

Machine Learning for Beacon Tracking and Autonomous Navigation Using UGV and ESP32

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April 12, 2023

Outline

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- 5 Conclusion

Aim

Implement a machine learning based algorithm on a WiFi-enabled microcontroller such as the ESP32 to navigate the unmanned ground vehicle (UGV) towards a beacon (here, a WiFi access point).

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Assumptions

- 1 No obstacles surrounding UGV and beacon.
- 2 No undulating terrain for beacon to navigate.

Hardware

- 1 UGV chassis with DC motors
- 2 ESP32 microcontroller with Type-B USB cable
- 3 L293D Motor Driver IC
- 4 Breadboard and Jumper Wires
- 5 Android phone
- 6 (Optional) USB 2.0/3.0 Hub

Software

Relevant platformio codes can be found [here](#).

- ① In this directory, type `pio run` to generate the firmware to flash to the ESP32.
- ② Using ArduinoDroid, flash it to the ESP32 from your Android phone.

A more detailed manual is present [here](#).

Circuit Diagram

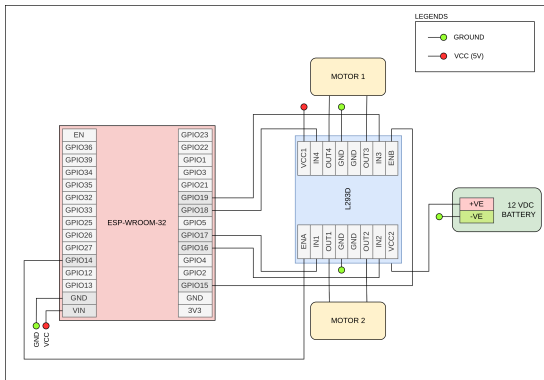


Figure: Circuit Diagram for Beacon Tracking.

Underlying Principles

- 1 To estimate (radial) distance to beacon, we use its signal strength. For WiFi, this is the **Received Signal Strength Indicator** (RSSI).

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- 4 *But how do we implement it?*

Algorithm Description

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- 1 If the UGV is close enough to the beacon, terminate.
- 2 Take measurements at various points on a straight line.
- 3 Based on these measurements, decide the next move of the UGV, and recurse till the UGV is close enough to the beacon.

In-Class Demonstration

Conclusions

- 1 The UGV eventually converges close to the beacon.

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- 1 The UGV eventually converges close to the beacon.
- 2 However, if there are a lot of nearby obstacles, the UGV may not converge close to the location of the beacon. It may either get physically blocked by the beacon or the signal interference may be too high.

Thank You!