2、Opencv application

2.1、Overview

OpenCV is a cross-platform computer vision and machine learning software library based on the BSD license (open source) that can run on Linux, Windows, Android and MacOS operating systems.

2.2、QR code

2.2.1、Introduction to QR Code

QR code is a type of two-dimensional barcode. It not only has large information capacity, high reliability, and low cost, but it can also express a variety of text information such as Chinese characters and images. It has strong confidentiality and anti-counterfeiting and is very convenient to use.

2.2.2、Structure of QR code

Pciture	Parsing
	Positioning markings: Indicate the direction of the QR code.
	Alignment markings: If the QR code is large, these additional elements help positioning.
	Timing pattern: Through these lines, the scanner can identify the size of the matrix
	Version information: The version number of the QR code being used. There are currently 40 different version numbers of the QR code.
	Format information: The format mode contains information about fault tolerance and data mask mode, and makes it easier to scan the code.
	Data and error correction keys: These modes save actual data.
	Quiet zone: This area is very important to the scanner, and its role is to separate itself from the surroundings.

2.2.3、Features of QR codes

The data value in the QR code contains repeated information (redundant value).

2.2.4、QR code creation and recognition

Code path: ~/astra_ws/src/astra_visual/qrcode

Install

```
python3 -m pip install qrcode pyzbar
sudo apt-get install libzbar-dev
```

- Created

Create a qrcode object

```
    '''
    Parameter meaning:
     version: An integer ranging from 1 to 40, which controls the size of the QR code (the minimum value is 1, which is a 12×12 matrix).
              If you want the program to determine it automatically, set the value to None and use the fit parameter.
```

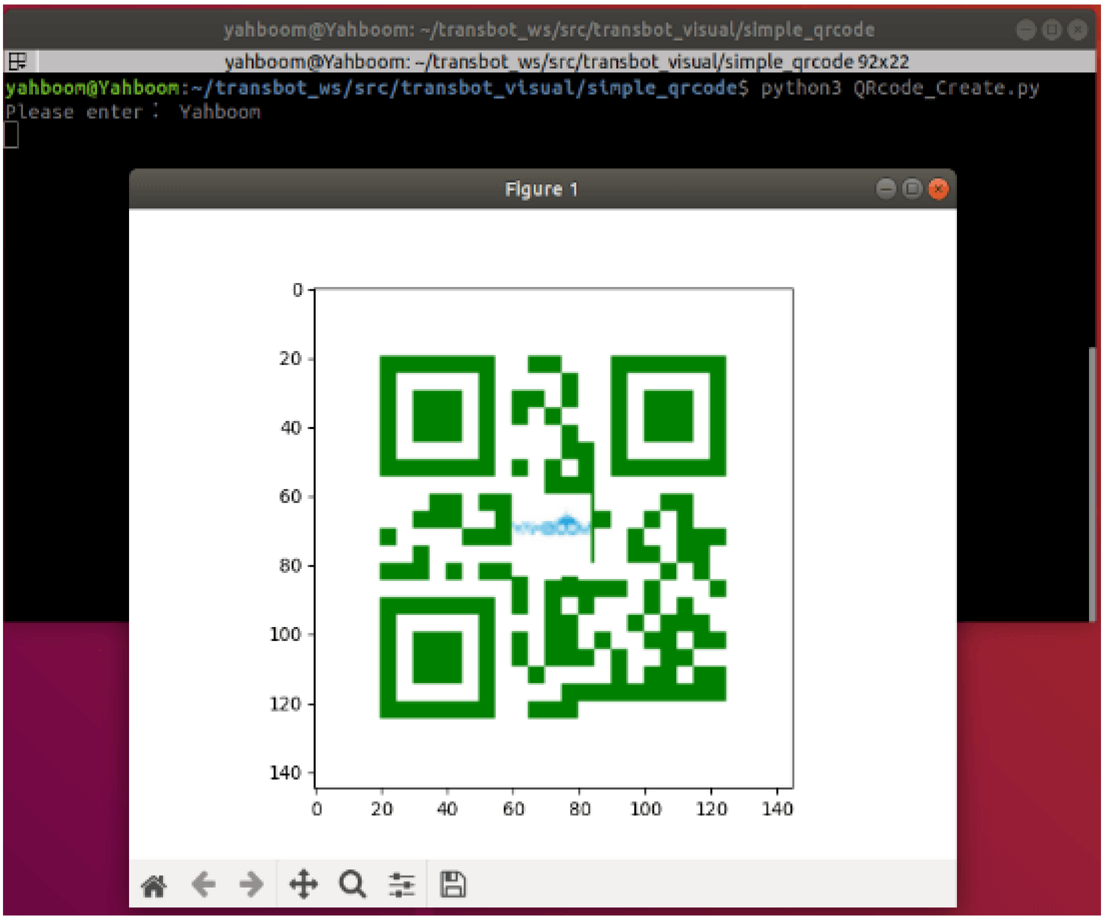
```
    error_correction: Control the error correction function of the QR code. The
following 4 constants can be used.
        ERROR_CORRECT_L: About 7% or less of errors can be corrected.
        ERROR_CORRECT_M (default): About 15% or less of errors can be corrected.
        ROR_CORRECT_H: About 30% or less errors can be corrected.
    box_size: Control the number of pixels contained in each small grid in the
QR code.
    border: Control the number of grids contained in the border (the distance
between the QR code and the picture border) (the default is 4, which is the
minimum value specified by the relevant standards)
    '''
    qr = qrcode.QRCode(
        version=1,
        error_correction=qrcode.constants.ERROR_CORRECT_H,
        box_size=5,
        border=4,)
```

qrcode QR code to add logo

```
    # If the logo address exists, add the logo image
    my_file = Path(logo_path)
    if my_file.is_file(): img = add_logo(img, logo_path)
```

Note: When using Chinese, Chinese characters need to be added

```
python3 + py file to execute, then enter the content to be generated, and press
Enter to confirm.
```



- Identify

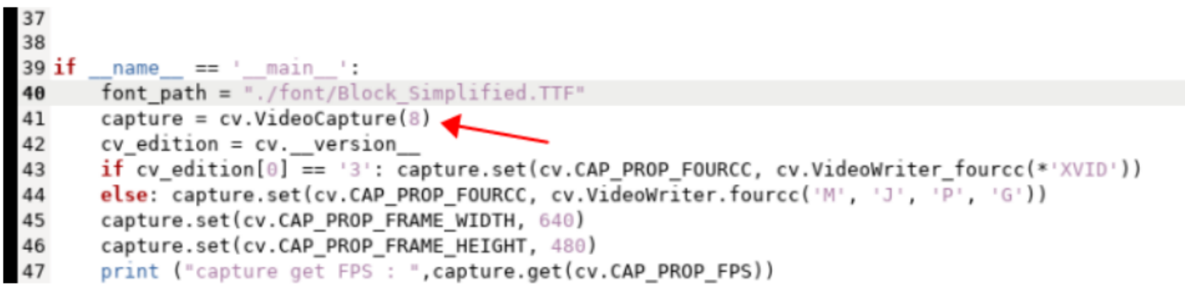
```
def decodeDisplay(image, font_path):
    gray = cv.cvtColor(image, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    # You need to convert the output Chinese characters into Unicode encoding
first
    barcodes = pyzbar.decode(gray)
    for barcode in barcodes:
        # Extract the position of the bounding box of the QR code
        (x, y, w, h) = barcode.rect
        # Draw the bounding box of the barcode in the image
        cv.rectangle(image, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (225, 0, 0), 5)
        encoding = 'UTF-8'
        # To draw it, you need to convert it to a string first
        barcodeData = barcode.data.decode(encoding)
        barcodeType = barcode.type
        #Plot the data and type on the image
        pilimg = Image.fromarray(image)
        #Create a brush
        draw = ImageDraw.Draw(pilimg)
        # Parameter 1: font file path, parameter 2: font size
        fontStyle = ImageFont.truetype(font_path, size=12, encoding=encoding)
        # Parameter 1: print coordinates, parameter 2: text, parameter 3: font
color, parameter 4: font
        draw.text((x, y - 25), str(barcode.data, encoding), fill=(255, 0, 0),
font=fontStyle)
        # Convert PIL image to cv2 image
        image = cv.cvtColor(np.array(pilimg), cv.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
        # Print barcode data and barcode type to the terminal
        print("[INFO] Found {} barcode: {}".format(barcodeType, barcodeData))
    return image
```

- Effect demonstration

Note:
Because video0-7 of RDK-X3 is occupied, and the newly connected camera is device video8, so we need to modify the camera port number called in the QRcode_Parsing.py code.

After modification

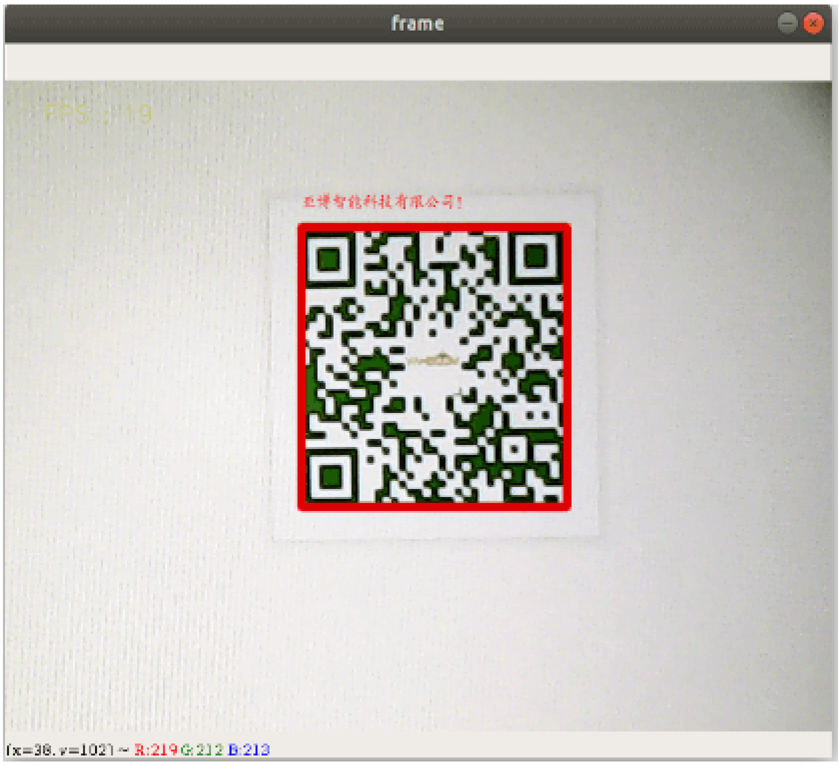
```
font_path = "../font/Block_Simplified.TTF"
capture = cv.VideoCapture(8)
```



```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    font_path = "./font/Block_Simplified.TTF"
    capture = cv.VideoCapture(8)
    cv_edition = cv.__version__
    if cv_edition[0] == '3': capture.set(cv.CAP_PROP_FOURCC, cv.VideoWriter_fourcc(*'XVID'))
    else: capture.set(cv.CAP_PROP_FOURCC, cv.VideoWriter.fourcc('M', 'J', 'P', 'G'))
    capture.set(cv.CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH, 640)
    capture.set(cv.CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT, 480)
    print ("capture get FPS : ",capture.get(cv.CAP_PROP_FPS))
```

After modification

```
python3 + py file to execute
```



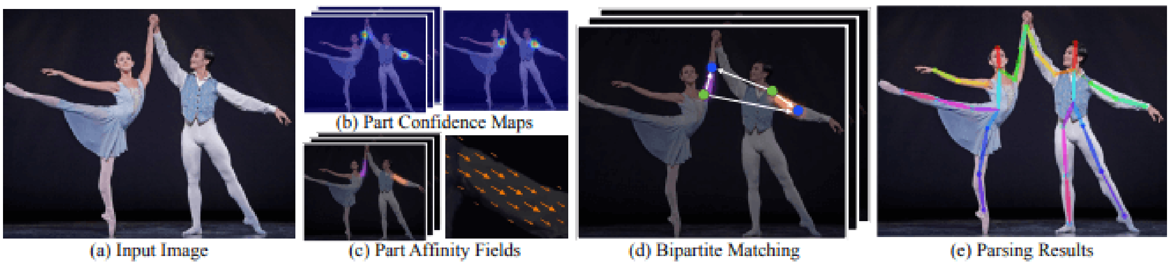
2.3、Human body pose estimation

Path code：~/astra_ws/src/astra_visual/detection

2.3.1、Overview

Human Posture Estimation, as shown in the figure below.

2.3.2、Principle



Input an image, extract the features through the convolutional network to obtain a set of feature maps, and then use the CNN network to extract Part Confidence Maps and Part Affinity Fields respectively;

2.3.3、Start up

```
cd ~/astra_ws/src/astra_visual/detection
python3 target_detection.py
```

After clicking the image frame, use the keyboard【f】key to switch target detection.

```
if action == ord('f'):state = not state     # Switch function
```

Input picture

Output picture

2.4、Target Detection

The main problem to be solved in this section is how to use the dnn module in OpenCV to import a trained target detection network.

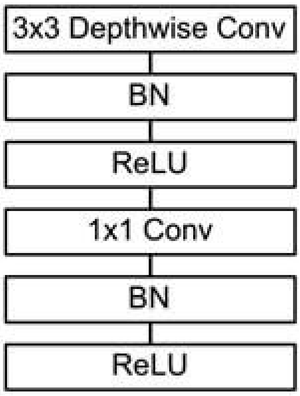
We use OpenCV3.2.0 on our Transbot system.

At present, there are three main methods for using deep learning to detect objects:

- Faster R-CNNs
- You Only Look Once(YOLO)
- Single Shot Detectors(SSDs)

2.4.1、Model structure

The main work of MobileNet is to replace the past standard convolutions with depthwise sparable convolutions to improve the computational efficiency and parameter amount of convolutional networks. The basic structure of depthwise separable convolution is shown in the figure below:



The MobileNets network is composed of many depthwise separable convolutions shown in the figure above. The specific network structure is shown in the figure below:

Type / Stride	Filter Shape	Input Size
Conv / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 32$	$224 \times 224 \times 3$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 32$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 32 \times 64$	$112 \times 112 \times 32$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 64$ dw	$112 \times 112 \times 64$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 64 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 64$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 128$ dw	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 128$	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 128$ dw	$56 \times 56 \times 128$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 128 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 128$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 256$ dw	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 256$	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 256$ dw	$28 \times 28 \times 256$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 256 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 256$
5× Conv dw / s1 Conv / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 512$ dw $1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 512$	$14 \times 14 \times 512$ $14 \times 14 \times 512$
Conv dw / s2	$3 \times 3 \times 512$ dw	$14 \times 14 \times 512$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 512 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 512$
Conv dw / s1	$3 \times 3 \times 1024$ dw	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Conv / s1	$1 \times 1 \times 1024 \times 1024$	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
Avg Pool / s1	Pool 7×7	$7 \times 7 \times 1024$
FC / s1	1024×1000	$1 \times 1 \times 1024$
Softmax / s1	Classifier	$1 \times 1 \times 1000$

2.4.2、About code

List of recognizable objects

```
[person, bicycle, car, motorcycle, airplane, bus, train,
 truck, boat, traffic light, fire hydrant, street sign,
 stop sign, parking meter, bench, bird, cat, dog, horse,
 sheep, cow, elephant, bear, zebra, giraffe, hat, backpack,
 umbrella, shoe, eye glasses, handbag, tie, suitcase,
 frisbee, skis, snowboard, sports ball, kite, baseball bat,
 baseball glove, skateboard, surfboard, tennis racket,
 bottle, plate, wine glass, cup, fork, knife, spoon, bowl,
 banana, apple, sandwich, orange, broccoli, carrot, hot dog,
 pizza, donut, cake, chair, couch, potted plant, bed, mirror,
 dining table, window, desk, toilet, door, tv, laptop, mouse,
 remote, keyboard, cell phone, microwave, oven, toaster,
 sink, refrigerator, blender, book, clock, vase, scissors,
 teddy bear, hair drier, toothbrush]
```

Load category [object_detection_coco.txt], import model [frozen_inference_graph.pb], specify deep learning framework [TensorFlow]

```
# Load COCO class name
with open('object_detection_coco.txt', 'r') as f: class_names =
f.read().split('\n')
# Display different colors for different targets
COLORS = np.random.uniform(0, 255, size=(len(class_names), 3))
# Load DNN image model
model = cv.dnn.readNet(model='frozen_inference_graph.pb',
config='ssd_mobilenet_v2_coco.txt', framework='TensorFlow')
```

Import the picture, extract the height and width, calculate the 300x300 pixel blob, and pass this blob to the neural network

```
def Target_Detection(image):
    image_height, image_width, _ = image.shape
    # Create blob from image
    blob = cv.dnn.blobFromImage(image=image, size=(300, 300), mean=(104, 117,
123), swapRB=True)
    model.setInput(blob)
    output = model.forward()
     # Iterate through each test
    for detection in output[0, 0, :, :]:
        # Confidence of extraction detection
        confidence = detection[2]
        # Only when the detection confidence is higher than a certain threshold,
draw the bounding box, otherwise skip
        if confidence > .4:
            # Get the ID of the class
            class_id = detection[1]
            # Map the id of the class to the class
            class_name = class_names[int(class_id) - 1]
            color = COLORS[int(class_id)]
            # Get bounding box coordinates
            box_x = detection[3] * image_width
            box_y = detection[4] * image_height
            # Get the width and height of the bounding box
            box_width = detection[5] * image_width
            box_height = detection[6] * image_height
            # Draw a rectangle around each detected object
            cv.rectangle(image, (int(box_x), int(box_y)), (int(box_width),
int(box_height)), color, thickness=2)
            # Write the text of the class name on the detected object
            cv.putText(image, class_name, (int(box_x), int(box_y - 5)),
cv.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, color, 2)
    return image
```

2.4.3、Start up

```
cd ~/astra_ws/src/astra_visual/detection
python3 target_detection.py
```

After clicking the image frame, use the keyboard【f】key to switch the human pose estimation.

```
if action == ord('f'):state = not state # Switch function
```