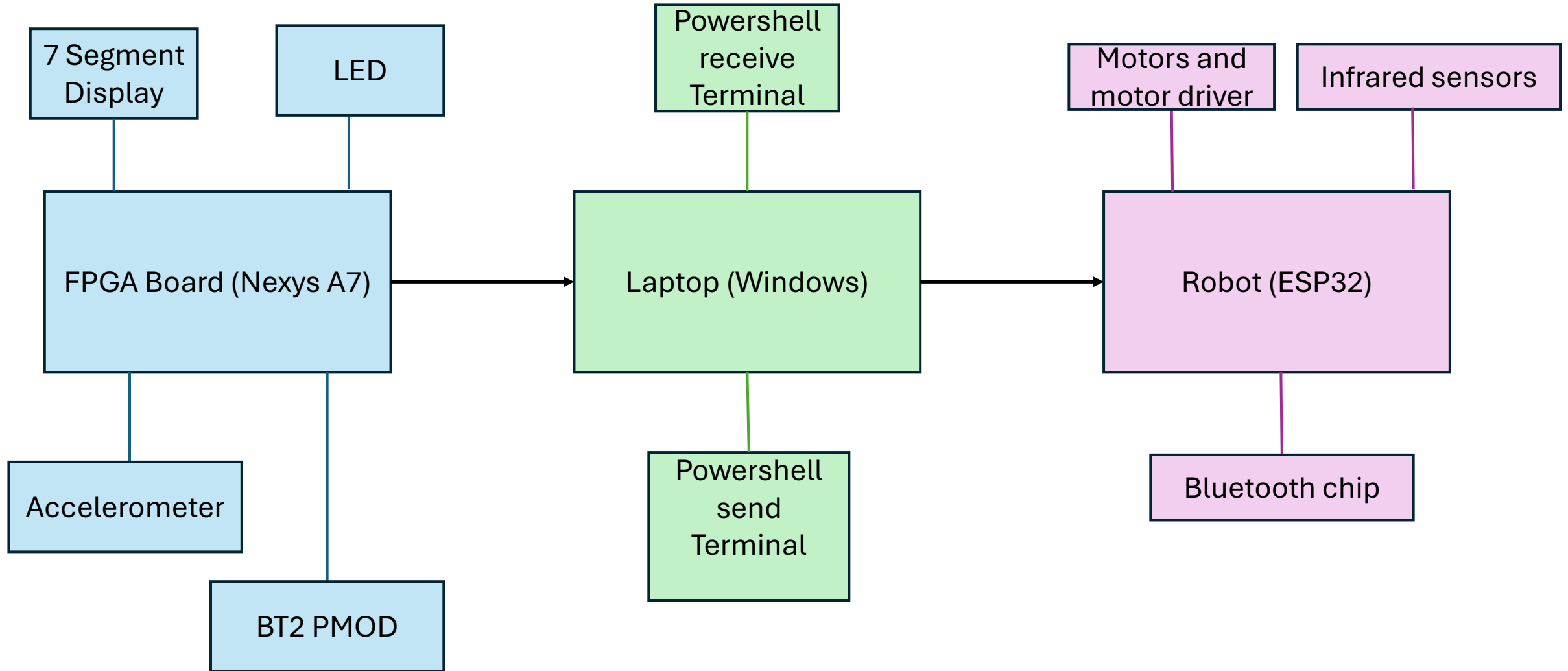




# GESTURE CONTROLLED ROBOT

- Yuming Wang
- Moiz Zaheer Malik
- Rubayet Kamal

# CONCEPT



# FPGA Board Configuration

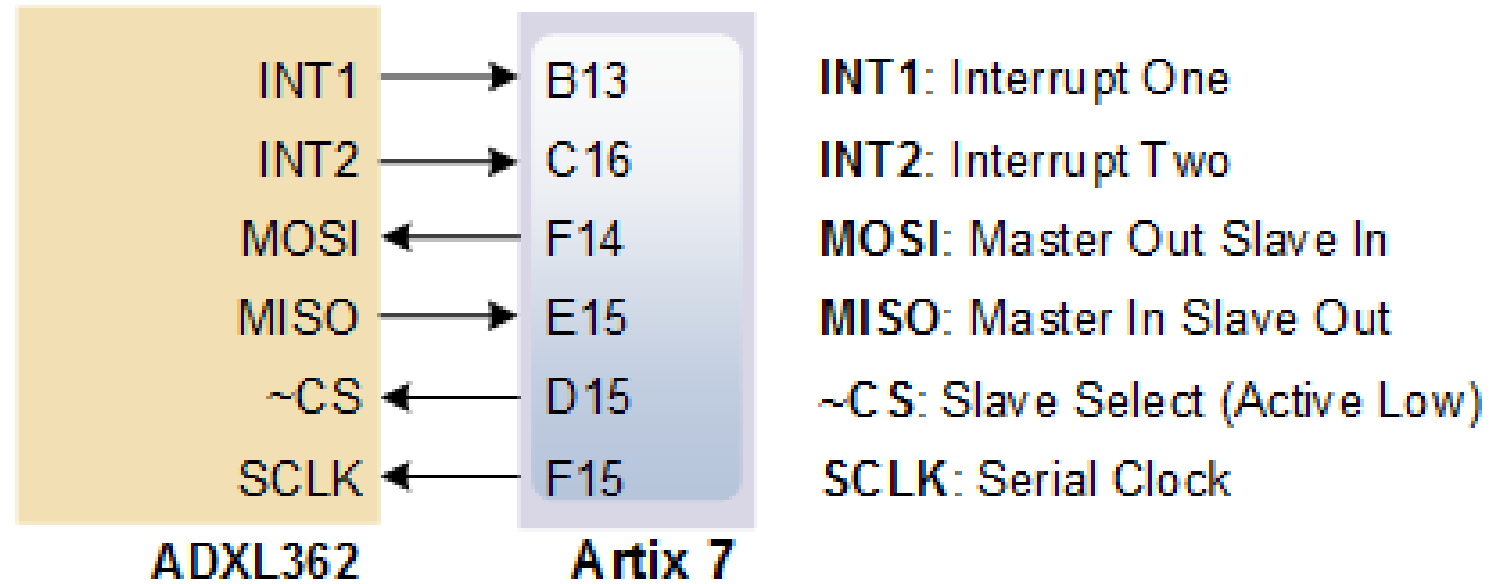
ADXL362  
Accelerometer.

7 Segment  
Display.

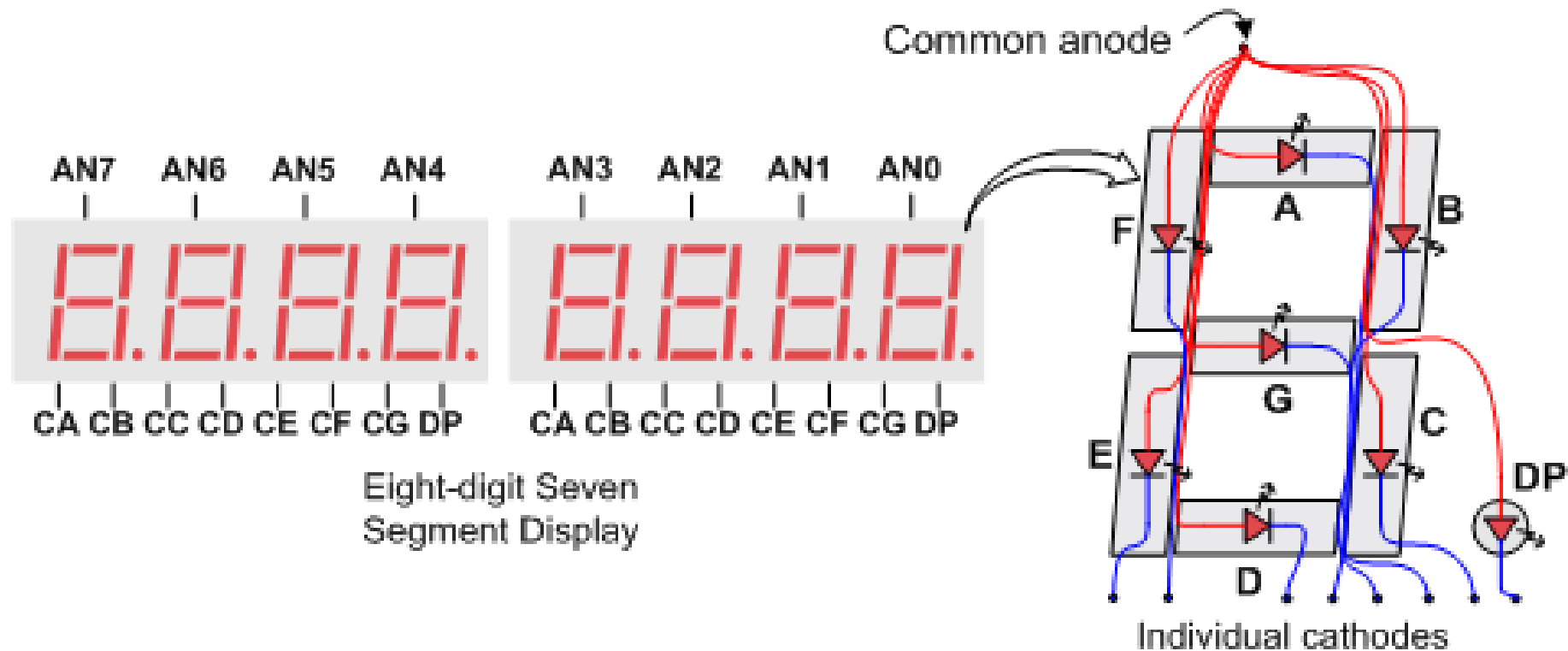
LEDs.

BT2 PMOD.

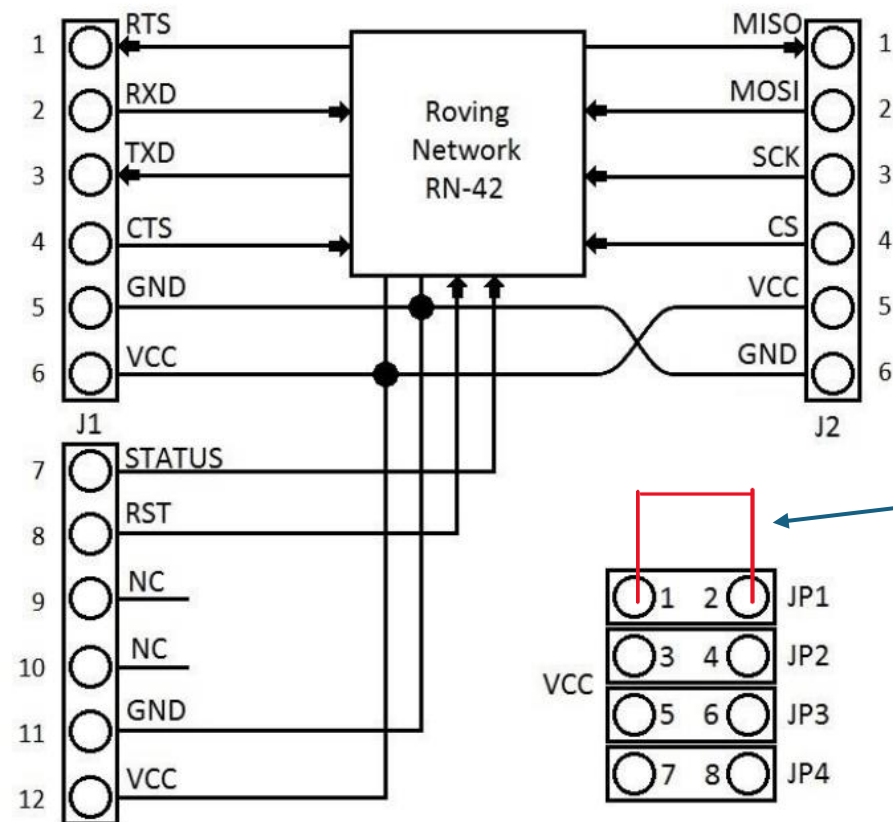
ADXL362



# 7 Segment Display



# BT2 PMOD



9600 Baud rate setup

# Role of VIVADO



Custom IP  
creation.



Top IP wrapper.

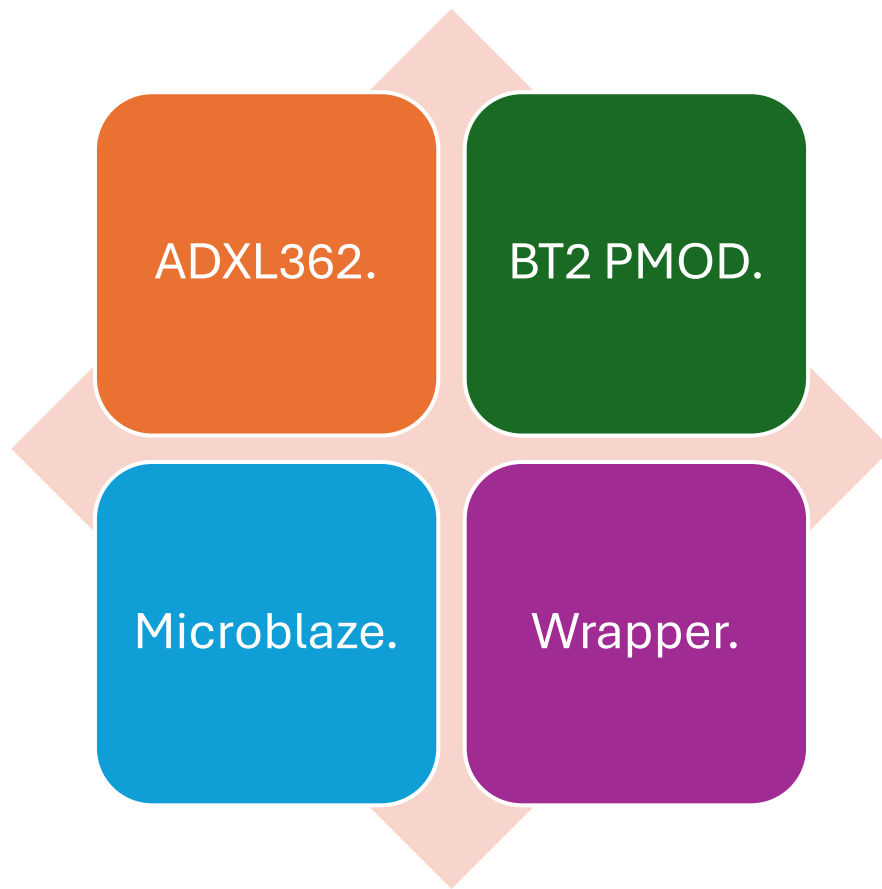


Constrain file  
mapping.



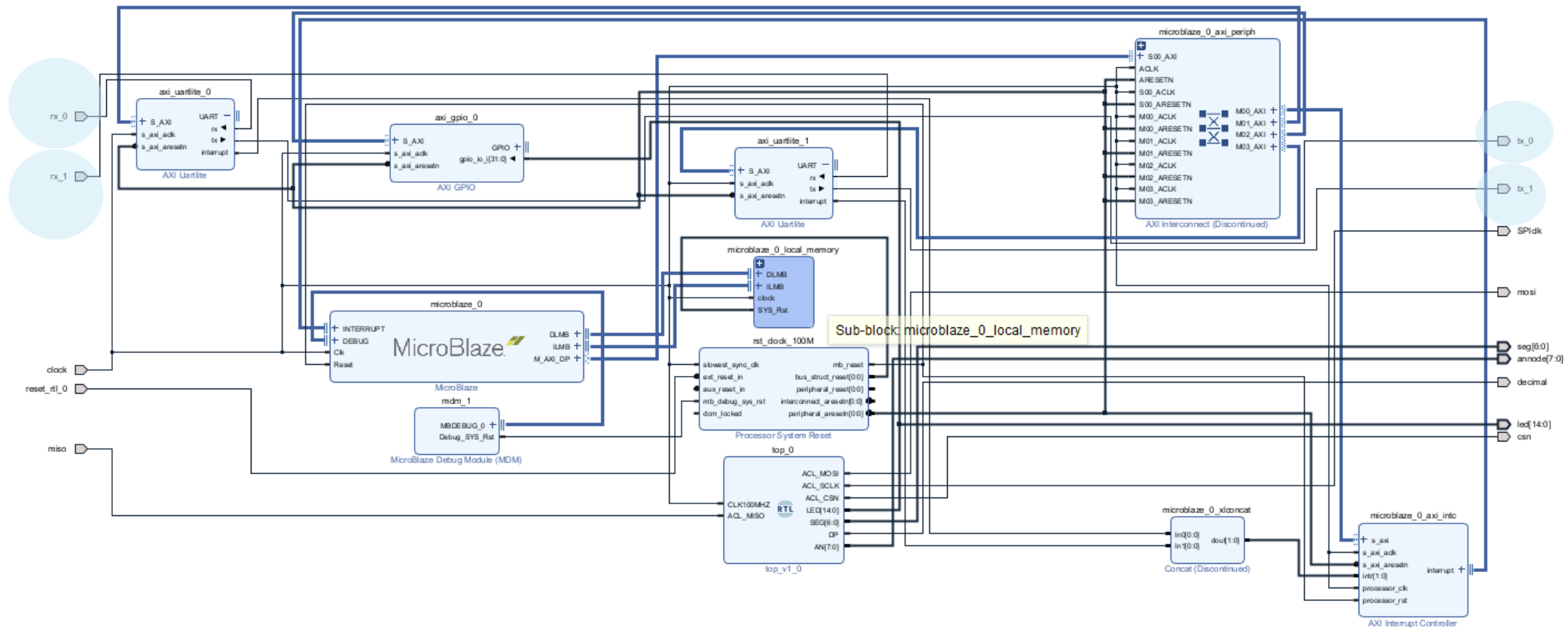
Bit file generation.

# Custom IPs





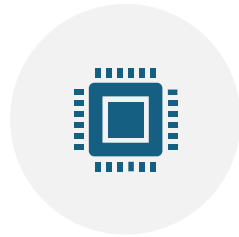
## Schematic



# Role of VITIS



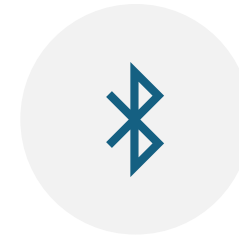
UART1: PC <->  
FPGA



UART2: FPGA <->  
BT2 PMOD



CALIBRATION OF  
ACCELERATION.



CONFIGURATION  
OF BLUETOOTH.

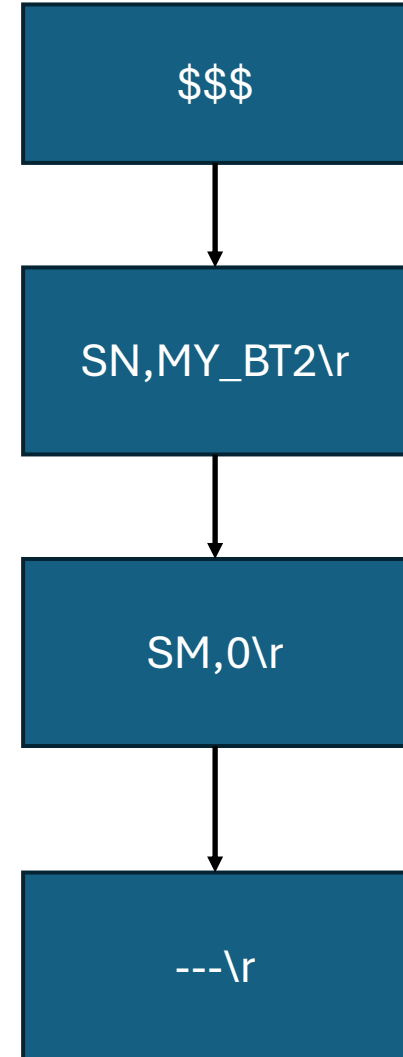


SENDING SPEED  
TO LAPTOP VIA  
BLUETOOTH.

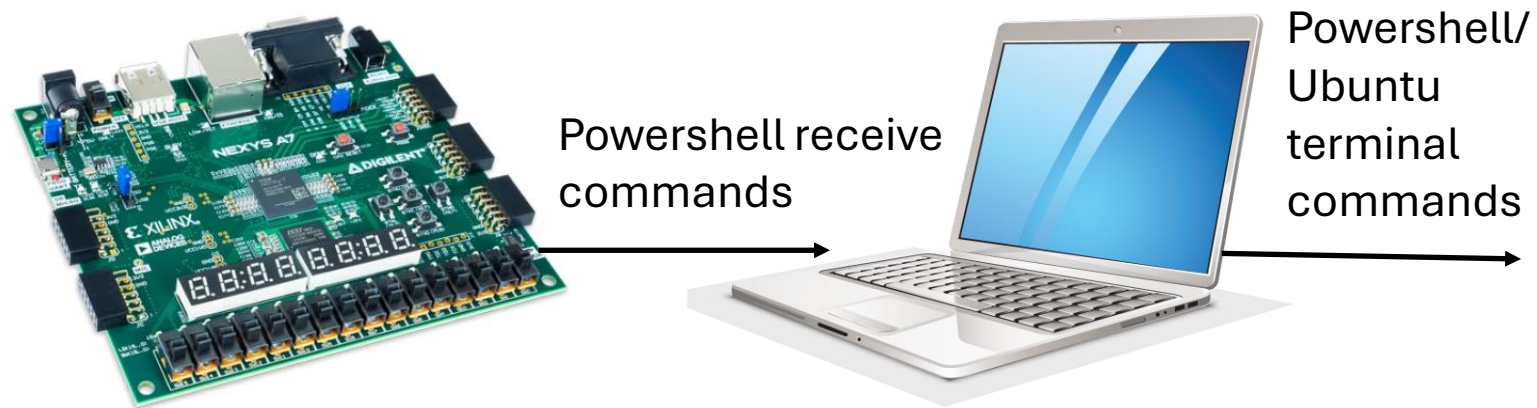
# Bluetooth configuration in VITIS

## Bluetooth commands

```
XUartLite_Send(&BtUart, (u8 *)"$$$ ", 3);  
XUartLite_Send(&BtUart, (u8 *)"SN,MY_BT2\r", 10);  
XUartLite_Send(&BtUart, (u8 *)"SM,0\r", 5);  
XUartLite_Send(&BtUart, (u8 *)"---\r", 4);  
XUartLite_Send(&BtUart, (u8 *)"BT2 READY\r\n", 11);
```

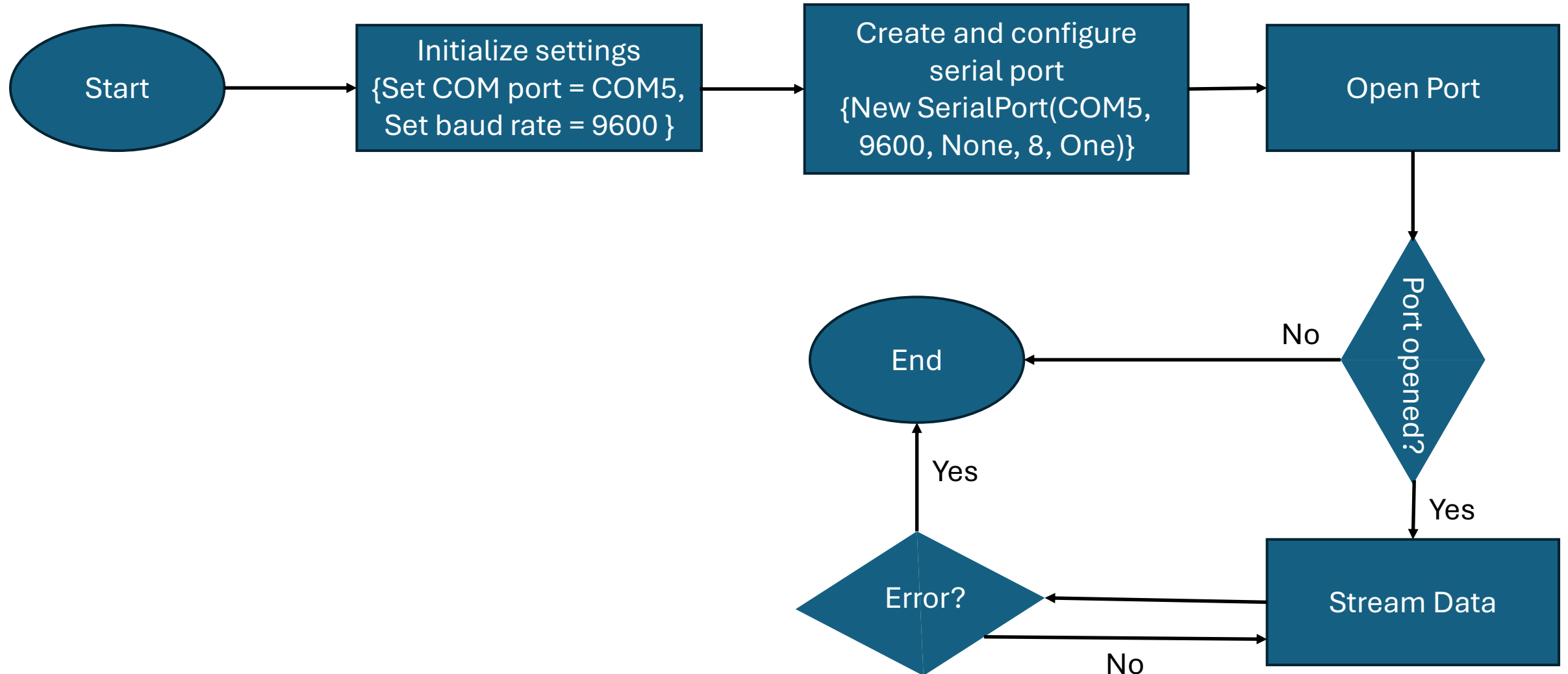


# THE BRIDGE

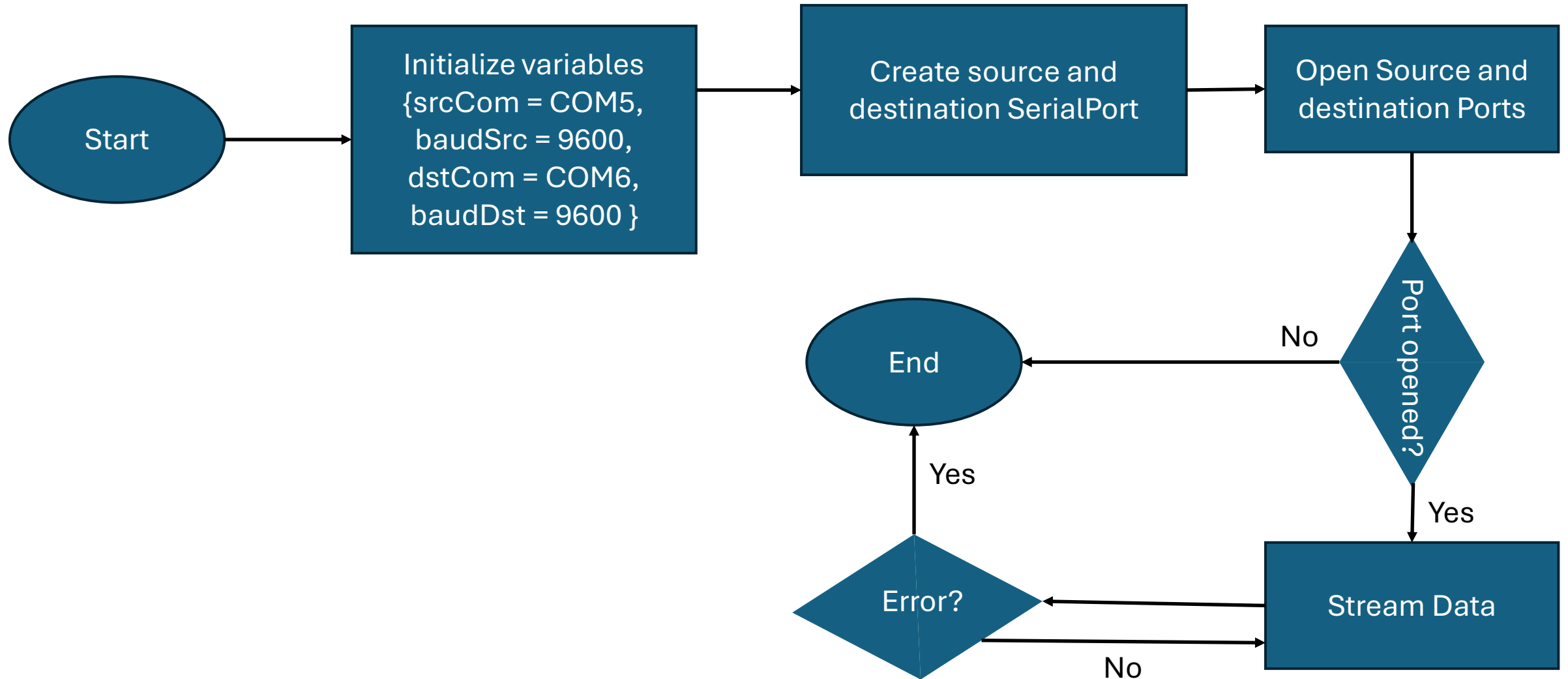


- Powershell terminal implementation.

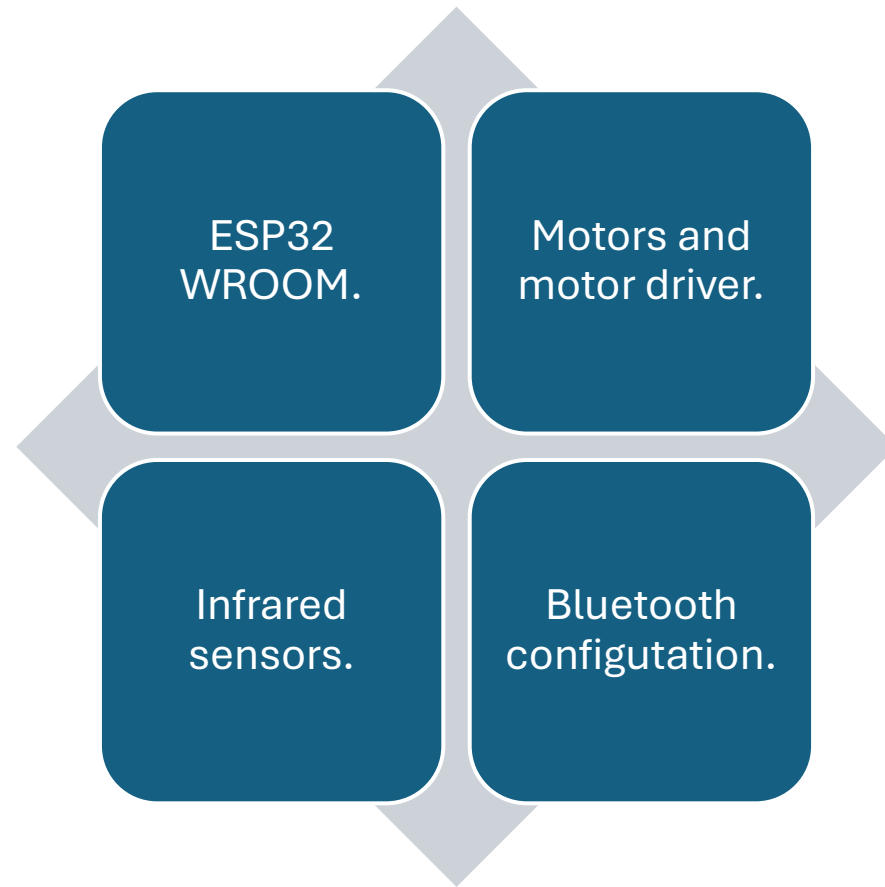
# Powershell receive commands



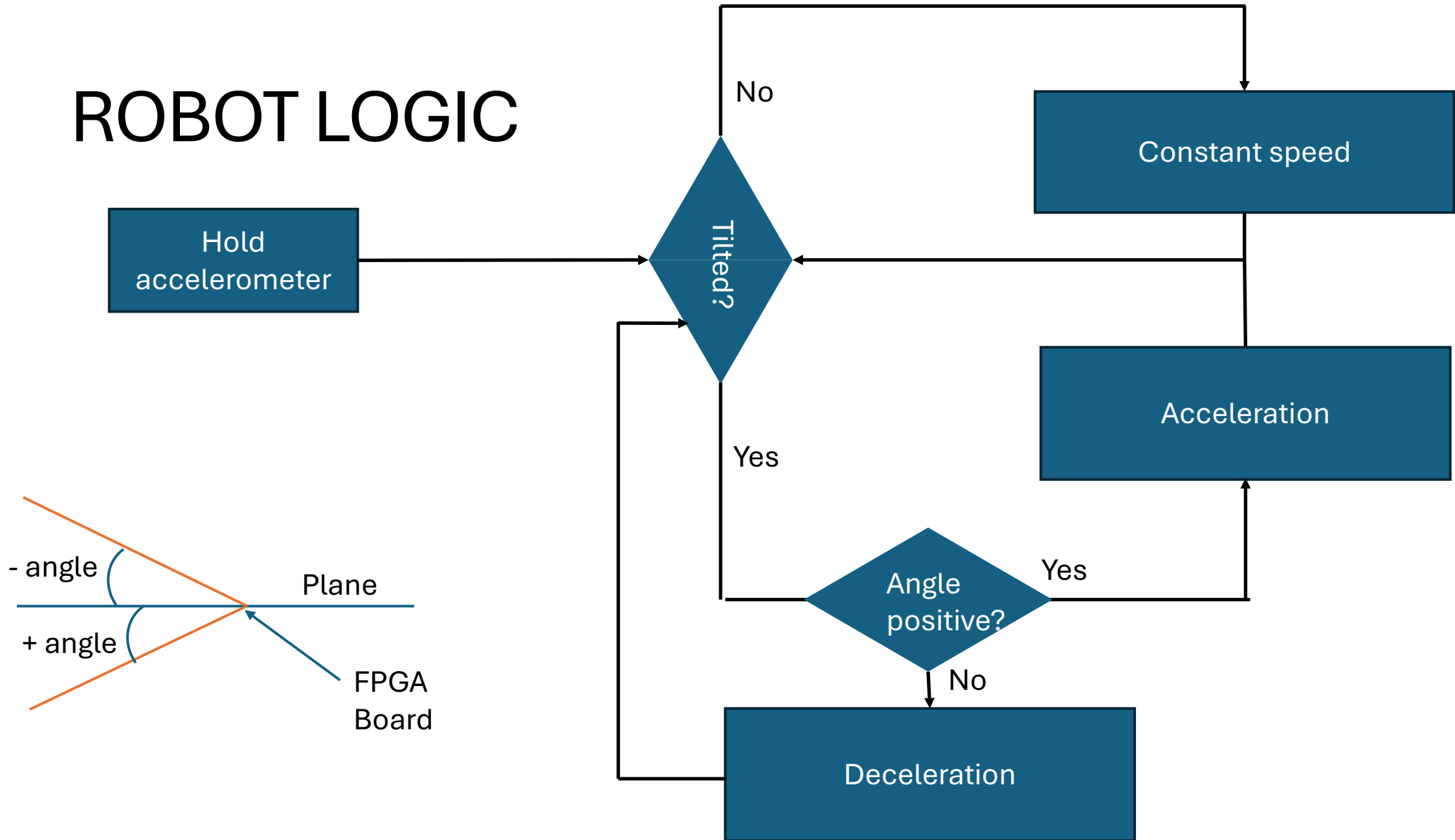
# Powershell forward commands



# THE ROBOT

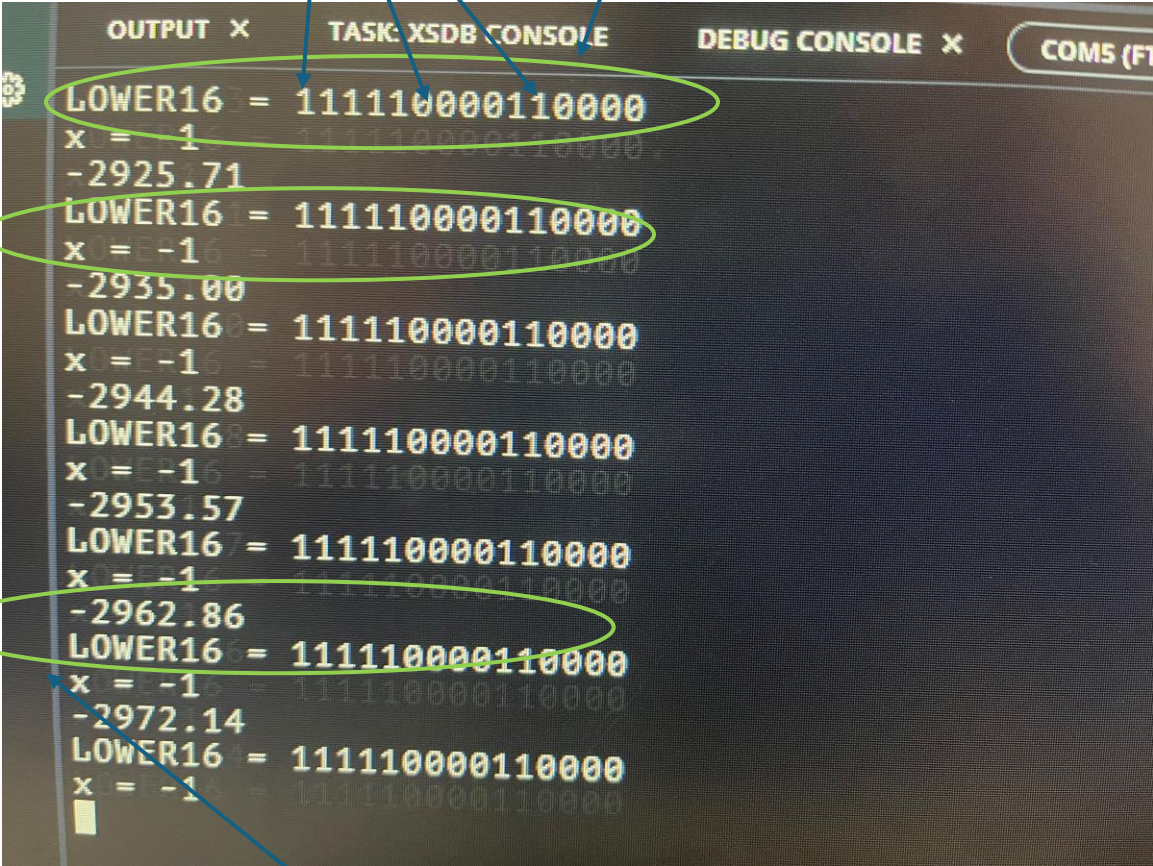
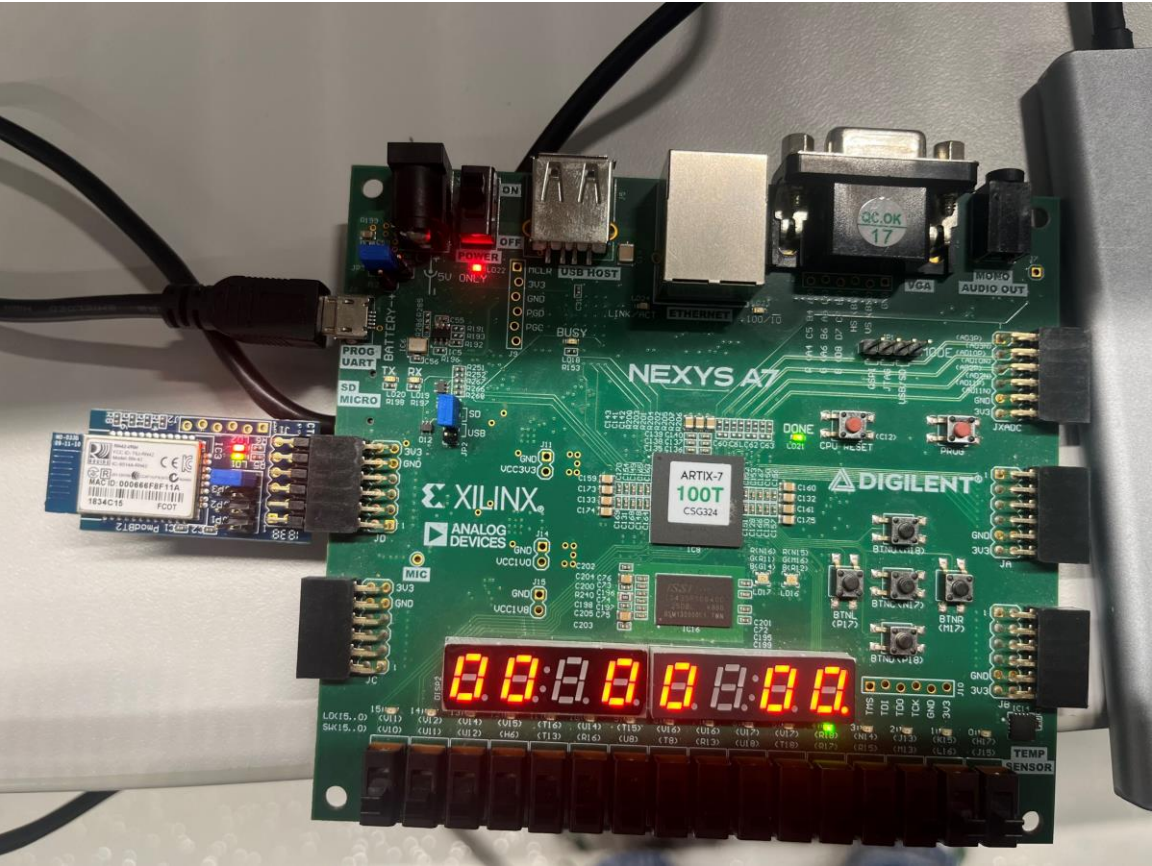


# ROBOT LOGIC





# THE BIG PICTURE



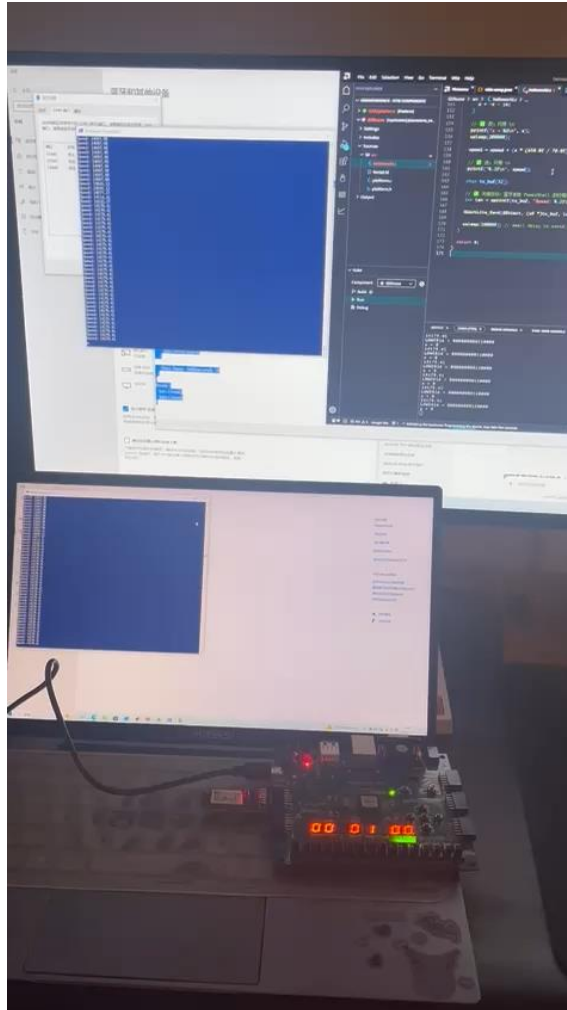
Binary bits from accelerometer

Sign bits

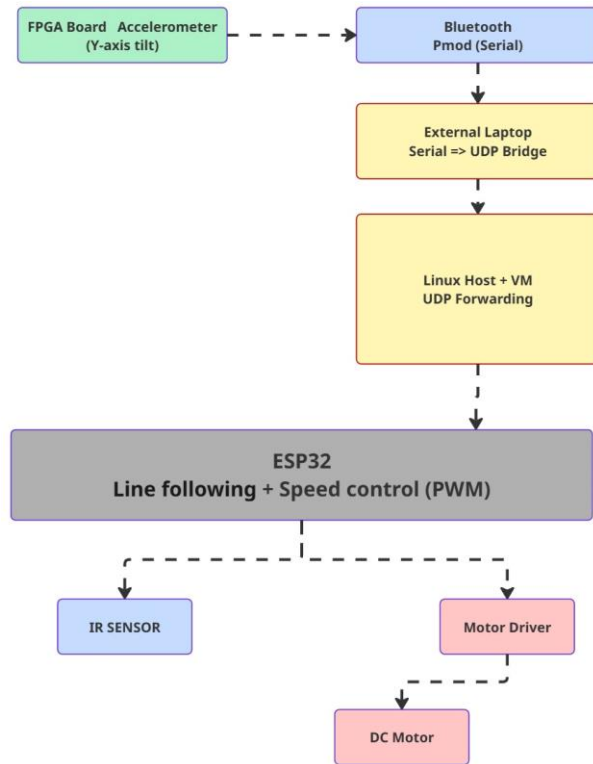
The working coordinate

Speed

# Working Example



# Alternative Approach



The screenshot shows a terminal window and the Thonny IDE. The terminal window displays the execution of a Python script named `vm_forward.py` on a Linux host. The script sets up a UDP bridge between a VM and an ESP32. The Thonny IDE shows the code for `main.py` on the ESP32, which configures WiFi and implements a line following logic.

```
ubuntu@moiz: ~/7thsem
moiz-malik@moiz-malik-HP-255-15-6-inch-G10-Notebook-PC: ~
moiz-malik@moiz-malik-HP-255-15-6-inch-G10-Notebook-PC: ~$ nano vm_forward.py
moiz-malik@moiz-malik-HP-255-15-6-inch-G10-Notebook-PC: ~$ python3 vm_forward.py
VM: listen from HOST on 7100
VM: forward to ESP32 192.168.1.80 7200
VM: listen from ESP32 on 7201
VM: forward replies to HOST 192.168.100.1 7101

moiz-malik@moiz-malik-HP-255-15-6-inch-G10-Notebook-PC: ~$ nano bridge_esp_to_vm.py
moiz-malik@moiz-malik-HP-255-15-6-inch-G10-Notebook-PC: ~$ python3 bridge_esp_to_vm.py
listening on UDP port 7000...
```

```
1 import network, socket, time
2
3 # ----- CONFIG -----
4 SSID = "fiffo"
5 PWD = "fifoluwa"
6
7 # ESP32 listens here (VM sends to this port)
8 ESP_LISTEN_PORT = 6000
9
10 # VM address to send replies back to (CHANGE VM_
11 VM_IP = "192.168.1.70"
12 VM_REPLY_PORT = 6001
13 # -----
14
15 def connect_wifi():
16     wlan = network.WLAN(network.STA_IF)
17     wlan.active(True)
18
19     if not wlan.isconnected():
20         print("Connecting WiFi...")
21         wlan.connect(SSID, PWD)
22
23     t0 = time.time()
24     while not wlan.isconnected():
25         if time.time() - t0 > 20:
26             print("WiFi timeout")
27             return None
28         time.sleep(0.2)
```

# Conclusion

- What worked:
  - FPGA Accelerometer reading.
  - BT2 PMOD data transfer.
  - ESP32 data received.
- Future Work:
  - BT2 data reading by ESP32 over WiFi.
  - Car to use the data as velocity.
  - Integration of other dimensions.
  - Different robot ideas such as drones, arms, etc.

# References

- VIVADO (multiple versions).
- VITIS (multiple versions).
- Arduino IDE.
- Thonny.
- ChatGPT.
- Github.