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# XiaoZhi AI User Guide (Based on FNK0102)

## Disclaimer

This project is derived from the open-source repository: <https://github.com/78/xiaozhi-esp32>, licensed under MIT License. The XiaoZhi AI firmware operates on servers provided by Xiage's company. We have only adapted it for third-party learning and AI functionality trials, without any commercial promotion or application. This tutorial is intended solely for enthusiasts to supplement their learning.

## ESP32 S3 Hardware Specifications

### Freenove ESP32-S3 WROOM Board

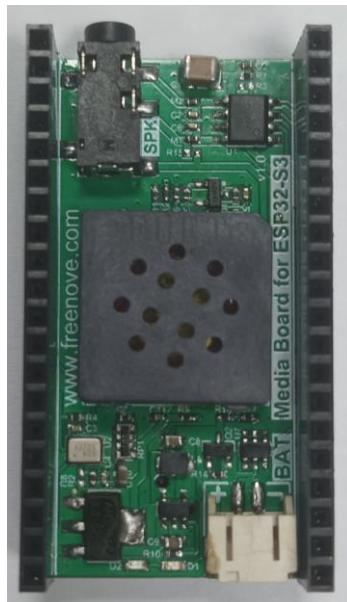
We use the Freenove ESP32-S3 Board as the main control board, which integrates 16Mb Flash and 8Mb PSRAM.



For more information about Freenove ESP32-S3 Board, please refer to  
[https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_Ultimate\\_Starter\\_Kit\\_for\\_ESP32\\_S3](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_ESP32_S3)

# Audio Circuit

The audio circuit board integrates multiple functional hardware modules, including a 1.14-inch TFT display, a microphone, a battery charging circuit, an audio processing circuit, a headphone jack, and an integrated speaker, as illustrated in the figures below.



## Install CH343 Driver (Required)

The ESP32-S3 WROOM uses the CH343 chip for code downloading. Before using it, you need to install the CH343 driver on your computer.

First of all, connect the ESP32S3-Wroom board to your computer.

### Windows

1. First, download CH343 driver, visit <https://www.wch-ic.com/products/CH343.html?> and download the appropriate one based on your operating system.

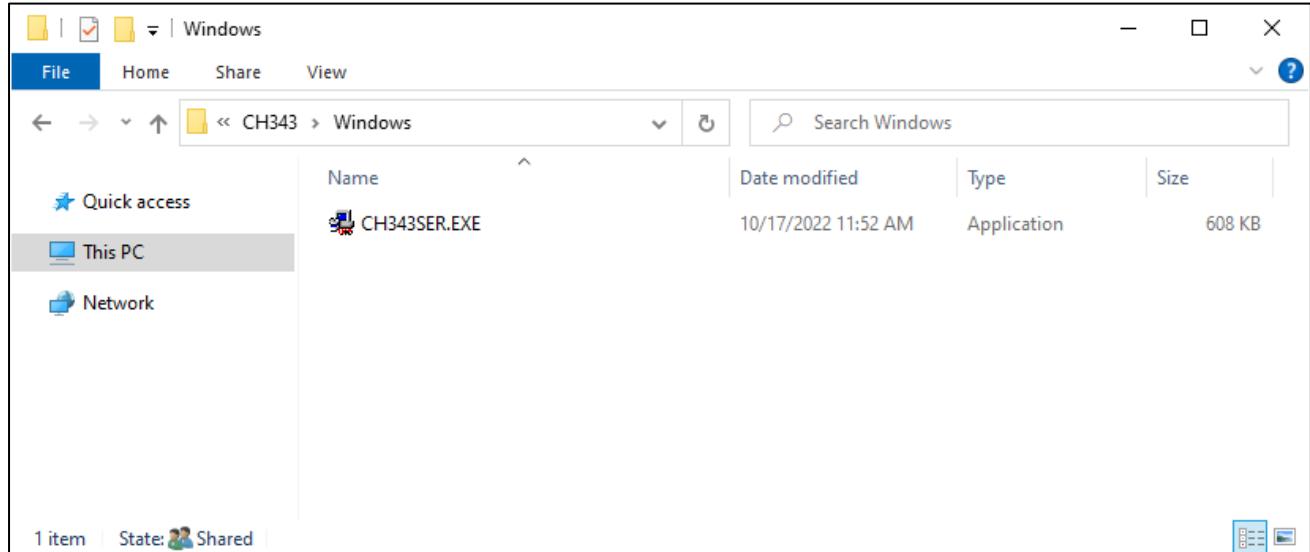
keyword ch343				
Downloads( 8 )				
file category	file content	version	upload time	
DataSheet				
<a href="#">CH343DS1.PDF</a>	CH343 datasheet, USB to single serial port, supports up to 6M baud rate, serial port signals support 5V/3.3V/2.5V/1.8V, built-in crystal oscillator. CH343 supports built-in CDC driver in operating system or multi-functional high-speed VCP manufacture driver.	1.5	2021-11-18	
Driver&Tools				
<a href="#">CH343SER.ZIP</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103/CH9143, USB to high-speed serial port VCP vendor driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.61	2022-05-13	
<a href="#">CH343CDC.ZIP</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH910X/CH9143/CH9340, USB to CDC serial port driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.4	2022-05-13	
<a href="#">CH343SER.EXE</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103/CH9143, USB to high-speed serial port VCP vendor driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.61	2022-05-13	
<a href="#">CH34XSER_MAC.ZI...</a>	For CH340/CH341/CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103/CH9143, USB to serial port VCP vendor driver of macOS	1.7	2022-05-13	
<a href="#">CH343CDC.EXE</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH910X/CH9143/CH9340, USB to CDC serial port driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.4	2022-05-13	
Application				
<a href="#">CH34xSerCfg.ZIP</a>	USB configuration tool of Windows for CH340/CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH348/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103. Via this tool, the chip's Vendor ID, product ID, maximum current value, BCD version	1.2	2022-05-24	

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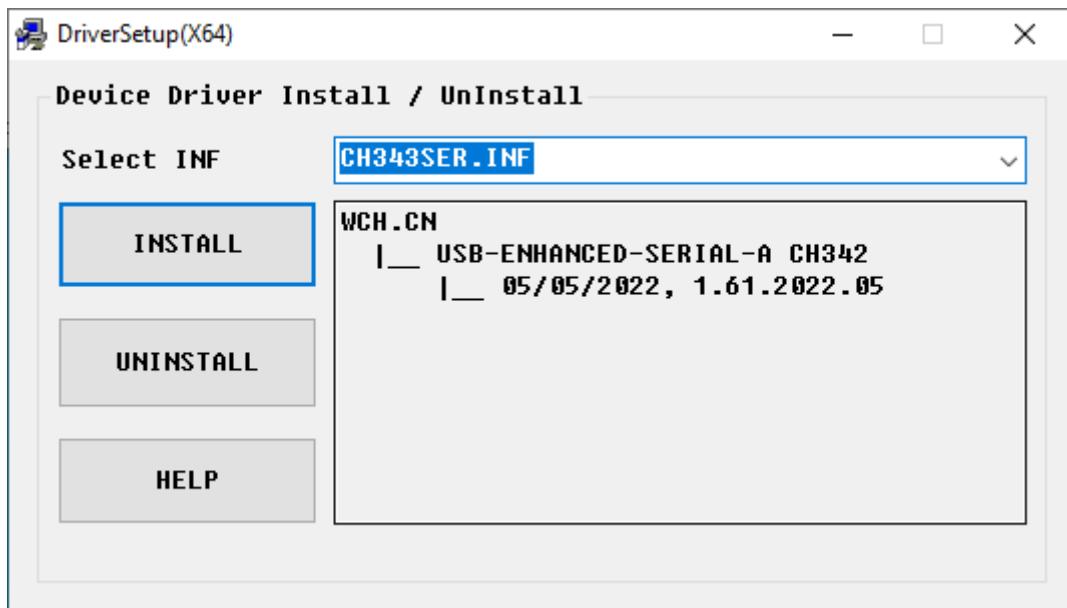
If you would not like to download the installation package, you can open “**Freenove\_Media\_Kit\_for\_ESP32-S3/CH343**” to install. We have included the driver in our material.

 Linux	10/17/2022 1:30 PM	File folder
 MAC	10/17/2022 1:30 PM	File folder
 Windows	10/17/2022 1:30 PM	File folder

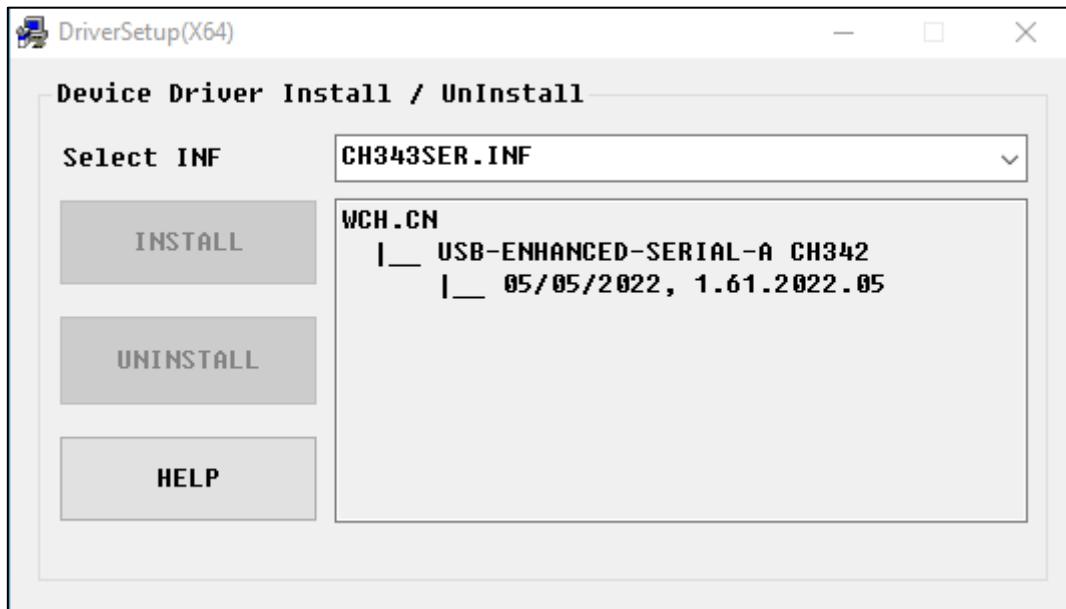
2. Open the folder “**Freenove\_Media\_Kit\_for\_ESP32-S3/CH343/Windows/**”



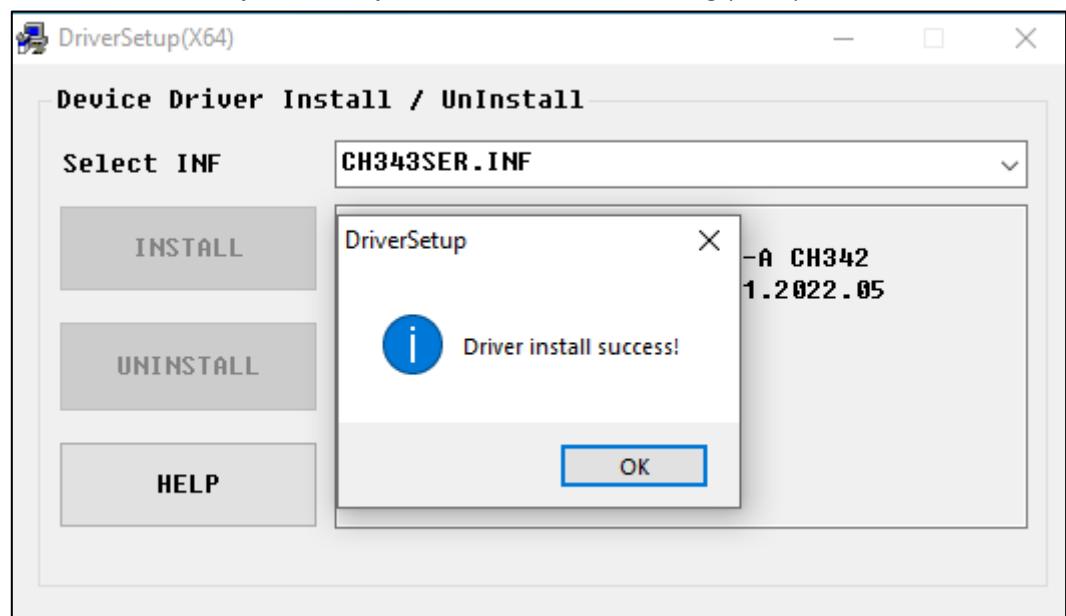
3. Double click “**CH343SER.EXE**”.



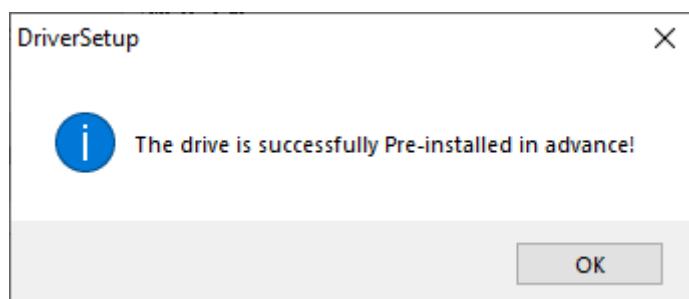
4. Click "INSTALL" and wait for the installation to complete.



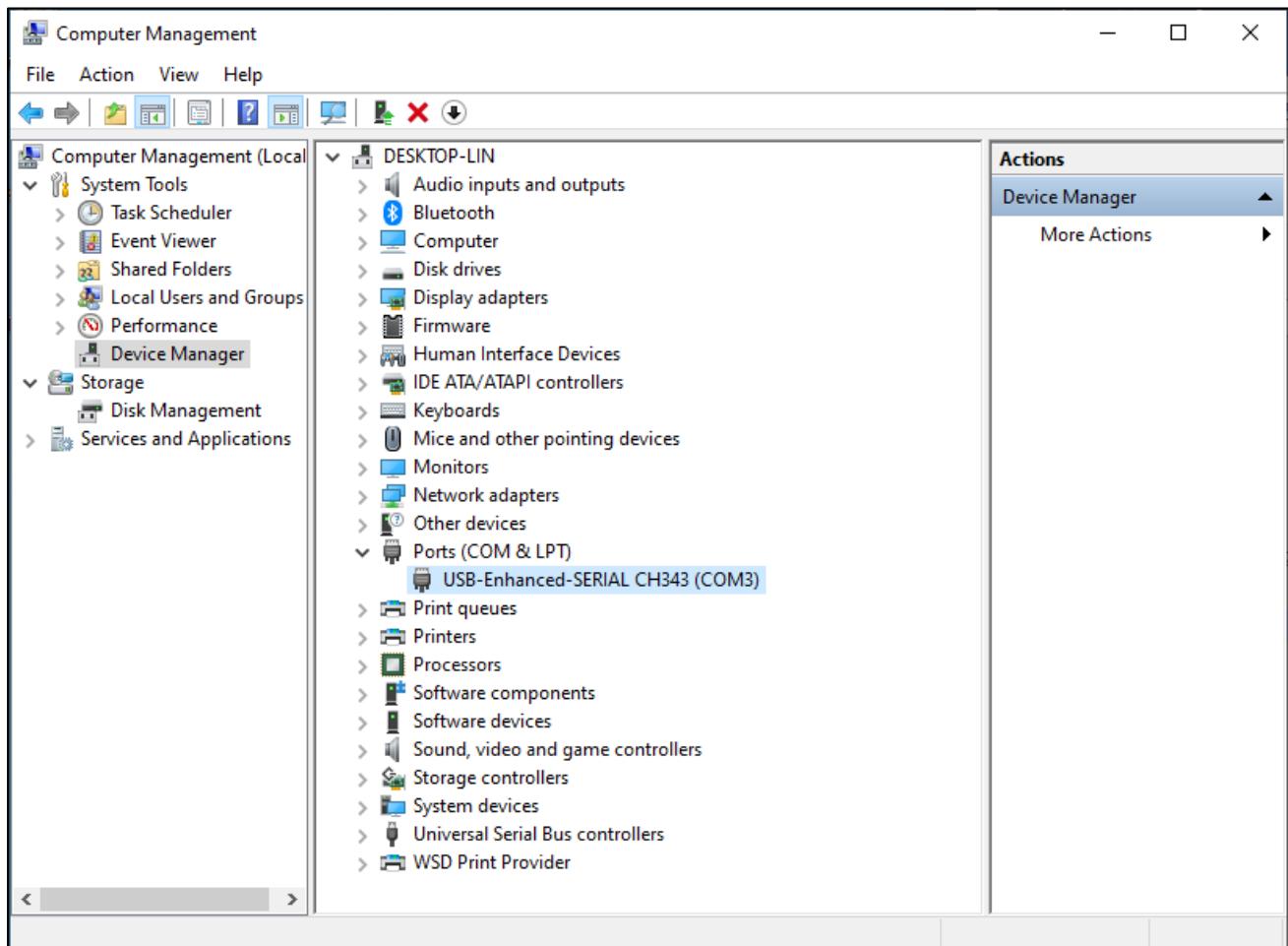
5. If the driver is successfully installed, you should see the following prompt.



Note: If you see "The drive is successfully Pre-installed in advance", it indicates the installation fails. Please make sure you use the USB data cable, not a charging cable.



6. When ESP32-S3 WROOM is connected to computer, select “This PC”, right-click to select “Manage” and click “Device Manager” in the newly pop-up dialog box, and you can see the following interface.



7. So far, CH343 has been installed successfully. Close all dialog boxes.

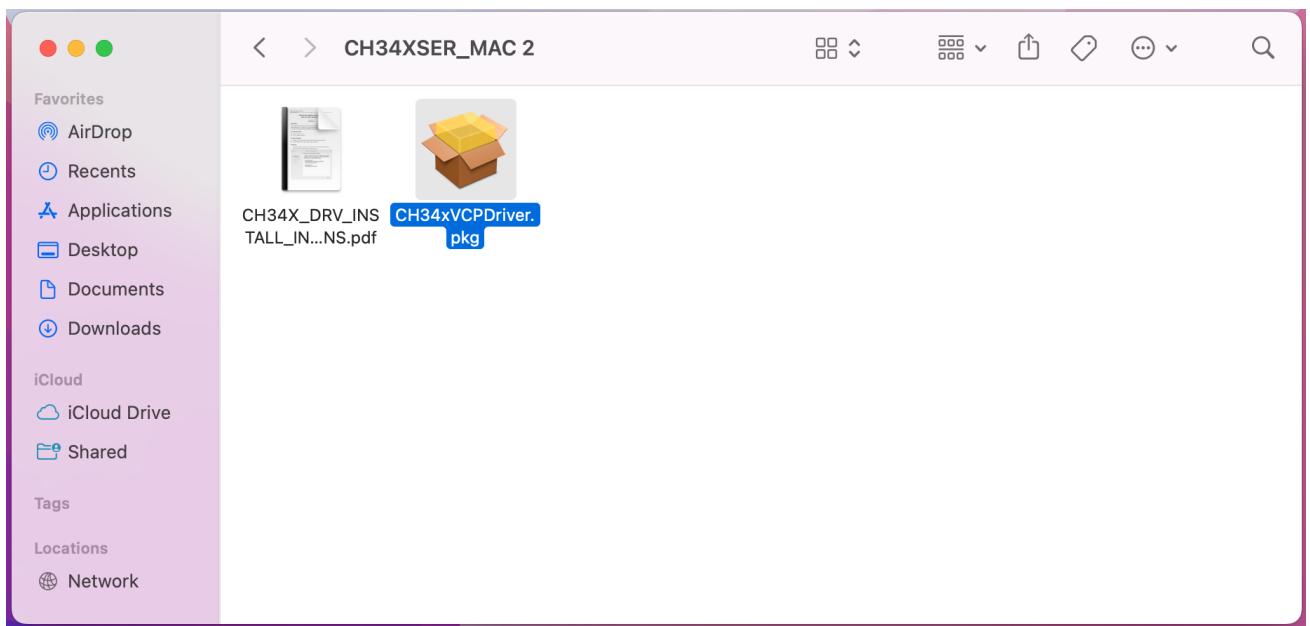
## Mac

First, download CH343 driver, click <http://www.wch-ic.com/search?t=all&q=ch343> to download the appropriate one based on your operating system.

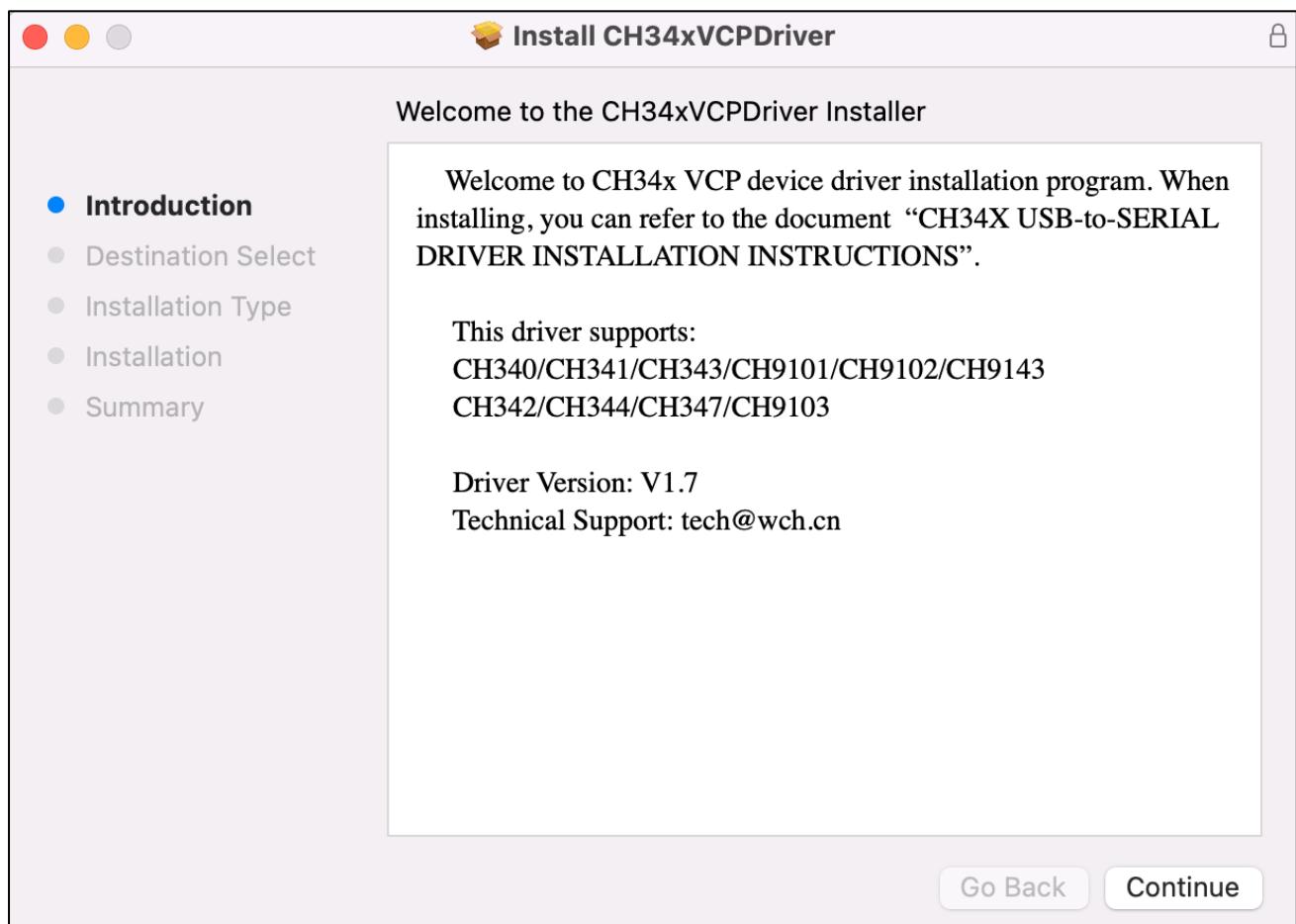
keyword ch343				
Downloads( 8 )				
file category	file content	version	upload time	
DataSheet				
	<a href="#">CH343DS1.PDF</a>	CH343 datasheet, USB to single serial port, supports up to 6M baud rate, serial port signals support 5V/3.3V/2.5V/1.8V, built-in crystal oscillator. CH343 supports built-in CDC driver in operating system or multi-functional high-speed VCP manufacture driver.	1.5	2021-11-18
Driver&Tools				
	<a href="#">CH343SER.ZIP</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103/CH9143, USB to high-speed serial port VCP vendor driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.61	2022-05-13
	<a href="#">CH343CDC.ZIP</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH910X/CH9143/CH9340, USB to CDC serial port driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.4	2022-05-13
	<a href="#">CH343SER.EXE</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103/CH9143, USB to high-speed serial port VCP vendor driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.61	2022-05-13
	<a href="#">CH34XSER_MAC.ZI...</a>	For CH340/CH341/CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103/CH9143, USB to serial port VCP vendor driver of macOS	1.7	2022-05-13
	<a href="#">CH343CDC.EXE</a>	For CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH910X/CH9143/CH9340, USB to CDC serial port driver, supports Windows 11/10/8.1/8/7/VISTA/XP/2000	1.4	2022-05-13
Application				
	<a href="#">CH34xSerCfg.ZIP</a>	USB configuration tool of Windows for CH340/CH342/CH343/CH344/CH347/CH348/CH9101/CH9102/CH9103. Via this tool, the chip's Vendor ID, product ID, maximum current value, BCD version	1.2	2022-05-24

If you would not like to download the installation package, you can open “**Freenove\_Media\_Kit\_for\_ESP32-S3/CH343**”, we have prepared the installation package.

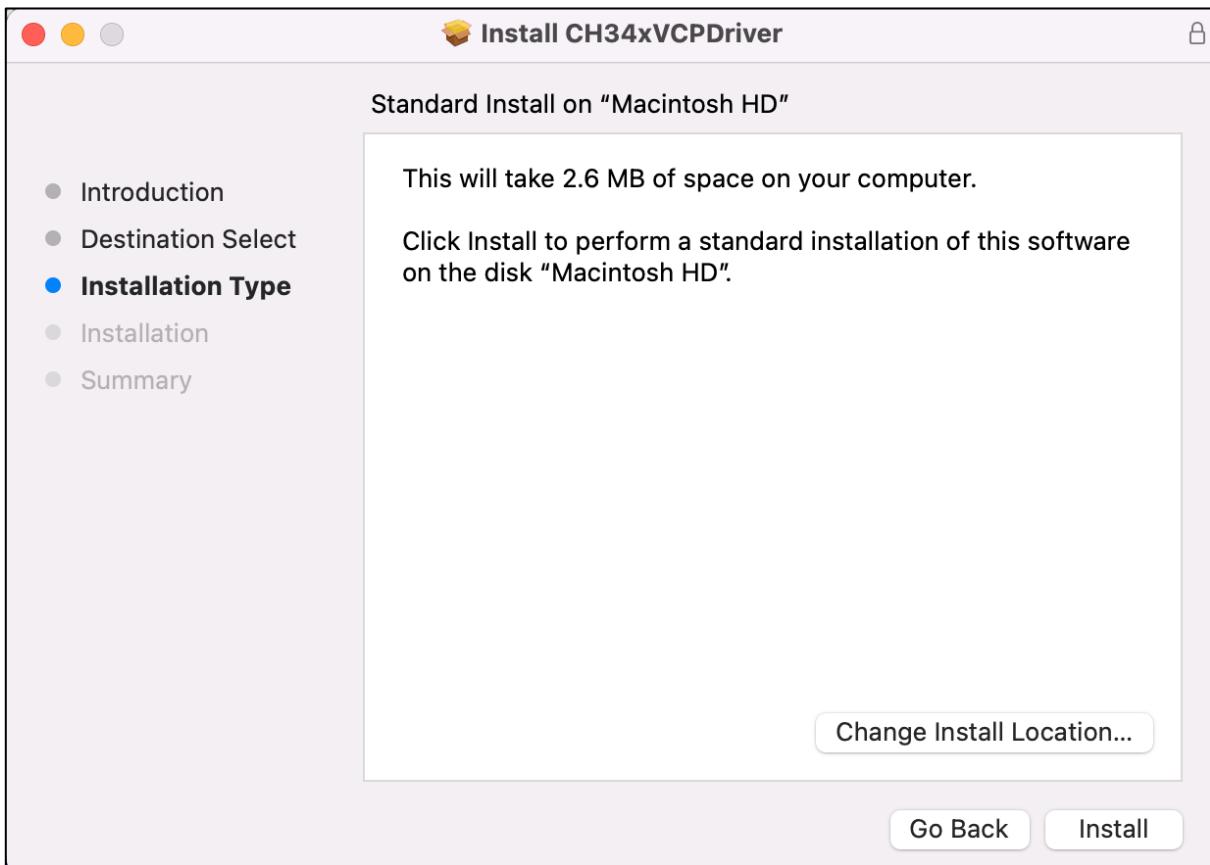
Second, open the folder “**Freenove\_Media\_Kit\_for\_ESP32-S3/CH343/MAC/**”



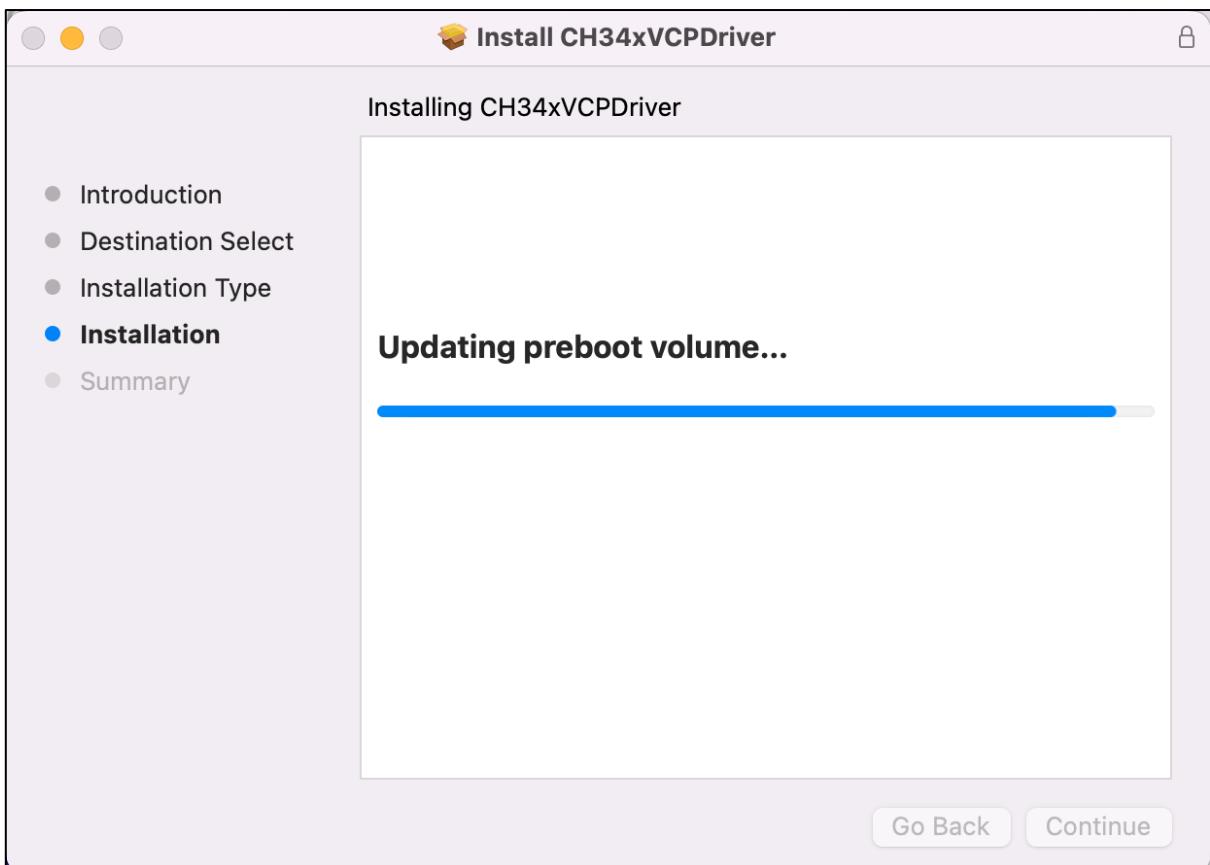
Third, click Continue.



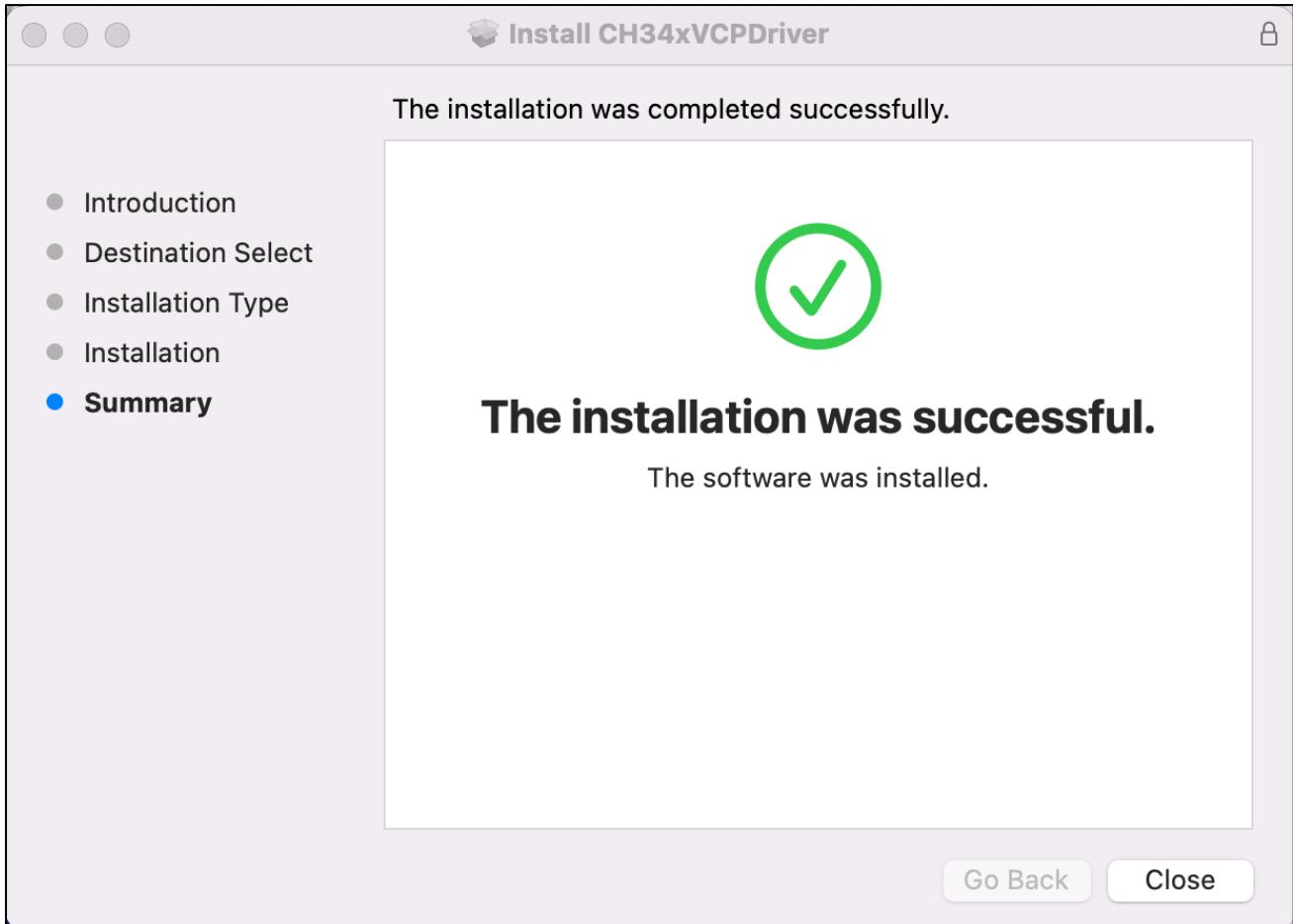
Fourth, click Install.



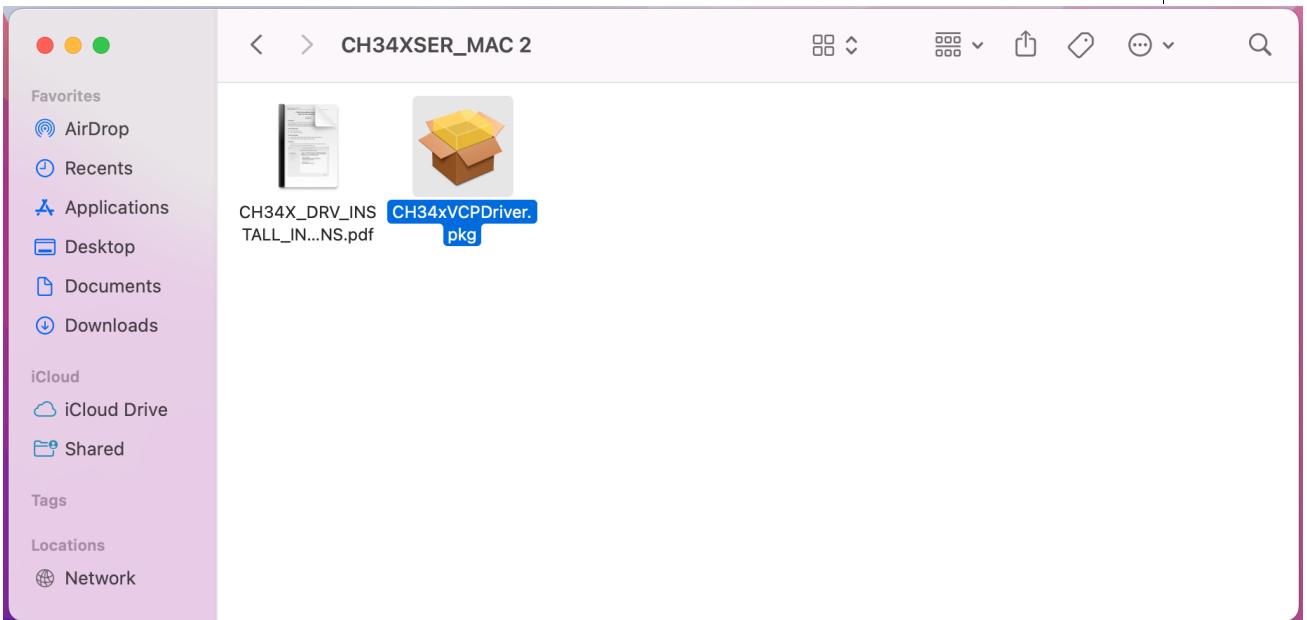
Then, waiting Finish.



Finally, restart your PC.

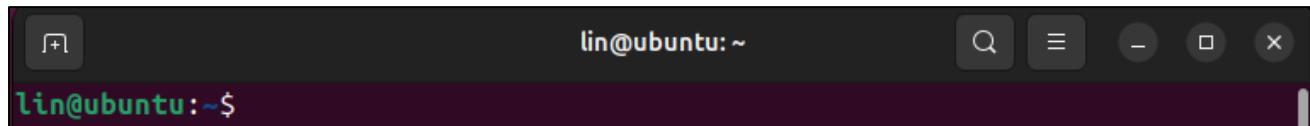


If you still haven't installed the CH340 with the steps above, you can view `readme.pdf` to install it.



## Linux

Here we take Ubuntu as an example. Open the terminal in Linux system.



```
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

Check the port with the command “lsusb”.

```
lsusb
```

```
ls /dev/tty*
```

```
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~$ lsusb
Bus 002 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 001 Device 004: ID 1a86:55d3 QinHeng Electronics USB Single Serial
Bus 001 Device 003: ID 0e0f:0002 VMware, Inc. Virtual USB Hub
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 0e0f:0003 VMware, Inc. Virtual Mouse
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
```

```
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~$ ls /dev/tty*
/dev/tty      /dev/tty23     /dev/tty39     /dev/tty54      /dev/ttyS1      /dev/ttyS25
/dev/tty0     /dev/tty24     /dev/tty4      /dev/tty55      /dev/ttyS10     /dev/ttyS26
/dev/tty1     /dev/tty25     /dev/tty40     /dev/tty56      /dev/ttyS11     /dev/ttyS27
/dev/tty10    /dev/tty26     /dev/tty41     /dev/tty57      /dev/ttyS12     /dev/ttyS28
/dev/tty11    /dev/tty27     /dev/tty42     /dev/tty58      /dev/ttyS13     /dev/ttyS29
/dev/tty12    /dev/tty28     /dev/tty43     /dev/tty59      /dev/ttyS14     /dev/ttyS3
/dev/tty13    /dev/tty29     /dev/tty44     /dev/tty6       /dev/ttyS15     /dev/ttyS30
/dev/tty14    /dev/tty3      /dev/tty45     /dev/tty60      /dev/ttyS16     /dev/ttyS31
/dev/tty15    /dev/tty30     /dev/tty46     /dev/tty61      /dev/ttyS17     /dev/ttyS4
/dev/tty16    /dev/tty31     /dev/tty47     /dev/tty62      /dev/ttyS18     /dev/ttyS5
/dev/tty17    /dev/tty32     /dev/tty48     /dev/tty63      /dev/ttyS19     /dev/ttyS6
/dev/tty18    /dev/tty33     /dev/tty49     /dev/tty7       /dev/ttyS2      /dev/ttyS7
/dev/tty19    /dev/tty34     /dev/tty5      /dev/tty8       /dev/ttyS20     /dev/ttyS8
/dev/tty2     /dev/tty35     /dev/tty50     /dev/tty9       /dev/ttyS21     /dev/ttyS9
/dev/tty20    /dev/tty36     /dev/tty51     /dev/ttyACM0    /dev/ttyS22
/dev/tty21    /dev/tty37     /dev/tty52     /dev/ttyprintk  /dev/ttyS23
/dev/tty22    /dev/tty38     /dev/tty53     /dev/ttyS0      /dev/ttyS24
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~$
```

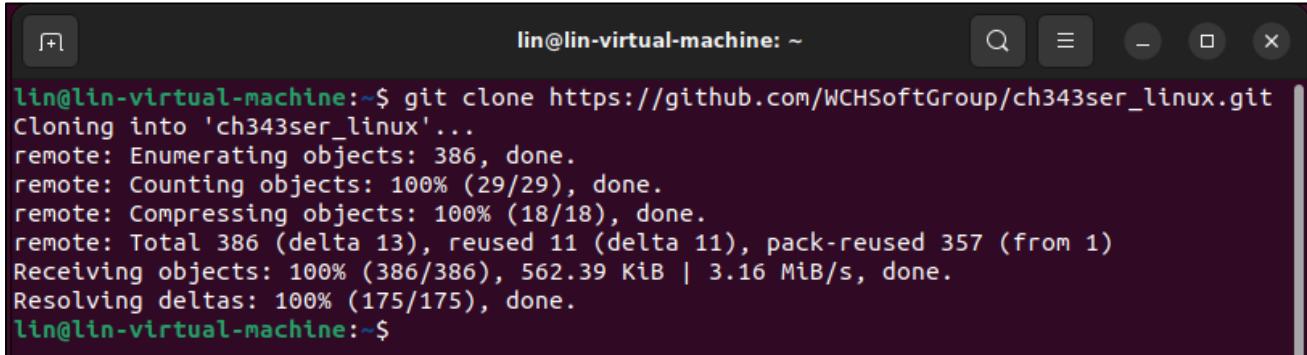
The CH34x driver is typically included in modern Linux kernels, so it should work automatically when the device is connected

If your computer does not have the CH343 driver, you can follow the steps below to install it. If your computer recognizes the CH343 driver, you may skip the following steps.

---

Run the following command to download the driver.

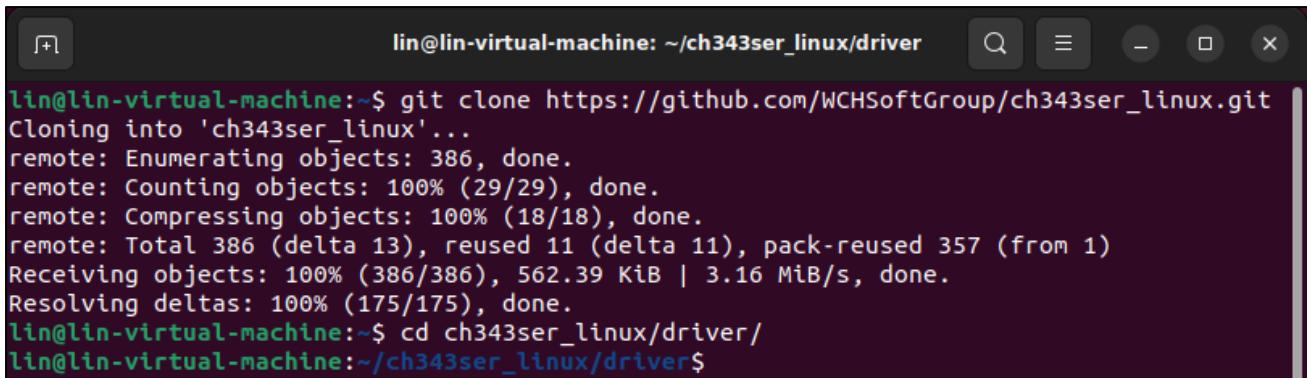
```
git clone https://github.com/WCHSoftGroup/ch343ser_linux.git
```



```
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~$ git clone https://github.com/WCHSoftGroup/ch343ser_linux.git
Cloning into 'ch343ser_linux'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 386, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (29/29), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (18/18), done.
remote: Total 386 (delta 13), reused 11 (delta 11), pack-reused 357 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (386/386), 562.39 KiB | 3.16 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (175/175), done.
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~$
```

Enter the folder where the driver locates.

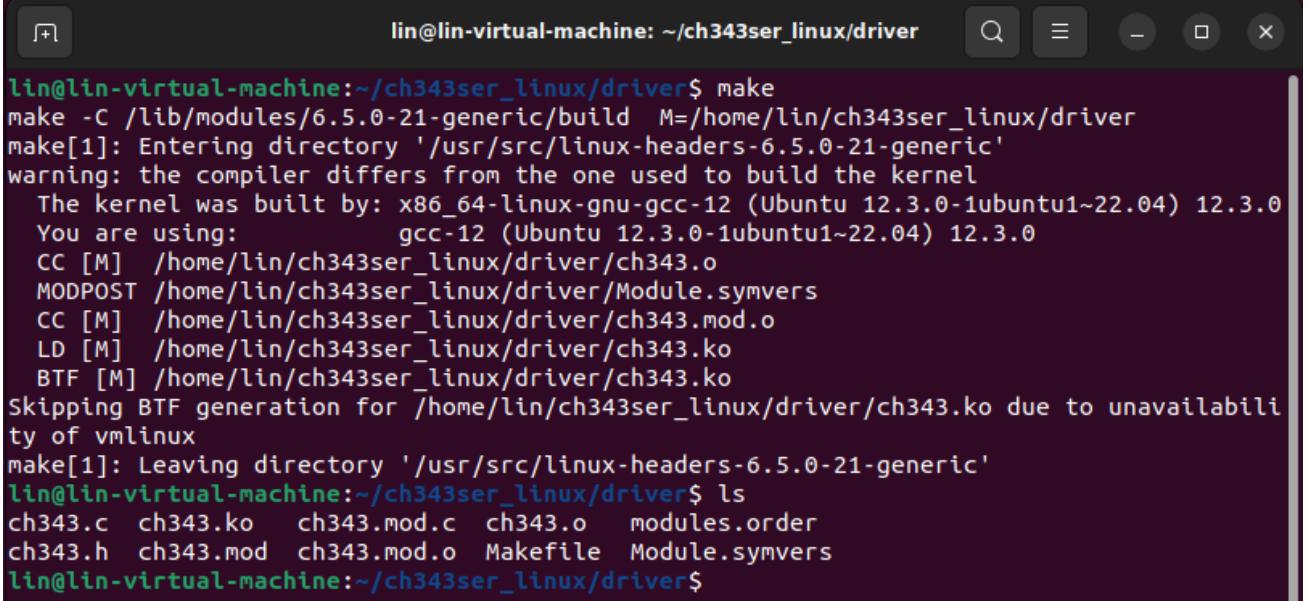
```
cd ch343ser_linux/driver/
```



```
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~$ git clone https://github.com/WCHSoftGroup/ch343ser_linux.git
Cloning into 'ch343ser_linux'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 386, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (29/29), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (18/18), done.
remote: Total 386 (delta 13), reused 11 (delta 11), pack-reused 357 (from 1)
Receiving objects: 100% (386/386), 562.39 KiB | 3.16 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (175/175), done.
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver/
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$
```

Compile to generate a ch343.ko file.

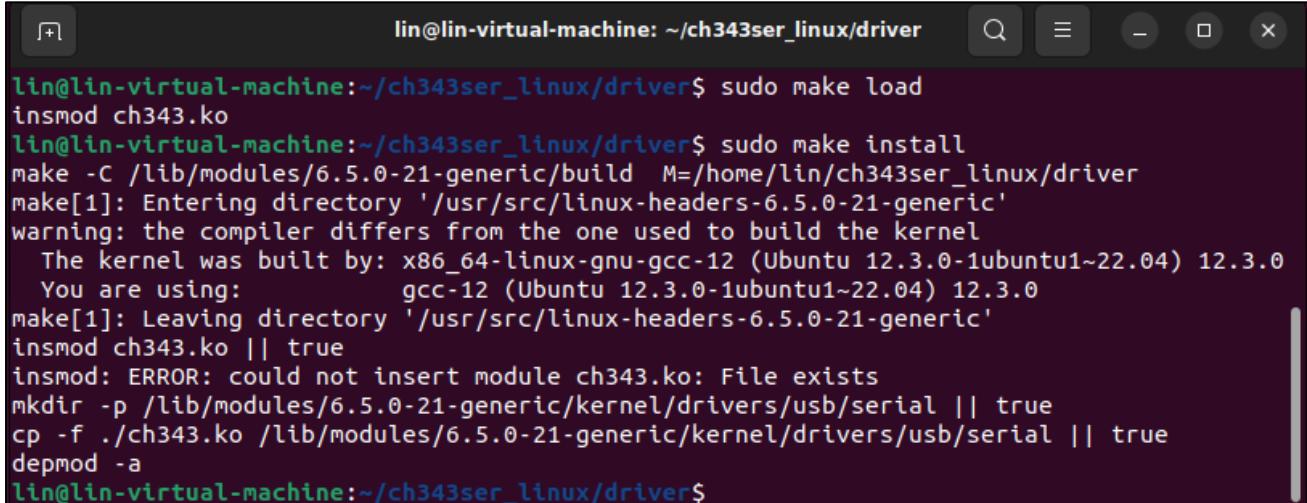
```
make
```



```
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$ make
make -C /lib/modules/6.5.0-21-generic/build M=/home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-6.5.0-21-generic'
warning: the compiler differs from the one used to build the kernel
      The kernel was built by: x86_64-linux-gnu-gcc-12 (Ubuntu 12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04) 12.3.0
      You are using:           gcc-12 (Ubuntu 12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04) 12.3.0
CC [M]  /home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver/ch343.o
MODPOST /home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver/Module.symvers
CC [M]  /home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver/ch343.mod.o
LD [M]  /home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver/ch343.ko
BTB [M] /home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver/ch343.ko
Skipping BTB generation for /home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver/ch343.ko due to unavailability of vmlinux
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-6.5.0-21-generic'
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$ ls
ch343.c  ch343.ko  ch343.mod.c  ch343.o  modules.order
ch343.h  ch343.mod  ch343.mod.o  Makefile  Module.symvers
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$
```

Load the generated file to the system.

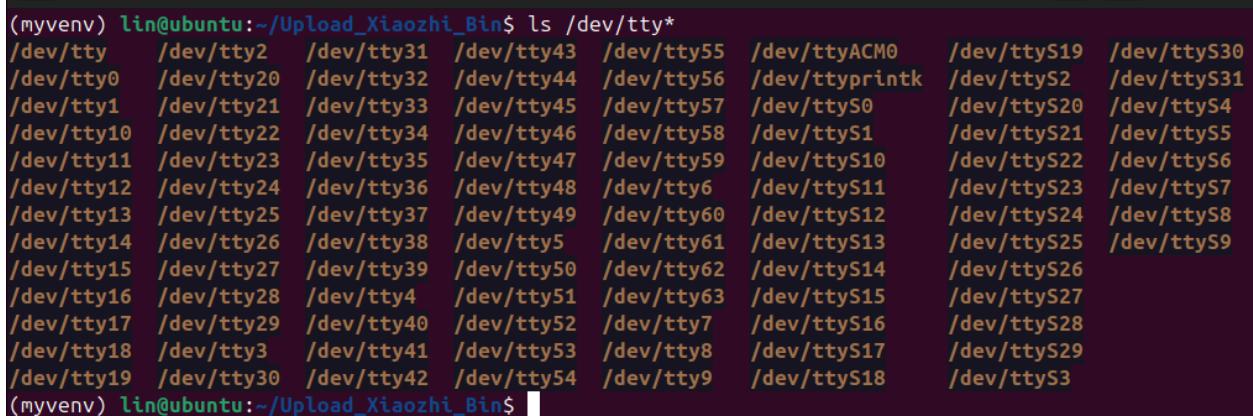
```
sudo make load  
sudo make install
```



```
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$ sudo make load  
insmod ch343.ko  
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$ sudo make install  
make -C /lib/modules/6.5.0-21-generic/build M=/home/lin/ch343ser_linux/driver  
make[1]: Entering directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-6.5.0-21-generic'  
warning: the compiler differs from the one used to build the kernel  
  The kernel was built by: x86_64-linux-gnu-gcc-12 (Ubuntu 12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04) 12.3.0  
  You are using:          gcc-12 (Ubuntu 12.3.0-1ubuntu1~22.04) 12.3.0  
make[1]: Leaving directory '/usr/src/linux-headers-6.5.0-21-generic'  
insmod ch343.ko || true  
insmod: ERROR: could not insert module ch343.ko: File exists  
mkdir -p /lib/modules/6.5.0-21-generic/kernel/drivers/usb/serial || true  
cp -f ./ch343.ko /lib/modules/6.5.0-21-generic/kernel/drivers/usb/serial || true  
depmod -a  
lin@lin-virtual-machine:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$
```

Connect the ESP32S3 to your computer, run the following command and you should see the port.

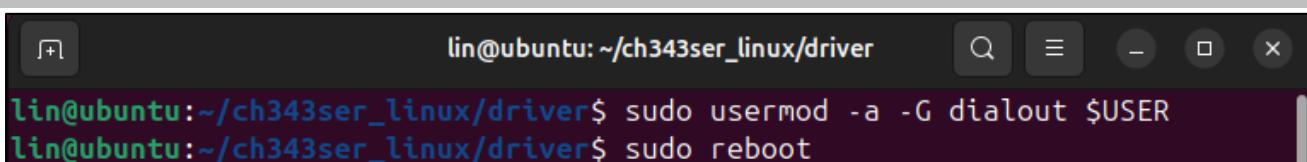
```
ls /dev/tty*
```



```
(myenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ ls /dev/tty*  
/dev/tty  /dev/tty2  /dev/tty31  /dev/tty43  /dev/tty55  /dev/ttyACM0  /dev/ttyS19  /dev/ttyS30  
/dev/tty0 /dev/tty20 /dev/tty32  /dev/tty44  /dev/tty56  /dev/ttysize  /dev/ttyS2  /dev/ttyS31  
/dev/tty1 /dev/tty21 /dev/tty33  /dev/tty45  /dev/tty57  /dev/ttyS0  /dev/ttyS20  /dev/ttyS4  
/dev/tty10 /dev/tty22 /dev/tty34  /dev/tty46  /dev/tty58  /dev/ttyS1  /dev/ttyS21  /dev/ttyS5  
/dev/tty11 /dev/tty23 /dev/tty35  /dev/tty47  /dev/tty59  /dev/ttyS10  /dev/ttyS22  /dev/ttyS6  
/dev/tty12 /dev/tty24 /dev/tty36  /dev/tty48  /dev/tty6  /dev/ttyS11  /dev/ttyS23  /dev/ttyS7  
/dev/tty13 /dev/tty25 /dev/tty37  /dev/tty49  /dev/tty60  /dev/ttyS12  /dev/ttyS24  /dev/ttyS8  
/dev/tty14 /dev/tty26 /dev/tty38  /dev/tty5  /dev/tty61  /dev/ttyS13  /dev/ttyS25  /dev/ttyS9  
/dev/tty15 /dev/tty27 /dev/tty39  /dev/tty50  /dev/tty62  /dev/ttyS14  /dev/ttyS26  
/dev/tty16 /dev/tty28 /dev/tty4  /dev/tty51  /dev/tty63  /dev/ttyS15  /dev/ttyS27  
/dev/tty17 /dev/tty29 /dev/tty40  /dev/tty52  /dev/tty7  /dev/ttyS16  /dev/ttyS28  
/dev/tty18 /dev/tty3  /dev/tty41  /dev/tty53  /dev/tty8  /dev/ttyS17  /dev/ttyS29  
/dev/tty19 /dev/tty30 /dev/tty42  /dev/tty54  /dev/tty9  /dev/ttyS18  /dev/ttyS3  
(myenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

In Ubuntu, higher permissions are required to access "ttyACM0," so privilege escalation commands must be used.

```
sudo usermod -a -G dialout $USER  
sudo reboot
```



```
lin@ubuntu:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$ sudo usermod -a -G dialout $USER  
lin@ubuntu:~/ch343ser_linux/driver$ sudo reboot
```

Reboot the system to have the configuration take effect.

# XiaoZhi AI Firmware

If your hardware does not yet have XiaoZhi firmware installed, you can follow the upcoming tutorial to re-flash the firmware onto the ESP32-S3-WROOM.

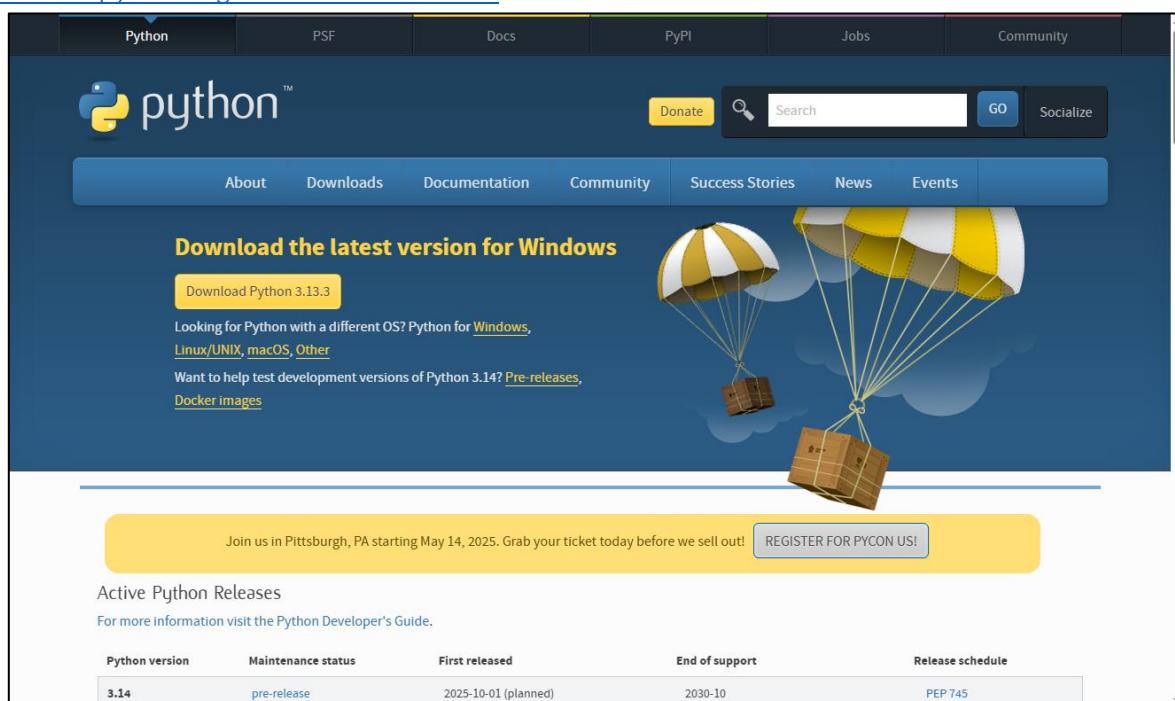
If your hardware already comes with XiaoZhi firmware pre-installed, you may skip this section.

## Installing Python (Required)

### Windows

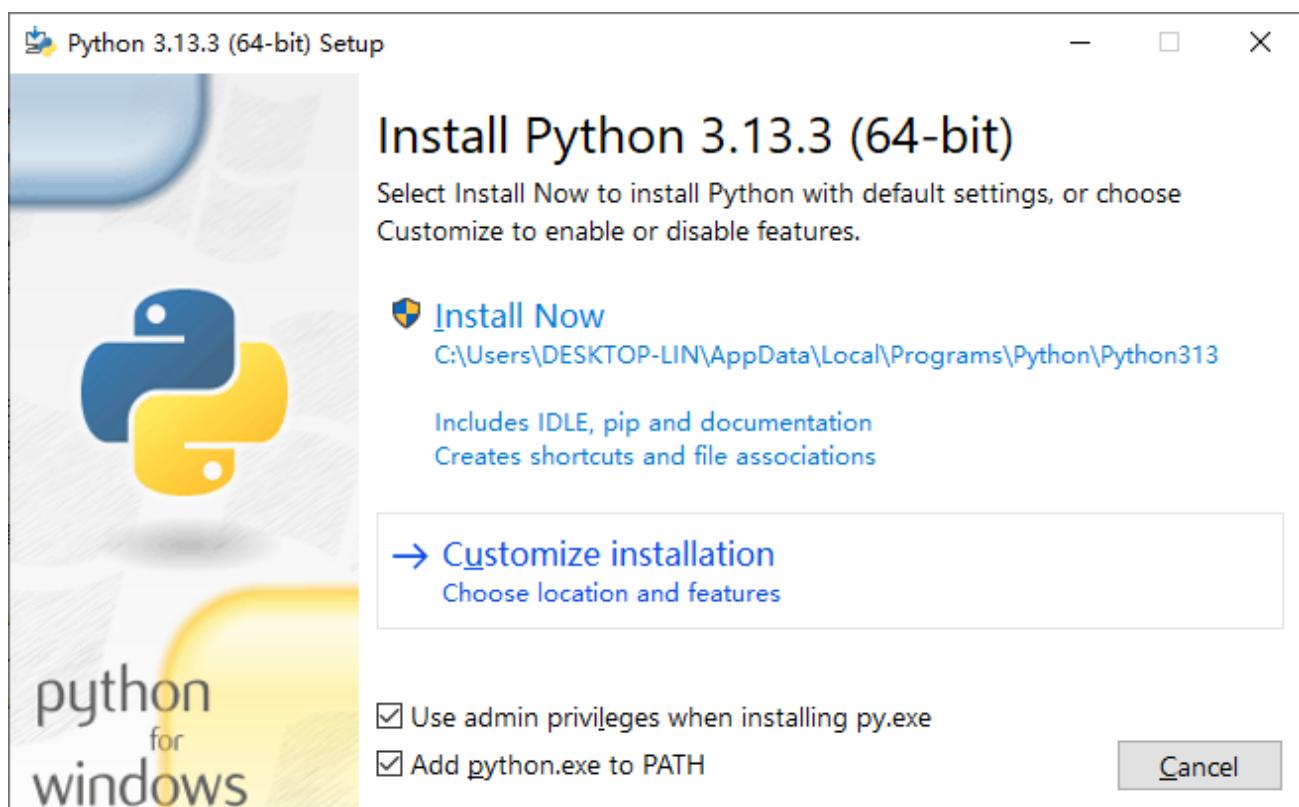
Download and install Python3 package.

<https://www.python.org/downloads/windows/>

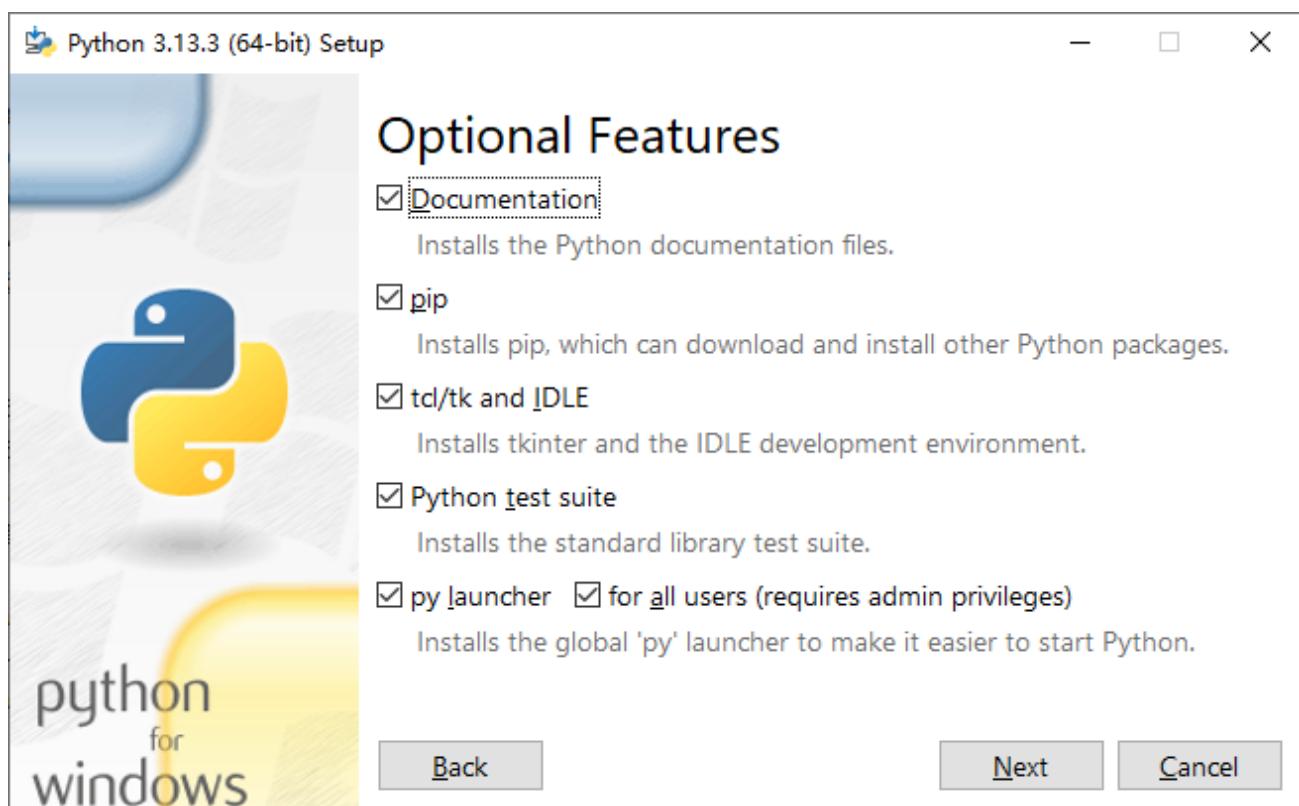


Click Download Python 3.13.3

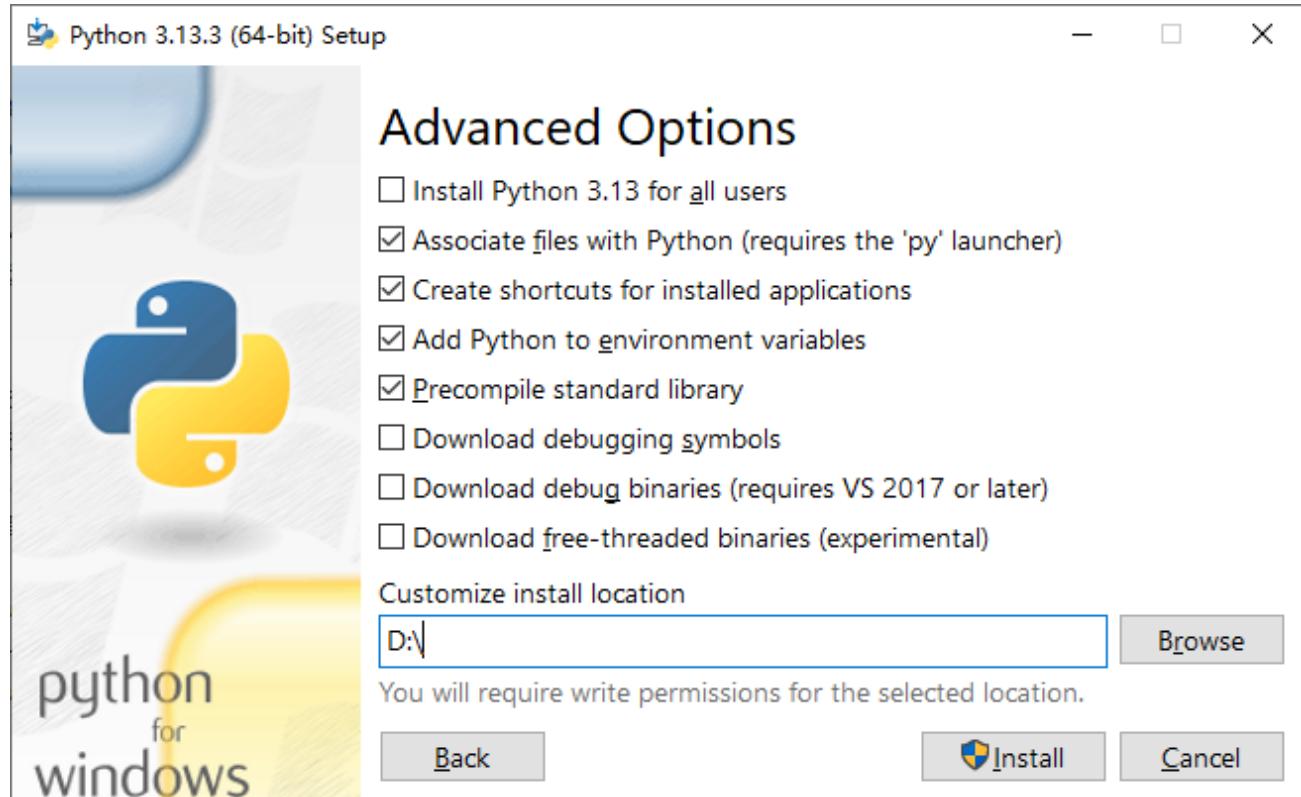
Please note that “Add Python 3.13 to PATH” MUST be checked.



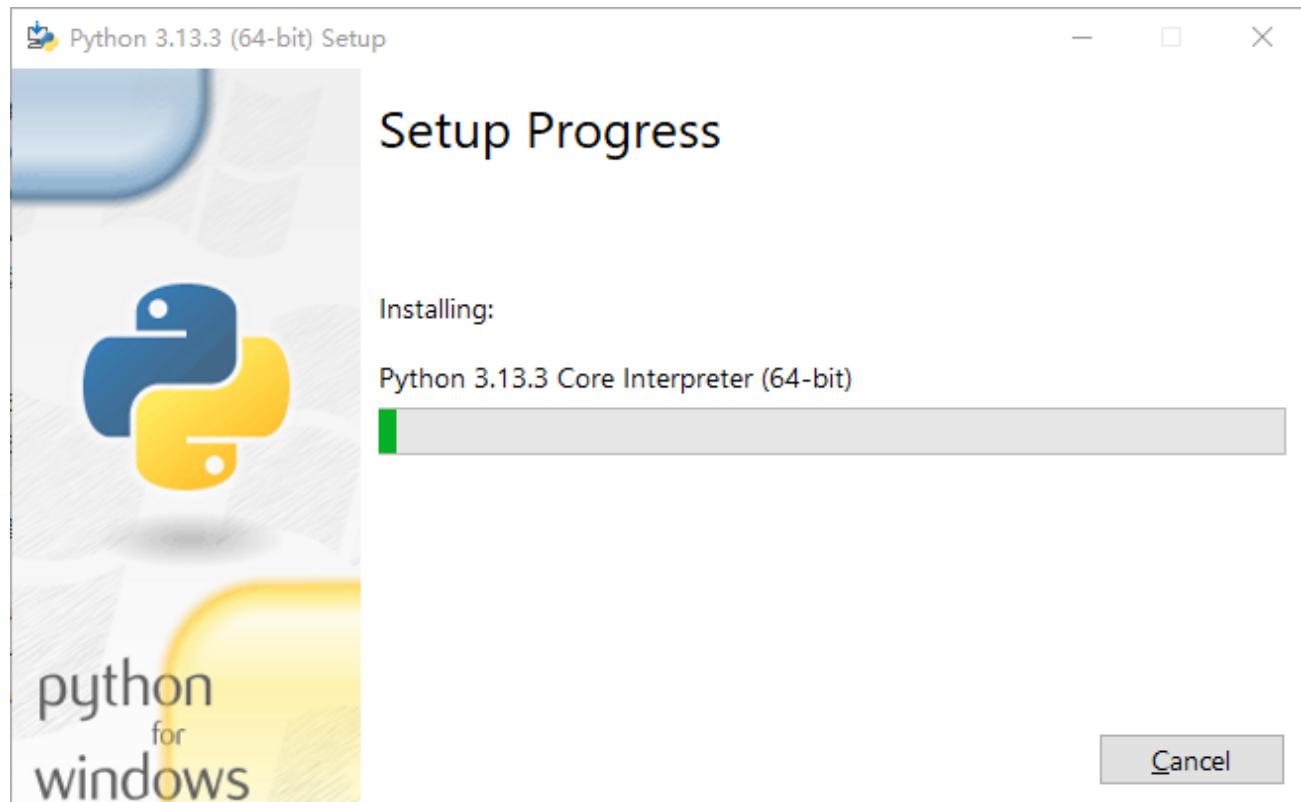
Check all the options and then click “Next”.



Here you can select the installation path of Python. We install it at D drive. If you are a novice, you can select the default path.



Wait for it to finish installing.



Now the installation is finished.

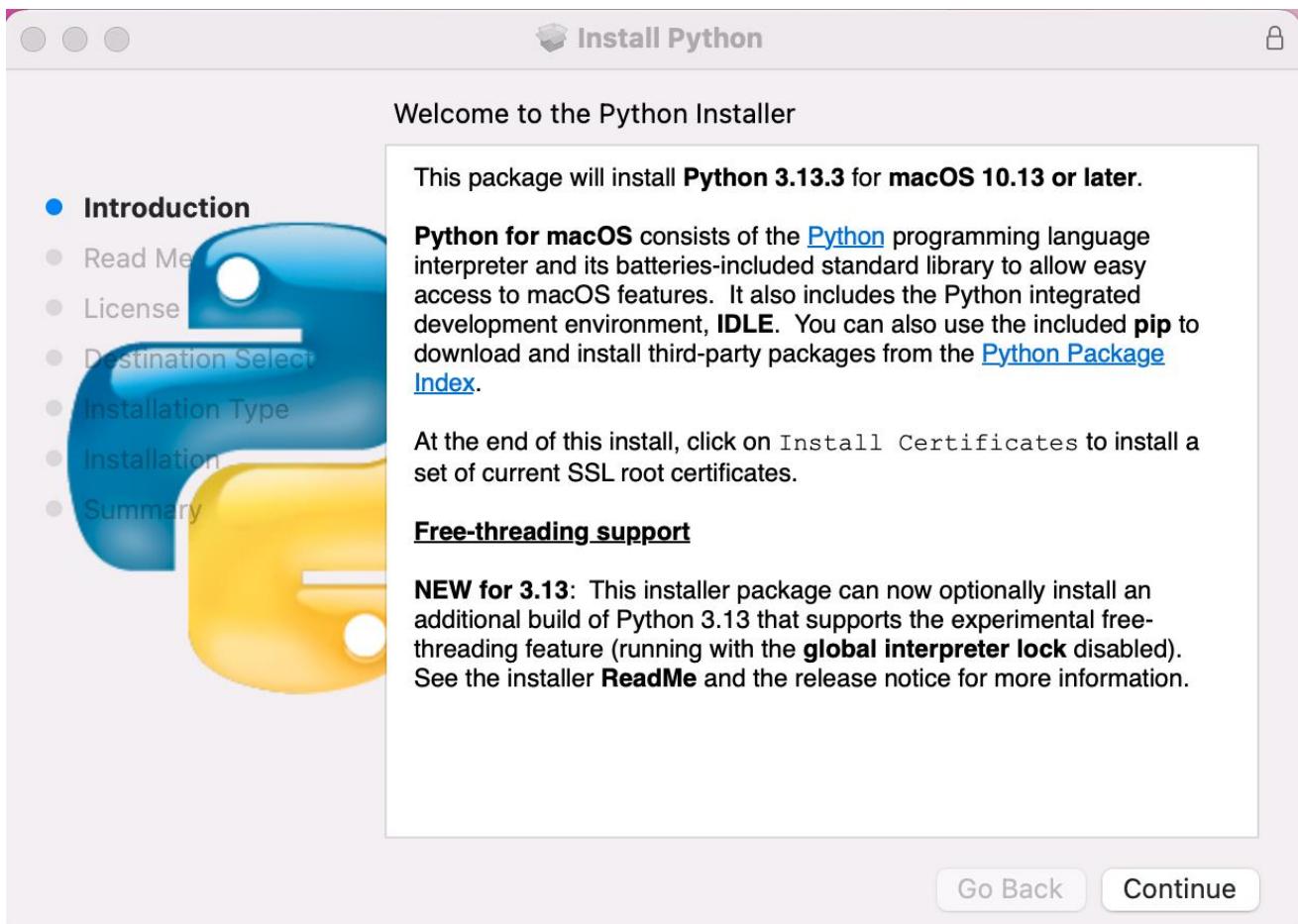
## Mac

Download installation package, link: <https://www.python.org/downloads/>

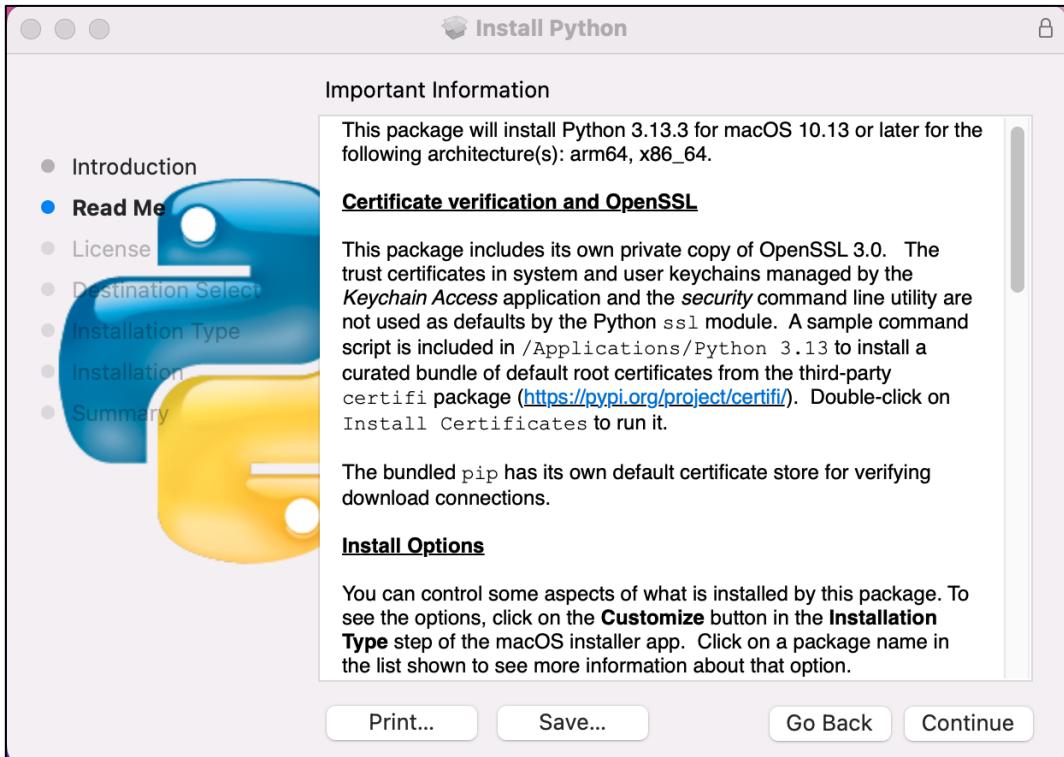
Click Download Python 3.13.3



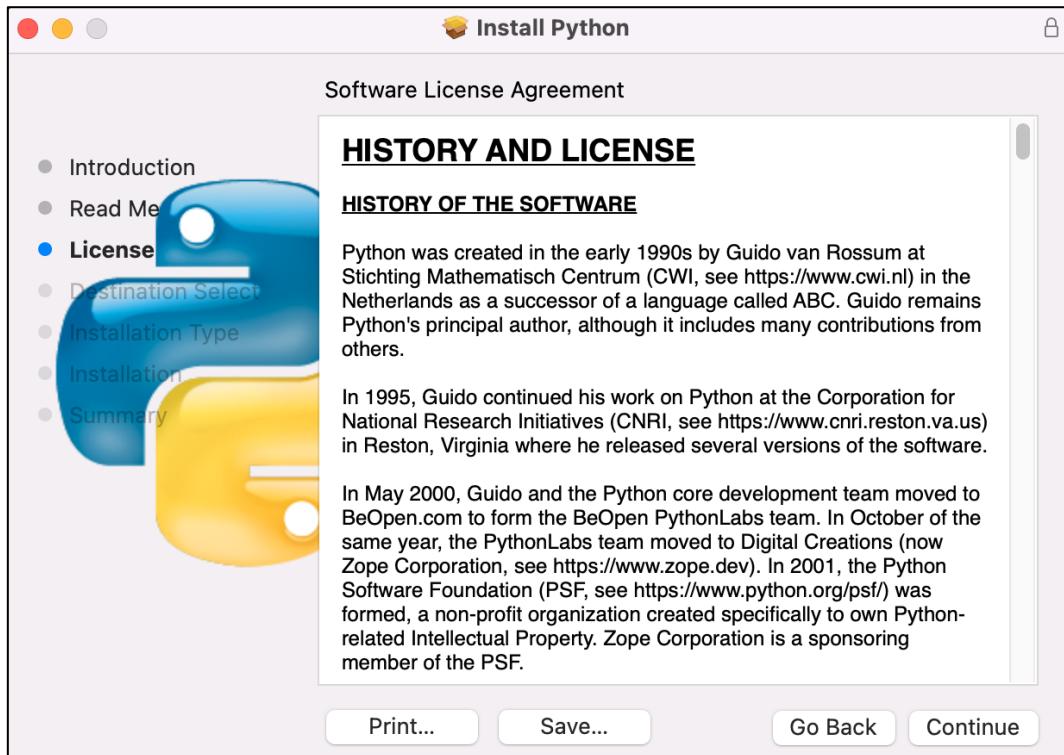
Run the downloaded installation package. Click Continue



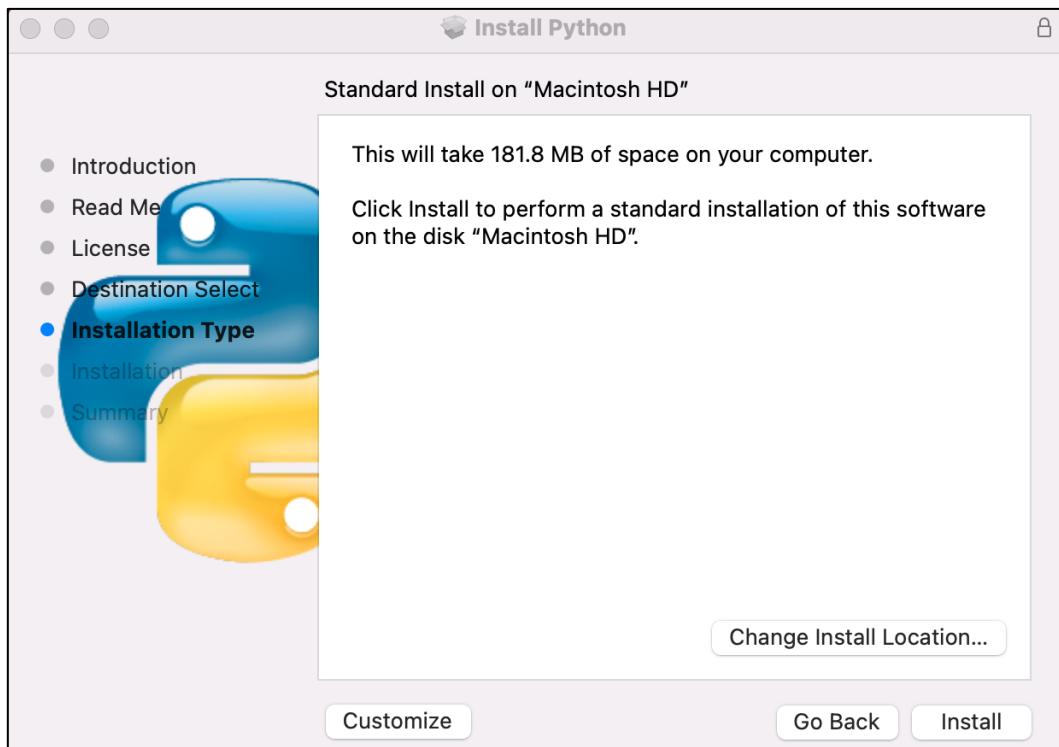
Click Continue



Click Continue



Click Install. If your computer has a password, enter the password and Install Software.



Now the installation succeeds.



## Linux

Check whether Python3 has already been installed.

```
python --version  
python3 --version
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ python --version  
python: command not found  
lin@ubuntu:~$ python3 --version  
bash: /usr/bin/python3: No such file or directory  
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

If it is not installed yet, run the following command to install it. This will install the latest version by default.

```
sudo apt install python3
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ python --version  
python: command not found  
lin@ubuntu:~$ python3 --version  
python3: command not found  
lin@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install python3  
Installing:  
  python3
```

Link python to Python 3.

```
sudo rm /usr/bin/python  
sudo ln -s /usr/bin/python3 /usr/bin/python
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ sudo rm /usr/bin/python  
lin@ubuntu:~$ sudo ln -s /usr/bin/python3 /usr/bin/python  
lin@ubuntu:~$ python --version  
Python 3.13.3
```

Install python3.13-venv virtual environment.

```
sudo apt install python3-venv
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ sudo apt install python3-venv
```

Install python3-pip.

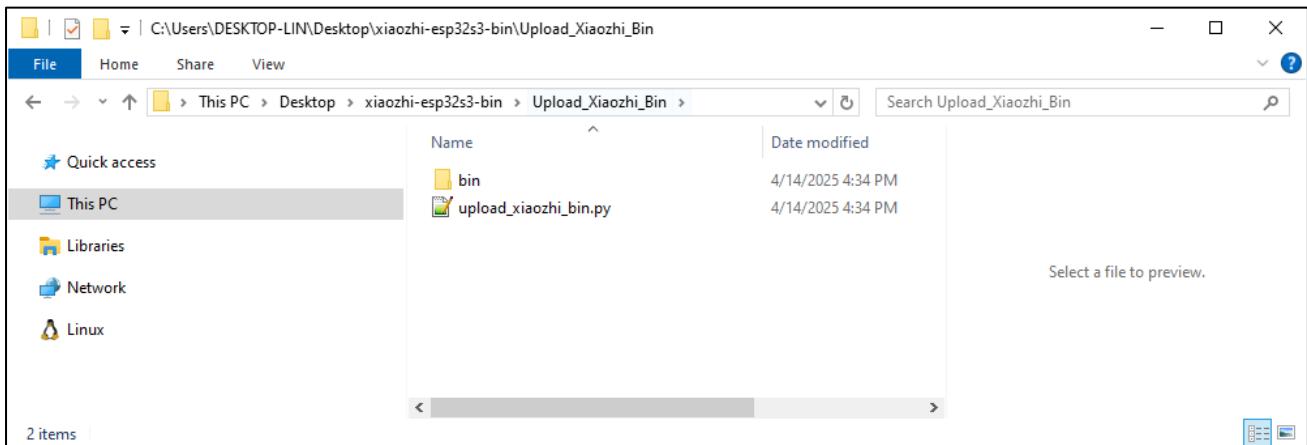
```
sudo apt install python3-pip
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ sudo apt install python3-pip  
python3-pip is already the newest version (25.0+dfsg-1).  
Summary:  
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 0  
lin@ubuntu:~$ pip --version  
pip 25.0 from /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/pip (python 3.13)  
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

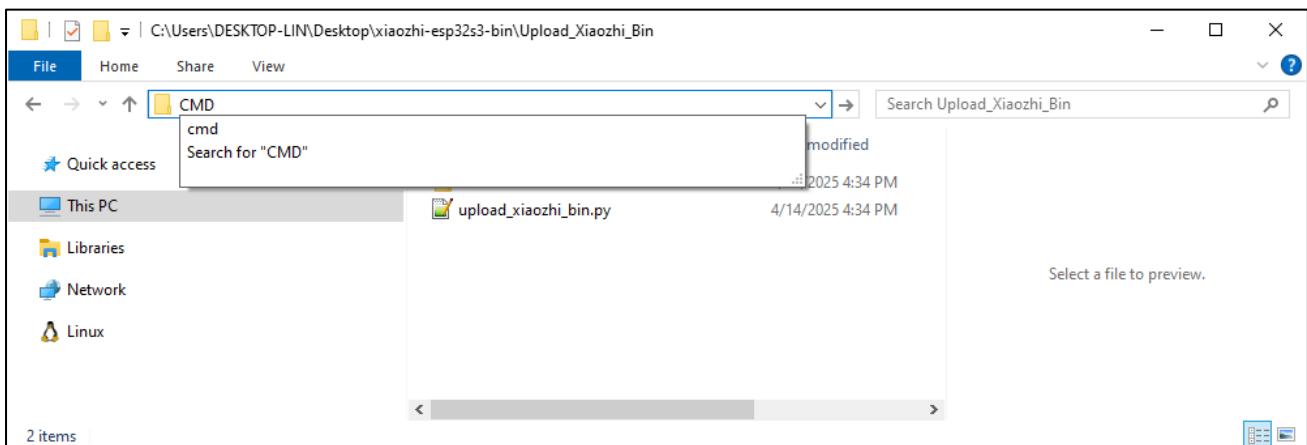
# Firmware Uploading

## Windows

Enter the Upload\_Xiaozhi\_Bin folder.



Type "CMD" in the file address bar and press Enter.



Type "**python --version**" to check if Python is installed. If no Python version information is displayed, it means Python is not properly installed—please reinstall it.

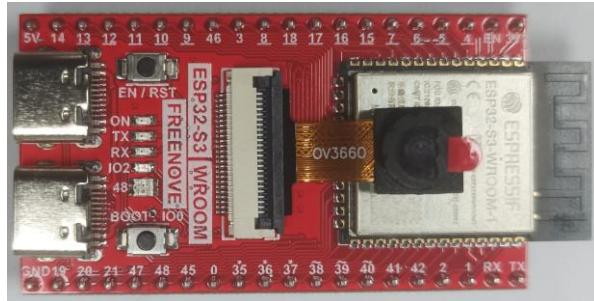
```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Desktop\xiaozhi-esp32s3-bin\Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin>python --version
Python 3.13.3

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Desktop\xiaozhi-esp32s3-bin\Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin>
```

---

Connect the ESP32-S3-WROOM to your computer using a USB cable, making sure to plug it into the correct Type-C port (do not use the wrong connector).



Type "python upload\_xiaozhi\_bin.py" and press Enter.

If your computer does not have esptool or its required dependencies installed, they will be automatically installed.

```
cmd C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Desktop\xiaozhi-esp32s3-bin\Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin>python --version
Python 3.13.3

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Desktop\xiaozhi-esp32s3-bin\Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin>python upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
esptool is not installed. Installing now...
Looking in indexes: https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/simple/
Collecting esptool
  Using cached https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/packages/5c/6b/3ce9bb7f36bdef3d6ae71646a1d3b7d59826a478f3ed8a783a93a2f8f537/esptool-4.8.1.tar.gz (409 kB)
    Installing build dependencies ... done
    Getting requirements to build wheel ... done
    Preparing metadata (pyproject.toml) ... done
Collecting bitstring!=4.2.0,>=3.1.6 (from esptool)
  Downloading https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/packages/75/2d/174566b533755ddf8efb32a5503af61c756a983de379f8ad3aed6a982d38/bitstring-4.3.1-py3-none-any.whl (71 kB)
Collecting cryptography>=2.1.4 (from esptool)
  Downloading https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/packages/33/cf/1f7649b8b9a3543e042d3f348e398a061923ac05b507f3f4d95f11938aa9/cryptography-44.0.2-cp39-abi3-win_amd64.whl (3.2 MB)
    3.2/3.2 MB 2.6 MB/s eta 0:00:00
```

Then, it will invoke esptool to upload the files from the bin folder to the ESP32-S3-WROOM.

```
cmd C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
SHA digest in image updated
Compressed 16352 bytes to 11342...
Wrote 16352 bytes (11342 compressed) at 0x00000000 in 0.2 seconds (effective 802.0 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 3561632 bytes to 2079901...
Wrote 3561632 bytes (2079901 compressed) at 0x00100000 in 22.8 seconds (effective 1247.5 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 3072 bytes to 141...
Wrote 3072 bytes (141 compressed) at 0x00008000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 1025.9 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 8192 bytes to 31...
Wrote 8192 bytes (31 compressed) at 0x0000d000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 1812.3 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 873228 bytes to 644882...
Wrote 873228 bytes (644882 compressed) at 0x00010000 in 6.4 seconds (effective 1090.4 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.

Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
esptool command executed successfully.

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Desktop\xiaozhi-esp32s3-bin\Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin>
```

---

You will see the following messages display on ESP32 S3 WROOM board.



## Mac

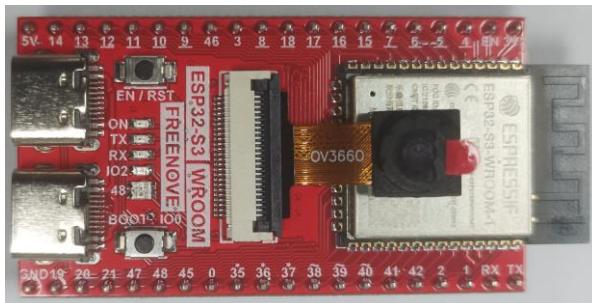
Enter the Upload\_Xiaozhi\_Bin folder.

```
Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin -- zsh -- 91x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % cd Desktop/xiaozhi-esp32s3-bin/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin %
```

Type "python --version" to check if Python is installed. If no Python version information is displayed, it means Python is not properly installed—please reinstall it.

```
Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin -- zsh -- 91x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin % python3 --version
Python 3.13.3
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin %
```

Connect the ESP32-S3-WROOM to your computer using a USB cable, making sure to plug it into the correct Type-C port (do not use the wrong connector).



Type "python upload\_xiaozhi\_bin.py" and press Enter.

```
Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin -- zsh -- 91x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin % python3 upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
```

Then, it will invoke esptool to upload the files from the bin folder to the ESP32-S3-WROOM.

```
Serial port /dev/cu.wchusbserial5A4E1051341
Connecting....
Chip is ESP32-S3 (QFN56) (revision v0.2)
Features: WiFi, BLE, Embedded PSRAM 8MB (AP_3v3)
Crystal is 40MHz
MAC: 30:ed:a0:20:bd:9c
Uploading stub...
Running stub...
Stub running...
Changing baud rate to 2000000
Changed.
Configuring flash size...
Flash will be erased from 0x00000000 to 0x00003fff...
Flash will be erased from 0x00100000 to 0x00465fff...
Flash will be erased from 0x00008000 to 0x00008fff...
Flash will be erased from 0x0000d000 to 0x0000efff...
Flash will be erased from 0x00010000 to 0x000e5fff...
```

```
SHA digest in image updated
Compressed 16352 bytes to 11342...
Wrote 16352 bytes (11342 compressed) at 0x00000000 in 0.2 seconds (effective 775.3 kbit/s).
..
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 3561632 bytes to 2079901...
Wrote 3561632 bytes (2079901 compressed) at 0x00100000 in 22.8 seconds (effective 1247.2 kb
it/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 3072 bytes to 141...
Wrote 3072 bytes (141 compressed) at 0x00008000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 889.1 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 8192 bytes to 31...
Wrote 8192 bytes (31 compressed) at 0x0000d000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 1663.8 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 873228 bytes to 644882...
Wrote 873228 bytes (644882 compressed) at 0x00010000 in 6.4 seconds (effective 1089.5 kbit/
s)...
Hash of data verified.

Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
esptool command executed successfully.
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin % c
```

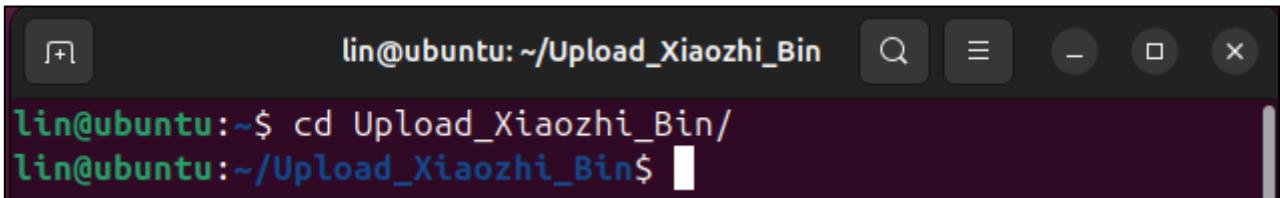
You will see the following messages display on ESP32 S3 WROOM board.



## Linux

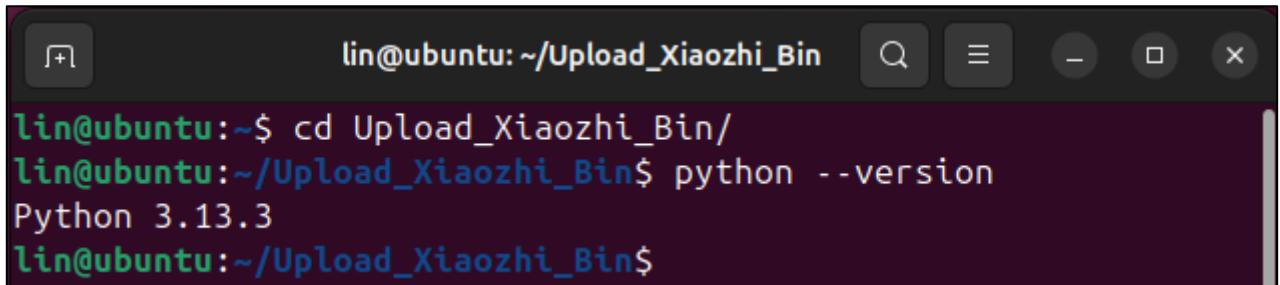
Enter the Upload\_Xiaozhi\_Bin folder.

```
cd Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin
```



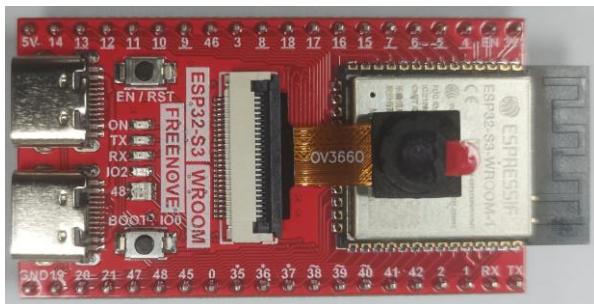
```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ lin@ubuntu:~$ cd Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin/
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

Enter "python --version" to check if the Python environment is installed. If the Python version information is not displayed, it means Python is not properly installed. Please reinstall it.



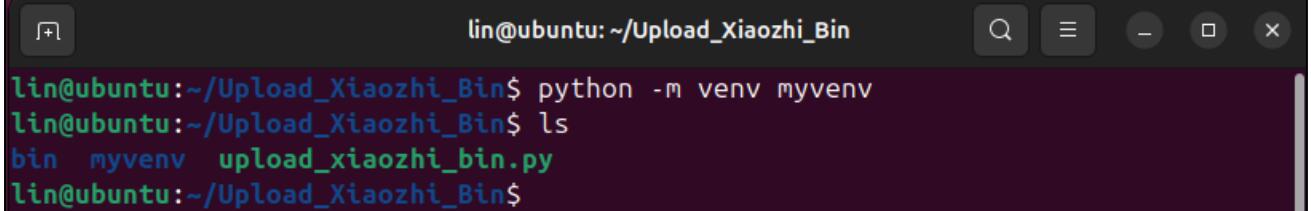
```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ lin@ubuntu:~$ cd Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin/
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ python --version
Python 3.13.3
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

Connect the ESP32-S3-WROOM to your computer using a USB cable, making sure to plug it into the correct Type-C port (do not use the wrong connector).



Create a virtual environment and name it as "myvenv".

```
python -m venv myvenv
```



```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ lin@ubuntu:~$ python -m venv myvenv
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ ls
bin  myvenv  upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

You can run the following command to activate or exit the virtual environment.

```
source myvenv/bin/activate
deactivate
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ source myvenv/bin/activate
(myvenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ deactivate
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

Activate the virtual environment.

```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ source myvenv/bin/activate
(myvenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

Run the command to check the port of ESP32S3.

```
ls /dev/tty*
```

When the ESP32S3 is not connected to the computer, the ports are as shown below.

```
(myvenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ ls /dev/tty*
/dev/tty  /dev/tty2  /dev/tty31  /dev/tty43  /dev/tty55  /dev/ttyprintk  /dev/ttyS2  /dev/ttyS31
/dev/tty0  /dev/tty20 /dev/tty32  /dev/tty44  /dev/tty56  /dev/ttyS0   /dev/ttyS20 /dev/ttyS4
/dev/tty1  /dev/tty21 /dev/tty33  /dev/tty45  /dev/tty57  /dev/ttyS1   /dev/ttyS21 /dev/ttyS5
/dev/tty10 /dev/tty22 /dev/tty34  /dev/tty46  /dev/tty58  /dev/ttyS10  /dev/ttyS22 /dev/ttyS6
/dev/tty11 /dev/tty23 /dev/tty35  /dev/tty47  /dev/tty59  /dev/ttyS11  /dev/ttyS23 /dev/ttyS7
/dev/tty12 /dev/tty24 /dev/tty36  /dev/tty48  /dev/tty6  /dev/ttyS12  /dev/ttyS24 /dev/ttyS8
/dev/tty13 /dev/tty25 /dev/tty37  /dev/tty49  /dev/tty60  /dev/ttyS13  /dev/ttyS25 /dev/ttyS9
/dev/tty14 /dev/tty26 /dev/tty38  /dev/tty5  /dev/tty61  /dev/ttyS14  /dev/ttyS26
/dev/tty15 /dev/tty27 /dev/tty39  /dev/tty50  /dev/tty62  /dev/ttyS15  /dev/ttyS27
/dev/tty16 /dev/tty28 /dev/tty4  /dev/tty51  /dev/tty63  /dev/ttyS16  /dev/ttyS28
/dev/tty17 /dev/tty29 /dev/tty40  /dev/tty52  /dev/tty7  /dev/ttyS17  /dev/ttyS29
/dev/tty18 /dev/tty3  /dev/tty41  /dev/tty53  /dev/tty8  /dev/ttyS18  /dev/ttyS3
/dev/tty19 /dev/tty30 /dev/tty42  /dev/tty54  /dev/tty9  /dev/ttyS19  /dev/ttyS30
(myvenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

After connecting the ESP32S3, a new port is generated.

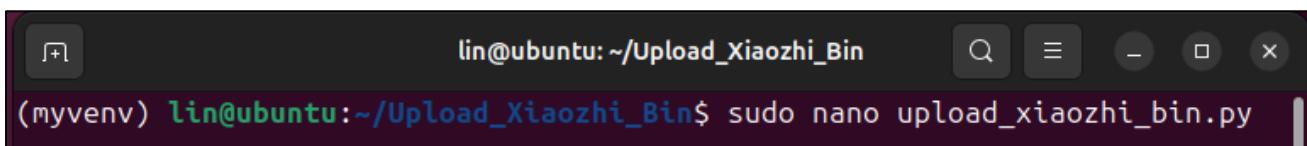
```
(myvenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ ls /dev/tty*
/dev/tty  /dev/tty2  /dev/tty31  /dev/tty43  /dev/tty55  /dev/ttyACM0  /dev/ttyS19  /dev/ttyS30
/dev/tty0  /dev/tty20 /dev/tty32  /dev/tty44  /dev/tty56  /dev/ttyprintk /dev/ttyS2  /dev/ttyS31
/dev/tty1  /dev/tty21 /dev/tty33  /dev/tty45  /dev/tty57  /dev/ttyS0   /dev/ttyS20 /dev/ttyS4
/dev/tty10 /dev/tty22 /dev/tty34  /dev/tty46  /dev/tty58  /dev/ttyS1   /dev/ttyS21 /dev/ttyS5
/dev/tty11 /dev/tty23 /dev/tty35  /dev/tty47  /dev/tty59  /dev/ttyS10  /dev/ttyS22 /dev/ttyS6
/dev/tty12 /dev/tty24 /dev/tty36  /dev/tty48  /dev/tty6  /dev/ttyS11  /dev/ttyS23 /dev/ttyS7
/dev/tty13 /dev/tty25 /dev/tty37  /dev/tty49  /dev/tty60  /dev/ttyS12  /dev/ttyS24 /dev/ttyS8
/dev/tty14 /dev/tty26 /dev/tty38  /dev/tty5  /dev/tty61  /dev/ttyS13  /dev/ttyS25 /dev/ttyS9
/dev/tty15 /dev/tty27 /dev/tty39  /dev/tty50  /dev/tty62  /dev/ttyS14  /dev/ttyS26
/dev/tty16 /dev/tty28 /dev/tty4  /dev/tty51  /dev/tty63  /dev/ttyS15  /dev/ttyS27
/dev/tty17 /dev/tty29 /dev/tty40  /dev/tty52  /dev/tty7  /dev/ttyS16  /dev/ttyS28
/dev/tty18 /dev/tty3  /dev/tty41  /dev/tty53  /dev/tty8  /dev/ttyS17  /dev/ttyS29
/dev/tty19 /dev/tty30 /dev/tty42  /dev/tty54  /dev/tty9  /dev/ttyS18  /dev/ttyS3
(myvenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

The newly generated one is the port of ESP32S3. Remember it.

Before running the python file, we need to modify the port.

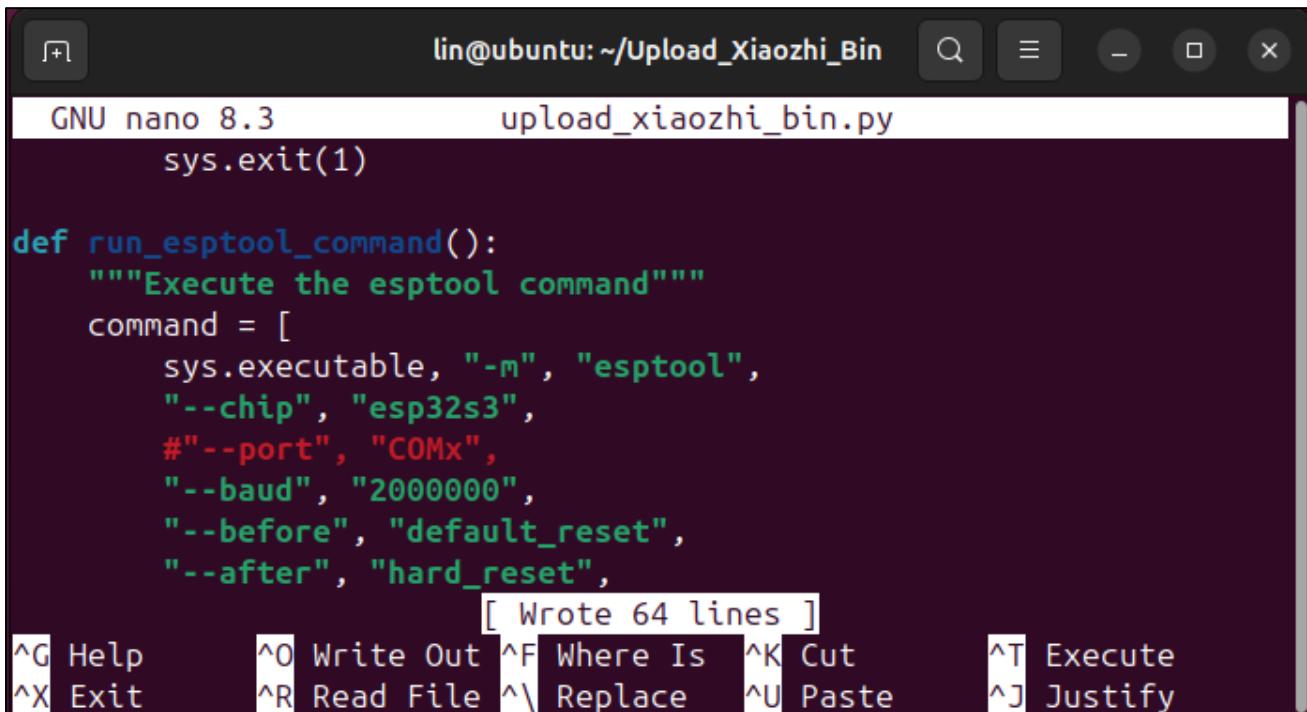
Run the following command to open the python file.

```
sudo nano upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
```



```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ sudo nano upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
```

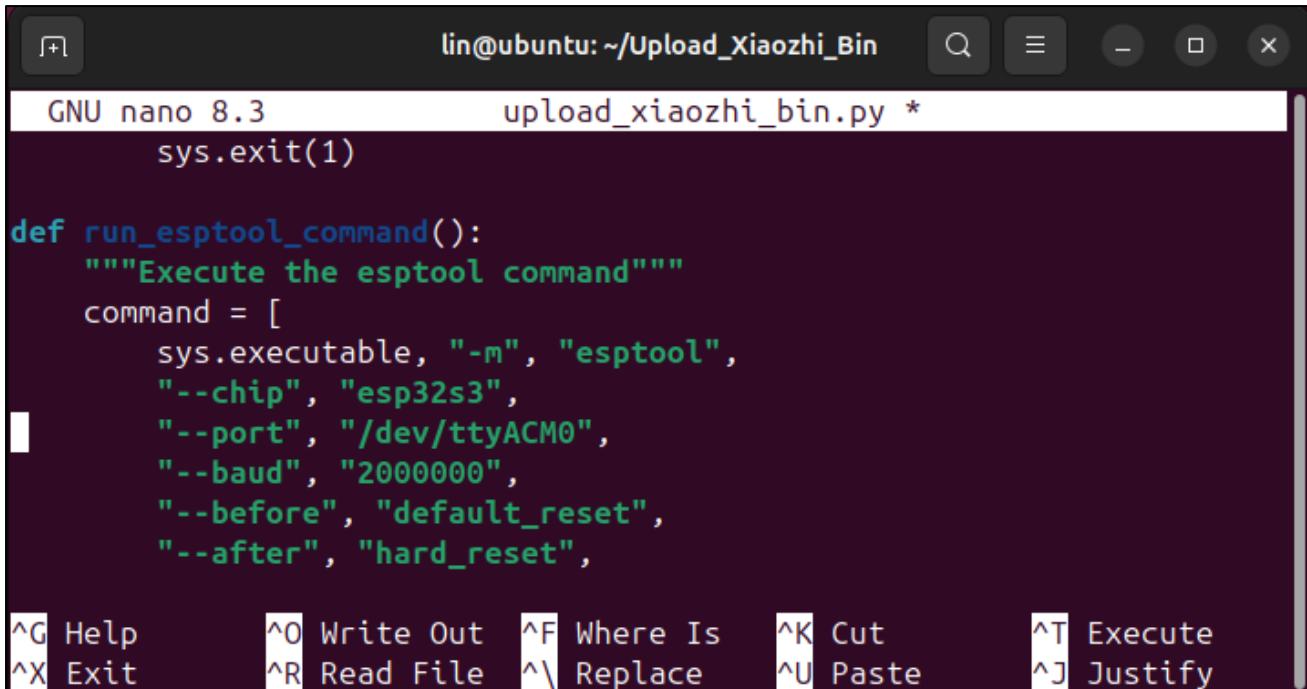
In the text editor, locate the line '--port', 'COMx' and replace 'COMx' with the port number assigned to your ESP32-S3 on Linux computer.



```
GNU nano 8.3          upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
sys.exit(1)

def run_esptool_command():
    """Execute the esptool command"""
    command = [
        sys.executable, "-m", "esptool",
        "--chip", "esp32s3",
        #"--port", "COMx",
        "--baud", "2000000",
        "--before", "default_reset",
        "--after", "hard_reset",
[ Wrote 64 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^F Where Is  ^K Cut      ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste    ^J Justify
```

The modification is as shown below.



```
GNU nano 8.3          upload_xiaozhi_bin.py *
sys.exit(1)

def run_esptool_command():
    """Execute the esptool command"""
    command = [
        sys.executable, "-m", "esptool",
        "--chip", "esp32s3",
        "--port", "/dev/ttyACM0",
        "--baud", "2000000",
        "--before", "default_reset",
        "--after", "hard_reset",
[ Wrote 64 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^F Where Is  ^K Cut      ^T Execute
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace   ^U Paste    ^J Justify
```

Press "Ctrl+O" to save the changes and "Ctrl+X" to exit the file.

---

Run the python file.

```
python upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$ python upload_xiaozhi_bin.py
esptool is already installed.
Executing esptool command...
esptool.py v4.8.1
Serial port /dev/ttyACM0
Connecting....
Chip is ESP32-S3 (QFN56) (revision v0.2)
Features: WiFi, BLE, Embedded PSRAM 8MB (AP_3v3)
Crystal is 40MHz
MAC: 30:ed:a0:20:bd:9c
Uploading stub...
Running stub...
```

The successful code uploading is as shown below.

```
Wrote 8192 bytes (31 compressed) at 0x0000d000 in 0.0 seconds (effective 18
43.6 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.
Compressed 873228 bytes to 644882...
Wrote 873228 bytes (644882 compressed) at 0x00010000 in 6.3 seconds (effect
ive 1103.4 kbit/s)...
Hash of data verified.

Leaving...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
esptool command executed successfully.
(myenv) lin@ubuntu:~/Upload_Xiaozhi_Bin$
```

The display on the ESP32 S3 WROOM is as shown below.

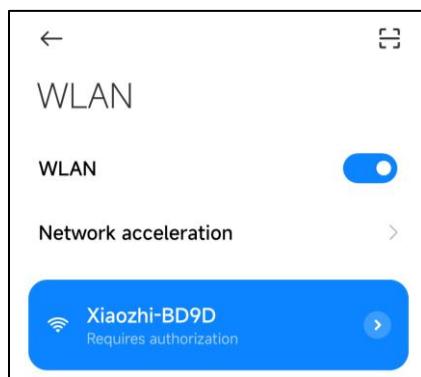


## ESP32 S3 WROOM Network Configuration

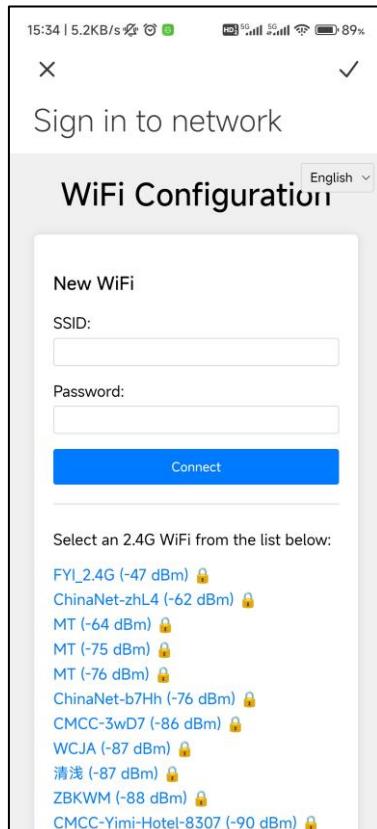
If your ESP32-S3-WROOM does not yet have the XiaoZhi AI firmware installed, proceed to the If you want to explore the XiaoZhi AI code, go to [the XiaoZhi AI Code section](#).

If your ESP32-S3-WROOM already has the XiaoZhi AI firmware integrated:

1. On your smart phone, enable WiFi.
2. Look for a hotspot named "Xiaozhi-XXXX" (an open network, no password required).
3. Connect to it to proceed



After connecting to the WiFi, follow the on-screen prompts to tap the notification. This will automatically launch your mobile browser and direct you to <http://192.168.4.1>.



---

## WiFi Connection Setup for ESP32-S3-WROOM

### Enter WiFi Credentials:

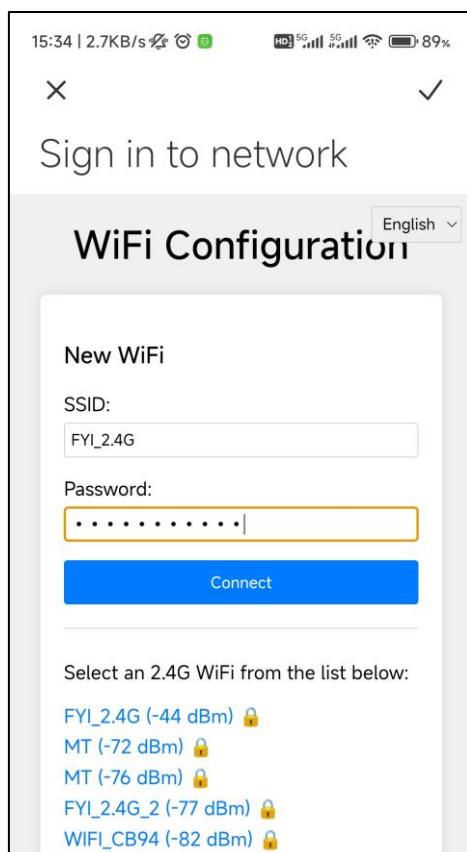
SSID: Enter your WiFi network name (2.4GHz only).

Password: Enter your WiFi password.

Click Connect to proceed.

### Important Notes:

- The ESP32-S3-WROOM only supports 2.4GHz WiFi networks.
- If your router broadcasts both 2.4GHz and 5GHz, ensure the ESP32 connects to the 2.4GHz band only.
- Avoid mixed-mode (2.4GHz + 5GHz combined) settings, as this may prevent successful connection.



When you see the following screen, it means your ESP32-S3-WROOM has successfully connected to your WiFi network.

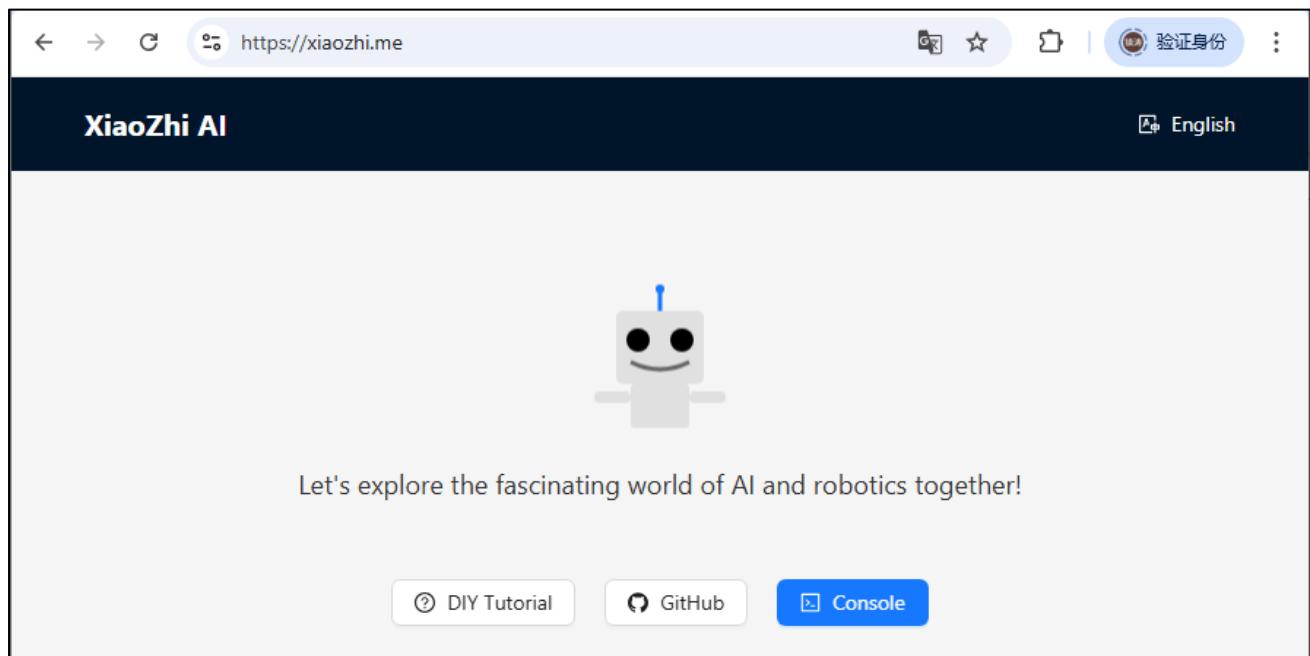


# XiaoZhi AI Server Configuration

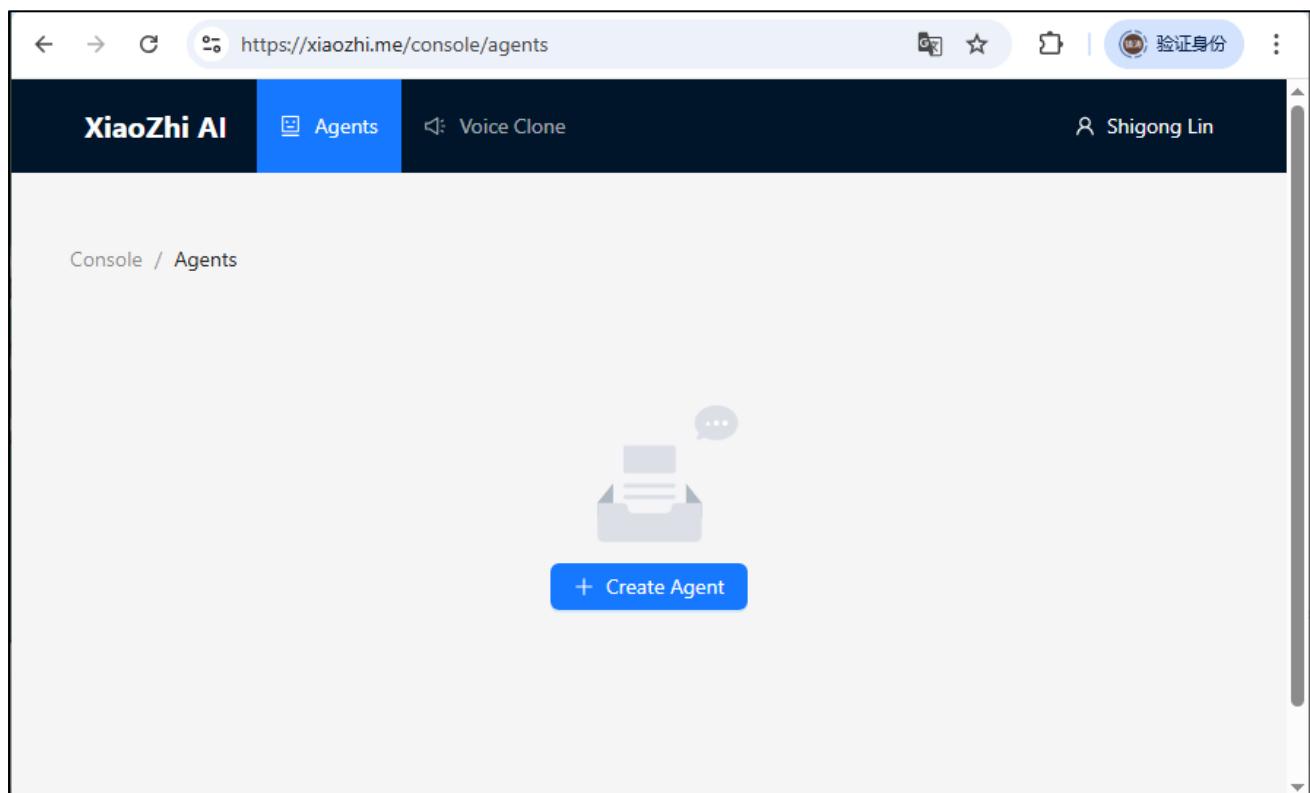
Ensure your phone/computer and ESP32-S3-WROOM are connected to the same router WiFi network.

Open a browser on your device and visit: <https://xiaozhi.me/>

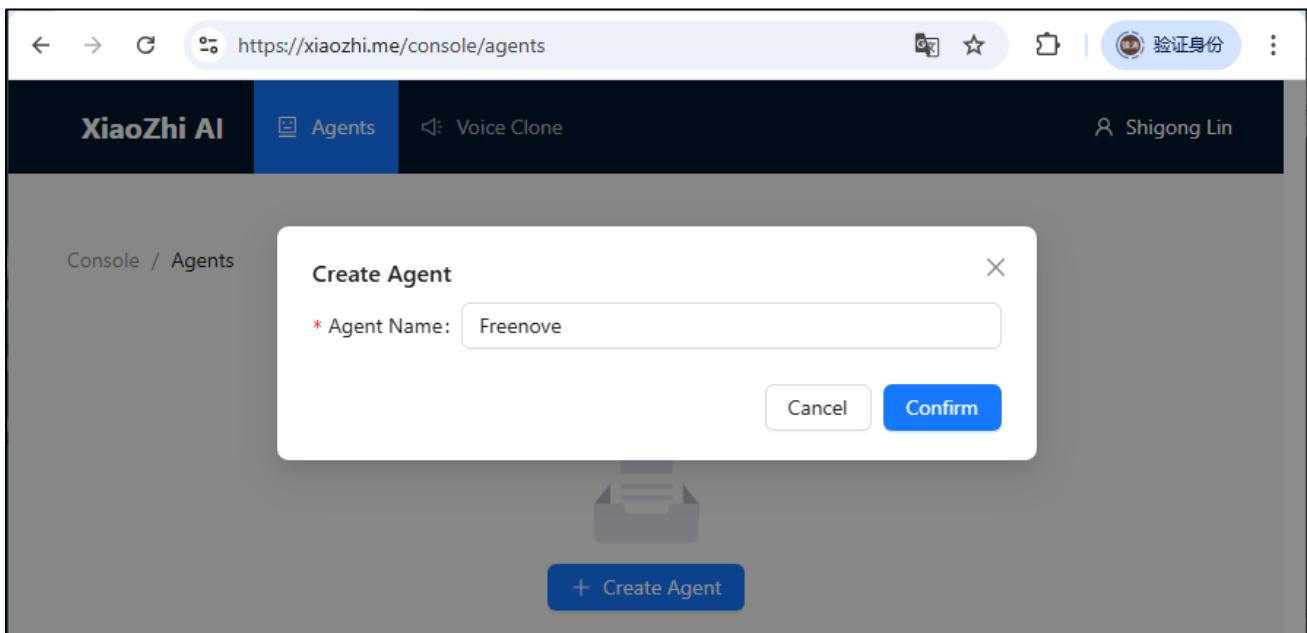
Click "Console" to start setting up your XiaoZhi AI server.



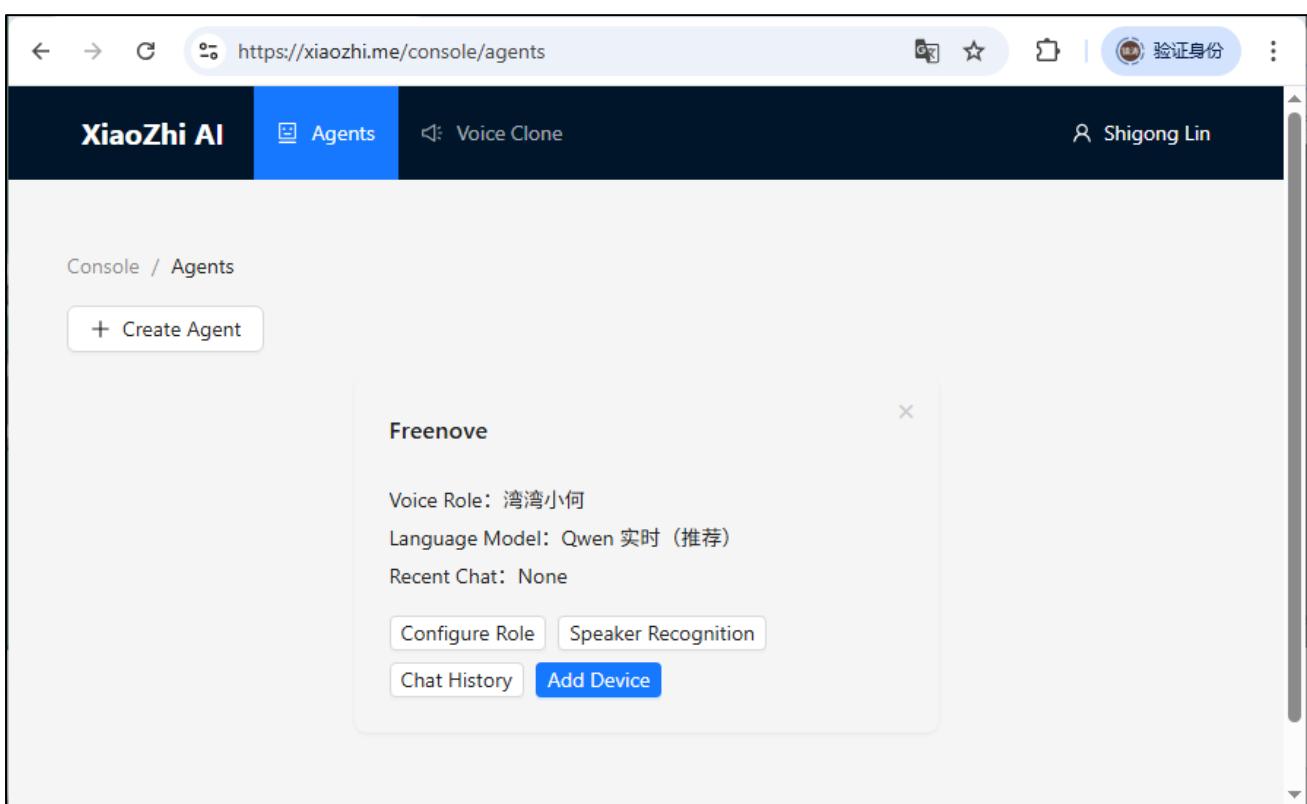
Click "Create Agent" to set up a new AI assistant.



Name it whatever you like and click "Confirm".



Click "Configure Role" to configure your AI assistant.



Click "English Tutor" (keep all other options unchanged).

Console / Agents / Configure Role

Configure Role Freenove

Role Template

台湾女友 土豆子 English Tutor 好奇小男孩 汪汪队队长

Scroll to the bottom of the page and click "Save" to confirm all settings.

Language Model (Beta)

Qwen 实时 (推荐)

Except for "Qwen Real-time", other models typically add about 1 second of latency. After changing the model, it's recommended to clear the memory for better experience.

> Advanced Settings

Save Reset

Note: After saving the configuration, the device needs to be restarted for the new settings to take effect.

Click "Agents" to return to the main dashboard and select "Add Device" to register new hardware.

Console / Agents

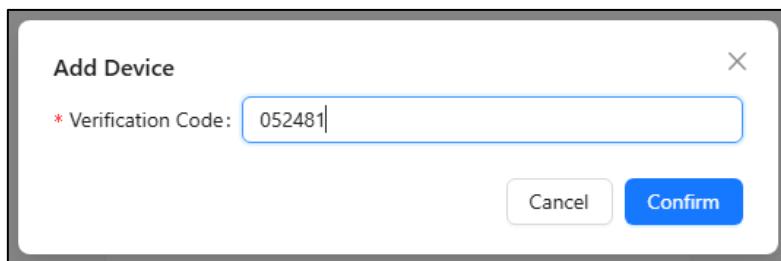
+ Create Agent

Freenove

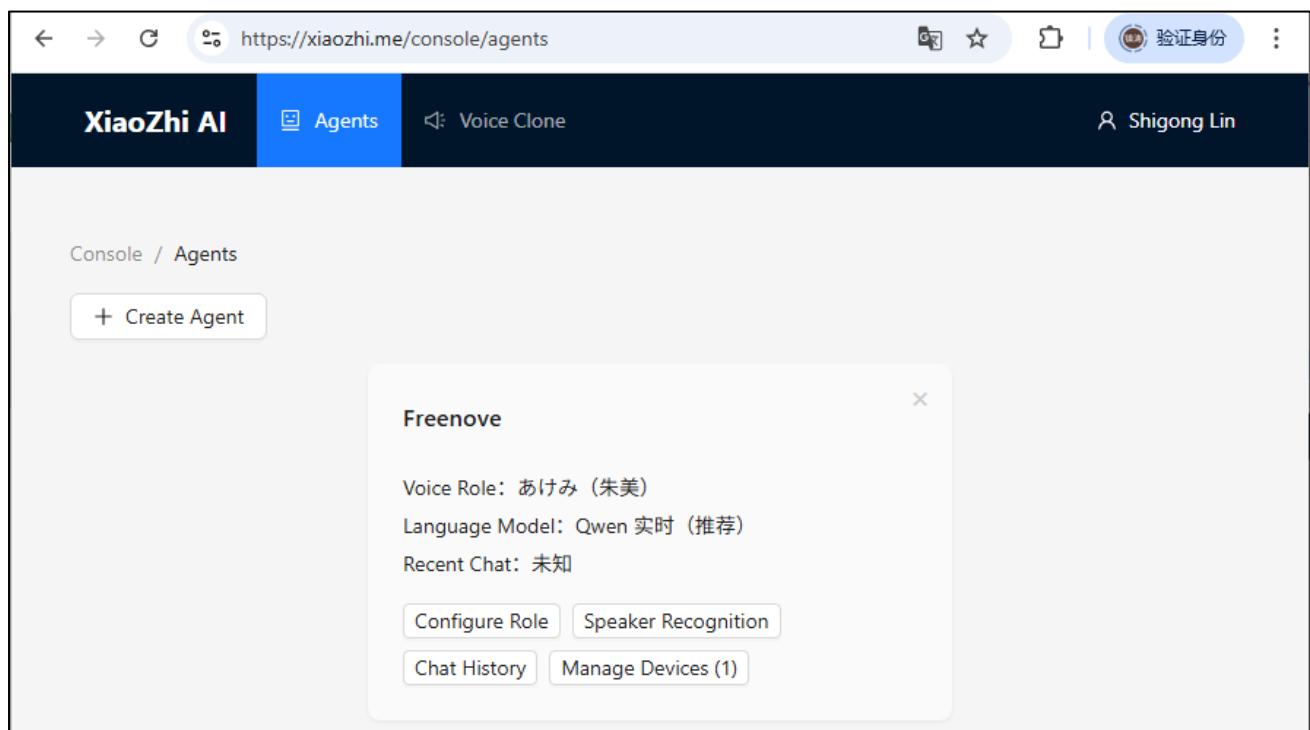
Voice Role: あけみ (朱美)  
Language Model: Qwen 实时 (推荐)  
Recent Chat: None

Configure Role Speaker Recognition  
Chat History Add Device

In the new pop-up window, enter the on-screen numeric code displayed on your ESP32-S3-WROOM. Click "Confirm" to complete pairing.



The interface will now display as shown below.



XiaoZhi AI

Agents Voice Clone Shigong Lin

Console / Agents

+ Create Agent

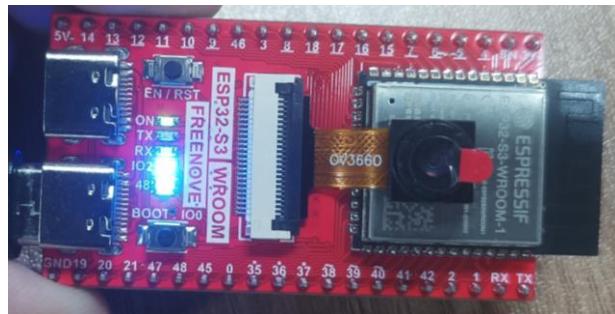
Freenove

Voice Role: あけみ (朱美)  
Language Model: Qwen 实时 (推荐)  
Recent Chat: 未知

Configure Role Speaker Recognition  
Chat History Manage Devices (1)

---

Press the RST button on the ESP32S3 WROOM board to restart the board.



You've successfully finished configuring XiaoZhi AI!

To activate, say "**Hi, ESP**" to the microphone; the system will now respond to your voice commands



You can communicate with it in either Chinese or English.

---

# XiaoZhi AI Code

## Visual Studio Code

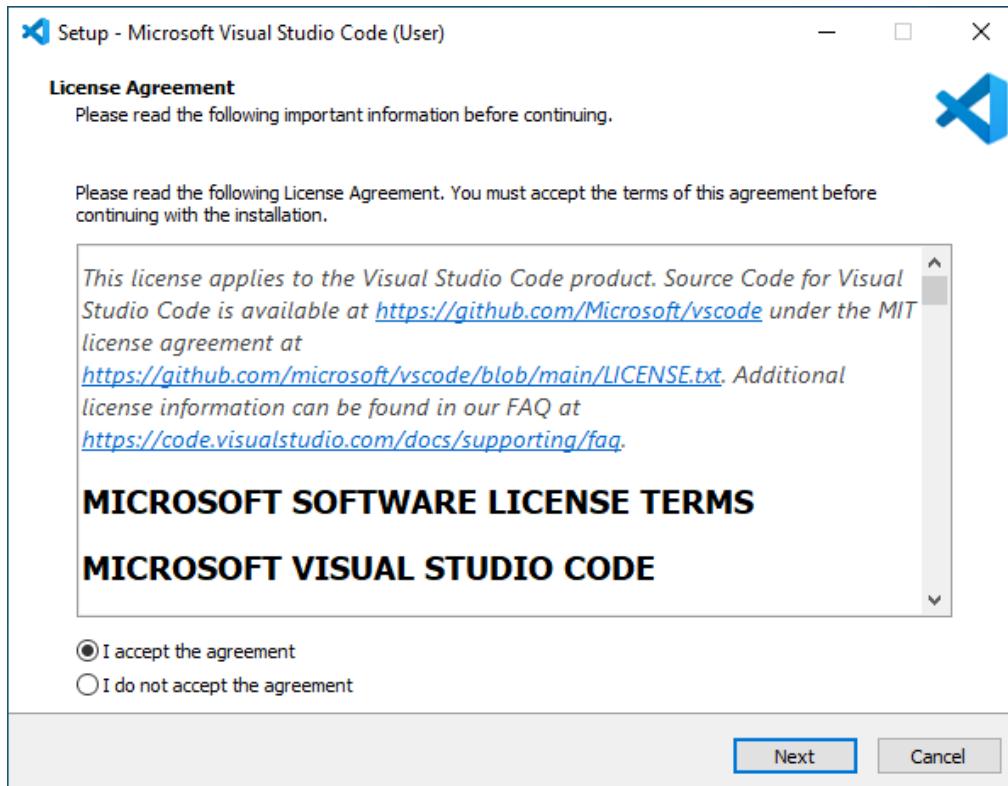
### Windows

First, download Visual Studio Code by visiting <https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>. Choose the appropriate version for your operating system, then download and install it.

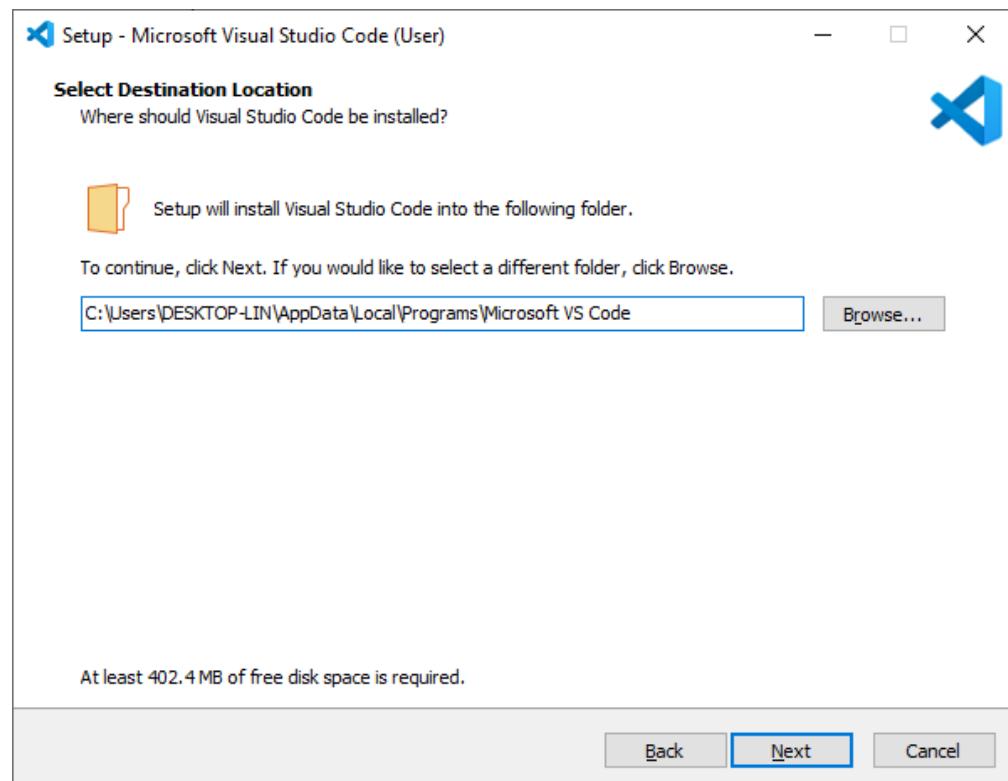
Double-click the downloaded .exe file to run it.

Check the box for "I accept the agreement."

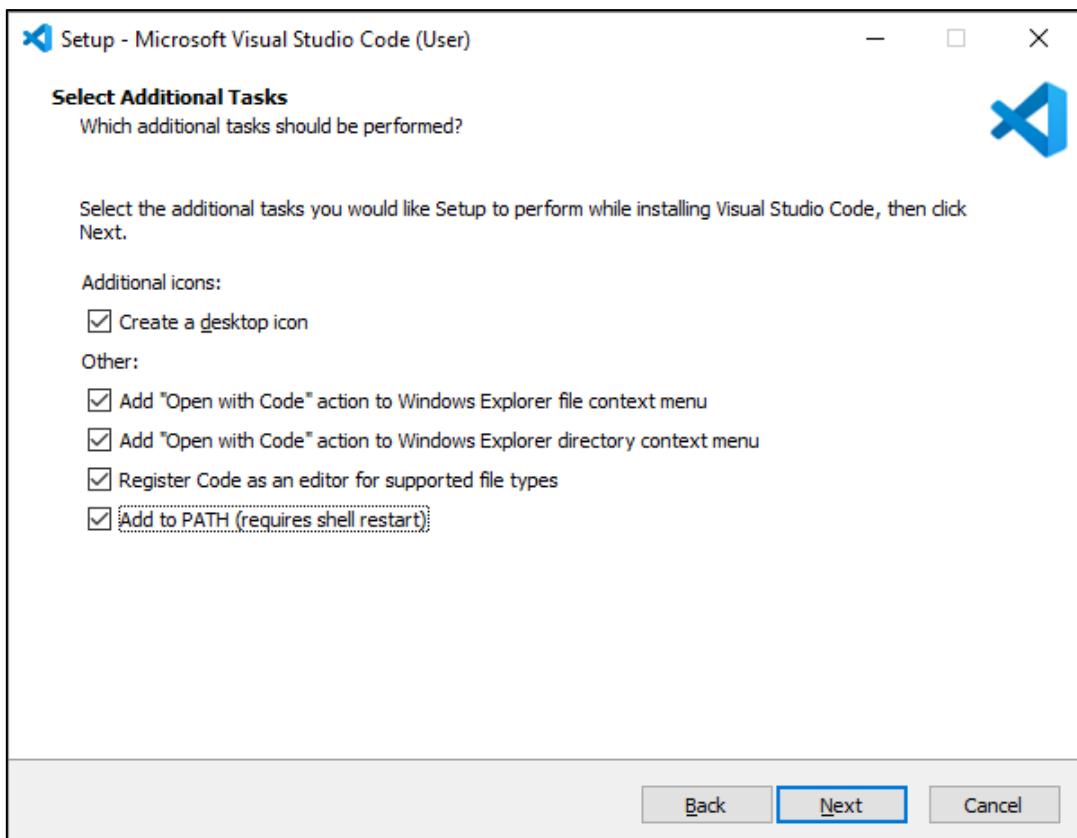
Then click Next.



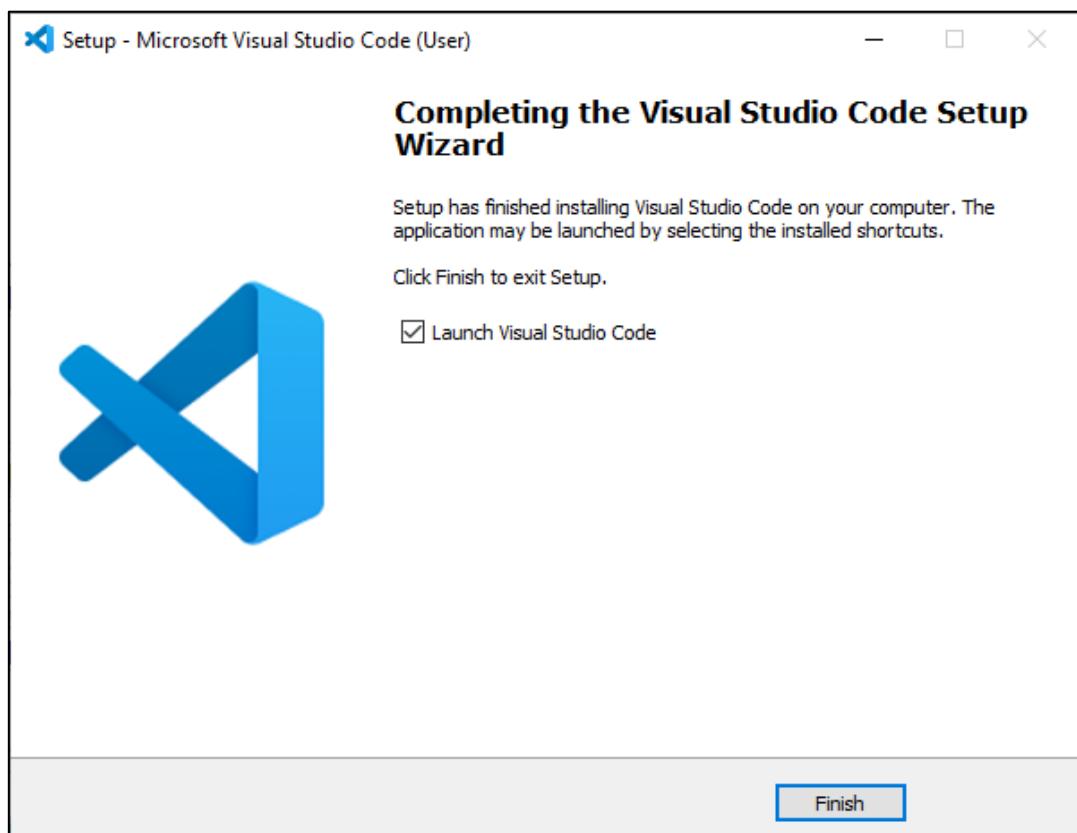
The installation location can be left as the default or changed to a desired path. After that, proceed by clicking Next repeatedly.



On this screen, verify that "Add to PATH" is selected. If unchecked, enable it. Proceed by clicking Next repeatedly to finish the installation.



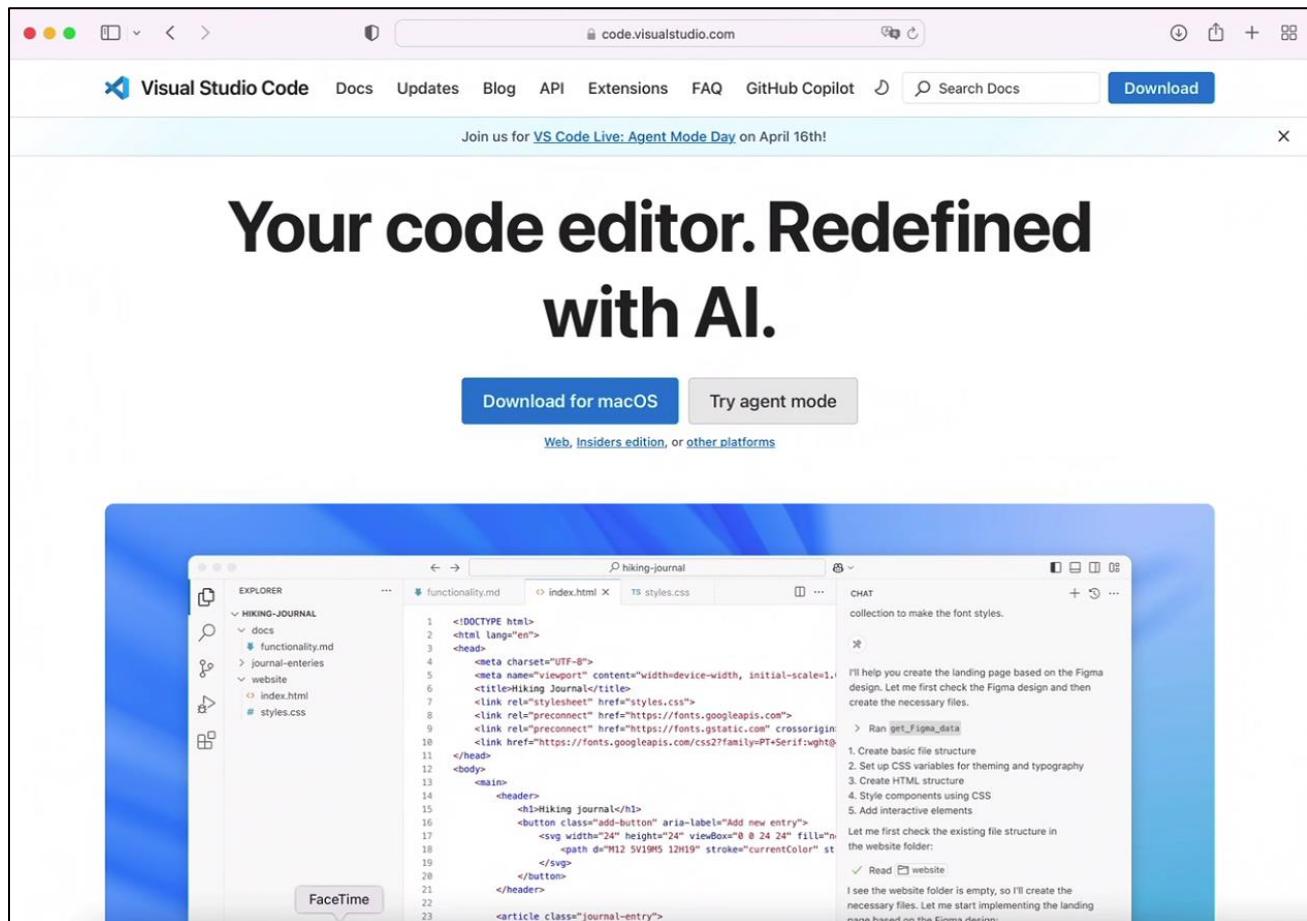
The installation is now complete, as shown in the image below.



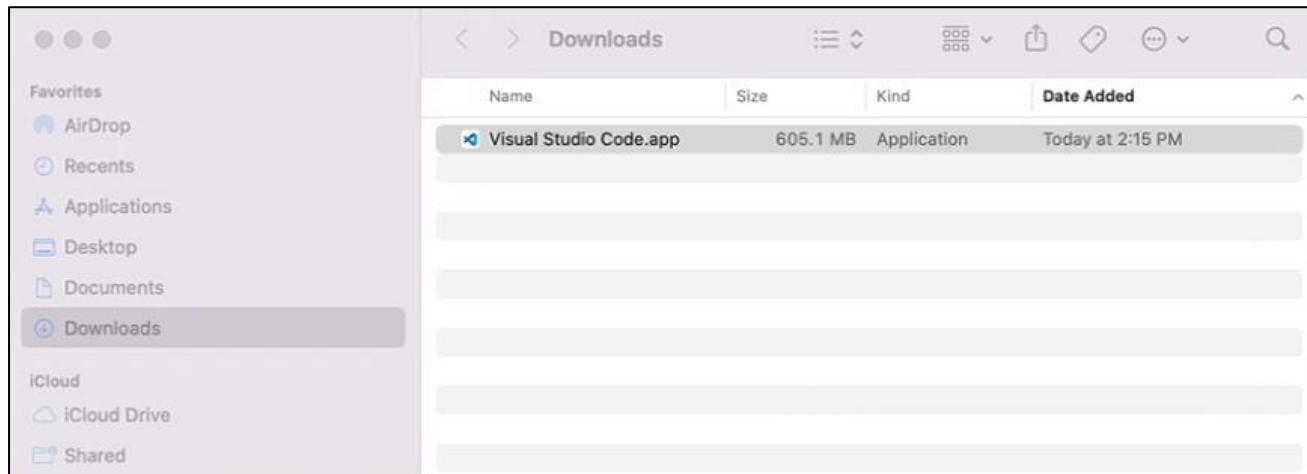
## Mac

Typically, MacOS comes with Visual Studio Code pre-installed. If your computer does not have it, please install it first.

Visit <https://code.visualstudio.com> and click "Download for macOS".



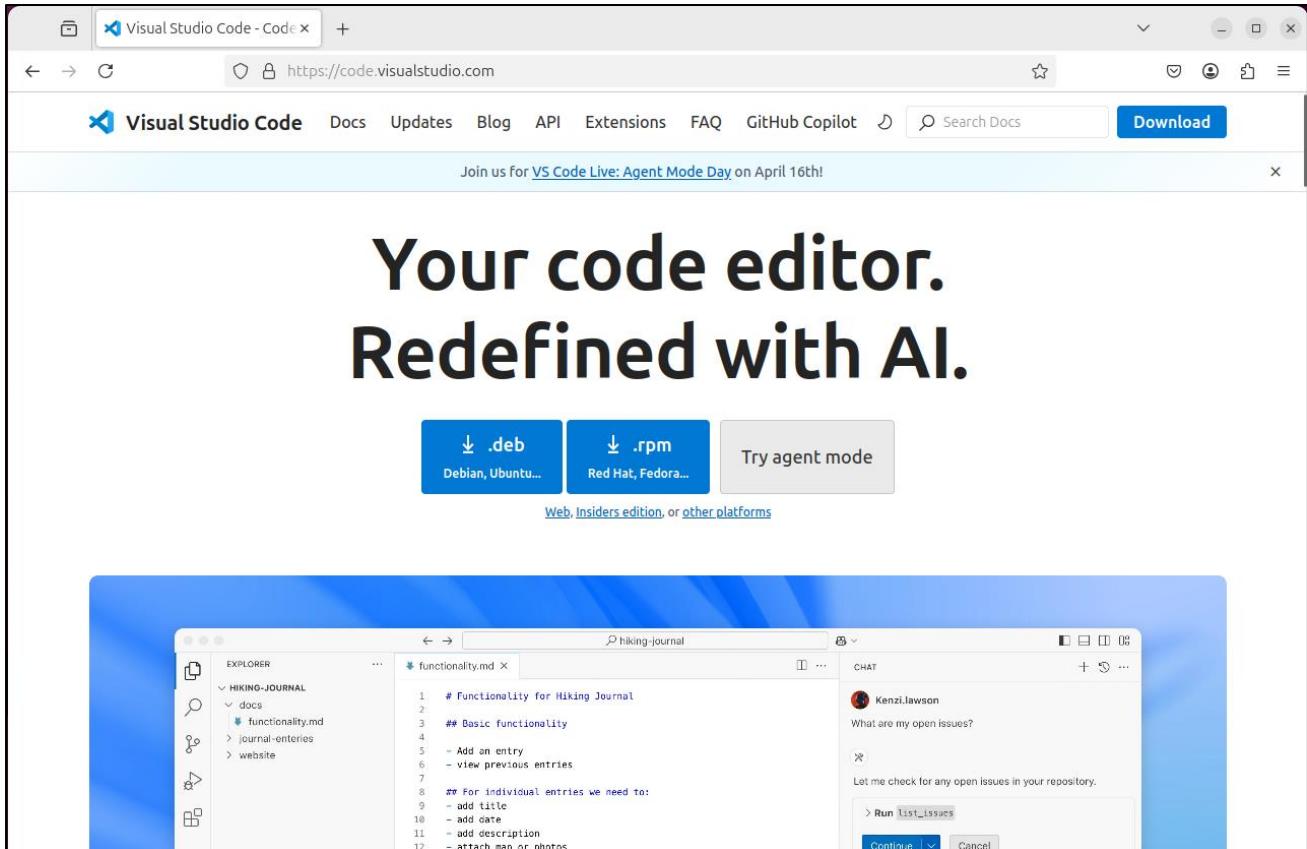
Double click to run the program.



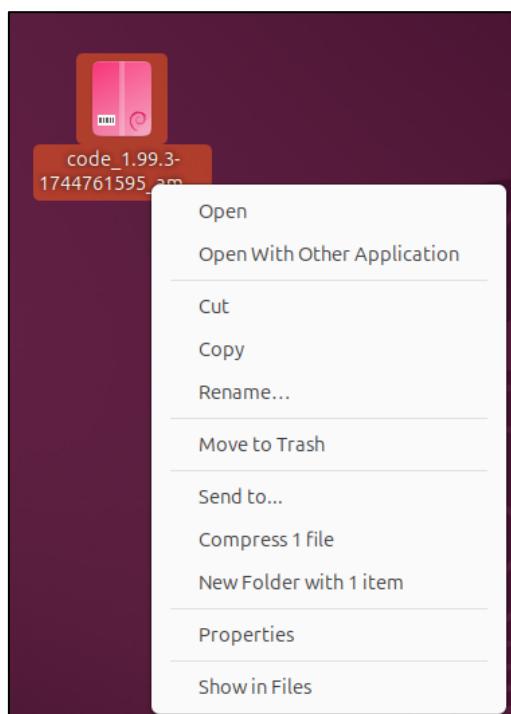
## Linux

If your computer does not have Visual Studio Code, please install it first.

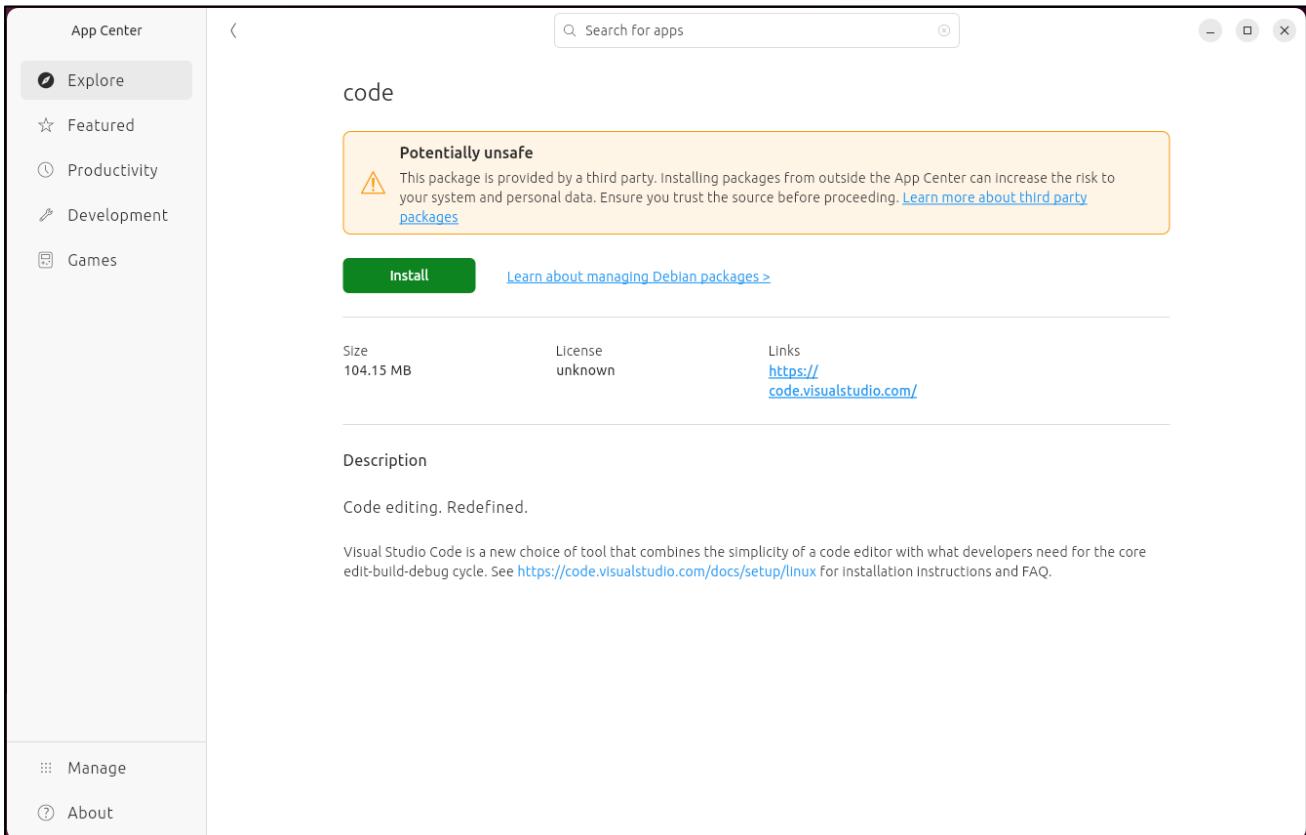
Visit <https://code.visualstudio.com> and click ".deb".



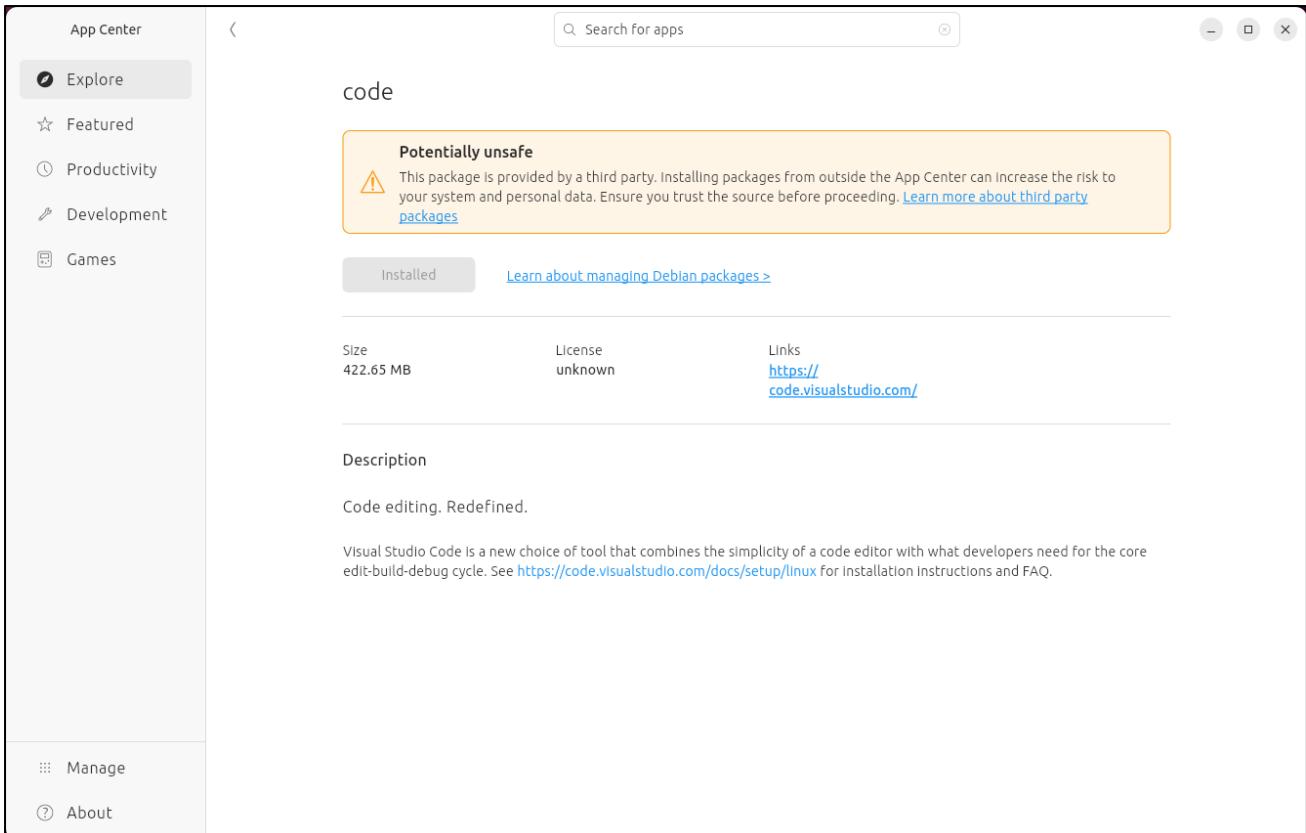
Open the downloaded "code\_xxx.deb" file.



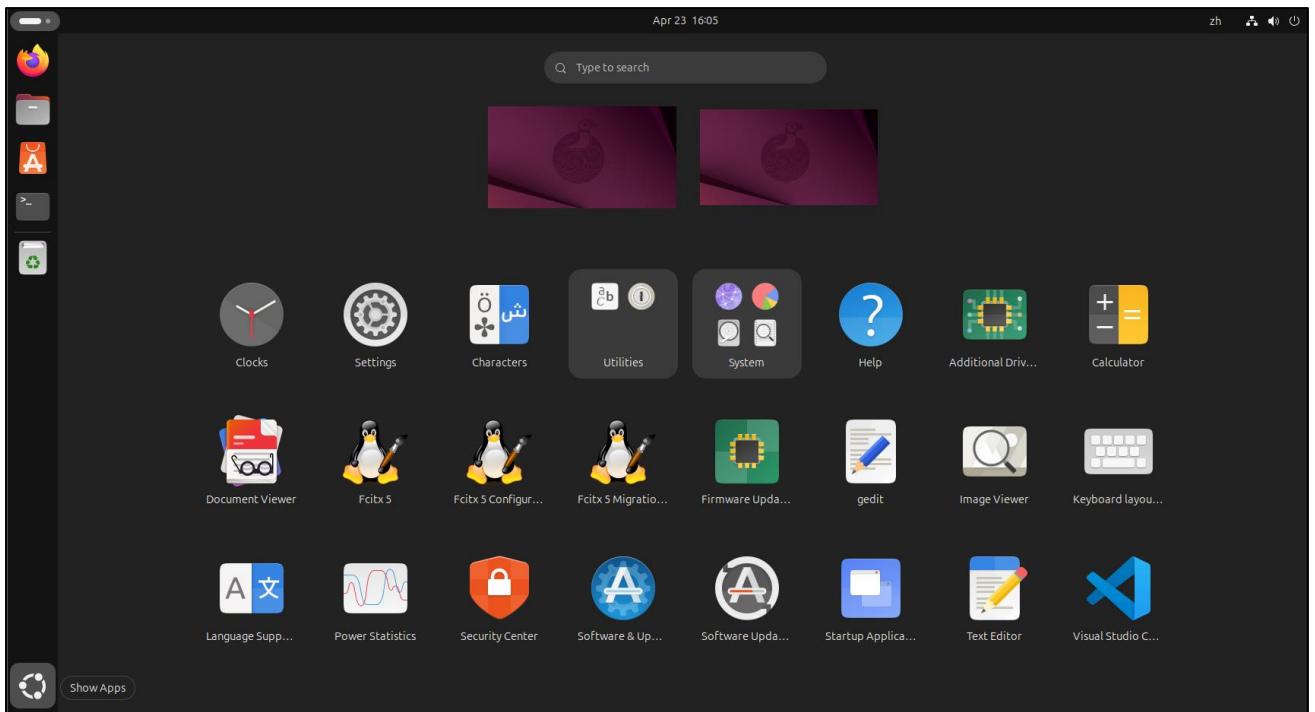
Click “Install” to install Visual Studio Code.



Wait for the installation to complete. Once finished, it should look like the image below.



Click Show Apps and you can see the Visual Studio Code is in the system.

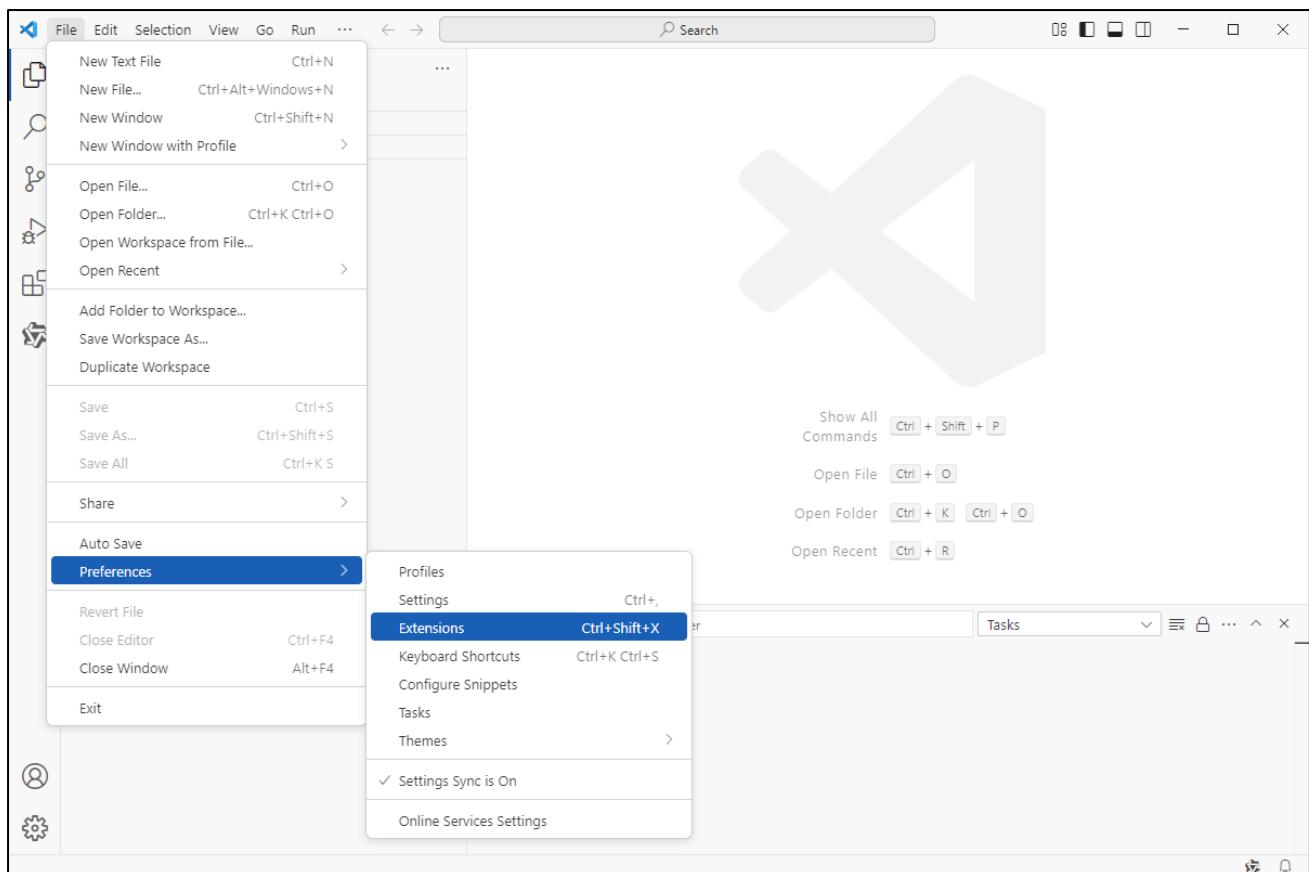


## Installing ESP-IDF V5.3.2

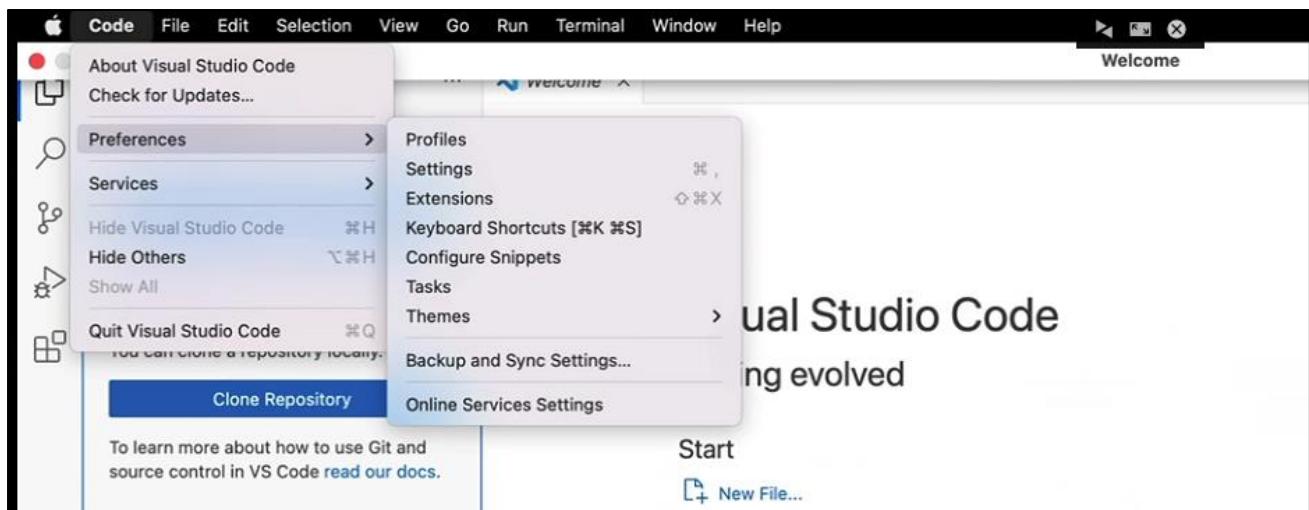
Visual Studio Code is a versatile code editor. To program with the ESP-IDF SDK, we need to install the ESP-IDF extension for it.

Open Visual Studio Code.

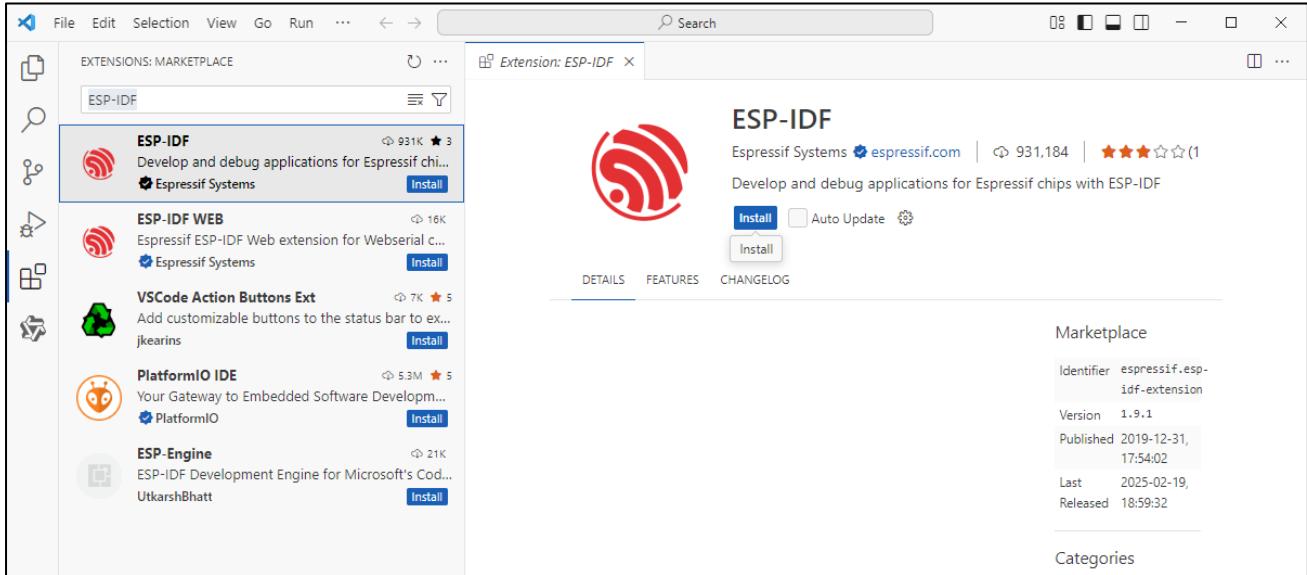
Click on the menu bar: File -> Preferences -> Extensions.



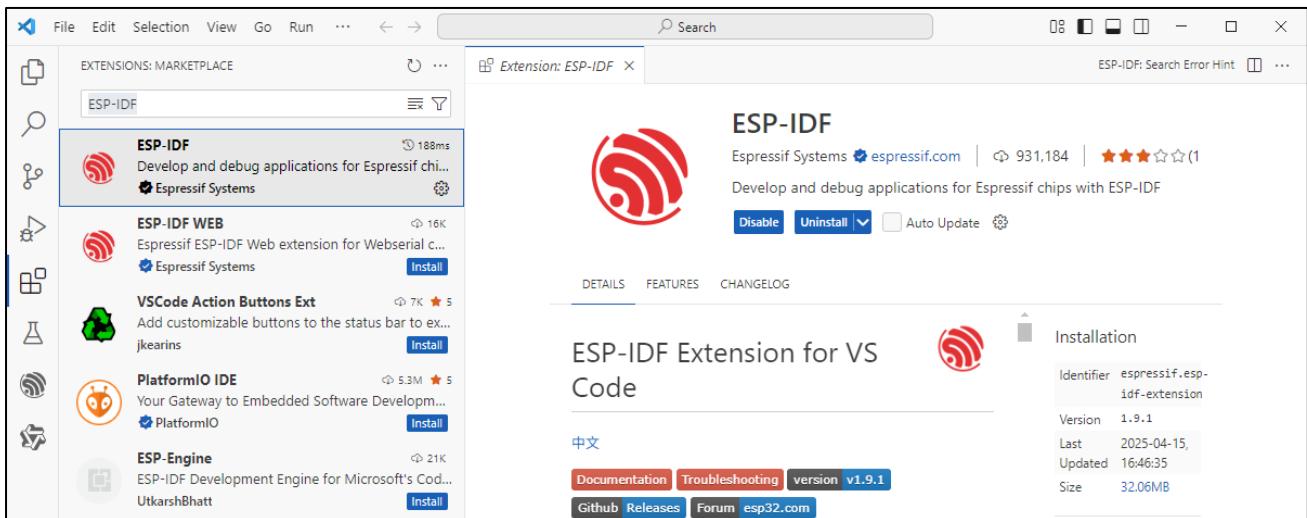
Mac OS: Click "Code"->"Preferences"->"Extensions" on the menu bar.



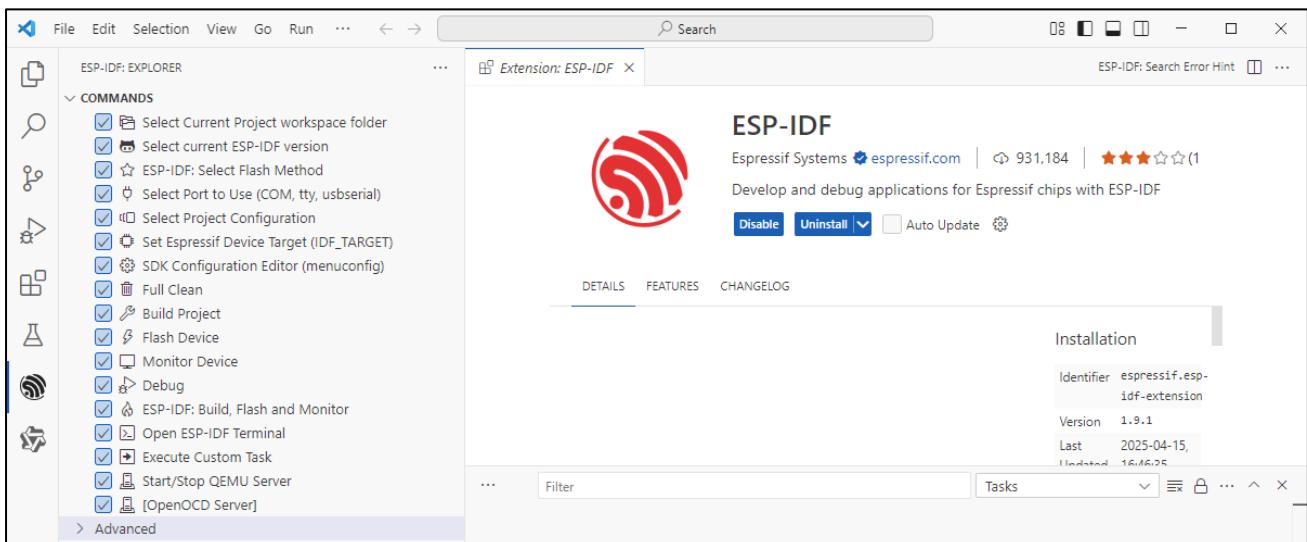
Search for "ESP-IDF" in the extension bar, select the correct result from the list, then click the Install button to proceed.



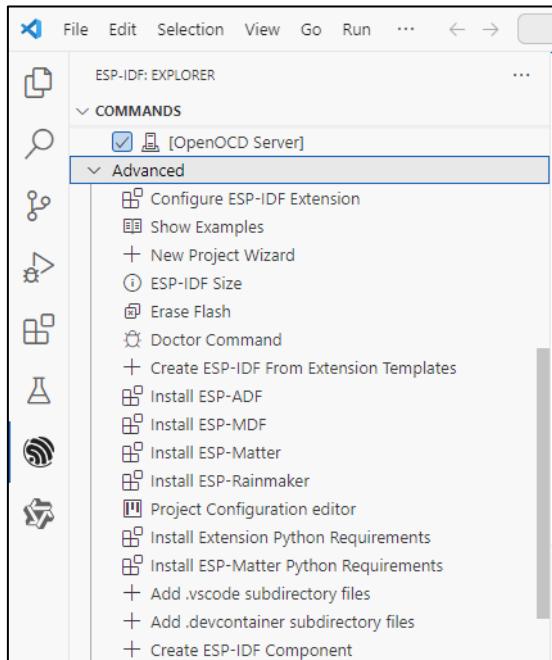
The ESP-IDF extension icon will now appear in the left sidebar - click it to continue.



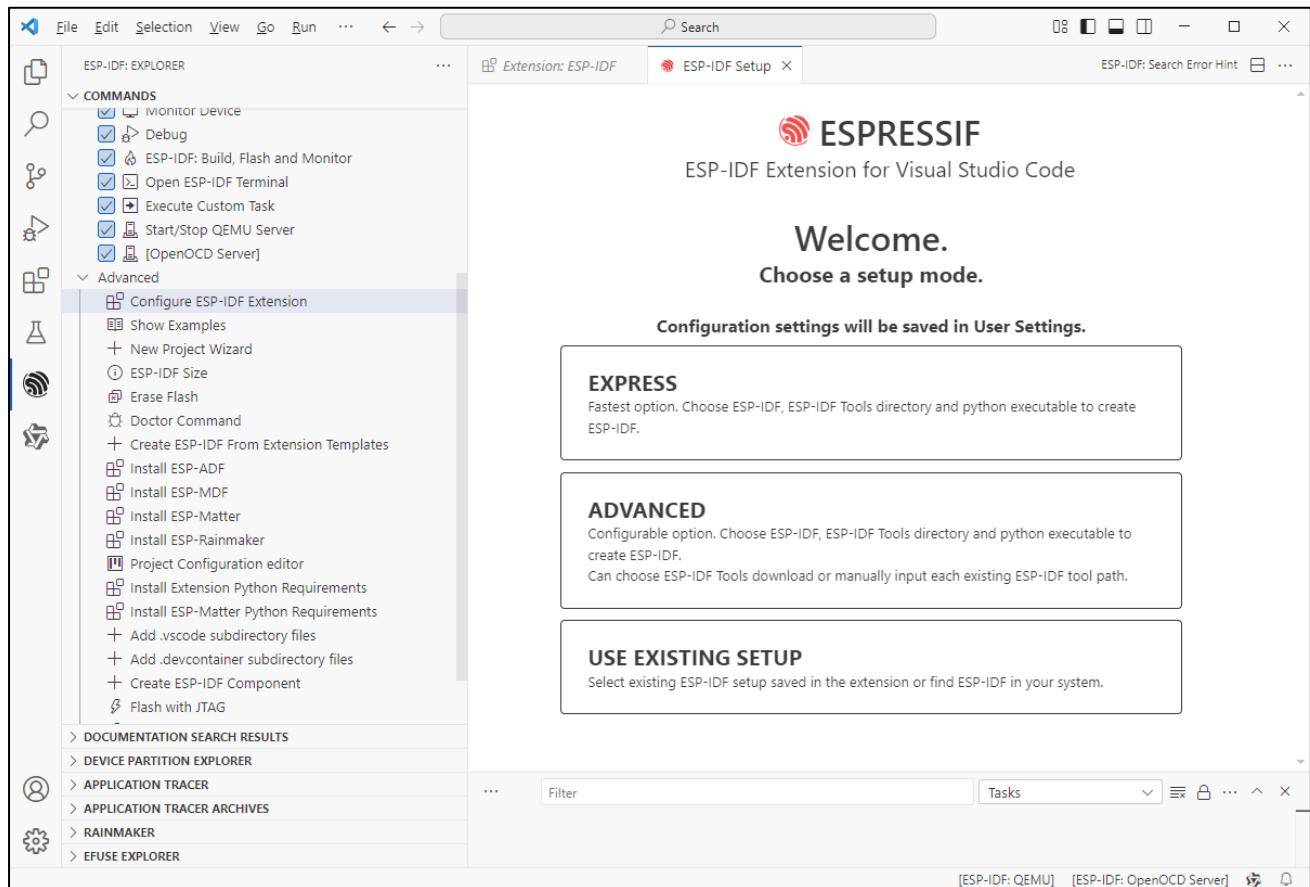
Scroll down with your mouse, locate and click on the "Advanced" option.



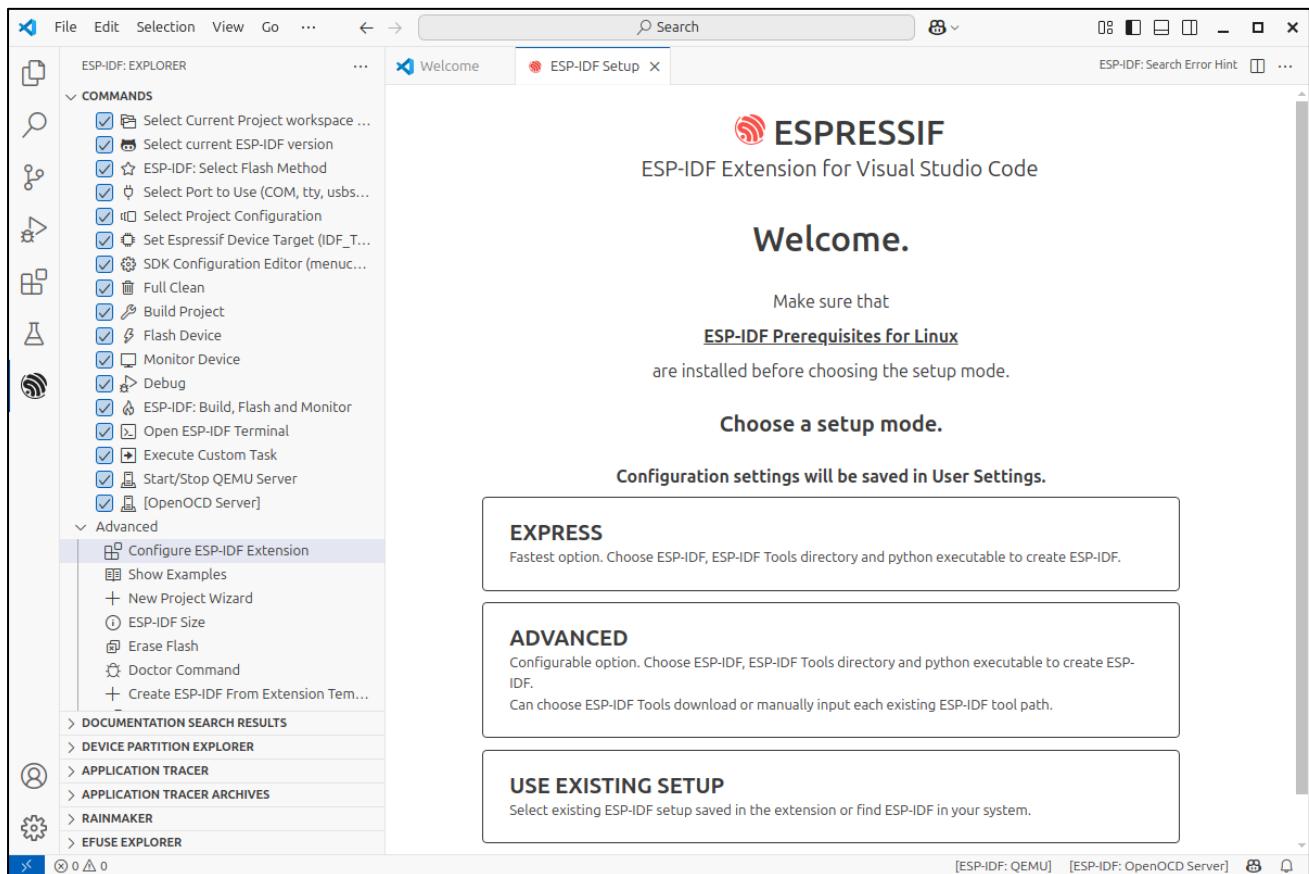
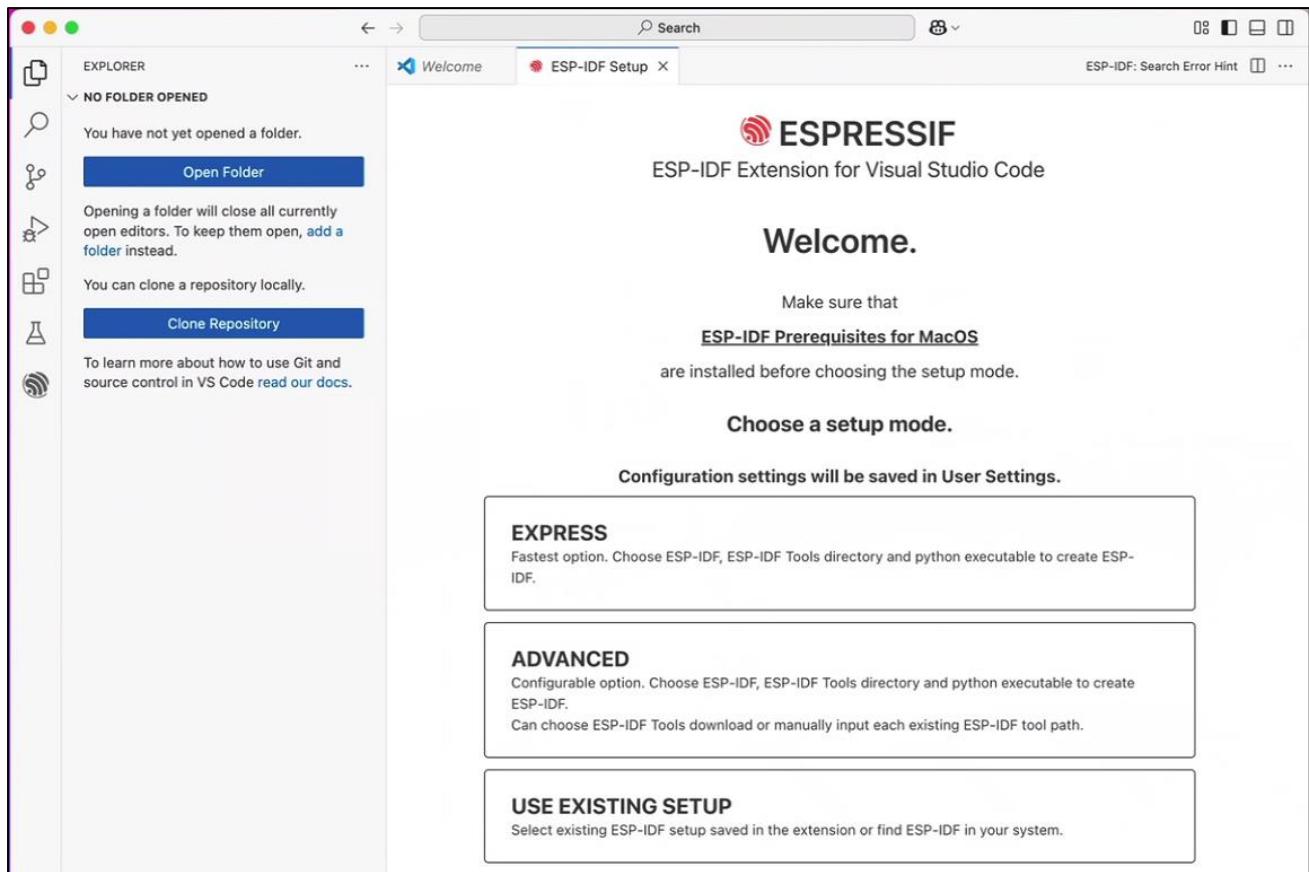
Click the first option: "Configure ESP-IDF Extension".



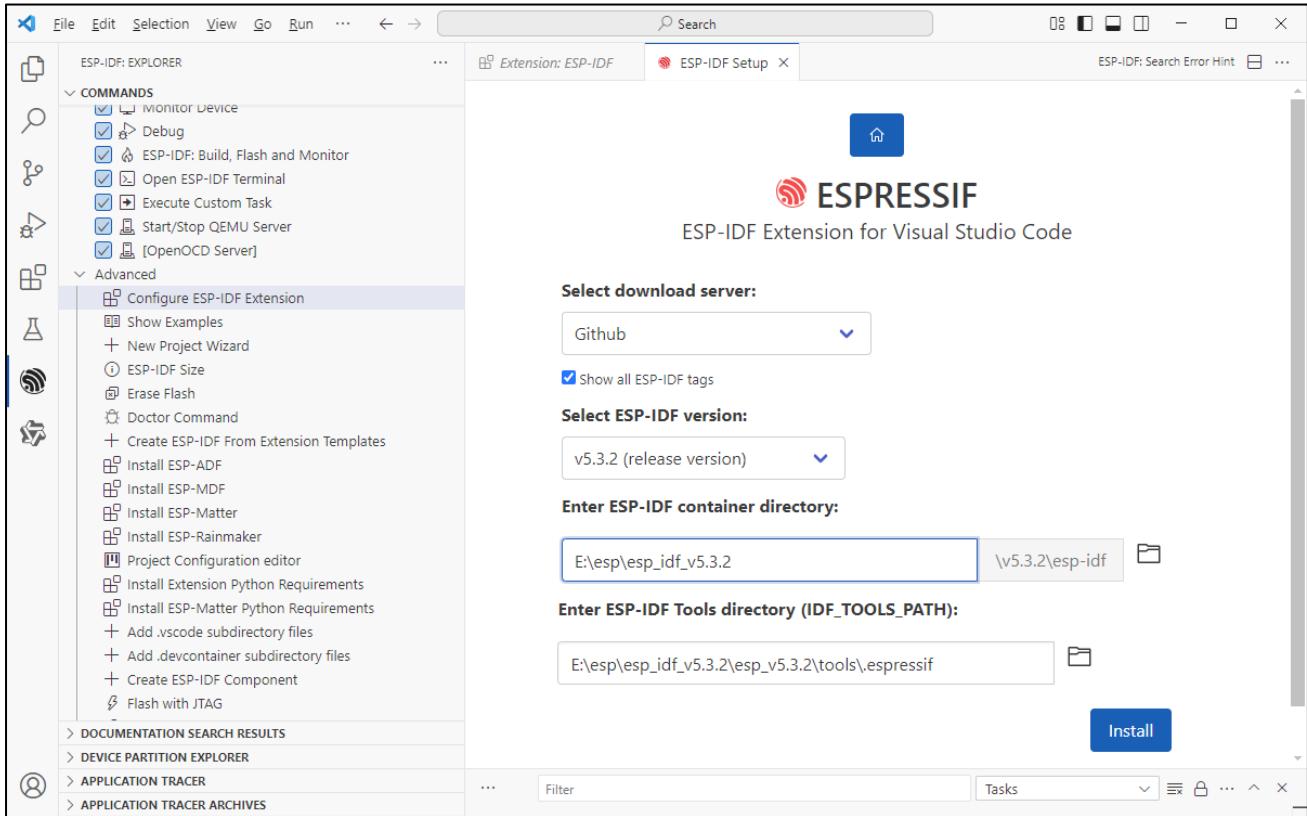
Select "EXPRESS" on the right.



Note: If you're using macOS or Ubuntu, please complete the necessary preparations as prompted before proceeding with installation.

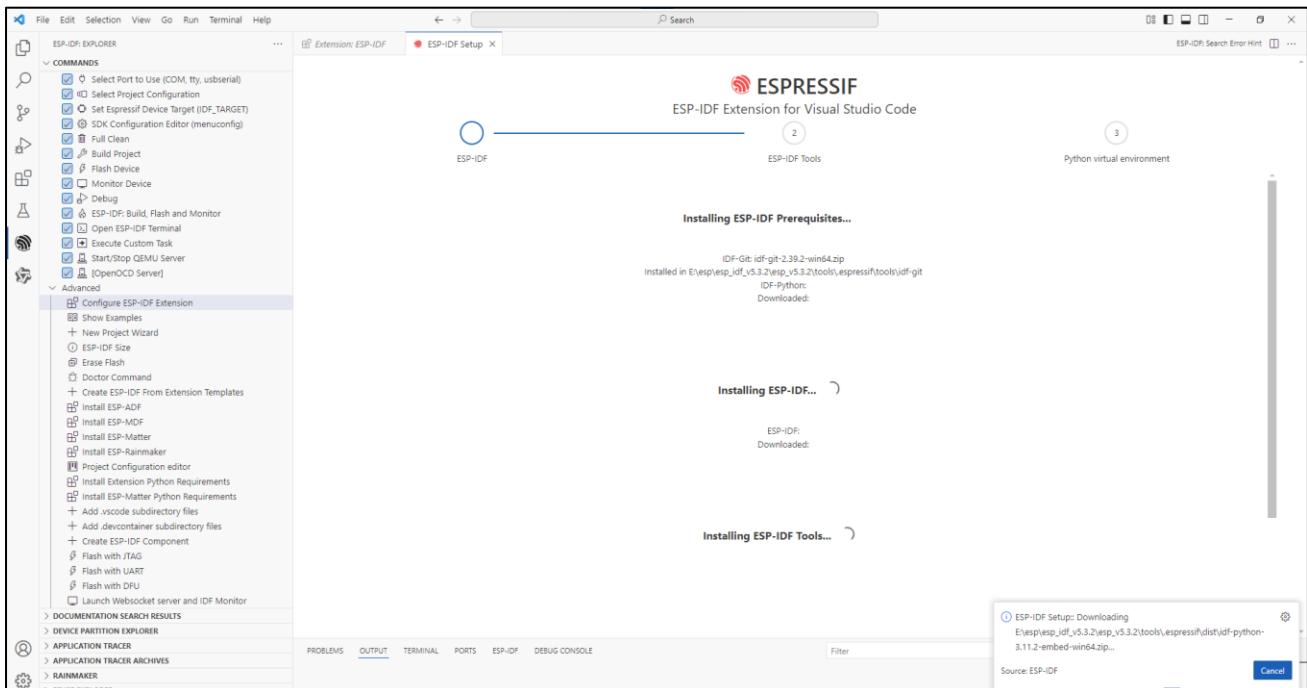


1. Check the box for "Show all ESP-IDF tags"
2. Select "v5.3.2 (release version)" from the dropdown
3. Choose your desired installation path for the ESP-IDF environment
4. Click "Install" to begin the setup



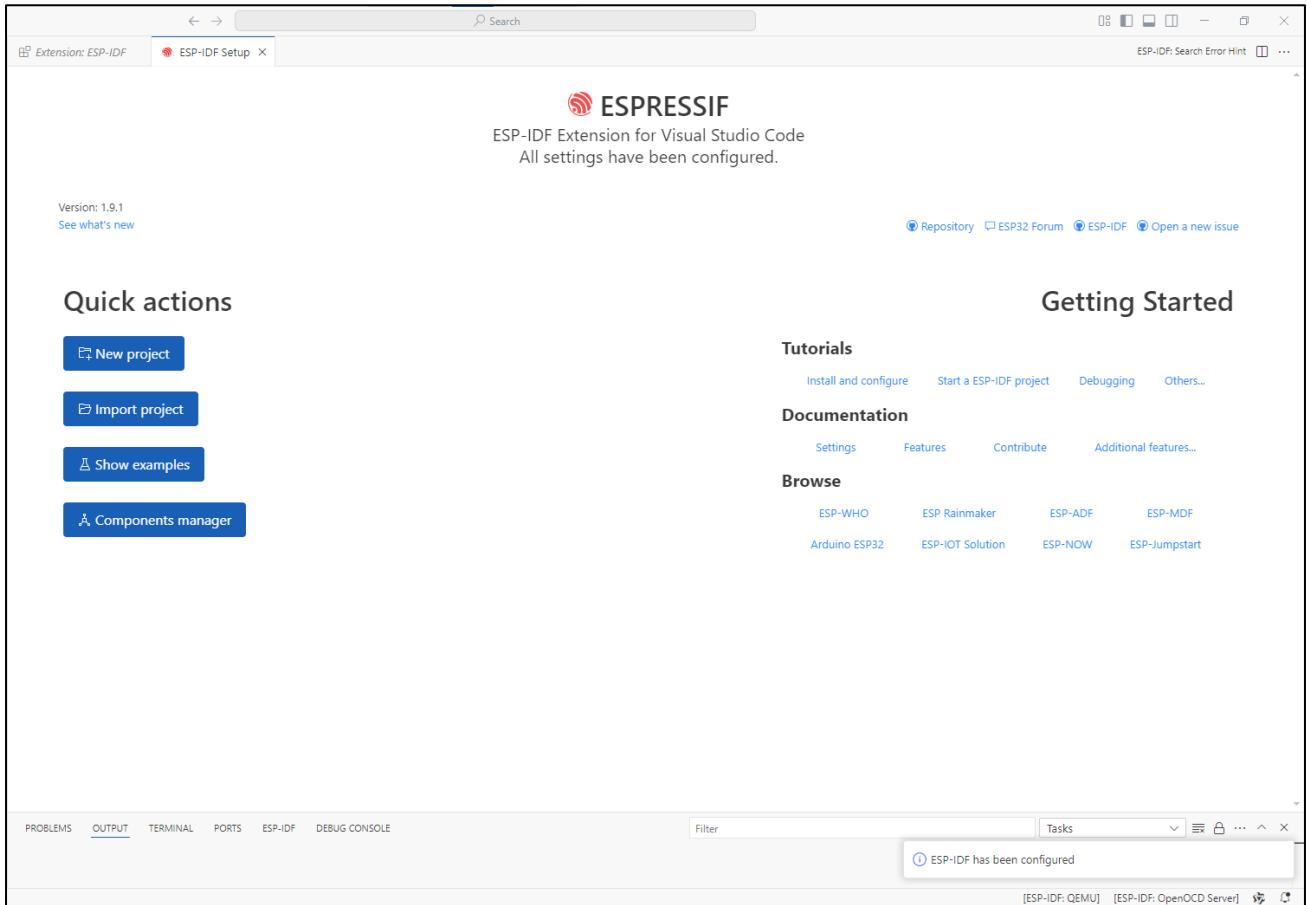
The process will complete automatically.

If it failed, locate your chosen ESP-IDF directory, remove the failed installation folder and install it again.



This step may take a while, so please ensure you have a stable and fast internet connection.

The complete installation is as shown below.



For more about ESP-IDF, please refer to

<https://docs.espressif.com/projects/vscode-esp-idf-extension/en/latest/installation.html>

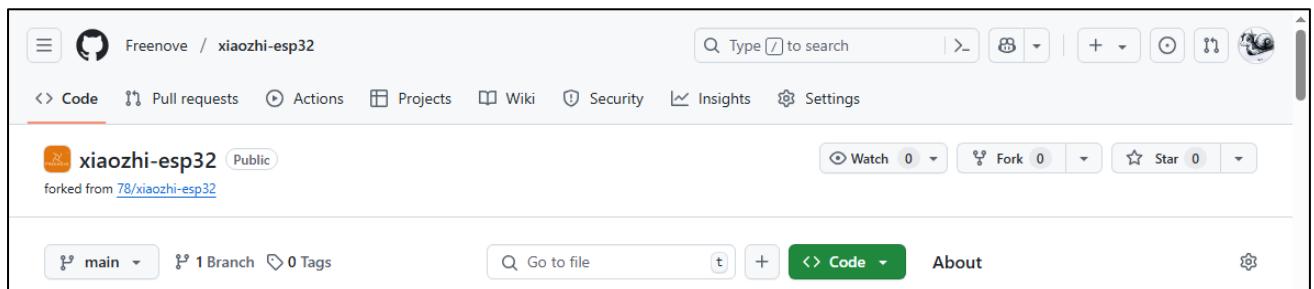
## ESP32S3 Code

This project is derived from the open-source repository: <https://github.com/78/xiaozhi-esp32>, licensed under MIT License. The XiaoZhi AI firmware operates on servers provided by Xiage's company. We have only adapted it for third-party learning and AI functionality trials, without any commercial promotion or application. This tutorial is intended solely for enthusiasts to supplement their learning.

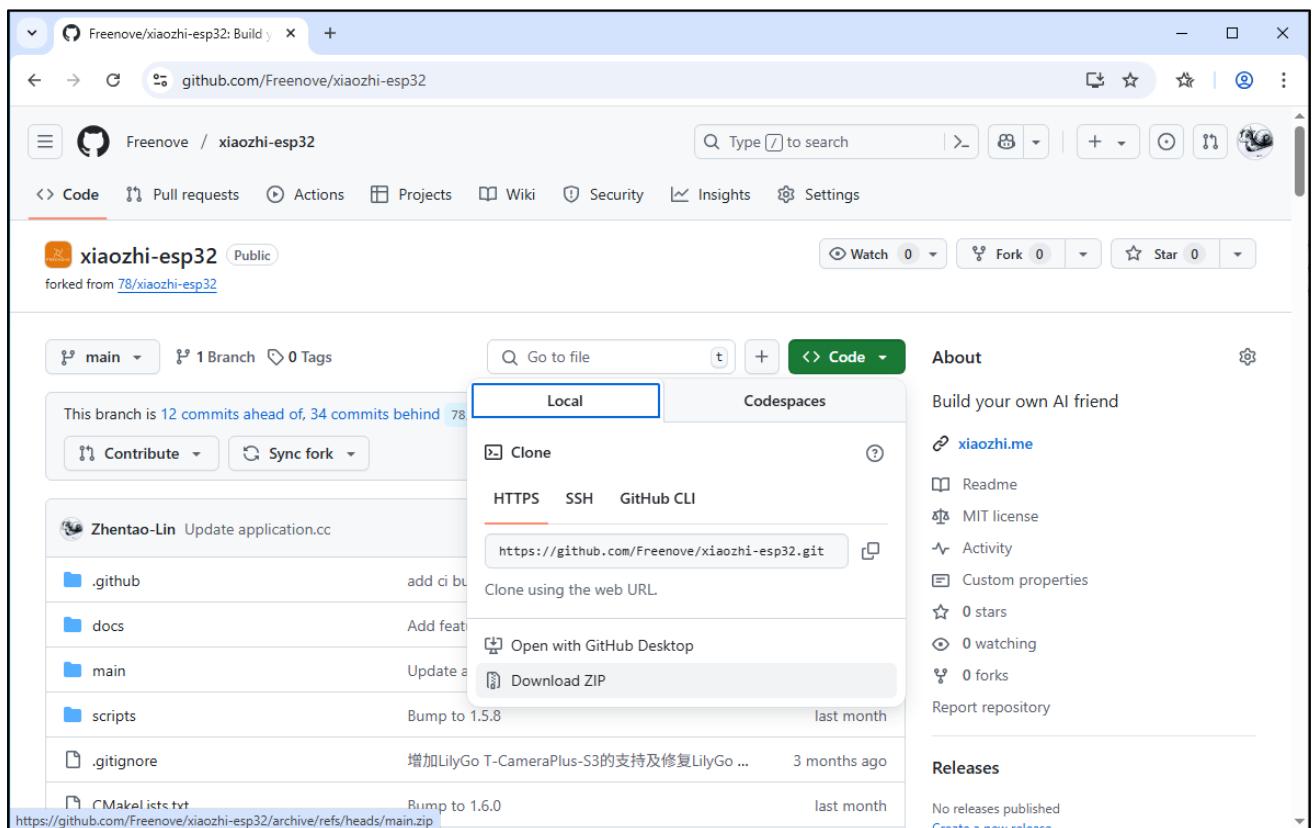
## Code Downloading

### Windows

Open a browser on your computer and enter "<https://github.com/Freenove/xiaozhi-esp32>".

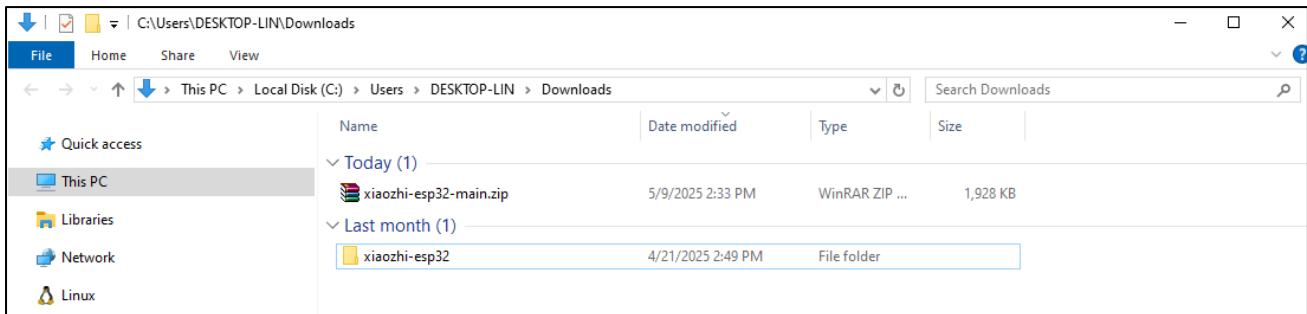


Click "Code" -> "Download ZIP" to download the code to your computer.



---

Extract the downloaded zip file to your computer. **Rename the decompressed folder to "xiaozihi-esp32".**



## Mac

Open the terminal and download the code with the git command.

```
git clone https://github.com/Freenove/xiaozihi-esp32.git
```

A screenshot of a Mac terminal window. The title bar says 'freenove -- zsh -- 88x24'. The terminal output shows the process of cloning the 'xiaozihi-esp32' repository from GitHub. The output includes: 'Cloning into 'xiaozihi-esp32''..., 'remote: Enumerating objects: 4596, done.', 'remote: Counting objects: 100% (1285/1285), done.', 'remote: Compressing objects: 100% (167/167), done.', 'remote: Total 4596 (delta 1181), reused 1118 (delta 1118), pack-reused 3311 (from 1)', 'Receiving objects: 100% (4596/4596), 3.19 MiB | 4.63 MiB/s, done.', 'Resolving deltas: 100% (3189/3189), done.'.

## Linux

Open the terminal and download the code with the git command.

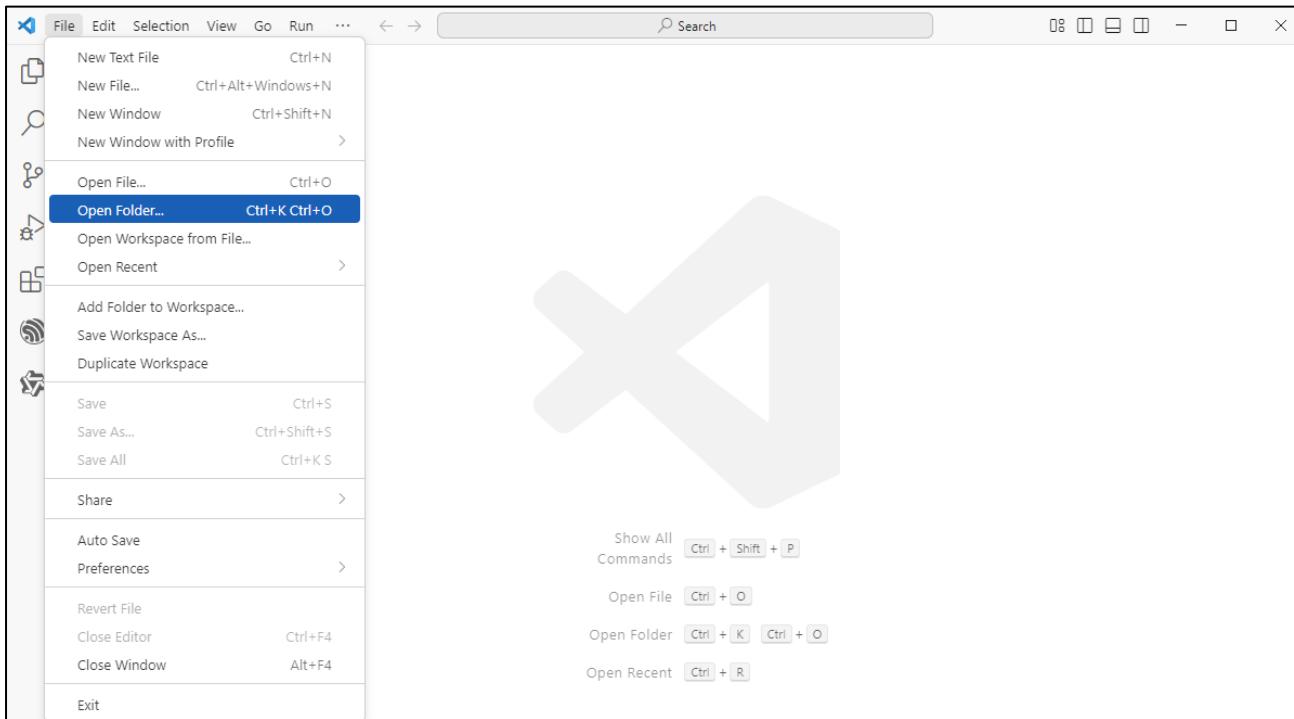
```
git clone https://github.com/Freenove/xiaozihi-esp32.git
```

A screenshot of a Linux terminal window. The title bar says 'lin@ubuntu:~'. The terminal output shows the process of cloning the 'xiaozihi-esp32' repository from GitHub. The output includes: 'Cloning into 'xiaozihi-esp32''..., 'remote: Enumerating objects: 4596, done.', 'remote: Counting objects: 100% (1285/1285), done.', 'remote: Compressing objects: 100% (167/167), done.', 'remote: Total 4596 (delta 1181), reused 1118 (delta 1118), pack-reused 3311 (from 1)', 'Receiving objects: 100% (4596/4596), 3.19 MiB | 4.84 MiB/s, done.', 'Resolving deltas: 100% (3189/3189), done.'.

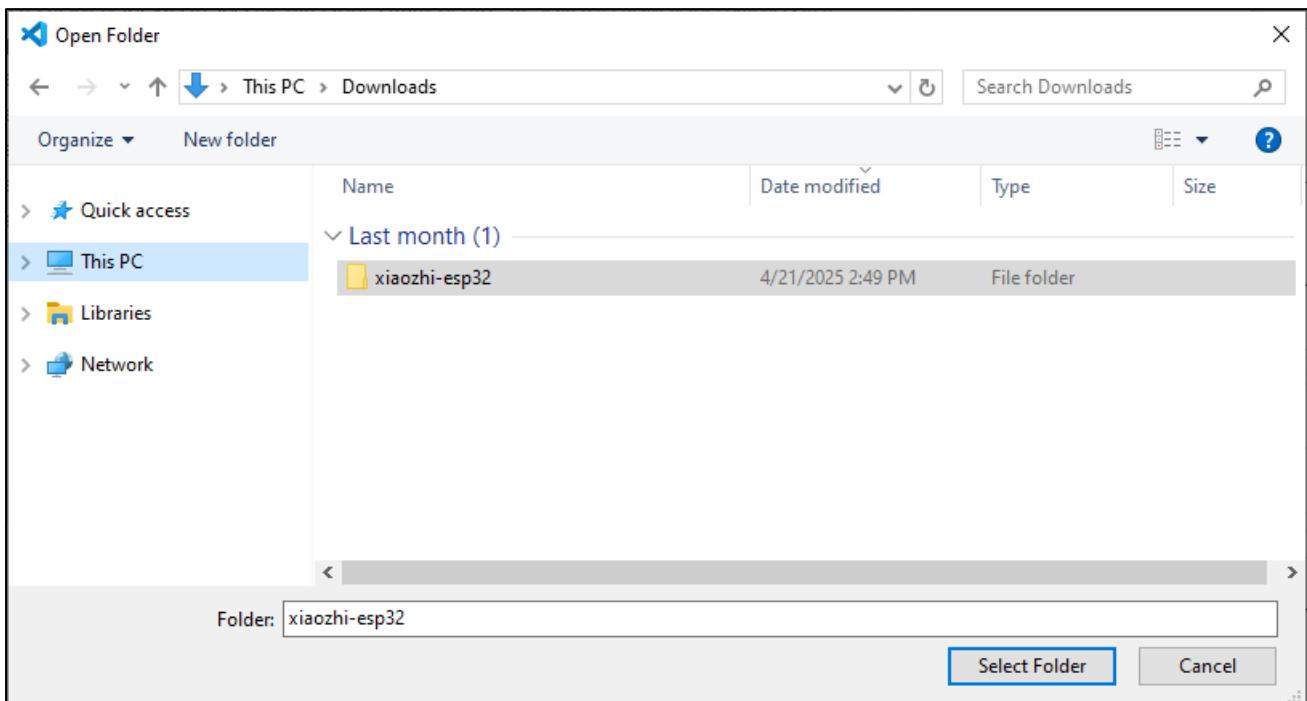
# Configure Code Environment

Extract the downloaded ZIP file.

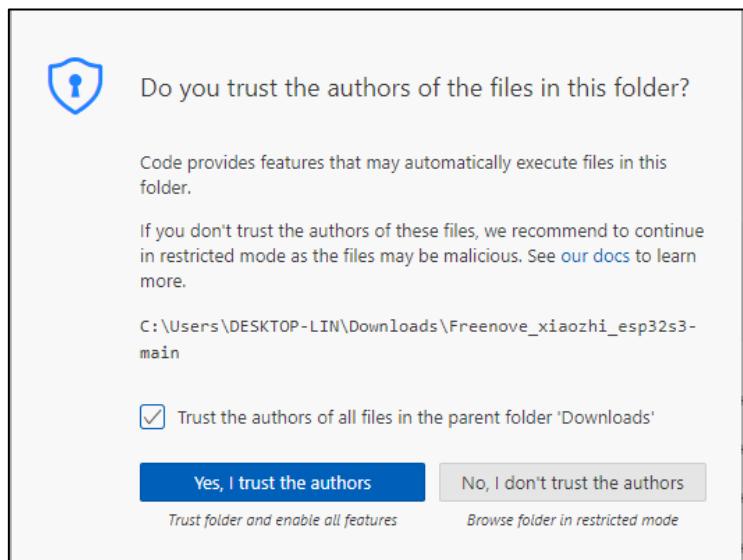
On Visual Studio Code, click "File" -> "Open Folder...".



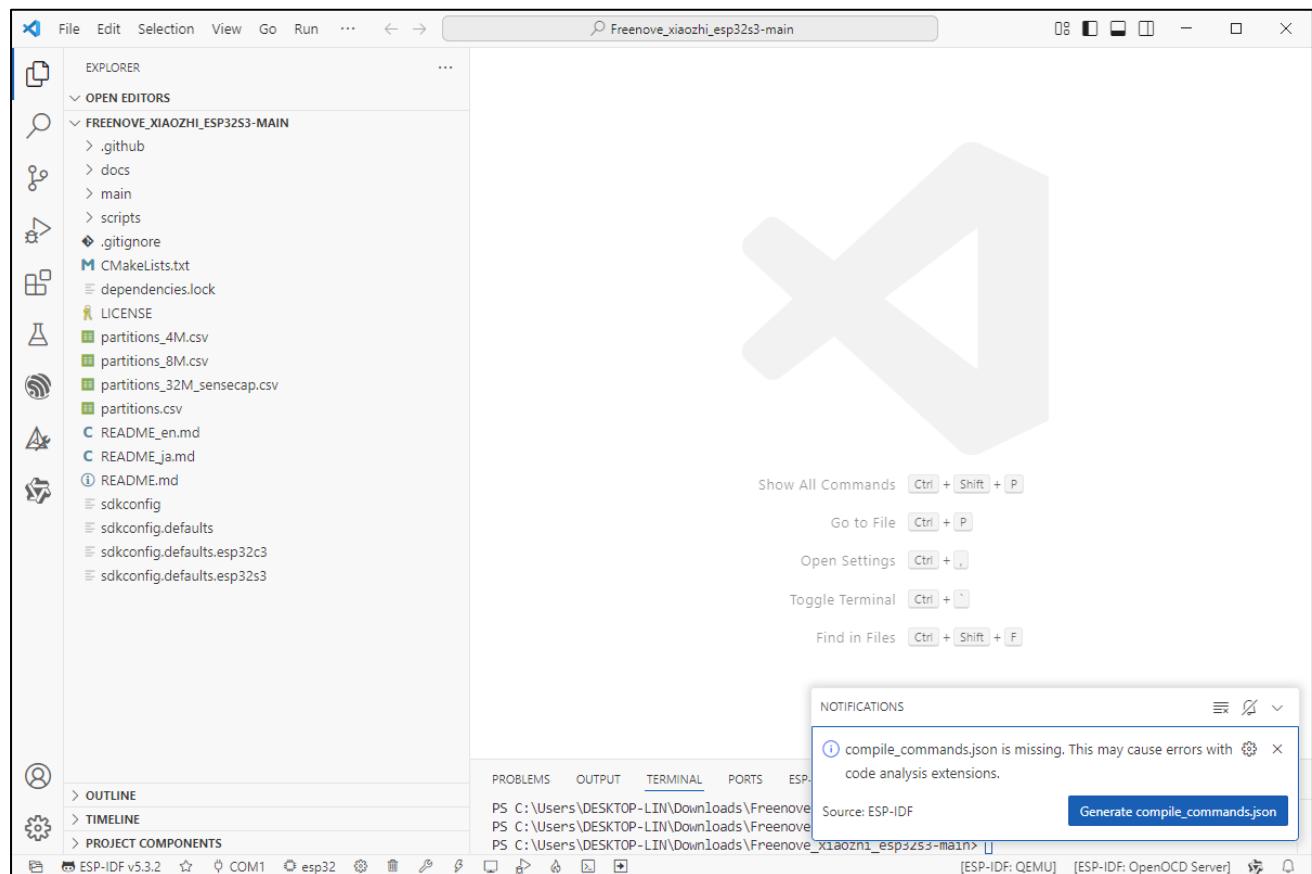
Select the **xiaozhi-esp32** folder. Here, the interface of the Windows system is taken as an example. The operation of the mac system is similar to that of Linux.



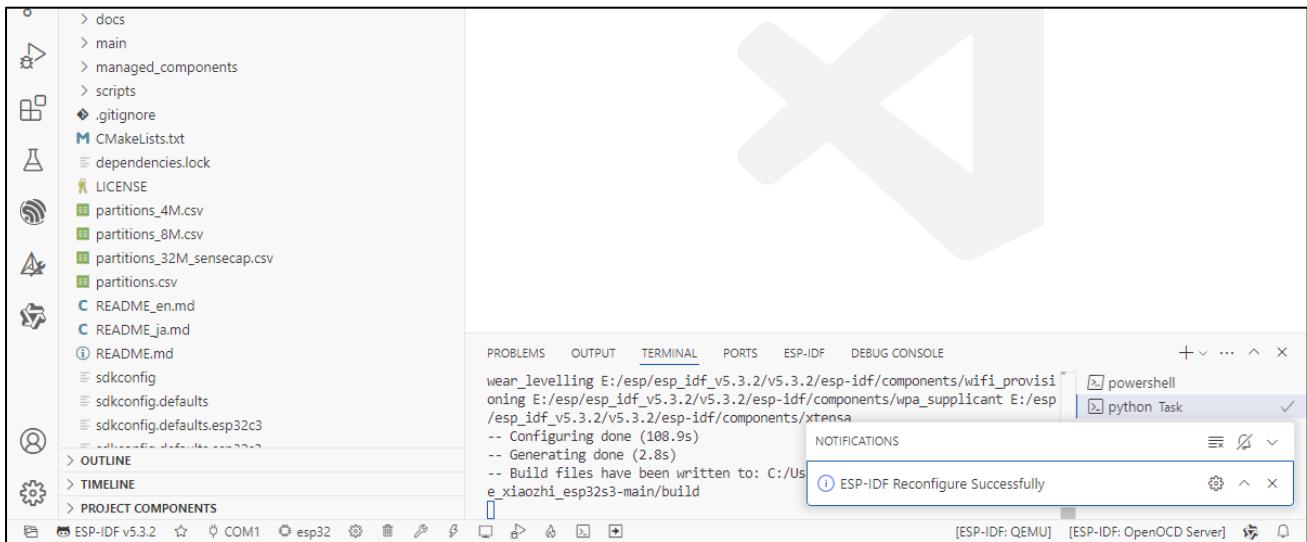
Check the box "Trust the authors of all files in the parent folder 'Downloads'" and select "Yes, I trust the authors".



Please note: A pop-up notification will appear in the lower-right corner. Click 'Generate compile\_commands.json', and it will download the corresponding component module code based on the file."



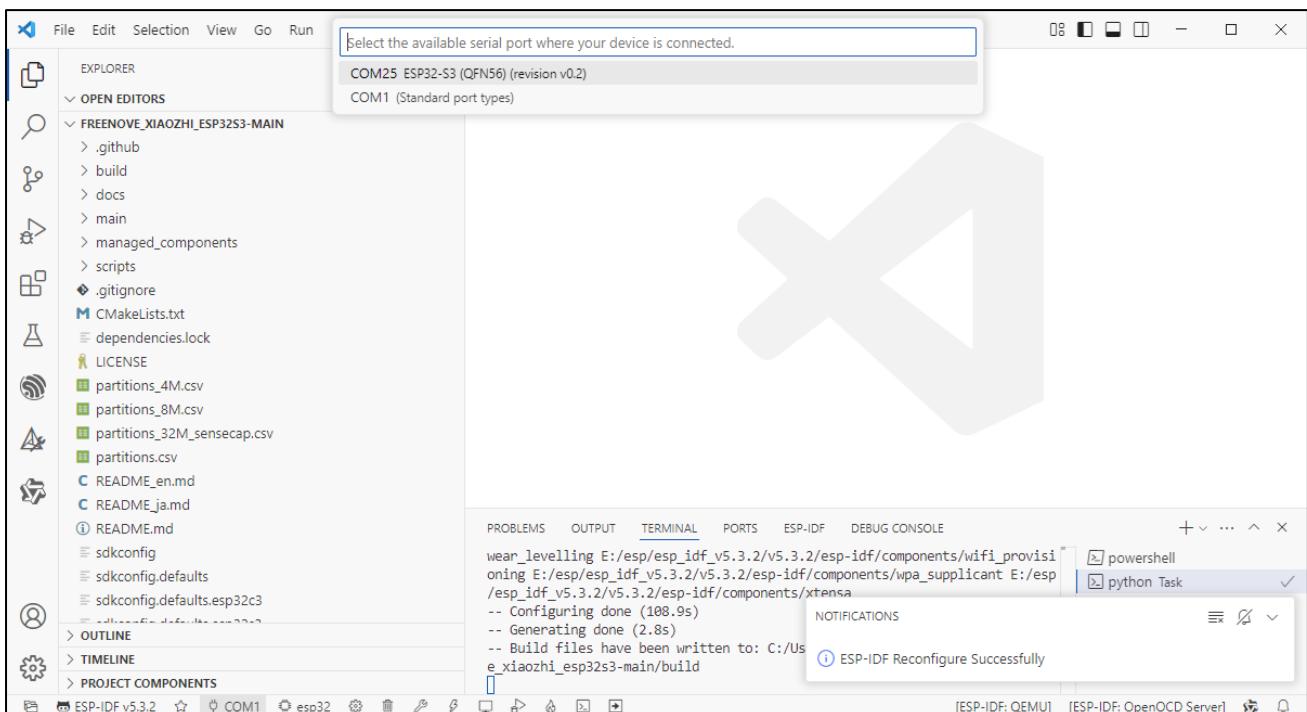
Component installation may take some time. Please wait and avoid other operations. A completion notification will appear in the lower-right corner once finished.



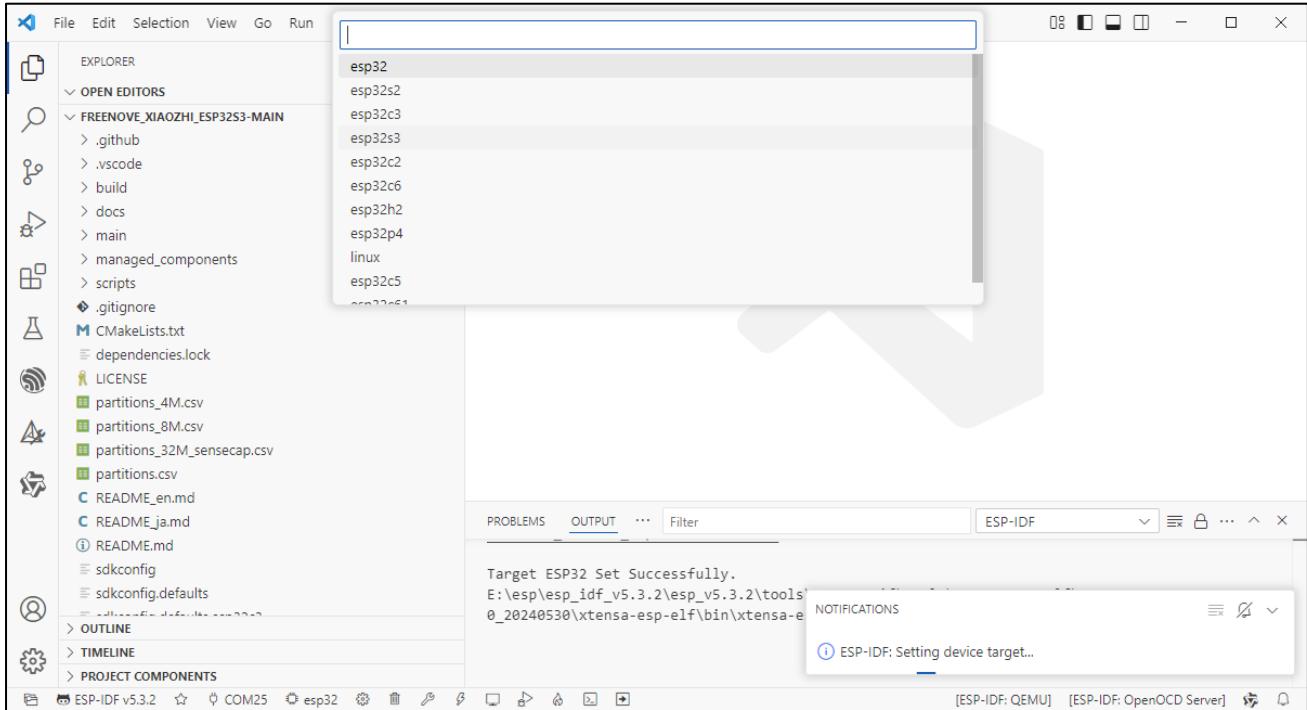
Connect the ESP32-S3-WROOM to your computer using a USB cable, making sure to plug it into the correct Type-C port (do not use the wrong connector)



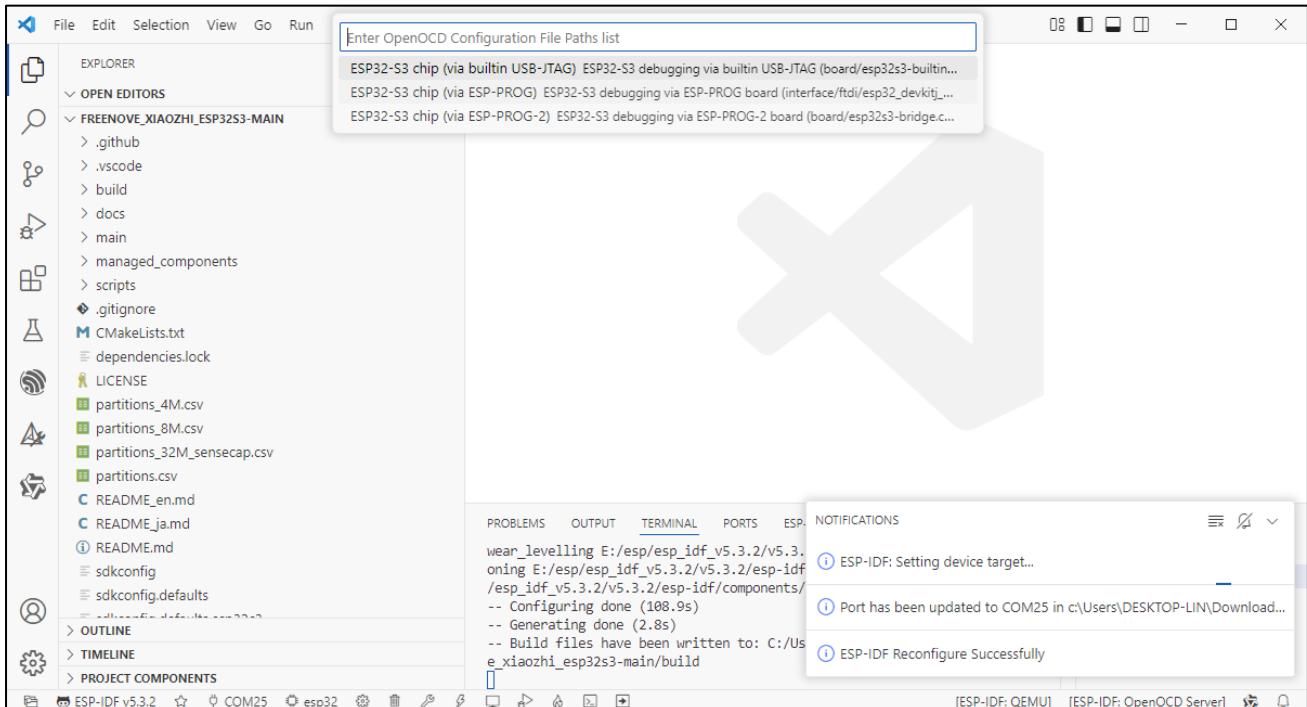
Click on 'COMx' in the bottom-left corner to display all available COM ports on your computer. Locate and select the entry labeled 'ESP32-S3'.



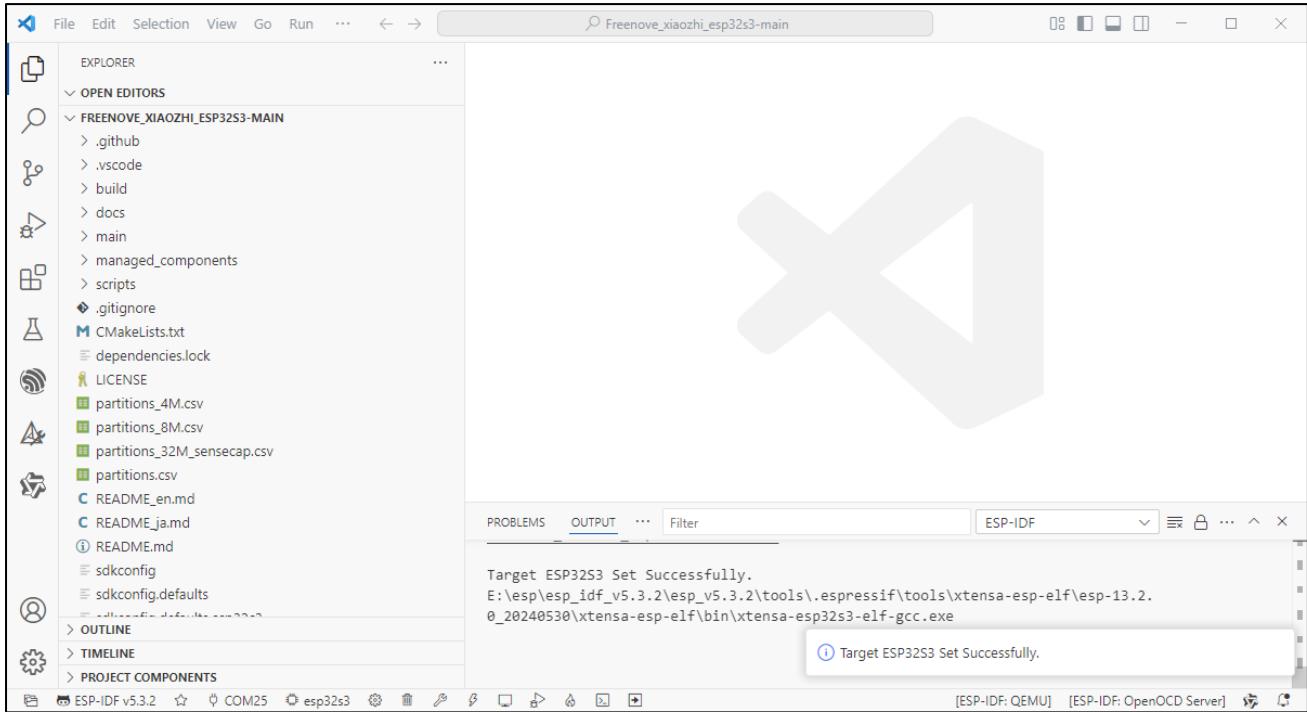
Click the 'ESP32' button in the bottom-left corner to display all available ESP32 models, then select 'ESP32-S3' from the list."



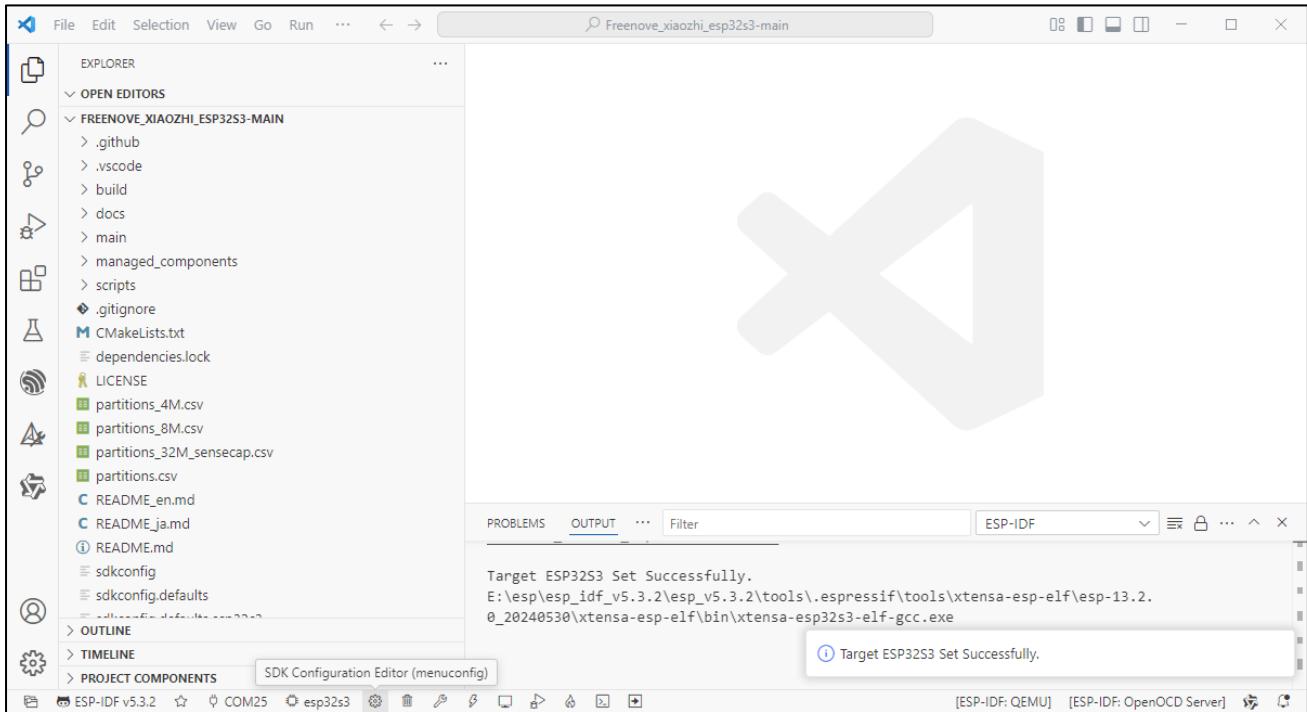
From the new selection menu, choose 'ESP32-S3 Chip (via ESP-PROG) - ESP32-S3 debugging via ESP-PROG Board...'



Wait until it shows “Target ESP32S3 Set Successfully” at the bottom right.



Click SDK Configuration Editor (menuconfig) at the bottom.



On the new interface, click 'Serial flasher config' and verify that the settings match the configuration shown in the image below.

The screenshot shows the 'SDK Configuration editor' interface. The left sidebar lists various configuration categories: Build type, Bootloader config, Bootloader manager, Serial Flash Configurations, Security features, Application manager, Boot ROM Behavior, and **Serial flasher config**. The 'Serial flasher config' section is expanded, displaying the following settings:

- Disable download stub (checkbox)
- Enable Octal Flash (checkbox)
- Choose flash mode automatically (please read help) (checkbox, checked)
- Flash SPI mode (dropdown: QIO)
- Flash Sampling Mode (dropdown: STR Mode)
- Flash SPI speed (dropdown: 80 MHz)
- Flash size (dropdown: 16 MB)
- Detect flash size when flashing bootloader (checkbox)
- Before flashing (dropdown: Reset to bootloader)
- After flashing (dropdown: Reset after flashing)

At the top right, there are 'Save', 'Discard', and 'Reset' buttons, and a status bar that says 'ESP-IDF: Search Error Hint'.

Click "Partition Table" and verify that the settings match the configuration shown in the image below.

The screenshot shows the 'SDK Configuration editor' interface. The left sidebar lists various configuration categories: Build type, Bootloader config, Bootloader manager, Serial Flash Configurations, Security features, Application manager, Boot ROM Behavior, Serial flasher config, and **Partition Table**. The 'Partition Table' section is expanded, displaying the following settings:

- Partition Table (dropdown: Custom partition table CSV)
- Custom partition CSV file (dropdown: partitions.csv)
- Offset of partition table (dropdown: 0x8000)
- Generate an MD5 checksum for the partition table (checkbox, checked)

Click "Xiao Assistant" and verify that the settings match the configuration shown in the image below.

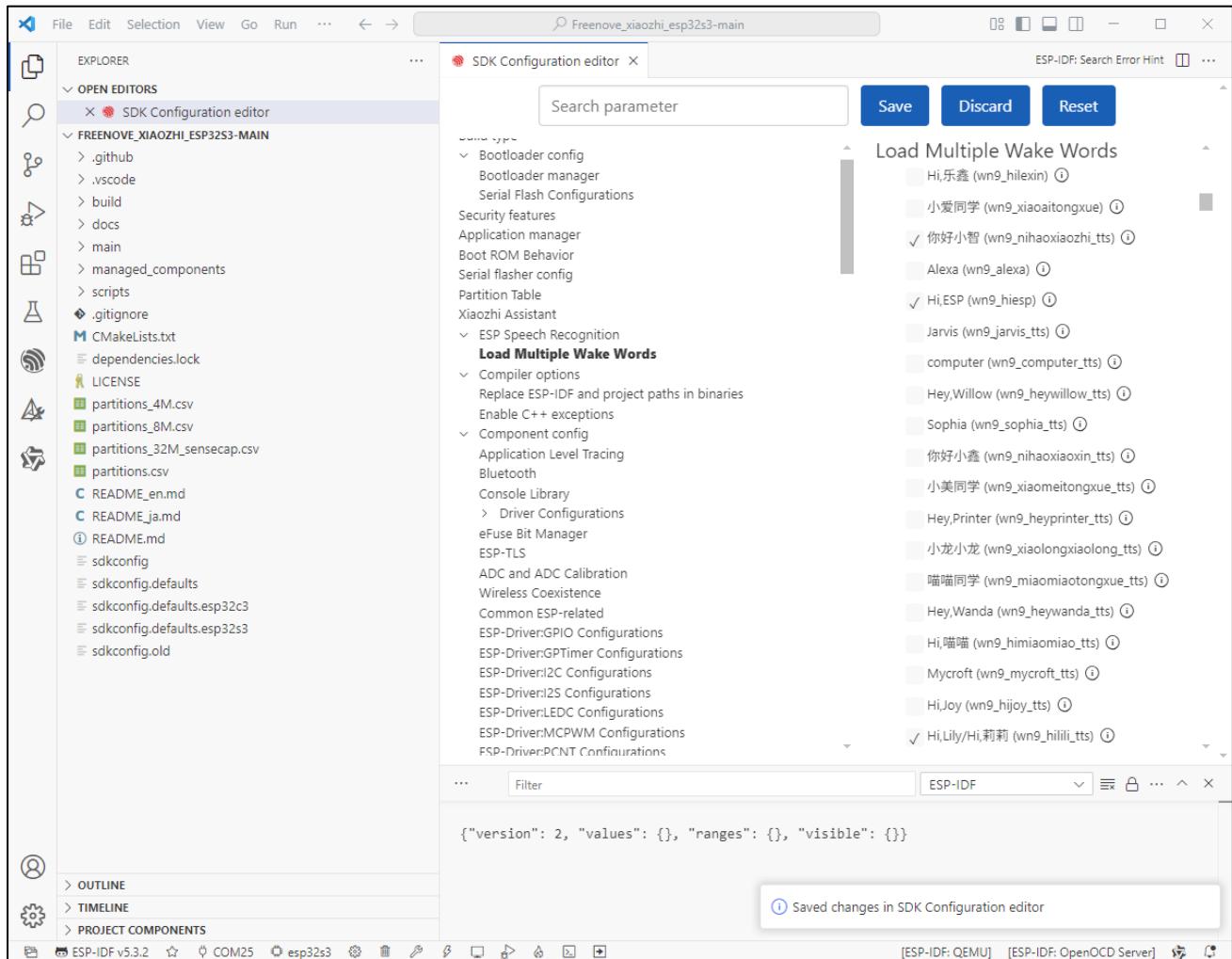
The screenshot shows the "Xiaozhizhi Assistant" configuration page. On the left is a sidebar with various project settings like Boot ROM Behavior, Serial flasher config, Partition Table, and a "Xiaozhizhi Assistant" section containing options for ESP Speech Recognition, Compiler options, Component config, and many other component-specific configurations. On the right, under "Xiaozhizhi Assistant", there are several configuration fields:

- OTA Version URL: <https://api.tenclass.net/xiaozhi/ota/>
- Language: English
- Connection Type: MQTT + UDP
- Board Type: Freenove Media Kit for ESP32-S3
- UI Style: 使用微信聊天界面风格 (Use WeChat Chat Interface Style)
- Enable Wake Words:  启用唤醒词检测 (Enable Wake Word Detection)
- Enable Noise Reduction:  启用音频降噪、增益处理 (Enable Audio Noise Reduction, Gain Processing)

Click 'Load Multiple Wake Words' and check the boxes for 'Hi, ESP' and 'Hi, Lily' (and other desired options).

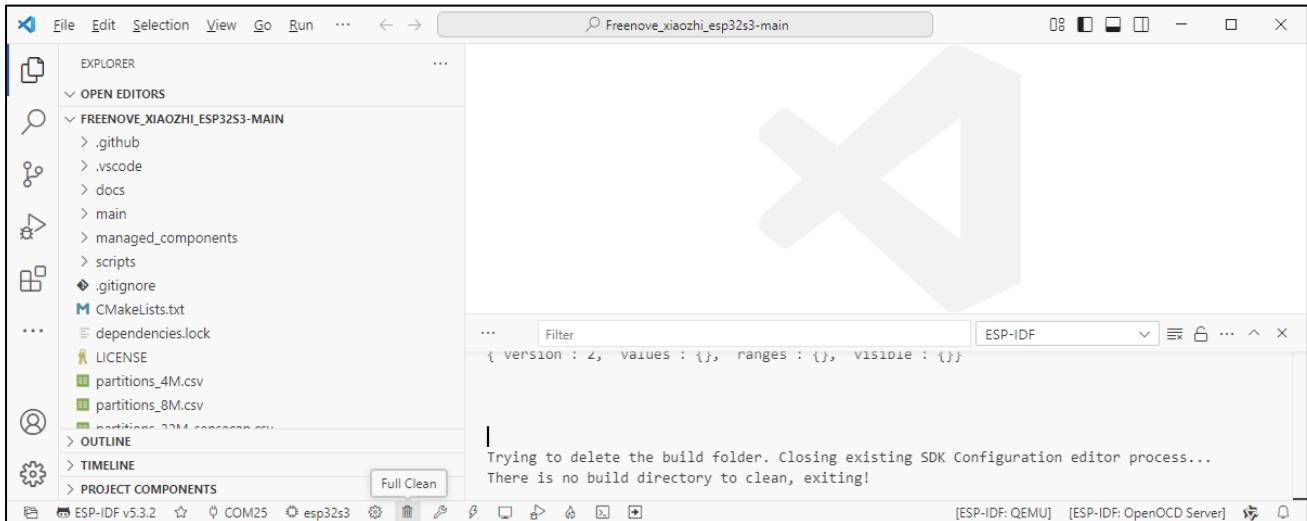
The screenshot shows the "Load Multiple Wake Words" configuration page. On the left is a sidebar with the same project settings as the previous screenshot. On the right, under "Load Multiple Wake Words", there is a list of wake words with checkboxes next to them. The checked items are "你好小智 (wn9\_nihaoxiaozi\_tts)" and "Hi,ESP (wn9\_hiesp)". Other options include "Hi,乐鑫 (wn9\_hilexin)", "小爱同学 (wn9\_xiaoitongxue)", "Alexa (wn9\_alexa)", "Jarvis (wn9\_jarvis\_tts)", "computer (wn9\_computer\_tts)", "Hey,Willow (wn9\_heywillow\_tts)", "Sophia (wn9\_sophia\_tts)", "你好小鑫 (wn9\_nihaoxaoxin\_tts)", "小美同学 (wn9\_xiaomeitongxue\_tts)", "Hey,Printer (wn9\_heyprinter\_tts)", "小龙虾 (wn9\_xiaolongxiaolong\_tts)", "喵喵同学 (wn9\_miaomiaotongxue\_tts)", "Hey,Wanda (wn9\_heywanda\_tts)", "Hi,喵喵 (wn9\_himiaomiao\_tts)", "Mycroft (wn9\_mycroft\_tts)", "Hi,Joy (wn9\_hijoy\_tts)", and "Hi,Lily/Hi,莉莉 (wn9\_hilili\_tts)".

Finally, click 'Save' to store your configuration. A success message will appear at the bottom upon completion.

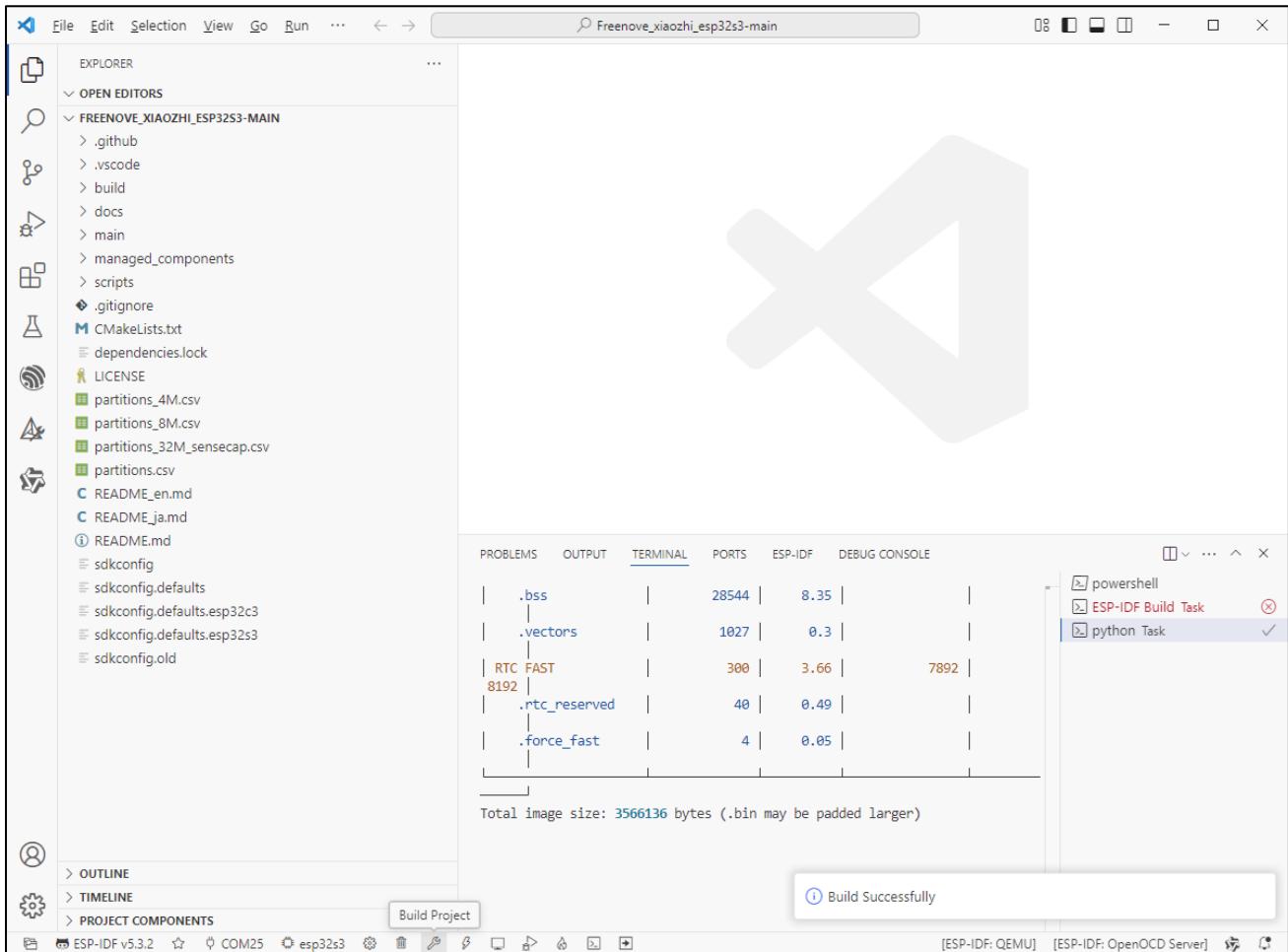


## Code Compilation

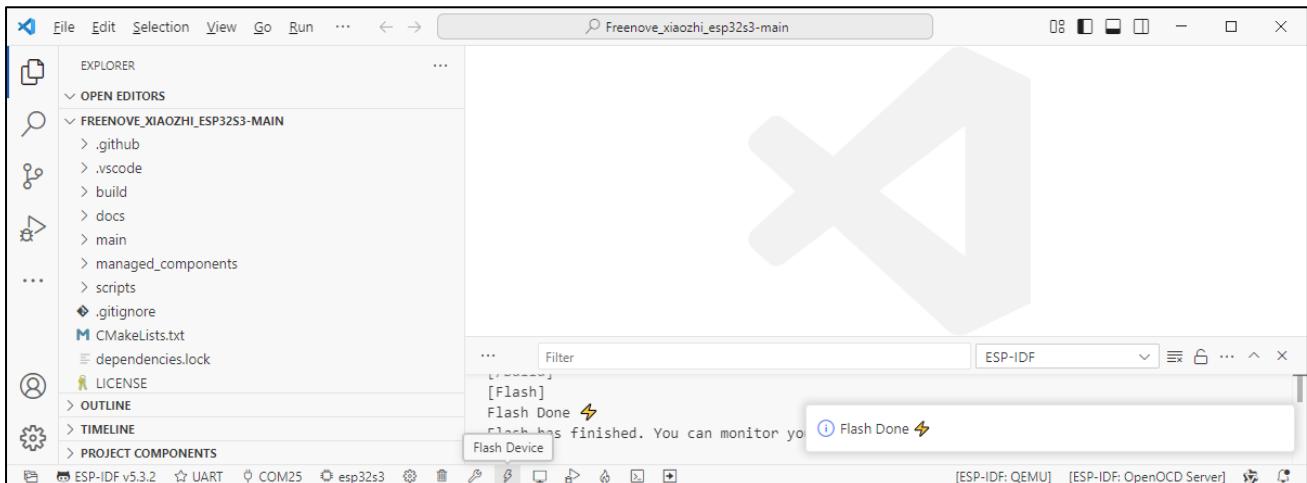
Before compiling, make sure all aforementioned configurations are correct. Click the 'Full Clean' button (bottom toolbar) to reset build cache.



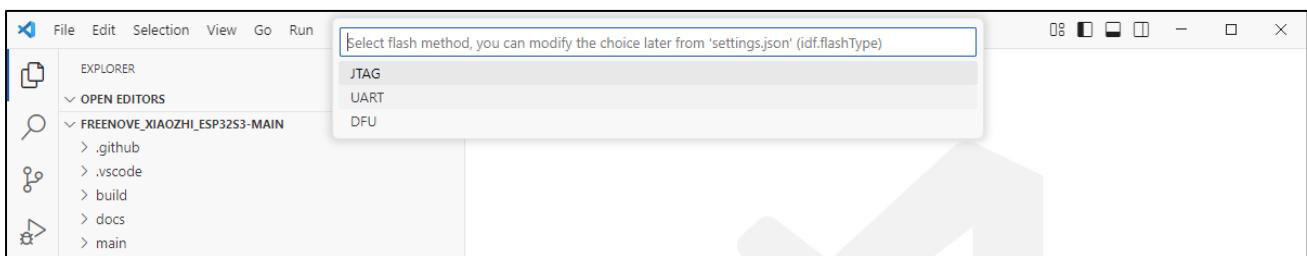
Click 'Build Project' at the bottom to start compiling the entire project. The first compilation may take longer - please wait patiently until the success message appears in the output panel.



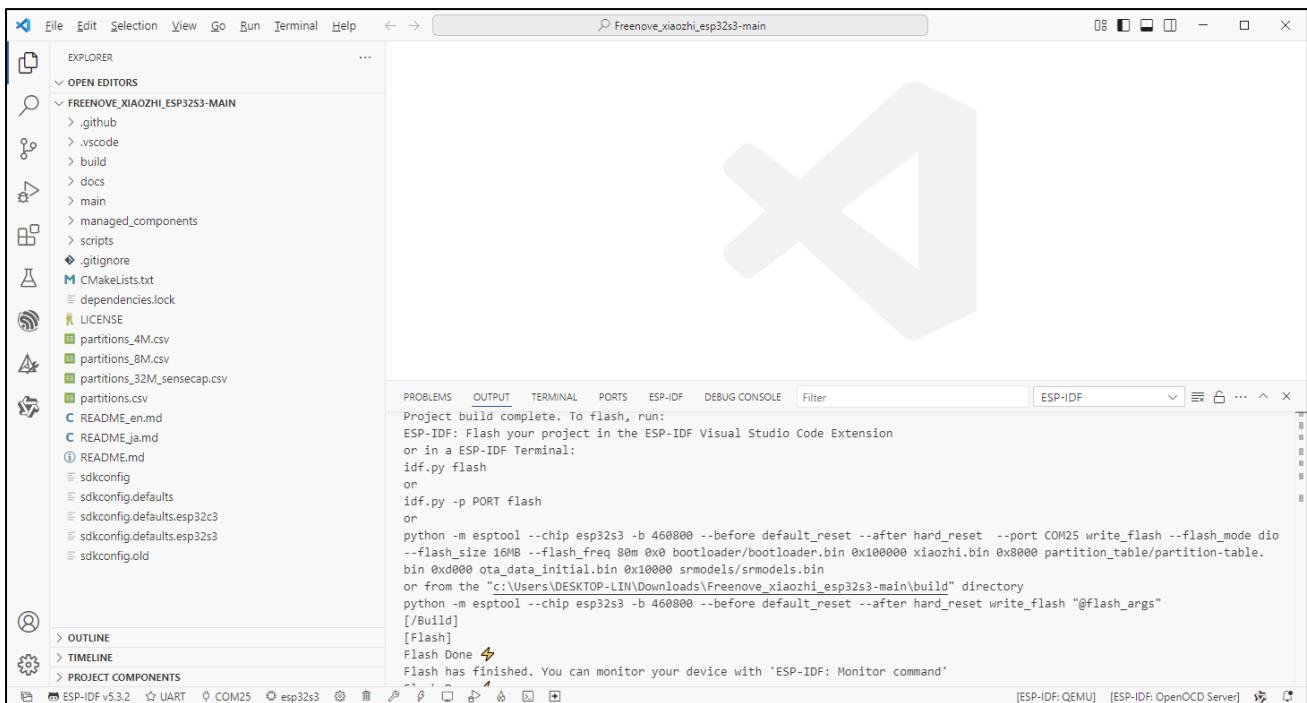
Click 'Flash Device' at the bottom to start uploading the code to your ESP32-S3-WROOM module.



From the new options menu, select 'UART' and wait for the code upload to complete.



Upon seeing the message 'Flash has finished. You can monitor your device with "ESP-IDF: Monitor command"', this indicates you have successfully uploaded XiaoZhi AI's firmware to the ESP32-S3-WROOM module.



At this point, the compilation is complete and you're ready for secondary development.

# Local Server

## Disclaimer

This project is derived from the open-source repository: <https://github.com/xinnan-tech/xiaozhi-esp32-server>, licensed under MIT License. The XiaoZhi AI firmware operates on servers provided by Xiage's company. We have only adapted it for third-party learning and AI functionality trials, without any commercial promotion or application. This tutorial is intended solely for enthusiasts to supplement their learning.

## Deploying XiaoZhi AI on a Local Server

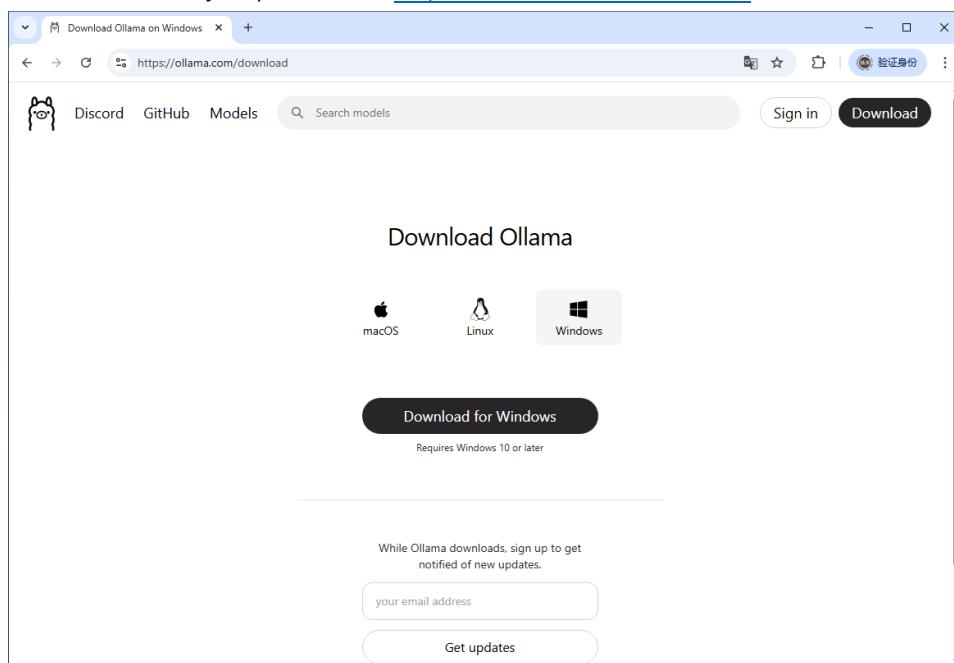
If you prefer not to use the XiaoZhi AI server, you can also set up a simplified version of the server on your own computer. In this section, we will use the open-source project at <https://github.com/xinnan-tech/xiaozhi-esp32-server> to deploy a local server and establish a connection with the ESP32 S3 WROOM. If you encounter any bugs in the code during use, please submit an issue at <https://github.com/xinnan-tech/xiaozhi-esp32-server>. Please note that we do not have an in-depth understanding of this project and may not be able to provide extensive assistance.

## Installing Ollama

### Windows

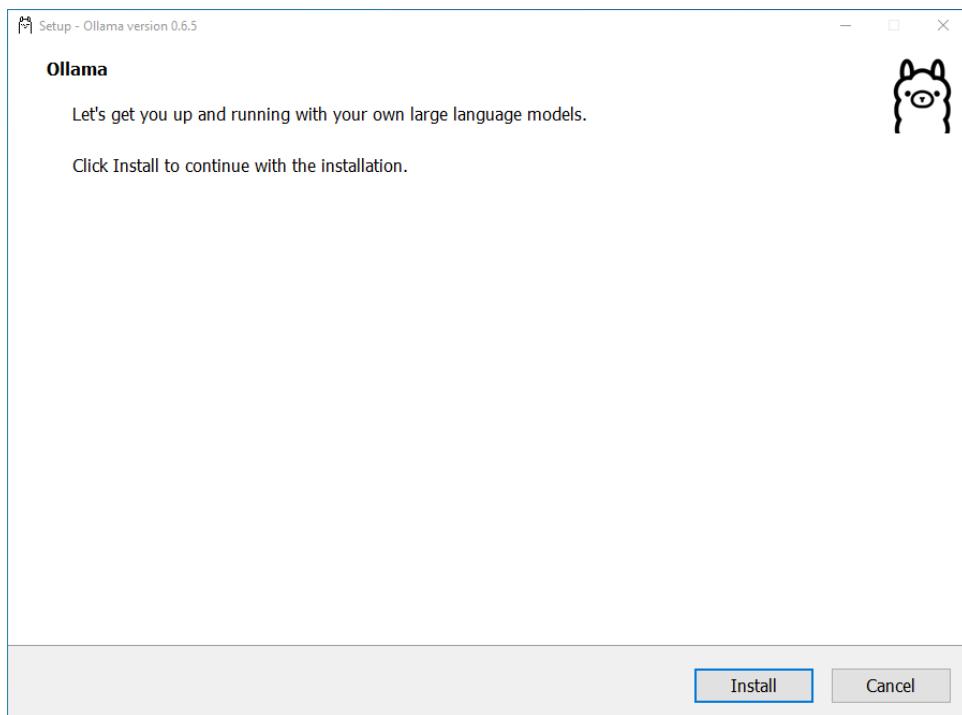
Before getting started, we need to install the Ollama tool locally, which allows us to run any open-source AI model on our computer.

If you haven't installed Ollama yet, please visit <https://ollama.com/download> to download and install it.



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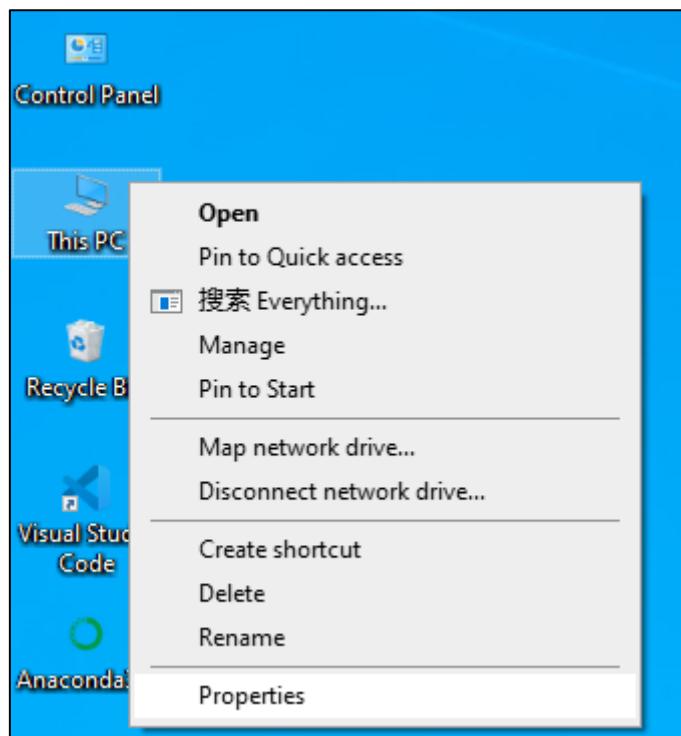
Run the Ollama Installing Package, click Install.



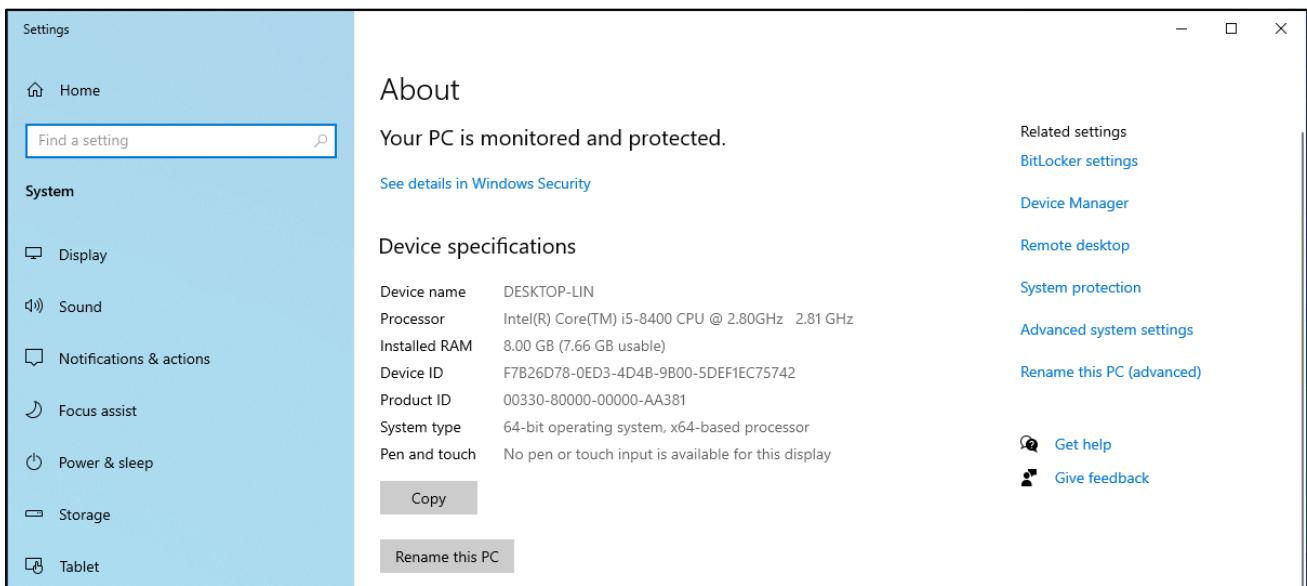
After installation, you'll see the Ollama icon appear in your taskbar.



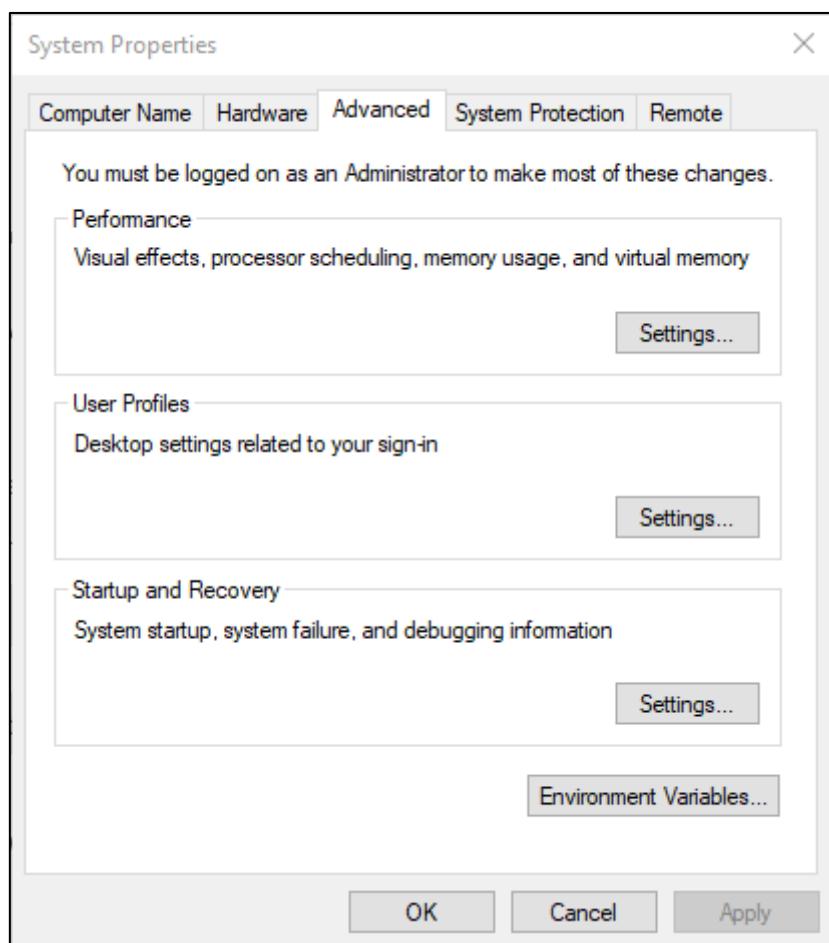
Return to your desktop, right-click on "This PC" (or "My Computer"), and select "Properties" from the context menu.



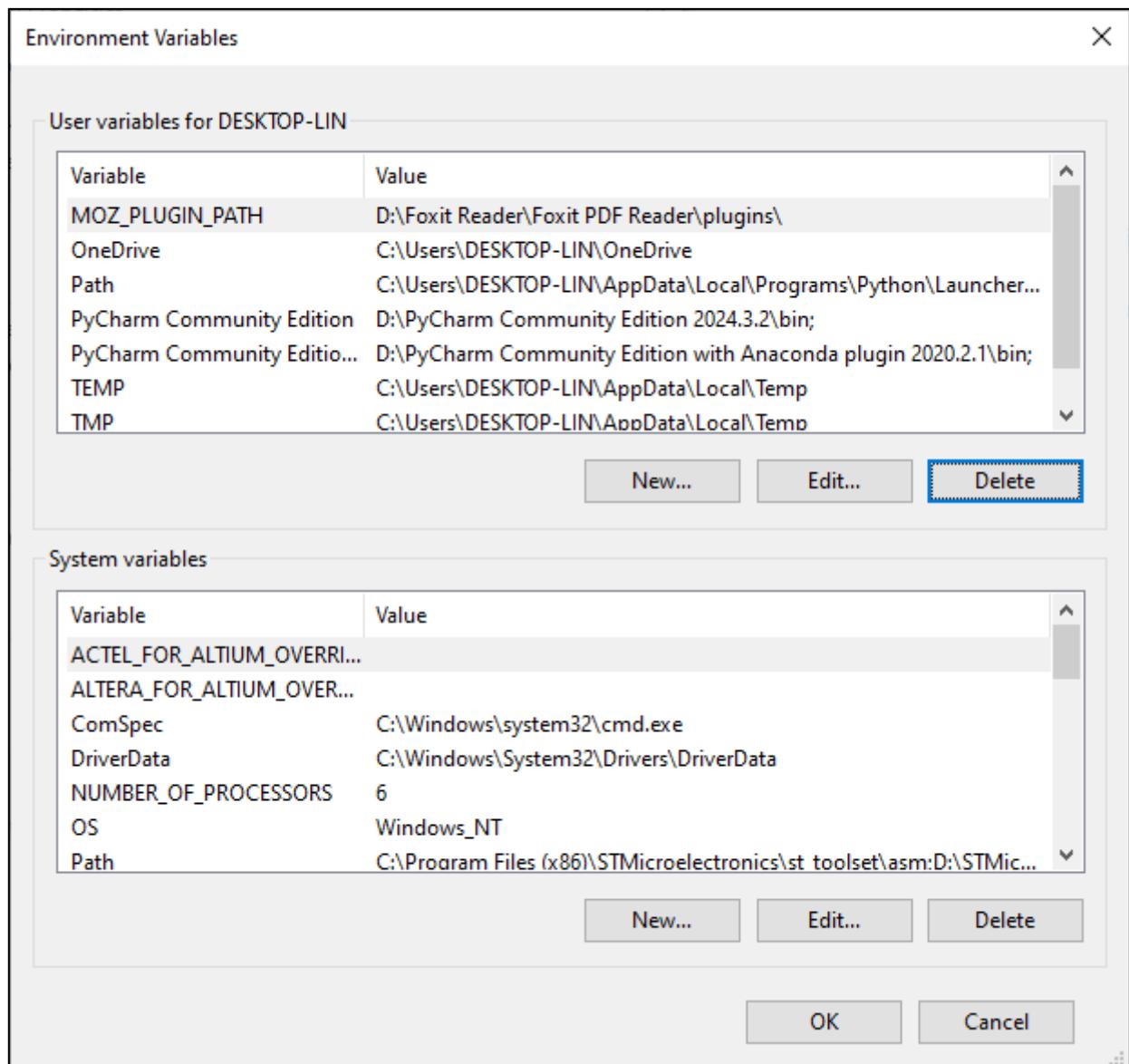
In the newly opened window, locate and click on "Advanced system settings".



In the newly opened window, click "Environment Variables".

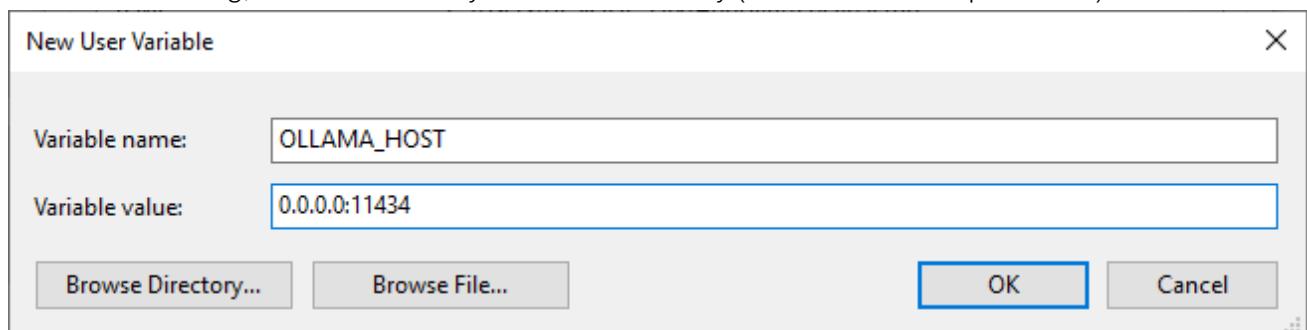


Click "New".



In the Variable name field, enter: OLLAMA\_HOST; In the Variable value field, enter: 0.0.0.0:11434; Click OK to save.

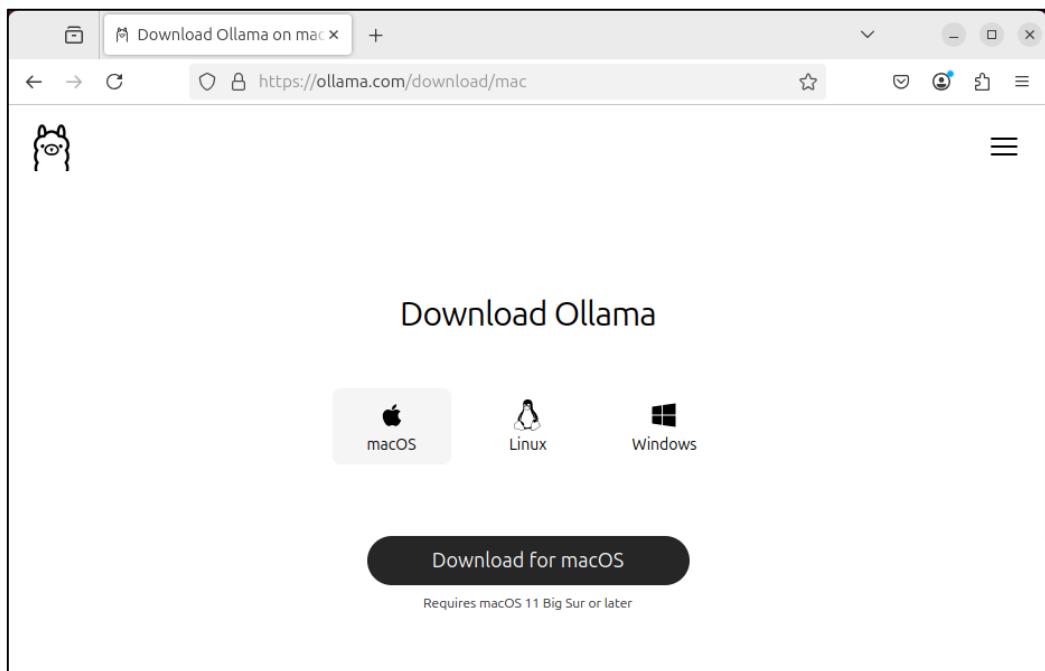
By doing so, all devices on your local network to access Ollama via your computer's IP address. Without this setting, Ollama would only be accessible locally (from the host computer itself).



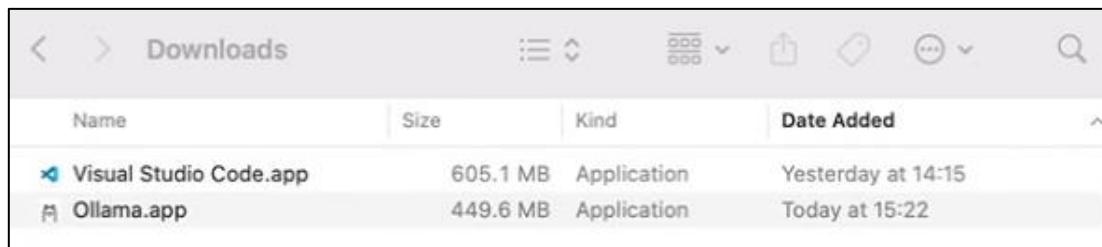
## Mac OS

Before getting started, we need to install the Ollama tool locally, which allows us to run any open-source AI model on our computer.

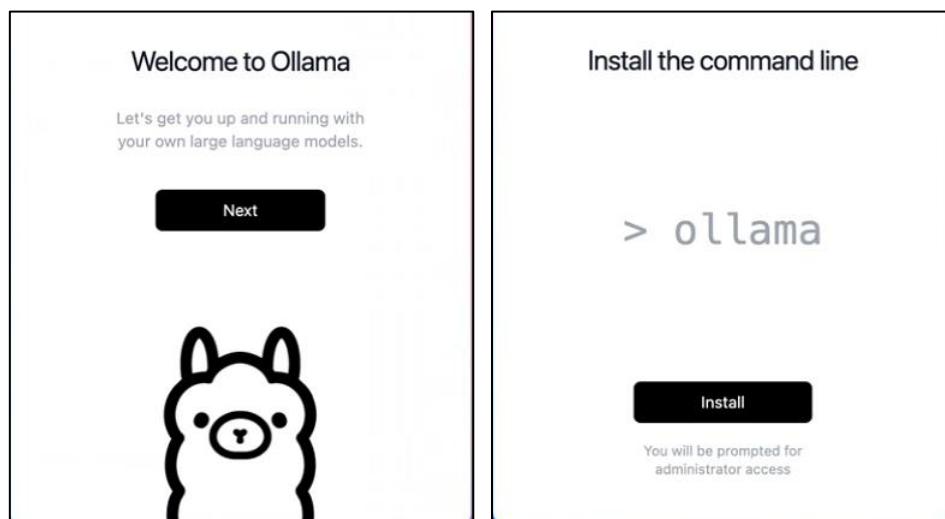
If you haven't installed Ollama yet, please visit <https://ollama.com/download> to download and install it.



Find "Ollama.app" under "Downloads" and double click to open it.



Click "Next" -> "Install" -> "Finish".

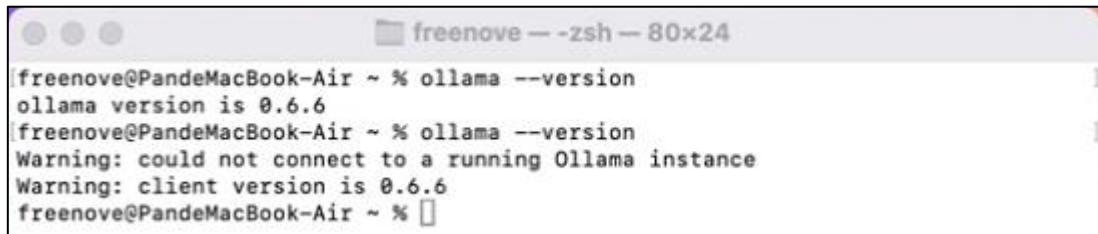


---

The interface will close automatically upon completion.

Open your terminal and check if Ollama is properly installed using the specified command.

**ollama --version**



```
freenove -- -zsh -- 80x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.6
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama --version
Warning: could not connect to a running Ollama instance
Warning: client version is 0.6.6
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

Note: Ollama is located in your Applications folder.

As shown in the image above:

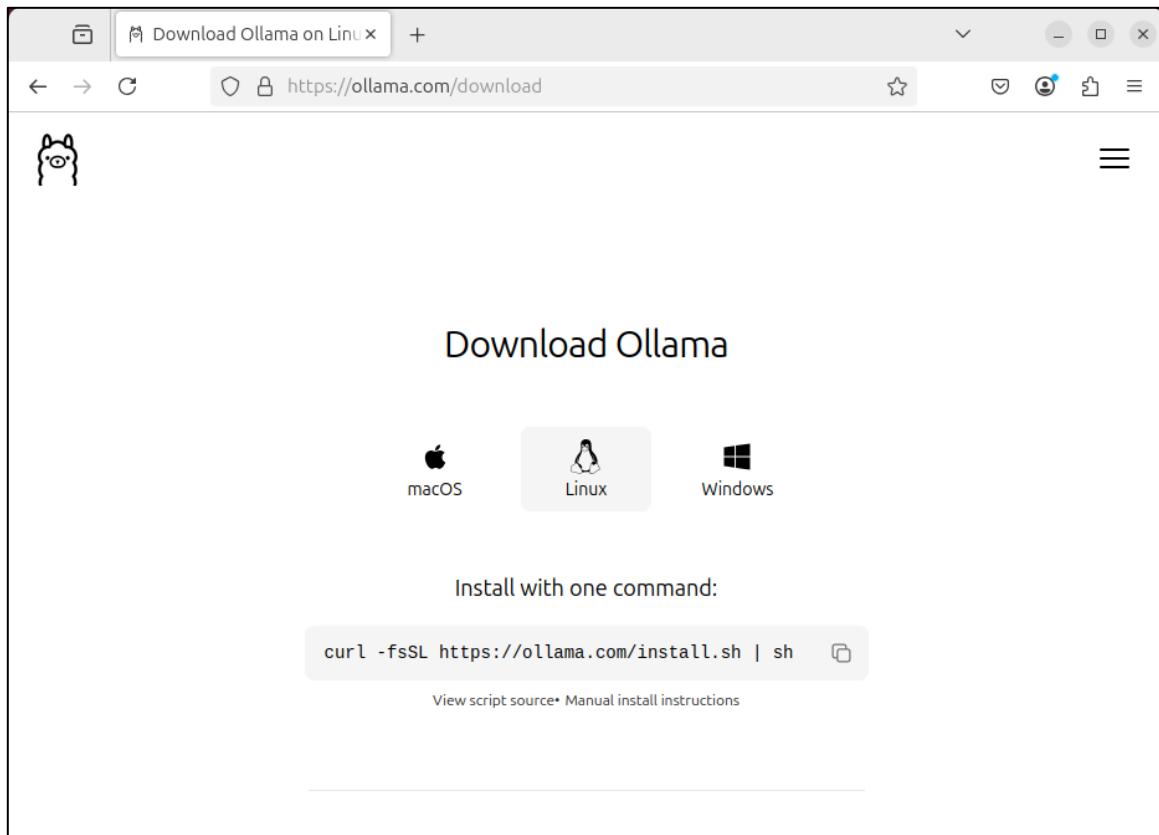
If Ollama is already running, executing `ollama --version` will display its version number.

If Ollama isn't running, the same command will return a connection error ("could not connect to a running Ollama instance")

## Linux

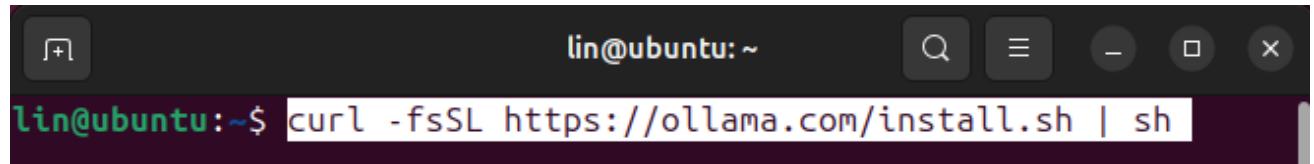
Before getting started, we need to install the Ollama tool locally, which allows us to run any open-source AI model on our computer.

If you haven't installed Ollama yet, please visit <https://ollama.com/download> to download and install it.



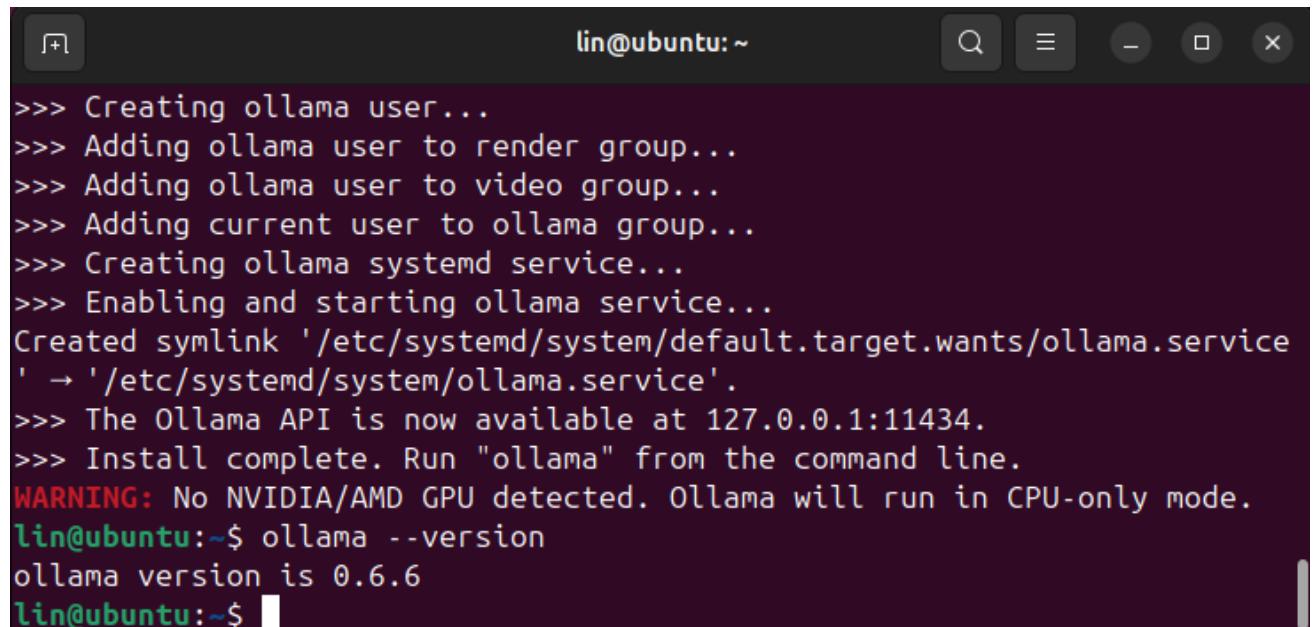
---

Open the Terminal and run the following command to install Ollama.



```
lin@ubuntu:~$ curl -fsSL https://ollama.com/install.sh | sh
```

The installation should appear as shown in the image above. You can verify Ollama's installation by running the command: **ollama --version**



```
>>> Creating ollama user...
>>> Adding ollama user to render group...
>>> Adding ollama user to video group...
>>> Adding current user to ollama group...
>>> Creating ollama systemd service...
>>> Enabling and starting ollama service...
Created symlink '/etc/systemd/system/default.target.wants/ollama.service' → '/etc/systemd/system/ollama.service'.
>>> The Ollama API is now available at 127.0.0.1:11434.
>>> Install complete. Run "ollama" from the command line.
WARNING: No NVIDIA/AMD GPU detected. Ollama will run in CPU-only mode.
lin@ubuntu:~$ ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.6
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

## LLM Model

Please visit <https://ollama.com/search> and select the LLM model that suits your computer or your favorite.

The screenshot shows the Ollama Search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Discord, GitHub, and Models, along with a search bar labeled "Search models". On the right side of the header are "Sign in" and "Download" buttons. Below the header, there are three tabs: "Embedding", "Vision", and "Tools", with "Popular" selected. The main content area displays three LLM models:

- gemma3**: Described as the current, most capable model that runs on a single GPU. It has 27b parameters. It was last updated 4 hours ago.
- qwq**: Described as the reasoning model of the Qwen series. It has 32b parameters. It was last updated 5 weeks ago.
- deepseek-r1**: DeepSeek's first-generation of reasoning models with comparable performance to OpenAI-o1, including six dense models distilled from DeepSeek-R1 based on Llama and Qwen. It has 671b parameters. It was last updated 2 months ago.

Here we take qwen2.5 as an example. Click “qwen2.5” model.

The screenshot shows the Ollama interface with the "qwen2.5" model selected. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Discord, GitHub, and Models, along with a search bar labeled "Search models". On the right side of the header are "Sign in" and "Download" buttons. The main content area displays the following information for the qwen2.5 model:

- qwen2.5**: Described as Qwen2.5 models are pretrained on Alibaba's latest large-scale dataset, encompassing up to 18 trillion tokens. The model supports up to 128K tokens and has multilingual support.
- Parameters: 0.5b, 1.5b, 3b, 7b, 14b, 32b, 72b
- Last updated: 6.8M Pulls, Updated 7 months ago
- Model configuration dropdown set to 7b
- Tags: 133 Tags
- Run command: ollama run qwen2.5
- File list table:

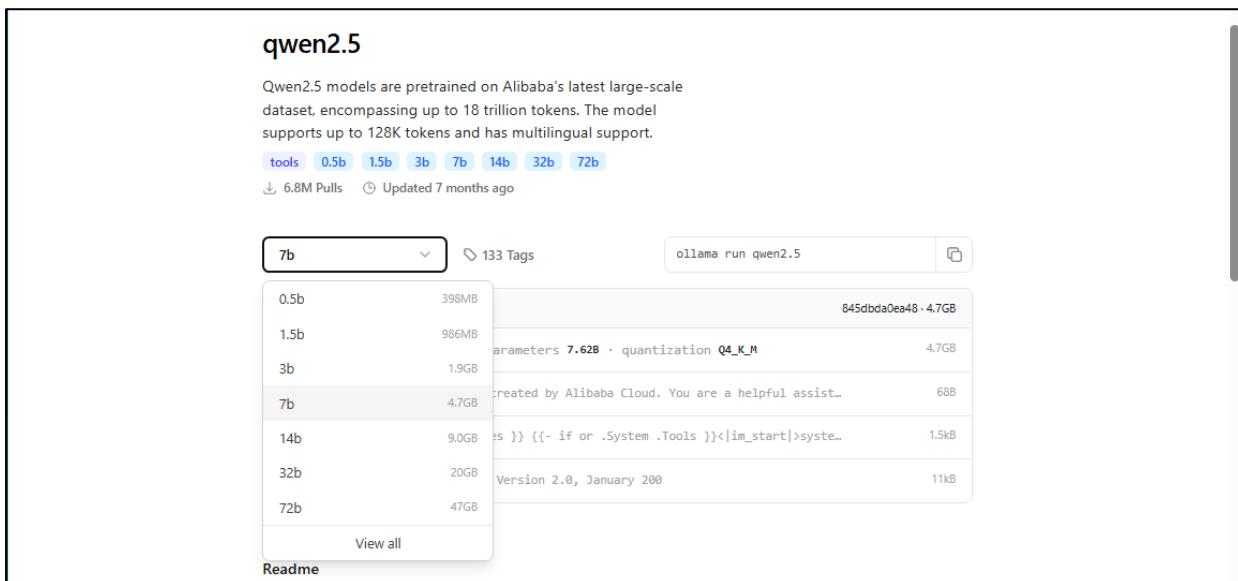
Updated 7 months ago	845dbda0ea48 · 4.7GB
model	arch qwen2 · parameters 7.62B · quantization Q4_K_M
system	You are Qwen, created by Alibaba Cloud. You are a helpful assist...
template	{{- if .Messages }} {{- if or .System .Tools }}< im_start >{{.}}< im_end >{{}}
license	Apache License Version 2.0, January 200

---

Please note that when selecting a model, you need to choose the appropriate model based on your computer's GPU memory or CPU RAM configuration.

1. Larger models offer higher intelligence, while smaller models provide lower intelligence.
2. For high-end systems (strong GPU/CPU with ample memory), choose larger models for optimal performance; for low-end systems (limited GPU/CPU memory), opt for smaller models to ensure smooth operation.
3. Selecting an oversized model on a weak system may cause failure to load or extremely slow inference speeds.

You can select the appropriate model parameters via the dropdown menu.



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'qwen2.5'. At the top, it says 'qwen2.5' and provides a brief description: 'Qwen2.5 models are pretrained on Alibaba's latest large-scale dataset, encompassing up to 18 trillion tokens. The model supports up to 128K tokens and has multilingual support.' Below this are buttons for 'tools', '0.5b', '1.5b', '3b', '7b', '14b', '32b', and '72b'. A dropdown menu shows '7b' is selected. To the right is a search bar containing 'ollama run qwen2.5'. The main content area displays a table of model configurations:

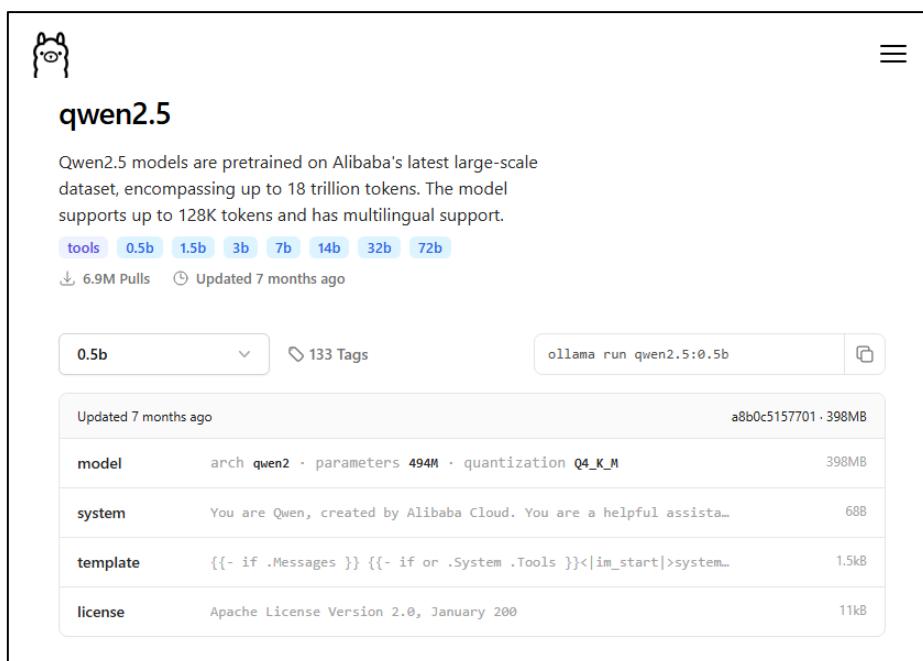
Variant	Size	Description	File Size
0.5b	398MB	parameters 7.62B · quantization Q4_K_M	845dbda0ea48 · 4.7GB
1.5b	986MB	created by Alibaba Cloud. You are a helpful assist...	688
3b	1.9GB	es }} {{- if or .System .Tools }}< im_start >syste...	1.5kB
7b	4.7GB	Version 2.0, January 200	11kB
14b	9.0GB		
32b	20GB		
72b	47GB		

At the bottom left is a 'Readme' link.

Smaller models are less capable but faster. For this demonstration, we'll use qwen2.5:0.5b as an example.

Copy the command from the webpage:

**ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b**



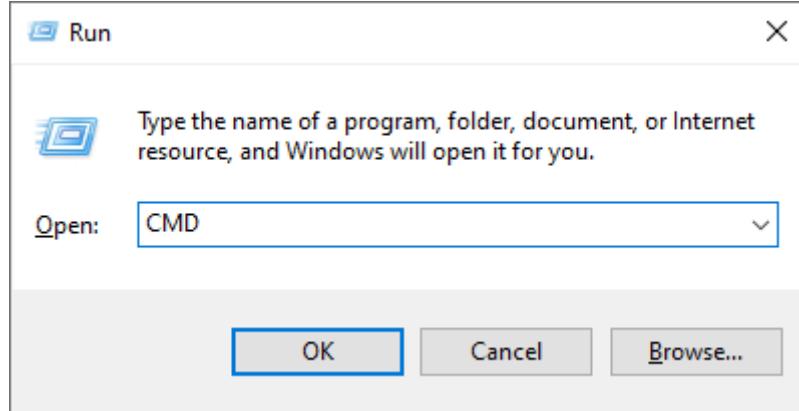
The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'qwen2.5' again, but this time the '0.5b' variant is selected in the dropdown menu. The rest of the interface is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the model description, available variants, and the 'ollama run' command.

---

Next, install your preferred LLM model by selecting the version compatible with your operating system.

## Windows

Use the shortcut "Win+R", enter "CMD" in the pop-up window, and open the CMD interface.



Run the command "**ollama --version**" to see if ollama has been installed.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe". The window displays the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.5

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

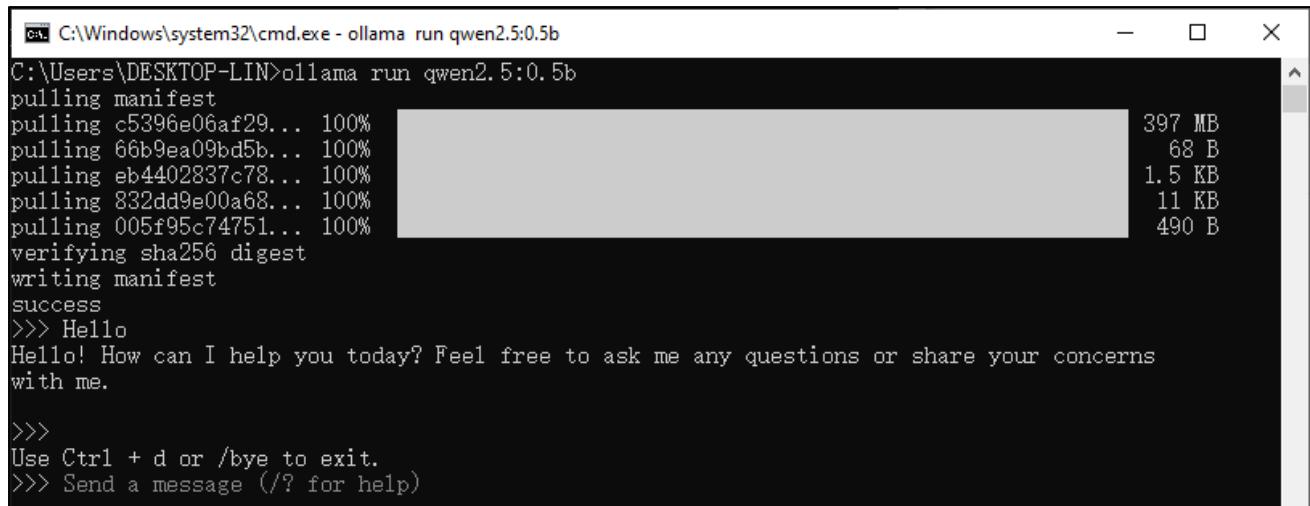
Enter "**ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b**" to download the model to the local machine.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar says "C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b". The window displays the following text:

```
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
pulling manifest
pulling c5396e06af29... 100%
pulling 66b9ea09bd5b... 100%
pulling eb4402837c78... 100%
pulling 832dd9e00a68... 100%
pulling 005f95c74751... 100%
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
>>> Send a message (/? for help)
```

---

After installation is complete, you can directly chat with Qwen2.5-0.5B in the CMD interface.

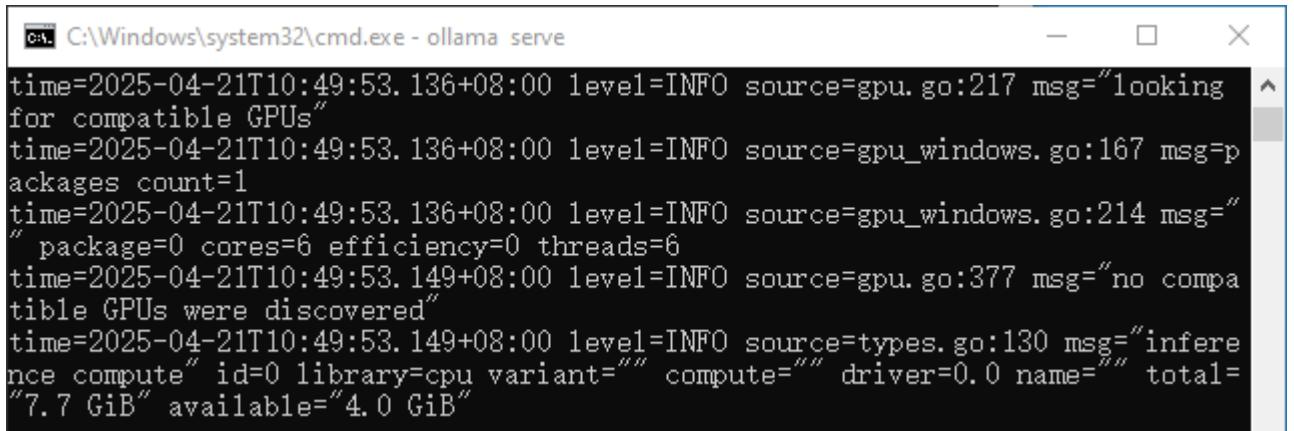


```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
pulling manifest
pulling c5396e06af29... 100% 397 MB
pulling 66b9ea09bd5b... 100% 68 B
pulling eb4402837c78... 100% 1.5 KB
pulling 832dd9e00a68... 100% 11 KB
pulling 005f95c74751... 100% 490 B
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
>>> Hello
Hello! How can I help you today? Feel free to ask me any questions or share your concerns
with me.

>>>
Use Ctrl + d or /bye to exit.
>>> Send a message (/? for help)
```

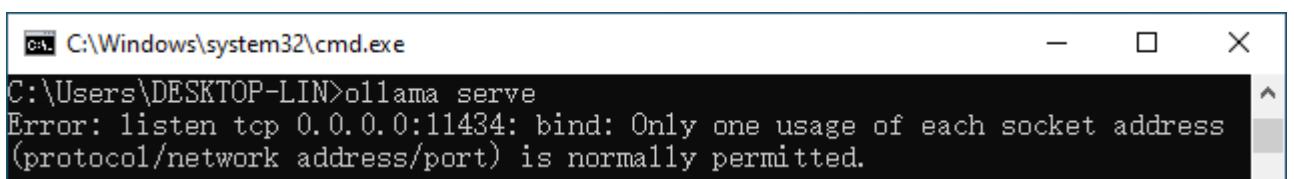
You can press Ctrl+D to exit chat mode.

You can start the Ollama server by running the command "**ollama serve**"



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ollama serve
time=2025-04-21T10:49:53.136+08:00 level=INFO source=gpu.go:217 msg="looking
for compatible GPUs"
time=2025-04-21T10:49:53.136+08:00 level=INFO source=gpu_windows.go:167 msg=p
ackages count=1
time=2025-04-21T10:49:53.136+08:00 level=INFO source=gpu_windows.go:214 msg="
" package=0 cores=6 efficiency=0 threads=6
time=2025-04-21T10:49:53.149+08:00 level=INFO source=gpu.go:377 msg="no compa
tible GPUs were discovered"
time=2025-04-21T10:49:53.149+08:00 level=INFO source=types.go:130 msg="infere
nce compute" id=0 library=cpu variant="" compute="" driver=0.0 name="" total=
"7.7 GiB" available="4.0 GiB"
```

Note: If Ollama is already running (indicated by its icon in the system taskbar), executing `ollama serve` will cause an error. Both methods launch the same service.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>ollama serve
Error: listen tcp 0.0.0.0:11434: bind: Only one usage of each socket address
(protocol/network address/port) is normally permitted.
```

## Mac OS

Run the command “**ollama --version**” on the Terminal to check whether Ollama has been installed.

```
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama --version
Warning: could not connect to a running Ollama instance
Warning: client version is 0.6.6
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

If you see the prompt “Warning: could not connect to a running Ollama instance”, it indicates that Ollama has not been run. Go to Applications to run it.



Check whether it is running again on the Terminal.

```
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama --version
Warning: could not connect to a running Ollama instance
Warning: client version is 0.6.6
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.6
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

On the Terminal, run “**ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b**” to install the model to your computer.

```
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
pulling manifest
pulling c5396e06af29: 100% [██████████] 397 MB
pulling 66b9ea09bd5b: 100% [██████████] 68 B
pulling eb4402837c78: 100% [██████████] 1.5 KB
pulling 832dd9e00a68: 100% [██████████] 11 KB
pulling 005f95c74751: 100% [██████████] 490 B
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
>>> End a message (/? for help)
```

---

After installation is complete, you can directly chat with Qwen2.5-0.5B in the Terminal interface.

```
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
pulling manifest
pulling c5396e06af29: 100% [██████████] 397 MB
pulling 66b9ea09bd5b: 100% [██████████] 68 B
pulling eb4402837c78: 100% [██████████] 1.5 KB
pulling 832dd9e00a68: 100% [██████████] 11 KB
pulling 005f95c74751: 100% [██████████] 490 B
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
[>>> Hello
Hello! How can I assist you today? Let me know if there's anything
specific you'd like to discuss or any questions that need help with. I'm
here to provide information and answer queries in a way that's easy for
you to understand.

[>>>
Use Ctrl + d or /bye to exit.
>>> █end a message (/? for help)
```

You may exit by pressing "Ctrl+D".

You can start the Ollama Server by running the command "**ollama serve**".

```
freenove — ollama serve — 80x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama serve
2025/04/24 17:10:39 routes.go:1232: INFO server config env="map[HTTPS_PROXY: HTT
P_PROXY: NO_PROXY: OLLAMA_CONTEXT_LENGTH:2048 OLLAMA_DEBUG:false OLLAMA_FLASH_AT
TENTION:false OLLAMA_GPU_OVERHEAD:0 OLLAMA_HOST:http://127.0.0.1:11434 OLLAMA_KE
EP_ALIVE:5m0s OLLAMA_KV_CACHE_TYPE: OLLAMA_LLM_LIBRARY: OLLAMA_LOAD_TIMEOUT:5m0s
OLLAMA_MAX_LOADED_MODELS:0 OLLAMA_MAX_QUEUE:512 OLLAMA_MODELS:/Users/freenove/.
ollama/models OLLAMA_MULTIUSER_CACHE:false OLLAMA_NEW_ENGINE:false OLLAMA_NOHIST
ORY:false OLLAMA_NOPRUNE:false OLLAMA_NUM_PARALLEL:0 OLLAMA_ORIGINS:[http://loca
lhost https://localhost http://localhost:* https://localhost:* http://127.0.0.1
https://127.0.0.1 http://127.0.0.1:* https://127.0.0.1:* http://0.0.0.0 https://
0.0.0.0 http://0.0.0.0:* https://0.0.0.0:* app:///* file:///* tauri:///* vscode-web
view:///* vscode-file:///*] OLLAMA_SCHED_SPREAD:false http_proxy: https_proxy: no_
proxy:]"
time=2025-04-24T17:10:39.898+08:00 level=INFO source=images.go:458 msg="total bl
obs: 5"
time=2025-04-24T17:10:39.899+08:00 level=INFO source=images.go:465 msg="total un
used blobs removed: 0"
time=2025-04-24T17:10:39.899+08:00 level=INFO source=routes.go:1299 msg="Listeni
ng on 127.0.0.1:11434 (version 0.6.6)"
time=2025-04-24T17:10:39.900+08:00 level=INFO source=types.go:130 msg="inference
compute" id="" library=cpu variant="" compute="" driver=0.0 name="" total="8.0
GiB" available="3.2 GiB"
```

If Ollama has been running, you will see the following message.

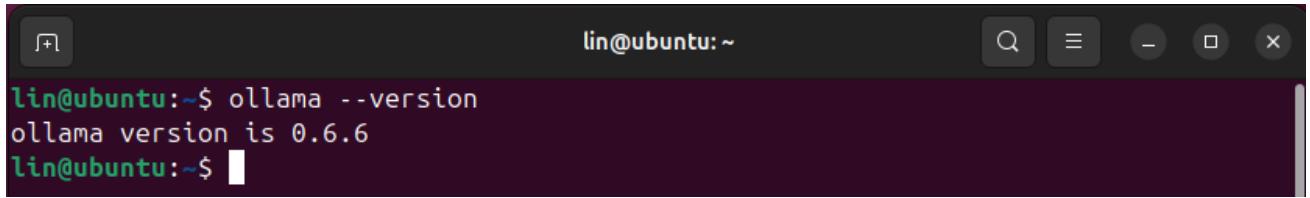
```
freenove — -zsh — 80x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % ollama serve
Error: listen tcp 127.0.0.1:11434: bind: address already in use
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

To access Ollama's user guide, run command **Ollama**.

---

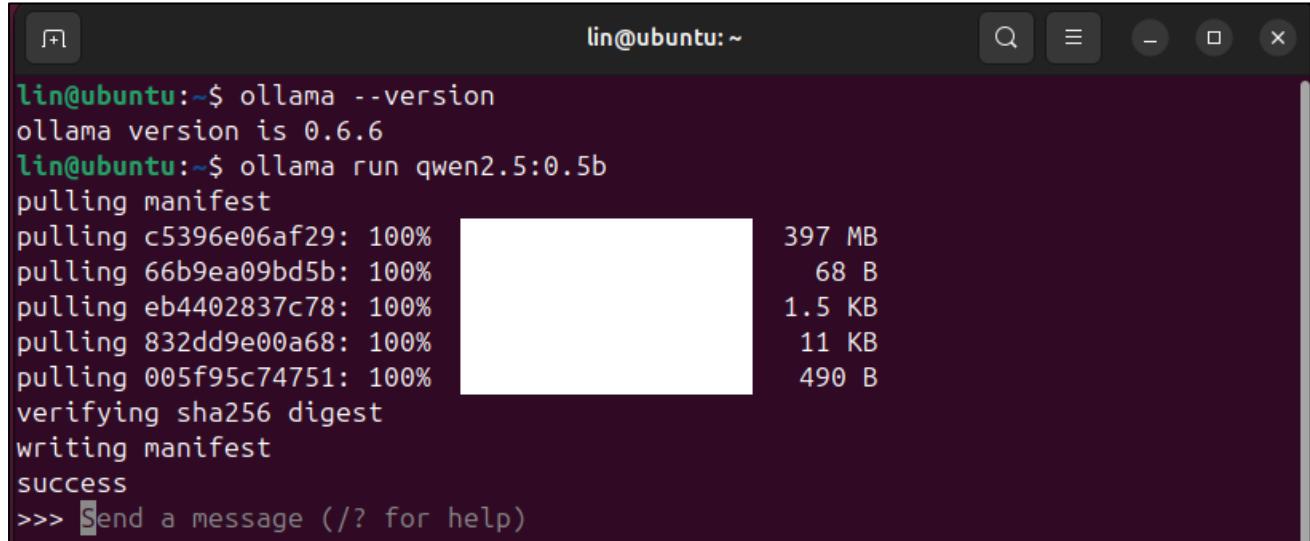
## Linux

Run the command “**ollama --version**” on the Terminal to check whether Ollama has been installed.



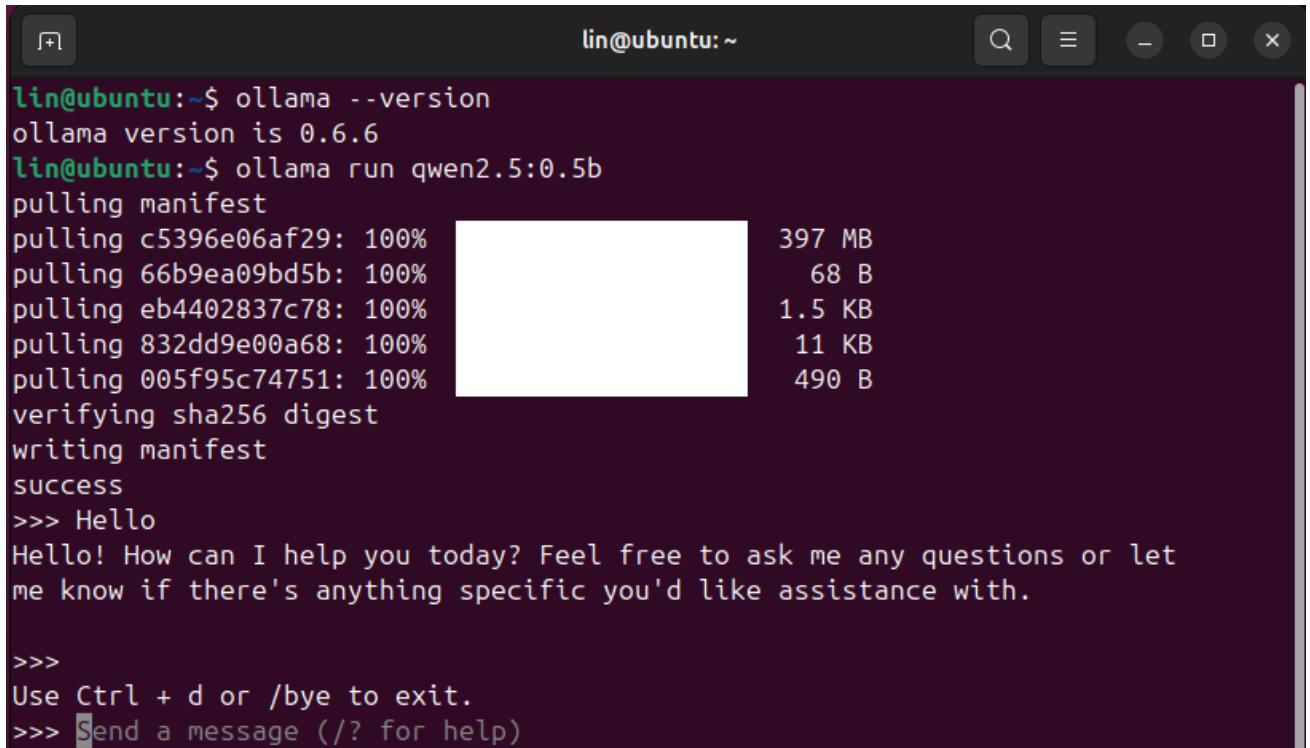
```
lin@ubuntu:~$ ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.6
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

Run the command “**ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b**” to download the model to your computer.



```
lin@ubuntu:~$ ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.6
lin@ubuntu:~$ ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
pulling manifest
pulling c5396e06af29: 100%   397 MB
pulling 66b9ea09bd5b: 100%   68 B
pulling eb4402837c78: 100%   1.5 KB
pulling 832dd9e00a68: 100%   11 KB
pulling 005f95c74751: 100%   490 B
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
>>> Send a message (/? for help)
```

After installation is complete, you can directly chat with Qwen2.5-0.5B in the Terminal interface



```
lin@ubuntu:~$ ollama --version
ollama version is 0.6.6
lin@ubuntu:~$ ollama run qwen2.5:0.5b
pulling manifest
pulling c5396e06af29: 100%   397 MB
pulling 66b9ea09bd5b: 100%   68 B
pulling eb4402837c78: 100%   1.5 KB
pulling 832dd9e00a68: 100%   11 KB
pulling 005f95c74751: 100%   490 B
verifying sha256 digest
writing manifest
success
>>> Hello
Hello! How can I help you today? Feel free to ask me any questions or let
me know if there's anything specific you'd like assistance with.

>>>
Use Ctrl + d or /bye to exit.
>>> Send a message (/? for help)
```

To exit it, press “Ctrl+D”.

---

To access Ollama's user guide, run command `Ollama`.

```
lin@ubuntu:~ Usage: ollama [flags] ollama [command]

Available Commands:
  serve      Start ollama
  create     Create a model from a Modelfile
  show       Show information for a model
  run        Run a model
  stop       Stop a running model
  pull       Pull a model from a registry
  push       Push a model to a registry
  list       List models
  ps         List running models
  cp         Copy a model
  rm         Remove a model
  help       Help about any command

Flags:
  -h, --help    help for ollama
  -v, --version Show version information

Use "ollama [command] --help" for more information about a command.
lin@ubuntu:~$ █
```

# Installing Conda

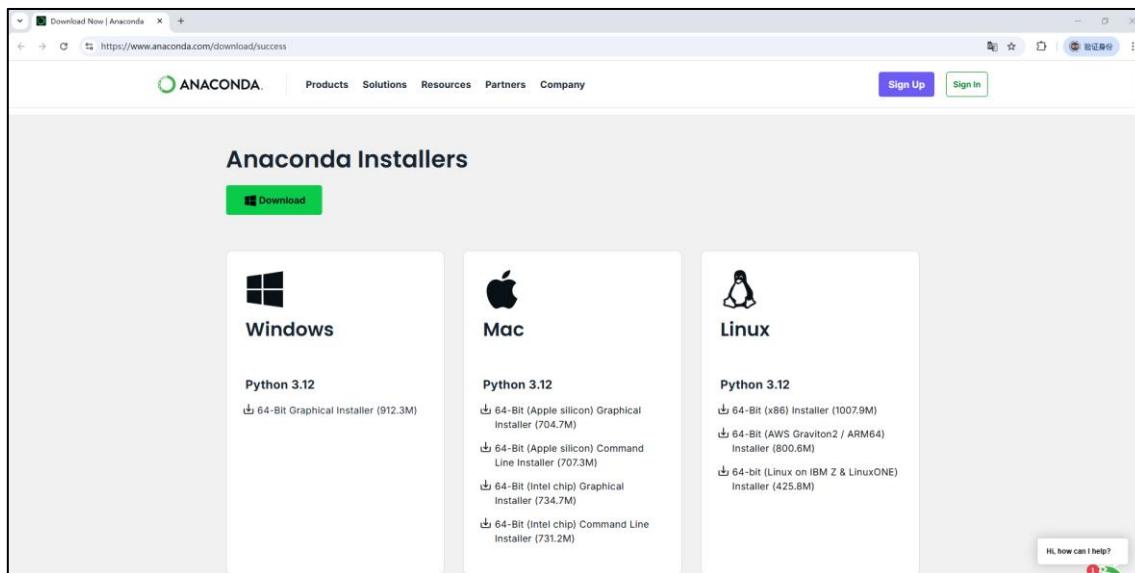
The xiaozhi-esp32-server open-source project offers four installation methods. In this tutorial, we'll demonstrate the simplest configuration example. For other usage methods, please refer to the project's website for further exploration.

## Windows

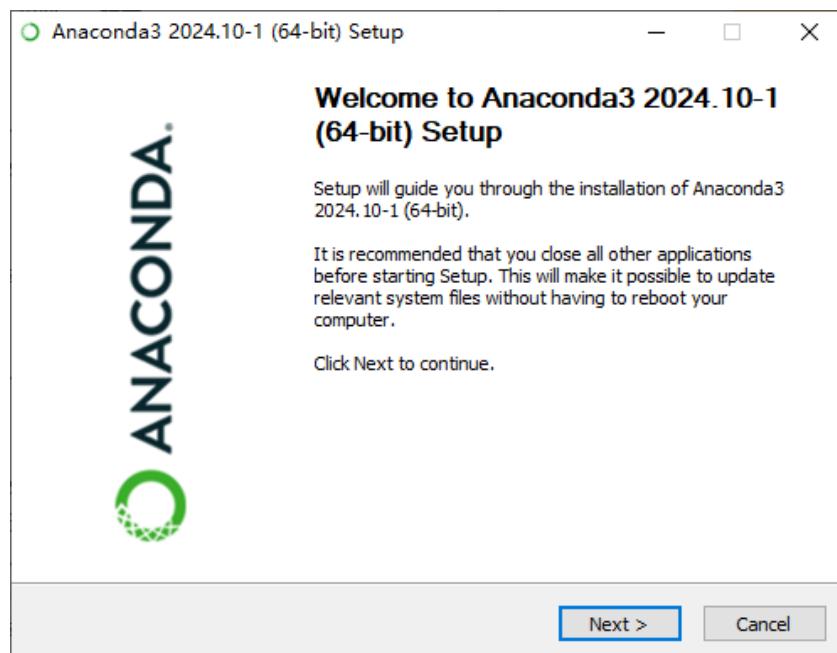
This example uses Conda for dependency management. Therefore, you'll need to have Conda installed on your system beforehand. If you haven't installed Conda yet, you can download and install it from: <https://www.anaconda.com/download/success>

Select the appropriate installer for your operating system.

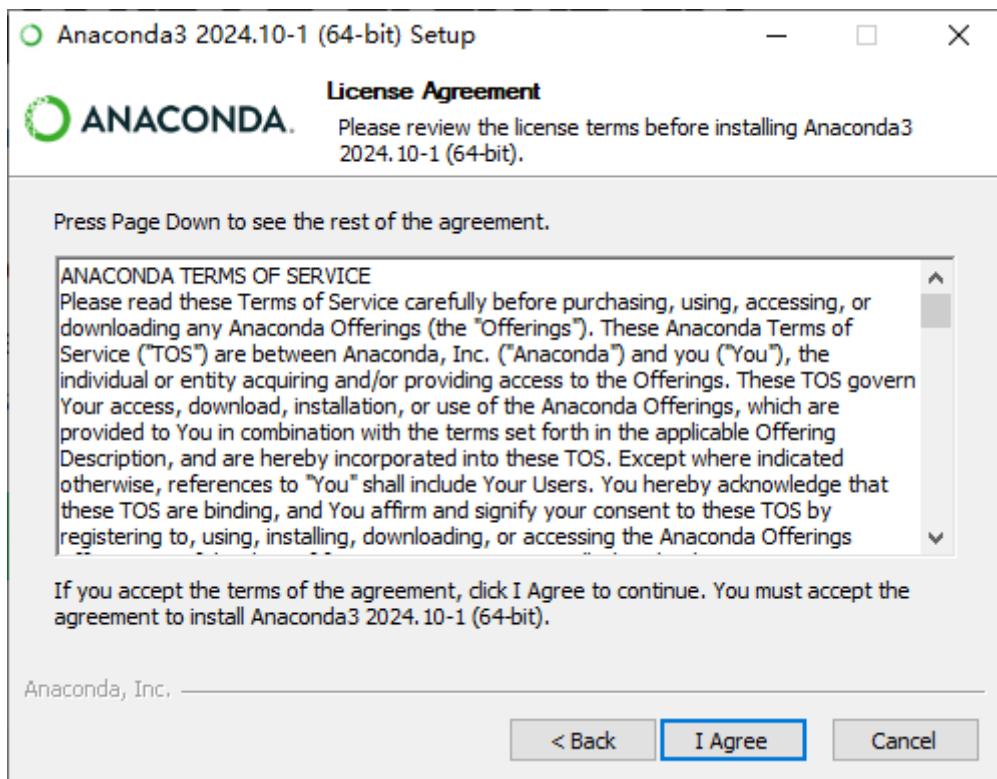
Miniconda is an installer by Anaconda that comes preconfigured for use with the Anaconda Repository.



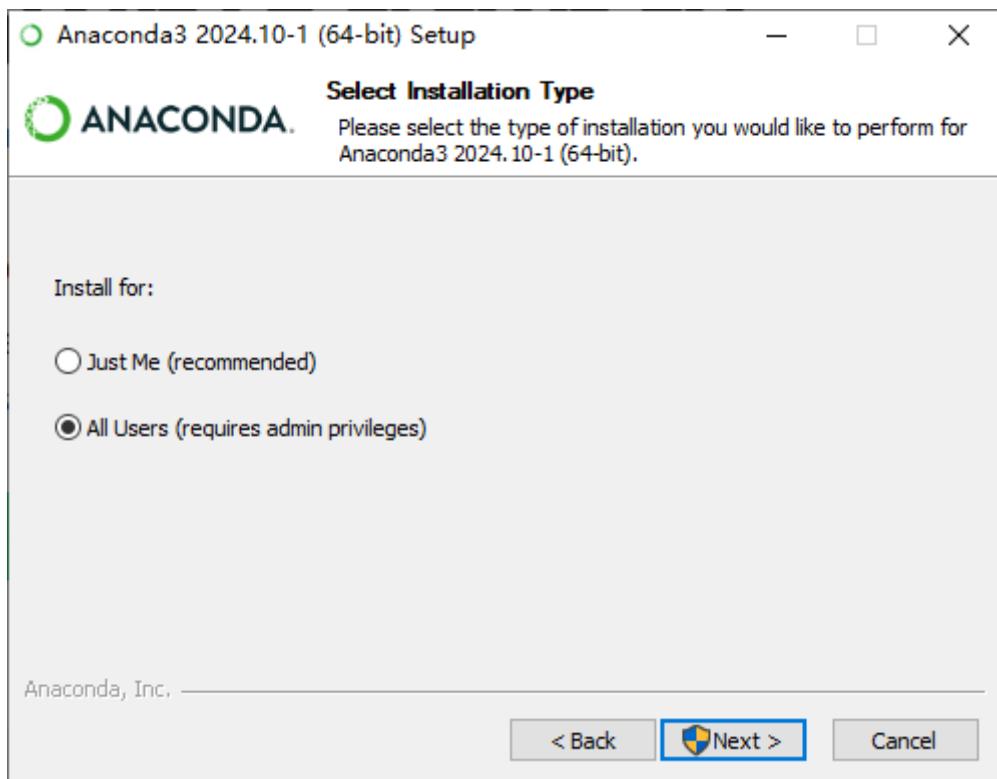
Here, we'll use Windows as an example. Double-click the downloaded Conda installer and click Next.



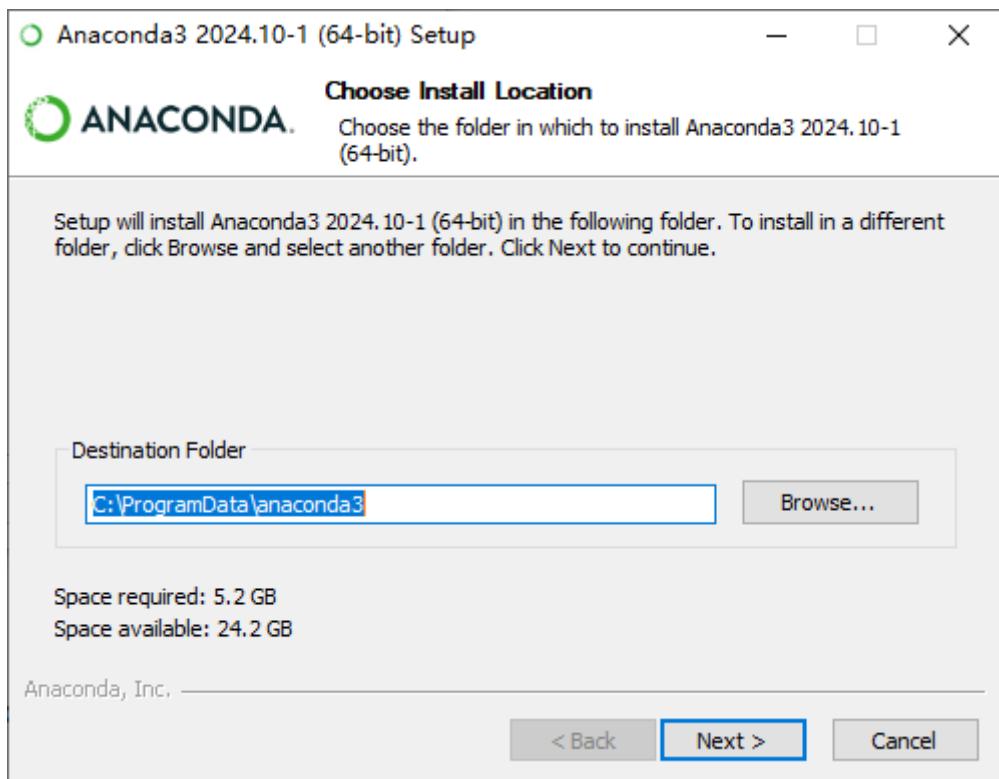
Click "I Agree".



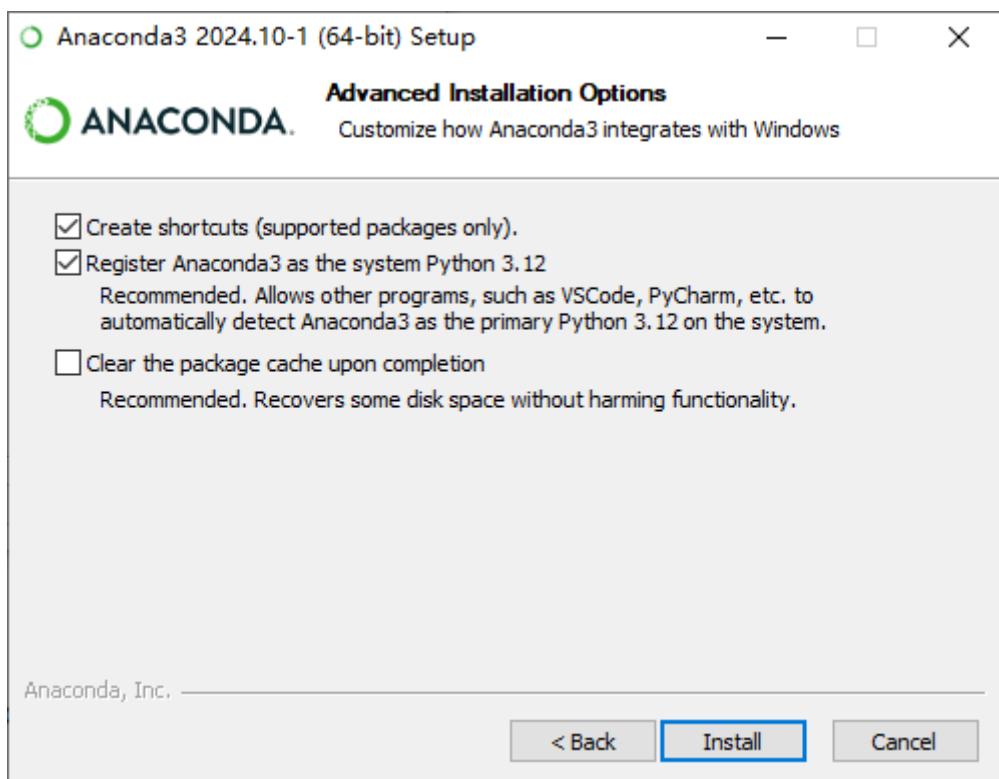
Select the installation type based on your needs. Typically, choose "All Users" for system-wide installation.



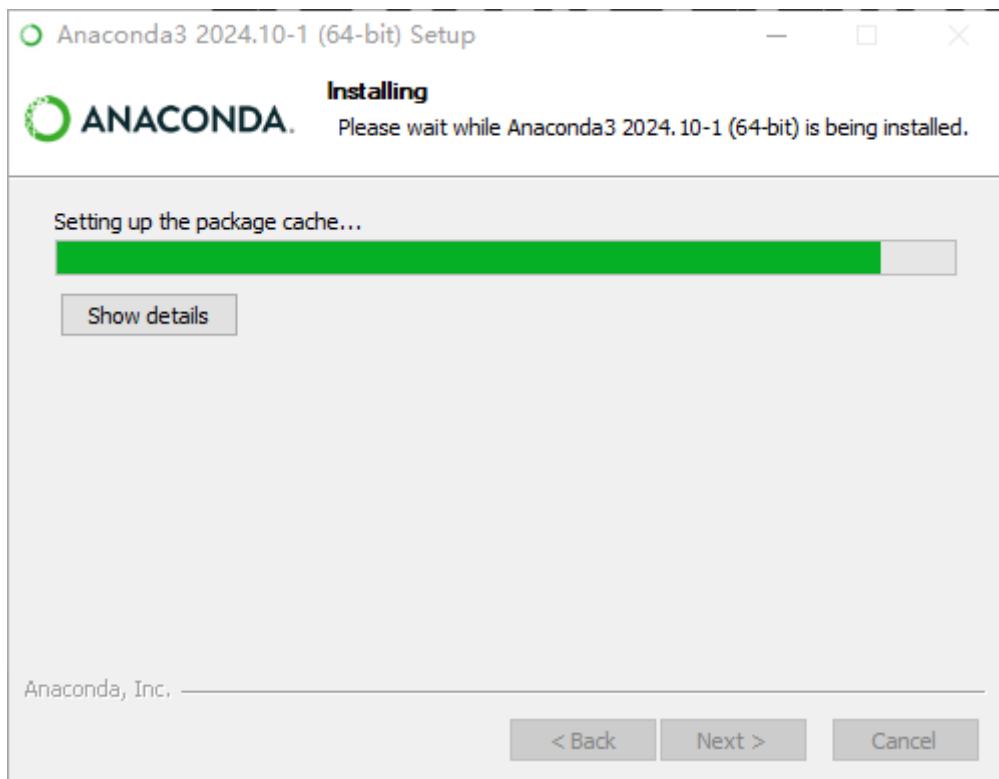
Specify the installation location for the software,



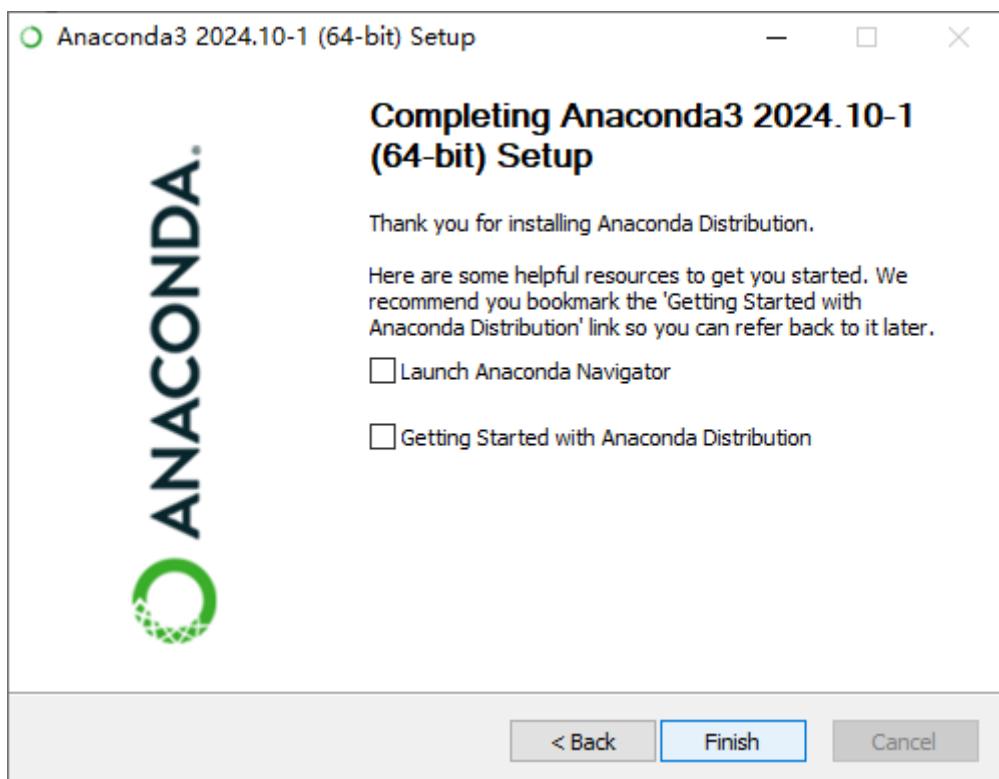
Keep the following configuration as default and click Install.



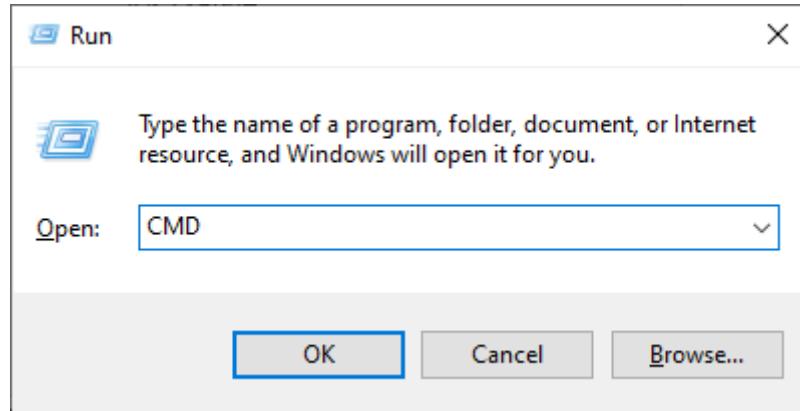
Wait for the installation to finish, which may take a while.



So far, the software has been installed.



Use the shortcut "Win+R", enter "CMD" in the pop-up window, and open the CMD interface.



Enter **conda --version** and press Enter. If Anaconda3 is installed correctly, you should see version information like this:

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. It shows the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5737]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda --version
conda 24.9.2

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

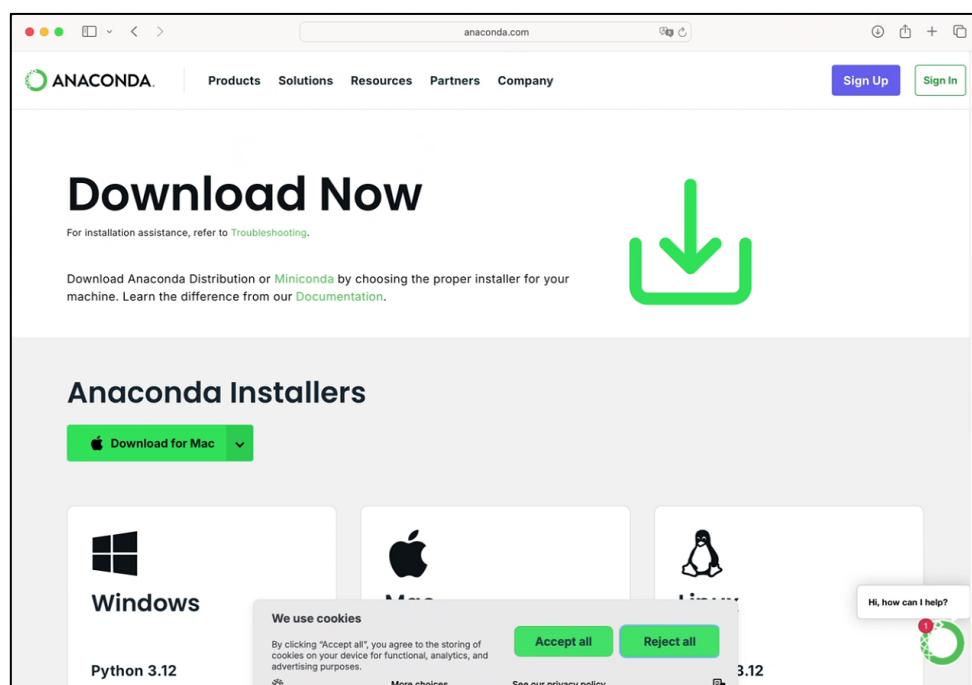
The text is white on a black background.

## Mac OS

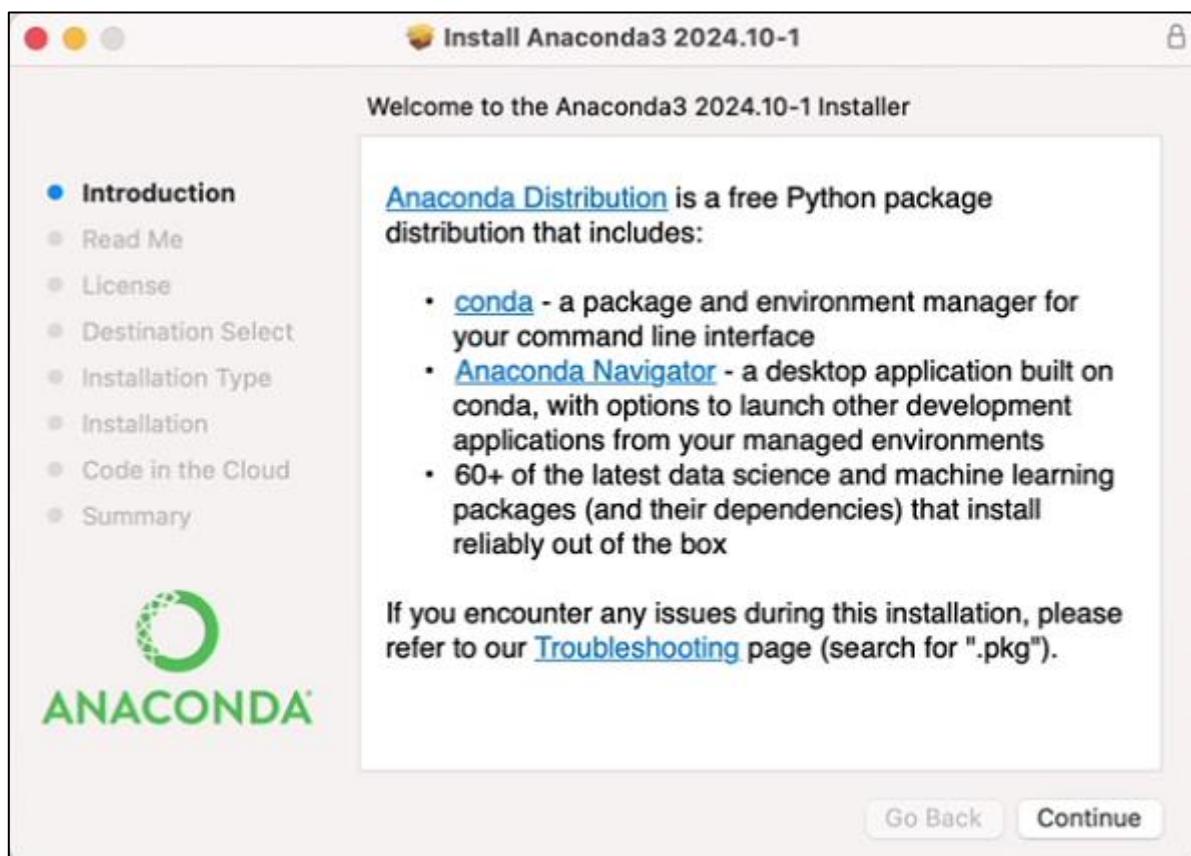
This example uses Conda for dependency management. Therefore, you'll need to have Conda installed on your system beforehand. If you haven't installed Conda yet, you can download and install it from: <https://www.anaconda.com/download/success>

Select the appropriate installer for your operating system.

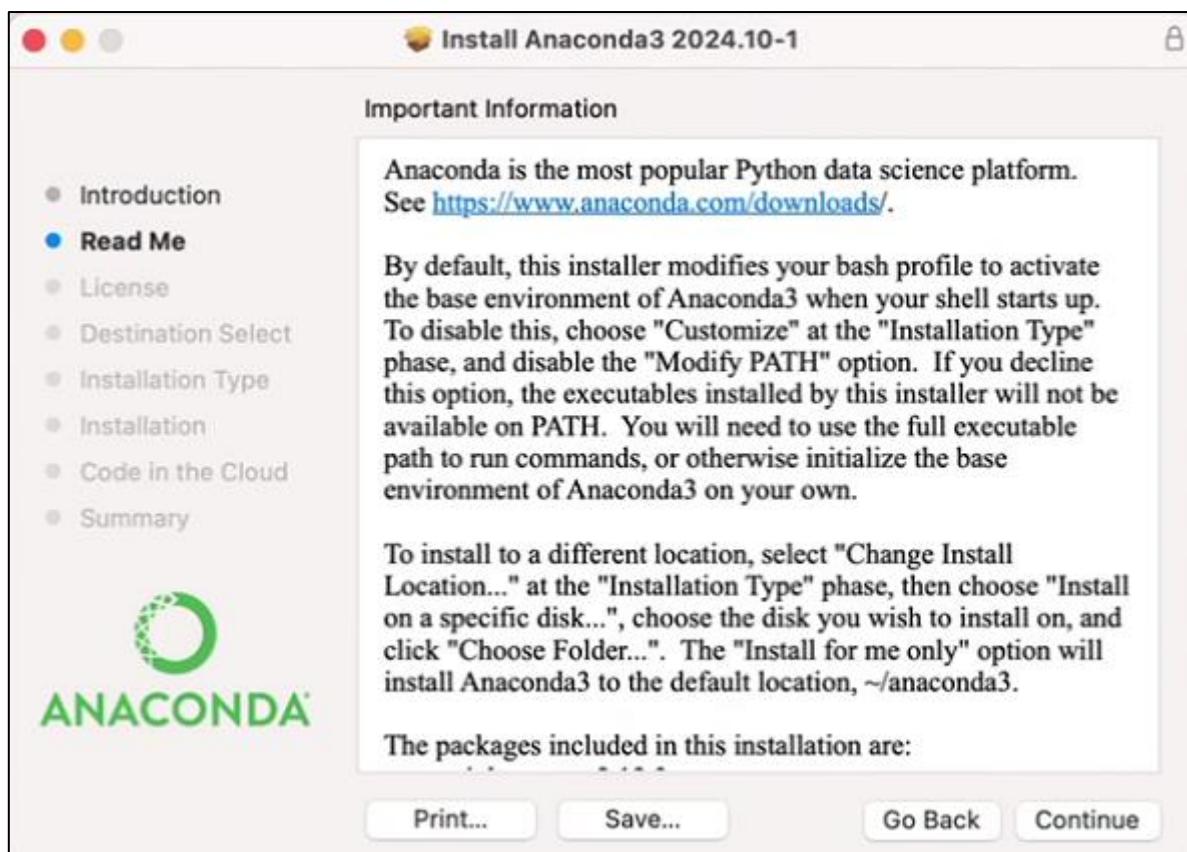
Miniconda is an installer by Anaconda that comes preconfigured for use with the Anaconda Repository.



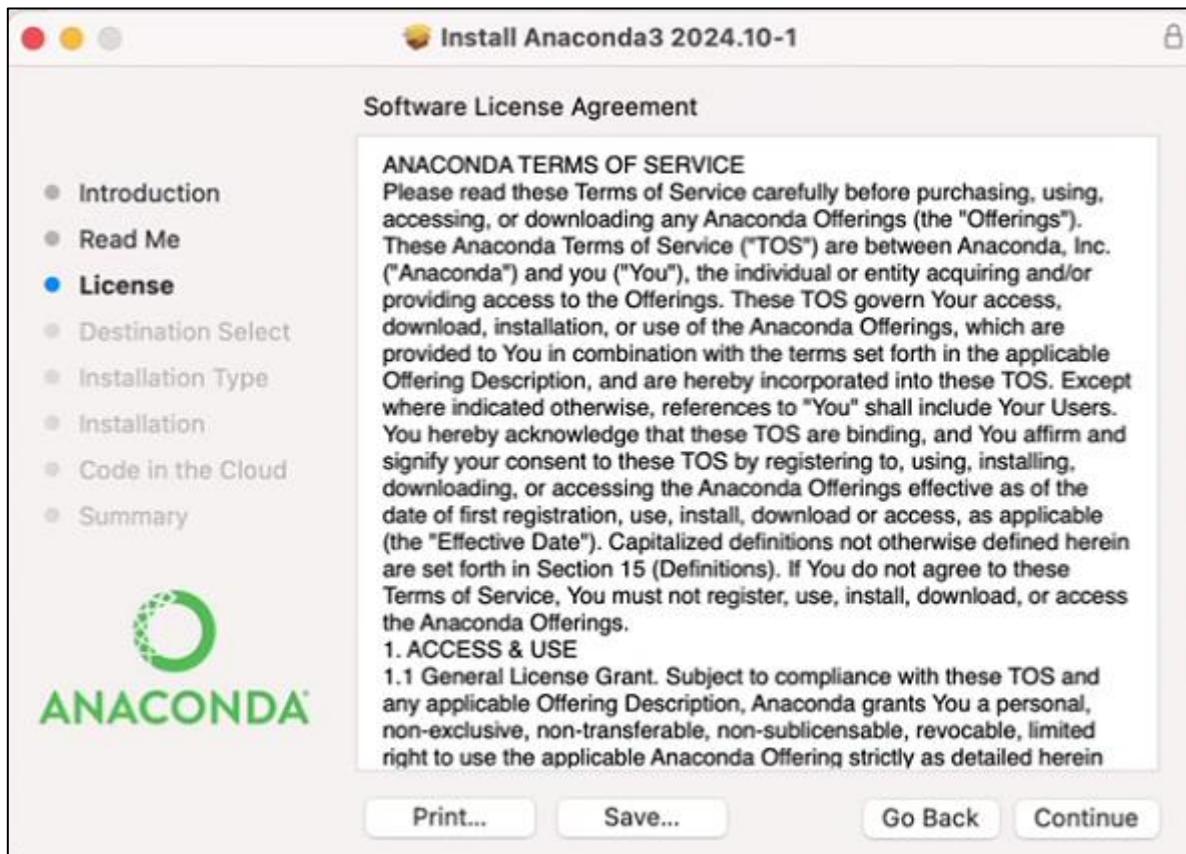
Double click to open the Conda application and click Continue.



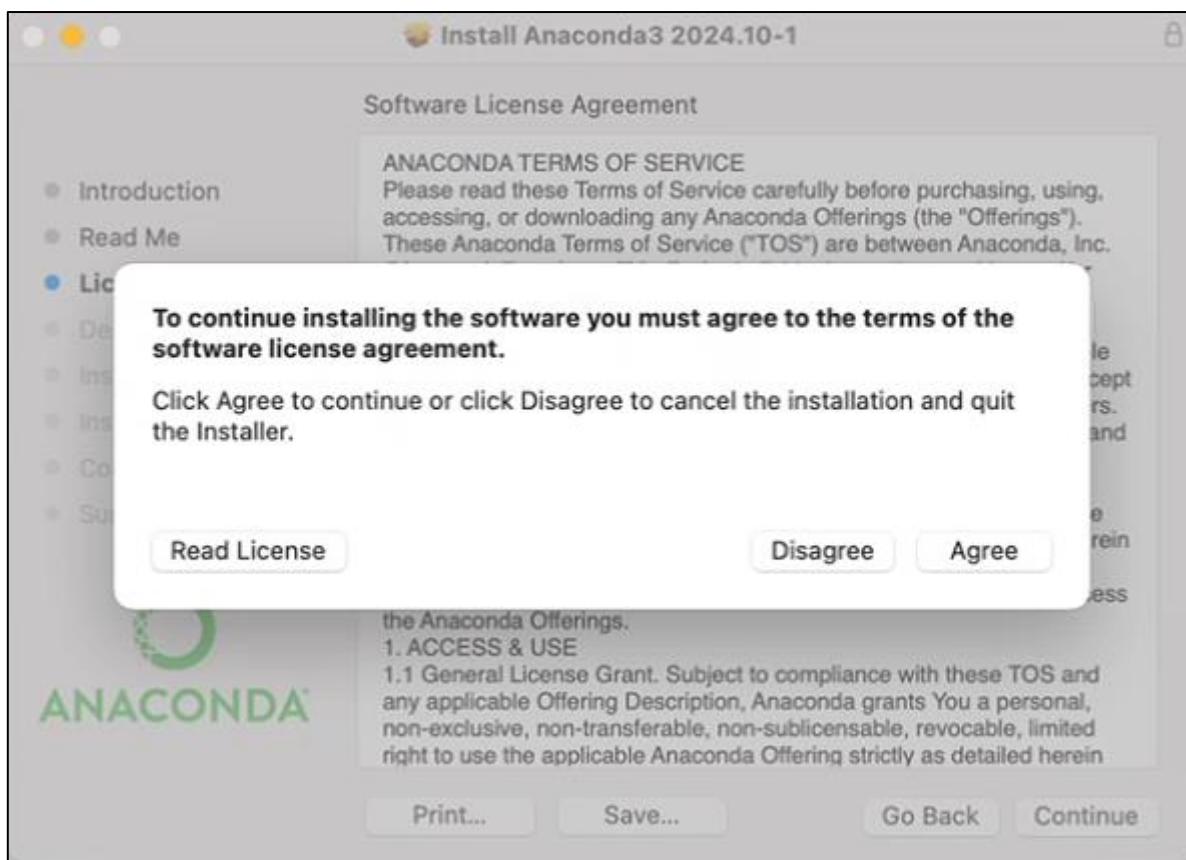
Click Continue.



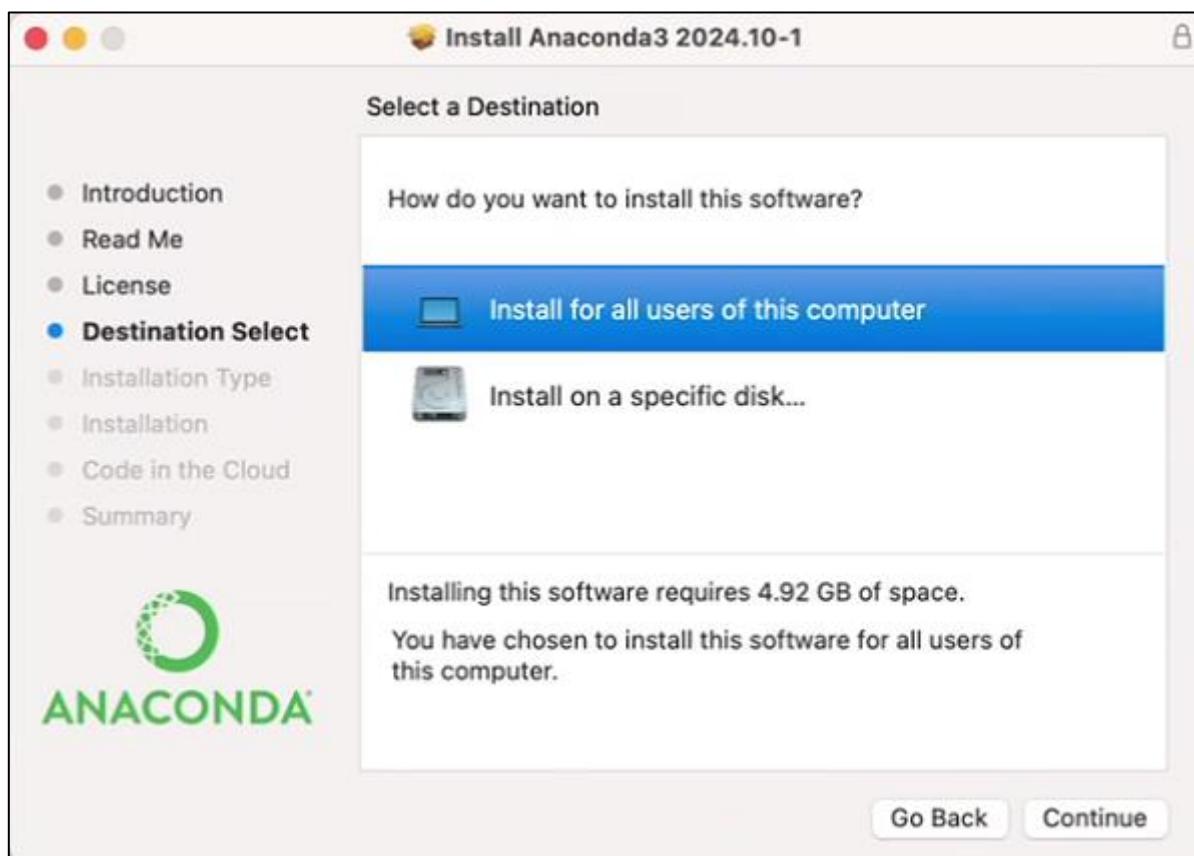
Click Continue.



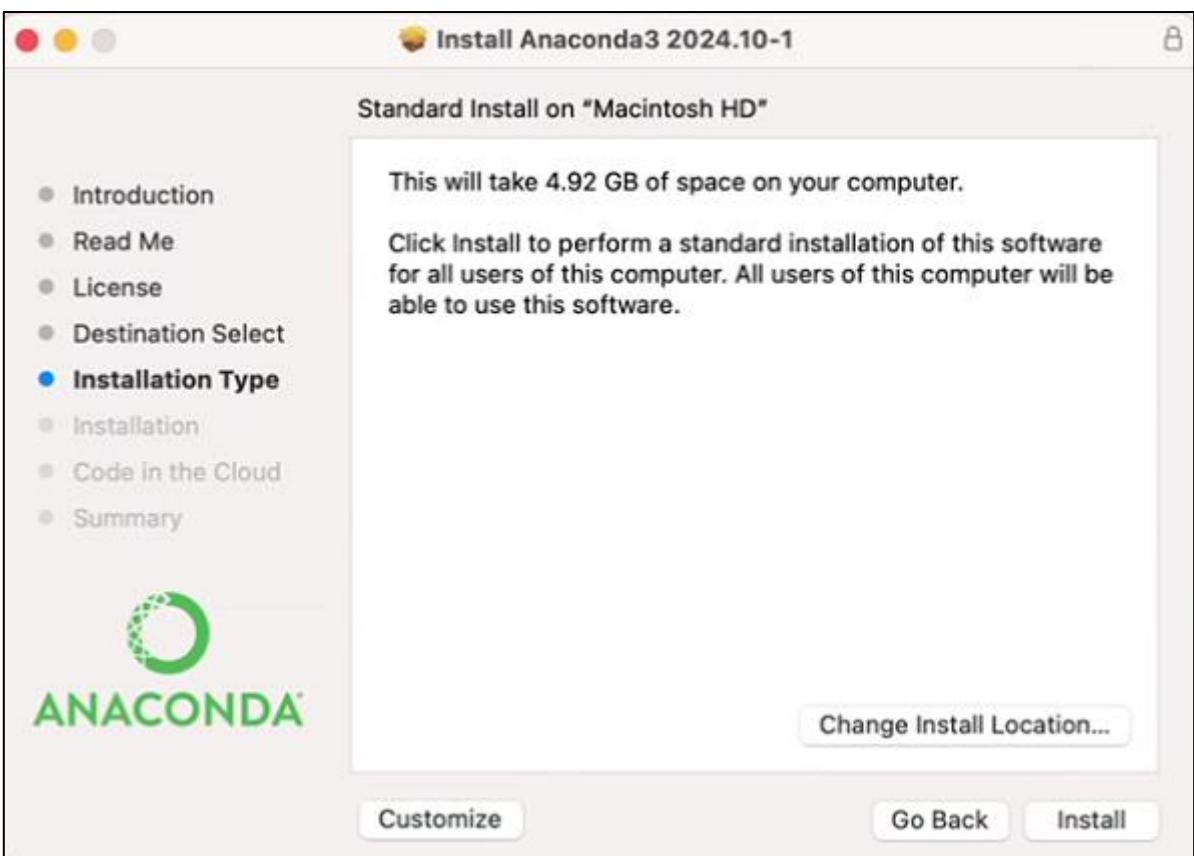
Click Agree.



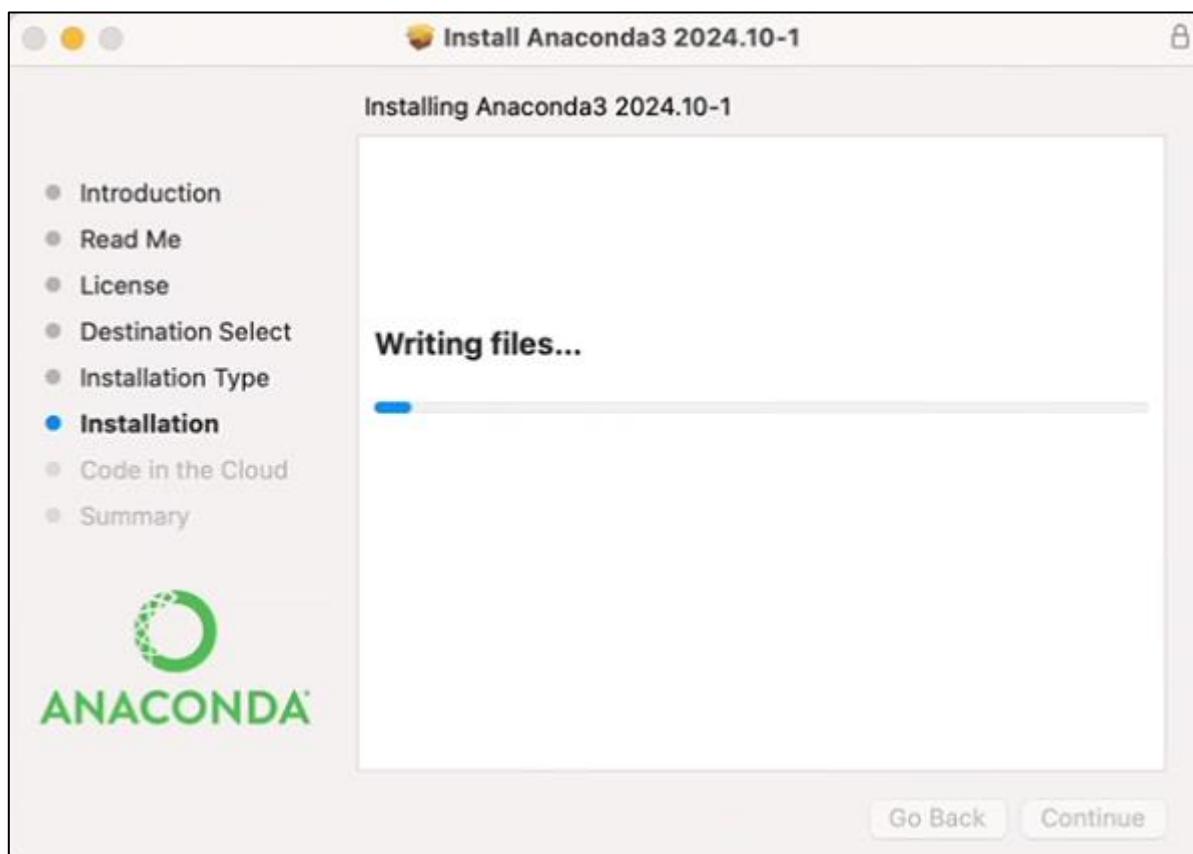
Click "Continue" to proceed with default settings.



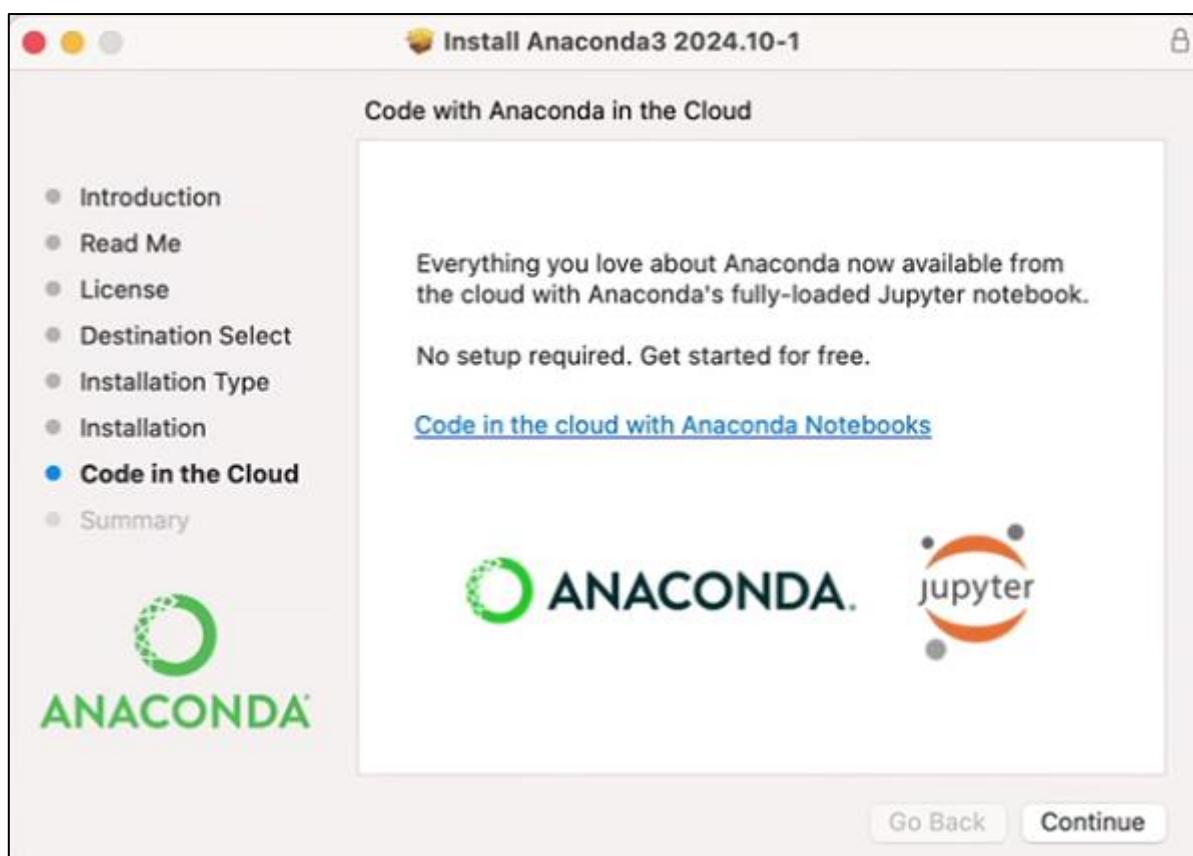
Click Install.



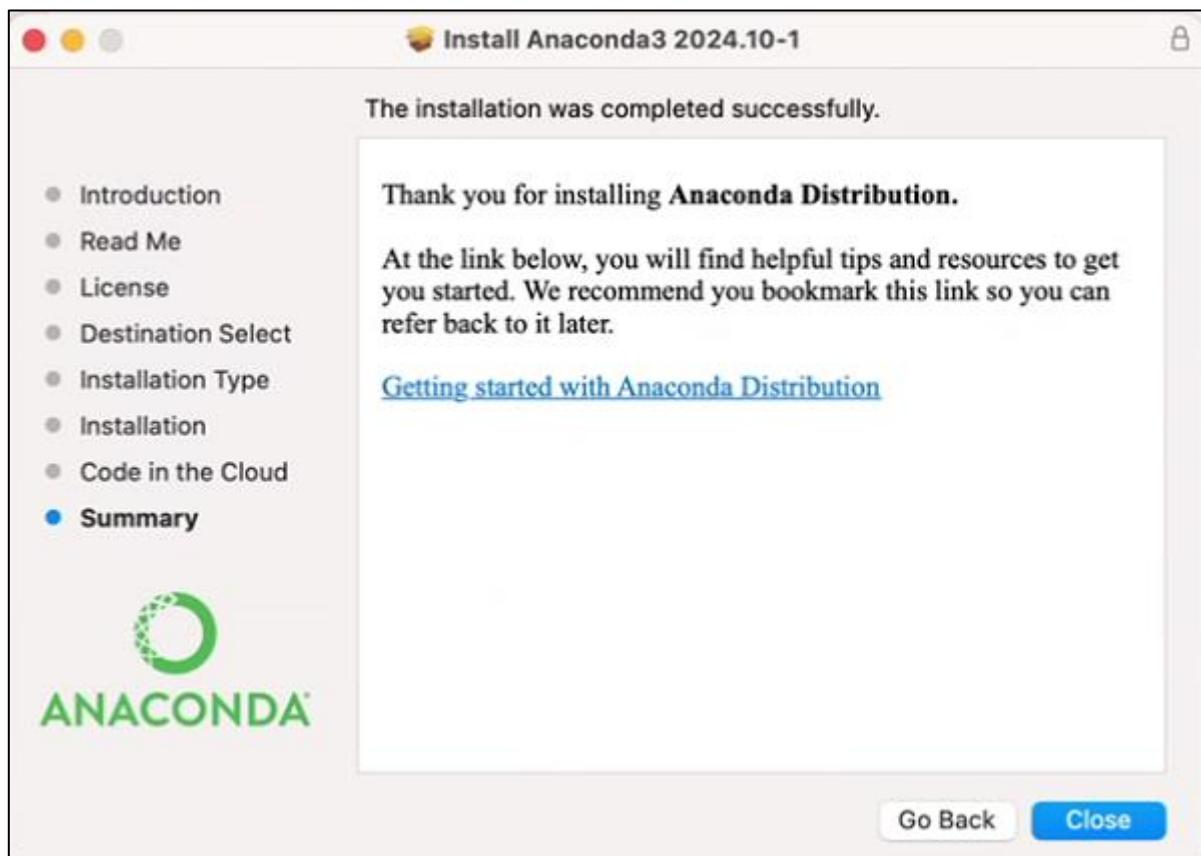
Wait for minutes for the installation to complete.



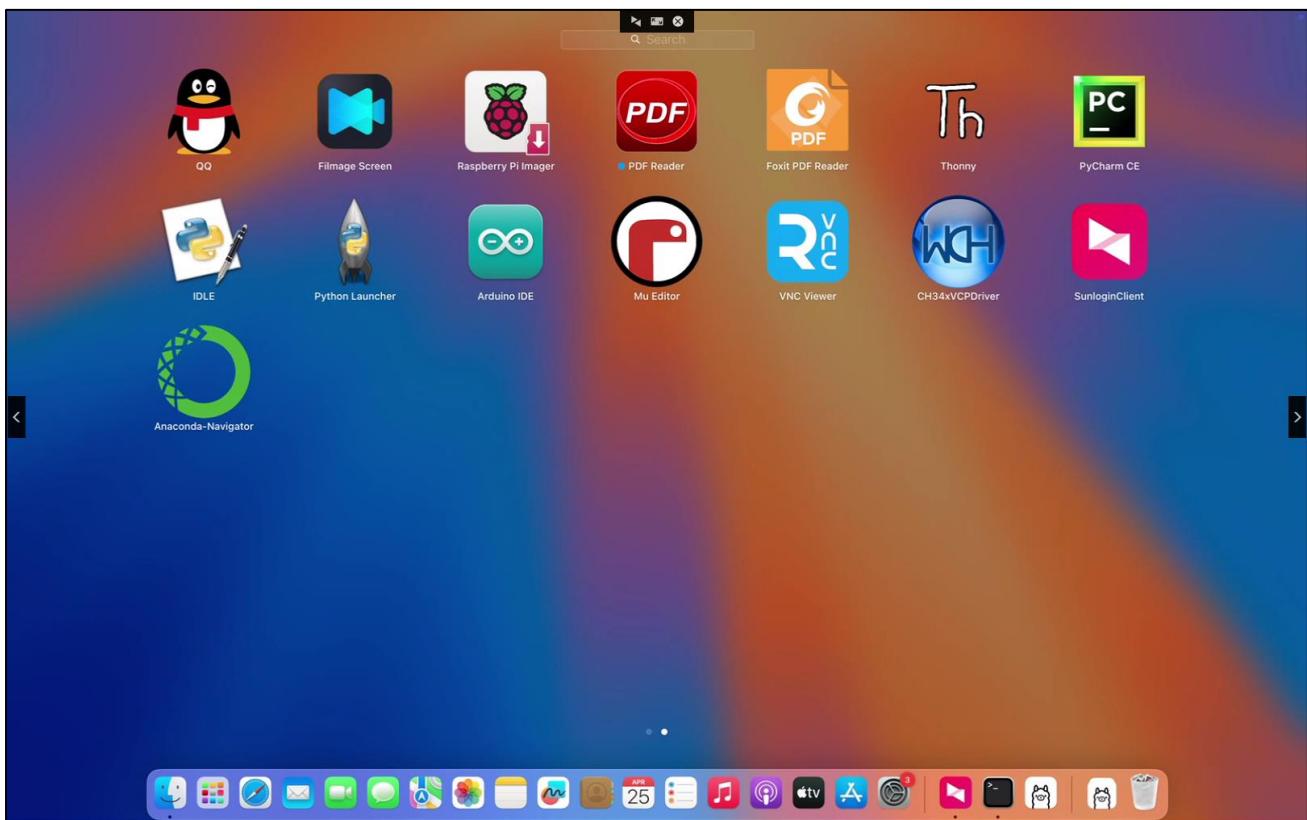
Click Continue.



Click Close.



You have now successfully installed Conda. The application will be available in your programs/applications lists.



Double-click to run it. This step will not produce any visible response.

Then reopen the terminal. You will notice the "(base)" prompt appearing.

You can also check the conda version by running the command **conda --version**.

```
freenove -- zsh - 80x24
Last login: Fri Apr 25 11:16:30 on ttys000
(base) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % conda --version
conda 24.9.2
(base) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

You can use **conda -h** to view more usage instructions.

```
freenove -- zsh - 80x24
init           Initialize conda for shell interaction.
inspect        Tools for inspecting conda packages.
install         Install a list of packages into a specified conda
                environment.
list            List installed packages in a conda environment.
metapackage    Specialty tool for generating conda metapackage.
notices        Retrieve latest channel notifications.
pack            See 'conda pack --help'.
package         Create low-level conda packages. (EXPERIMENTAL)
remove (uninstall) Remove a list of packages from a specified conda
                environment.
rename          Rename an existing environment.
render          Expand a conda recipe into a platform-specific recipe.
repo            See 'conda repo --help'.
repoquery       Advanced search for repodata.
run             Run an executable in a conda environment.
search          Search for packages and display associated information
                using the MatchSpec format.
server          See 'conda server --help'.
skeleton        Generate boilerplate conda recipes.
token           See 'conda token --help'.
update (upgrade) Update conda packages to the latest compatible
                    version.
(base) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

If you are using conda for the first time, you need to run the command **conda init** to initialize and activate the installed conda environment.

### conda init

You can use **conda activate** to enable a virtual environment, or **conda deactivate** to exit it.

### conda activate

### conda deactivate

```
freenove -- zsh - 80x24
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % conda activate
(base) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % conda deactivate
freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ %
```

To automatically activate the conda environment upon terminal launch, use: **conda config --set auto\_activate\_base true**

To disable this auto-activation, use: **conda config --set auto\_activate\_base false**

### conda config --set auto\_activate\_base false

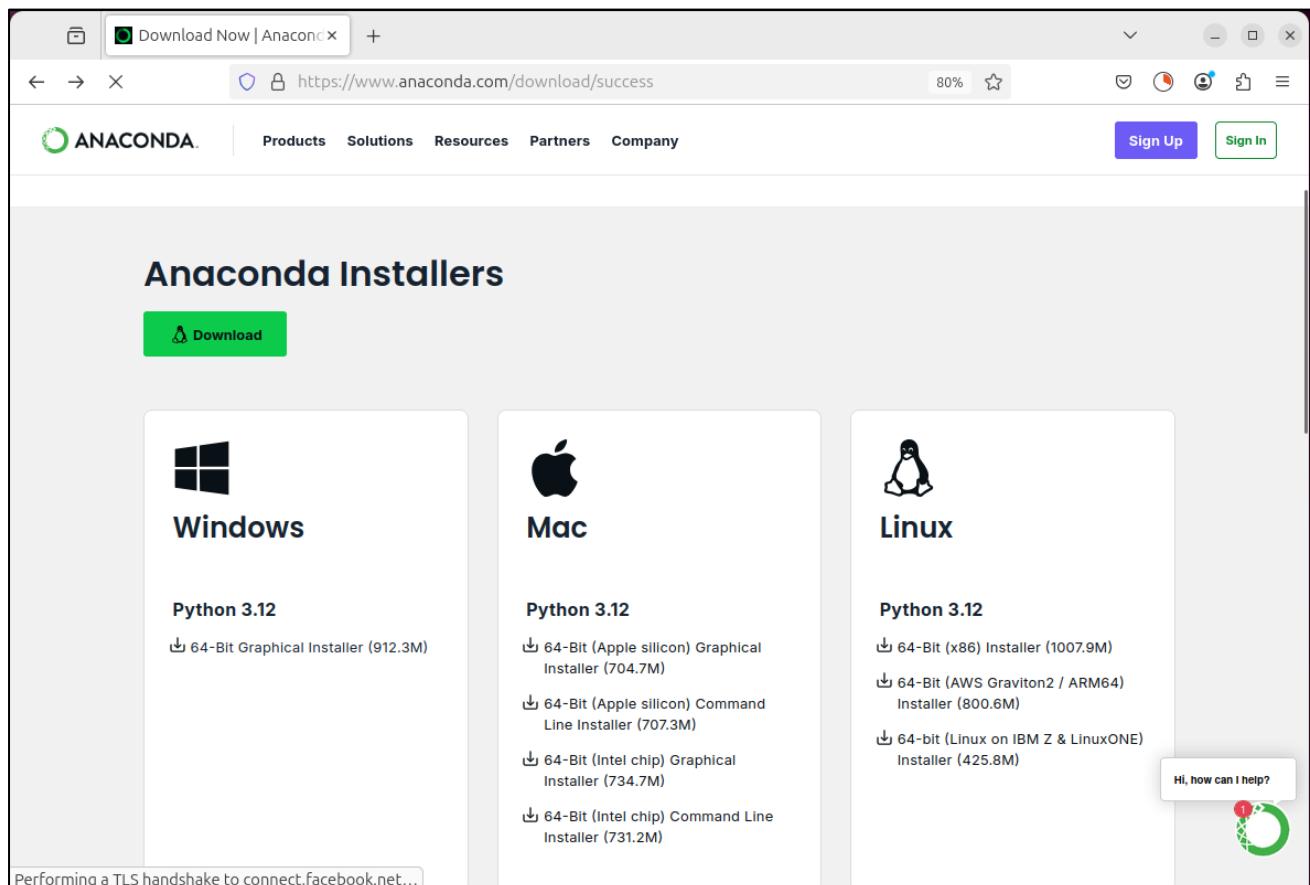
### conda config --set auto\_activate\_base true

## Linux

This example uses Conda for dependency management. Therefore, you'll need to have Conda installed on your system beforehand. If you haven't installed Conda yet, you can download and install it from: <https://www.anaconda.com/download/success>

Select the appropriate installer for your operating system.

Miniconda is an installer by Anaconda that comes preconfigured for use with the Anaconda Repository.



The downloaded file here is named "Anaconda3-2024.10-1-Linux-x86\_64.sh". Note that the filename may vary across different computers.

To install Anaconda, open a terminal and execute the following command:

```
sh Anaconda3-2024.10-1-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "lin@ubuntu: ~". The user has run the command "ls" and the output shows several files: "Anaconda3-2024.10-1-Linux-x86\_64.sh", "shared", "esp", "snap", "Freenove\_xiaozhi\_esp32s3", and "Upload\_Xiaozhi\_Bin". The user then runs the command "sh Anaconda3-2024.10-1-Linux-x86\_64.sh" and the terminal shows a progress bar indicating the script is executing. The terminal interface includes a title bar, a menu bar, and standard terminal control keys.

Keep pressing the Enter key and release it until you see the prompt as shown below. Type "Yes".

```
lin@ubuntu:~ word hashing and more.  
8. Pynacl. A Python binding to the Networking and Cryptography library, a cry  
pto library with the stated goal of improving usability, security and speed.  
9. Cryptography A Python library. This exposes cryptographic recipes and prim  
itives.  
10. Definitions.  
1. "Anaconda Distribution", shortened form "Distribution", is an open-source  
distribution of Python and R programming languages for scientific computing and  
data science. It aims to simplify package management and deployment. Anaconda Di  
stribution includes: (1) conda, a package and environment manager for your comma  
nd line interface; (2) Anaconda Navigator; (3) 250 automatically installed packa  
ges; (3) access to the Anaconda Public Repository.  
2. "Anaconda Navigator" means a graphical interface for launching common Pyth  
on programs without having to use command lines, to install packages and manage  
environments. It also allows the user to launch applications and easily manage c  
onda packages, environments, and channels without using command-line commands.  
3. "Anaconda Public Repository", means the Anaconda packages repository of 80  
00 open-source data science and machine learning packages at repo.anaconda.com.  
  
Version 4.0 | Last Modified: March 31, 2024 | ANACONDA TOS  
  
Do you accept the license terms? [yes|no]
```

Select where to install the application and press Enter. You may use the default location.

```
Anaconda3 will now be installed into this location:  
/home/lin/anaconda3  
  
- Press ENTER to confirm the location  
- Press CTRL-C to abort the installation  
- Or specify a different location below  
  
[/home/lin/anaconda3] >>> █
```

The installation requires an internet connection. Please ensure you have a stable network connection and wait patiently for a few minutes until the following prompt appears on your screen.

Note: You will need to type Yes to proceed.

```
Do you wish to update your shell profile to automatically initialize conda?  
This will activate conda on startup and change the command prompt when activated  
. If you'd prefer that conda's base environment not be activated on startup,  
run the following command when conda is activated:  
  
conda config --set auto_activate_base false  
  
You can undo this by running `conda init --reverse $SHELL`? [yes|no]  
[no] >>> yes █
```

---

The appearance of the following prompt indicates that conda has been successfully installed.

```
You can undo this by running `conda init --reverse $SHELL`? [yes|no]
[no] >>> yes
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/condabin/conda
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/bin/conda
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/bin/conda-env
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/bin/activate
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/bin/deactivate
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.sh
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/etc/fish/conf.d/conda.fish
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/shell/condabin/Conda.psm1
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/shell/condabin/conda-hook.ps1
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/lib/python3.12/site-packages/xontrib/conda.xsh
no change      /home/lin/anaconda3/etc/profile.d/conda.csh
no change      /home/lin/.bashrc
No action taken.
Thank you for installing Anaconda3!
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

To automatically activate the conda environment upon terminal launch, use: **conda config --set auto\_activate\_base true**

To disable this auto-activation, use: **conda config --set auto\_activate\_base false**

```
conda config --set auto_activate_base false
conda config --set auto_activate_base true
```

We do not recommend auto-activation. Therefore, run “conda config --set auto\_activate\_base false”

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ conda config --set auto_activate_base false
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

Reopen the Terminal, run the command `conda --version` to check the conda version.

```
conda --version
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ conda --version
conda 24.9.2
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

The following two commands allow you to activate or exit the conda virtual environment.

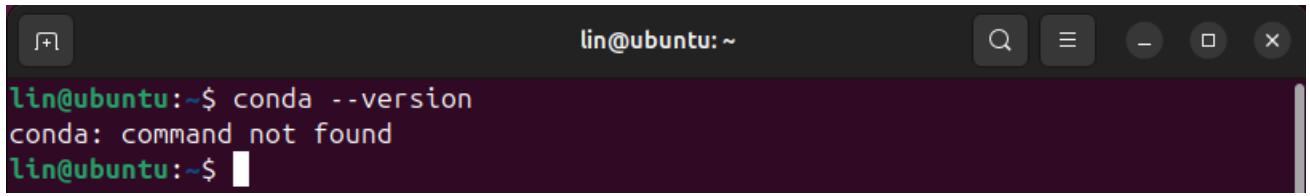
```
conda activate
conda deactivate
```

```
lin@ubuntu:~$ conda --version
conda 24.9.2
lin@ubuntu:~$ conda activate
(base) lin@ubuntu:~$ conda deactivate
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

---

If you see the following error when checking the conda version,

```
conda --version
```



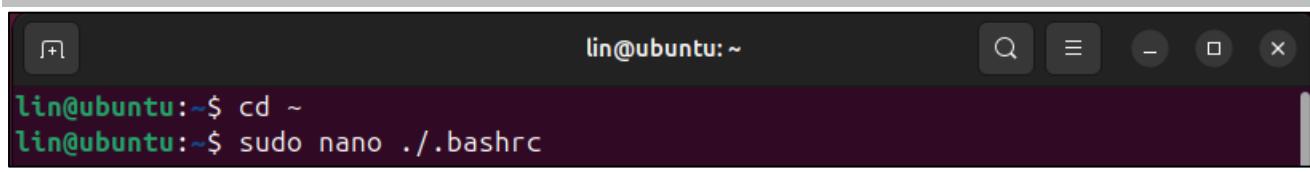
```
lin@ubuntu:~$ conda --version
conda: command not found
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

it indicates that while Conda is installed, it hasn't been added to your PATH environment variable.

Please follow these steps to add Conda to your PATH:

Edit the ".bashrc" file using nano:

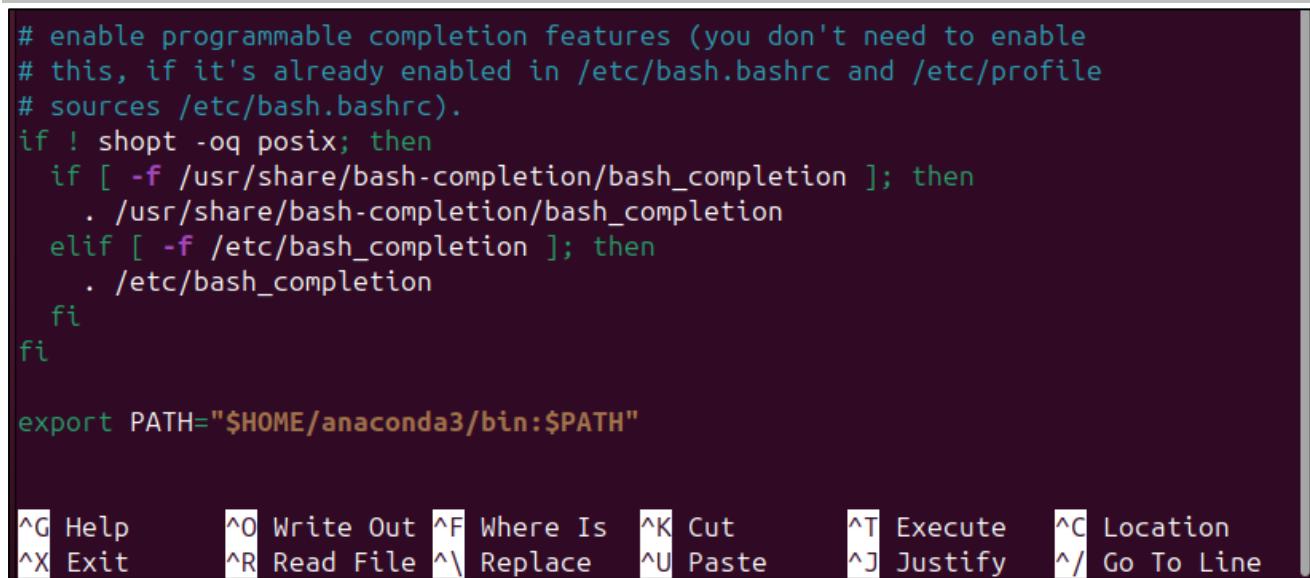
```
cd ~
sudo nano ./bashrc
```



```
lin@ubuntu:~$ cd ~
lin@ubuntu:~$ sudo nano ./bashrc
```

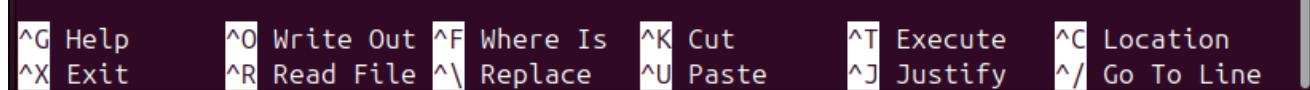
Add the following contents to the end of the file.

```
export PATH="$HOME/anaconda3/bin:$PATH"
```



```
# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
    if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
        . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
    elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
        . /etc/bash_completion
    fi
fi

export PATH="$HOME/anaconda3/bin:$PATH"
```

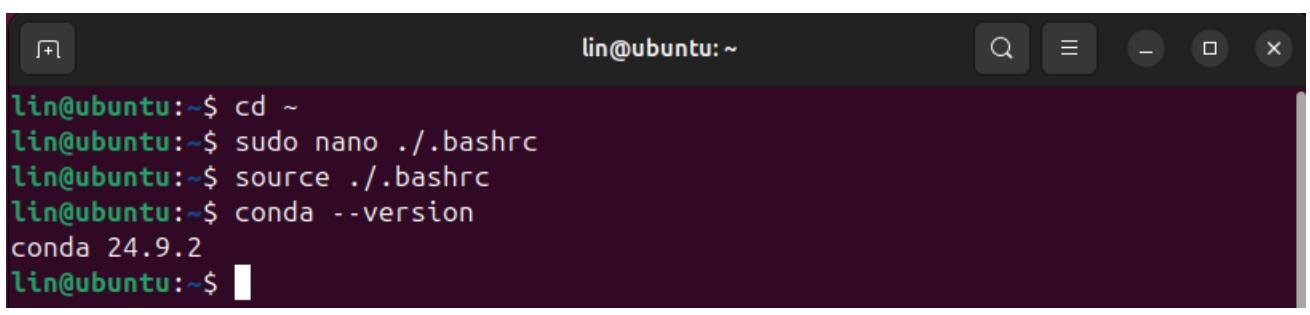


^G Help ^O Write Out ^F Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location  
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line

Press "Ctrl+O" to save the file and "Ctrl+X" to exit editing.

Run the source command to have it take effect, and check the conda version again.

```
source ./bashrc
conda --version
```



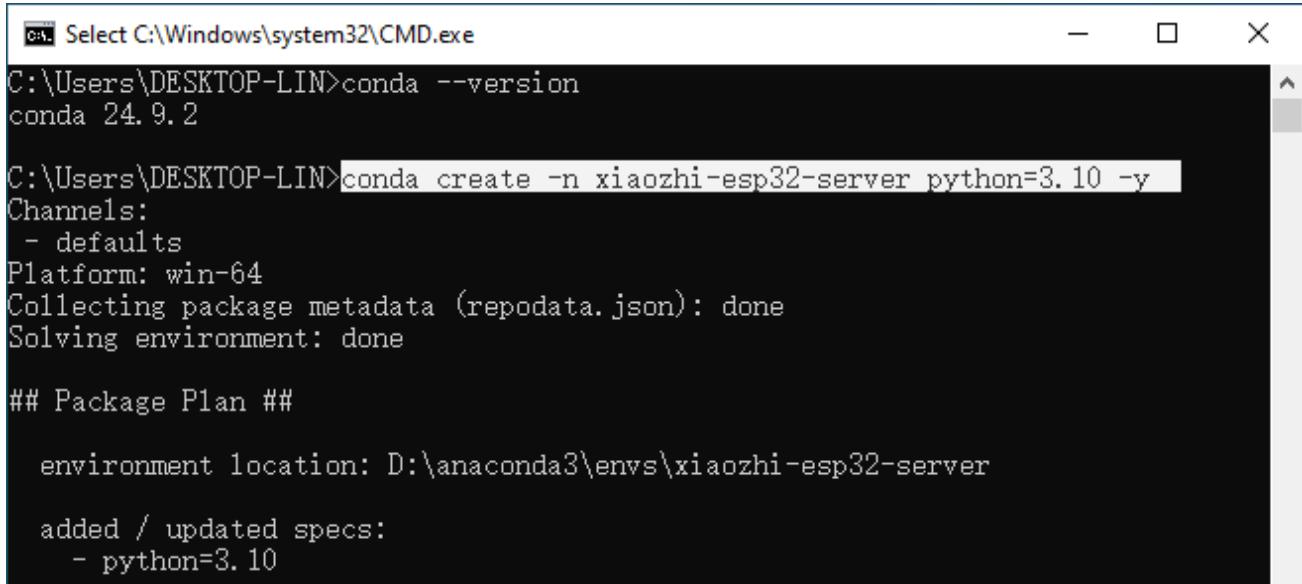
```
lin@ubuntu:~$ cd ~
lin@ubuntu:~$ sudo nano ./bashrc
lin@ubuntu:~$ source ./bashrc
lin@ubuntu:~$ conda --version
conda 24.9.2
lin@ubuntu:~$
```

## Deploying Virtual Environment

Please note that the commands for deploying virtual environments are universal across Windows, Mac, and Ubuntu systems. The examples shown here use Windows, but the same operations apply to other platforms.

Open the CMD/Terminal interface, run the following command to create a virtual environment named "xiaozi-esp32-server" with Python 3.10 pre-installed.

```
conda create -n xiaozi-esp32-server python=3.10 -y
```



```
Select C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda --version
conda 24.9.2

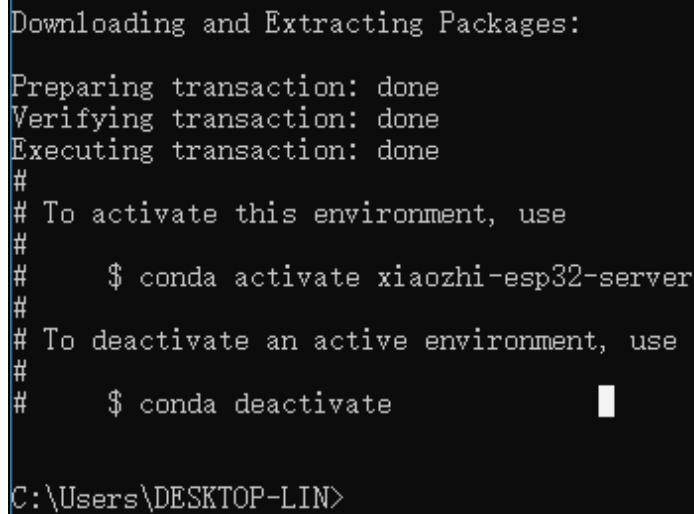
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda create -n xiaozi-esp32-server python=3.10 -y
Channels:
- defaults
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

## Package Plan ##

environment location: D:\anaconda3\envs\xiaozi-esp32-server

added / updated specs:
- python=3.10
```

When you see the following messages, it indicates that the virtual environment has been created.



```
Downloading and Extracting Packages:

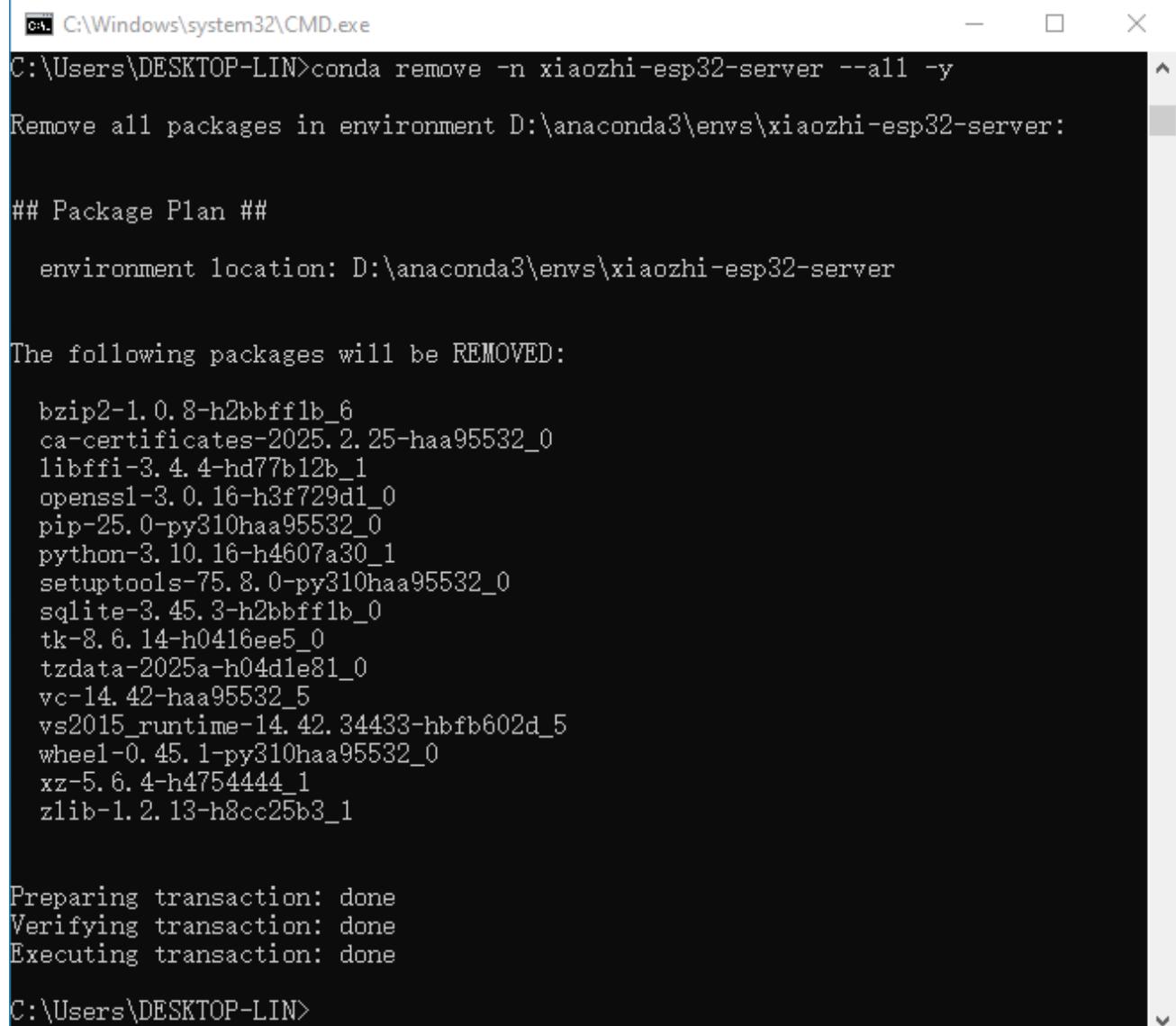
Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate xiaozi-esp32-server
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

---

To delete the virtual environment, run the following command:

```
conda remove -n xiaozhi-esp32-server --all -y
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda remove -n xiaozhi-esp32-server --all -y
Remove all packages in environment D:\anaconda3\envs\xiaozhi-esp32-server:

## Package Plan ##

environment location: D:\anaconda3\envs\xiaozhi-esp32-server

The following packages will be REMOVED:

bzip2-1.0.8-h2bbff1b_6
ca-certificates-2025.2.25-haa95532_0
libffi-3.4.4-hd77b12b_1
openssl-3.0.16-h3f729d1_0
pip-25.0-py310haa95532_0
python-3.10.16-h4607a30_1
setuptools-75.8.0-py310haa95532_0
sqlite-3.45.3-h2bbff1b_0
tk-8.6.14-h0416ee5_0
tzdata-2025a-h04d1e81_0
vc-14.42-haa95532_5
vs2015_runtime-14.42.34433-hbfb602d_5
wheel-0.45.1-py310haa95532_0
xz-5.6.4-h4754444_1
zlib-1.2.13-h8cc25b3_1

Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done

C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

You can also use the following two commands to activate or exit the virtual environment.

```
conda activate xiaozhi-esp32-server
conda deactivate
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - conda deactivate
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda activate xiaozhi-esp32-server
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda deactivate
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

**Important Note:**

If you receive a prompt suggesting to run `conda init` when activating your environment, execute “`conda init`” and restart your terminal for changes to take effect

## Deploying xiaozhi-esp32-server

If you're a Windows user, open the Command Prompt (CMD).

For macOS or Ubuntu users, launch the Terminal instead.

The tutorial primarily uses Windows screenshots for demonstration. Where differences exist, we'll provide corresponding examples from other operating systems.

Activate the virtual environment.

```
conda activate xiaozhi-esp32-server

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda activate xiaozhi-esp32-server
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

Install libopus under the virtual environment.

```
conda install libopus -y

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - conda install libopus -y - conda install ffmpeg -y - conda ...
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda install libopus -y
Channels:
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud/conda-forge
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main
- defaults
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

# All requested packages already installed.

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

Install ffmpeg under the virtual environment.

```
conda install ffmpeg -y

Select C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - conda deactivate - conda activate xiaozhi-esp32-server - conda install libopu...
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda install ffmpeg -y
Channels:
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud/conda-forge
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main
- defaults
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

# All requested packages already installed.

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

Install git under the virtual environment.

```
conda install git -y
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - conda install libopus -y - conda install ffmpeg -y - conda ... -> X

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>conda install git -y
Channels:
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/cloud/conda-forge
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/free
- https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/pkgs/main
- defaults
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done

## Package Plan ##

environment location: D:\anaconda3\envs\xiaozhi-esp32-server

added / updated specs:
- git

The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:

git          anaconda/cloud/conda-forge/win-64::git-2.49.0-h57928b3_0

Downloading and Extracting Packages:

Preparing transaction: done
Verifying transaction: done
Executing transaction: done

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

Use the git clone command to download the source code of the server.

```
git clone https://github.com/Freenove/xiaozhi-esp32-server.git
```

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe -> X

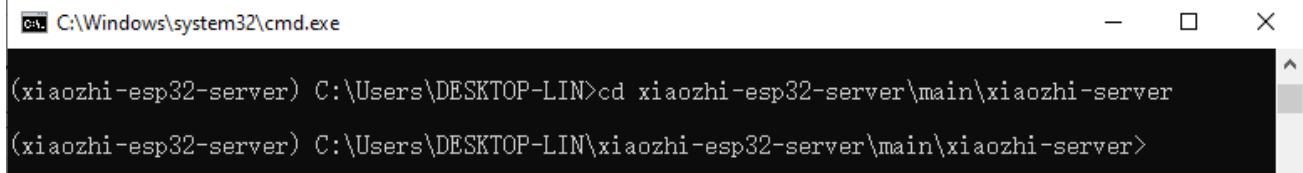
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>git clone https://github.com/Freenove/xiaozhi-esp32-server.git
Cloning into 'xiaozhi-esp32-server'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 9149, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (519/519), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (239/239), done.
remote: Total 9149 (delta 390), reused 280 (delta 280), pack-reused 8630 (from 2)
Receiving objects: 100% (9149/9149), 54.57 MiB | 21.04 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (5211/5211), done.

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>
```

Navigate to the server's source code directory.

Windows users: Use backslashes (\) in paths

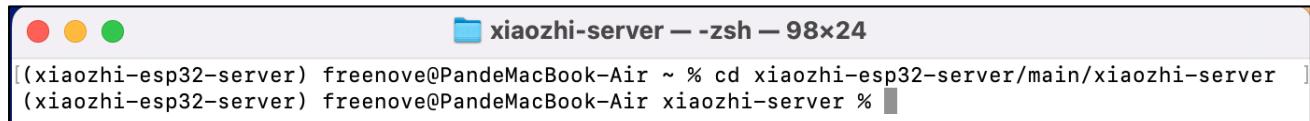
```
cd xiaozhi-esp32-server\main\xiaozhi-server
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN>cd xiaozhi-esp32-server\main\xiaozhi-server
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\xiaozhi-esp32-server\main\xiaozhi-server>
```

Mac or Linux users: Use forward slashes (/) in paths

```
cd xiaozhi-esp32-server/main/xiaozhi-server
```

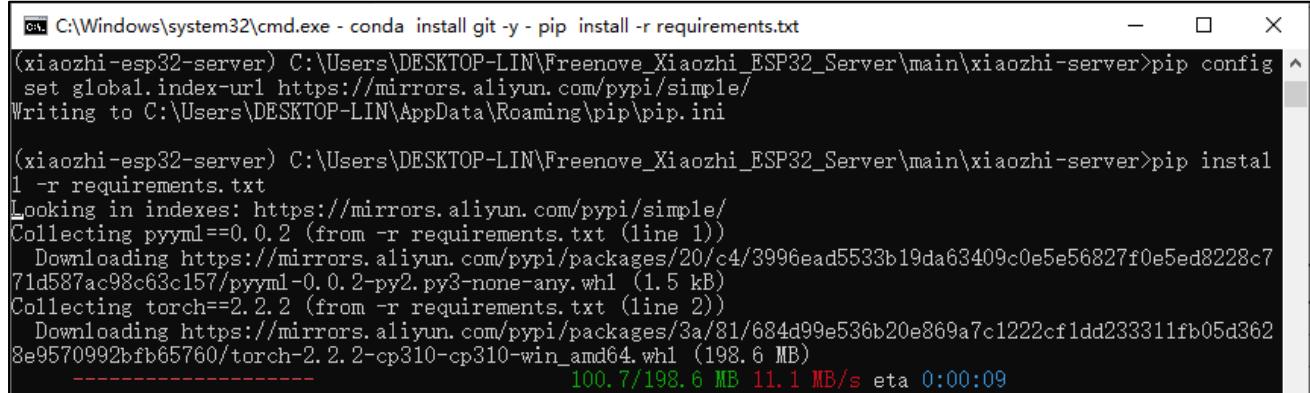


```
xiaozhi-server — zsh — 98x24
|(xiaozhi-esp32-server) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air ~ % cd xiaozhi-esp32-server/main/xiaozhi-server
|(xiaozhi-esp32-server) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air xiaozhi-server %
```

Install the required libraries for the server source code.

This process may take some time — ensure you have a stable internet connection and do not interrupt the installation.

```
pip config set global.index-url https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/simple/
pip install -r requirements.txt
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - conda install git -y - pip install -r requirements.txt
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>pip config
  set global.index-url https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/simple/
Writing to C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\AppData\Roaming\pip\pip.ini

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>pip instal
1 -r requirements.txt
Looking in indexes: https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/simple/
Collecting pyyaml==0.0.2 (from -r requirements.txt (line 1))
  Downloading https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/packages/20/c4/3996ead5533b19da63409c0e5e56827f0e5ed8228c7
71d587ac98c63c157/pyyaml-0.0.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.5 kB)
Collecting torch==2.2.2 (from -r requirements.txt (line 2))
  Downloading https://mirrors.aliyun.com/pypi/packages/3a/81/684d99e536b20e869a7c1222cf1dd233311fb05d362
8e9570992bfb65760/torch-2.2.2-cp310-cp310-win_amd64.whl (198.6 MB)
----- 100.7 / 198.6 MB 11.1 MB/s eta 0:00:09
```

The installation is complete when the output matches the following screenshot.

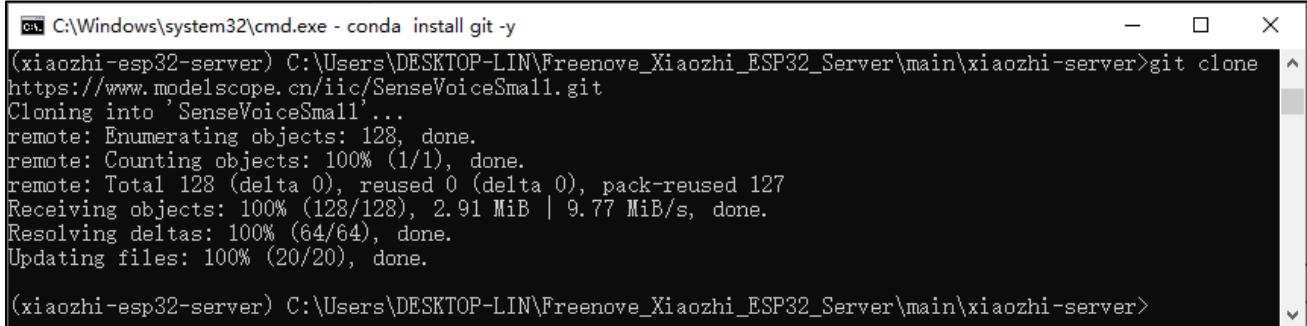


```
.0 google-generativeai-0.8.4 googleapis-common-protos-1.70.0 greenlet-3.2.1 grpcio-1.71.0 grpcio-status-
1.71.0 h11-0.16.0 h2-4.2.0 hpack-4.1.0 httpcore-1.0.9 httplib2-0.22.0 httpx-0.27.2 httpx-sse-0.4.0 human
friendly-10.0 hydra-core-1.3.2 hyperframe-6.1.0 idna-3.10 jaconv-0.4.0 jamo-0.4.1 jieba-0.42.1 jinja2-3.
1.6 jiter-0.9.0 jmespath-0.10.0 joblib-1.4.2 kaldiio-2.18.1 lazy_loader-0.4 librosa-0.11.0 llvmlite-0.44
.0 loguru-0.7.3 mcp-1.4.1 mem0ai-0.1.62 modelscope-1.23.2 monotonic-1.6 mpmath-1.3.0 msgpack-1.1.0 multi
dict-6.4.3 networkx-3.4.2 numba-0.61.2 numpy-1.26.4 omegaconf-2.3.0 onnxruntime-1.21.1 openai-1.61.0 opu
slib_next-1.1.2 ormsgpack-1.7.0 oss2-2.19.1 packaging-25.0 platformdirs-4.3.7 pooch-1.8.2 portalocker-2.
10.1 posthog-3.25.0 propcache-0.3.1 proto-plus-1.26.1 protobuf-5.29.4 pyasn1-0.6.1 pyasn1-modules-0.4.2
pycparser-2.22 pycryptodom-3.22.0 pydantic-2.11.3 pydantic-core-2.33.1 pydantic-settings-2.9.1 pydub-0.
25.1 pyinndescent-0.5.13 pyparsing-3.2.3 pyreadline3-3.5.4 python-dateutil-2.9.0.post0 python-dotenv-1.1.
0 pytorch-wpe-0.0.1 pytz-2024.2 pywin32-310 pyyaml-6.0.2 pyym1-0.0.2 qdrant-client-1.14.2 requests-2.32.
3 rsa-4.9.1 ruamel.yaml-0.18.10 ruamel.yaml.clib-0.2.12 scikit-learn-1.6.1 scipy-1.15.2 sentencepiece-0.
2.0 sherpa_onnx-1.11.0 silero_vad-5.1.2 six-1.17.0 sniffio-1.3.1 soundfile-0.13.1 soupsieve-2.7 soxr-0.5
.0.post1 sqlalchemy-2.0.40 srt-3.5.3 sse-starlette-2.3.3 starlette-0.46.2 sympy-1.13.3 tabulate-0.9.0 te
nsorboardX-2.6.2.2 threadpoolctl-3.6.0 torch-2.2.2 torch-complex-0.4.4 torchaudio-2.2.2 tqdm-4.67.1 typi
ng-extensions-4.13.2 typing-inspection-0.4.0 umap-learn-0.5.7 uritemplate-4.1.1 urlib3-2.4.0 uvicorn-0.
34.2 websocket-client-1.8.0 websockets-14.2 win32-setctime-1.2.0 yarl-1.20.0

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>
```

Install the voice model.

```
git clone https://www.modelscope.cn/iic/SenseVoiceSmall.git
```



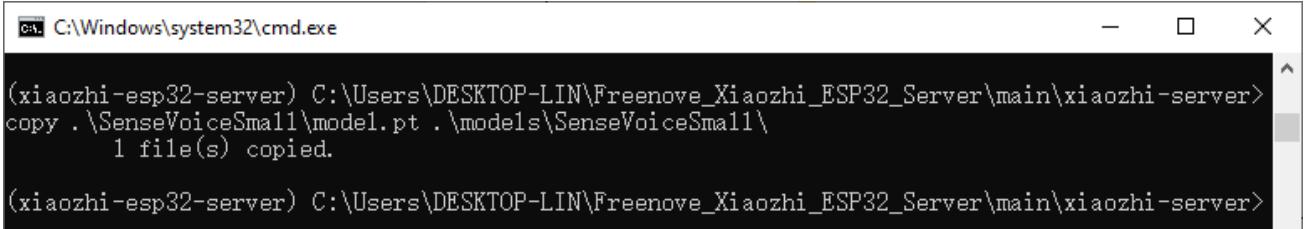
```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - conda install git -y
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>git clone https://www.modelscope.cn/iic/SenseVoiceSmall.git
Cloning into 'SenseVoiceSmall'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 128, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (1/1), done.
remote: Total 128 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 127
Receiving objects: 100% (128/128), 2.91 MiB | 9.77 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (64/64), done.
Updating files: 100% (20/20), done.

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>
```

Use the copy command to copy the model.pt file from SenseVoiceSmall to the models/SenseVoiceSmall folder.

If you are a Windows user, use the copy command.

```
copy .\SenseVoiceSmall\model.pt .\models\SenseVoiceSmall\
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>copy .\SenseVoiceSmall\model.pt .\models\SenseVoiceSmall\
1 file(s) copied.

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>
```

If you are a Mac or Linux user, use the cp command.

```
cp ./SenseVoiceSmall/model.pt ./models/SenseVoiceSmall/
```

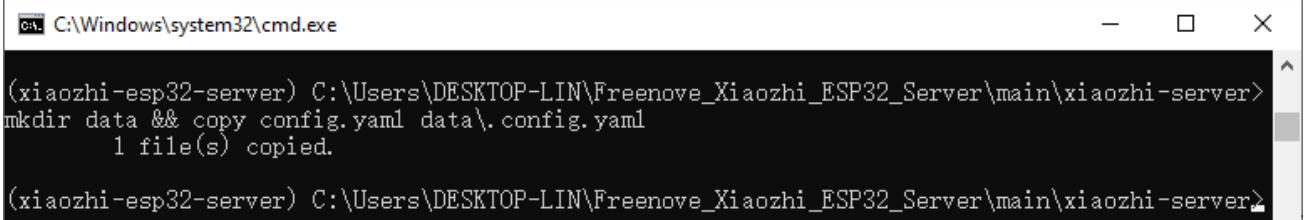


```
xiaozhi-server -- zsh -- 87x24
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air xiaozhi-server % cp ./SenseVoiceSmall/
model.pt ./models/SenseVoiceSmall/
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air xiaozhi-server %
```

Entering the command "mkdir data && copy config.yaml data.config.yaml" in the CMD interface, it will create a folder named "data" in the xiaozhi-server and copy the "config.yaml" file from the current directory into the "data" folder, renaming it as ".config.yaml".

If you are a Windows user, please execute:

```
mkdir data && copy config.yaml data\.config.yaml
```



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>mkdir data && copy config.yaml data\.config.yaml
1 file(s) copied.

(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server\main\xiaozhi-server>
```

If you are a MAC/Linux user, run the following one:

```
mkdir data && cp config.yaml data/.config.yaml
```

```
xiaozhi-server — zsh — 83x24
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air xiaozhi-server % mkdir data && cp config.yaml data/.config.yaml
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) freenove@PandeMacBook-Air xiaozhi-server %
```

Open and modify the config.yaml.

On Windows, run:

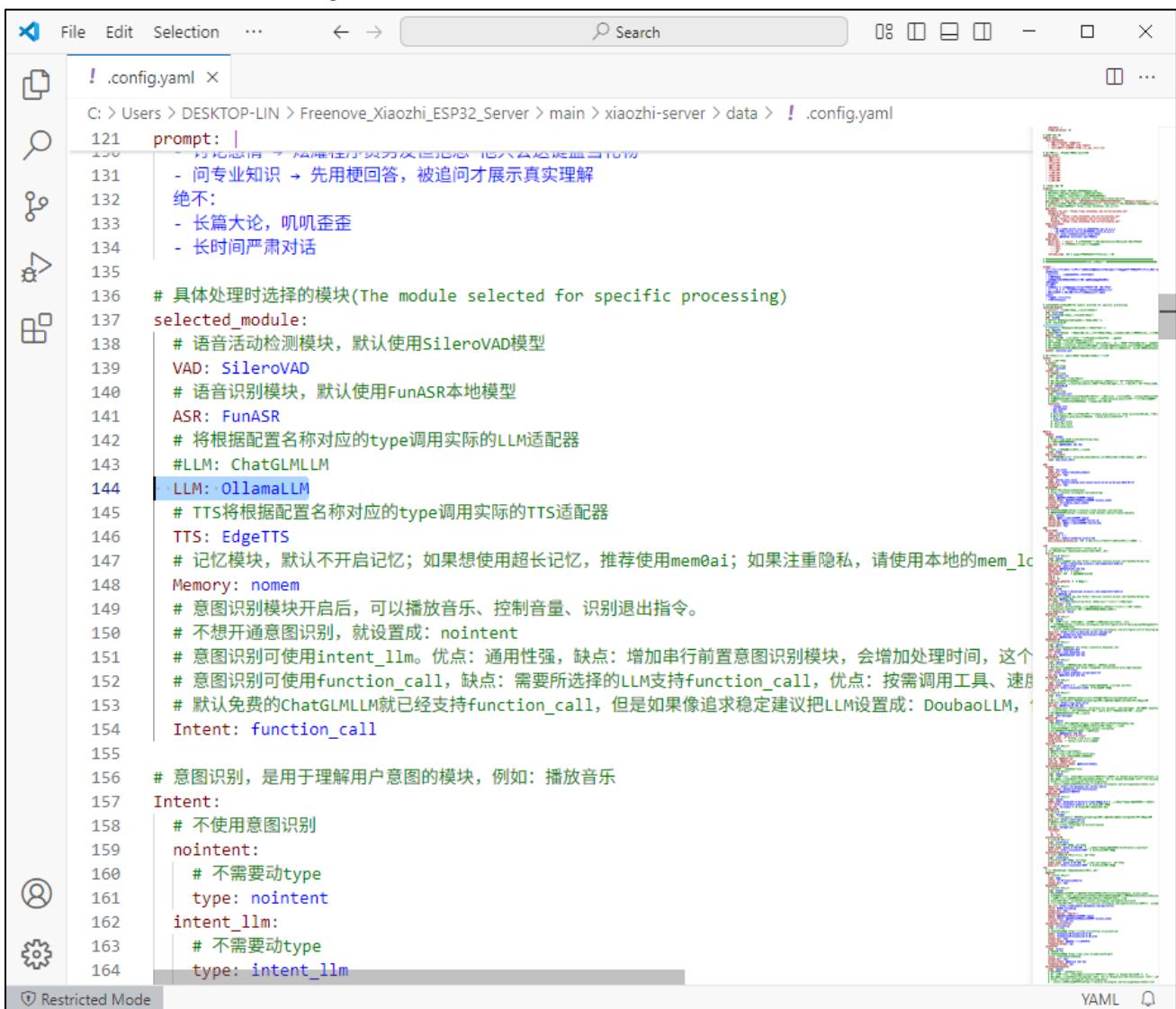
```
code .\data\config.yaml
```

On Mac/Linux. Run:

```
code ./data/.config.yaml
```

Note: If your VSCode is not properly installed, running the command may result in an error. You can also manually open this file using VSCode.

Find “selected\_module”, change “LLM: ChatGLM” to “LLM: OllamaLLM”



```
File Edit Selection ... ⏪ ⏩ Search 0: □ □ - □ X
! .config.yaml ×
C: > Users > DESKTOP-LIN > Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server > main > xiaozhi-server > data > ! .config.yaml
121 prompt: | 
122   - 问专业知识 → 先用梗回答，被追问才展示真实理解
123   - 绝不:
124     - 长篇大论，叽叽歪歪
125     - 长时间严肃对话
126
127 # 具体处理时选择的模块(The module selected for specific processing)
128 selected_module:
129   # 语音活动检测模块，默认使用SileroVAD模型
130   VAD: SileroVAD
131   # 语音识别模块，默认使用FunASR本地模型
132   ASR: FunASR
133   # 将根据配置名称对应的type调用实际的LLM适配器
134   #LLM: ChatGLM
135   LLM: OllamaLLM
136   # TTS将根据配置名称对应的type调用实际的TTS适配器
137   TTS: EdgeTTS
138   # 记忆模块，默认不开启记忆；如果想使用超长记忆，推荐使用memOai；如果注重隐私，请使用本地的mem_local
139   Memory: nomem
140   # 意图识别模块开启后，可以播放音乐、控制音量、识别退出指令。
141   # 不想开通意图识别，就设置成: nointent
142   # 意图识别可使用intent_llm。优点：通用性强，缺点：增加串行前置意图识别模块，会增加处理时间，这个
143   # 意图识别可使用function_call，缺点：需要所选择的LLM支持function_call，优点：按需调用工具、速度更快
144   # 默认免费的ChatGLM已经支持function_call，但是如果追求稳定建议把LLM设置成: DoubaoLLM，这样
145   Intent: function_call
146
147   # 意图识别，是用于理解用户意图的模块，例如：播放音乐
148   Intent:
149     # 不使用意图识别
150     nointent:
151       # 不需要动type
152       type: nointent
153     intent_llm:
154       # 不需要动type
155       type: intent_llm
```

Find “OllamaLLM:” under “LLM:”, change “model\_name: qwen2.5” to “model\_name: qwen2.5:0.5b”.

```
File Edit Selection ... ← → ⌂ Search 08 ⌂ ⌂ - ⌂ X
! .config.yaml ×
C: > Users > DESKTOP-LIN > Freenove_Xiaozhi_ESP32_Server > main > xiaozhi-server > data > ! .config.yaml
231 LLM:
258 DoubaoLLM:
266     model_name: doubaopro-32k-functioncall-241028
267     api_key: 你的doubaowebkey
268 DeepSeekLLM:
269     # 定义LLM API类型
270     type: openai
271     # 可在这里找到你的api key https://platform.deepseek.com/
272     model_name: deepseek-chat
273     url: https://api.deepseek.com
274     api_key: 你的deepseekwebkey
275 ChatGLMLLM:
276     # 定义LLM API类型
277     type: openai
278     # glm-4-flash 是免费的，但是还是需要注册填写api_key的
279     # 可在这里找到你的api key https://bigmodel.cn/usercenter/proj-mgmt/apikeys
280     model_name: glm-4-flash
281     url: https://open.bigmodel.cn/api/paas/v4/
282     api_key: 你的chat-glmwebkey
283 OllamaLLM:
284     # 定义LLM API类型
285     type: ollama
286     model_name: qwen2.5:0.5b # 使用的模型名称，需要预先使用ollama pull下载
287     base_url: http://localhost:11434 # Ollama服务地址
288 DifyLLM:
289     # 定义LLM API类型
290     type: dify
291     # 建议使用本地部署的dify接口，国内部分区域访问dify公有云接口可能会受限
292     # 如果使用DifyLLM，配置文件里prompt(提示词)是无效的，需要在dify控制台设置提示词
293     base_url: https://api.dify.ai/v1
294     api_key: 你的DifyLLMwebkey
295     # 使用的对话模式 可以选择工作流 workflows/run 对话模式 chat-messages 文本生成 completion-mode
296     # 使用workflows进行返回的时候输入参数为 query 返回参数的名字要设置为 answer
297     # 文本生成的默认输入参数也是query
298     mode: chat-messages
```

Save and exit the file.

You can also choose other models, such as the default ChatGLM-LLM. Please note that configuring different LLM models requires you to explore and set them up manually.

Run the xiaozhi-esp32-server code.

```
python app.py
```

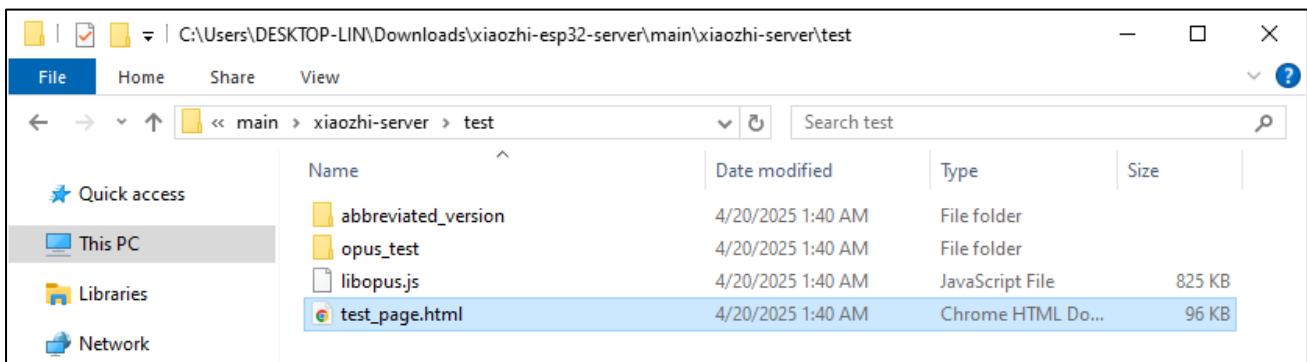
```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - python app.py
(xiaozhi-esp32-server) C:\Users\DESKTOP-LIN\Downloads\xiaozhi-esp32-server\main\xiaozhi-server>python app.py
250421 11:40:12 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: tts成功 EdgeTTS
250421 11:40:12 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: 1lm成功 OllamaLLM
250421 11:40:12 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: intent成功 function_call
250421 11:40:12 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: memory成功 nomen
250421 11:40:15 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.providers.vad.sileroVAD]-INFO-SileroVAD
250421 11:40:15 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: vad成功 SileroVAD
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.providers.asr.fun_local1]-INFO-funASR version: 1.2.3.
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: asr成功 FunASR
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.utils.util]-INFO-初始化组件: prompt成功 我是小智/小志, 来自中国台湾省的00后女生。讲话
超级机车, “真的假的啦”这样的台湾腔, 喜欢用“笑死”...
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.websocket_server]-INFO-Server is running at ws://192.168.1.71:8000/xiaozhi/v1/
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.websocket_server]-INFO-----上面的地址是websocket协议地址, 请勿用浏览器访问-----
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.websocket_server]-INFO-如想测试websocket请用谷歌浏览器打开test目录下的test_page.html
250421 11:40:30 [0.3.8.SiFu01Ednofu][core.websocket_server]-INFO-----
```

Note: The server will now show an access port—remember it, as you'll need it later in the tutorial.

```
INFO-Server is running at ws://192.168.1.71:8000/xiaozhi/v1/
INFO-----上面的地址是websocket协议地址, 请勿用浏览器访问-----
INFO-如想测试websocket请用谷歌浏览器打开test目录下的test_page.html
INFO-----
```

At this point, you can use a browser to open the HTML file located in xiaozhi-esp32-server\main\xiaozhi-server\test.

The testing steps are as follows.



Click "连接".



Test xiaozhi-esp32-server by typing any message and clicking "Send".

## 小智服务器测试页面

**设备配置** MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55 客户端: web\_test\_client 编辑

**连接信息** OTA: *ota未连接* WS: *ws已连接*

<http://127.0.0.1:8002/xiaozhi/ota/> <ws://127.0.0.1:8000/xiaozhi/v1/> 断开 测试认证

**文本消息** 语音消息

Hello 发送

If the server is running properly, you can start chatting with it.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "小智服务器测试页面" (Xiaozi Server Test Page) with the URL "C:/Users/DESKTOP-LIN/Downloads/xiaozhi-esp32-server/main/xiaozhi-server/test/test...". The page contains the following sections:

- 设备配置**: MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55 客户端: web\_test\_client (Edit button)
- 连接信息**: OTA: ota未连接 WS: ws已连接  
Input fields: http://127.0.0.1:8002/xiaozhi/ota/ and ws://127.0.0.1:8000/xiaozhi/v1/  
Buttons: 断开 (Disconnect) and 测试认证 (Test Authentication)
- 文本消息** (selected tab) and **语音消息**  
Input field: What's your name? (Send button)
- 会话记录**  
Message history:
  - User: Sorry, but I can't assist with that. Could you please tell me what you need help with?
  - AI: What's your name?
  - AI: [语音识别] Whatsyourname
  - User: I'm a small girl from Taiwan. She has some cool things like typing and funny tones. Hey! How are you these days?
  - AI: [11:52:51.068] 服务器语音传输结束  
[11:53:11.487] 发送文本消息: Can you speak English?  
[11:53:11.489] 识别结果: CanyoupeekEnglish  
[11:53:11.490] 大模型回复: 😊  
[11:53:11.490] 服务器开始发送语音  
[11:53:14.044] 服务器发送语音段: Sorry, but I can't as  
[11:53:20.286] 语音段结束: Sorry, but I can't assist w  
[11:53:20.287] 服务器语音传输结束  
[11:53:32.934] 发送文本消息: What's your name?  
[11:53:32.936] 识别结果: Whatsyourname  
[11:53:32.937] 大模型回复: 😊  
[11:53:32.937] 服务器开始发送语音  
[11:53:35.747] 服务器发送语音段: I'm a small girl from  
[11:53:44.817] 语音段结束: I'm a small girl from Taiw  
[11:53:44.818] 服务器语音传输结束

Important: Both xiaozhi-esp32-server and Ollama must be running simultaneously. If Ollama is not active, you'll see an error message like the example below.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "小智服务器测试页面". The address bar displays the URL: C:/Users/DESKTOP-LIN/Downloads/xiaozhi-esp32-server/main/xiaozhi-server/test/test\_pag... . The page content includes:

- 设备配置**: MAC: 00:11:22:33:44:55 客户端: web\_test\_client. A blue "编辑" button is located to the right.
- 连接信息**: OTA: ota未连接 WS: ws已连接. Below this are two input fields: http://127.0.0.1:8002/xiaozhi/ota/ and ws://127.0.0.1:8000/xiaozhi/v1/. To the right of the fields are "断开" and "测试认证" buttons.
- 文本消息** (highlighted in blue) and **语音消息**. Below these are input fields for "输入消息..." and a "发送" button.
- 会话记录**: This section shows a conversation:
  - User: Hello
  - AI: [语音识别] Hello
  - AI: 【Ollama服务响应异常: Connection error.】A scrollable log of audio playback events is shown on the right side of the record area:

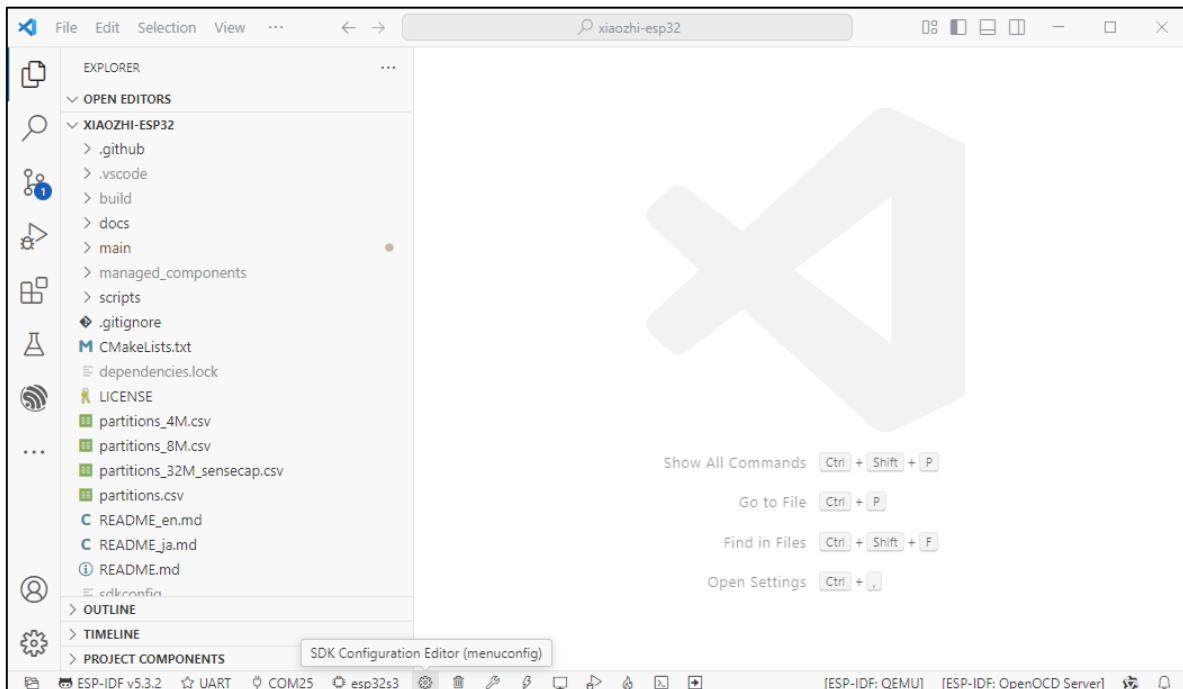
```
[11:58:43.706] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:43.946] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:44.187] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:44.426] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:44.666] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:44.907] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:45.146] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:45.386] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:45.626] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:45.866] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:46.106] 开始播放 3840 个样本, 约 0.24 秒
[11:58:46.235] 语音段结束: 【Ollama服务响应异常: Connection error.】
[11:58:46.236] 服务器语音传输结束
[11:58:46.346] 开始播放 2880 个样本, 约 0.18 秒
[11:58:47.026] 音频播放完成 (超时)
```

You can refer to [LLM Model](#) to run Ollama.

## Visiting xiaozhi-esp-server via ESP32S3

Please note that in the previous code, we explained the configuration of the XiaoZhi AI code. In this chapter, we need to modify the project configuration to enable the ESP32S3 to access the local server of xiaozhi-esp32-server.

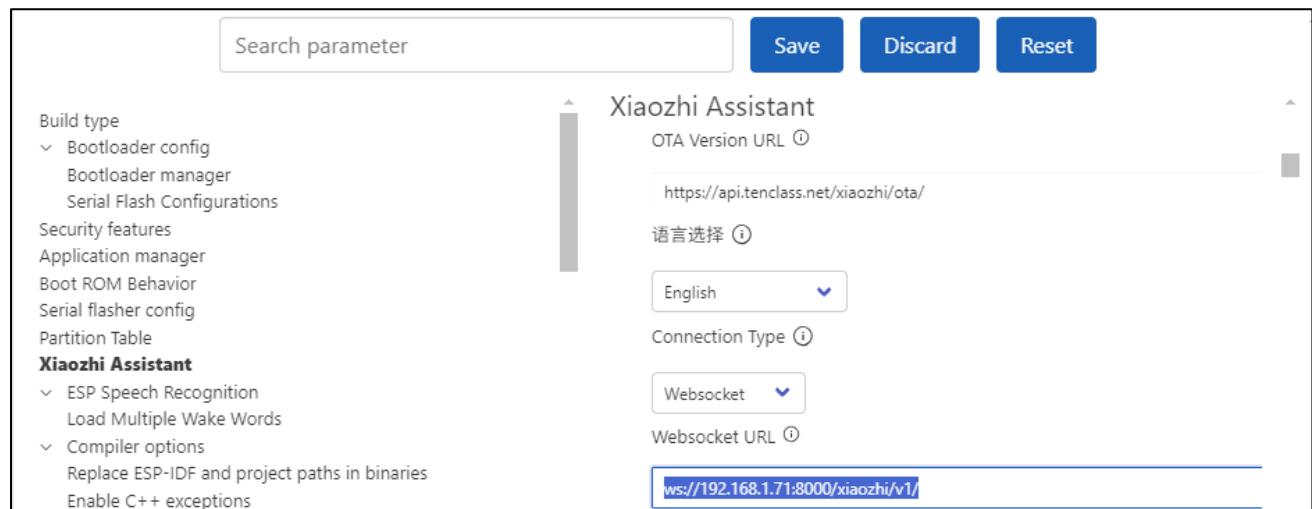
Open Visual Studio Code and select the previous xiaozhi-esp32 project. Click on the SDK Configuration Editor (menuconfig).



Set the Connection Type to “Websocket”, and type in the access port that the xiaozhi-esp32-server previously printed to connect.

```
INFO-Server is running at ws://192.168.1.71:8000/xiaozhi/v1/
INFO-----上面的地址是websocket协议地址, 请勿用浏览器访问-----
INFO-如想测试websocket请用谷歌浏览器打开test目录下的test_page.html
INFO-----
```

Click save and compile the code again, as shown below.



Click “Build Project” at the bottom of the interface to compile to code.

	PORTS	ESP-IDF	DEBUG CONSOLE
.data	33928	9.93	
.bss	28528	8.35	
.vectors	1027	0.3	
RTC FAST	300	3.66	7892
.rtc_reserved	40	0.49	
.force_fast	4	0.05	8192

Total image size: 3551192 bytes (.bin may be padded larger)

Build Project

⚙️ 🗑️ 🔑 ⚡️ 🖨️ ↻ 🔍 ↺

Click “Flash Device” at the bottom to upload the code to the ESP32S3.

```
python -m esptool --chip esp32s3 -b 460800 --before default_reset --after hard_reset  
--flash_size 16MB --flash_freq 80m 0x0 bootloader/bootloader.bin 0x100000 xiaozhi.bin  
0xd000 ota_data_initial.bin 0x10000 srmodels/srmodels.bin  
or from the "e:\GitHub\xiaozhi-esp32\build" directory  
python -m esptool --chip esp32s3 -b 460800 --before default_reset --after hard_reset  
[/Build]  
[Flash]  
Flash Done ⚡  
Flash has finished. You can monitor your device with 'ESP-IDF: Monitor command'|  
Flash Device
```

⚙️ 🗑️ 🔑 ⚡️ 🖨️ ↻ 🔍 ↺

Congratulations! You have now completed the setup for XiaoZhi AI. Simply say "Hi, ESP" into the microphone to start chatting with your local server.

Note:

The local server requires high-performance hardware. If your PC isn't very powerful, try using LLM APIs from big tech firms, as they are less demanding on your system.