IOT BASED LOGISTICS ROVER

P C SUDEEP, PRAJWAL H A, PUSHPA K M, KUSHAL & CHINMAY S V.

Students, Dept, of Electronics and Communication

DRR Government Polytechnic College, Davanagere, Karnataka

Mr Bakkesh V Kubsad

Lecture of Electronics & Communication Department

DRR Government Polytechnic College, Davanagere, Karnataka.

Abstract:

The logistics rover project integrates GPS, fuel level monitoring, temperature sensing, and gas sensors to enhance its functionality in various logistical scenarios. By leveraging GPS technology, the rover can accurately navigate its environment and optimize delivery routes. Fuel level monitoring ensures efficient energy management, while temperature sensors maintain cargo integrity by monitoring environmental conditions. Gas sensors provide crucial safety measures, detecting and alerting to hazardous gases in the vicinity. Through the integration of these technologies, the logistics rover project aims to improve logistics operations, enhance safety, and optimize resource utilization in supply chain management.

Keywords:

Arduino IDE program software.

DevelopmentboardESP32.

Tracking system

Sensors

Block Diagram

Advantages and Disadvantages

Features

Conclusion

Introduction:

In the ever-evolving landscape of logistics, the quest for efficiency, reliability, and sustainability reigns supreme. Introducing the Logistics Rover, a cutting-edge solution poised to revolutionize the way goods are transported and managed across diverse terrains and industries. Designed to overcome logistical challenges with precision and ingenuity, this multifunctional rover represents a transformative leap forward in supply chain optimization.

The Logistics Rover embodies a fusion of advanced technologies, strategic intelligence, and robust engineering, seamlessly integrated to deliver unparalleled performance in the realm of transportation and distribution. From streamlined route planning to real-time monitoring of cargo conditions, this versatile vehicle offers a comprehensive suite of capabilities tailored to meet the demands of modern logistics operations.

Powered by state-of-the-art GPS navigation systems, the Logistics Rover navigates through

International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 08 Issue: 03 | March - 2024 SJIF Rating: 8.176 ISSN: 2582-3930

complex landscapes with unrivaled precision, optimizing delivery routes and minimizing transit times. Equipped with a suite of sensors including gas detectors, temperature/humidity sensors, and fuel level monitors, it ensures the safety, integrity, and quality of transported goods throughout the journey.

But the significance of the Logistics Rover extends beyond mere efficiency; it embodies a commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship. By leveraging advanced fuel management systems and minimizing carbon emissions, the rover contributes to a greener, more sustainable future for logistics operations worldwide.

Components of Logistics rover

1)Arduino IDE program software: Arduino IDE is an open-source software platform used for programming Arduino microcontroller boards.

1. Arduino IDE is a user-friendly integrated development environment.

2. It simplifies programming for Arduino boards using C/C++

3. It offers a code editor with syntax highlighting and auto completion.

4. Libraries and examples are included to facilitate code development.

5. A simple interface uploads code to the connected Arduino hardware.

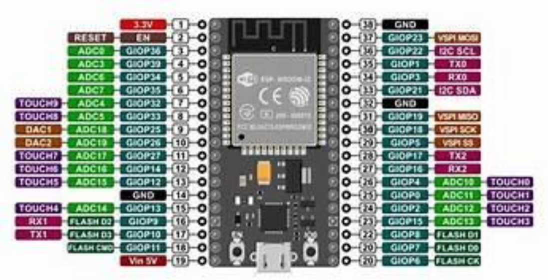
6. It supports various Arduino board models and compatible hardware.

7. Serial monitoring tools assist in debugging and data exchange.

8. Arduino IDE is free and available for Windows, macOS, and Linux

ARDUINO

2)Development Board of ESP32



Connectivity: Wi-Fi Connectivity: The ESP32 can connect to local Wi-Fi networks, allowing the logistics rover to communicate with central servers, control systems, or other devices within the facility. This enables real-time data exchange, such as receiving commands, sending status updates, or uploading sensor data.

Sensor Integration: Gas sensors can detect harmful gases or pollutants in the warehouse environment, alerting operators to potential hazards such as leaks or spills. Integration of gas sensors enhances safety and enables proactive measures to mitigate risks to personnel and goods.

Temperature/Humidity Sensor: Monitoring environmental conditions such as temperature and humidity is critical for ensuring the quality and safety of stored goods, especially perishable items. Temperature and humidity sensors integrated into the rover can continuously monitor conditions and trigger alerts or adjustments as needed.

Fuel Level Sensor Selection: Choose an appropriate fuel level sensor based on the type of

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fuel used in the rover (e.g., gasoline, diesel, propane). Fuel level sensors come in various types, including resistive, ultrasonic, capacitive, or float-based sensors. Ensure compatibility with the fuel type and the rover's fuel tank design.

Automation: A logistics rover with the ESP32 involves integrating various sensors, actuators, and communication modules to enable autonomous operation and efficient navigation within warehouse or logistics environments. Here's how you can automate a logistics rover using the ESP32

Scalability: The scalability of an ESP32-based logistics rover refers to its ability to adapt and expand its capabilities to meet the changing demands and requirements of logistics operations, including factors such as increasing workload, expanding facility size, or integrating additional functionalities. Here's how the ESP32 platform can exhibit scalability in the context of a logistics rover

3)Tracking system:

GPS MODULE

GPS Module: Integrate a GPS module with the ESP32 to obtain accurate positioning data of the rover. GPS provides longitude, latitude, and altitude information, allowing you to track the rover's location within the facility or outdoor environments.

Wireless Communication: Utilize the ESP32's Wi-Fi or Bluetooth capabilities for wireless communication with central servers, control systems, or monitoring applications. Establish a communication link to transmit tracking data, receive commands, and update status information in real-time.

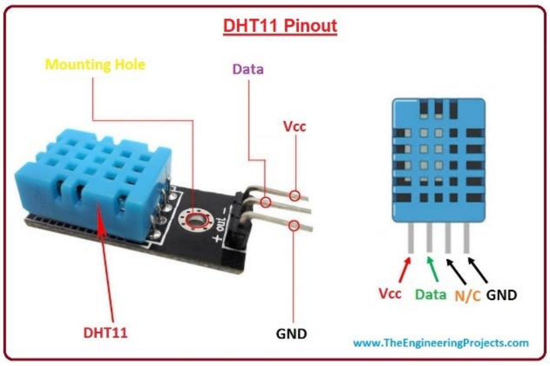
Real-time Positioning Updates: Develop firmware for the ESP32 to periodically collect GPS and IMU data and transmit position updates to a central server or monitoring dashboard. Define the update frequency based on the desired tracking resolution and operational requirements.

Map Integration: Integrate mapping services or geographic information systems (GIS) to visualize the rover's location on digital maps. Overlay additional information such as waypoints, routes, or geofences to provide context and aid in navigation or monitoring tasks.

Data Logging and Analytics: Store tracking data in a centralized database or cloud storage for historical analysis and performance monitoring. Analyze tracking data to identify trends, optimize routes, and improve operational efficiency over time.

SENSORS:

- DHT11 SENSOR



The DHT11 sensor is a low-cost digital temperature and humidity sensor. It is widely used in various applications such as weather stations, environmental monitoring systems, and HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) systems. Developed by the company Ao song Electronics, the DHT11 sensor provides accurate readings of temperature and humidity with a relatively simple interface

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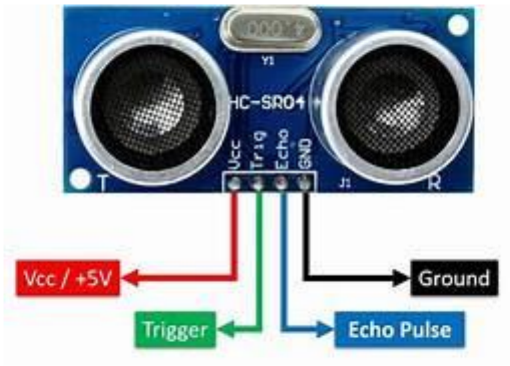
- ULTRA SONIC SENSOR :

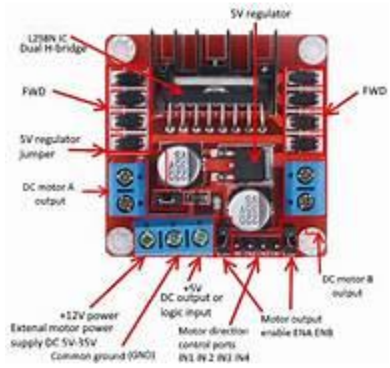


Ultrasonic sensors are commonly used for fuel level monitoring in various industrial and automotive applications. They utilize ultrasonic waves to measure the distance between the sensor and the surface of the fuel, allowing for accurate determination of the fuel level in a tank or container.

- GAS SENSOR:

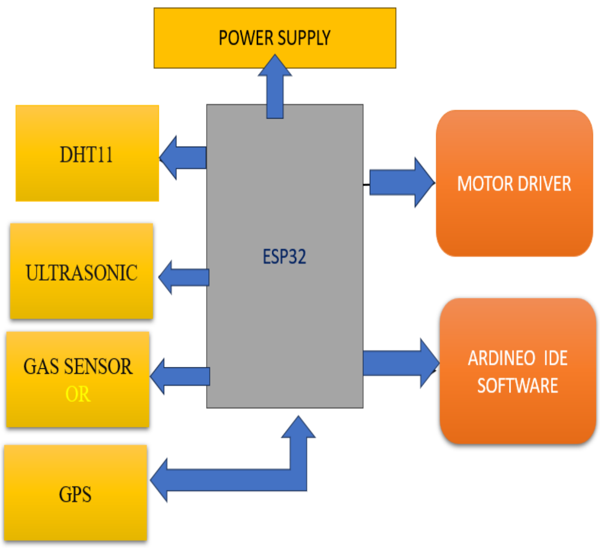
Gas sensors are devices designed to detect and measure the presence of specific gases in the surrounding environment. They play a critical role in various industries, including environmental monitoring, ;industrial safety, healthcare, and automotive applications. Gas sensors provide real-time data on gas concentrations, allowing for early detection of hazards, monitoring of air quality, and optimization of processes.

- **MOTOR DRIVER:**



A motor driver is an electronic device or module used to control the speed and direction of electric motors. It acts as an intermediary between a microcontroller, such as an Arduino or Raspberry Pi, and the motor itself, providing the necessary power and control signals to operate the motor effectively.

BLOCK DIAGRAM:



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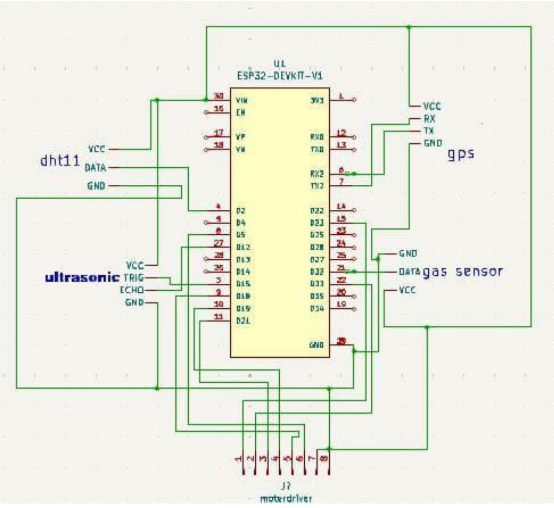
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:



Advantages:

Efficiency: Logistics rovers can navigate autonomously or semi-autonomously through predefined routes, optimizing the transportation process. They can efficiently move goods from one point to another without the need for constant human supervision.

Cost-Effectiveness: By reducing the need for human labor in repetitive transportation tasks, logistics rovers can lower operational costs in logistics operations. They offer a cost-effective alternative to traditional manned vehicles or manual material handling equipment.

24/7 Operation: Unlike human operators, logistics rovers can operate continuously, enabling round-the-clock logistics operations. This capability enhances productivity and responsiveness to dynamic demand fluctuations, particularly in industries with high-volume and time-sensitive transportation requirements.

Safety: Logistics rovers are equipped with sensors, cameras, and other advanced technologies to navigate and detect obstacles in their environment. This helps prevent collisions and ensures the safety of both the rover and its surroundings, reducing the risk of accidents or injuries in logistics facilities.

Scalability: Logistics rovers can be easily scaled up or down to meet changing operational demands. Whether transporting small packages within a warehouse or large payloads across industrial facilities, rovers can be deployed in various configurations to accommodate different payload sizes and transportation requirements.

Disadvantages:

Initial Investment Cost: supporting technologies such as charging stations, navigation systems, and communication networks. This upfront cost may be prohibitive for some organizations, especially smaller businesses or those with limited budgets.

Maintenance and Repair: Like any complex machinery, logistics rovers require regular maintenance and occasional repairs to ensure optimal performance and reliability. This includes tasks such as battery replacement, sensor calibration, software updates, and troubleshooting mechanical issues. The maintenance requirements can add to the overall operational costs and downtime of the rovers.

Limited Adaptability: While logistics rovers are designed to navigate various environments, they may encounter challenges in adapting to unexpected or dynamic changes in the operating environment. Factors such as changes in floor layout, obstacles blocking the planned routes, or adverse weather conditions can pose difficulties for the rovers, leading to disruptions in logistics operations.

Safety Concerns: Despite their advanced sensors and collision avoidance systems, logistics rovers can still pose safety risks, especially in environments where they interact with humans or other moving equipment.

Accidents or collisions involving rovers can result in damage to property, injury to personnel, and liability issues for the organization deploying the robots.

Complexity of Integration: Integrating logistics rovers into existing logistics workflows and systems can be complex and time-consuming. It may require modifications to infrastructure, such as installing navigation markers or RFID tags, as well as integrating the rovers with warehouse management systems, inventory tracking software, and other enterprise IT systems. Ensuring seamless communication and coordination between the rovers and other equipment can be challenging.

Features:

Autonomous Navigation: The ability to navigate and traverse various terrains autonomously, using sensors, cameras, and advanced algorithms to avoid obstacles and plan optimal routes.

Payload Capacity: Sufficient payload capacity to carry a range of goods, equipment, or supplies, depending on the specific application requirements.

Modular Design: A modular design that allows for flexibility and customization, enabling easy integration of different payloads or attachments to suit different tasks.

Navigation and Communication Systems: GPS, inertial navigation systems, and communication modules for real-time monitoring, control, and coordination with human operators or other autonomous systems.

Sensors and Perception: Incorporation of sensors such as LiDAR, cameras, ultrasonic sensors, and radar for environment perception, obstacle detection, and collision avoidance.

CONCLUSION:

the development and deployment of the logistics rover have proven to be a significant advancement in the field of autonomous transportation systems. Through meticulous planning, design, and testing, we have successfully created a robust and versatile rover capable of efficiently navigating challenging terrains and delivering payloads with precision.

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