# 英伟达嵌入式GPU jetson Nano软件安装说明

#### 英伟达嵌入式GPU jetson Nano软件安装说明

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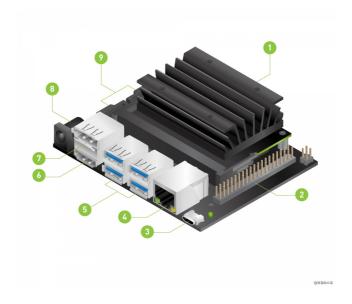
版本	作者	更新时间
V 1.0	@恩培-计算机视觉(抖音)	2022-03-29

#### 说明:

- 1、硬件本身非课程内容,需自费购买
- 2、本课使用的是ietson nano 4G内存版
- 3、本课配合Windows系统使用, macOS暂未测试
- 4、因软件兼容问题,本文档不对其他版本相关软件做出效果承诺

# 一、jetson nano烧录操作系统

参考官网介绍: <a href="https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit#intro">https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit#intro</a>



## 1.1 硬件准备:

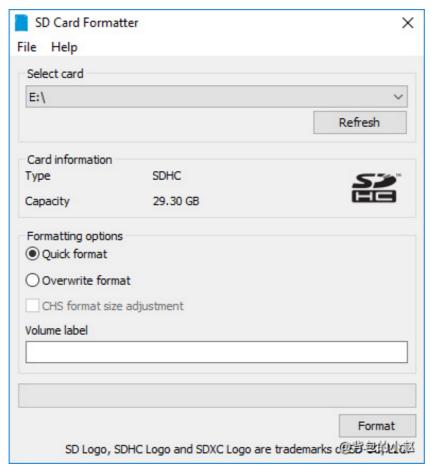
- Jetson Nano 4G 内存版
- Windows 电脑
- 32G以上空间的 TF存储卡(我用的128G后续软件消耗多)
- TF读卡器

# 1.2 下载OS镜像:

- 官方地址: <a href="https://developer.nvidia.com/jetson-nano-sd-card-image">https://developer.nvidia.com/jetson-nano-sd-card-image</a>
- 附件OS位置: /jetson软件安装/1.烧录系统/jetson-nano-jp461-sd-card-image.zip

# 1.3 格式化TF存储卡

● Windows安装 <u>SD Memory Card Formatter for Windows</u> (附件位置: /jetson软件安装/1.烧录系统/SDCardFormatterv5\_WinEN.zip)



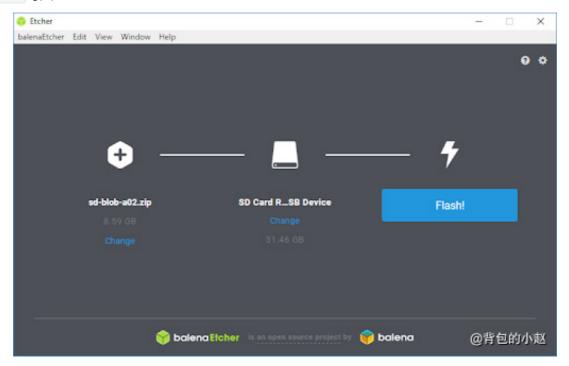
- 选择TF卡盘符(图中是E:\)
- 选择Quick format
- 点击 Format 开始格式化
- 耗时10分钟左右

## 1.4 写入镜像

● Windows安装<u>Etcher</u> (附件位置 /jetson软件安装/1.烧录系统/balenaEtcher-Setup-1.7.8.exe)



- 点击 select image 选择镜像, 选择 jetson-nano-jp461-sd-card-image.zip
- 点击 selct drive 选择TF卡
- 点击 Flash 写入



### 1.5 初始化OS

- 插上键盘、鼠标、TF卡
- 插上网线 (nano不带无线网卡,且不建议用USB网卡,不稳定)
- 插上电
- 设置好用户名密码

# 二、Windows远程控制jetson nano

## 2.1 准备工作

- Windows安装 putty 远程SSH远程命令工具、winscp 远程文件传输工具、vnc 远程控制工具,(附件位置: jetson软件安装/2.远程控制工具/)
- 使用 putty 登录Jetson Nano,换源(最好有梯子,则不需要换源):

#### # 首先备份好原来的source.list文件

sudo cp /etc/apt/sources.list /etc/apt/sources.list.bak

### # 修改source.list, 更换清华源

sudo vim /etc/apt/sources.list

### # 按dG删除所有内容,复制下面内容加入

deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic main multiverse restricted universe

```
deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic-security main multiverse
restricted universe
deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic-updates main multiverse
deb http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic-backports main multiverse
restricted universe
deb-src http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic main multiverse
restricted universe
deb-src http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic-security main
multiverse restricted universe
deb-src http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic-updates main
multiverse restricted universe
deb-src http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/ubuntu-ports/ bionic-backports main multiv
# 保存
# 更新软件列表
sudo apt-get update
# pip换源
执行以下语句
cd ~
mkdir .pip
cd .pip
vi pip.conf
#pip.conf写入
[global]
index-url = https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple/
[install]
trusted-host = pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn
#保存pip.conf
```

● 安装 jtop 监控

```
#升级pip3
python3 -m pip install --upgrade pip

# 安装jtop
sudo -H pip3 install -U jetson-stats

# 重启
sudo reboot

# 查看jtop, 效果如下图
jtop
```

```
jtop Nano (Developer Kit Version) - JC: Inactive - MAXN
  ...ion) - JC: Inactive - MAXN (ssh) #1 ...eepStream6.0_Yolov5-6.0 (-zsh) #2 ...opencv/opencv-4.5.5/build (ssh) #3
                                                                                                 34
NVIDIA Jetson Nano (Developer Kit Version) - Jetpack UNKNOWN [L4T 32.7.1]
                       Schedutil - 14%] 403MHz
Schedutil - 11%] 710MHz
CPU1 [||||
CPU2 [III
                       Schedutil - 11%] 710MHz
CPU3 [III
CPU4 [||||||
                       Schedutil - 20%] 710MHz
1.8G/4.1GB] (lfb 4x4MB)
                                                                          0.0k/252.0kB] (lfb 252kB)
Imm
Swp [||||
                                                                        0.55GB/7.9GB] (cached 44MB)
EMC
                                                                                          0%] 1.6GHz
GPU [
                                                                                          0%] 76 MHz
Dsk [###########
                                                                                     17.5GB/117.1GB]
             - [info]
                                        [Sensor] — [Temp]
                                                                    [Power/mW] - [Cur] [Avr]
                                                     32.50C
                                                                                  451
 UpT: 0 days 23:27:46
                                        Α0
                                                                    5V CPU
                                                                                          314
                                                                    5V GPU
                                        CPU
 FAN
                       0%] Ta= 0%
                                                     23.50C
 Jetson Clocks: inactive
                                        GPU
                                                     23.00C
                                                                    ALL
                                                                                  1890
                                                                                          1498
                                        PLL
                                                     21.00C
 NV Power[0]: MAXN
          - [HW engines]
                                        thermal
                                                     23.00C
 APE: 25MHz
 NVENC: [OFF]
                  NVDEC: [OFF]
 NVJPG: [OFF]
 1ALL 2GPU 3CPU 4MEM
                          5CTRL 6INFO Quit
                                                                                    Raffaello Bonahi
```

jetson安装VNC

```
# 更新软件源
sudo apt update

# Enable VNC 服务
sudo ln -s ../vino-server.service /usr/lib/systemd/user/graphical-session.target.wants

#配置 VNC server
gsettings set org.gnome.Vino prompt-enabled false
gsettings set org.gnome.Vino require-encryption false

#编辑 org.gnome.Vino.gschema.xml文件
sudo vi /usr/share/glib-2.0/schemas/org.gnome.Vino.gschema.xml
```

```
# 文件最后, </schema>之前添加以下内容
<key name='enabled' type='b'>
 <summary>Enable remote access to the desktop</summary>
 <description>
   If true, allows remote access to the desktop via the RFB
   protocol. Users on remote machines may then connect to the
   desktop using a VNC viewer.
 </description>
 <default>false</default>
</key>
#设置为 Gnome 编译模式
sudo glib-compile-schemas /usr/share/glib-2.0/schemas
#设置 VNC
gsettings set org.gnome.Vino authentication-methods "['vnc']"
gsettings set org.gnome.Vino vnc-password $(echo -n '123456'|base64)
#重启
sudo reboot
# Windows测试VNC是否能连接
```

# 三、jetson nano安装YOLOv5

## 3.1 准备工作

- jtop 中 power mode选择maxn
- jtop中打开Jetson\_clock
- 修改swap (4G后面编译或运行不够)

```
      sudo vim /etc/systemd/nvzramconfig.sh

      # 修改
mem=$((("${totalmem}" / 2 / "${NRDEVICES}") * 1024))
# 为

      为mem=$((("${totalmem}" * 2 / "${NRDEVICES}") * 1024))

      #重启
sudo reboot

      #再进入输入jtop可以查看是否变化
```

## 3.2 安装pytorch+torchvision

如果需要下载其他版本,请进入官网: <a href="https://forums.developer.nvidia.com/t/pytorch-for-jetson-version-1-10-now-available/72048">https://forums.developer.nvidia.com/t/pytorch-for-jetson-version-1-10-now-available/72048</a>

本课使用的是: PyTorch v1.7 - torchvision v0.8.1, 离线安装包文件位置: jetson软件安装/3.pytorch torchvision

```
# 进入离线安装包目录
# 安装PyTorch
sudo apt-get install python3-pip libopenblas-base libopenmpi-dev
pip3 install Cython
pip3 install numpy torch-1.7.0-cp36-cp36m-linux aarch64.whl
# 安装torchvision
sudo apt-get install libjpeg-dev zlib1g-dev libpython3-dev libavcodec-dev libavformat-
dev libswscale-dev
# 解压vision-0.8.1.zip
unzip vision-0.8.1.zip
# 重命名
mv vision-0.8.1 torchvision
# 讲入月录
cd torchvision
# 安装
export BUILD_VERSION=0.8.0 # where 0.x.0 is the torchvision version
python3 setup.py install --user
#验证
>>> import torch
>>> print(torch. version )
>>> print('CUDA available: ' + str(torch.cuda.is_available()))
>>> print('cuDNN version: ' + str(torch.backends.cudnn.version()))
```

```
>>> a = torch.cuda.FloatTensor(2).zero_()
>>> print('Tensor a = ' + str(a))
>>> b = torch.randn(2).cuda()
>>> print('Tensor b = ' + str(b))
>>> c = a + b
>>> print('Tensor c = ' + str(c))
>>> import torchvision
>>> print(torchvision.__version__)
```

## 3.3 安装YOLOv5

```
# 克隆地址
git clone https://github.com/ultralytics/yolov5.git
# 如果下载速度慢,将附件:
jetson软件安装/5.yolov5相关/yolov5-master.zip
#用winSCP复制到jetson nano上,并解压重命名
# 进入目录
cd yolov5
# 安装依赖
pip3 install -r requirements.txt
# 可能matplotlib 安装出错,将:5.yolov5相关/matplotlib-3.3.3-cp36-cp36m-linux_aarch64.whl
传输到nano, 直接离线安装
pip3 install matplotlib-3.3.3-cp36-cp36m-linux_aarch64.whl
# 再检查一遍(之前可能安装中断)
pip3 install -r requirements.txt
# 将训练好的yolov5n.pt传输到yolov5目录下
# 以下指令可以用来测试yolov5
python3 detect.py --source data/images/bus.jpg --weights yolov5n.pt --img 640 #图片测试
python3 detect.py --source video.mp4 --weights yolov5n.pt --img 640 #视频测试,需要自己准备
python3 detect.py --source 0 --weights yolov5n.pt --img 640 #摄像头测试
```

● 报错处理

```
# 可能报错
ImportError: The _imagingft C module is not installed

# 重新安装pillow
pip3 install 'pillow==8.4.0'
```

# 四、jetson nano安装TensorRTX

参考资料: https://github.com/wang-xinyu/tensorrtx/tree/master/yolov5

## 4.1 选择合适版本的tensorRTX

- 对照YOLOv5版本,选择合适版本的tensorRTX,具体可参考 <a href="https://github.com/wang-xinyu/tensorrtx/tree/master/yolov5">https://github.com/wang-xinyu/tensorrtx/tree/master/yolov5</a>介绍
- 本课使用YOLOv5 6.0 版,所以需要clone 最新的tensortx: git clone https://github.com/wang-xinyu/tensorrtx.git, 附件位置: jetson软件安装/6.tensorRTX/tensorrtx-master.zip

### 4.2 修改配置文件

```
# 在yololayer.h修改检测类别数量、输入画面大小

static constexpr int CLASS_NUM = 80;
static constexpr int INPUT_H = 640;
static constexpr int INPUT_W = 640;

# 在yolov5.cpp 修改数据类型、GPU、NMS、BBox confidence、Batch size

#define USE_FP16 // set USE_INT8 or USE_FP16 or USE_FP32, 需要注意jetson nano GPU 不支持
int8 型运算,所以这里不需要改动
#define DEVICE 0 // GPU id
#define NMS_THRESH 0.4
#define CONF_THRESH 0.5
#define BATCH_SIZE 1
#define MAX_IMAGE_INPUT_SIZE_THRESH 3000 * 3000 // ensure it exceed the maximum size in
the input images!
```

## 4.3 编译运行

• 生成 .wts 文件

```
# 将tensorRTX yolov5 下的gen_wts.py复制到ultralytics yolov5目录下 (注意不要弄混) cp {tensorrtx}/yolov5/gen_wts.py {ultralytics}/yolov5

# 进入ultralytics yolov5目录 cd {ultralytics}/yolov5

# 运行, 生成 python gen_wts.py -w {.pt 模型文件} -o {.wts 文件}

# 如: python gen_wts.py -w yolov5n.pt -o yolov5n.wts

# 可以看到目录下有一个文件: yolov5n.wts
```

编译

```
# 进入tensorRTX yolov5目录
cd {tensorrtx}/yolov5/

# 确保 yololayer.h 识别类别CLASS_NUM已经修改

mkdir build
cd build

# 复制yolov5n.wts到build目录
cp {ultralytics}/yolov5/yolov5n.wts {tensorrtx}/yolov5/build

cmake ..

make
```

• 生成engine 文件

```
sudo ./yolov5 -s [.wts] [.engine] [n/s/m/l/x/n6/s6/m6/l6/x6 or c/c6 gd gw] //
serialize model to plan file

# 如
sudo ./yolov5 -s yolov5n.wts yolov5n.engine n
```

• 测试

```
sudo ./yolov5 -d [.engine] [image folder] // deserialize and run inference, the images in [image folder] will be processed.

sudo ./yolov5 -d yolov5n.engine ../samples

# 可以查看是否检测出
```

• 运行python 脚本 python yolo\_trt\_demo.py (附件位置: jetson软件安装/6.tensorRTX/yolo trt demo.py),可能需要安装 pycuda

```
# 安装pycuda
export CPATH=$CPATH:/usr/local/cuda-10.2/targets/aarch64-linux/include
export LIBRARY_PATH=$LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/cuda-10.2/targets/aarch64-linux/lib

pip3 install pycuda --user

#或者:
sudo pip3 install --global-option=build_ext --global-option="-I/usr/local/cuda/include"
--global-option="-L/usr/local/cuda/lib64" pycuda
```

# 五、jetson nano 安装Deepstream(可选)

Deepsream 可以更充分地利用硬件资源,但是他的API(C++、Python)门槛较高,这里流程仅做Demo参考;

## 5.1 安装Deepstream

• 参考官网安装: https://docs.nvidia.com/metropolis/deepstream/dev-guide/text/DS Quickstart.html

```
# 安装依赖
sudo apt install \
libssl1.0.0 \
libgstreamer1.0-0 \
gstreamer1.0-tools \
gstreamer1.0-plugins-good \
gstreamer1.0-plugins-bad \
gstreamer1.0-plugins-ugly \
gstreamer1.0-libav \
libgstrtspserver-1.0-0 \
libjansson4=2.11-1

#安装librdkafka
git clone https://github.com/edenhill/librdkafka.git
cd librdkafka
git reset --hard 7101c2310341ab3f4675fc565f64f0967e135a6a
```

```
./configure
make
sudo make install

# 复制文件
sudo mkdir -p /opt/nvidia/deepstream/deepstream-6.0/lib
sudo cp /usr/local/lib/librdkafka* /opt/nvidia/deepstream/deepstream-6.0/lib

# 下载SDK, 并复制到jetson nano上:
https://developer.nvidia.com/deepstream_sdk_v6.0.1_jetsontbz2

# 附件位置: /jetson软件安装/7.deepstream/deepstream_sdk_v6.0.1_jetson.tbz2

# 解压DeepStream SDK
sudo tar -xvf deepstream_sdk_v6.0.1_jetson.tbz2 -C /
# 安装
cd /opt/nvidia/deepstream/deepstream-6.0
sudo ./install.sh
sudo ldconfig
```

# 5.2 测试yolov3模型

```
#进入YOLO目录
cd sources/objectDetector_Yolo/
#编译
sudo CUDA_VER=10.2 make -C nvdsinfer_custom_impl_Yolo

#备份
sudo cp prebuild.sh prebuild.sh.back
# 只保留最后两句 (下载yolo-tiny权重文件)

sudo vi prebuild.sh

#运行下载
sudo ./prebuild.sh

# 在jetson nano上运行,此时需要连接显示器 (通过VNC看不到画面)
cd /opt/nvidia/deepstream/deepstream-6.0/sources/objectDetector_Yolo
# 测试
deepstream-app -c deepstream_app_config_yoloV3_tiny.txt

# 在命令行可以看到帧率
```

## 5.3 测试YOLOv5自定义模型

```
# 进入sources路径
cd /opt/nvidia/deepstream/deepstream-6.0/sources/
# clone YOLOv5 deepstream
git clone https://github.com/enpeizhao/DeepStream6.0_Yolov5-6.0.git
# 附件位置: /jetson软件安装/7.deepstream/DeepStream6.0_Yolov5-6.0-main.zip
# 解压进入目录
cd DeepStream6.0 Yolov5-6.0
#拷贝tensorRTX生成的engine文件 (yolov5n.engine) 到DeepStream6.0_Yolov5-6.0目录
cp {tensorrtx}/yolov5/build/yolov5n.engine ./
# 编译
sudo CUDA VER=10.2 make -C nvdsinfer custom impl Yolo
# 修改参数
sudo vi config_infer_primary.txt
num-detected-classes=6 # 改为对应类别
pre-cluster-threshold=0.25 #改变CONF_THRESH
# 修改对应的类别标签
sudo vi labels.txt
# 如果修改 nvdsinfer_custom_impl_Yolo/ 下的文件都需要重新编译
sudo vi yololayer.h
# static constexpr int CLASS_NUM = 6;
#如要改变NMS THRESH, 编辑文件nvdsinfer custom impl Yolo/nvdsparsebbox Yolo.cpp并重新编译
#define kNMS THRESH 0.45
# 重新编译
sudo CUDA_VER=10.2 make -C nvdsinfer_custom_impl_Yolo
# 推理
deepstream-app -c deepstream app config.txt
# 使用USB摄像头
deepstream-app -c source1_usb_dec_infer_yolov5.txt
```