Multimodal visual understand + visual following (Text Version)

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1. Course Content

- 1. Learn to use the robot's vision combined with the robot's follow-up function
- 2. Analyze new key source code

2. Preparation

2.1 Content Description

This lesson uses the Raspberry Pi 5 as an example. For Raspberry Pi and Jetson-nano , you need to open a terminal on the host computer and enter the command to enter the Docker container. Once inside the Docker container, enter the commands mentioned in this lesson in the terminal. For instructions on entering the Docker container from the host computer, refer to [01. Robot Configuration and Operation Guide] -- [5.Enter Docker (For JETSON Nano and RPi 5)]. For Orin , simply open a terminal and enter the commands mentioned in this lesson.

This example uses model: "qwen/qwen2.5-v1-72b-instruct:free","qwen-v1-latest"

⚠ The responses from the large model may not be exactly the same for the same test command and may differ slightly from the screenshots in the tutorial. To increase or decrease the diversity of the large model's responses, refer to the section on configuring the decision-making large model parameters in the [03.Al Model Basics] -- [5.Configure Al large model].

☼ It is recommended that you first try the previous visual example. This example adds voice functionality to the singleton example. The functionality is largely the same, so I will not elaborate on the debugging details of the program. The results will be detailed here!!!

3. Running the Example

3.1 Starting the Program

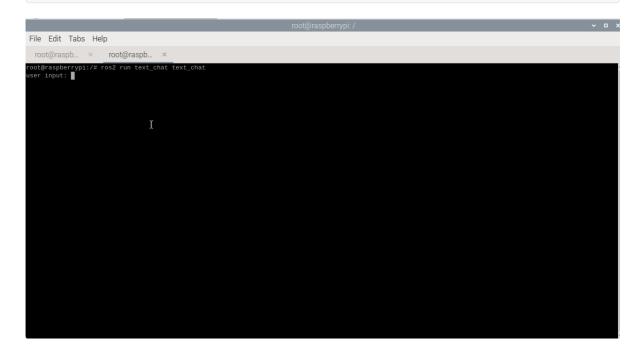
For Raspberry Pi 5 and Jetson Nano controllers, you must first enter the Docker container. For the Orin board, this is not necessary.

Open a terminal in Docker and enter the following command:

ros2 launch largemodel largemodel_control.launch.py text_chat_mode:=True

Open the same Docker container in multiple terminals and start it.

ros2 run text_chat text_chat



3.2 Test Cases

Here are some test cases for reference; users can create their own test instructions.

Start xx tracking

Color/Face/Object/Machine Code/QR Code/Gesture Recognition/Human Posture
Color tracking, including red, green, blue, and yellow (requires color calibration according to the **AI Large Model Preparation** tutorial).

Object tracking

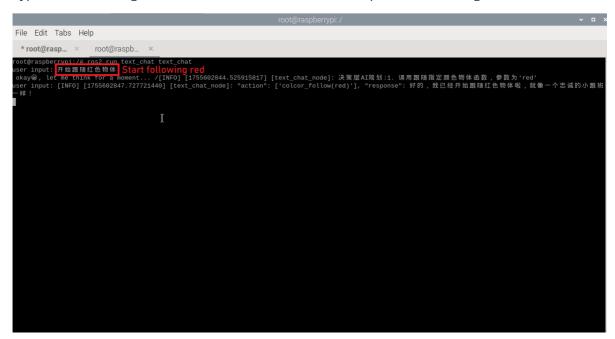
⚠ Please do not end the text with a period or any other characters!

- 4 Note for gimbal servo USB camera users: No object tracking!
 - This tracking example uses the principle of near-increase-increase-difference. The size
 of the object being followed and the tracking effect are related to the recognized area.
 For program debugging, please refer to the single example.

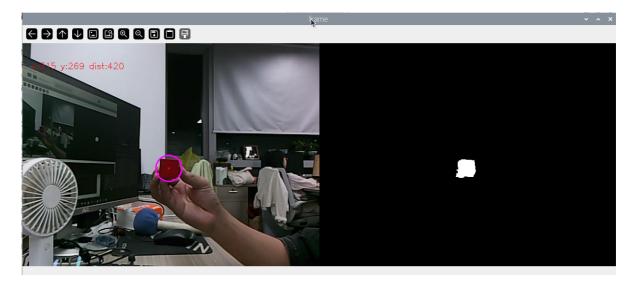
Tracking Examples		Recommended Reference Object Size	
Color Tracking		3x3cm Building Blocks	
Face Tracki	ng	Face from a Mobile Phone Image	
AprilTag Machine Code Tracking		3x3cm Building Blocks	
QR Code Ti	racking	QR Code Printed on A5 Paper	
Mediapipe Gesture Tracking		Human Gestures	
Mediapipe Human Gesture Tracking		Human Gestures	

3.2.1 Example 1: "Start following red"

Type "Start following red" in the terminal. The terminal will print the following information.

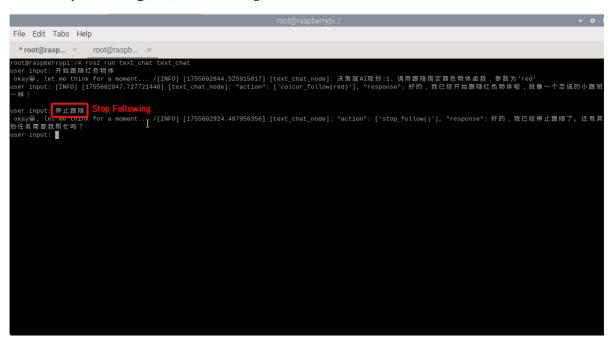


A window titled **frame** will open on the VNC screen, displaying the current robot-viewing image.



Move the object slowly, and the robot will follow.

To end the task, press ENTER in the terminal. Press the [Enter] key to continue the conversation, enter [Stop Following], or [End Following].



If the camera doesn't see the red object after 10 seconds, a countdown will appear on the terminal. When the countdown ends, the program will automatically stop following.



After completing a task, the robot will enter a waiting state. Pressing the **ENTER** key will continue the conversation. The command will be directly passed to the execution layer model, and all conversation history will be retained. We can enter the "**End Current Task**" command again to end the robot's current task cycle and start a new one.

```
*root@rasp... × root@raspb... ×
root@raspb... × root@raspb... ×
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root@raspb... ×
root@raspb... ×
root@raspb... ×
root@raspb... *
root@raspb...
```

```
root@raspberrypi:~ root@raspb. × root@raspb. * root@rasp
```

3.2.2 Example 2: "Follow the Object in My Hand" (Depth Camera)

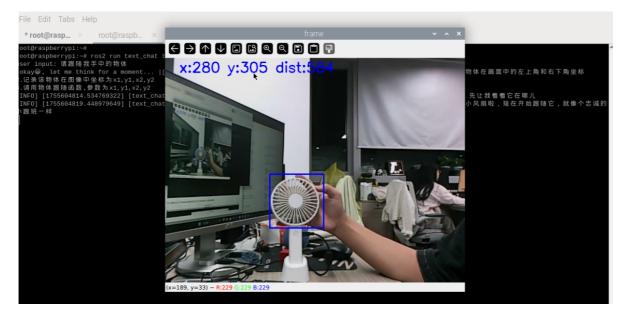
⚠ The coordinates obtained by following the object in this example are entirely derived from the inference of the large Al model. Therefore, it is recommended to use a newer model for better results!

Enter "Please follow the object in my hand" in the terminal. The terminal will print the following information:

```
File Edit Tabs Help

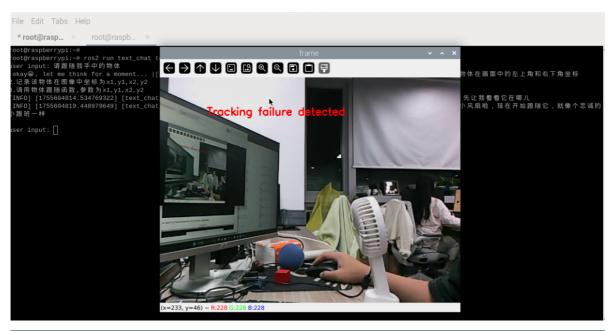
* root@raspb... × root@raspb... ×
root@raspberrypi:-#
root@rasp
```

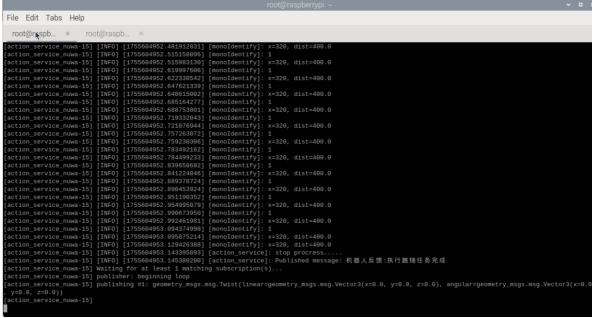
A window titled **frame** will open on the VNC screen, displaying the image from the robot's current perspective.



Move the object slowly, and the robot will follow.

If the screen If there are no targets to follow, the program will count down for 10 seconds, a 5-second countdown will be printed on the terminal, and the process will automatically end, indicating that the task has been completed.





To manually end the task, press the **ENTER** key in the terminal and continue the conversation, entering either [Stop Following] or [End Following].

After completing a task, the robot enters a waiting state. Commands at this point are directly passed to the execution layer model, and all conversation history is retained. You can enter the "**End Current Task**" command again to end the current task cycle and start a new one.

4. Source Code Parsing

Source code is located at:

Jetson Orin Nano host:

```
#NUWA camera user
/home/jetson/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action_s
ervice_nuwa.py
#USB camera user
/home/jetson/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action_s
ervice_usb.py
```

```
/home/jetson/yahboomcar\_ros2\_ws/yahboomcar\_ws/src/largemodel/model\_service.py
```

Jetson Nano, Raspberry Pi host:

You need to first enter Docker.

```
#NUWA Camera User
/root/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action_service_
nuwa.py
#USB Camera User
/root/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/action_service_
usb.py
```

```
/root/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/largemodel/largemodel/model_service.p
```

4.1 Example 1

4.1.1 Nuwa Depth Camera, action_service_nuwa.py

Example 1 uses the **seewhat**, **colcor_follow**, and **stop_follow()** methods in the **CustomActionServer** class.

The **seewhat** function primarily retrieves the color image from the depth camera.

The colcor_follow(self, color) function performs color following.

The **stop_follow()** function issues a stop command to follow.

This section focuses on the **colcor_follow(self, color)** function, which requires a color parameter, which can be 'red', 'green', 'blue', or 'yellow'.

The source code path of the subprocess in the program,

~/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth/yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth/follow/voice_colorTracker.py

```
def colcor_follow(self,color):
    self.colcor_follow_future = Future() #Reset Future object
    color = color.strip("'\"") # Remove single and double quotes
    if color == 'red':
        target_color = float(1)
    elif color == 'green':
        target_color = float(2)
    elif color == 'blue':
        target_color = float(3)
```

```
elif color == 'yellow':
    target_color = float(4)
else:
    self.get_logger().info('color_sort:error')
    return

#start the color line patrol subprocess
process_1 = subprocess.Popen(['ros2', 'run', 'yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth',
'voice_colorTracker','--ros-args','-p',f'colcor:={target_color}'])

#waiting to stop following instructions
while not self.colcor_follow_future.done():
    if self.interrupt_flag:
        break
    time.sleep(0.1)

self.kill_process_tree(process_1.pid)
self.cancel()
```

When the main model receives the user input of the "Stop Following" or "End Following" command,

or if the target being followed is lost for more than 10 seconds,

the **stop_follow** method is called, sending the future.done signal. The while not self.colcor_follow_future.done() block in the **colcor_follow** function then exits. The kill_process_tree method is then called to recursively kill the child process tree. Finally, the status of the execution action is reported to the main model at the execution layer.

4.1.2 USB Camera, action_service_usb.py

Example 1 uses the **seewhat**, **colorFollow**, and **stop_track()** methods in the **CustomActionServer** class.

- The **seewhat** function primarily retrieves the camera's color image.
- The **colorFollow(self, color)** function performs color tracking.
- The **stop_track()** function issues a stop tracking command.

This section focuses on the **colorFollow(self, color)** function, which requires a color parameter (red, green, blue, and yellow).

```
*root@rasp... × root@raspb... × root@raspb... × root@raspb... × root@raspberrypi:/# ros2 run text_chat text_chat user input: 开始深语红色物体 okay@, let me think for a moment... /[INFO] [1755602844.525915817] [text_chat_node]: 法预展AI模划:1. [提用器预报定颜色物体函数、参数为'red' user input: [INFO] [1755602847.727721440] [text_chat_node]: "action": ['colcor_follow(red)'], "response": 好的,我已经开始跟随红色物体啦,就像一个忠诚的小跟班一样!

#Start the color line patrol subprocess process_1 = subprocess.Popen(['ros2', 'run', 'yahboomcar_voice_ctrl', 'colorFollow','--ros-args','-p',f'target_color:={target_color}'])
```

The source code path of the subprocess in the program,

~/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/yahboomcar_voice_ctrl/yahboomcar_voice_ctrl/colorFollow.py

```
def colorFollow(self,color):
    try:
        self.colorFollow_future = Future()
```

```
color = color.strip("'\"")
       if color == 'red':
            target_color = int(1)
       elif color == 'green':
           target_color = int(2)
       elif color == 'blue':
           target_color = int(3)
       elif color == 'yellow':
           target_color = int(4)
       else:
           target_color = int(1)
       process_1 = subprocess.Popen(['ros2', 'run', 'yahboomcar_voice_ctrl',
'colorFollow','--ros-args','-p',f'target_color:={target_color}'])
       while not self.colorFollow_future.done():
            if self.interrupt_flag:
                break
           time.sleep(0.1)
       self.get_logger().info(f'killed process_pid')
       self.kill_process_tree(process_1.pid)
       self.cancel()
   except:
       self.get_logger().error('colorFollow Startup failure')
        return
```

When the main model receives the user input of the "Stop Following" or "End Following" command,

or if the tracking target is lost for more than 10 seconds,

the **stop_track** method is called, sending the future.done signal. The while not self.colorFollow_future.done() block in the **colorFollow** function then exits. The **kill_process_tree** method is then called to recursively kill the child process tree. Finally, the status of the action execution is reported to the main model at the execution layer.

4.2 Example 2

4.2.1 nuwa Depth Camera, action_service_nuwa.py

Example 2 uses the **seewhat**, **KCF_follow**, and **stop_track** methods in the **CustomActionServer** class.

- The **seewhat** function primarily obtains the camera's color image.
- The **KCF_follow(self,x1,y1,x2,y2)** function performs object tracking. **stop_track()** issues a stop command to follow the function.

The **seewhat** function primarily retrieves the camera's color image. The

KCF_follow(self,x1,y1,x2,y2) function takes as parameters the coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right vertices of the object's bounding box (the upper-left corner of the image is the pixel origin). For example, the coordinates of the outer bounding box of the identified green square in Example 2 can be found from the large model's response: the upper-left corner is (230, 345) and the lower-right corner is (235, 350).

```
#Start the object tracking subprocess
process_1 = subprocess.Popen(['ros2', 'run', 'yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth',
  'voice_KCF_Tracker','--ros-args','-p',f'x1:={x1}','-p',f'y1:={y1}','-p',f'x2:=
{x2}','-p',f'y2:={y2}'])
```

The startup program source code path is:

~/yahboomcar_ros2_ws/yahboomcar_ws/src/yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth/yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth/kcf/voice_KCF_Tracker.py

```
def KCF_follow(self,x1,y1,x2,y2):
   self.KCF_follow_future = Future() #Reset Future object
   x1 = int(x1)
   y1 = int(y1)
   x2 = int(x2)
   y2 = int(y2)
   process_1 = subprocess.Popen(['ros2', 'run', 'yahboomcar_voice_ctrl_depth',
'voice_KCF_Tracker','--ros-args','-p',f'x1:={x1}','-p',f'y1:={y1}','-p',f'x2:=
\{x2\}', '-p', f'y2:=\{y2\}'\}
    # time.sleep(1.0)#Sleep for 2 seconds to wait for the thread to stabilize
   while not self.KCF_follow_future.done():
        if self.interrupt_flag:
            break
        time.sleep(0.1)
    self.kill_process_tree(process_1.pid)
    self.cancel()
```

When the main model receives the user input of the "Stop Following" or "End Following" command,

or if the target is lost for more than 10 seconds,

the **stop_follow** method is called, sending the future.done signal. The while not self.KCF_follow_future.done() block in the **KCF_follow** function is then exited. The **kill_process_tree** method is then called to recursively kill the child process tree. Finally, the status of the execution action is reported to the main model at the execution layer.