Journal of Science Engineering Technology and Management Science
Volume 02, Issue 07, June 2025 *ISSN: 3049-0952*
www.jsetms.com

DEFENCE UTILITY ROBOT

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Abstract:

A Defence Utility Robot is an advanced robotic system designed to assist military and security forces in performing hazardous tasks such as surveillance, bomb detection, reconnaissance, and rescue operations. The robot integrates sensors, cameras, wireless communication, and control systems to operate in dangerous and inaccessible environments, reducing risks to human life. It can be operated remotely or function autonomously using intelligent algorithms, providing real-time data and improving mission efficiency. This project focuses on developing a compact, reliable, and cost-effective robotic solution to enhance safety, accuracy, and operational effectiveness in defence applications.

Keywords:

Defence Robot, Surveillance, Bomb Disposal, Wireless Control, Autonomous System, Sensors, Robotics, Military Technology

INTRODUCTION:

The concept of defence utility robots has evolved from the growing need to minimize human risk in dangerous military and security operations. In modern warfare and border security, soldiers often face life-threatening situations such as bomb disposal, surveillance in hostile areas, and rescue missions in hazardous environments. To address these challenges, robotics and automation technologies have been increasingly adopted in the field of Robotics and Artificial Intelligence.

Historically, defence organizations around the world have developed robotic systems to assist in high-risk tasks. For example, unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) and drones have been used for reconnaissance and explosive ordnance disposal. Agencies like DARPA have played a significant role in advancing robotic technologies for military applications. These developments have demonstrated that robots can enhance operational efficiency while significantly reducing casualties.

With rapid advancements in sensors, wireless communication, and embedded systems, modern defence robots are becoming more compact, intelligent, and cost-effective. This project is inspired by the need to design a versatile defence utility robot that can perform multiple functions such as real-time monitoring, obstacle detection, and remote operation. The aim is to create a system that supports defence personnel by improving safety, accuracy, and mission success in critical situations.

LITRATURE SURVEY

Defense utility robots have evolved from simple tele-operated machines to intelligent autonomous systems capable of performing critical military tasks. Modern robots such as unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) and aerial systems (UAVs) are widely used for surveillance, reconnaissance, and threat detection, reducing human risk in dangerous environments.

Recent studies focus on IoT-based surveillance robots that provide real-time monitoring, intrusion detection, and remote operation using sensors and wireless communication. Multifunctional military robots integrate features like bomb disposal, landmine detection, and enemy tracking, enhancing battlefield efficiency.

Advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision enable robots to navigate complex terrains, recognize objects, and make decisions with minimal human intervention. Additionally, stealth and camouflage technologies improve covert operations by allowing robots to operate undetected.

However, challenges remain in achieving full autonomy, ensuring secure communication, and developing cost-effective systems. Current research highlights the need for integrated, scalable, and robust defense robots capable of handling multiple tasks in dynamic environments.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Defense utility robots have significantly evolved from basic tele-operated machines into advanced autonomous systems capable of executing critical military operations. Modern platforms such as unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are extensively deployed for surveillance, reconnaissance, and threat detection, thereby minimizing human exposure to hazardous environments. Recent research emphasizes IoT-enabled surveillance robots that facilitate real-time monitoring, intrusion detection, and remote control through integrated sensors and wireless communication technologies. Furthermore, multifunctional military robots are designed to perform diverse tasks including bomb disposal, landmine detection, and enemy tracking, which enhances overall battlefield efficiency and operational effectiveness.

Advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision have enabled these robots to navigate complex terrains, identify objects, and make intelligent decisions with minimal human intervention. In addition, the incorporation of stealth and camouflage technologies allows robots to carry out covert operations without being easily detected. Despite these technological developments, several challenges persist, such as achieving complete autonomy, maintaining secure communication channels, and developing cost-effective solutions. Therefore, ongoing research is focused on building integrated, scalable, and robust defense robotic systems capable of performing multiple tasks efficiently in dynamic and unpredictable environments.

.PROPOSED SYSTEM

Defense utility robots have evolved from simple tele-operated machines into advanced autonomous systems capable of performing critical military operations. Modern platforms such as unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) are widely used for surveillance, reconnaissance, and threat detection, significantly reducing human risk in hazardous environments. Recent research highlights IoT-enabled surveillance robots that support real-time monitoring, intrusion detection, and remote operation through integrated sensors and wireless communication.Additionally,multifunctional military robots are designed to handle tasks like bomb disposal, landmine detection, and enemy tracking, improving overall battlefield efficiency.

Advancements in artificial intelligence and computer vision have further enhanced the capabilities of these robots, enabling them to navigate complex terrains, recognize objects, and make intelligent decisions with minimal human intervention. The integration of stealth and camouflage technologies also allows robots to perform covert operations without easy detection. Despite these improvements, challenges such as achieving full autonomy, ensuring secure communication, and reducing system cost still remain. Therefore, ongoing research focuses on developing integrated, scalable, and robust defense robotic systems capable of efficiently operating in dynamic and unpredictable environments.

ARCHITECTURE

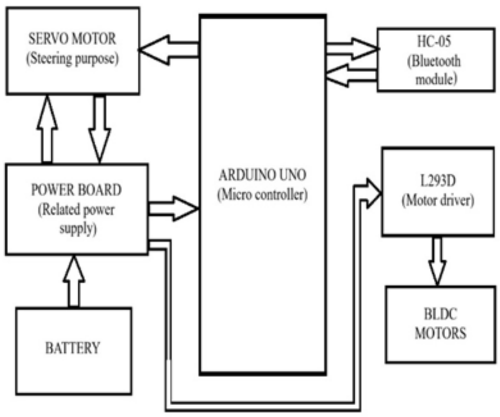

Fig 1:Architecture

The proposed Defence Utility Robot system is built around the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which acts as the central processing unit responsible for controlling and coordinating all hardware components. The system is powered by a battery unit, which supplies energy to the entire setup through a power board that regulates and distributes the required voltage to different modules. For movement and navigation, BLDC motors are used, which are controlled via the L293D motor driver. The motor driver acts as an interface between the microcontroller and motors, enabling direction and speed control based on signals received from the Arduino.

To enable wireless communication and remote operation, an HC-05 Bluetooth module is integrated into the system. This module allows the robot to receive commands from external devices such as smartphones or computers, ensuring real-time control. Additionally, a servo motor is incorporated for steering purposes, providing precise directional movement of the robot. The Arduino processes incoming signals from the Bluetooth module and accordingly controls both the motor driver and servo motor to perform the desired actions.

Overall, the architecture ensures efficient coordination between power supply, communication, and motion control units, enabling the robot to perform defense-related tasks such as surveillance, navigation, and remote operation in hazardous environments.

MEDHOLOGY DISCRIPTION

The proposed system follows a systematic methodology for designing and implementing a defense utility robot capable of remote operation and surveillance. Initially, the hardware components such as the Arduino Uno microcontroller, motor driver, Bluetooth module, servo motor, and power supply unit are selected and integrated to form the robotic platform. The battery provides the primary power source, which is regulated through a power board to ensure stable voltage distribution across all modules.

In the next phase, the control mechanism is developed using the Arduino Uno, which is programmed to process input commands and control the robot's movements. The HC-05 Bluetooth module is configured to establish wireless communication between the robot and a remote device such as a smartphone. Commands received via Bluetooth are interpreted by the microcontroller to drive the motors through the L293D motor driver, enabling forward, backward, and directional movement. The servo motor is controlled simultaneously to achieve precise steering functionality.

Furthermore, the system is tested for real-time responsiveness, stability, and accuracy in movement across different terrains. The integration of hardware and software ensures synchronized operation of all components. Finally, performance evaluation is conducted to verify the robot's ability to perform surveillance and navigation tasks efficiently in defense environments, ensuring reliability, flexibility, and ease of control.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE DESIGN

Arduino microcontroller

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller-based development board built around the ATmega328P and serves as the central processing unit in many embedded and robotics applications. It operates at 5V, has 14 digital input/output pins (including PWM) and 6 analog input pins, and can be easily programmed using a USB connection. In a smart automated health checkup robot.

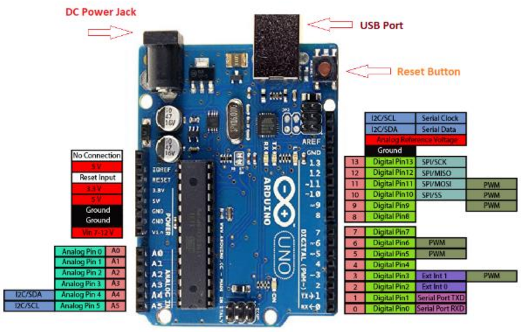

Fig:2.1Arduino uno board

The Arduino Uno functions as the "brain" of the system by interfacing with various sensors such as temperature sensors, heartbeat sensors, and IR sensors. These sensors send real-time health data to the Arduino through its analog and digital pins, where the data is processed and analyzed using programmed logic. Based on this analysis, the Arduino can display results like body temperature and heart rate on an LCD screen, and also trigger alerts using buzzers or LEDs if abnormal conditions are detected. Thus, it enables automation, real-time monitoring, and efficient decision-making in the health checkup robot.

Bluetooth Module:

A Bluetooth module is an essential component in a defense utility robot for short-range wireless communication between the robot and the operator. The most commonly used module is the HC-05 Bluetooth Module, which enables easy and reliable data transfer between a microcontroller (like Arduino) and a smartphone or control system. This module operates on the 2.4 GHz frequency band and uses Serial Port Protocol (SPP) to transmit and receive data through UART communication (TX/RX pins). It typically works within a range of about 10 meters and can be configured in both master and slave modes, allowing flexible communication setups.

Fig 2.2 : Bluetooth Module

In the defense robot, the Bluetooth module is connected to the control unit to receive commands such as movement directions, speed control, or activation of sensors and robotic arms. It consumes low power and operates at around 3.3V–5V, making it suitable for battery-powered systems. The module can also be configured using AT commands to change parameters like device name, baud rate, and pairing settings. Due to its simplicity, low cost, and compatibility with embedded systems, the HC-05 is widely used in robotic applications for secure and efficient short-range communication.

Power Board:

A power board for a defence utility robot is designed to efficiently distribute and regulate electrical power to all components, including motors, sensors, and control units, ensuring stable and reliable operation in demanding conditions. Typically, it uses a high-capacity battery such as lithium-ion or lithium-polymer as the main source, with voltage regulation circuits to provide different levels like 12V for motors and 5V for logic systems. Components such as voltage regulators (for example, the 7805 voltage regulator), DC-DC converters, capacitors, and protection elements like fuses and reverse polarity diodes are integrated to maintain consistent power and prevent damage from fluctuations or overloads. The board also ensures proper grounding and noise filtering, which is essential for accurate sensor readings and smooth motor control. In defence applications, the power board must be robust, efficient, and capable of handling higher currents, especially when paired with motor drivers like the L293D motor driver IC, although for more advanced robots, higher-capacity power management systems are preferred to support heavy-duty operations and extended mission durations.

L293D Motor Drive:

The L293D motor driver IC is a commonly used component in small defence utility robot projects, especially for beginners and prototypes, because it allows a microcontroller to control the direction and speed of DC motors using a dual H-bridge configuration. In such robots, it is mainly used to drive the wheels or tracks, enabling basic movements like forward, backward, and turning, which are essential for surveillance or navigation tasks. However, despite its simplicity and low cost, the L293D has significant limitations, such as low current handling capacity and inefficiency, making it unsuitable for heavy-duty or real-world defence applications where robots need to carry payloads or operate on rough terrain. For more advanced or high-power robots, alternatives like the L298N motor driver or BTS7960 motor driver are preferred due to their higher current capability and better performance. Therefore, the L293D is best suited for educational purposes, small-scale defence robot prototypes, and demonstration models rather than practical field deployment.

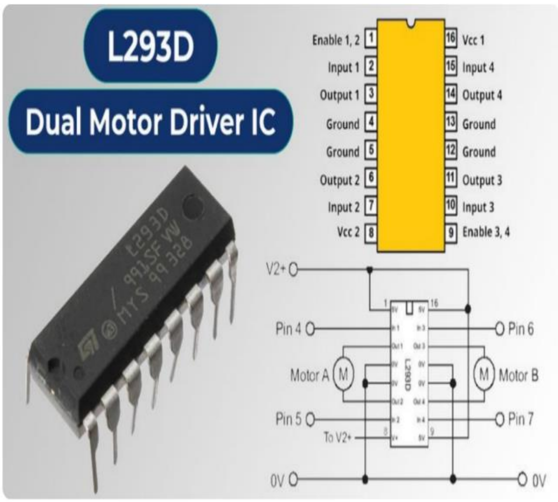

Fig 2.3 : L293D Motor Drive

Servo Motor:

A servo motor is an important component in a defence utility robot, as it enables precise control of angular movement for tasks such as camera positioning, robotic arm operation, or sensor alignment. Unlike regular DC motors, a servo motor operates using feedback control, allowing it to move to specific angles with high accuracy, which is essential for surveillance and manipulation tasks. Commonly used models like the SG90 servo motor are suitable for lightweight applications, while more powerful servos are required for handling heavier loads in advanced robots.

Fig 2.4 Servo motor

The servo is typically controlled by a microcontroller through PWM (pulse width modulation) signals and powered via the robot's regulated power supply, ensuring stable operation. In a defence utility robot using components such as the L293D motor driver IC, the servo motor complements the system by providing controlled movement for non-drive functions, improving the robot's overall functionality and precision.

Software Design:

The software design for a defence utility robot focuses on integrating sensing, decision-making, and control into a reliable and responsive system. Typically developed using platforms like Arduino IDE the software is structured into modules such as sensor processing, motor control, communication, and task execution. Sensor modules collect data from devices like ultrasonic sensors, cameras, or infrared detectors, which is then processed to understand the environment and detect obstacles or targets. Based on this input, decision-making algorithms determine the robot's actions, such as navigation, object tracking, or remote operation commands. The control module sends signals to actuators, including DC motors driven by the L293D motor driver IC and servo motors for precise movements. Communication modules may use wireless technologies like Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or RF to enable remote monitoring and control. Overall, the software must be efficient, modular, and fault-tolerant to ensure smooth operation, especially in defence scenarios where reliability and real-time response are critical.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig 3 :proto type

CONCLUSION:

The defence utility robot demonstrates an effective integration of electronics, sensors, and control systems to perform basic surveillance and navigation tasks. Using components such as the L293D motor driver IC, servo motors, and a microcontroller-based control system, the robot is capable of obstacle detection, movement control, and remote operation. It provides a low-cost and efficient solution for security and monitoring applications, especially in prototype and educational environments. Although it has limitations in power handling and advanced intelligence, it serves as a strong foundation for developing more advanced autonomous defence systems in the future.

FUTURE SCOPE:-

The future scope of the defence utility robot includes significant improvements through the integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and computer vision, enabling higher levels of autonomy, object detection, and decision-making. In the future, more efficient motor control systems and powerful drivers than the L293D motor driver IC can be used to support high-torque motors and rugged terrain operations. The robot can also be enhanced with advanced sensors like LiDAR, thermal cameras, and gas detectors, along with faster communication systems such as 5G for real-time remote control. Additionally, the development of swarm robotics may allow multiple robots to work together for surveillance and emergency missions, making them more effective in defence and rescue applications.

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