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Raspberry Spi

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this project is entirely my own work and that it has not been submitted as an exercise for a degree at this or any other university

Ellen Marie Burke 23rd April 2014

Acknowledgements

Thank you to everyone who helped me throughout this project

Abstract

Security systems set up in homes can be expensive and complex to set up. The cameras used can be bulky in size and therefore difficult to successfully hide. This project is to create a home security system using a Raspberry Pi and the Raspberry Pi camera module.

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation/Problem

The aim of this project is to look at home security systems in a different way. The Raspberry Spi will allow users to set up a system and have complete control over it. It will allow for additional features to be used. Raspberry Spi differs from other security systems with regards to size and cost.

1.2 Research Objectives

Objective of the research is to . . .

1.3 Technical Approach/Methodology

Technical approach is . . .

Chapter 2

Design

One of the main aims of this project is to make it easy for others to set up. With this in mind there are not a lot of hardware components required for the Raspberry Spi. Additional hardware items such as a keyboard and mouse would only be needed for initial set up. But can be used if needed.

2.1 Hardware

The following is a list of hardware components necessary:

- Raspberry Pi Model B
- Raspberry Pi Case
- Raspberry Pi Camera Module
- USB Hub powered externally
- Wifi Adapter
- SD card

Raspberry Pi Model B:

The Raspberry Pi is described as a credit card sized computer. There are two available models but for this project Model B is used. The features on a Raspberry Pi are:

- ARM Processor capable of 700 MHz
- 512 MB (Shared with the GPU)
- HDMI

- Composite RCA connector
- CSI connector for the Raspberry Pi Camera
- 2 USB ports
- 3.5mm Audio Jack

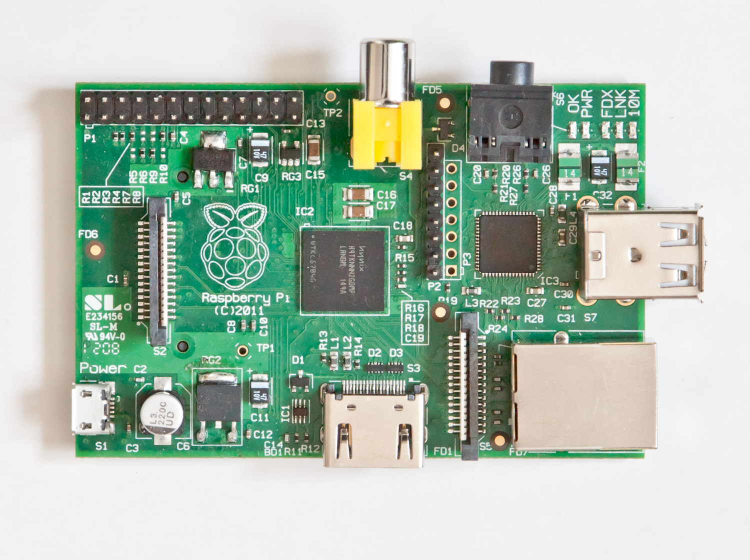


Figure 2.1: Raspberry Pi Model B board layout

Raspberry Pi Case:

Most Raspberry Pi's may not be sold with an external case. The case is essential because otherwise the Raspberry will have no protection and can get damaged very easily. A model B case is needed so there is space for the camera module to connect to the CSI connector on the Raspberry board. Model A did not have a space for the camera to connect so they have a different style case.

Raspberry Pi Camera Module:

The camera module is a camera that has been designed specifically for the Raspberry Pi. It connects directly into the pi to the CSI connector rather than USB. The CSI connector exclusively carries pixel data and because of this it is capable of extremely high data rates.

The camera itself is not expensive yet it can output images and video of very high quality. For images the max resolution capable is 2592 x 1944. Video is capable of being captured in 1080p quality.

There is an infared filter on the camera and therefore it cannot detect IR. There is another camera module called the Pi Noir which is available.

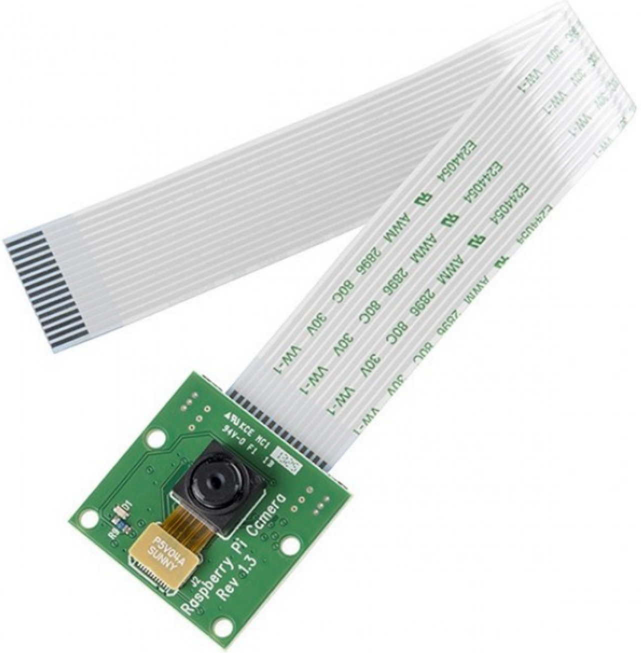


Figure 2.2: Raspberry Pi Camera Module

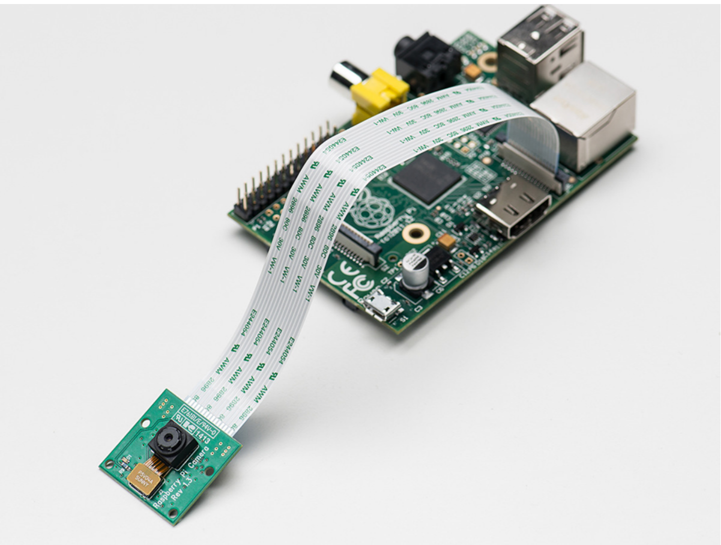


Figure 2.3: Camera Module attached to the Raspberry board with no casing

USB Hub powered externally:

A USB Hub is required to attach any USB components. If any component is connected by USB directly to the Pi, the Pi will power it. This will cause the Pi to heat up. If the Raspberry is left on for several hours, as this project aims to be, it could cause damage to the Pi. An externally powered USB hub will allow for the Pi to avoid heating up and create more USB slots available without affecting the Pi.

No particular external USB hub is needed any USB hub can be used.

Wifi Adapter:

When connecting to the internet a Wifi Adapter will be more useful then an Ethernet cable. By using an adapter it will avoid having to hide another cable and overall make the Pi neater to set up.

Using a Wifi Adapter is not a requirement of this project but is more of a recommendation. This is a decision the end user will make.

SD card:

An SD card will act as storage for the Pi. Most Raspberry Pi's do not come with an SD card and must be bought separately. The Raspberry Pi has no on board memory. An operating system will be loaded onto it and it will also store all images taken.

External hard drives can also be used to store the images but that will be another decision left to the end user. The storage device chosen depends on how frequent the Raspberry Spi will be used.

2.2 Software

The following is a list of all the software that will need to be installed:

- Operating System Raspian
- UV4L (Universal Video 4 Linux)
- OpenCV
- Apache
- Motion

Operating System Raspian:

With the Raspberry Pi there are several operating systems to choose from. This project uses Raspian because it is the most popular OS for the Pi. Being the most popular it is easy to debug problems and solve issues that arise when searching online.

UV4L (Universal Video 4 Linux):

The camera modules default driver is called RaspiCam. RaspiCam does not work properly with OpenCV. When OpenCV tries to locate a camera it looks for a device ID. The camera module does have a device ID but it's not an integer value. It's the value 'pi' because of this OpenCV cannot use the Camera Module with it's default drivers. To get around this driver problem UV4L (Universal Video 4 Linux) is used instead. UV4L allows OpenCV to locate and use the Camera.

When using this driver the UV4L initializing script must be run. It can be added to the Raspberry's start up script or can be called after each boot. The parameters passed in can be interchangeable.

OpenCV:

For all video and image processing the computer vision library OpenCV is used.

OpenCV will be responsible for taking a real time photo and motion detection.

Apache:

Apache web hosting will be used to host the Raspberry Spi website. Apache will continue running as a background process. While the Pi is handling motion detection, taking photos the website will be able to be accessed and process requests received.

Motion:

Motion is a program that will handle the video live streaming. Motion can be configured in many ways. From which port the video will stream, how many FPS (frames per second) are displayed to whether the live stream should be saved.

2.3 Additional Requirements

Aside from the mentioned hardware and software mentioned in the previous section there are other requirements and additional features that an end user can user.

Port Forwarding:

With the Raspberry Spi being set up on a home network port forwarding needs to be enabled. This project will not be able to work at all unless port forwarding is set up.

Port forwarding will different for each end users router. For this reason no explanation will be given and the end user will need to consult their router manual or search for the answer online.

A list of all ports that need to be open will be provided.

The following ports that will be used are:

Port	**Port used for**
80	HTTP Requests
8000/9000 or 8080	Video Live Streaming but can be changed
22	SSH into the Raspberry (Optional)

Port 80 is necessary and until this port is open the Raspberry Spi website will not be accessible. With port 80 open when the router receives a HTTP request it will know which device on the network to send the request to.

Port 22 is optional and will depend on how the end user will interact and make changes on the Raspberry Pi itself. If port 22 is open this will allow a user to SSH directly into it. SSHing into the Pi will let the user make changes from another computer instead of using the Raspberry and having to attach a keyboard and mouse.

Port 8000/9000 or 8080 is going to be used for live streaming. This port can be changed but will default to one of these ports. Changing the port that will be used for live streaming can be done in the Motion configuration file.

A browser with JavaScript enabled:

This project has a JavaScript function. Due to using JavaScript a browser that has JavaScript needs to be used when viewing the website.

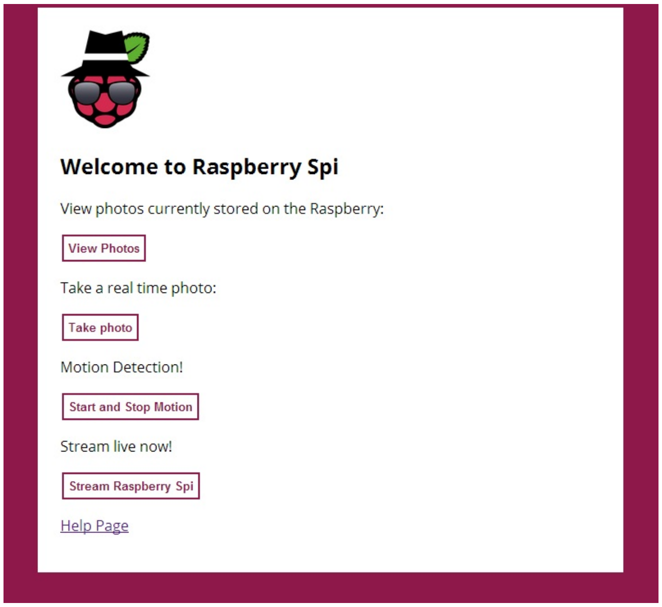
If viewing the website on the Raspberry Pi itself the only browser currently that has JavaScript enabled is Chromium.

Chapter 3

Implementation

3.1 Web Application

How the site is made.



Welcome to Raspberry Spi

View photos currently stored on the Raspberry:

Take a real time photo:

Motion Detection!

Stream live now!

Figure 3.1: Home page with menu of options

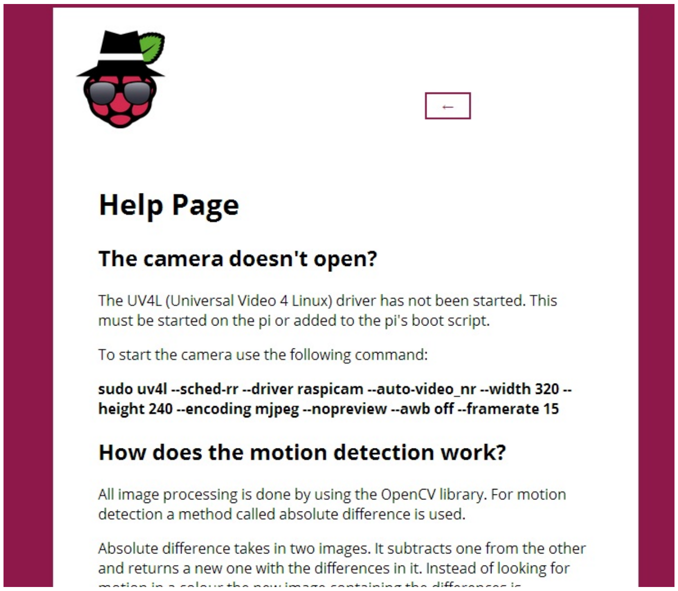
3.2 Help Page

Why add a help page. ¡Image of it¿ A help page will be available on each page. It is there to answer problems that occurred most frequently when implementing and testing this project.

The questions are also available in a .txt file in case the web page is not accessible.

The questions are:

- The camera doesn't open?
- How does the motion detection work?
- The webpage is unavailable?
- When taking a live frame the webpage displays "Frame not read correctly"?
- How to SSH into the Raspberry Spi?
- Only a partial image was taken while using motion detection?
- where are the web pages stored on the pi?
- Source code for the Raspberry Spi?
- Question not here?



Help Page

The camera doesn't open?

The UV4L (Universal Video 4 Linux) driver has not been started. This must be started on the pi or added to the pi's boot script.

To start the camera use the following command:

```
sudo uv4l --sched-rr --driver raspicam --auto-video_nr --width 320 --
height 240 --encoding mjpeg --nopreview --awb off --framerate 15
```

How does the motion detection work?

All image processing is done by using the OpenCV library. For motion detection a method called absolute difference is used.

Absolute difference takes in two images. It subtracts one from the other and returns a new one with the differences in it. Instead of looking for motion in a colour the new image containing the differences is

Figure 3.2: Help Page

3.3 Real Time Photo

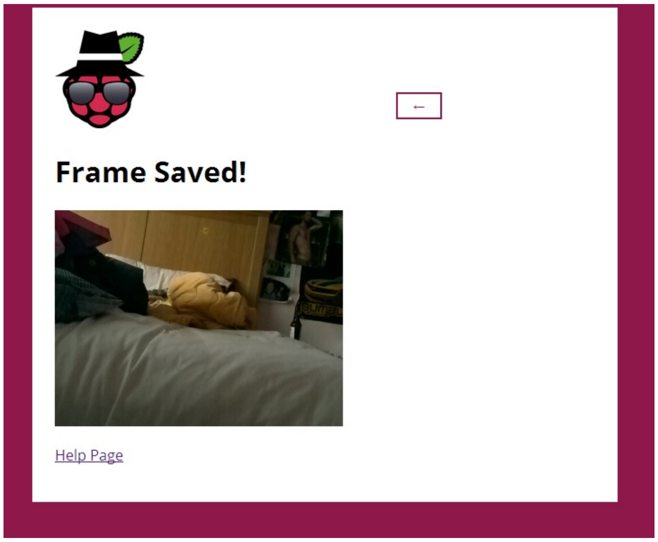
Explain opencv works. Why CGI and how that works. ¡Example image output¿ Taking a real time photo is an option that allows the user to take a photo with the click of a button and then view it. This photo is taken by using a Common Gateway Interface CGI script.

CGI scripting is a way for a web user to click an option on a web page, the web server will then send the request server side where the application is then carried out. For this project the CGI application is done using C++.

The CGI opens the camera and will return one of these three options.

1. The camera did not open successfully
2. The frame taken is empty
3. The frame has been read correctly

Only if the frame is successful will a proper web page load. If the camera doesn't open or the frame is empty is will display the error to the user.



Frame Saved!

Figure 3.3: After taking a live frame

3.4 Motion Detection

Motion detection is done by using the OpenCV library. The method chosen for motion detection is Absolute Difference. This method will detect changes happening after new frames are read in. This method was chosen because it is effective at detecting motion while not killing the pi.

OpenCV has an inbuilt function called *absdiff()*. This method takes in two RGB frames. The two frames are then subtracted from one another producing a new RGB image that contains the differences if any. RGB images are not useful when looking for changes so the difference image is converted to grayscale. This means that the image will only contain black and white pixels making it easier to see if there are any changes from one frame to the next. If there are no changes the image will only contain black pixels. When there are changes white pixels will appear. The white pixels are counted and if there are more pixels then a certain count then motion has been detected.

```
absdif(prevFrame - nextFrame = difference)

grayscale(difference)

checkWhiteCount (difference)

if WhiteCount is above threshold save images
```

If motion does get detected the RGB frames that were originally read in are saved. Since the difference image will not mean anything it does not get saved.

If motion gets detected then the images are not saved and new images are read in.

3.5 Video Live Streaming

Motion. How motion works.

3.6 Future Possibilities

Endless future possibilities. Audio/better live streaming/setting up times to take photos/ automate site.

Chapter 4

Testing

Chapter 5

Conclusion

42 Raspberry Spi is a way to set up a home security system that is affordable, easy to hide and not complex. Various changes can be made to match each user depending on their preference. It can have multiple real life uses for varying end users. Being set up on a home network allows for having full control over the system from who can access the Raspberry to the resolution of images being used. All of the Raspberry Spi code is available to download from github which allows for endless possibilities of additional extras.

Raspberry Spi Code is available here:
http://www.github.com/Smellen/RaspberrySpi