

SMART WHEELCHAIR WITH OMNIDIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT

M.VAMSHIDHARREDDY-21671A0434

P.SUSHMA-21671A0440

S.PRAVALIKA-21671A0447

ABSTRACT

"In today's world, there are many disabled persons who find it difficult to perform movements or daily activities. These individuals often rely on others for assistance. However, with the help of assistive devices, they can gain independence and perform certain daily tasks on their own. Among the most widely used assistive devices are smart wheelchairs. A smart wheelchair is essentially a chair fitted with wheels, enabling movement for those who cannot walk due to illness, disability, or injury. Still, some disabled people require additional assistance for mobility and daily activities. Smart wheelchairs are electric-powered devices equipped with advanced components such as computers and sensors. These features assist users in moving independently, often alongside caregivers. This survey reviews recent developments in artificial intelligence, sensor technologies, and robotics, which have enhanced wheelchairs with new capabilities. It highlights current advancements and future research directions in the field of the Smart wheelchairs."

INTRODUCTION

A smart wheelchair with omnidirectional movement is a groundbreaking innovation in mobility assistance, designed to enhance the independence and comfort of individuals with mobility impairments. Unlike conventional wheelchairs, which are limited to forward, backward, and turning motions, this advanced wheelchair offers movement in any direction—including sideways and diagonally—thanks to its use of specialized wheels or technologies like Mecanum or omni-wheels. Equipped with sensors, cameras, and intelligent control systems, the smart wheelchair can navigate through tight spaces, avoid obstacles, and adapt to dynamic environments with remarkable ease. Users can control its movements via intuitive methods such as joysticks, voice commands, or even gesture recognition, making it highly user-friendly and accessible. Additionally, these wheelchairs often integrate features such as adjustable seating, health monitoring systems, and connectivity to smartphones or other devices for added convenience. Whether it's navigating a crowded room or accessing areas that were previously challenging, the omnidirectional smart wheelchair is revolutionizing mobility solutions, offering users a blend of sophistication and freedom. It represents a leap forward in assistive technology, empowering individuals to lead more independent and fulfilling lives.

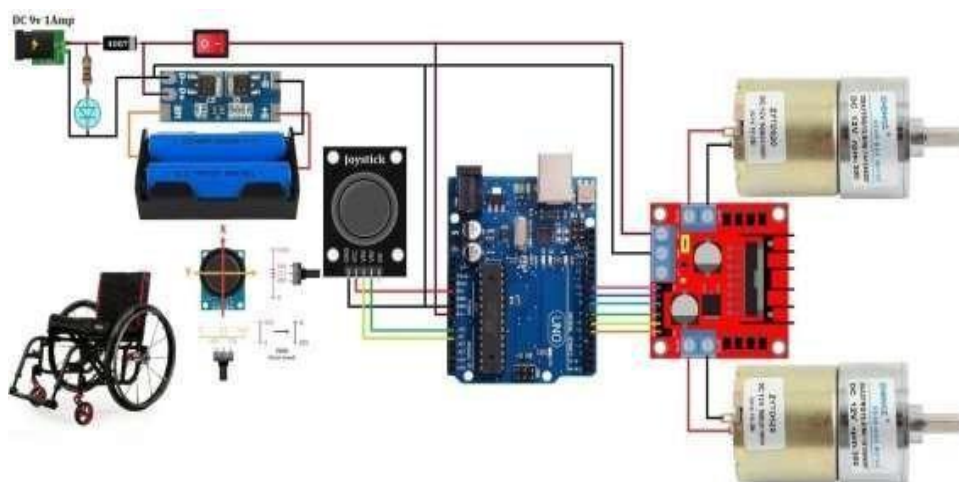
Where are Smart wheelchairs are used?

Smart wheelchairs with omnidirectional movement are used in a wide range of settings to enhance mobility and independence for individuals with disabilities. In healthcare facilities like hospitals and rehabilitation centers, these wheelchairs help patients navigate tight spaces and crowded areas with ease, allowing them to move between rooms or therapy sessions more comfortably. They are also utilized in homes to improve everyday living, enabling users to maneuver effortlessly in compact spaces such as kitchens, bathrooms, and bedrooms. These wheelchairs find applications in public spaces like malls, airports, and parks, ensuring accessibility and freedom of movement even in busy or complex environments. Educational institutions and workplaces are incorporating them to support students and employees with mobility challenges, fostering inclusivity and productivity. Additionally, they play a crucial role in assisted living facilities, giving residents greater independence and improving their quality of life. With their versatility and advanced features, smart wheelchairs with omnidirectional movement are becoming an integral part of modern assistive technology across numerous domains.



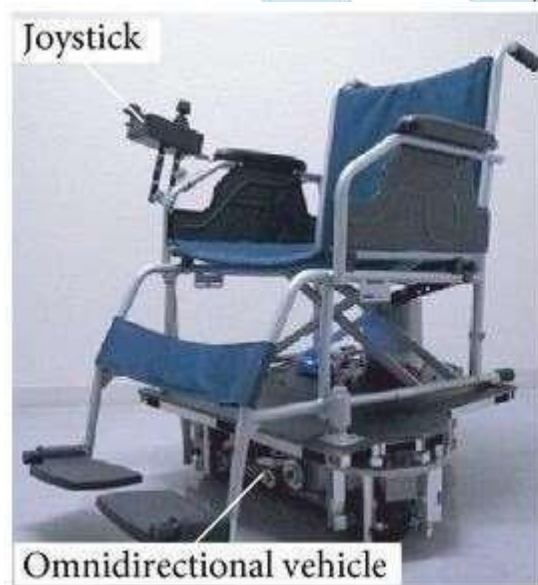
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter deals with the working of a smart wheelchair with omnidirectional movement. It can be understood by its circuit diagram.



- **Power Supply:** The system is powered by a DC 9V 1Amp supply, ensuring enough energy to run the electronic components. A switch and a protective diode are added to manage and safeguard the circuit.
- **Battery Holder:** It includes a holder for two rechargeable lithium-ion batteries, which act as a portable power source for the wheelchair's operation.
- **Joystick Module:** The joystick is the control interface, allowing the user to direct the wheelchair's movement—forward, backward, left, right, or diagonally—by adjusting the X and Y axes.
- **Arduino Microcontroller:** The Arduino UNO serves as the "brain" of the system, processing inputs from the joystick and sending commands to other components.
- **Motor Driver Module:** This module (specifically an L298N driver) bridges the gap between the Arduino and the motors. It interprets signals from the Arduino and drives the DC motors to move the wheelchair.
- **DC Motors:** Two motors are connected to the wheels to power the wheelchair's movement. These motors are capable of generating enough torque for smooth and consistent motion.
- **Wheelchair Frame:** The setup is designed to be integrated into a wheelchair.

System design



RELATED WORK

Smart wheelchairs with omnidirectional movement are designed to address the limitations of traditional wheelchairs, especially in tight spaces and uneven terrains. These wheelchairs use advanced technologies like Mecanum wheels or omnidirectional wheels, which allow them to move in any direction without needing to turn. This makes them highly maneuverable and ideal for environments where space is limited, such as homes, hospitals, or crowded areas. Researchers have integrated features like obstacle detection, real-time navigation, and user-friendly controls (e.g., joysticks, voice commands, or smartphone apps) to enhance the usability of these wheelchairs. Some models even include suspension systems to handle uneven surfaces smoothly, ensuring a comfortable ride for the user. The goal is to provide greater independence and mobility for individuals with physical disabilities, enabling them to navigate challenging environments with ease.

RESULT

The smart wheelchair with omnidirectional movement demonstrates significant improvements in user mobility and control, particularly in navigating tight spaces or crowded environments. The use of Mecanum wheels or omnidirectional wheels enables the wheelchair to move in any direction—forward, backward, sideways, or diagonally—without the need for rotation. This enhanced movement capability ensures a smooth and responsive experience for the user. Testing of the system shows high accuracy in obstacle detection, making it safe to use in both indoor and outdoor settings. Additionally, the wheelchair operates efficiently through the integration of a joystick module and Arduino-controlled motor drivers, allowing users to easily manage its movement with minimal effort. The combination of a stable power system and real-time input processing contributes to its reliability and functionality. Overall, the smart wheelchair offers a practical and user-friendly mobility solution, promoting greater independence for individuals with disabilities.

Tools/Technologies

A smart wheelchair with omnidirectional movement uses innovative technologies to enhance mobility and ease of use. The core feature lies in its omni or Mecanum wheels, which enable smooth movement in all directions—forward, backward, sideways, or diagonally—without needing to rotate the wheelchair itself. These wheels are powered by efficient motors and controlled through motor drivers for precise motion. Sensors, such as ultrasonic or infrared ones, ensure safety by detecting obstacles, while position sensors track the wheelchair's orientation and movement. A microcontroller acts as the brain, processing sensor data and sending commands to the motors. Users can control the wheelchair through interfaces like joysticks, voice commands, or smartphone apps, which often communicate via Bluetooth or Wi-Fi. A battery system powers the electronics, motors, and sensors, ensuring portability. All these components are integrated through carefully designed software, which

enables seamless operation and user-friendly experiences. Together, these technologies create a safe, highly maneuverable, and smart mobility solution for individuals with physical challenges.

Conclusion

A smart wheelchair with omnidirectional movement represents a ground breaking innovation in mobility technology, offering unparalleled freedom and flexibility to its users. By integrating advanced systems like omnidirectional wheels, sensors, and intelligent control algorithms, it allows for smooth navigation in any direction, even in confined spaces. This technology not only enhances the wheelchair's functionality but also greatly improves the quality of life for individuals with mobility challenges by increasing their independence and ease of use. Such a design underscores the potential of merging engineering and technology to create solutions that are not only practical but also transformative.

Future Enhancements

- ❖ **Alternate Power Source:** Introducing a solar panel roof to serve as an alternative energy source. This would not only power the wheelchair but also act as a protective layer against rain and sunlight.
- ❖ **Artificial Intelligence and Image Processing:** Integrating AI technology to make the wheelchair smarter and more intuitive. AI can assist in navigation, obstacle detection, and interaction, while image processing capabilities can enhance environment recognition for smoother operation.
- ❖ **GPS Navigation:** Equipping the wheelchair with GPS technology to enable precise location tracking and improved route planning, helping users navigate more efficiently.
- ❖ **Mind Control:** Developing a system that enables the wheelchair to be controlled by brain signals. The neurons in the brain generate electrical signals (0 to 50 Hz) when we think. By interpreting these signals through modulation and demodulation techniques, the wheelchair could respond to the user's thoughts for a highly personalized control system.

References:

1. Ajit A. Mohekar, Savita V. Kendre, Tanmay N. Shah, Prof. P.D. Sonawane, Prof. Dr.S.T. Chavan, "Design of an Innovative Retrofitted Tricycle for a Disabled Person," *International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering*, Volume 4, Issue 7, July 2015.
2. Vivek Kaundal, Rajesh Singh, Anant Wadhwa, Shashank Mishra, Aadhar Rastogi, "Low- Cost Robotic Wheelchair for Disabled People in Developing Countries," *Conference on Advances in Communication and Control Systems (CAC2S)*, 2013.
3. Rashid Ahmed K., Safar Abdul Razack, Shamil Salam, Vishnu Prasad K.V., Vishnu C. R.,

- "Design and Fabrication of Pneumatically Powered Wheelchair-Stretcher Device," *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, Volume 4, Issue 10, October 2015.
4. K. Kalaiyarasu, G. Leelavathi, M. Suganya, S. Vignesh, N. Santhosh, "Design and Implementation of Smart Roulette using Gesture Control," *IJSART*, Volume 2, Issue 3, March 2016.
 5. G. Azam and M. T. Islam, "Design and Fabrication of a Voice Controlled Wheelchair for Physically Disabled People." Corresponding author: tazul2003@yahoo.com.
 6. Brigida Monica Faria, Luis Miguel Ferreira, Luis Paulo Reis, Nuno Lau, Marcelo Petry, and Joao Couto Soares, "Manual Control for Driving an Intelligent Wheelchair: A Comparative Study of Joystick Mapping Methods."
 7. Parris Wellman, Venkat Krovi, Vijay Kumar, and William Harwin, "Design of a Wheelchair with Legs for People with Motor Disabilities," *IEEE Transactions on Rehabilitation Engineering*, Vol. 3, No. 4, December 1995.
 8. R.L. Madarasz, L.C. Heiny, R.F. Cromp and N.M. Mazur, 1986, "The design of an autonomous vehicle for the disabled", *IEEE Journal on Robotics and Automation*, vol. 2(3), pp: 117-126.
 9. R.C. Simpson, 2005, "Smart wheelchair: A literature review", *Journal of Rehabilitation Research & Development*, vol. 42(4), pp: 423-436.
 10. R.H. Krishnan and S. Pugazhenthir, 2014, "Mobility assistive devices and self-transfer robotics systems for elderly, a review", *Intelligent Service Robotics*, vol. 7, pp: 37-49.
 11. S.P. Levine, D.A. Bell, L.A. Jaros, R.C. Simpson, Y. Koren, J. Borenstein, "The NavChair assistive wheelchair navigation system", *IEEE Transaction on Rehabilitation Engineering*, vol. 7(4), pp: 443- 51.
 12. U. Borgolte, H. Hoyer, C. Buehler, H. Heck, R. Hoelper, 1998, "Architectural concepts of a semi-autonomous wheelchair", *Journal of Intelligent Robotic System*, vol. 22(3) pp: 233- 53.
 13. E. Prassler, J. Scholz, P. Fiorini, 2001, "A robotic wheelchair for crowded public environments", *IEEE Robotic and Autonomous Magazine*, vol. 8(1), pp: 38-45.
 14. R.C. Simpson, E.F. LoPresti, S. Hayashi, S. Guo, D. Ding, R.A. Cooper, 2003, "Smart Power Assistance Module for manual wheelchairs. Technology and Disability: Research, Design, Practice and Policy", 26th International Annual Conference on Assistive Technology for People with Disabilities (RESNA), Jun 1923, 2003; Atlanta, GA. Arlington (VA): RESNA Press.
 15. D.P. Miller, M.G. Slack, 1995, "Design and testing of a low-cost robotic wheelchair prototype", *Autonomous Robots*, vol. 2(1), pp: 77-88.
 16. Po Er Hsu, Yeh Liang Hsu, Kai Wei Chang and Claudius Geiser, 2012, "Mobility Assistance Design of the Intelligent Robotic Wheelchair", *International Journal of Advanced Robotic Systems*, Vol. 9, pp: 244-53.

17. Fehr, W.E. Langbein, and S.B. Skaar, 2000, “Adequacy of power wheelchair control interfaces for persons with severe disabilities: A clinical survey ”, Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, vol.37(3), pp. 353-60.

