pg: 467-472

Nishit Gangwar is pursuing B.Tech in Electronics & Communication Engineering from Moradabad Institute of Technology, Moradabad. Area of interest includes Robotics & Embedded Systems.



Vikalp Mudgal is pursuing B.Tech in Electronics & Communication Engineering from Moradabad Institute of Technology, Moradabad. Area of interest includes Robotics & Embedded Systems.

