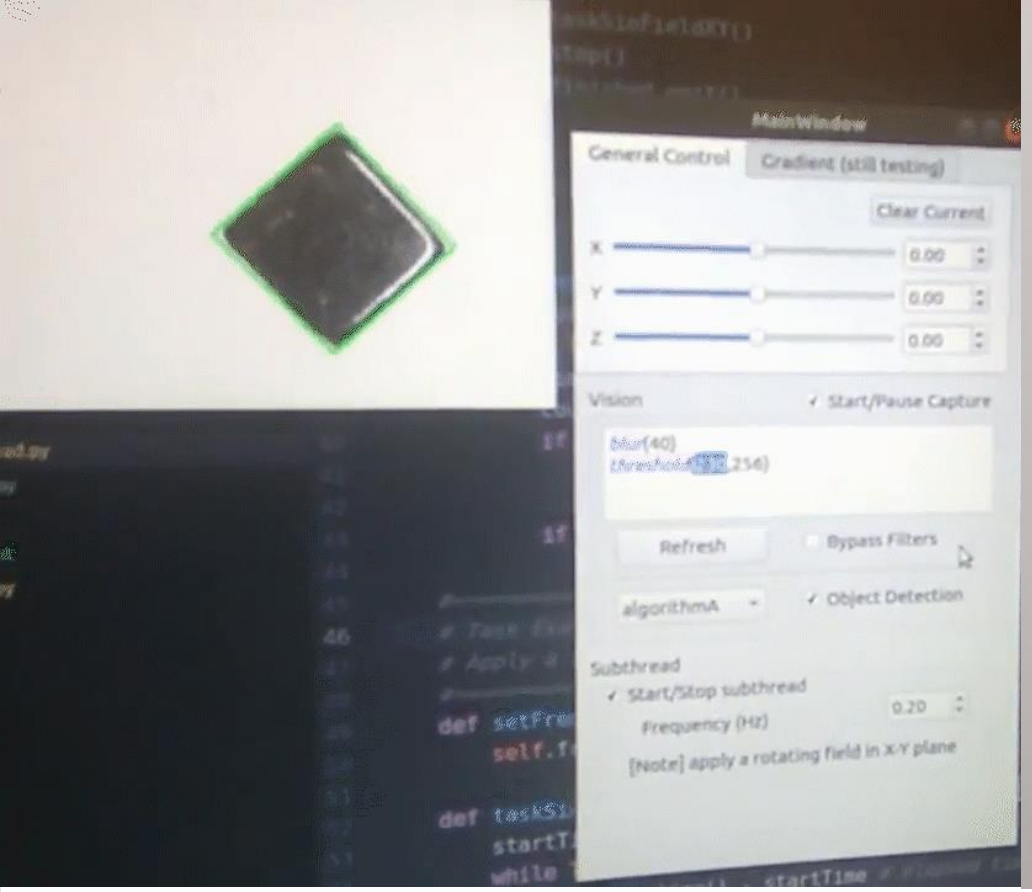


Guide to the Python-based Coil System

https://github.com/atelier-ritz/CoilSystemPython

Table of contents

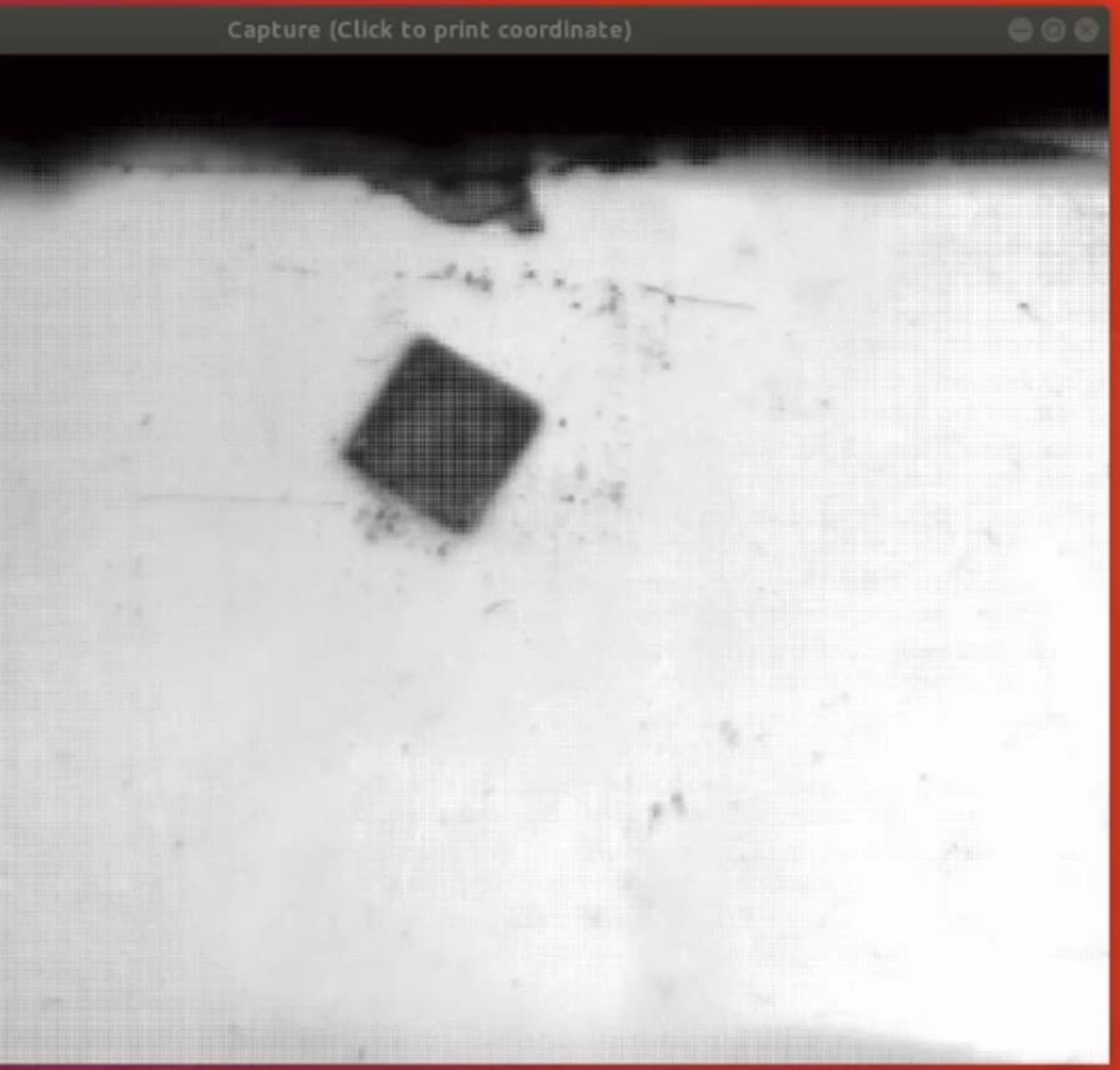
Dependencies

Recommend Ubuntu16

====== Tested on Ubuntu 17.10 ======

- Python 3.6 pre-installed in Ubuntu 17.10
- PyQt5 pip3 install pyqt5
  - *What is PyQt https://riverbankcomputing.com/software/pyqt/intro*
- Opencv pip3 install opencv-python, pip3 install opencv-contrib-python
- Pydc1394
  - *Firewire camera module https://github.com/jordens/pydc1394*
- Qt-designer sudo apt-get install qt4-designer
  - *GUI designer*

https://github.com/atelier-ritz/CoilSystemPython



MainWindow

General Control | Gradient (still testing)

Clear Current

X 0.00

Y 0.00

Z 0.00

Vision

Start/Pause Capture

//Please see "filterlib.py" for a list of examples. This editor is for debug purposes.
//e.g.

Refresh

Bypass Filters

algorithmA

Object Detection

Subthread

Start/Stop subthread

param0 0.00

param1 0.00

param2 0.00

param3 0.00

param4 0.00

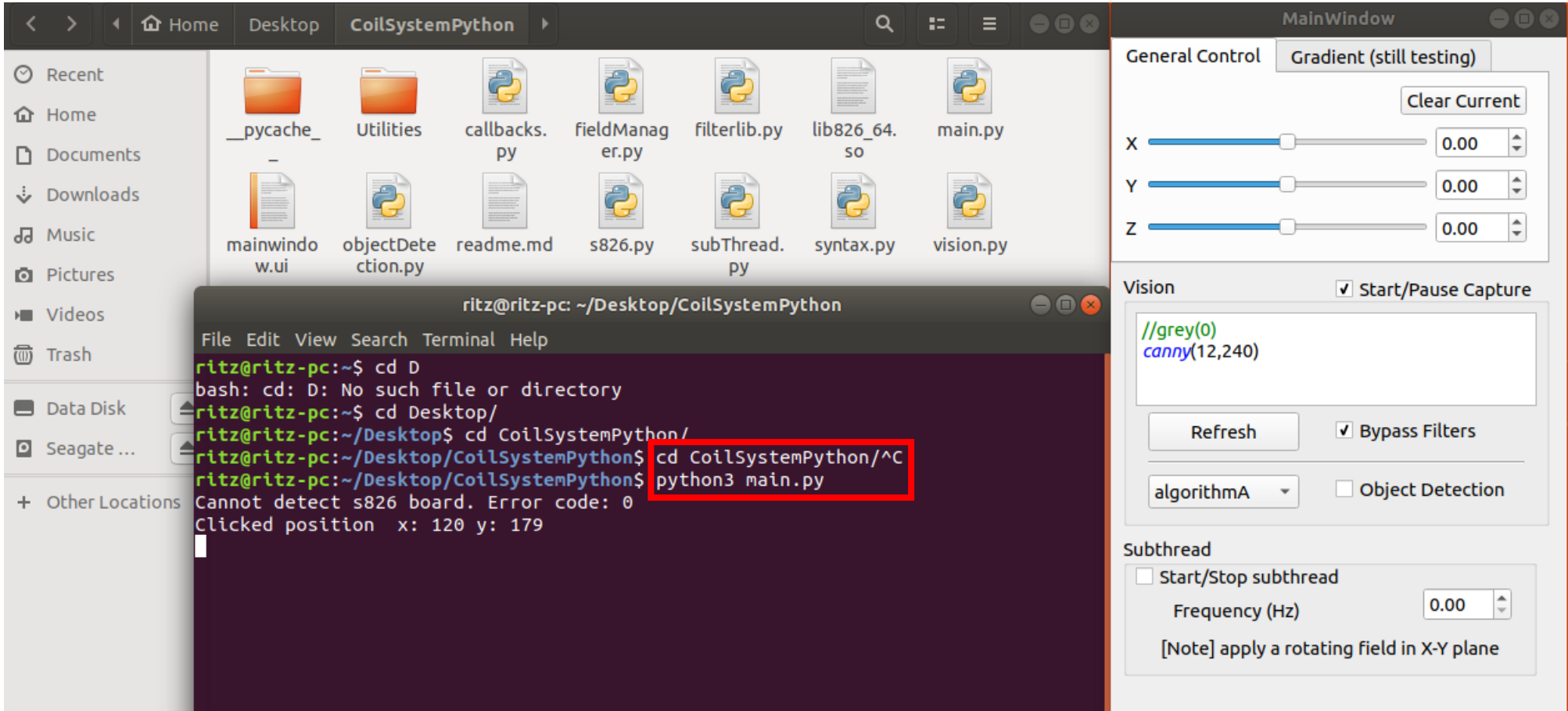
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

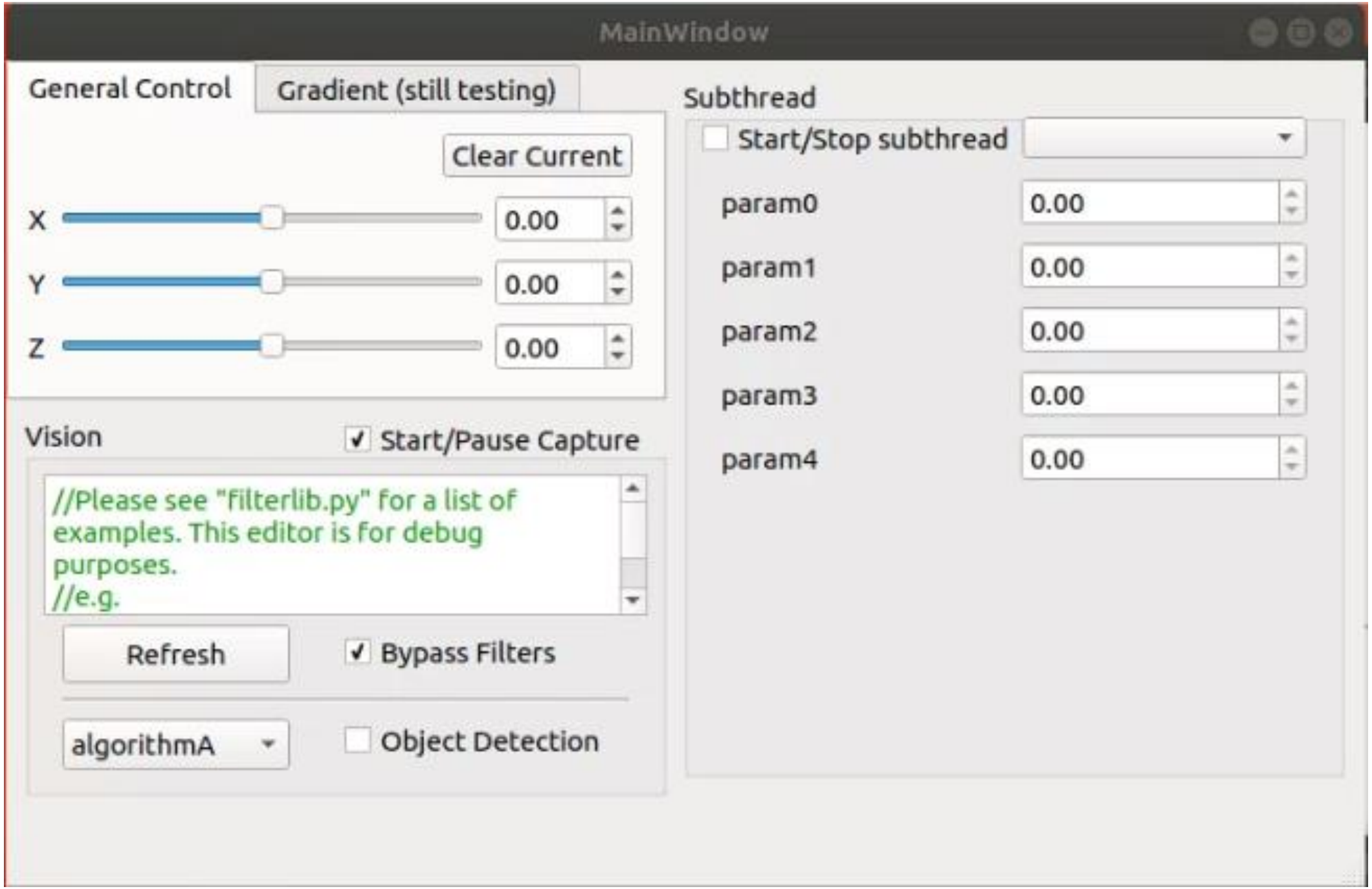
```
ritz@ritz-pc:~$ cd '/home/ritz/Desktop/CoilSystemPython'
ritz@ritz-pc:~/Desktop/CoilSystemPython$ python3 main.py
==================================================
Vendor: b'NET GmbH'
Model: b'FO124TC'
GUID: 2672909587849792
Mode: 640x480_Y8
Framerate:  60.0
Available modes ['640x480_YUV422', '640x480_Y8', '640x480_Y16', 'FORMAT7_0']
==================================================
Subthread "" starts.
Subthread not defined.
Subthread is terminated.
```

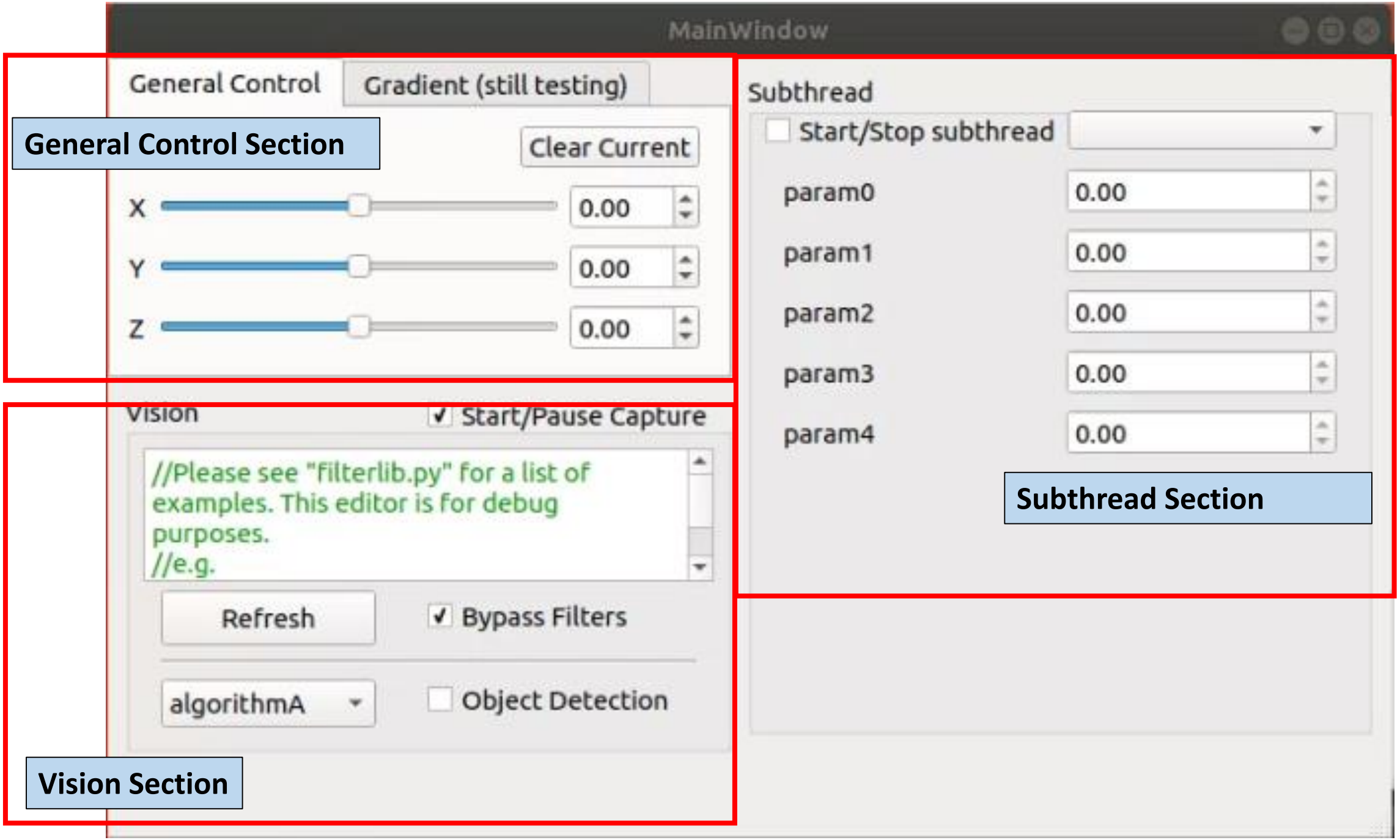
In a nutshell

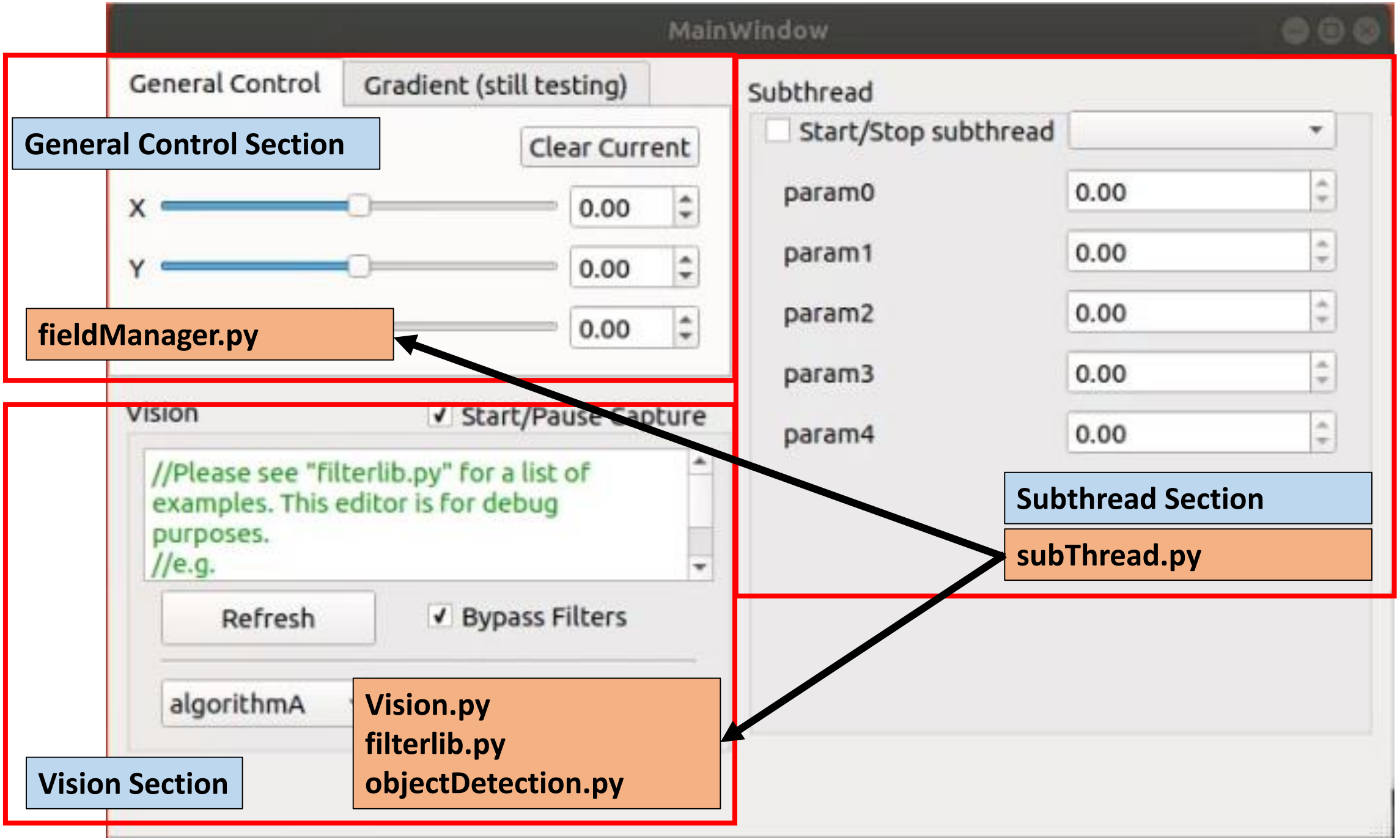
Go to the working directory.

Run “python3 main.py”

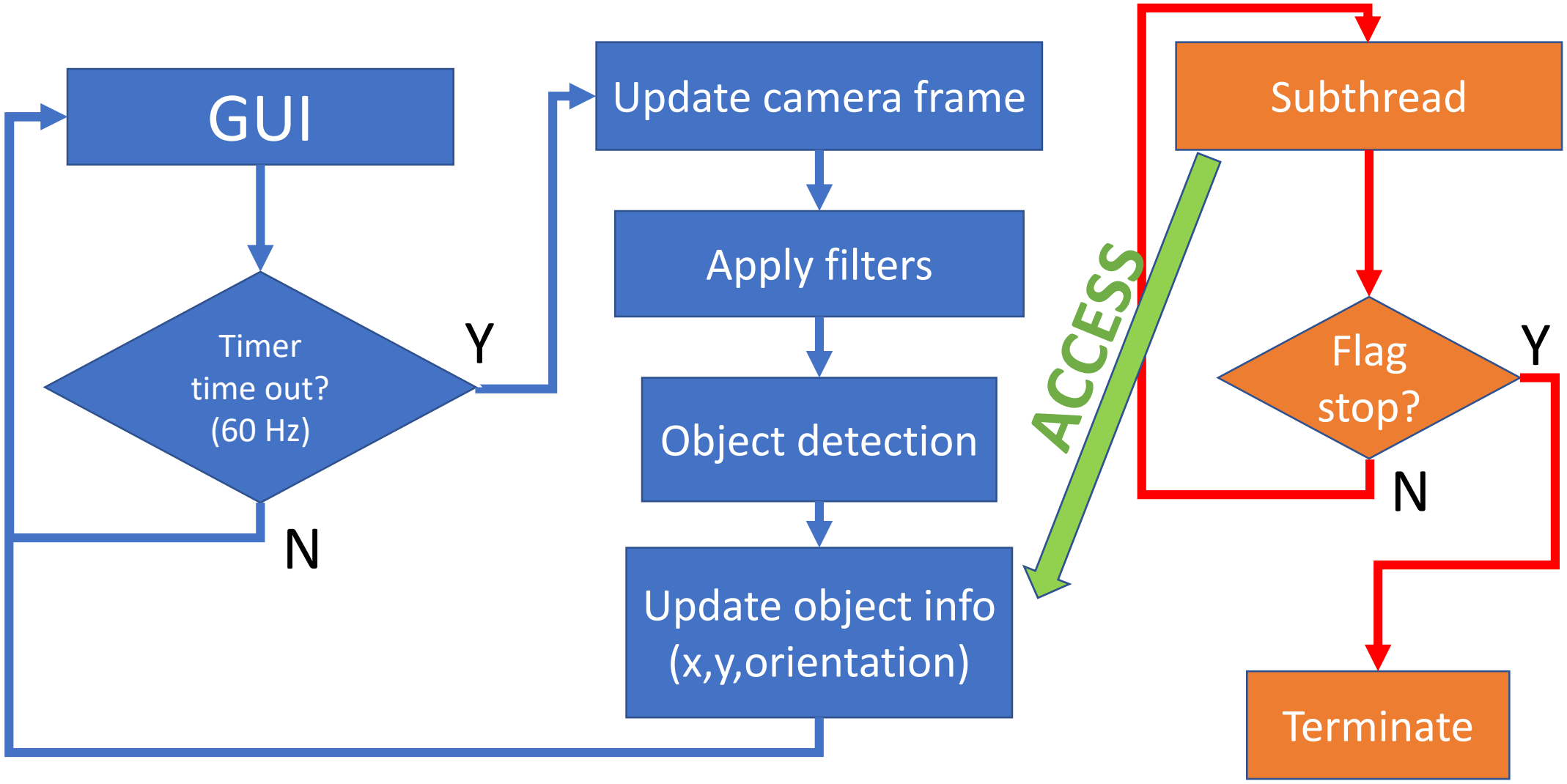



MainWindow
General Control
Gradient (still testing)
Clear Current
X
0.00
Y
0.00
Z
0.00
Vision
Start/Pause Capture
//Please see "filterlib.py" for a list of examples. This editor is for debug purposes.
//e.g.
Refresh
Bypass Filters
algorithmA
Object Detection
Subthread
Start/Stop subthread
param0
0.00
param1
0.00
param2
0.00
param3
0.00
param4
0.00


MainWindow
General Control
Gradient (still testing)
General Control Section
Clear Current
X
0.00
Y
0.00
Z
0.00
Subthread
Start/Stop subthread
param0
0.00
param1
0.00
param2
0.00
param3
0.00
param4
0.00
Subthread Section
Vision
Start/Pause Capture
//Please see "filterlib.py" for a list of examples. This editor is for debug purposes.
//e.g.
Refresh
Bypass Filters
algorithmA
Object Detection
Vision Section


MainWindow
General Control
Gradient (still testing)
Clear Current
X
0.00
Y
0.00
0.00
Subthread
Start/Stop subthread
param0
0.00
param1
0.00
param2
0.00
param3
0.00
param4
0.00
Vision
Start/Pause Capture
//Please see "filterlib.py" for a list of examples. This editor is for debug purposes.
//e.g.
Refresh
Bypass Filters
algorithmA
General Control Section
fieldManager.py
Subthread Section
subThread.py
Vision.py
filterlib.py
objectDetection.py
Vision Section

Program structure



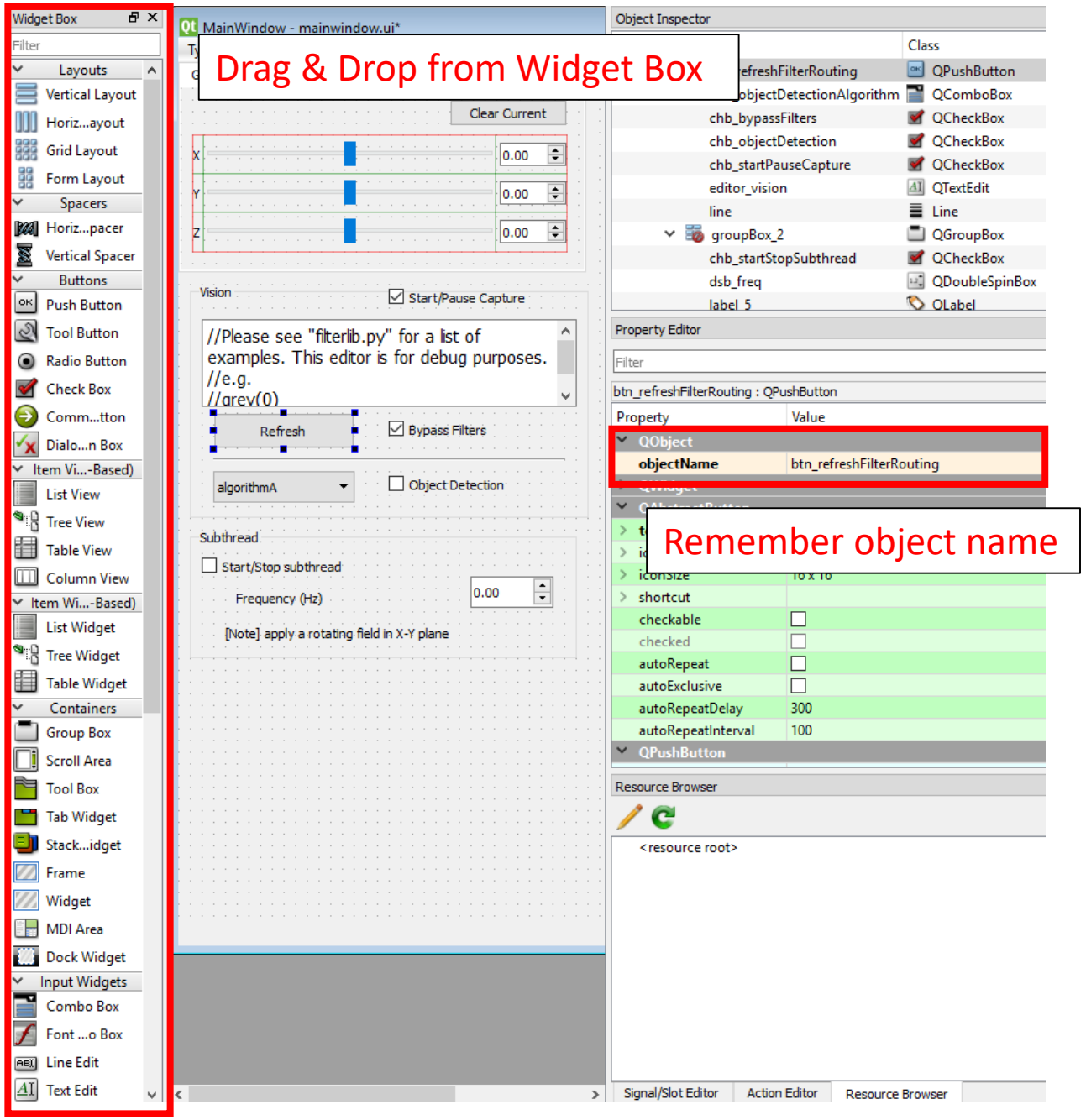
Program structure

```
main.py

callbacks.py  Add your code here
|
|
└──syntax.py [highlight the keywords in GUI editor_vision]
|
└──fieldManager.py [send commands to s826; store XYZ field strength]
|       |   s826.py [control s826 I/O]
|
|
└──visoin.py [capture frames; apply filters; detect objects]
|       |   filterlib.py [define filters] Add your code here
|       |   objectDetection.py [define object detection algorithms] Add your code here
|
|
└──subthread.py [run multithreading tasks] Add your code here
```

Modify GUI

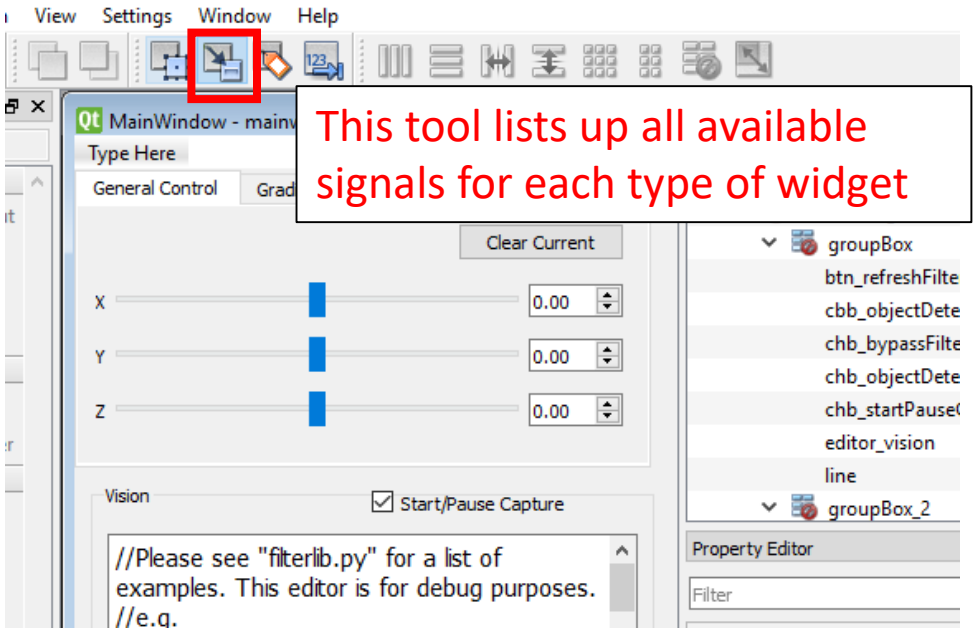
1. Open “Mainwindow.ui” with qt-designer.



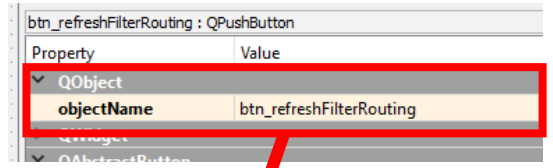
Modify GUI

1. Open “Mainwindow.ui” with qt-designer.
2. Oepn “callbacks.py” and edit connectSignals()

More about <signal> and <slot> http://pyqt.sourceforge.net/Docs/PyQt4/new_style_signals_slots.html



This tool lists up all available signals for each type of widget



<objectName>

```
def connectSignals(self):
    # General Control Tab
    self.dsb_x.valueChanged.connect(self.setFieldXYZ)
    self.dsb_y.valueChanged.connect(self.setFieldXYZ)
    self.dsb_z.valueChanged.connect(self.setFieldXYZ)
    self.btn_clearCurrent.clicked.connect(self.clearField)
    self.dsb_xGradient.valueChanged.connect(self.setFieldXYZGradient)
    self.dsb_yGradient.valueChanged.connect(self.setFieldXYZGradient)
    self.dsb_zGradient.valueChanged.connect(self.setFieldXYZGradient)
    # Vision Tab
    self.highlighter = syntax.Highlighter(self.editor_vision.document())
    self.chb_bypassFilters.toggled.connect(self.on_chb_bypassFilters)
    self.chb_startPauseCapture.toggled.connect(self.on_chb_startPauseCapture)
    self.btn_refreshFilterRouting.clicked.connect(self.on_btn_refreshFilterRouting)
    # object detection
    self.chb_startStopSubthread.toggled.connect(self.on_chb_startStopSubthread)
    self.dsb_freq.valueChanged.connect(self.thrd.setFreq)
```

self.<objectName>.<signal>.connect(<slot>)

About cameras

- Support up to 2 cameras.
- Support USB camera or firewire camera (default).
- In this program, all the image filters and object detection in the code applies only to camera 1.
- For Firewire cameras, you must specify the buffer size. (Higher frames requires larger buffer size. Current parameters are meant for 640*480_Y8 greyscale images at 30 Hz)

About cameras

- Q: How do I check (select) the mode of the camera?
- A: Type “coriander” in terminal.
- Q: How do I know the guid of the camera?
- A: Refer to “Utilities” folder in the repository. (For USB cameras just disregard the guid)

callbacks.py

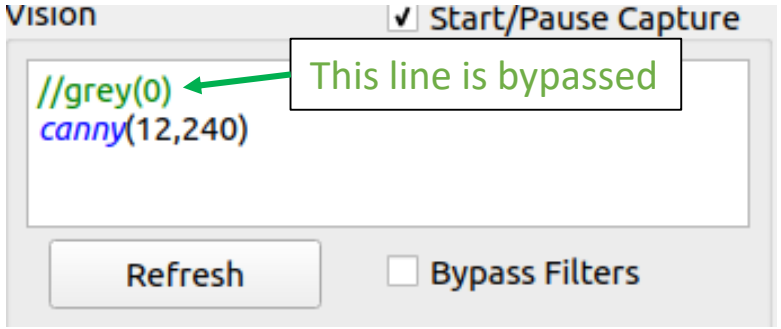
```
#=========================================================
# Creating instances of fieldManager and Camera
#=========================================================
field = FieldManager(S826())
vision = Vision(index=1,type='firewire',guid=2672909588927744,buffersize=10)
vision2 = Vision(index=2,type='firewire',guid=2672909587849792,buffersize=4)
# to use usb camera, try    vision = Vision(index=1,type='usb')
# to use 1 camera only, comment out this line:    vision2 = ...
```

Image filters

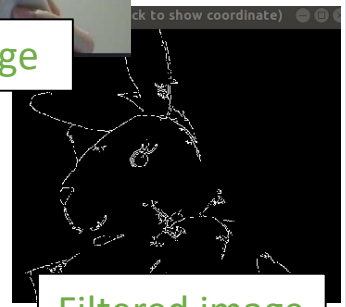
Note:
ONLY include alphabets,numbers, and underbars in your filter name.

1. Open “filterlib.py” and add your custom filter.
   Attention: need to handle variable conversion by yourself
   E.g. str -> int/float, define upper/lower bounds
2. Use it directly in the GUI.
   Double slash to comment it out

Filters are connected in series and applied in order.




```
#========================================
# canny(minVal,maxVal)
# Input must be a greyscale image
#========================================
def canny(inputImage,args):
    arg = args.split(',')
    return cv2.Canny(inputImage,int(arg[0]),int(arg[1]))
```



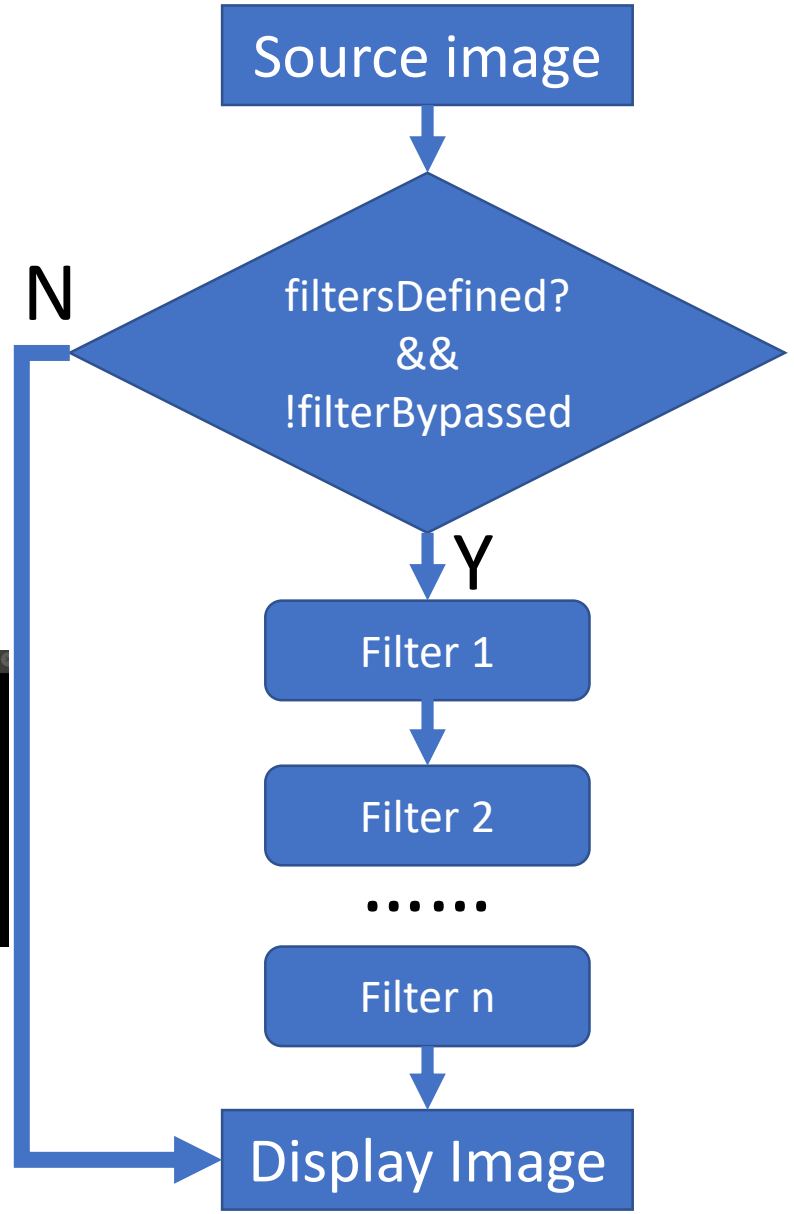


Image filters

You need to specify the type of the input image.

e.g.

grey() -> makes a color image to greyscale image

You cannot apply a grey() filter to a greyscale image.

You need to be aware of the image data type because the function doesn't handle it for you.

filterlib.py

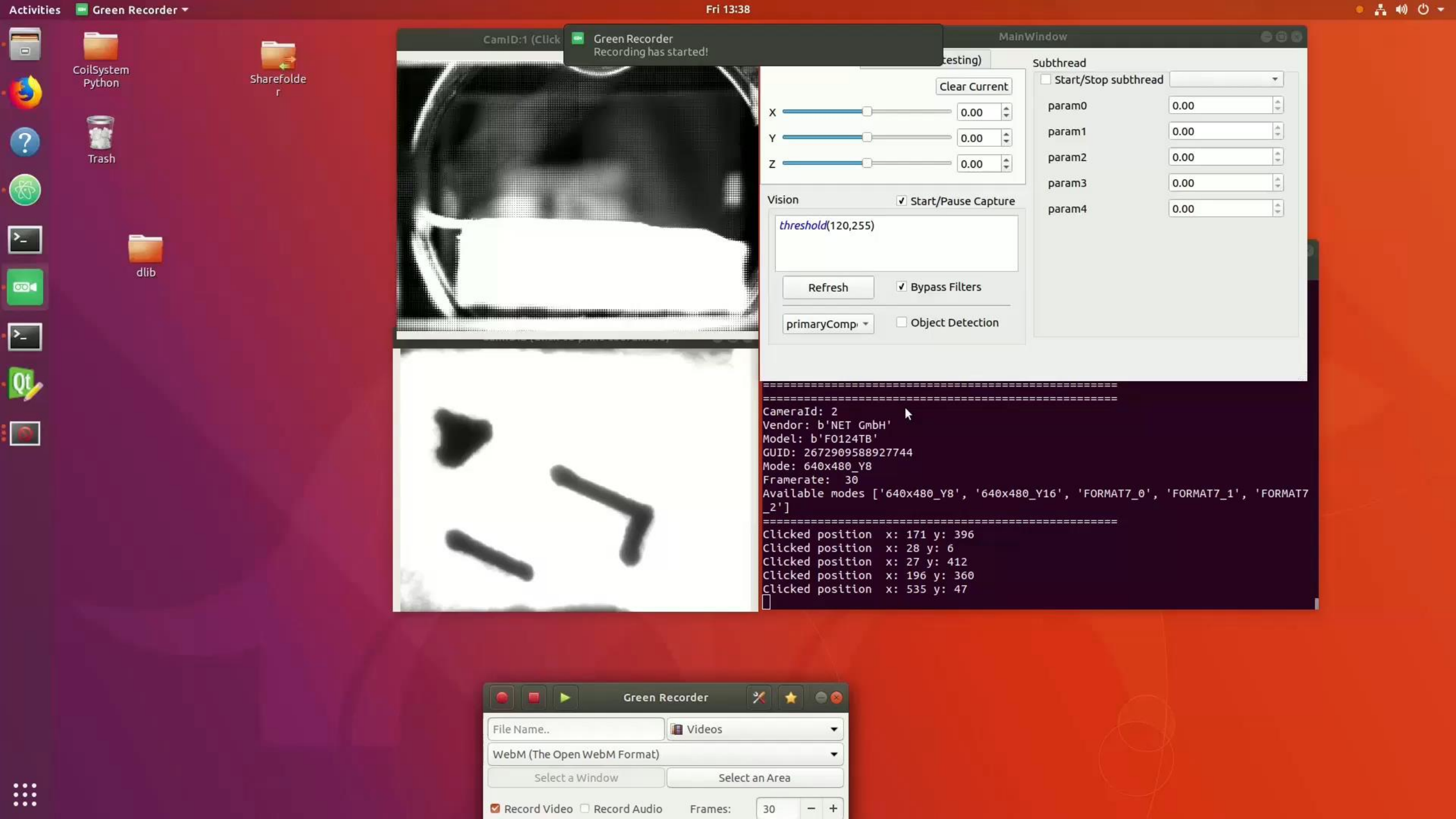
```python
#=======================================
# Call this function if selected filterName is not defined
#=======================================
def filterNotDefined(inputImage,args):
    print('Filter name not defined in filterlib.py')
    return inputImage

#=======================================
# Usage: grey()
#=======================================
def grey(inputImage,args):
    return cv2.cvtColor(inputImage, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

#=======================================
# Usage: blur(radius)
# Since only odd number is allowed in Gaussian blur,
# we use 2*n+1 as the radius
#=======================================
def blur(inputImage,args):
    arg = args.split(',')
    return cv2.GaussianBlur(inputImage,(int(arg[0])*2+1,int(arg[0])*2+1),0)

#=======================================
# threshold(lowerBound,higherBound)
# Input must be a greyscale image
#=======================================
def threshold(inputImage,args):
    arg = args.split(',')
    _, ret = cv2.threshold(inputImage,int(arg[0]),int(arg[1]),cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
    return ret

#=======================================
# canny(minVal,maxVal)
# Input must be a greyscale image
#=======================================
def canny(inputImage,args):
    arg = args.split(',')
    return cv2.Canny(inputImage,int(arg[0]),int(arg[1]))
```

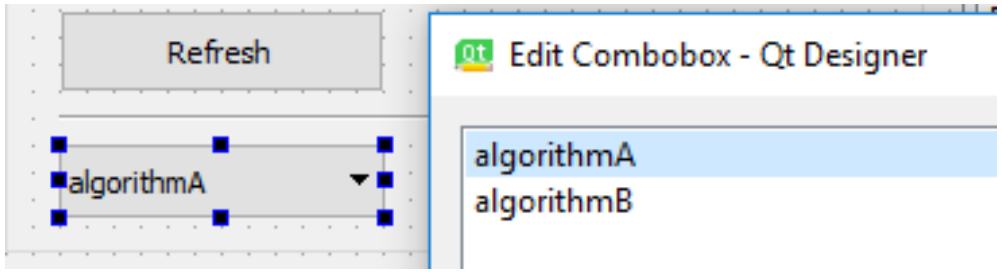

Activities
Green Recorder
Fri 13:38
CoilSystem Python
Sharefolder
Trash
dlib
Green Recorder
Recording has started!
CamID:1 (Click
MainWindow
Clear Current
X
Y
Z
0.00
Vision
Start/Pause Capture
threshold(120,255)
Refresh
Bypass Filters
primaryComp
Object Detection
Subthread
Start/Stop subthread
param0
param1
param2
param3
param4
CameraId: 2
Vendor: b'NET GmbH'
Model: b'FO124TB'
GUID: 2672909588927744
Mode: 640x480_Y8
Framerate: 30
Available modes ['640x480_Y8', '640x480_Y16', 'FORMAT7_0', 'FORMAT7_1', 'FORMAT7_2']
Clicked position x: 171 y: 396
Clicked position x: 28 y: 6
Clicked position x: 27 y: 412
Clicked position x: 196 y: 360
Clicked position x: 535 y: 47
Green Recorder
File Name..
Videos
WebM (The Open WebM Format)
Select a Window
Select an Area
Record Video
Record Audio
Frames:
30

Object detection

Note:
When object detection is enabled, the original image overlayed with the detected object will be shown instead of the filtered image.

1. Add the name of your object detection algorithm to the GUI.
2. Define your algorithm in “objectDetection.py”.

   See sample algorithmA() or google “opencv object detection python”




```python
def algorithmA(imageFiltered,imageOriginal,agent):
    nOfSamples = 2
    im2, contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(imageFiltered, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    cnts = sorted(contours, key = cv2.contourArea, reverse = True)[:nOfSamples]
    if len(cnts) > 1:
        targetCnt = cnts[1] # cnt[0] is the edge of the screen
        rect = cv2.minAreaRect(targetCnt)
        box = np.int0(cv2.boxPoints(rect)) # vertices of the bounding rect
        center = np.int0(np.sum(box, axis=0)/4) # [centerX, centerY] dataType: int
        agent.set(center[0],center[1]) # update the position of the agnet
        imageOriginal = cv2.drawContours(imageOriginal,[box],0,(0,255,0), 3) # draw boundingRect on the
    return imageOriginal
```

objectDetection.py

```python
class Agent():
    def __init__(self):
        self.x = 0
        self.y = 0
        self.orientation = 0

    def set(self,x,y,orientation = 0):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
        self.orientation = orientation
```

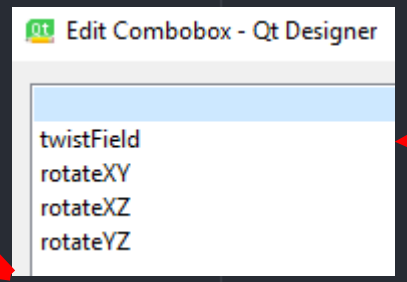
3. Instances of **Agent** class can be accessed via “vision.<agentName>”. Information about the agents are often used in a subthread.

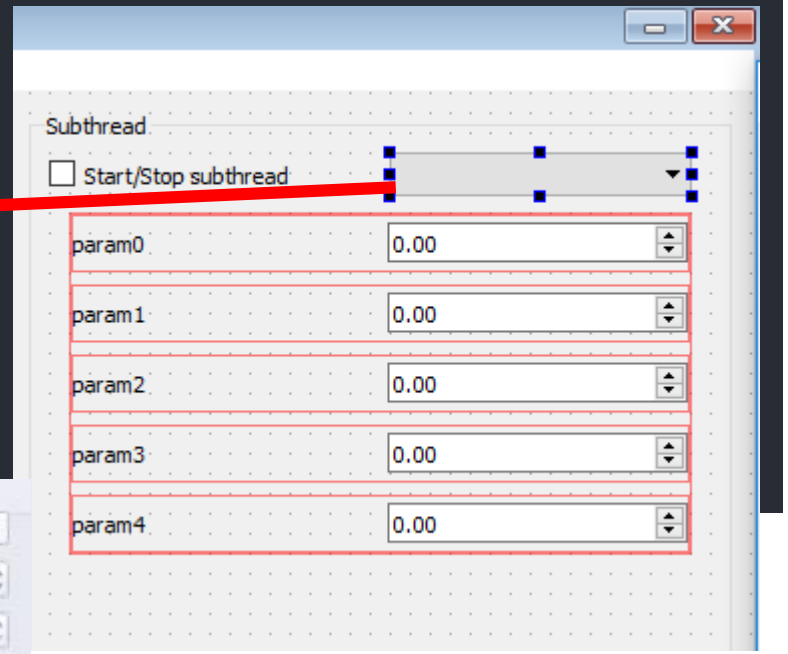
Subthread

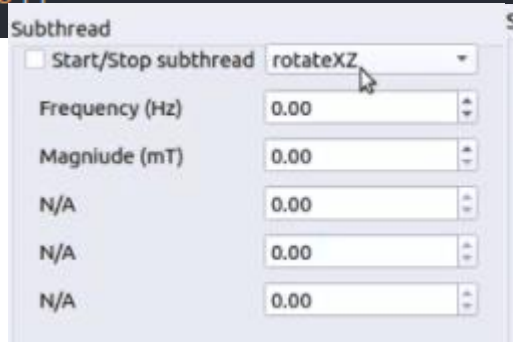
Use a subthread when you want to apply a time-varying magnetic field with respect to the position/orientation of the agents.

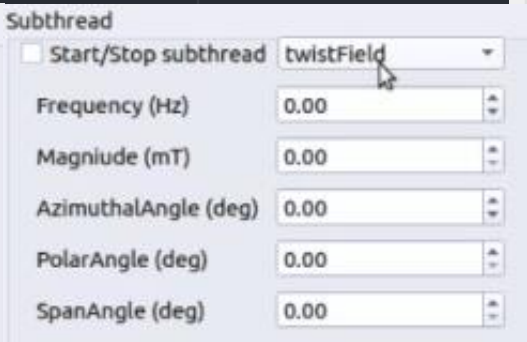
```
self.labelOnGui = {'twistField' : ['Frequency (Hz)','Magniude (mT)','AzimuthalAngle (deg)','PolarAngle (deg)','SpanAngle (deg)'],
                   'rotateXY': ['Frequency (Hz)','Magniude (mT)','N/A','N/A','N/A'],
                   'rotateYZ': ['Frequency (Hz)','Magniude (mT)','N/A','N/A','N/A'],
                   'rotateXZ': ['Frequency (Hz)','Magniude (mT)','N/A','N/A','N/A'],
                   'default':['param0','param1','param2','param3','param4']}
self.minOnGui = {'twistField' : [-100,0,-1080,0,0],
                   'rotateXY': [-100,0,0,0,0],
                   'rotateYZ': [-100,0,0,0,0],
                   'rotateXZ': [-100,0,0,0,0],
                   'default':[0,0,0,0,0]}
self.maxOnGui = {'twistField' : [100,14,1080,180,360],
                   'rotateXY': [100,14,0,0,0],
                   'rotateYZ': [100,14,0,0,0],
                   'rotateXZ': [100,14,0,0,0],
                   'default':[0,0,0,0,0]}
```

subThread.py



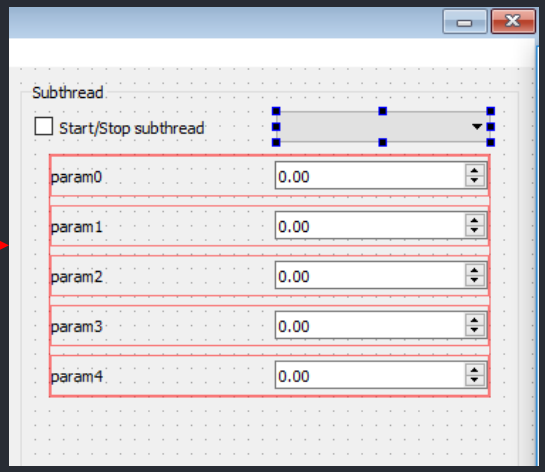






```
def twistField(self):
    #======================d=======
    # reference params
    # 0 'Frequency (Hz)'
    # 1 'Magniude (mT)'
    # 2 'AzimuthalAngle (deg)'
    # 3 'PolarAngle (deg)'
    # 4 'SpanAngle (deg)'
    #============================
    startTime = time.time()
    record = 'Time(s), FieldX(mT), FiledY(mT), FieldZ(mT), X(pixel), Y(pixel) \n' # output to a txt file
    counter = 0
    while True:
        t = time.time() - startTime # elapsed time (sec)
        fieldX = self.params[1]* ( cosd(self.params[2])*cosd(self.params[3])*cosd(90-self.params[4]*0.5)*cos(2*pi*self.params[0]*t) - s
        fieldY = self.params[1]* ( sind(self.params[2])*cosd(self.params[3])*cosd(90-self.params[4]*0.5)*cos(2*pi*self.params[0]*t) + c
        fieldZ = self.params[1]* (-sind(self.params[3])*cosd(90-self.params[4]*0.5)*cos(2*pi*self.params[0]*t) + cosd(self.params[3])*c
        self.field.setX(fieldX)
        self.field.setY(fieldY)
        self.field.setZ(fieldZ)
        # save to txt
        counter += 1
        if counter > 300:
            counter = 0
            record = record + '{:.5f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f}, {:.2f}, {}, {}\n'.format(t,self.field.x,self.field.y,self.field.z,self.vision.ag
        if self.stopped:
            text_file = open("Output.txt", "w")
            text_file.write(record)
```

params[0], params[1], …



Obtain elapsed time

setField

Obtain XYZ field strength

Stop flag

Obtain object position

self.vision.agent1.x,self.vision.agent1.y

Tips

- Left click on the camera image returns xy coordinate in the terminal.
- Add machine learning packages (e.g. dlib) for object tracking.
  - *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORgMddcNHvU*
- If you are using Ubuntu 17, use green-recorder for screen recording.
  - *Ubuntu 17.10 rolls back to GNOME shell (Ubuntu has been using Unity shell since Ubuntu 11), so some screen recording software is not working properly.*
  - *https://github.com/foss-project/green-recorder*
  - *You might have trouble converting WEBM format. One of the reasons I would recommend Ubuntu 16.*
- We need you to improve it!