

stm32_k230 license plate recognition

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k230 and stm32 communication

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k230 and stm32 communication

1. Experimental Prerequisites

This tutorial uses the STM32F103C8T6 development board, and the corresponding routine path is [14.export\STM32-K230\17_STM32_k230_licence_det_rec].

K230 needs to run the [14.export\CanmvIDE-K230\17.licence_rec.py] program to start the experiment. It is recommended to download it as an offline program.

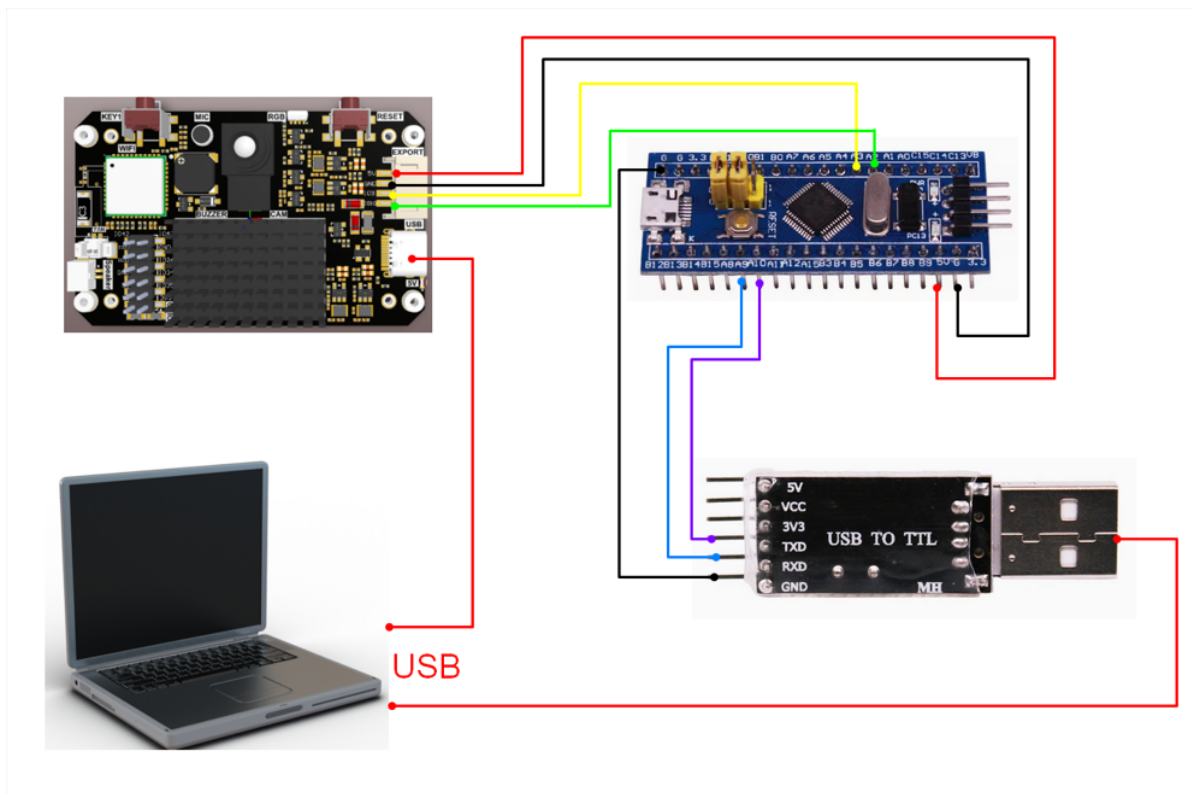
Things you need:

Windows computer, STM32F103C8T6 development board, USB to TTL module, K230 visual module (including TF card with burned image) , Type-C data cable, connection cable (Dupont cable)

2. Experimental wiring

k230 vision module	STM32
5V	VCC
GND	GND
TXD(IO9)	PA3
RXD(IO10)	PA2

USB to TTL module	STM32
RxD	PA9
TXD	PA10
GND	GND



3. Main code explanation

```
void Pto_Data_Parse(uint8_t *data_buf, uint8_t num)
{
    uint8_t pto_head = data_buf[0];
    uint8_t pto_tail = data_buf[num-1];
    if (!(pto_head == PTO_HEAD && pto_tail == PTO_TAIL))
    {
        printf("pto error:pto_head=0x%02x , pto_tail=0x%02x\n", pto_head,
pto_tail);
        return;
    }
    uint8_t data_index = 1;
    uint8_t field_index[PTO_BUF_LEN_MAX] = {0};
    int i = 0;
    int values[PTO_BUF_LEN_MAX] = {0};
    char msg[PTO_BUF_LEN_MAX] = {0};
    for (i = 1; i < num-1; i++)
    {
        if (data_buf[i] == ',')
        {
            data_buf[i] = 0;
            field_index[data_index] = i;
            data_index++;
        }
    }

    for (i = 0; i < data_index; i++)
    {
        if (i == 2)
        {
            memcpy(msg, (char*)data_buf+field_index[i]+1, values[0]-
field_index[i]-2);
        }
    }
}
```

```

        else
        {
            values[i] = Pto_Char_To_Int((char*)data_buf+field_index[i]+1);
        }
    }

    uint8_t pto_len = values[0];

    if (pto_len != num)
    {
        printf("pto_len error:%d , data_len:%d\n", pto_len, num);
        return;
    }
    uint8_t pto_id = values[1];
    if (pto_id != PTO_FUNC_ID)
    {
        printf("pto_id error:%d, func_id:%d\n", pto_id, PTO_FUNC_ID);
        return;
    }

    printf("licence_rec: '%s'\n", msg);
}

```

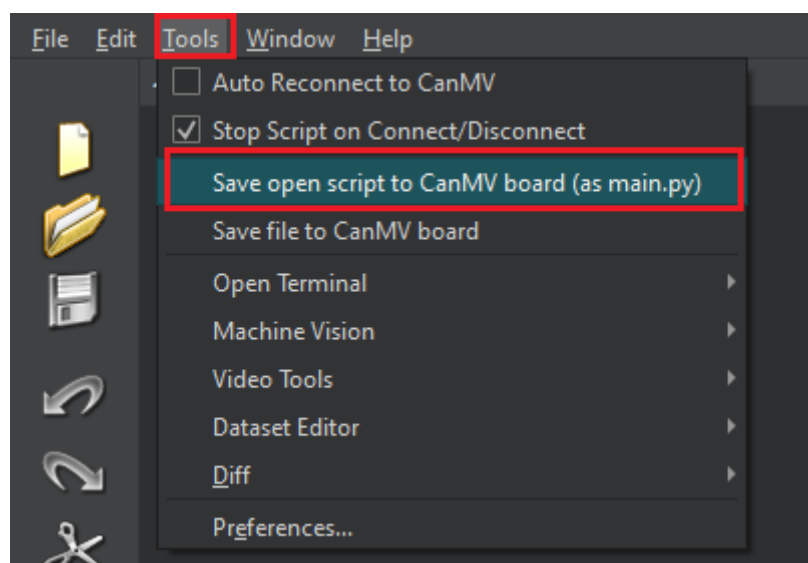
The above functions are for parsing K230 data. Only when they meet specific protocols can the corresponding data be parsed.

in

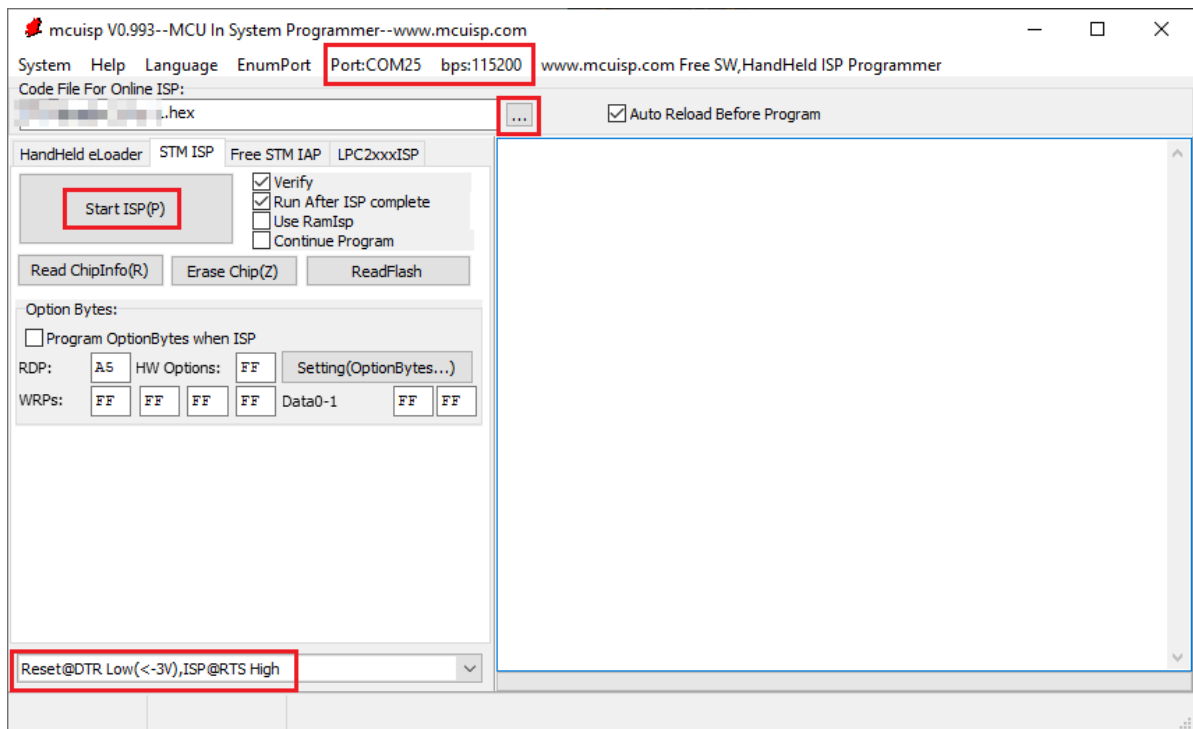
- licence_rec: msg is the license plate character information.

4. Experimental Phenomenon

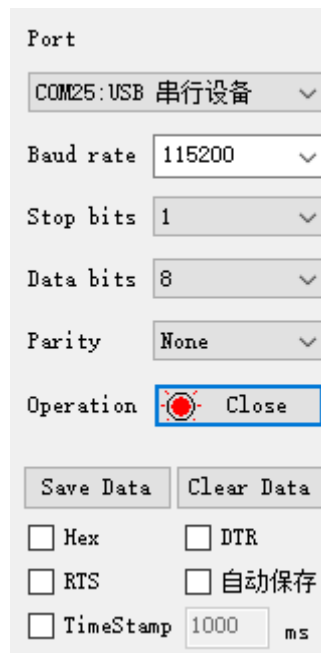
1. After connecting the cables, the k230 visual module runs offline. After K230 is connected to Canmv IDE, open the corresponding program, click [Save open script to CanMV board (as main.py)] on the toolbar, and then restart K230.



2. The hex file generated by the STM32 burning routine.



3. The serial port assistant is set to the interface shown in the figure



4. When the K230 camera recognizes characters, the serial port assistant will print out the information transmitted from K230 to STM32.

in

- licence_rec: msg is the license plate character information.

As shown in the figure below

```
[2025-04-30 12:21:23.917]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'

[2025-04-30 12:21:23.980]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'

[2025-04-30 12:21:24.042]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'

[2025-04-30 12:21:24.104]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'

[2025-04-30 12:21:24.152]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'

[2025-04-30 12:21:24.232]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'

[2025-04-30 12:21:24.278]# RECV ASCII>
licence_rec:' 粤A88888'
```

Note: If you find that Chinese characters are displayed in garbled form, you need to change the character set encoding of the serial port assistant to 'UTF-8' encoding.

