

Hardware II Seminar

Sensors and Data Analysis

Quick recap

Making an actual sensor setup

Interfacing with hardware for sensing

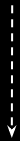


Sensors and computers

Making an actual sensor setup



SENSOR



COMPUTER I



COMPUTER II

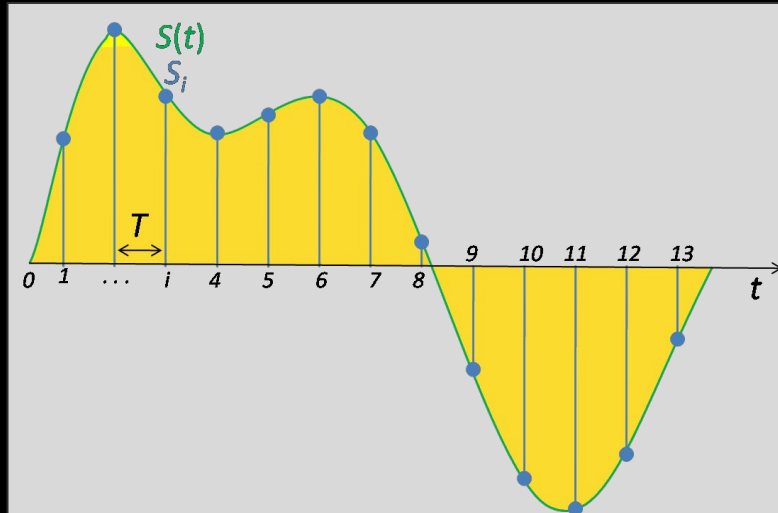
- *How do we read the sensor? Analog, or digital sensor?*
- *Can the computer read it?*
- *Are there libraries for it?*
- *Do we need an additional computer for storing the data?*
- *Or for post-processing it?*
- *How do both computers communicate? Cable or wireless? Serial, WiFi... ?*

Making an actual sensor setup - Streaming data



Three important frequencies to take into account:

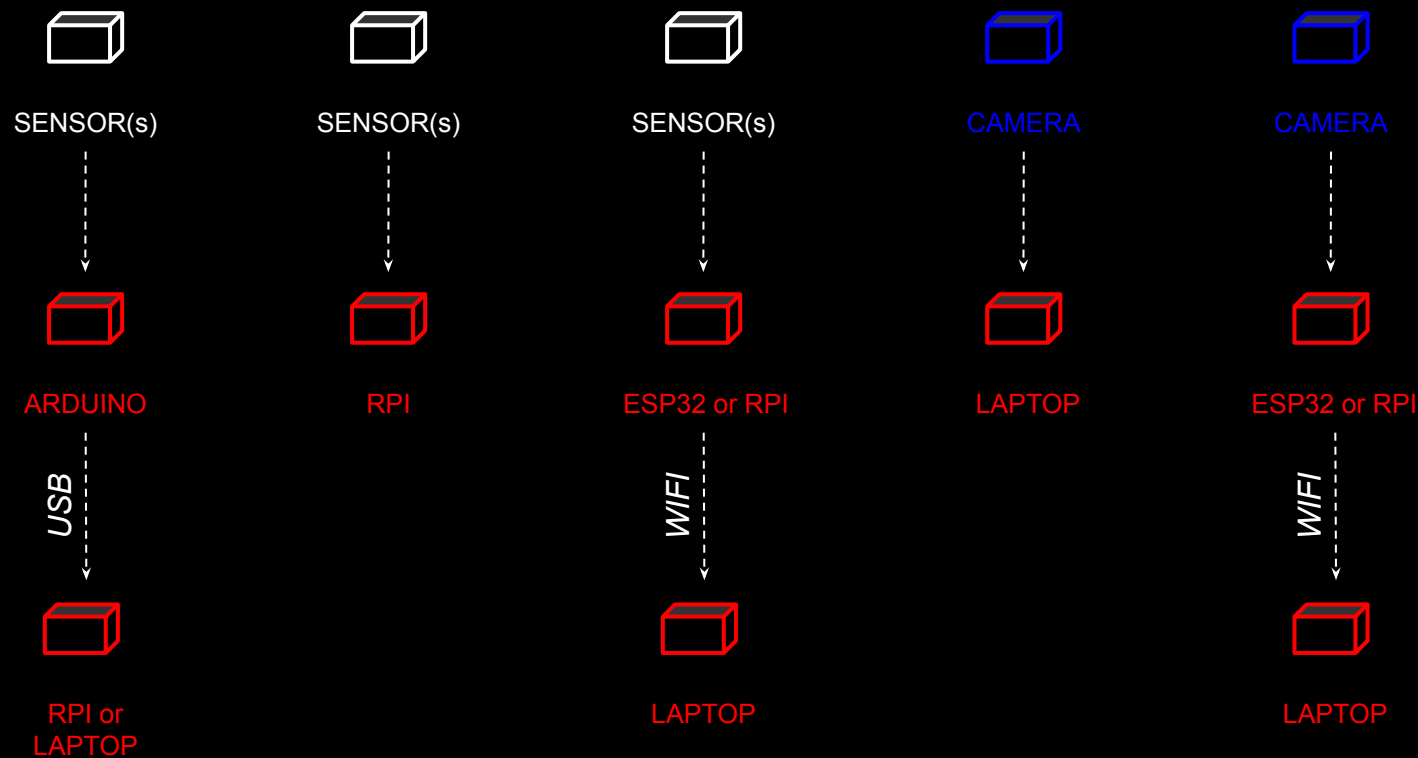
1. *The frequency at which the sensor gives us data*
2. *The frequency at which we (can) sample the sensor*
3. *The natural frequencies that we want to capture*



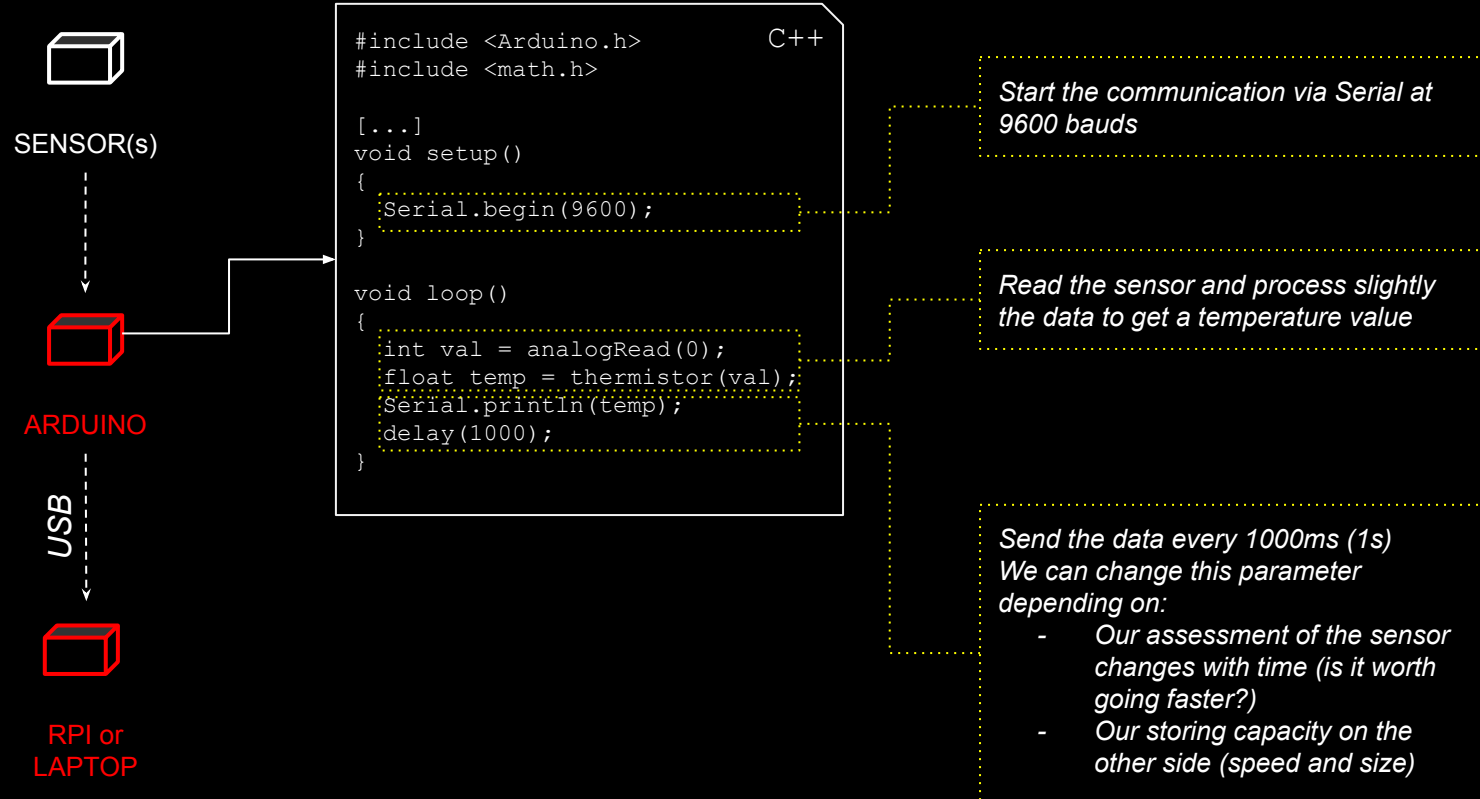
Key takeaways:

1. *We don't need to sample faster than the sensor gives us data*
2. *We need to sample at least twice as fast as the Nyquist frequency*
([Nyquist-Shannon theorem](#))

Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



First, in the terminal

```
> pip search pyserial
pyserial (3.4)...
> pip install pyserial
```

SENSOR(s)



ARDUINO

USB



RPI or
LAPTOP

```
#!/usr/bin/python          python
# Import packages
import serial
[...]

ser = serial.Serial(PORTNAME, 9600)

while True:
    reading = serial.readline()
    print (reading)
```

Start the communication via Serial at
9600 bauds (same on both sides)

Do this forever

Get the data and print it to std_out

Quick note

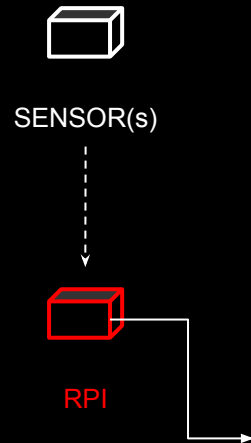


Environments in python

*In any computer, you can use `python` in different ways. You can install libraries **system-wide** or in a **virtual environment**. The best one depends on your use case, but normally, it's a good idea to use **virtual environments**. Some environment managers are:*

- Anaconda (*easy, with GUI, but quite heavy*): <https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual>
- Virtualenv (*official*): <https://pipenv.kennethreitz.org/en/latest/install/#make-sure-you-ve-got-python-pip>
- Virtualenvwrapper (*the best, IMHO*): <https://virtualenvwrapper.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



First, install necessary packages

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt upgrade
sudo apt install -y i2c-tools python3-smbus
```

Second, enable your I2C interface in raspi-config and go to Interfacing options

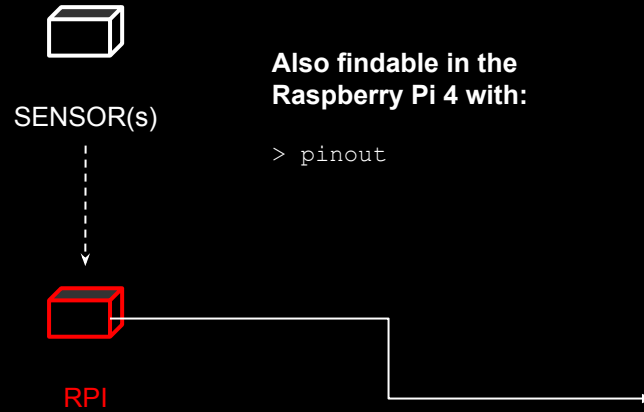
```
> sudo raspi-config
...
> sudo reboot
```

Then, connect the sensor following the pinout (see next slide). Make sure voltage levels are ok for your sensor - the raspberry pi *talks* I2C at 3V3

Then, detect your sensor with (SHT31 address is 44):

```
> i2cdetect -y 1
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
10:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
20:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
30:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
40:  --  --  --  --  44  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
50:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
60:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
70:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
```

Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Also findable in the
Raspberry Pi 4 with:

> pinout

Pi Zero

Pi 3

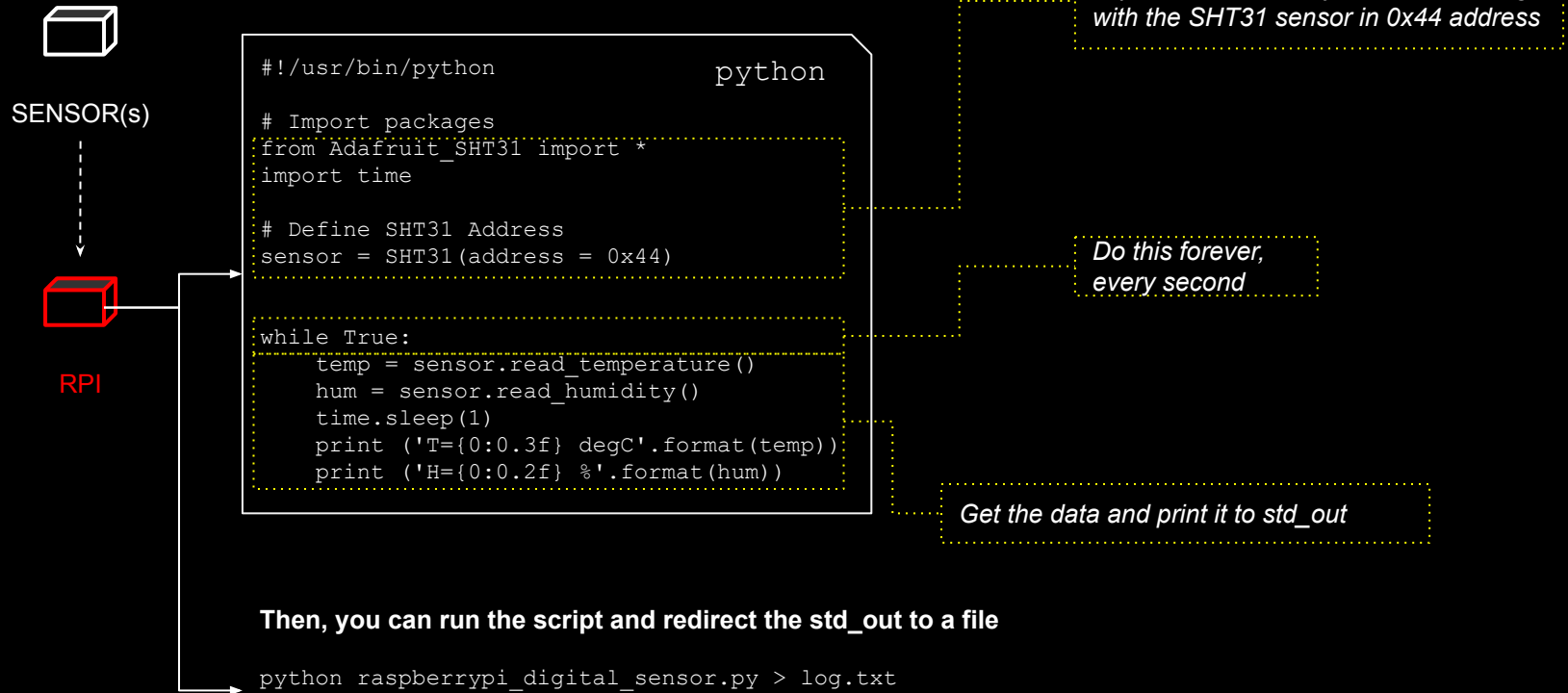
Pin No.			
1	2	3.3V	5V
3	4	GPIO2	5V
5	6	GPIO3	GND
7	8	GPIO4	GPIO14
9	10	GND	GPIO15
11	12	GPIO17	GPIO18
13	14	GPIO27	GND
15	16	GPIO22	GPIO23
17	18	3.3V	GPIO24
19	20	GPIO10	GND
21	22	GPIO9	GPIO25
23	24	GPIO11	GPIO8
25	26	GND	GPIO7
27	28	DNC	DNC
29	30	GPIO5	GND
31	32	GPIO6	GPIO12
33	34	GPIO13	GND
35	36	GPIO19	GPIO16
37	38	GPIO26	GPIO20
39	40	GND	GPIO21

Key

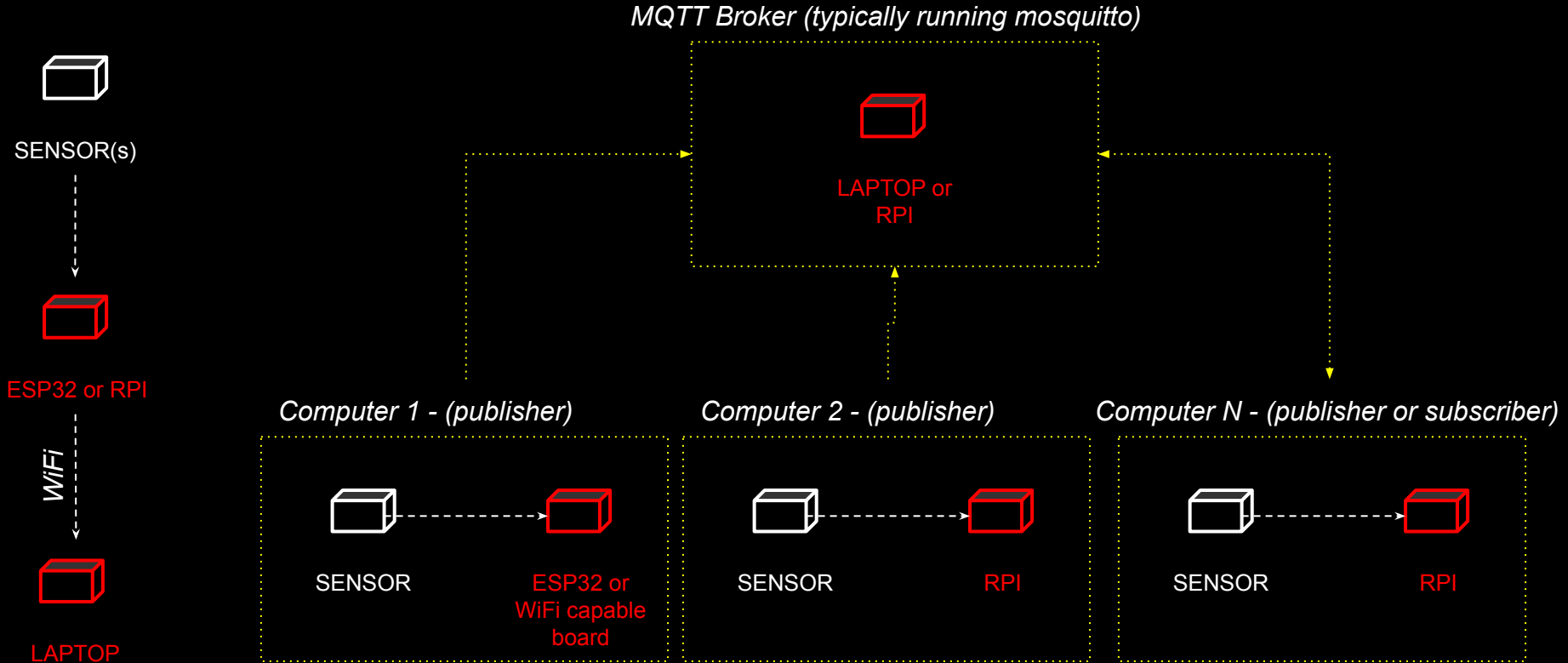
Power +	UART
GND	SPI
I ² C	GPIO

Source: Building the Web of Things: book.webofthings.io
Creative Commons Attribution 4.0

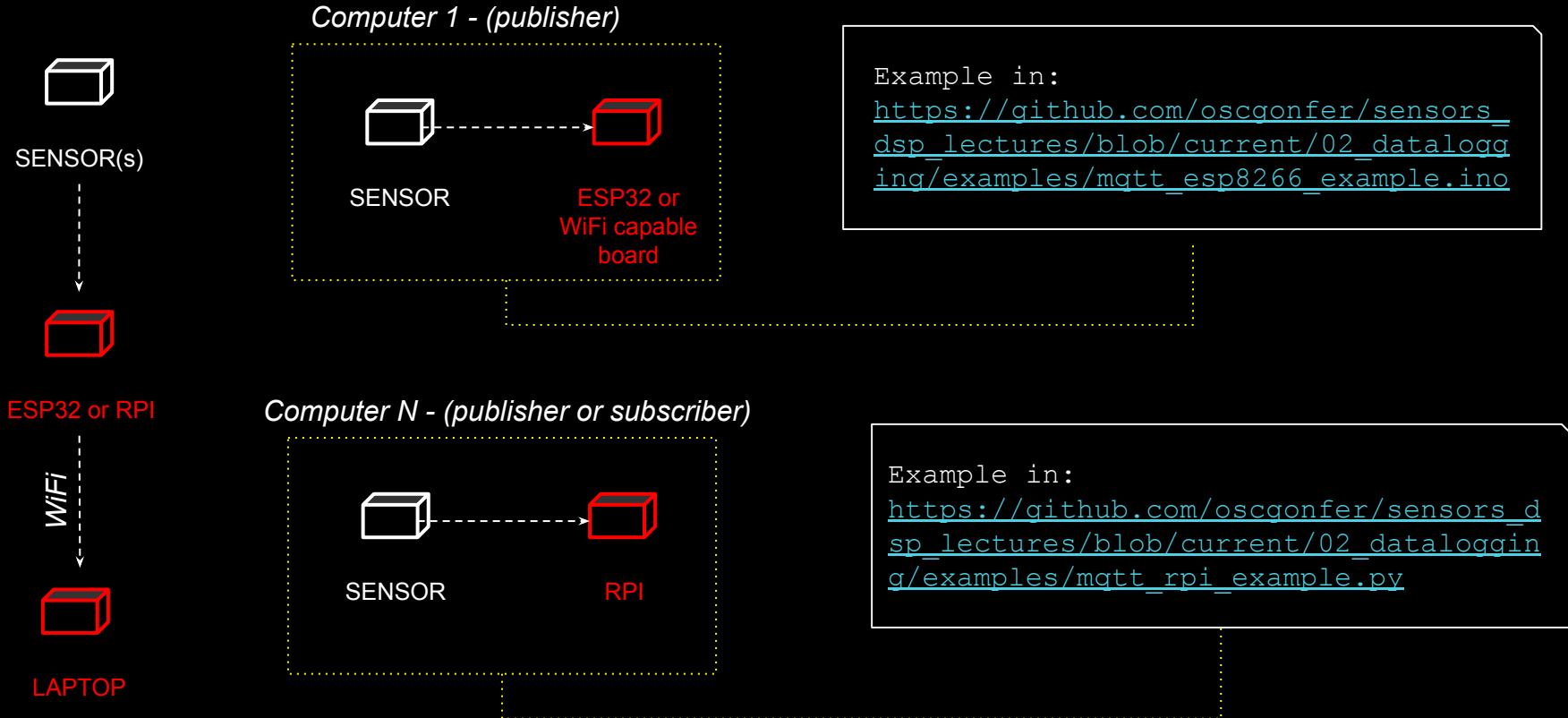
Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



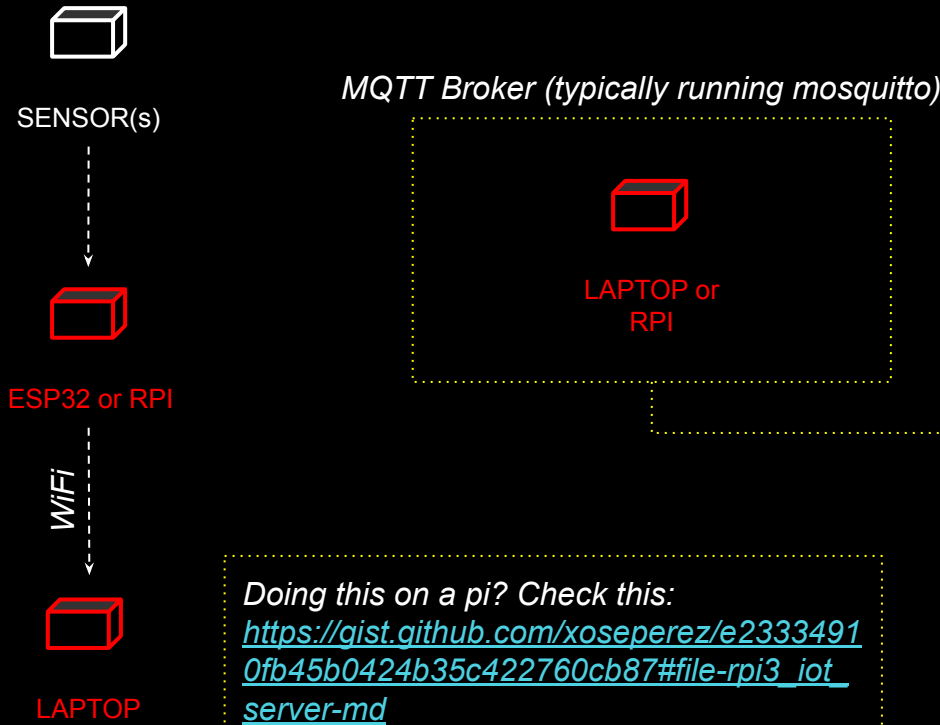
Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Doing this on a pi? Check this:
https://gist.github.com/xoseperez/e23334910fb45b0424b35c422760cb87#file-rpi3_iot_server-md

```
# Linux debian based      shell
$ sudo apt-get install
mosquitto mosquitto-clients

# OSX
$ brew install mosquitto

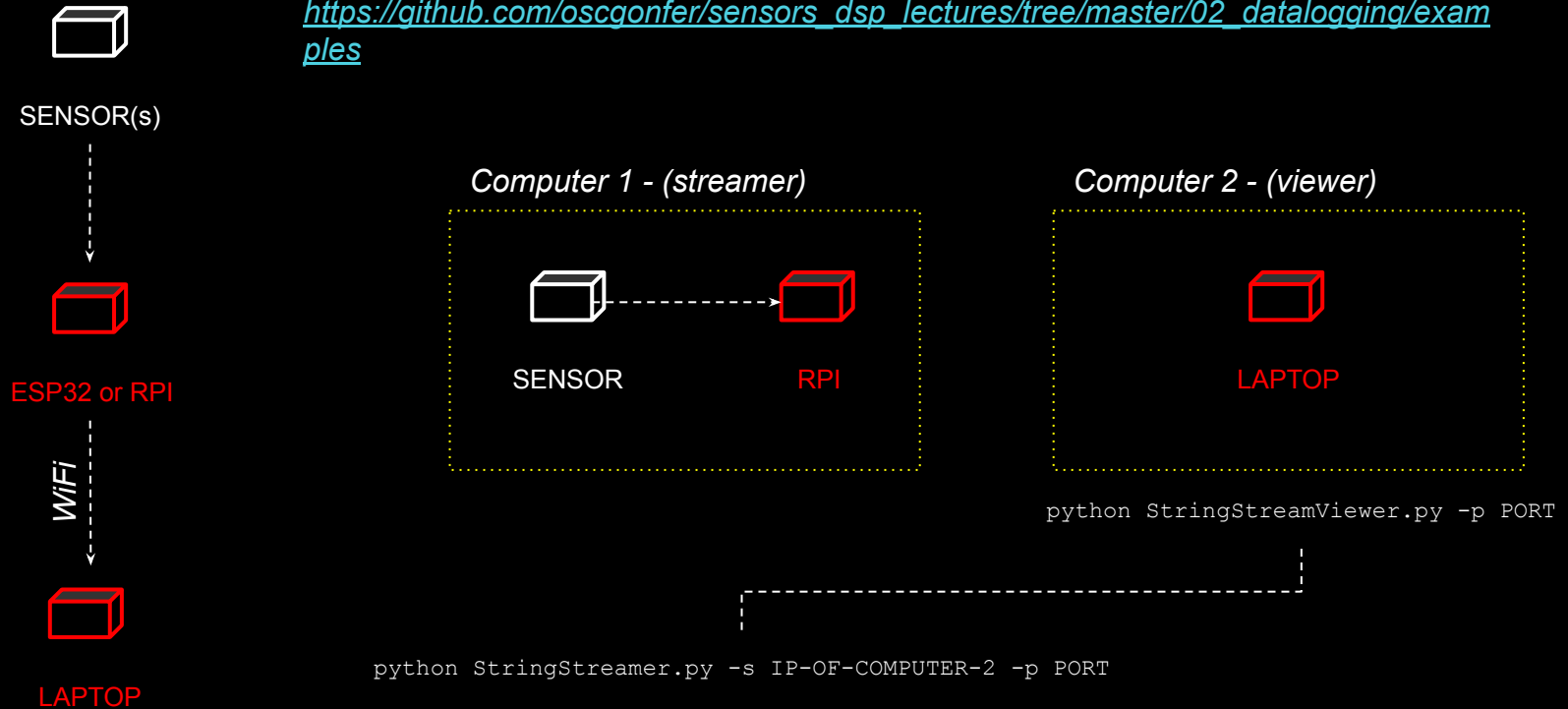
# Windows
# Visit:
https://mosquitto.org/download/
```

Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Full example using zeromq in the repo

https://github.com/oscqonfer/sensors_dsp_lectures/tree/master/02_datalogging/examples



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases

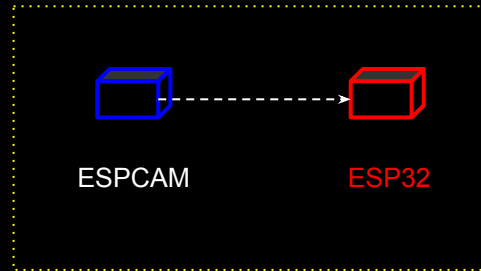


Check example in this repository:

https://github.com/oscgonfer/sensors_dsp_lectures/tree/current/02_datalogging/examples/ESP32Cam/00_CameraStream



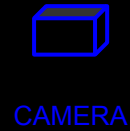
Computer 1 - (streamer)



Computer 2 - (viewer)



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



COMPUTER

When using a camera, always look for documentation on the hardware:

- **Kinect:** https://openkinect.org/wiki/Main_Page
- **Intel REALSENSE:** <https://dev.intelrealsense.com/docs/opencv-wrapper> ([openNI](#) too)
- **Raspberry PI camera:** <https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/getting-started-with-picamera>

Mainly, we will use `OpenCV` to interact with most of them:

OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library: <http://opencv.org>) is an open-source BSD-licensed library that includes several hundreds of computer vision algorithms.



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



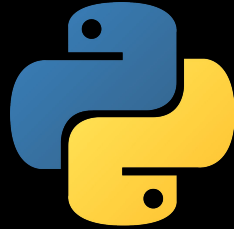
CAMERA



COMPUTER

There are many ways to interact with cameras using OpenCV.
For using depth cameras, we'll use [freenect](#)

OpenCV with python



Two options
(full-fledged) or
pre-built in python
(enough for
non-super-mega
cutting edge).

Easy to use, well
documented.

processing



Easy to use for new
coders. Well
documented and
running easily for
RGBD camera.

openframeworks



Seemly more
complex at the
beginning. Need of
some notions to
compile C++ and
build the code.
Robust and well
documented.
See [Lewis Lepton
videos to get started](#)

Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



CAMERA



COMPUTER

Follow instructions on

https://docs.opencv.org/4.3.0/d4/d65/tutorial_table_of_content_introduction.html for a cutting edge OpenCV installation or use the opencv-python package

Recommended, create a virtualenv for opencv and:
pip install opencv-python

Basic example (RGB camera capture):

```
#!/usr/bin/python                                python
import cv2 as cv
cap = cv.VideoCapture(0)
while(True):
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    cv.imshow('Output', frame)
    if cv.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break
cap.release()
cv.destroyAllWindows()
```

Open video capture on device 0
(webcam in my case)

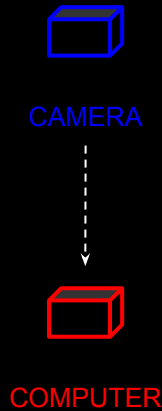
Capture a frame and display it

Close everything if q is pressed

OpenCV with python



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Follow instructions on

https://docs.opencv.org/4.3.0/d6/d65/tutorial_table_of_content_introduction.html for a cutting edge OpenCV installation

Installing OpenCV on the Pi:

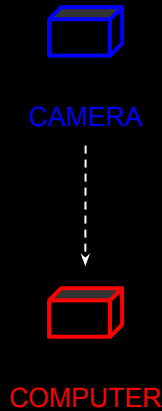
*<https://pimylifeup.com/raspberry-pi-opencv/>
(perfect guide to help you set it up)*



OpenCV with python



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Video capture and storage of RGB camera example:

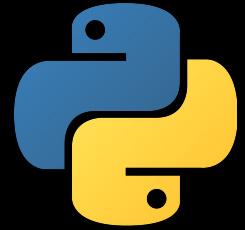
```
import cv2                                     python
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
if (cap.isOpened() == False):
    print("Unable to read camera feed")

frame_width = int(cap.get(3))
frame_height = int(cap.get(4))

out =
cv2.VideoWriter('out.avi',cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc('M',
'J','P','G'), 10, (frame_width,frame_height))

while(cap.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    if ret==True:
        frame = cv2.flip(frame,0)
        out.write(frame)
        cv2.imshow('frame',frame)
        if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
            break
    else:
        break
cap.release()
out.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

OpenCV with python



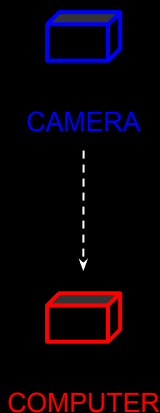
Open video capture on device 0
(webcam in my case)

VideoWriter (see
<https://www.fourcc.org/fourcc.php>)

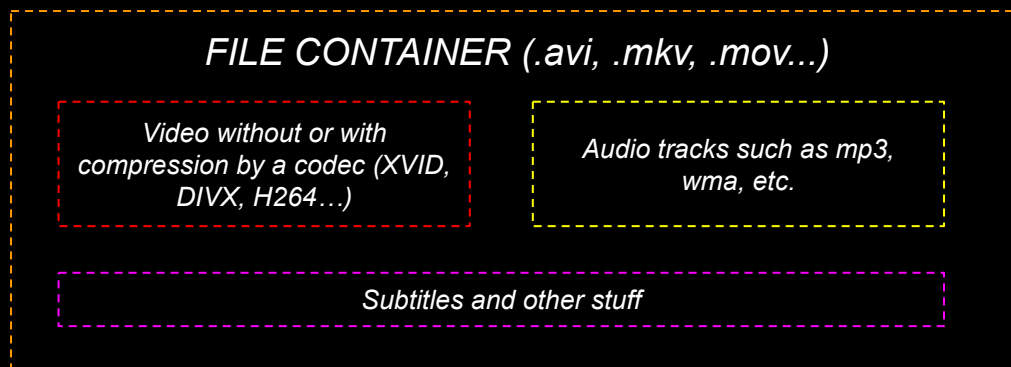
Capture, store and show frame

Close everything if q is pressed

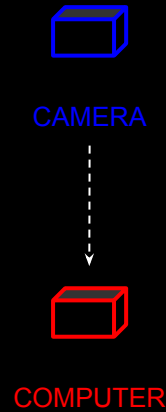
A word about video files and video codecs



Every video file in itself is a container. The type of the container is expressed in the files extension (for example avi, mov or mkv). This contains multiple elements like: video feeds, audio feeds or other tracks (like for example subtitles). How these feeds are stored is determined by the codec used for each one of them. In case of the audio tracks commonly used codecs are mp3 or aac. For the video files the list is somehow longer and includes names such as XVID, DIVX, H264 or LAGS (Lagarith Lossless Codec). The full list of codecs you may use on a system depends on just what one you have installed.



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



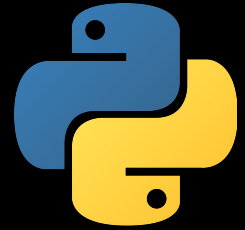
Kinect openCV python

python

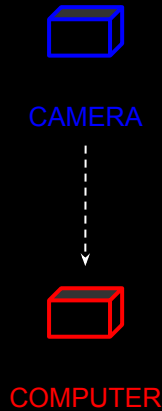
MAYBE NOT WELL IMPLEMENTED - SEE
<https://github.com/OpenKinect/libfreenect/tree/master/wrappers/python/>
Better use OPENFRAMEWORKS OR
PROCESSING



OpenCV with python



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Basic example of video capture with RGB camera:

```
java
import processing.video.*;

Capture cam;

void setup() {
  size(640, 480);

  String[] cameras = Capture.list();
  cam = new Capture(this, cameras[0]);
  cam.start();
}

void draw() {
  if (cam.available() == true) {
    cam.read();
  }
  image(cam, 0, 0);
}
```

Init camera

Capture RGB image and then show it

processing



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



CAMERA



COMPUTER

Follow instructions on <https://shiffman.net/p5/kinect/> for setting up processing for Kinect. For REALSENSE, refer to <https://github.com/cansik/realsense-processing>

Basic example of Depth camera (Kinect):

```
import org.openkinect.freenect.*;
import org.openkinect.processing.*;

Kinect kinect;

void setup() {
  kinect = new Kinect(this);
  kinect.initDevice();
  kinect.initDepth();
  kinect.initVideo();
}

void draw() {
  background(0);
  image(kinect.getVideoImage(), 0, 0);
  image(kinect.getDepthImage(), 640, 0);
}
```

java

Init Kinect device

*Capture RGB image and depth image,
and place it in the output window*

processing



Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



CAMERA



COMPUTER

Check examples in openframeworks repository:

https://github.com/openframeworks/openFrameworks/tree/master/examples/computer_vision/kinectExample

Basic example of Depth camera (Kinect):

```
TOO LONG TO SHOW HERE, BUT C++  
MUCH BETTER CONTROL OF  
EVERYTHING...
```



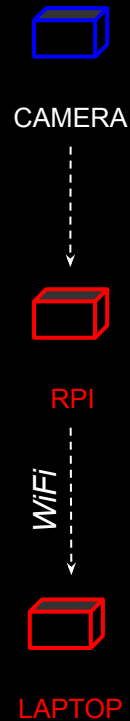
openframeworks



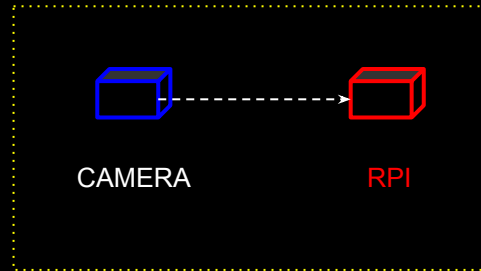
Making an actual sensor setup - Some use cases



Check example in this repository:
<https://github.com/CT83/SmoothStream>



Computer 1 - (streamer)



Computer 2 - (viewer)



```
python StreamViewer.py -p PORT
```

```
python Streamer.py -s IP-OF-COMPUTER-2 -p PORT
```