```
# Launch all of the node
python experiments/launch_nodes.py --robot=panda

# run the environment loop
python experiments/run_env.py --agent=gello
```

## run\_env.py 文件:

### 修改1:

```
from gello.agents.agent import BimanualAgent, DummyAgent
from gello.agents.gello_agent import GelloAgent
from gello.data_utils.format_obs import save_frame
from gello.env import RobotEnv
from gello.robots.robot import PrintRobot
from gello.zmq_core.robot_node import ZMQClientRobot

import os
import cv2
from ZEDCamera import ZedCamera

def print_color(*args, color=None, attrs=(), **kwargs):
import termcolor
```

在同一个 experiments 文件夹下导入 ZEDCamera.py 文件, 使得 Python 解释器可以解析:

```
1 from ZEDCamera import ZedCamera
```

#### 修改2:

```
print_color("\nStart ???", color="green", attrs=("bold",))

zed_camera = ZedCamera(fps=30)

zed_wrist_camera = ZedCamera(fps=30)

asave_path = None
 start_time = time.time()

236
```

初始化两个相机的接口,一个是主视角相机,一个是腕部视角相机

#### 修改3:

```
elif state == "save":
                      assert save_path is not None, "something went wrong"
                      # 左边的图像,右边的图像,获取图像可能产生延迟
                      left_image, right_image = zed_camera.capture_frame()
                      wrist_left_image, wrist_right_image = zed_wrist_camera.capture_frame()
                      save_frame(save_path, dt, obs, action)
                      image_path = os.path.join(save_path, "image")
                      wrist_image_path = os.path.join(save_path, "wrist_image")
                      print(f"image_path: {image_path}")
                      print(f"wrist_image_path: {wrist_image_path}")
                      os.mkdir(image_path)
                      os.mkdir(wrist_image_path)
                      dt = datetime.datetime.now()
                      timestamp = dt.strftime("%Y%m%d_%H%M%S")
                      left_image_path = os.path.join(save_path, f"left_{timestamp}.png")
                      right_image_path = os.path.join(save_path, f"right_{timestamp}.png")
                      wrist_left_image_path = os.path.join(save_path, f"wrist_left_{timestamp}.png")
                      wrist_right_image_path = os.path.join(save_path, f"wrist_right_{timestamp}.png")
                      # 1.直接调用 write 方法,不一定有这个方法
294
                      left_image.write(left_image_path)
                      right_image.write(right_image_path)
                      wrist_left_image.write(wrist_left_image_path)
                      wrist_right_image.write(wrist_right_image_path)
                      # 转换为 BGR 格式以便用 OpenCV 保存
                      # right_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(right_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
                      # wrist_left_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(wrist_left_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
                      # wrist_right_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(wrist_right_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
                      # cv2.imwrite(left_image_path, left_image_bgr)
                      # print(f"Images saved: {left_image_path}, {right_image_path}")
                  elif state == "normal":
```

#### 注:

```
# 1.直接调用 write 方法,不一定有这个方法
                      left image.write(left image path)
                      right_image.write(right_image_path)
                      wrist_left_image.write(wrist_left_image_path)
                      wrist_right_image_path.write(wrist_right_image_path)
                      # 2.手动存
                      # 转换为 BGR 格式以便用 OpenCV 保存
                      # left_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(left_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
                      # right_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(right_image, cv2.C0L0R_RGB2BGR)
                      # wrist_left_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(wrist_left_image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
                      # wrist_right_image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(wrist_right_image, cv2.C0L0R_RGB2BGR)
307
                      # cv2.imwrite(left_image_path, left_image_bgr)
                      # cv2.imwrite(right_image_path, right_image_bgr)
                      # cv2.imwrite(wrist_left_image_path, wrist_left_image_bgr)
                      # cv2.imwrite(wrist_right_image_path, wrist_right_image_bgr)
```

如果这两句话报错,没有 write 这个方法的话。

```
1 left_image.write(left_image_path)
2 right_image.write(right_image_path)
```

就把这 4 行注释掉,把下面 8行的注释取消,手动保存,不调用这个 write 方法

# ZEDCamera.py 文件

在 gello\_software/experiments 文件夹下,添加 ZEDCamera.py

这个 ZED SDK 怎么连接相机我还没搞懂,这个 ZEDCamera.py 实现了 ZedCamera类

这个类很简单只有三个函数:

1. init : 完成相机初始化

2. capture\_frame: 获取左右相机图像,返回 left\_image, right\_image

3.析构函数,释放相机实例

这个还得看看怎么连接相机,然后可能还需要再做一定的修改。

反正大框架是确定了,只要实现这三个函数,在 run\_env.py 中我已经手动写好了保存视频的代码,从268-313行的位置。

然后在下面的 convert\_data\_to\_libero.py 将数据转换到 LeRobot 格式,我也是按照这个 run\_env.py 的实现风格,从主视角和腕部相机中加载数据进行转换。

### convert\_data\_to\_libero.py

预想的数据路径:

```
bc_data
1
2
  ----gello
  -----时间戳1
3
  -----image文件夹(存放主相机的帧)
4
  _________wrist_image文件夹(存放腕部相机的帧)
5
     -----xample1.pkl 文件
6
  ----example2.pkl 文件
7
8
  ------时间戳2
9
```

#### 这个脚本实现了

从 bc\_data/gello 下的所有文件,以时间戳为单位读取文件转换成 LeRobot 格式

```
1 | from lerobot.src.lerobot.datasets.lerobot_dataset import LeRobotDataset
```

这个文件要添加在 openpi 文件夹下,然后 23 行,也就是上面这一行的导入路径可能还要根据放的位置再修改一下。

这个 convert\_data\_to\_libero.py 文件还可能需要再修改, 还没有 debug

我还打算写一个从 droid 格式下读取数据的脚本,既可以用 openpi/examples/droid/main.py 来训练,也可以 走 Libero 那边,用 openpi/examples/libero/main.py 来训练。

明天再写吧, 休息了