

# **RANCANG BANGUN TONGKAT PINTAR ALAT BANTU TUNANETRA DENGAN MIKROKONTROLER ESP32**

**Siti Alya Rahmah**

## **ABSTRAK**

Penyandang tunanetra di Indonesia menghadapi tantangan besar dalam mobilitas dan aksesibilitas, yang berdampak pada kemandirian dan peluang kerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang dan mengembangkan tongkat pintar berbasis mikrokontroler ESP32 yang dilengkapi berbagai fitur, seperti sensor ultrasonik, sensor water level, modul GPS, dan output getaran serta suara. Tongkat ini mampu mendeteksi hambatan di sekitar pengguna, baik di dalam maupun luar ruangan, serta mengirimkan lokasi pengguna secara real-time melalui Telegram dalam situasi darurat. Proses perancangan mencakup pengujian sensor ultrasonik dengan rata-rata error kurang dari 1% dan sensor water level dengan tingkat keberhasilan deteksi 100% pada ketinggian air 0,5–4 cm. Sistem GPS menunjukkan akurasi tinggi dengan selisih lokasi rata-rata 0–2 meter. Hasil pengujian membuktikan bahwa prototipe ini berfungsi optimal di berbagai kondisi lingkungan, memberikan peringatan yang responsif, dan mendukung kebutuhan mobilitas tunanetra. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi untuk pengembangan teknologi serupa yang lebih efektif dan efisien.

**Kata Kunci :** Tunanetra, Tongkat pintar, Mikrokontroler ESP32, Mobilitas

# ***DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A SMART CANE FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED USING ESP32 MICROCONTROLLER***

**Siti Alya Rahmah**

## ***ABSTRACT***

*Visually impaired individuals in Indonesia face significant challenges in mobility and accessibility, affecting their independence and employment opportunities. This study aims to design and develop a smart cane based on the ESP32 microcontroller, equipped with various features such as ultrasonic sensors, water level sensors, GPS modules, and output in the form of vibrations and audio. The cane is capable of detecting obstacles around the user, both indoors and outdoors, and transmitting the user's real-time location via Telegram in emergency situations. The design process includes testing the ultrasonic sensor, which achieved an average error rate of less than 1%, and the water level sensor, which successfully detected water levels with 100% accuracy at a height of 0.5–4 cm. The GPS system demonstrated high accuracy with an average location deviation of 0–2 meters. The test results confirm that the prototype operates optimally in various environmental conditions, providing responsive warnings and supporting the mobility needs of the visually impaired. This research is expected to serve as a reference for developing similar technologies that are more effective and efficient.*

**Keywords:** Visually impaired, Smart cane, ESP32 microcontroller, Mobility