

## Construct the Car

- Assemble the robot car
- Connect with Arduino Uno board

## Setup Jetson Nano

- Install system packages and prerequisites
- Configure the development environment

## Jetson Nano Car

- Connect Jetson Nano with Arduino Uno
- Send command from Nano by PySerial

## Collect images

- Connect camera module to the Jetson Nano
- Drive the car and capture images for training data

## Label the data

- Create folder for each object to predict
- Put the images in its respective folder

## Model training

- Train by ImageAI with ResNet model
- Generate .h5 file and .json file

## Translate to MAGMADNN

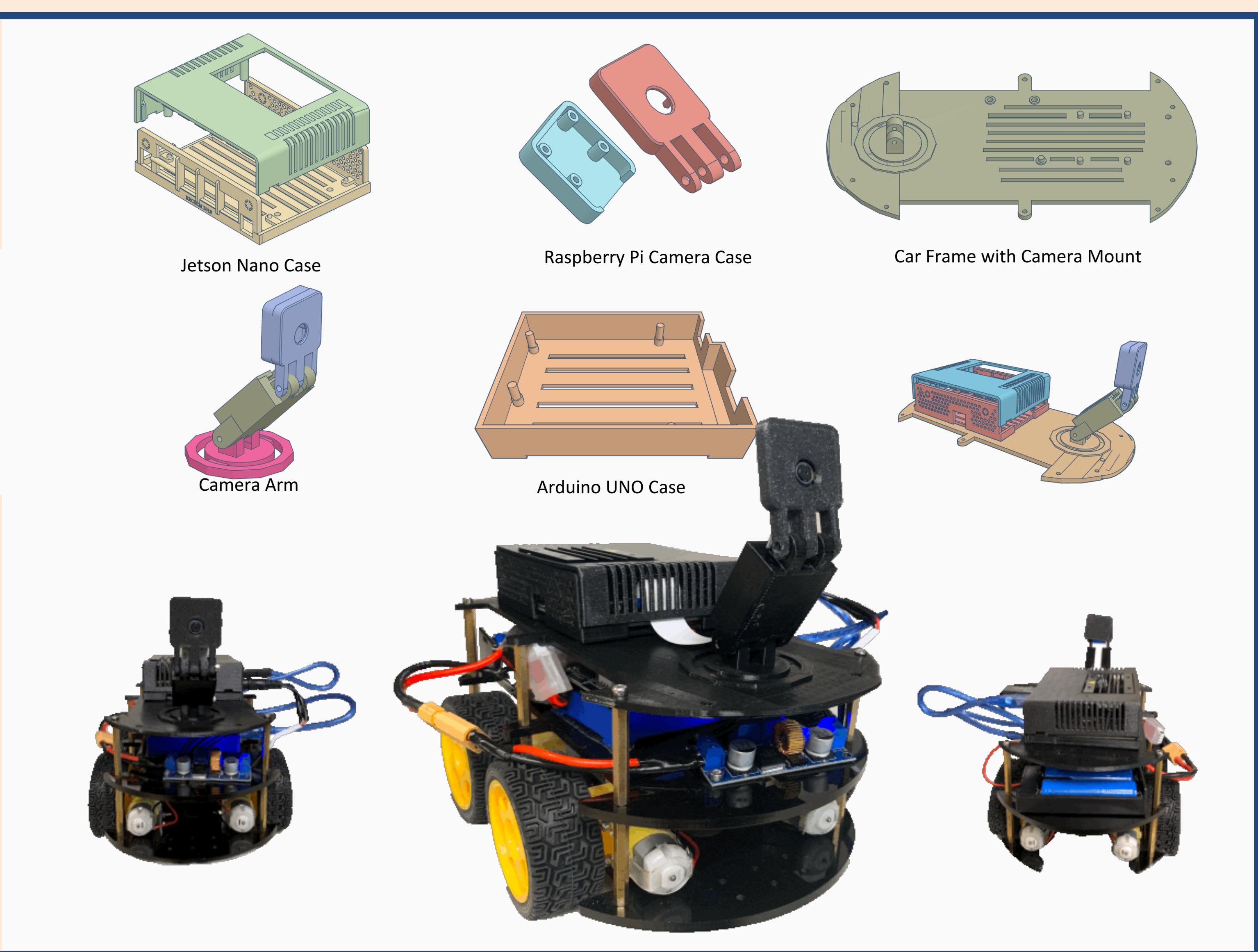
- Write, train, and test simple nn models in MAGMADNN

## Introduction

As technology advances, image recognition software becomes more capable than ever before, to the point that a computer with such a capability can potentially be used to replace a human driver in a car. The purpose of this experiment is to design a miniature version of a self-driving car which uses a convolutional neural network to recognize images of and navigate around a closed environment.

## 3D Model Design

Since we need to put additional components on the car, we did 3D printing designs to combine the individual parts into one piece.



## Testing



## Limitation

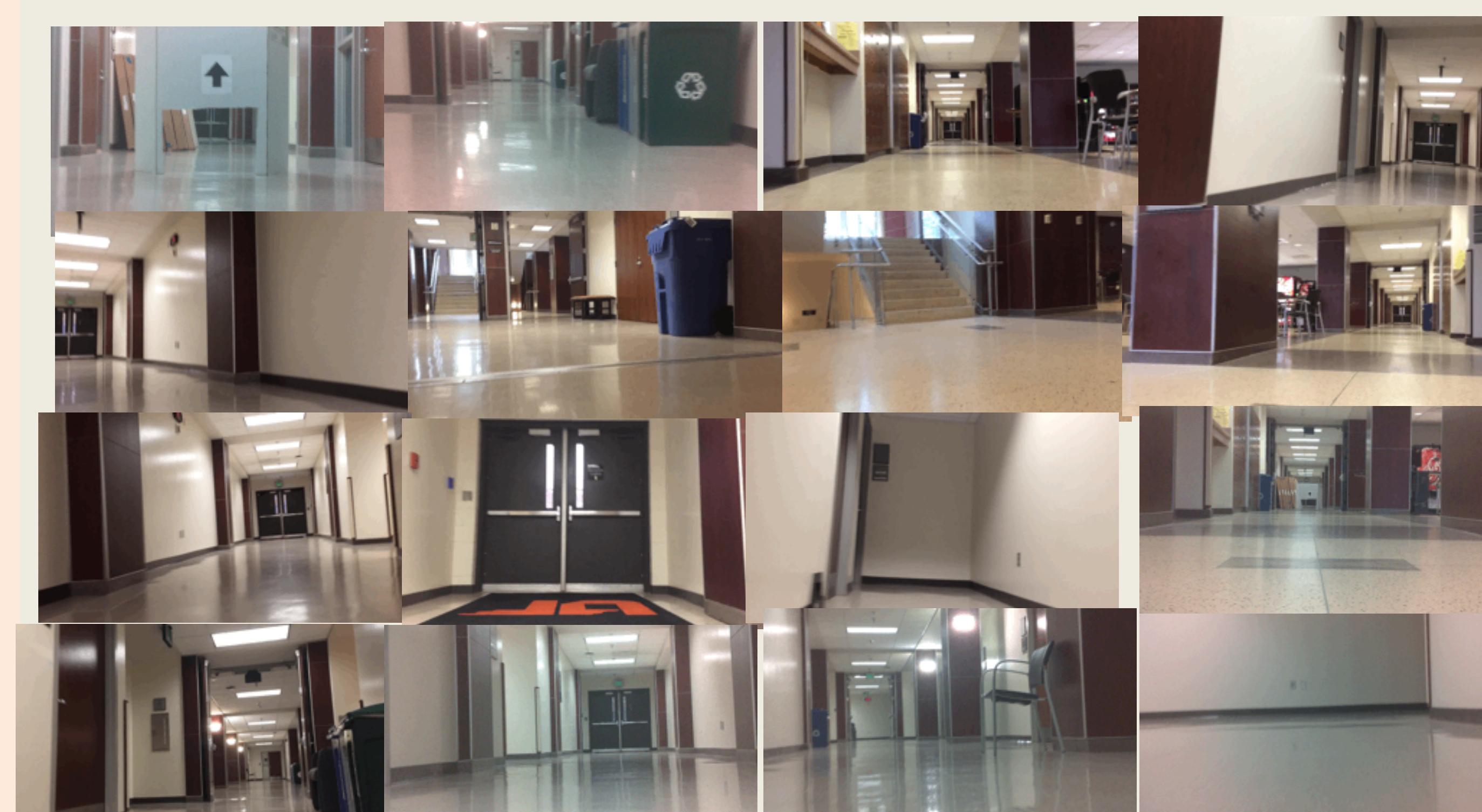
- Memory of Jetson Nano

- Data Size

- Power Supply

## Data Collection

To train the network, video footage from the camera was broken down into about 10 images per second, which were sorted into network output classes based on what was in the image and how the car should react. Some images included directive signs, while others just contained the natural features of the empty hallway. An estimated 6,000 images were used to train and test the network.



## Future Work

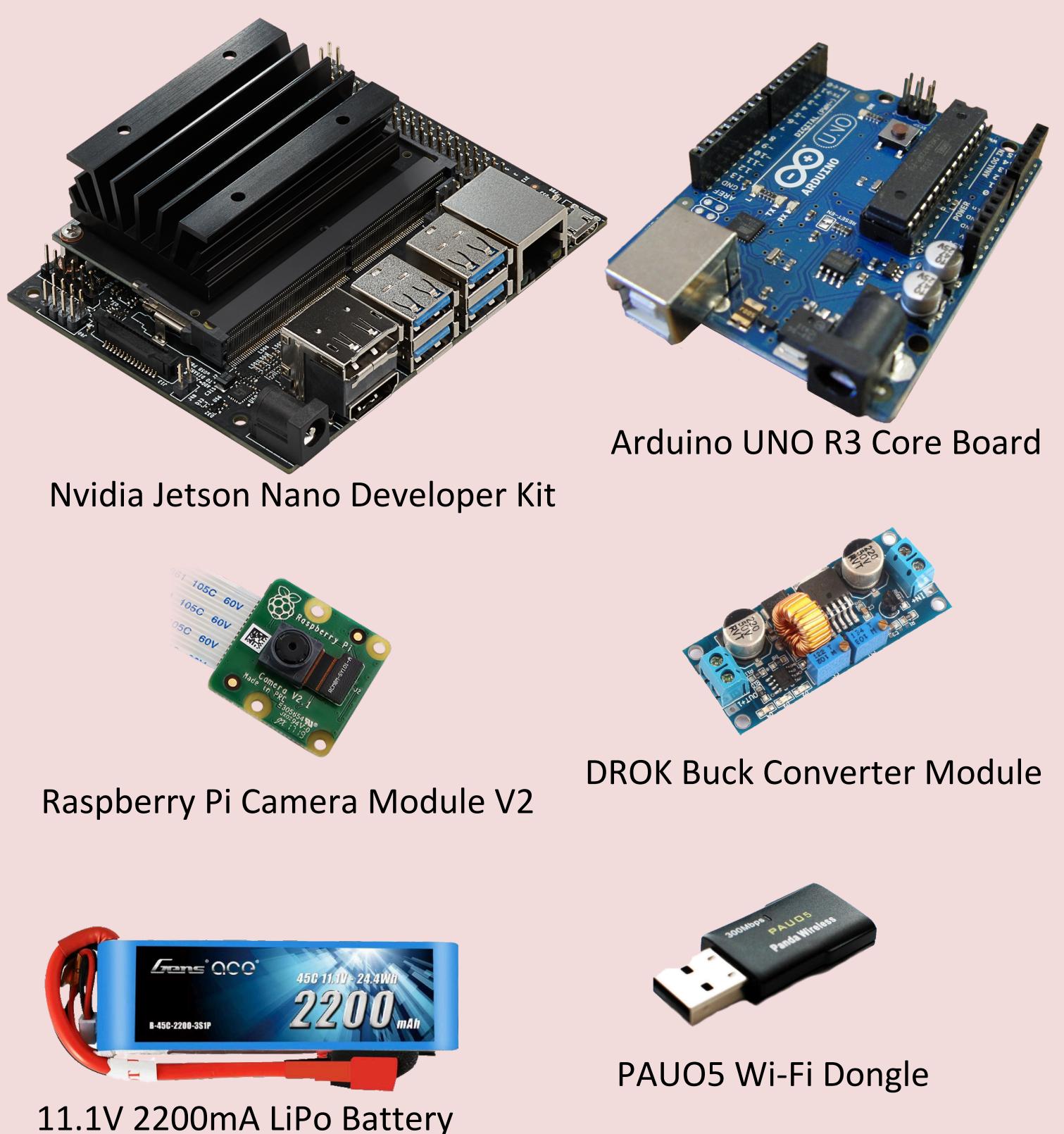
- Collect more data for model training
- Fine-tune the data set and thoroughly train for increased accuracy
- Develop and test more intricate MagmaDNN networks
- Devise new ways to store, organize, and label data

## Acknowledgements

- National Science Foundation
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## Equipment Setup

### Hardware



### Software



## Neural Network

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112x112			7x7, 64, stride 2		
				3x3 max pool, stride 2		
conv2_x	56x56	[3x3, 64] x2	[3x3, 64] x3	[1x1, 64] [3x3, 64] x3	[1x1, 64] [3x3, 64] x3	[1x1, 64] [3x3, 64] x3
conv3_x	28x28	[3x3, 128] x2	[3x3, 128] x4	[1x1, 128] [3x3, 128] x4	[1x1, 128] [3x3, 128] x4	[1x1, 128] [3x3, 128] x8
conv4_x	14x14	[3x3, 256] x2	[3x3, 256] x6	[1x1, 256] [3x3, 256] x6	[1x1, 256] [3x3, 256] x23	[1x1, 256] [3x3, 256] x36
conv5_x	7x7	[3x3, 512] x2	[3x3, 512] x3	[1x1, 512] [3x3, 512] x3	[1x1, 512] [3x3, 512] x3	[1x1, 512] [3x3, 512] x3
	1x1			average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax		
FLOPs		1.8x10 <sup>9</sup>	3.6x10 <sup>9</sup>	3.8x10 <sup>9</sup>	7.6x10 <sup>9</sup>	11.3x10 <sup>9</sup>