Unmanned Vehicle Defense System

Abhijith M S[1], Aravind M U[2], Goutham V[3], Sarath S[4], Remya S[5]
[1,2,3,4]*Student, Sarabhai Institute of Science & Technology*
[5]*Assistant Professor, Sarabhai Institute of Science & Technology*
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Abstract—This project presents a compact and cost-effective Unmanned Vehicle Defense System designed for surveillance and basic security applications in restricted areas. The system is built using an ESP32-CAM module, Arduino Uno board, ultrasonic sensor, L298N motor driver, four DC gear motors, two servo motors, a DC battery, and jumper wire connections. The ESP32-CAM enables real-time video streaming, while the ultrasonic sensor detects obstacles or intrusions. The Arduino Uno acts as the main controller, and the entire vehicle movement and defense logic are programmed in C++. The L298N motor driver controls the gear motors for vehicle movement, and the servo motors assist in directional control and camera positioning. For secure access, a login page developed using Flutter provides unique ID-based authentication. After successful login, the user is redirected to a controlling page that allows live monitoring and remote control of the vehicle. The system demonstrates the integration of embedded hardware, wireless communication, and secure web technologies to create an efficient and user-friendly unmanned vehicle defense platform.

Index Terms—Unmanned Vehicle, Defense, System, ESP32-CAM, Wireless Surveillance, Remote Monitoring, IoT (Internet of Things), Web-Based Control, Video Streaming, Obstacle Detection, Ultrasonic Sensor

I. INTRODUCTION

For The rapid advancement in unmanned vehicle technology has significantly transformed modern surveillance and security systems. Unmanned vehicles such as drones and robotic ground vehicles are increasingly used in military operations, border surveillance, disaster management, and industrial monitoring. However, the misuse of such technologies has also introduced serious security threats, including unauthorized surveillance, intrusion into restricted areas, and potential attacks. This creates a strong need for reliable and automated defense systems capable of monitoring and responding to such threats. The Unmanned Vehicle Defense System proposed in this project is designed to provide real-time surveillance and controlled response using embedded system technology. The system is developed using an ESP32-CAM module for live video streaming, an Arduino Uno board as the main controller, an ultrasonic sensor for obstacle detection, an L298N motor driver for motor control, four DC gear motors for movement, and two servo motors for directional control and camera positioning. The complete operation of the vehicle and defense mechanism is programmed using C++ in the Arduino IDE. To enhance security and usability, a web-based interface is implemented. A login page developed using HTML and CSS provides unique ID-based authentication to ensure that only authorized users can access the system. After successful login, users are redirected to a controlling page that enables live video monitoring and remote control of the vehicle. This project aims to demonstrate the effective integration of embedded hardware, motor control systems, wireless communication, and secure web technologies to build a compact, cost-effective, and efficient unmanned vehicle defense solution.

II. DESIGN METHODOLOGY

The design methodology of the Unmanned Vehicle Defense System explains the systematic approach followed in designing and implementing the project. The first step was identifying the major objectives of the system, such as enabling remote vehicle navigation, real-time video monitoring, and obstacle detection in hazardous or restricted areas. These objectives helped define the functional requirements of both the hardware and software components.

Based on the requirements, suitable hardware modules were selected. The ESP32-CAM module was chosen as the main controller because it supports both camera streaming and Wi-Fi communication. DC motors were used for vehicle movement, while a motor driver module was used to control motor direction and speed. A servo motor was included to rotate the camera for wider visual coverage, and an ultrasonic sensor was added for detecting nearby obstacles. After component selection, the hardware architecture of the system was designed. Each component was connected to the ESP32-CAM according to its function. The motor driver was interfaced for wheel movement control, the servo motor was connected for camera positioning, and the ultrasonic sensor was integrated for measuring the distance to obstacles. Proper power distribution was also planned to ensure stable operation of all modules.

The software design phase involved programming the ESP32-CAM using Arduino IDE. The control logic for vehicle movement, sensor monitoring, and camera streaming was developed in embedded C/C++. A web interface was designed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, enabling the user to access the vehicle controls through a browser. This interface allowed users to move the vehicle, adjust the camera angle, and monitor the live video feed remotely. Once the hardware and software modules were developed, system integration was carried out. Communication between the web interface and the ESP32-CAM was established through Wi-Fi, allowing commands from the user interface to control the vehicle in real time. The ultrasonic sensor continuously monitored the surroundings and generated alerts whenever an obstacle was detected.

Finally, the complete system was tested under different operating conditions to verify its performance. Each module was individually tested, followed by integrated testing to ensure that the system operated smoothly as a single unit. This structured design methodology ensured the successful development of a reliable, low-cost, and efficient Unmanned Vehicle Defense System for surveillance and defense-related applications.

III.DEMONSTRATION TESTUP

The demonstration setup of the Unmanned Vehicle Defense System was arranged to validate the functionality of the developed prototype in a real-time environment. The setup consisted of the unmanned vehicle integrated with the ESP32-CAM module, motor driver, DC motors, servo motor, ultrasonic sensor, and a battery power supply. All the hardware components were mounted on the vehicle chassis to form a compact and movable surveillance unit.

The ESP32-CAM module was configured to create a Wi-Fi network, enabling wireless communication between the vehicle and the user device. A smartphone or laptop was connected to this network to access the web-based control interface through a browser. The interface displayed the live video feed captured by the camera and provided control options for moving the vehicle in different directions.

During the demonstration, the user operated the vehicle remotely using the web interface. The motor driver module controlled the movement of the DC motors according to the commands received from the ESP32-CAM. The servo motor adjusted the camera angle, allowing the user to monitor different directions. The ultrasonic sensor continuously detected nearby obstacles, and warning indications were generated whenever an object was found within the predefined range.

The demonstration setup verified the integration of all hardware and software modules and showed the ability of the system to perform remote navigation, live video streaming, and obstacle detection effectively. This setup confirmed that the proposed system could be used as a practical low-cost surveillance vehicle for defense and monitoring applications

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture of the Unmanned Vehicle Defense System describes how all hardware and software components are organized and interact with each other to perform remote surveillance and control. The ESP32-CAM module acts as the central controller of the system. It is responsible for processing user commands, capturing video through the camera, and handling wireless communication. The ESP32-CAM creates a Wi-Fi network and hosts a web server, allowing users to connect and control the vehicle through a web browser.

The user interface is a web-based control page that runs on a smartphone or laptop. Through this interface, the user can send commands such as forward, backward, left, and right movement, as well as control the camera angle and lighting. These commands are transmitted over Wi-Fi to the ESP32-CAM.

The motor driver module is connected to the ESP32-CAM and is used to control the DC motors of the vehicle. Based on the commands received, the motor driver regulates the direction and speed of the motors, enabling the vehicle to move accordingly.

A servo motor is integrated into the system to control the orientation of the camera. This allows the user to adjust the viewing angle remotely, improving the surveillance capability of the system.

The ultrasonic sensor is used for obstacle detection. It continuously measures the distance between the vehicle and nearby objects and sends this information to the ESP32-CAM. If an obstacle is detected within a certain range, the system can alert the user or take preventive action.

The entire system is powered by a battery supply, ensuring portability and independent operation. All components work together in a coordinated manner, where user commands are processed by the ESP32-CAM, executed through actuators like motors and servo, and monitored using the camera and sensors.

This architecture enables real-time communication, efficient control, and reliable operation of the unmanned vehicle for defense and surveillance purposes.

reflections to a basic 3D game scene. In the GeRM framework [5], GAN-like logic is used to "evolve" a physically realistic render into a photorealistic one. It iteratively adds details like natural fabric wrinkles or the way light glows through a lamp shade.

V.MODERN MILITARY TECHNOLOGIES

Modern military systems rely on advanced technologies to enhance **security, surveillance, communication, and operational efficiency**. These technologies reduce human risk, improve accuracy, and enable real-time decision-making in complex environments.

1. Unmanned Systems (UAVs & UGVs)

Unmanned systems such as drones (UAVs) and ground robots (UGVs) are widely used for surveillance, reconnaissance, and tactical operations. These systems can operate in dangerous or inaccessible areas without human presence. They are equipped with cameras, sensors, and communication modules to provide real-time data to control centers. In defense applications, they help in border patrol, enemy detection, and mission support.

2. Internet of Things (IoT) in Defense

IoT technology connects multiple devices such as sensors, cameras, and controllers over a network. In military applications, IoT enables real-time monitoring of equipment, vehicles, and environments. Data collected from various devices is transmitted to a central system, allowing better coordination and faster response to threats. It improves situational awareness and system efficiency.

3. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI is used to process large amounts of data and support intelligent decision-making. It can identify patterns, detect threats, and automate certain operations. In defense systems, AI is applied in image recognition, target tracking, and predictive analysis. This reduces the workload on human operators and increases accuracy in critical situations.

4. Robotics and Automation

Robotic systems are used for tasks such as bomb disposal, surveillance, and logistics support. Automation allows these systems to perform tasks with minimal human intervention. Robots can operate continuously in hazardous environments, improving safety and efficiency. They are also used in search-and-rescue missions and battlefield support.

5. Real-Time Video Surveillance

Modern surveillance systems use high-quality cameras to provide live video streaming. This allows military personnel to monitor areas remotely and respond quickly to any suspicious activity. Real-time video helps in decision-making, threat analysis, and mission planning.

6. Wireless Communication Technologies

Reliable communication is essential in military operations. Technologies such as Wi-Fi, radio frequency (RF), and satellite communication enable fast and secure data transmission. These systems allow remote control of devices, real-time updates, and coordination between different units.

7. Sensor Technologies

Sensors play a crucial role in detecting environmental conditions and potential threats. Ultrasonic sensors detect obstacles, infrared sensors detect heat or motion, and other sensors monitor pressure, sound, or chemical presence. These sensors provide important data that enhances system awareness and safety.

8. Embedded Systems
Embedded systems are specialized computing units designed to perform specific tasks within a larger system. In military applications, microcontrollers and processors control devices such as robots, communication systems, and surveillance equipment. They ensure efficient and reliable operation of the system.

9. GPS and Navigation Systems
Global Positioning System (GPS) technology is used for tracking the location of vehicles and guiding them along predefined paths. It is essential for navigation, especially in remote or unknown areas. GPS improves accuracy in movement and helps in mission planning.

10. Cybersecurity Technologies
With increasing use of digital communication, protecting data and systems from cyber threats is critical. Cybersecurity technologies ensure secure communication, prevent unauthorized access, and protect sensitive information. This is essential for maintaining the integrity and reliability of military operations.
Overall, these modern technologies contribute to the development of advanced defense systems like the Unmanned Vehicle Defense System, making them more intelligent, reliable, and effective in real-world applications.

VI. APPLICATIONS

1. Military Surveillance
The system can be deployed in border security and defense zones to continuously monitor enemy activities and detect intrusions. It can patrol specific paths and provide live video feedback to control centers. This reduces the need for human patrols in high-risk areas and helps in quick decision-making during critical situations.

2. Security Monitoring
In places like airports, banks, and government buildings, the system can act as a mobile surveillance unit. Unlike fixed cameras, it can move to suspicious locations and provide real-time visuals. It enhances overall security by enabling dynamic monitoring and quick response to unusual activities.

3. Disaster Management
During natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, or fires, the system can be used to explore affected areas where human access is limited. It can help identify blocked paths, trapped victims, or dangerous conditions. This information is crucial for planning rescue operations and minimizing risks to rescue teams.

4. Bomb Detection and Hazardous Area Inspection
The vehicle can be used to approach suspicious objects or hazardous environments such as chemical spill areas. By using its camera and sensors, it allows experts to analyze the situation from a safe distance. This significantly reduces the risk of injury to personnel.

5. Industrial Inspection
In industries, the system can monitor machinery, pipelines, and storage areas. It is especially useful in hazardous environments like high-temperature zones or areas with toxic gases. Regular inspections using the vehicle can help in early detection of faults and prevent accidents.

6. Search and Rescue Operations
The system can navigate through debris, narrow spaces, or rough terrains to locate missing or injured individuals. The live camera feed helps rescue teams identify the exact location and condition of victims, improving the efficiency and speed of rescue missions.

7. Home and Office Security
The system can be used as an advanced security solution for homes and offices. Users can remotely monitor their property and move the vehicle to inspect specific areas. It provides an added layer of security compared to traditional static surveillance systems.

8. Traffic and Crowd Monitoring
During large gatherings, public events, or in busy traffic areas, the system can be used to monitor movement and identify congestion or unusual behavior. Authorities can use the real-time data to manage traffic flow and ensure public safety effectively.

Overall, these applications show that the system is not limited to defense purposes but can be widely used in security, safety, industrial, and emergency response scenarios, making it a versatile and practical solution.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Unmanned Vehicle Defense System was successfully designed and implemented as a reliable solution for remote surveillance and monitoring in hazardous environments. The system effectively combines hardware components such as the ESP32-CAM, motor driver, sensors, and actuators with a web-based control interface to achieve real-time operation and user-friendly control.

The project achieved its primary objectives, including remote vehicle navigation, live video streaming, and obstacle detection. The use of wireless communication allowed seamless interaction between the user and the vehicle, while the integration of sensors enhanced safety and system awareness. The servo-controlled camera further improved monitoring capability by providing flexible viewing angles.

The testing results confirmed that the system performs efficiently under different conditions, maintaining stable communication and responsive control. Although the system is simple and cost-effective, it demonstrates the potential for real-world applications in defense, security surveillance, disaster management, and industrial monitoring.

In conclusion, the project highlights the importance of unmanned systems in reducing human risk and improving operational efficiency. With further enhancements such as improved range, advanced sensors, and automation features, the system can be developed into a more advanced and robust unmanned defense solution.

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