Deploying Your YOLO Model on Raspberry Pi 4 model B

Since you're deploying a fine-tuned YOLO model on Raspberry Pi 4, we'll focus on installing dependencies, transferring your model, and running inference on images, videos, and a USB camera feed.

Step 1: Set Up Raspberry Pi 4

✓ 1. Update and Upgrade Packages

Run the following to ensure everything is up to date:

sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y

2. Install Python and Virtual Environment

sudo apt install python3 python3-pip python3-venv -y

Create a dedicated virtual environment for YOLO:

mkdir ~/yolo project && cd ~/yolo project

python3 -m venv venv

source venv/bin/activate

Step 3: Install Required Dependencies

pip install torch torchvision numpy opency-python pillow ultralytics

Step 4: Transfer Your Trained Model (best.pt)

If your model (best.pt) is on your computer, transfer it to Raspberry Pi 4.

Option 1: Use SCP (from your PC)

Run this from your **PC terminal** (replace <your pi ip> with your Raspberry Pi's IP address): scp best.pt pi@<your_pi_ip>:~/yolo_project/

Option 2: Use a USB Drive

1. Copy best.pt to a USB drive from your **PC**.

- 2. Plug the USB into Raspberry Pi 4.
- 3. Mount and copy it to ~/yolo project/.

Step 5: Run YOLO Model for Inference

Create a script **detect.py** inside ~/yolo_project/:

nano detect.py

Paste this Python code and save it (CTRL + $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow ENTER$):

```
import torch
from ultralytics import YOLO
import cv2
import sys
# Load the trained model
model = YOLO("best.pt") # Ensure the model file is in the same directory
# Function to run inference
def run inference(source):
  cap = cv2.VideoCapture(source)
  while cap.isOpened():
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    if not ret:
      break
    # Run YOLOv8 inference
    results = model(frame)
    # Draw bounding boxes
```

```
for result in results:
      boxes = result.boxes.xyxy.numpy()
      for box in boxes:
        x1, y1, x2, y2 = map(int, box[:4])
         cv2.rectangle(frame, (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (0, 255, 0), 2)
    cv2.imshow("YOLOv8 Detection", frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) \& 0xFF == ord("q"):
       break
  cap.release()
  cv2.destroyAllWindows()
# Get source from command-line arguments
if len(sys.argv) > 1:
  source = sys.argv[1]
  if source.isdigit(): # Check if source is a camera index (e.g., 0, 1)
    source = int(source)
  run_inference(source)
else:
  print("Usage: python detect.py <source>")
  print("Example: python detect.py 0 (for live camera)")
  print("Example: python detect.py sample_video.mp4 (for a video file)")
  print("Example: python detect.py sample.jpg (for an image)")
```

- ► Step 6: Run Detection on Images, Videos, and USB Camera
- 1. Run on an Image

python detect.py sample.jpg

♦ Replace sample.jpg with the actual image file.

2. Run on a Video

python detect.py test_video.mp4

Replace test_video.mp4 with your actual video file.

3. Run on a Live USB Camera

python detect.py 0

♦ Change 0 to 1 if the USB camera is not detected.