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A Comprehensive Review of Atg Anytime Grocery

Abhijith K S[1], Jerin Joshy[2], Libin N S[3] Mr. Arun Xavier[4] Mr. Krishnakumar M[5]
[1,2,3]*Student, EEE Department, Vidya Academy of Science & Technology, Thrissur*
[4,5]*Asst. Prof., EEE Department, Vidya Academy of Science & Technology, Thrissur*

***Abstract*—Any Time Grocery is an innovative ESP 32 based automated retail system designed to provide 24/7 access to essential grocery items. This smart vending solution bridges the gap between convenience and technology, enabling customers to purchase daily necessities anytime, without human assistance. Built on an ESP 32 microcontroller, the system ensures efficient coordination be- tween hardware and software components, delivering a smooth and reliable user experience. The machine incorporates weight-based inventory management using load cells, helps in maintaining accurate real-time inventory records and automatically alerts the operator when refilling is required. A servo motor mechanism is used for precise dispensing of selected items, ensuring accuracy and minimizing wastage. The interactive display interface allows users to easily browse available products, view prices, and complete transactions seamlessly. The energy- efficient design ensures minimal power consumption, making suitable for continuous operation in both rural and urban areas. Overall, Any Time Grocery represents a step toward the future of automated retailing combining smart technology, efficiency, and user convenience to redefine the traditional shopping experience.**

***Index Terms*—component, formatting, style, styling, insert**

I. INTRODUCTION

Any Time Grocery is an ESP 32 based automated retail system designed to provide continuous 24/7 access to essential grocery items, offering customers the convenience of shopping anytime without the need for human assistance. The system in- teg rates load cells for precise weight-based inventory tracking, ensuring accurate monitoring of available stock and automatic updates when quantities fall below a threshold. Servo motors are used for controlled dispensing of products, guaranteeing reliability and minimizing wastage. The interactive display interface enables users to easily browse, select, and purchase items, enhancing the overall shopping experience.

In addition to these core functions, ATG supports cashless payment options such as QR codes payments, promoting a faster and more secure transaction process. With its compact and modular design, ATG ensures optimal space utilization, making it ideal for small retail areas, campuses, and residential complexes. The ESP 32 based control system ensures cost- effectiveness, easy maintenance, and future scalability. Furthermore, by reducing the need for manual labor, ATG not

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only cuts operational costs but also contributes to a more sustainable and efficient retail environment. Overall, Any Time Grocery represents a modern, intelligent, and customer-centric approach to automated retailing.

II. METHODOLOGY

This system integrates several key components to achieve accurate weight measurement and automated mechanical control. The first critical element is the load cell, which serves as the primary sensor. The load cell is a strain gauge-based device that converts the physical force applied to it (such as weight) into an electrical signal. When a load is applied, the strain gauges deform slightly, causing a change in electrical resistance that results in a very small analog voltage output proportional to the weight. However, this output voltage is usually in the millivolt range and too weak to be processed directly by most microcontrollers.

To address this, the signal from the load cell is fed into the HX711 module, a highly sensitive analog-to-digital converter designed specifically for weight and pressure sensors. The HX711 amplifies the small analog signal from the load cell, increasing its amplitude to a level suitable for accurate digital conversion. This module offers a 24-bit resolution, allowing the system to capture even the smallest changes in weight with high precision. After amplification, the HX711 converts the analog signal to a digital signal, which is then sent to the ESP32 microcontroller for processing. The HX711 also provides a stable and noise-resistant interface, which is essential for reliable weight measurement in noisy industrial or environmental conditions. At the heart of the system lies the ESP32 microcontroller, a powerful and versatile chip that acts as the system's brain. The ESP32 reads the digital weight data from the HX711 and processes it using built-in algorithms. It can filter noise, calibrate the readings, and convert raw data into meaningful weight values. Beyond measurement, the ESP32 executes programmed logic to control the system's response based on the weight data. For instance, it can deter- mine thresholds and send control signals to actuate mechanical components, manage communication, and update outputs. The ESP32's built-in wireless capabilities also allow for remote monitoring or integration with IoT systems, making the setup scalable and connected.

One of the main outputs controlled by the ESP32 is the set of three servo motors. These motors receive PWM (pulse- width modulation) signals from the ESP32 to move their shafts to precise angles. Depending on the weight measured by the load cell, the ESP32 can command each servo to perform specific tasks—such as sorting items by weight, adjusting mechanical parts, or triggering actuators in automation processes. The use of multiple servos allows for complex mechanical operations that respond dynamically to varying loads, improving efficiency and automation capabilities.

Finally, the system includes a display module connected to the ESP32, which provides real-time visual feedback to the user. The display shows important information such as the current weight reading, system status, error messages, or operational modes. This user interface enhances the usability of the system, allowing operators to monitor performance instantly and make manual adjustments if needed. The combination of precise measurement, intelligent control, and visual feedback makes the system versatile and effective for many industrial and commercial applications.

A. BLOCK DIAGRAM

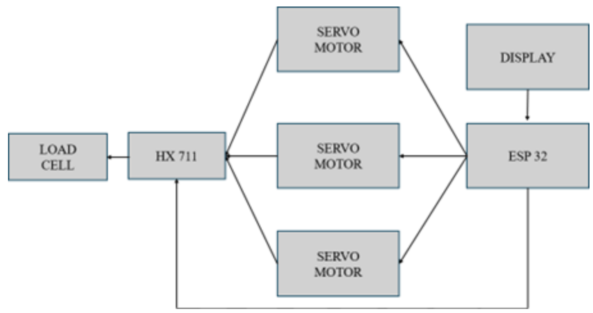

FIG. 1. BLOCK DIAGRAM

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III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The collection of papers explores advancements in automated retail and vending systems, focusing on precision, efficiency, and user experience. Weight-based smart vending machines utilizing load-cell technology demonstrate high ac- curacy in item dispensing and inventory monitoring. Arduino-controlled retail systems showcase the potential for low- cost automation, while servo motor applications highlight precision and controllability in dispensing systems. Real-time inventory systems leveraging IoT enable seamless tracking of product stock levels, and user interface design emphasizes user-centered principles for enhanced usability. Additionally, research on load cell accuracy, secure payment integration, and intelligent control of servo-based retail machines further underscores the importance of reliability, security, and adapt- ability in automated retail systems.

1. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF WEIGHT-BASED SMART VENDING MACHINES (R. SHARMA, A. MEHTA, S. BANERJEE, 2022)

This paper presents the design and implementation of a next-generation smart vending machine that utilizes load-cell technology for precision-based item dispensing and continuous inventory monitoring. The authors introduce a weight-sensitive dispensing mechanism that automatically identifies when a product is dispensed and updates inventory levels in real time. The system is powered by a microcontroller that processes data from multiple load cells, filters out noise using digital signal conditioning, and communicates with a cloud-based database for live monitoring. Experimental tests show that load-cell-based dispensing improves accuracy by up to 98

2. ARDUINO-CONTROLLED RETAIL SYSTEMS (P. PATEL, R. REDDY, 2021)

Patel and Reddy explore the versatility of Arduino platforms in automating small- and medium-scale retail systems, particularly vending and point-of-sale setups. The paper outlines a modular architecture where an Arduino microcontroller acts as the central control unit interfacing with sensors (IR, RFID, load cells), actuators (motors, solenoids), and communication modules (Wi-Fi, GSM, Bluetooth). A user interface is implemented through an LCD display and keypad, with data logging managed on an SD card or cloud platform. The authors

demonstrate how Arduino's open-source ecosystem simplifies integration of sensors and actuators, reducing both design complexity and cost. Their prototype supports automatic item detection, dispensing, and digital payment verification. The results highlight Arduino's reliability for real-time operations and its scalability for IoT-based retail systems. The paper concludes that Arduino-controlled systems can form the foundation for low-cost automation in developing markets and educational projects focused on smart retail technology.

3. SERVO MOTOR APPLICATIONS IN AUTOMATED MACHINES (A. KUMAR, R. SINGH, 2020)

In this paper, Kumar and Singh examine the applications of servo motors in automated vending and dispensing systems, emphasizing their superior precision and controllability com- pared to traditional motor systems. The authors analyze servo motor characteristics such as torque-speed response, feedback- based positional accuracy, and low latency, making them ideal for tasks like product dispensing, conveyor movement, and door operation. Experimental setups demonstrate how servo-driven mechanisms can reduce mechanical errors and improve system responsiveness. The study also details control strategies involving PWM signals and closed-loop feedback to ensure consistent motor performance. Furthermore, the authors discuss maintenance advantages of servo systems due to their integrated position sensors and compact form factor. This work concludes that servo motors not only enhance the operational reliability of vending machines but also extend their service life by minimizing wear and tear, thereby making them essential for high-precision retail automation.

4. REAL-TIME INVENTORY SYSTEMS USING IOT (S. THOMAS, V. NAIR, K. JOSEPH, 2021)

Thomas, Nair, and Joseph propose a comprehensive IoT- based framework for real-time inventory management in automated retail systems. The study integrates smart sensors (weight, optical, and RFID), cloud computing, and wireless communication protocols to provide seamless, live tracking of product stock levels. Using a microcontroller linked to an IoT gateway, the system transmits stock data to a cloud server, enabling instant access through a web dashboard or mobile app. The paper discusses data transmission using MQTT and HTTP protocols and explores energy-efficient methods to ensure long-term, low-power operation of remote vending units. Experimental results show significant improvements in inventory accuracy and reduced downtime for refilling. The authors highlight that the IoT-enabled approach enhances operational transparency, reduces wastage, and enables data-driven restocking decisions. Additionally, security and scalability considerations are discussed to support deployment across distributed vending networks.

5. USER INTERFACE DESIGN FOR AUTOMATED KIOSKS (H. LEE, J. PARK, 2020)

Lee and Park's research focuses on the human-computer interaction (HCI) aspects of automated kiosks and vending machines, emphasizing user-centered design principles to enhance usability and satisfaction. The authors conduct usability testing with diverse user groups to identify common issues such as unclear prompts, poor feedback timing, and accessibility challenges. Based on the results, they propose an adaptive UI design that includes responsive touchscreens, visual feedback through animations and sound cues, and multilingual support for global deployment. The paper also explores accessibility considerations, recommending design adjustments for visually impaired and elderly users. Addition- ally, the researchers evaluate interface aesthetics, placement of navigation elements, and ergonomic layout to ensure minimal user confusion. By incorporating real-time feedback and error recovery mechanisms, the study demonstrates how interface optimization can significantly improve the overall efficiency and customer experience in self-service retail environments.

6. LOAD CELL ACCURACY IN AUTOMATED RETAIL (Z. AHMED, N. KHAN, M. ALI, 2021)

Ahmed, Khan, and Ali delve into the technical performance of load cells within automated retail systems, focusing on error sources, calibration methods, and long-term stability. The paper categorizes error factors such as non-linearity, hysteresis, and temperature drift, analyzing how each affects system accuracy over time. The authors present a series of experiments comparing different load-cell configurations and materials under varying load conditions. Their results reveal that precise calibration, signal filtering, and proper mounting can reduce measurement errors by up to 95

7. SECURE PAYMENT INTEGRATION FOR VENDING MACHINES (R. GUPTA, P. RAO, 2022)

Gupta and Rao's work addresses the challenge of integrating secure digital payment solutions into modern vending machines. The paper reviews current payment technologies—including RFID-based cards, NFC, QR code scanning, and mobile wallets—and evaluates their security implications. The authors propose a multi-layered security model featuring data encryption, tokenization, and secure payment gateway APIs to protect sensitive financial information. Compliance with PCI-DSS and GDPR standards is emphasized to ensure data privacy. The proposed system also incorporates real-time transaction verification through cloud-based servers, minimizing fraud risks and ensuring reliable communication between the vending terminal and payment processors. Experimental deployment of a prototype vending unit demonstrates fast transaction times and robust encryption performance. The paper concludes that secure payment integration not only enhances customer trust but also enables fully cashless and contactless retail environments, aligning with modern digital commerce trends.

8. INTELLIGENT CONTROL OF SERVO-BASED RETAIL MACHINES (N. ROY, K. DAS, S. MUKHERJEE, 2021)

Roy, Das, and Mukherjee present an intelligent control framework for servo-driven retail and vending systems, focusing on precision, speed, and energy optimization. The paper introduces an adaptive control model that integrates traditional PID control with fuzzy logic and machine learning algorithms to optimize servo motor performance under dynamic loads. Real-time feedback from position and torque sensors allows the system to adjust motor parameters automatically, ensuring smooth and repeatable operation. Experimental results indicate enhanced accuracy, reduced power consumption, and lower mechanical stress compared to conventional control methods. The authors also discuss predictive maintenance enabled through sensor data analytics, which helps identify potential failures before they occur. This intelligent servo control system paves the way for next-generation vending and dispensing machines that combine mechanical precision with self-learning capabilities, resulting in higher efficiency, reliability, and operational longevity.

IV. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

The hardware setup of the ATG system integrates multiple components to enable precise, automated dispensing and real- time inventory management. The HX711 module amplifies and converts the load cell's analog signals into accurate digital weight measurements, which are essential for monitoring item quantities. The ESP32 microcontroller serves as the central control unit, managing data acquisition, user interface updates, and servo motor control. Load cells detect the weight of items placed or removed, ensuring accurate stock tracking, while the display module presents real-time information to the user for seamless interaction. Servo motors execute precise dispensing actions based on the user's selection and feedback from the load cell, completing a reliable, efficient, and automated retail system.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Future developments of the ATG system can focus on enhancing automation, connectivity, and user experience. Integration of secure digital payment gateways such as UPI, NFC, or RFID-based systems can enable fully cashless transactions. Cloud-based data storage and IoT integration will allow real- time remote monitoring, predictive restocking, and usage analytics. Expanding the display into a touchscreen interface can improve interactivity and accessibility. Additionally, implementing machine learning algorithms could help in demand forecasting and automatic price adjustments. On the hardware side, energy optimization, modular scaling for multiple item categories, and the use of solar-powered operation can further improve system sustainability. These advancements will transform ATG into a fully autonomous, intelligent, and eco- friendly smart retail solution for the future.

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