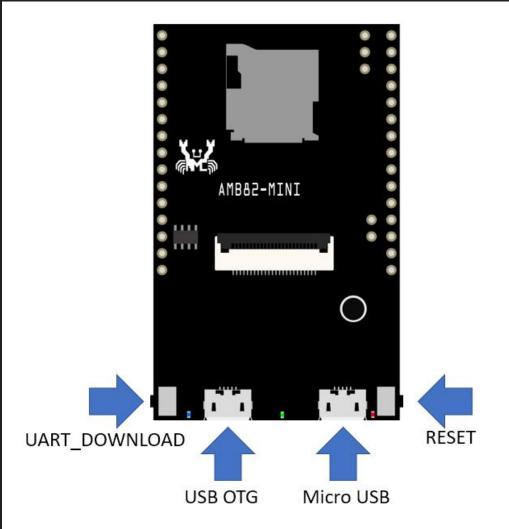
AMB82 minitude twgo.io/amb82

AMB82 mini

官方介紹:

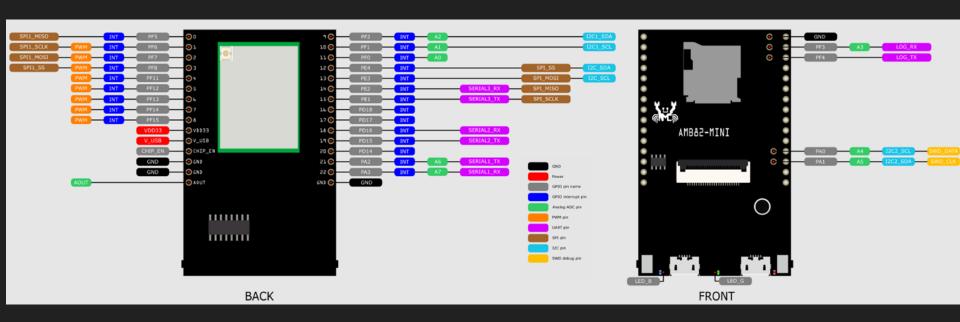
https://www.amebaiot.com/zh/amebapro2-amb82-mini-arduino-getting-started/



特點

- 500萬畫素
- 內建WIFI(2.4G)、BLE
- 支援I2C、UART、SPI、PWM、ADC
- 內建音頻編解碼器、視頻編解碼器(H264, H265)和 NN(內置 NPU)
- USB OTG:可連接讀取USB裝置,例如鍵盤滑鼠Webcam
- 購買網址: https://twgo.io/nmksp

腳位圖



環境設定

安裝Arduino 2.0

- 下載Arduino 2.0網址:https://www.arduino.cc/en/software
- Google雲端:<u>https://twgo.io/yczdi</u>
- 建議選擇windows Zip
- 關於2.0與1.8的比較可以參考我的教學 https://youtube.com/live/FBzjly3ModE

DE 2.1.1

Arduino IDE is faster and even a more modern editor and a eatures autocompletion, code bugger.

to the Arduino IDE 2.0

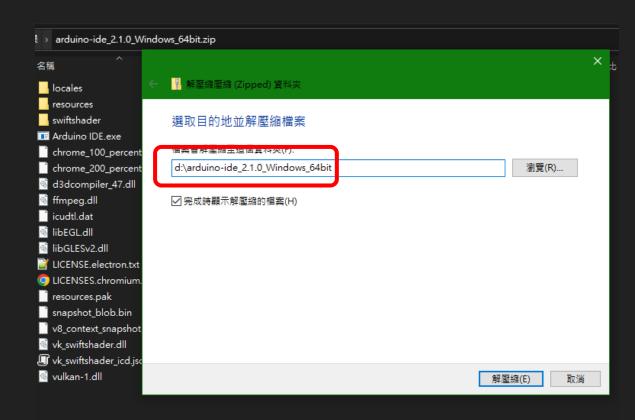


解壓縮

解壓縮到C或D的根目錄

點選主程式即可開啟



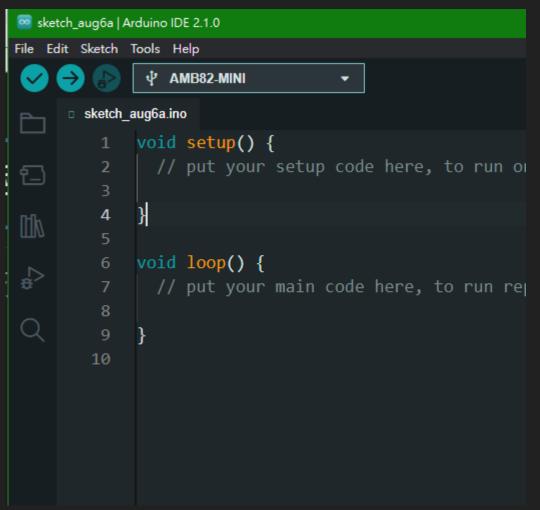


執行主程式

setup():本部份只會執行一次

loop():重複執行不停止,無窮

迴圈

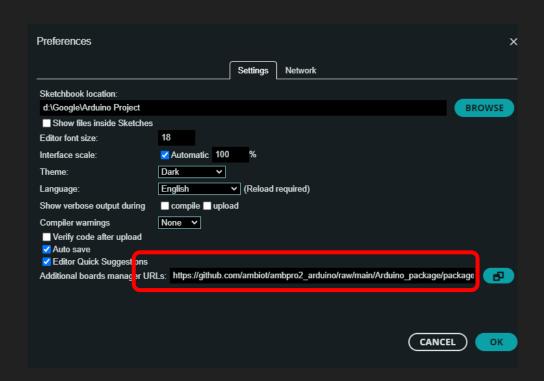


安裝開發板

功能表/file/perferences/

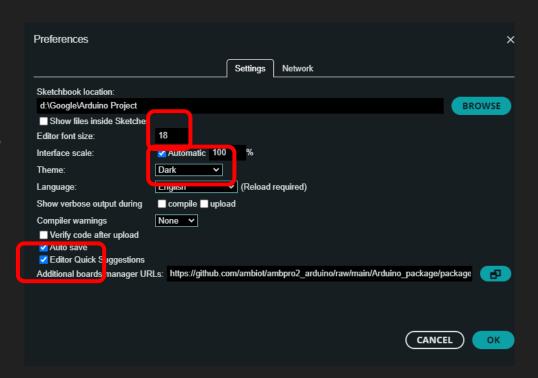
貼上以下內容在空白處:

https://github.com/ambiot/ambpr o2_arduino/raw/main/Arduino_p ackage/package_realtek_ameb apro2_index.json



順便修改選項

- 1. 選擇黑色背景
- 2. 選擇合適的大字型
- 3. 勾選Editor Quick Suggestions

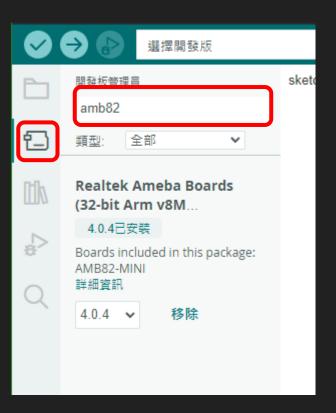


安裝開發版核心

使用左手開發版圖示

輸入關鍵字 AMB82

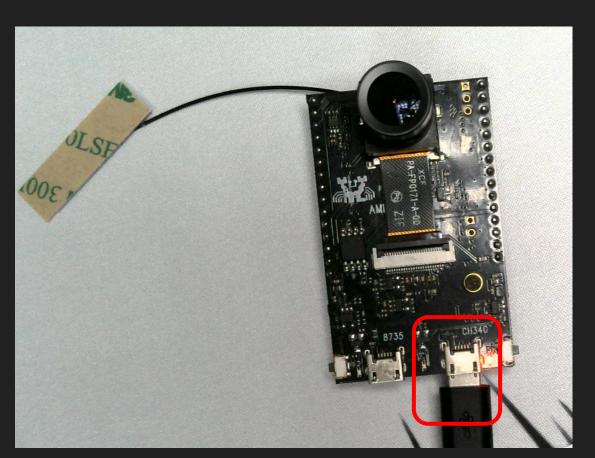
完成安裝



插入USB線

CH340驅動下載:

twgo.io/ch340



查看裝置管理員

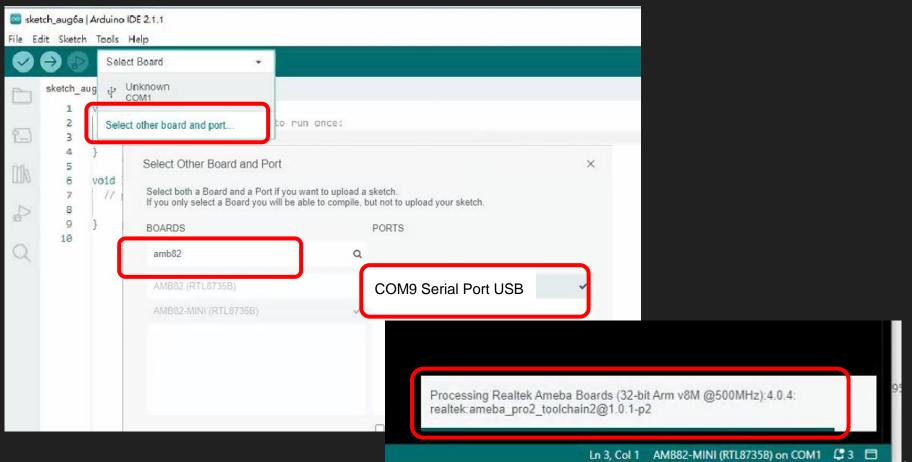
確認Ch340取得的連接埠編號



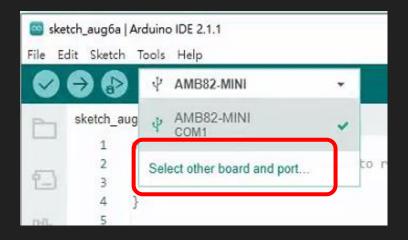
USB-SERIAL CH340 (COM9)

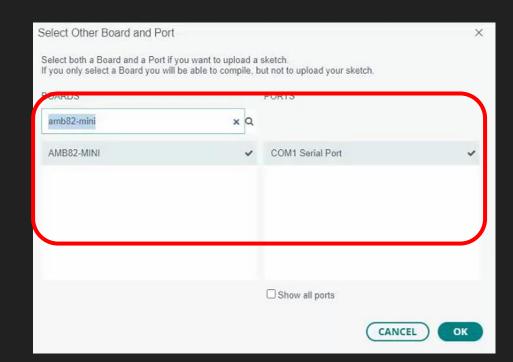
漫鼠及其他指煙裝置

☑ 電腦 ■ 監視器



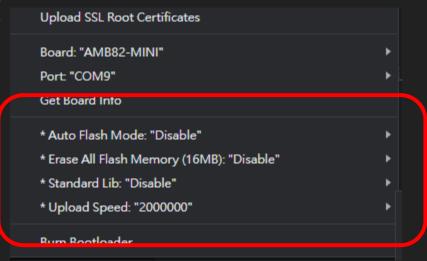
確認是否能選擇





調整燒錄選項

功能表/Tools查看選項



基礎練習 Blink

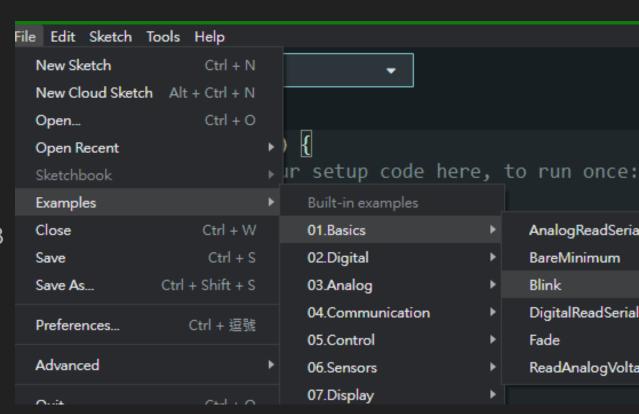
開啟範例

開啟範例程式Blink

AMB82有兩顆LED,分別 是

LED_B=LED_BUILTIN=23

LED_G=24



轉換燒錄模式

- **1**. 先按住左側「下載按鈕」不放
- 2. 按右側「重開機按鈕」一下 馬上放開「重開機按鈕」
- 3. 最後再放開「下載按鈕」

完成模式轉換,藍燈會慢慢亮起

```
Message (Enter to send message to 'AMB82-MINI' on 'COM9')

21:48:58.302 -> == Rt18735b IoT Platform ==

21:48:58.302 -> Chip VID: 0, Ver: 0

21:48:58.302 -> ROM Version: v3.0

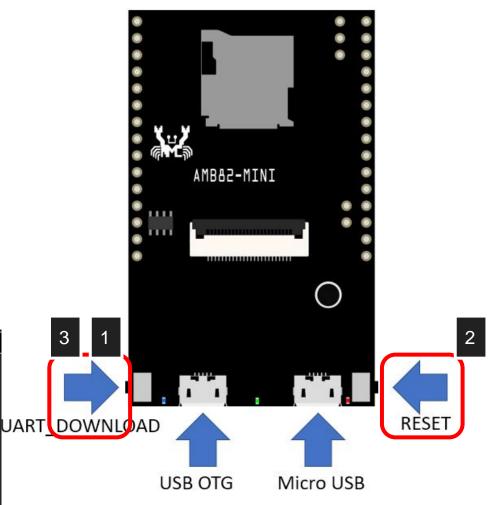
21:48:58.302 -> Test Mode: boot_cfg1=0x0

21:48:58.302 ->

21:48:58.302 -> [test mode PG]

21:48:58.302 -> test_mode_img_download

21:48:58.302 -> Download Image over UART1[tx=4,rx=3] baud=115200
```



上傳過程

燒錄完畢,還要按右側RST按鈕 重開機,才會開始執行

```
Output

Sketch uses 4284416 bytes (25%) of program storage space. Maximum is 16777216 by

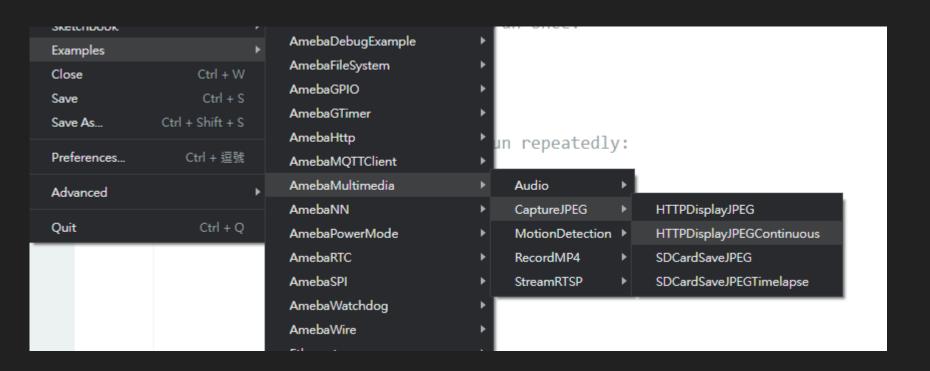
Enter Auto Flash Mode!

Start Upload Flash

Uploading.....upload success

End Upload Flash
```

JPEG Stream





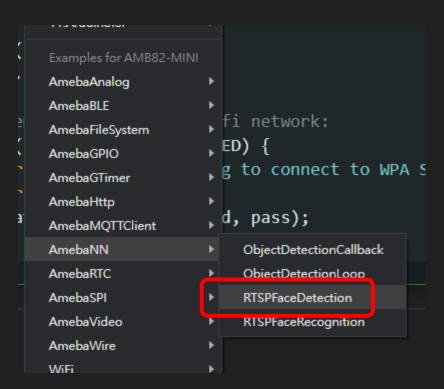


使用RTSP協定 (H264壓縮+聲音)

RTSP協定

選擇人臉偵測範例

開啟範例:AmebaNN/RTSPFaceDetection



修改範例

修改Wifi設定 (30、31行)

```
#detine NNWIDIH 5/6
    #define NNHEIGHT 320
22
23
    VideoSetting config(VIDEO FHD, 30, VIDEO H264, 0);
    VideoSetting configNN(NNWIDTH, NNHEIGHT, 10, VIDEO RGB, 0);
24
    NNFaceDetection facedet;
25
    RTSP rtsp;
    StreamIO videoStreamer(1, 1);
    StreamIO videoStreamerNN(1, 1);
28
29
    char ssid[] = "You2F"; // your network SSID (name)
    char pass[] = "0933932774";  // your network password
31
    int status = WL IDLE STATUS;
33
34
    void setup() {
```

查看網路影像

下載VLC 可觀看RTSP播放器: https://www.videolan.org/vlc/

媒體/開啟網路串流

填上:

rtsp://你的IP位置:554



查看結果

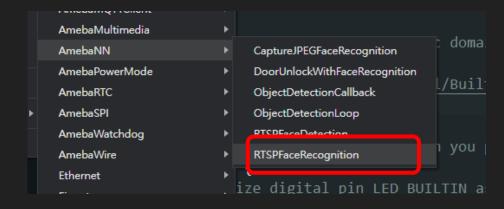
使用內建的人臉辨識

選擇人臉辨識範例

開啟範例:

AmebaNN/RTSPFaceRecognition

臉部辨識的紀錄僅存於記憶體,重開機 後會消失。



註冊臉部

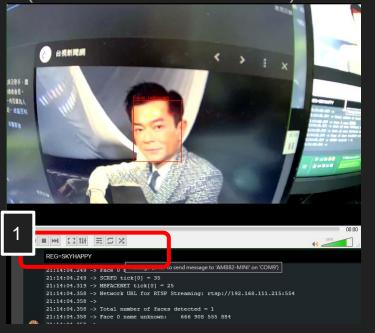
還沒註冊時,所有臉部都是未知(UNKNOWN)



註冊臉部

在序列視窗空白處輸入 REG=英文名字 註冊後等約5秒即可出現辨識結果

(註冊時僅能有一個臉部





傳LINE影像

傳LINE通知

- 1. 申請LINE Token密碼
 - https://notify-bot.line.me/zh_TW/
- 2. 程式碼:<u>https://twgo.io/aplzo</u>
- 3. 結合前一節人臉辨識功能,看到不認識的人程式碼:https://twgo.io/byiiw



傳MQTT影像

傳MQTT

MQTT透過中介方式轉傳資訊,讓資料可以於廣域網路通訊,類似eMAIL信箱的概念

伺服器: MQTTGO.io

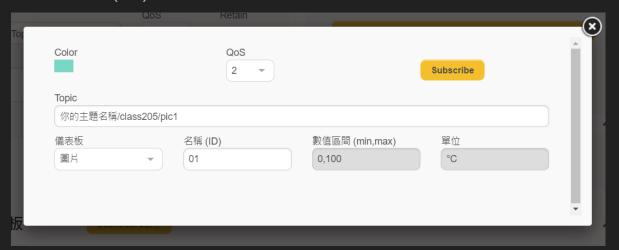
信箱:主題可自取名,原則以斜線區分階層【/】

例如:艾瑞克/AI教室/即時影像 或 alice/class205/image

2. 程式碼:<u>https://twgo.io/vwder</u>

查看MQTT照片(手機也可以)

- 1. 使用瀏覽器輸入網站:mqttgo.io
- 2. 先點連線
- 3. 點選訂閱,輸入Arduino所輸入MQTT影像主題的名稱後,點選圖片,並修改適合的名稱(ID),ID每一個圖表都需不相同





使用內建的YOLO模型

支援的模型列表

YOLOv3 model: DEFAULT_YOLOV3TINY, CUSTOMIZED_YOLOV3TINY

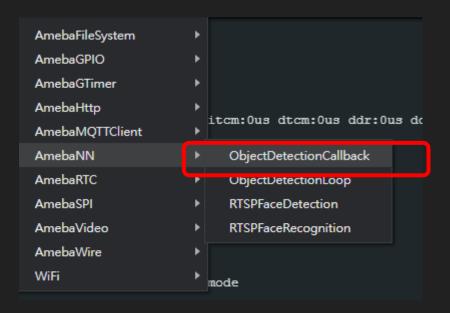
YOLOv4 model: DEFAULT_YOLOV4TINY, CUSTOMIZED_YOLOV4TINY

YOLOv7 model: DEFAULT_YOLOV7TINY, CUSTOMIZED_YOLOV7TINY

Valid Face Detection model: DEFAULT_SCRFD, CUSTOMIZED_SCRFD

開啟範例檔

file/example/AmebaNN/ObjectDetectionCallback (發現物件時產生回呼)



使用VCL播放器查看結果



將結果列表顯示

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1bfalHNVN0tvxb7te3uTutnDYS-TzqyLkQKZObRqE7Rw/edit

```
Message (Enter to send message to 'AMB82-MINI' on 'COM3')
13:53:21.280 -> font of char 0000007b not exist
13:53:21.280 -> font of char 0000002c not exist
13:53:21.280 -> font of char 0000007d not exist
13:53:21.280 -> YOLOv4t tick[0] = 71
13:53:21.451 -> Total number of objects detected = 3
13:53:21.451 -> Item 0 bus:
13:53:21.451 -> Item 1 car:
13:53:21.451 -> {bus:1 , car:2 , }
13:53:21.497 -> font of char 0000002c not exist
13:53:21.497 -> font of char 0000002c not exist
```

計算影像中的人數,顯示在畫面的左上角

程式碼:<u>https://twgo.io/davws</u>

使用錢幣辨識模型

錢幣辨識模型

網址: https://github.com/wildman8606/HUB-8735-Coin-Detection-tutorial/tree/master

使用自己建好的YOLO模型

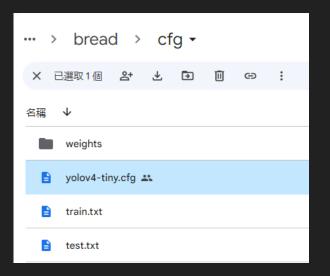
從訓練結果下載YOLO權重檔及設定檔

訓練結果應該在colab notebooks/darknet/bread/cfg,包含權重檔與設定檔

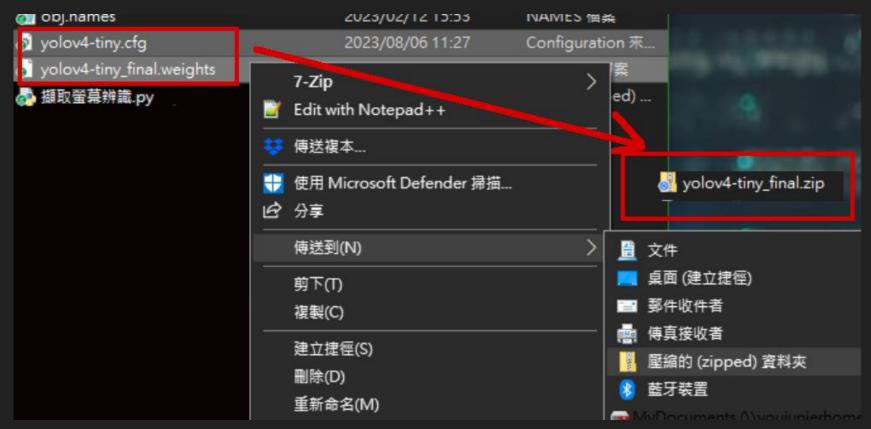
權重檔:weights/yolov4-tiny.weights

設定檔:yolov4-tiny.cfg

老師分享: https://twgo.io/nkidl



將weights及cfg壓縮成一個檔案



透過線上轉換檔案格式(YOLO->NB)

註冊並登入realtech AMB網站

線上轉換網址: https://www.amebaiot.com/zh/amebapro2-ai-convert-model/

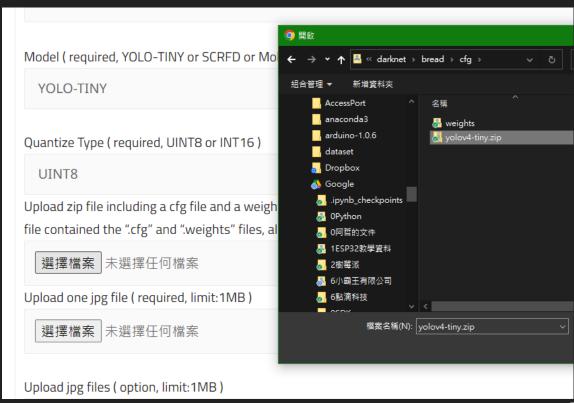
可將YOLO模型(.weight, cfg)轉成AMB專屬的.nb檔案

已轉換的模型: https://twgo.io/zvcgn

E-mail (required, After submission, we will send out download link to you through email.) Confirm E-mail (required) file contained the ".cfg" and ".weights" files, all named in English, limit:35MB) 選擇檔案 未選擇任何檔案 Model (required, YOLO-TINY or SCRFD or MobileFaceNet) Upload one jpg file (required, limit:1MB) YOLO-TINY 選擇檔案 未選擇任何檔案 Quantize Type (required, UINT8 or INT16) Upload jpg files (option, limit:1MB) UINT8 選擇檔案 未選擇任何檔案 Upload zip file including a cfg file and a weights file(required, please upload the file contained the ".cfg" and ".weights" files, all named in English, limit:35MB) 選擇檔案 未選擇任何檔案 Upload one jpg file (required, limit:1MB)

選擇檔案 未選擇任何檔案

上傳訓練好的模型檔

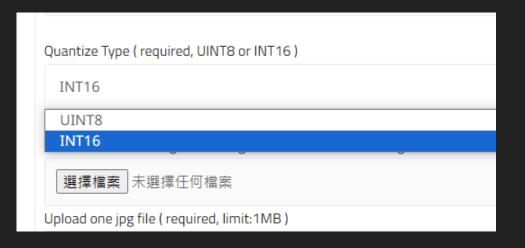


模型精細度

目前提供兩種精細度

UINT8:不帶符號8 bit整數,模型約4-5M,速度約5-6 fps

INT16: 帶符號16位元整數,模型約9-10M,速度約2-3 fps



Amebapro2 AI 模型轉換

完成後將發送電子郵件通知。 單擊通知電子郵件中的連結來下載您的文件。

收取MAIL內的檔案



取代原本的YOLO模型檔案

確認使用YOLOv4-tiny

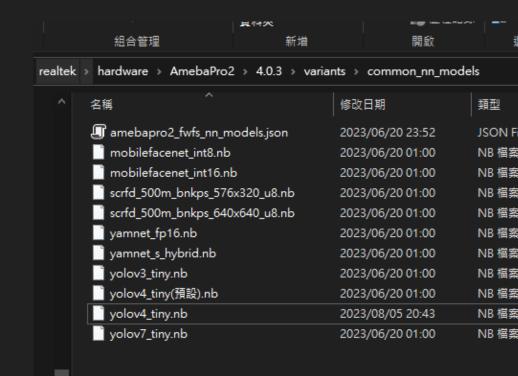
開啟檔案總管,尋找預設的檔案位置

C:\Users\你的Win帳號

\AppData\Local\Arduino15\packages\realtek\hardware\AmebaPro2\版本\variants\common nn models

先備份yolov4_tiny.nb,例如更名為 yolov4_tiny(預設).nb

再將下載的network_binary.nb,更名為yolov4_tiny.nb,貼到資料夾內。



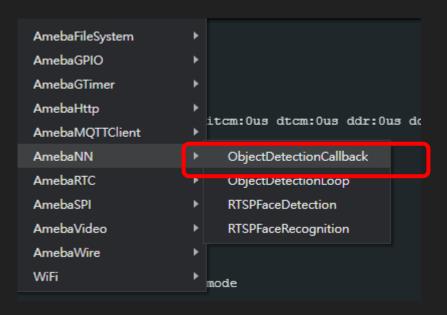
可暫時用老師的NB檔測試

網址:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/14zCSDeaJhZAlOOOnafVAutlWXdk8Fncv/view?usp=drive_link

開啟Arduino 2選擇範例

修改48,49行WiFi的設定



```
StreamIO videoStreamer(1, 1);

StreamIO videoStreamerNN(1, 1);

48

49

char ssid[] = "a"; // your network SSID (name)
char pass[] = "12345678"; // your network password

50

Int status = wt_IDLE_STATUS;

52

IPAddress ip;
53

int rtsp portnum:
```

修改物件列表

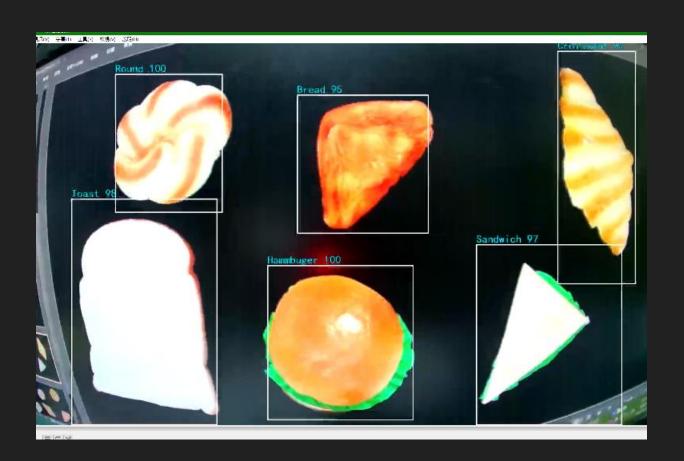
將YOLO訓練時的obj.names開 啟後,依需要填入

- 1. 修改數量為6
- 2. 修改名稱,順序必須依照 當時的obj.names

```
1 imgFolder = "images"
2 xmlFolder = "labels"
3 saveYoloPath = "yolo"
4 classes = 6
5 classList = { "B":0,"C":1,"H":2,"T":3,"S":4,"R":5} #類別及編號
```

```
ObjectDe ectionLoop.ino ObjectClassList.h
    1 Vstruct objectDetectionItem {
         uint8 t index;
         const char* objectName;
         uint8 t filter;
       };
       // List of objects the pre-trained model
       // Index number is fixed and hard-coded
       // Set the filter value to 0 to ignore a
       ObjectDetectionItem itemList[6]
  11
  12
          { 0, "Bread", 1 },
          { 1, "Croissant", 1 },
          { 2, "Hamburger", 1 },
  14
          { 3, "Round", 1 },
  15
            4, "Sandwich", 1 },
         { 5, "Toast", 1 }
  17
```

查看結果



程式結構分析

AMB82-MINI API網址

https://www.amebaiot.com/zh/ameba-arduino-summary/



AI辨識的位置

```
if (ObjDet.getResultCount() > 0) {
130 🗸
              for (uint32 t i = 0; i < ObjDet.getResultCount(); i++) {
131 🗸
                 int obj type = results[i].type();
                  if (itemList[obj type].filter) {    // check if item should be ignored
133 V
                     ObjectDetectionResult item = results[i];
                     // Result coordinates are floats ranging from 0.00 to 1.00
                     // Multiply with RTSP resolution to get coordinates in pixels
                     int xmin = (int)(item.xMin() * im w);
                     int xmax = (int)(item.xMax() * im w);
                     int ymin = (int)(item.yMin() * im h);
                     int ymax = (int)(item.yMax() * im h);
                     // Draw boundary box
                     printf("Item %d %s:\t%d %d %d \n\r", i, itemList[obj_type].objectName, xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax);
                     OSD.drawRect(CHANNEL, xmin, ymin, xmax, ymax, 3, OSD COLOR WHITE);
                     // Print identification text
                     char text str[20];
                     snprintf(text str, sizeof(text str), "%s %d", itemList[obj type].objectName, item.score());
                     OSD.drawText(CHANNEL, xmin, ymin - OSD.getTextHeight(CHANNEL), text str, OSD COLOR CYAN);
         OSD.update(CHANNEL);
```

作法

修改ObjectClassList.h

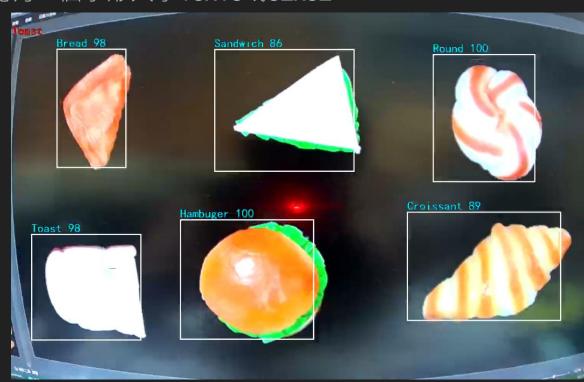
- 1. 修改結構,新增一個int Price 用來紀錄產品價格
- 2. 在產品的後方,多一個屬性 為該產品的價格

```
ectDetectionLoop.ino
              ObjectClassList.h
     struct ObjectDetectionItem {
       uint8 t index;
       const char* objectName;
       uint8 t filter:
       int Price;
     // List of objects the pre-trained model is
     // Index number is fixed and hard-coded from
     // Set the filter value to 0 to ignore any r
     ObjectDetectionItem itemList[6]
                                       = |{|
11
       { 0, "Bread", 1 ,15},
12
       { 1, "Croissant", 1,45 },
14
       { 2, "Hamburger", 1,52 },
15
       { 3, "Toast", 1,3 },
       { 4, "Sandwich", 1,28 },
16
       { 5, "Round", 1,26 }
17
     };
18
```

OSD drawtext

只能設定一次,因此畫面中只能有一個字形大小16x16或32x32

必須出現在OSD begin之前 最多一次20個字



完成價格計算及修改字形大小

https://twgo.io/uexyw

