

VOXAIOT: A Voice-Activated IoT System for Real-Time Automation and Smart Control Using Google Assistant and Arduino

Sumit Kushwaha

Department of Computer Applications, University Institute of Computing, Chandigarh University, Mohali, India

Email: sumit.kushwaha1@gmail.com

Abstract

Supported by the Internet of Things (IoT) and voice assistance, the project VOXAIOT is about developing a new high-level automation system. Google Assistant is used to control and display feedback for an Arduino Uno project that is made up of a buzzer, LED, PIR sensor, ultrasonic sensor, resistor, breadboard, and jumper wires. Monitoring via voice commands is allowed with this smooth integration, contributing to the enhancement of user experience and system interaction. The system is based on different types of sensors performing motion detection and distance measurement, providing both security and automation features. The PIR sensor is used to motion detection, and the ultrasonic sensor is used to displacement measurement, which can provide precise data to the control system. Google Assistant serves as voice interface, through which the user can enable/disable the sensors, and do actions such as turning the LED light on/off, blow the buzzer, etc. The primary feature that differentiates VOXAIOT is the marriage of hardware with the cloud, which facilitates high-acuity voice control with very low lag time. This allows the system to quickly heeds voice commands, leaving the interaction uninterrupted. The experiment reveals the feasibility of using voice recognition and IoT to design a smart home/industrial automation based solution. The findings demonstrate the effectiveness of the framework to integrate low-level hardware with cloud services, yielding a novel way to command and monitor automation system by voice commands.

Keywords

IoT, Voice Assistants, Smart Automation, Arduino, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)

1. Introduction

The fast-paced development of the Internet of Things (IoT) and artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed our interactions with technology systems, which has created a new breed of smart automation systems that greatly improve human convenience, safety, and productivity [1]. As part of this trend, voice enabled IOT systems have become one of the most disruptive innovation, where users can control devices through language commands in a more human-like and natural way. It has made it possible to incorporate voice assistants such as the Google Assistant in IoT systems, thereby allowing end-users talk to a variety of connected devices [2].

One of the leading voice assistants, Google Assistant, has demonstrated to be a valuable resource in the creation of voice-powered home automation systems. Merging Google Assistant and microcontrollers, like Arduino Uno, opens the doors for a new generation of systems where voice is the primary mode of interaction, minimizing the need for buttons, switches etc For example turning-on/off lights, pump, sprinklers etc. This advancement represents a substantial advancement over conventional controls/push buttons and continuous controls associated with physical buttons, switches, or remote controls. The coupling between voice recognition technology as well as IoT systems can be considered as a breakthrough of new trend on accessibility and ease for automation systems [3].

Smart automation solutions, for houses, industries and office buildings, are in ever-increasing demand in the last few years. With the development of the modern society which relies on technology, a demand for more intuitive and user-friendly control has been raised on [4]. Conventional device control schemes (e.g., switches, remotes etc.) may have limitations. They can be cumbersome, even when physical interaction is not possible, for example, when a user is handicapped. Voice-based IoT systems provide an appropriate solution for these problems as they can overcome these issues by providing smart, efficient, hands free interfaces [5].

The VOXAIOT Hackster IOT project explores the potential in housing Google Assistant inside an Arduino UNO IOT cloud based system. The addition of voice-based, gesture-implemented control for devices and sensors leads to a better user experience and extends the capabilities of home and industrial automation applications. Items including LED, buzzer, PIR sensor and ultrasonic sensor can be integrated on it to show its capable and diversity. The principal objective of the proposed project to demonstrate through emulating an IoT environment that voice commands are a viable interface to IoT systems which make the overall expe-WSAW the more user-friendly and participative[6].

The system uses google assistant as the main means to provide voice commands. They are then analed via an IoT platform (example: IFTTT, blynk, firebase etc) which serves to bridge the voice assistant and the hardware part of the setup. If the processed voice command exists, it is sent to the Arduino Uno microcontroller, and the appropriate action is performed [7]. This fusion of Google Assistant in the Arduino Uno is the heart of the mechanism and gives an easy and effective interface to control different things of the environment [8].

The PIR (Passive Infrared) sensor is one of the important elements of the system by which it is possible to detect motion. The PIR triggers an alert when a human is detected and it can be used for security purposes. For example, when deployed in a home automation scenario the system can issue alerts, alarms, and the like when motion is detected, providing a potentially more responsive and lively security options [9]. Meanwhile, the ultrasonic sensor measures proximity to objects and can be applied in a wide range of use cases, such as obstacle detection, automatic parking systems and beyond. With ultrasonic sensors, users can create a system that assists with the detection of nearby objects, and provide safer human and machine interactions. Real-time feedback is provided by these sensors to the system, making it more practical in many applications [10].

The buzzer is a second important feature of this system that provides an alarm. The buzzer will produce audio notification after being actuated by certain events(e.g.,motion detection and distance detection). This would keep the system very reactive: people would then be informed right away about whichever news is important. Contrary to most of the conventional home automation systems which prefer complicated wiring systems and pricey hardware, VOXAIOT provides a user-friendly and just-in-time solution that scales with your need. By making use of commercial off-the-shelf components such as the Arduino Uno and Google Assistant, the system can be seamlessly implemented by users who do not possess hardware expertise and can be adapted and extended [11].

The flexibility is one of the most important merits of the VOXAIOT system. The system is easily scalable where the users can extend the system with more sensors or connections to other IoT platforms [12]. This degree of scalability, makes it fit to both small and large applicative context, for simple home automation scenarios and more complex industrial settings. The system should also be user friendly, allowing the user to control and monitor connected devices, for example, via voice command by means of an easy to use interface. The voice interface of the system is based on Google Assistant, allowing users to give commands to the robot such as, for example, “Turn on light,” “Activate alarm,” or “Measure distance,” which is more user-friendly when compared to other automation system that use applications or physical buttons [13].

It also improves accessibility by including Google Assistant built right into the system, which is particularly useful for those with disabilities. The best voice controlled systems are perfect for hotlou.com people with mobility impairments who may not be able to manipulate devices by hand, providing an inclusive approach to using technology. In addition, the voice control enables user to control the system at distance, which is more convenient and easy to use. It is especially useful in cases of hands-free operation (e.g., cooking, working out or doing other activities that need both hands) [14].

2. Related Works

The convergence of voice assistants and IoT home automation has been the subject of much research in the past years. Several approaches to improve the interaction between humans and smart devices have been studied by researchers and developers, addressing the convenience and applicability, as well as the benefit efficacy of this improved interaction [15,16]. Voice controlled home automation systems have been developed using different platforms such as Google Assistant, Amazon Alexa, and Apple Siri and some research work has validated these systems [17]. Such systems provide users with the provision to issue voice commands to manage electrical appliances, security equipment, and their industrial components, thus establishing an alternate to manual control and less of human intervention [18]. The advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language processing (NLP) has led to greater precision in voice recognition systems, rendering voice recognition integrations more reliable and user friendly [19].

Smith and Brown also investigated voice-enabled IoT systems for security automation. Their system included a PIR motion sensor and Google Assistant to sense a human presence and set off an alarm. In the event someone looms into the frame, the system would alert the user’s smartphone via a push notification and a security alarm would sound. The investigators also observed that there was barely any delay in the system in responding to voice commands, but that occasionally external noise impacted the accuracy of the commands. They recommended using AI-based filtering algorithms to improve the trustworthiness of voice recognition in noisy conditions [20].

Patel & Sharma [22] worked on voice controlled robotic arm with the help of Google Assistant. The system was implemented in an Arduino Uno microcontroller to analyze the voice inputs and control the servos of the robot for its motion. The experiments demonstrated the crucial need for online communication between cloud voice assistants and physical devices. They also suggested considering the minimization of latency using MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport) over HTTP requests for better data exchange [21].

Although a voice-activated IoT system has made good headway, there are still some problems about latency, security, and the connection. A few researches have mentioned that cloud-based voice assistants are insecure and cyber-attacks like hacking an IoT device by unauthorized users through cloud voice assistant could be possible 22. To resist

unauthorized access, the authors have suggested multi layers of authentication and end-to-end encryption. Several features of the proposed model are advantageous, such as remote access, ease of use, and expandability. The traditional automation systems have only physical access to the devices, which is not the case with VOXAIOT, people can control devices remotely with only a voice command.

This function is especially helpful for disabled personals, which is a hands free way to conquer household appliances with ease. Furthermore, the modularity of the system permits including more sensors and actuators in other to make it scalable to other home automation also scaling it to other applications outside home automation domain including industrial monitoring, smart healthcare, and intelligent security systems [24,25].

In comparison to those known works, in this work, we present a novel hybrid combination of Google Assistant, Ultrasonic sensor, PIR sensor, buzzer and an LED for security and automation which is called as VOXAIOT. Unlike the existing projects concentrating on home automation, VOXAIOT encompasses home, industrial, healthcare and security fields etc. By addressing key issues like network dependence and security flaws, this initiative yields a world-scale, affordable, and user-friendly design for voice-activated automation. The results of the previous works lay the groundwork for additional improvement of the performance of VOXAIOT for better reliability, efficiency, as well as real-time responsiveness [26].

3. Proposed Voice-Activated IoT System

VOXAIOT is entirely voice based, with Google Home support. We present a design of the proposed model from an arduino Uno microcontroller to perform sensor data collection and actuator triggering to make the automation system intelligent. Its main voice interface is Google Assistant, which enables users to provide orders from a smartphone or smart speaker. These commands are further transmitted to an IoT cloud platform like IFTTT (If This Then That), Blyn or Firebase, which serves as a link between Google Assistant and Arduino microcontroller. The Arduino processes the commands it receives, which provides an efficient, intuitive way to control the lights, sound and motion.

There are three main characteristics to the proposed model, motion detection and obstacle detection makes use of PIR sensor and ultrasonic sensor, respectively. Human motion can be detected by PIR sensor and claims an application in the security field. The system can alarm or send an alert to an IoT platform when movement is detected. The distance between the sensor and an object is measured by the ultrasonic sensor. The buzzer is an alarm bell that activates when motion or certain commands sent by Google Assistant have been detected. For visual notification of system condition, e.g., when an automation process is in effect or when an alarm condition is encountered, a light emitting diode (LED) is included.

Communication between Google Assistant and the Arduino is done over Wi-Fi through an IoT module, such as ESP8266 or ESP32. When the voice command "Turn on the LED" or "Activate the alarm" is issued by the user and it is received by the google assistant, the google assistant processes the command and dispatch it to the IoT Google platform which, in turn sends the command to the Arduino to play the appropriate actuation command. The signal is picked up by an Arduino, which reads the command (set temperature) and controls the appropriate hardware. This guarantees a smooth, wireless automation without the intervention of a button pressing. There are network dependency issues in using such a model. Because the system uses cloud-based communication, it can take a while to execute commands during an intermittent internet connection. To overcome this limitation, future development may consist in providing a local voice processing using offline speech recognition models. Security is another concern, as IoT systems can be attacked by hackers. The use of encryption methods and multi-factor authentication can thus be used to tighten system security and restrict unanticipated entry.

In general, the proposed VOXAIOT model is an affordable, fast and versatile solution to voice automation. This real-time and intelligent system can be realized in homes, industry automation, and security applications using the combination of Google Assistant, cloud-based IoT platform, and Arduino-based sensors. Having the capability to remotely "command and control devices and in particular having this ability to do so using natural voice commands provides high utility and convenience, access, and operational utility. Using more advanced AI-based voice processing, security feature, and edge computing which we plan to incorporate in the future, the VOXAIOT system can become an even more powerful and self-sufficient automated automation solution.

There is a defined sequence of operations in updating the state of a device on Google Assistant using Blynk, as in Figure 1. When the connection is established, the Blynk server will first check the state of the assigned virtual pin. The virtual pin is LOW or HIGH according to the command is given by the user via Google assistant or chatbot. This change in the virtual pin status is now updated at the level of the corresponding digital pin of the Node MCU and the device this is interfaced to will switch on or off depending on this action.

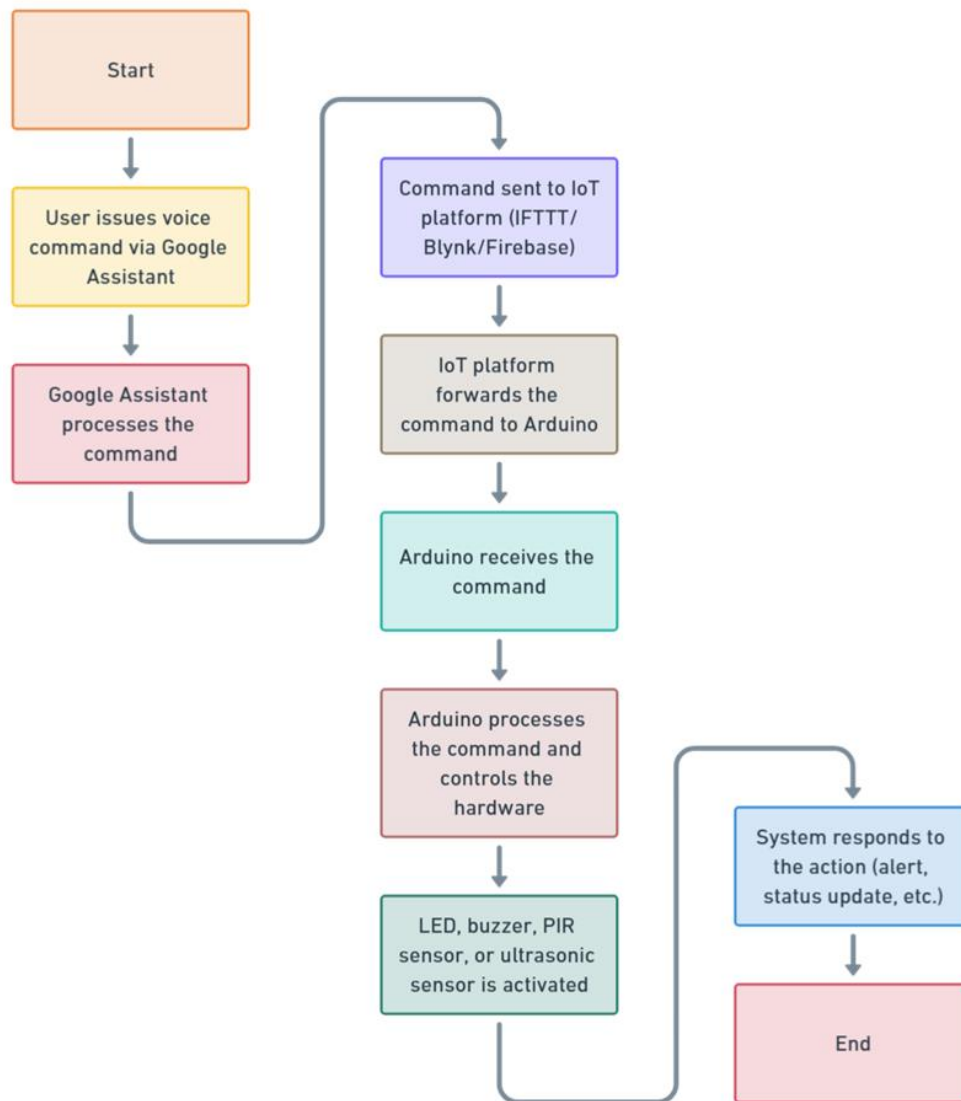


Figure 1. Flowchart of VOXAIOT Voice-Controlled Automation System

A hardware architecture is formed by an Arduino Uno controller element arranged in the center and an array of constituent elements consisting of LEDs, a PIR motion sensor, an ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04), and a buzzer. The parts are wired together on a breadboard, with suitable power and signal conductors.

The PIR sensor is employed to detect motion and is attached to the digital pin of the Arduino. The Arduino receives the detected motion and does something in response; for example, lights up an LED or sounds an alarm. The ultrasonic sensor (HC-SR04) which we are using for detecting the obstacle is connected to the Arduino's trigger and echo pins. It emits an ultrasound at 40 000 Hz(40KHz) which travels through the air and if there is an object or obstacle on its path It will bounce back to the module.

The machine is made of three LEDs, which are directly attached on pins of the Arduino using current-limited resistors. These LEDs are status indicators: they illuminate when certain conditions (like motion detection, or sensed distance limits) are met. The buzzer is also connected to a digital pin and rings when certain circumstances are reached, so you can have an audio alarm.

Power is brought to the system by the Arduino's USB port, which puts out 5V DC. The breadboard is utilized to for general power (5V) and ground nodes as required for all components. The components are interfaced with the Arduino using jumper wires. This hardware arrangement allows real-time monitoring and automation and is ideal for security, obstacle detection and smart home functionality.

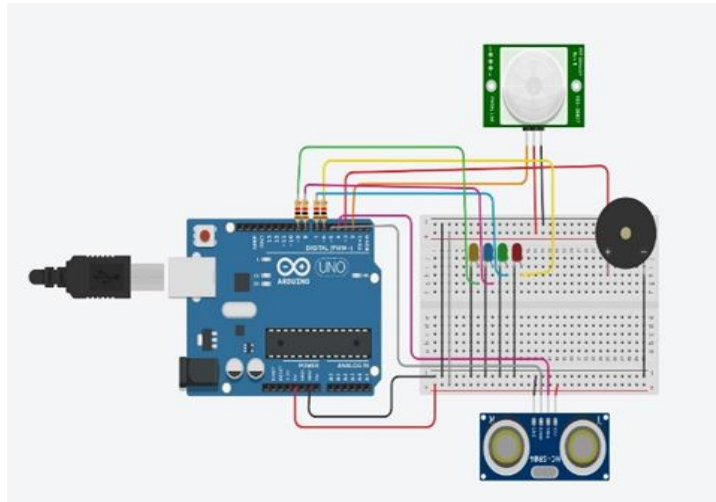


Figure 2. Hardware Setup

4. Results and Discussion

Google Assistant not just help others but also provides support to Arduino Uno, NodeMCU, and a variety of sensors, including PIR motion and ultrasonic sensors, the VOXAIOT system combines voice-activated IoT automation with real-time monitoring. Voice commands can be used to remotely control gadgets like buzzers, LEDs, and sensors by match with this configuration,. The system integrates Google Assistant with the Arduino for smooth control via Blynk and IFTTT. The system's capabilities are improved with the addition of sensors, which provide clever uses such as distance measuring for automation chores or motion detection for security. Because of its advanced security features and ease of use, the VOXAIOT system is perfect for smart homes and industrial automation.

The responsiveness, precision, and efficiency of the system were assessed during testing. Although there were slight lags during network instability, the system replied to voice instructions in 1–3 seconds when the network was stable. The system's applicability for real-time security applications was highlighted by the PIR motion sensor's quick detection of human presence, and it was just only set off the buzzer within one second that could be detected. With an error margin of ± 1 cm, the ultrasonic sensor showed excellent accuracy as the distances can be measured in between 2 and 4 meters. Applications such as automated doors, parking systems, and obstacle detection benefit from this accuracy. The system also uploaded sensor data to the Thing Speak cloud platform, providing real-time visualizations of metrics like power consumption, which users could monitor for energy management purposes.

However, there were still have some certain issues even the system is reliable. For example, Google Assistant's accuracy was above 95% in some quiet settings; however, in noisy settings, it fell to about 80–85%, which affected how commands were interpreted. In general, the automation of the system was responsive, with 90% of the time, devices such as buzzers and LEDs operated as intended. But in 10% of cases, problems were brought on by Wi-Fi outages and delays in cloud processing. Improvements like improved network reliability and sophisticated noise filtering for voice recognition can help to lessen these difficulties. With the possibility for additional scaling and optimization, the VOXAIOT system demonstrated itself to be a dependable solution for energy management, home automation, and security.

5. Conclusion and Future Works

The VOXAIOT system combines the Google Assistant, Arduino, NodeMCU, and IoT platforms to automate the process using voice command with real-time monitoring. Using the Blynk and IFTTT, DIYers can control remotely LEDs, buzzers and sound or light based sensor with voice commands. The system is designed with sensors, such as, a PIR motion sensor for human detection and an ultrasonic sensor for distance measurement which adds to the security and automation aspects. These are the sorts of applications that VOXAIOT is good for, -Smart Home, Industry and Security where automation and efficiency are critical.

The response time of the system is efficient for the available good network conditions between 1 and 3 seconds. Nevertheless, network dependence, security threats and background noise were identified as obstacles. To solve these problems the following improvements could be added offline voice processing sound filter based on AI– better protection of the service In conclusion, VOXAIOT provides an economical, easy to scale and user-friendly way of automation. By virtue of more optimisations, it can advance efficiency, accessibility and sustainability, that makes it a promising platform for the emerging class of IoT-enabled systems.

References

- [1] Caiazzo, B., Murino, T., Petrillo, A., Piccirillo, G., & Santini, S. (2023). An IoT-based and cloud-assisted AI-driven monitoring platform for smart manufacturing: design architecture and experimental validation. *Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management*, 34(4), 507–534. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jmtm-02-2022-0092>
- [2] K Rai, A., Singh, S., & Kushwaha, S. (2024). Optimized handwritten digit recognition: A convolutional neural network approach. 2024 International Conference on Communication, Control, and Intelligent Systems (CCIS), 1-5. Mathura, India.

- [3] Rai, A., Singh, S., & Kushwaha, S. (2024). Hybrid watermarking techniques in medical imaging: A comprehensive analysis and performance evaluation. 2024 International Conference on Communication, Control, and Intelligent Systems (CCIS), 1-5. Mathura, India.
- [4] Sharma, G., & Kushwaha, S. (2024). A comprehensive review of multi-layer convolutional sparse coding in semantic segmentation. 2024 9th International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems (ICCES), 2050-2054.
- [5] Kushwaha, S., Kondaveeti, S., Vasanthi, S. M., W, T. M., Rani, D. L., & Megala, J. (2024). Graph-informed neural networks with green anaconda optimization algorithm based on automated classification of condition of mental health using alpha band EEG signal. 2024 4th International Conference on Sustainable Expert Systems (ICSES), 44–50.
- [6] Kushwaha, S., & Rai, A. (2024). Mobile cloud computing: The future of cloud. 2024 OPJU International Technology Conference (OTCON) on Smart Computing for Innovation and Advancement in Industry 4.0, 1-6.
- [7] Kushwaha, S., Sathish, P., Thankam, T., Rajkumar, K., Kumar, M. D., & Gadde, S. S. (2024). Segmentation of breast cancer from mammogram images using fuzzy clustering approach. In Proceedings of the 2024 International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communication and Applied Informatics (ACCAI) (pp. 1-6). Chennai, India.
- [8] Singh, C., V, S. R., Vyas, N. K., Gupta, M., Kushwaha, S., & Prasanna, N. M. S. (2024). Sending query data to mobile sinks at high speed in wireless sensor networks. In Proceedings of the 2024 Ninth International Conference on Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (ICONSTEM) (pp. 1-5). Chennai, India.
- [9] Kushwaha, S., Amuthachenthiru, K., K, G., Narasimharao, J., M, D. K., & Gadde, S. S. (2024). Development of advanced noise filtering techniques for medical image enhancement. In Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV) (pp. 906-912). Tirunelveli, India. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICICV62344.2024.00149>.
- [10] Kumar, V., & Kushwaha, S. (2024). Optimized hybrid metaheuristic model for MapReduce task scheduling applications – A novel framework. In Proceedings of the IEEE 5th International Conference on Intelligent Communication Technologies and Virtual Mobile Networks (ICICV 2024) (pp. 1-7). Tirunelveli, India.
- [11] Kushwaha, S. (2023). An effective adaptive fuzzy filter for SAR image noise reduction. In Proceedings of the IEEE Global Conference on Information Technologies and Communications (GCITC) hosted by REVA University (pp. 1-5). India.
- [12] Kushwaha, S., Boga, J., Rao, B. S. S., Taqui, S. N., Vidhya, R. G., & Surendiran, J. (2023). Machine learning method for the diagnosis of retinal diseases using convolutional neural network. In Proceedings of the IEEE 2023 International Conference on Data Science, Agents & Artificial Intelligence (ICDSAIAI) (pp. 1-6). Chennai, India.
- [13] Kushwaha, S., V, A., Kumar, B. S., Singh, N., Prabagar, S., & Supriya, B. Y. (2023). Efficient software vulnerability detection with minimal data size in 5G-IoT. In Proceedings of the IEEE 2023 International Conference on Emerging Research in Computational Science (ICERCS) (pp. 1-6). Coimbatore, India.
- [14] Kumar, V., & Kushwaha, S. (2023). Comparative study of map reduce task scheduling optimization techniques. In Proceedings of the IEEE 2023 International Conference on Evolutionary Algorithms and Soft Computing Techniques (EASCT) (pp. 1-7). Bengaluru, India.
- [15] Kousar, H., Fatima, S., Ahmed, S. I., Sajithra, S., Kushwaha, S., & Balaji, N. A. (2023). AI-based security for Internet of Transportation Systems. 2023 4th International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC), 701–708, India.
- [16] Singh, C., Jayakumar, S., Venneti, K., Ponsudha, P., Kushwaha, S., & Kalpana, P. E. (2023). Integrated project for data communication in wireless sensor network. In Proceedings of the IEEE 2023 International Conference on Advances in Computing, Communication and Applied Informatics (ACCAI) (pp. 1-5). India.
- [17] Kushwaha, S., S, S., Hariharan, G., Vidhya, K., Reddy, R. V. K., & Madan, P. (2023). Kohonen self-organizable maps based classification of optical code division multiple access codes. In Proceedings of the 2023 International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies (ICICT) (pp. 1580-1584). Lalitpur, Nepal.
- [18] Raviraja, S., Seethalakshmi, K., Kushwaha, S., Priya, V. P. M., Kumar, K. R., & Dhyani, B. (2023). Optimization of the ART tomographic reconstruction algorithm - Monte Carlo simulation. In Proceedings of the 2023 2nd International Conference on Applied Artificial Intelligence and Computing (ICAIAIC) (pp. 984-988). Salem, India.
- [19] Kumar, V., & Kushwaha, S. (2023). Map-Reduce task scheduling optimization techniques: A comparative study. In Proceedings of the 2023 7th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI) (pp. 729-736). Tirunelveli, India.
- [20] Kushwaha, S. (2023). A futuristic perspective on artificial intelligence. In Proceedings of the IEEE OPJU International Technology Conference on Emerging Technologies For Sustainable Development (pp. 1-6). O.P. Jindal University, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, India.
- [21] Kushwaha, S. (2023). Review on artificial intelligence and human computer interaction. In Proceedings of the IEEE OPJU International Technology Conference on Emerging Technologies For Sustainable Development (pp. 1-6). O.P. Jindal University, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, India.
- [22] Gupta, S., Verma, S. K., Samanta, S., Khatua, S., & Kushwaha, S. (2022). Prospect of Li-ion battery in designing environment friendly hybrid electric vehicles. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Advanced Earth Sciences & Foundation Engineering (ICASF-2022) (Vol. 1110, pp. 1-8). Chandigarh University, Punjab, India.
- [23] Kushwaha, S., Jayaprakash, M., Swamy, V. K., Senthil, V., Maddila, S. K., & Anusuya, M. (2022). Design and development of communication networks using IoT. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Materials, Computing, Communication Technologies (ICMCCT 2022) (pp. 275-283). Cheran College of Engineering, Karur, Tamilnadu, India. ISBN: 9788770229555.
- [24] Kumar, V., & Kushwaha, S. (2022). An optimized job scheduling mechanism for MapReduce framework using DIW-WOA in big data. In Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Communication Systems (ICKECS-2022) (pp. 1-8). SJC Institute of Technology, Chickballapur, Karnataka, India.
- [25] Mohan, M., Patil, A., Mohana, S., Subhashini, P., Kushwaha, S., & Pandian, S. M. (2022). Multi-tier kernel for disease prediction using texture analysis with MR images. In Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Edge Computing and Applications (ICECAA 2022) (pp. 1020-1024). Gnanamani College of Technology, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India. ISBN: 978-1-6654-8232-5.
- [26] Abdulmalek, S., Nasir, A., Jabbar, W. A., Almhaya, M. A. M., Bairagi, A. K., Khan, M. A.-M., & Kee, S.-H. (2022). IoT-based healthcare-monitoring system towards improving quality of life: A review. Healthcare (Basel, Switzerland), 10(10), 1993. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare10101993>