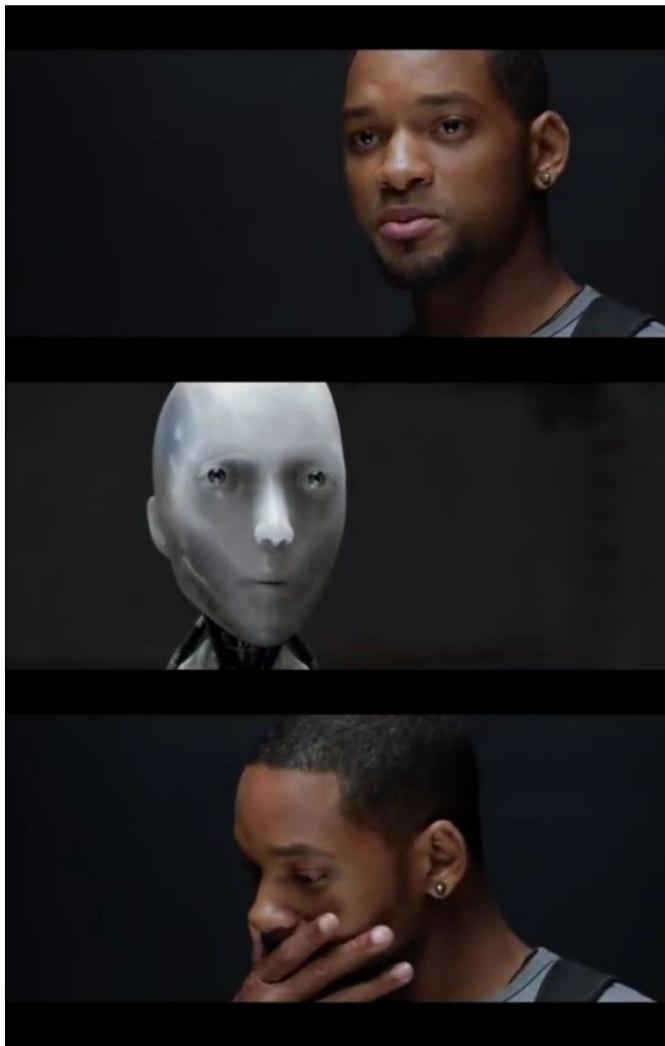

18. Роботика

— 20 декември 2022 —

MEME time



Can a robot create a symphony?
Can a robot turn a canvas into a
beautiful masterpiece?

Can a robot submit his homework
before the last day of the
deadline?

Can you?

Някои неща просто не се променят - 03.11.2022

Но първо - какво е това?



Въпрос

Каква е разликата между конкурентност и паралелизъм?

Конкурентност: Когато две изчисления нямат ясно дефинирана последователност на изпълнение.

Паралелизъм: Две изчисления, които реално се изпълняват едновременно.

Въпрос+

Каква е разликата между `threading.Semaphore` и `threading.Lock`?

`Lock` позволява само една нишка, а `Semaphore` позволява няколко.

Въпрос++

За какво се използва `os.fork`?

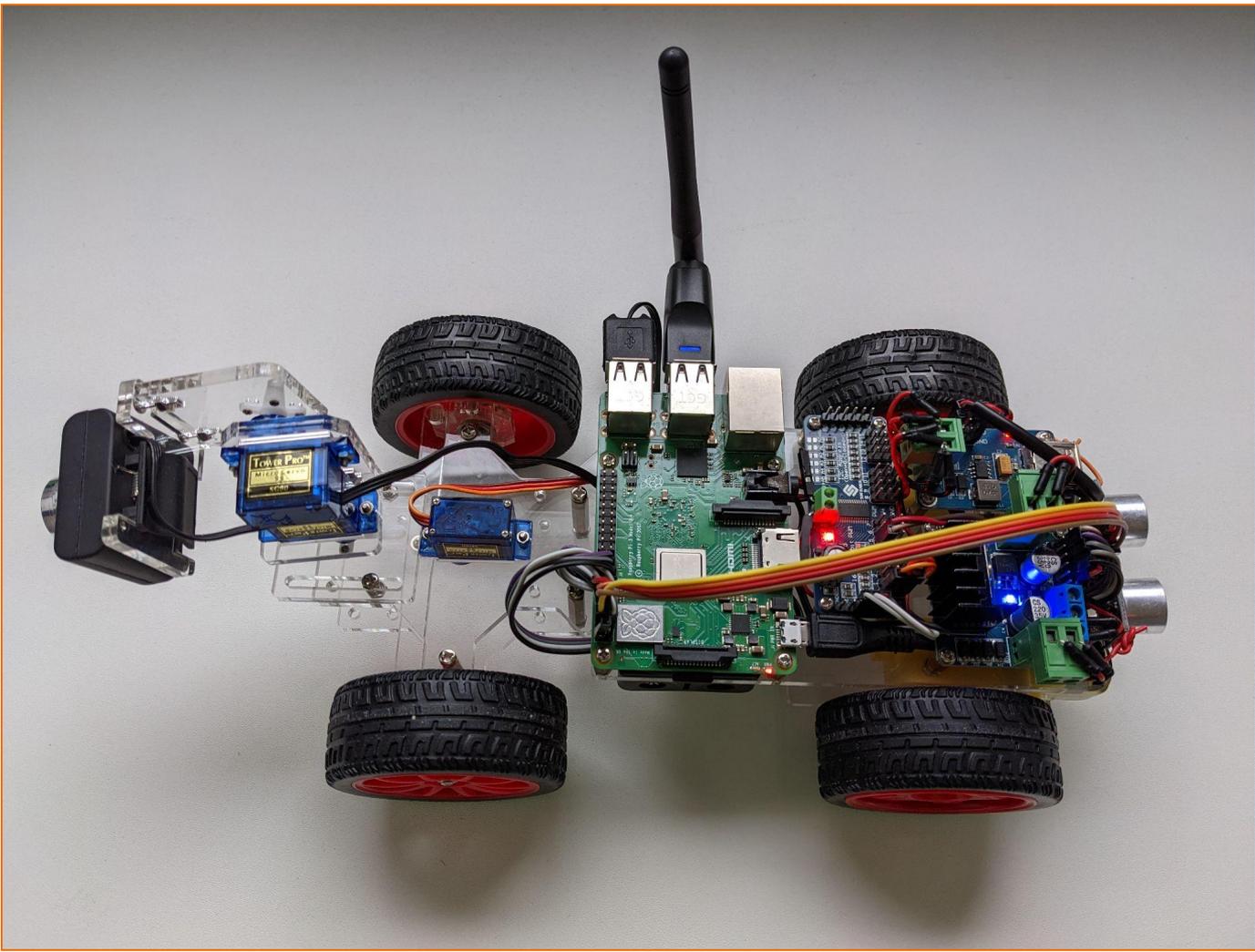
За разделяне на програмата в два отделни процеса.

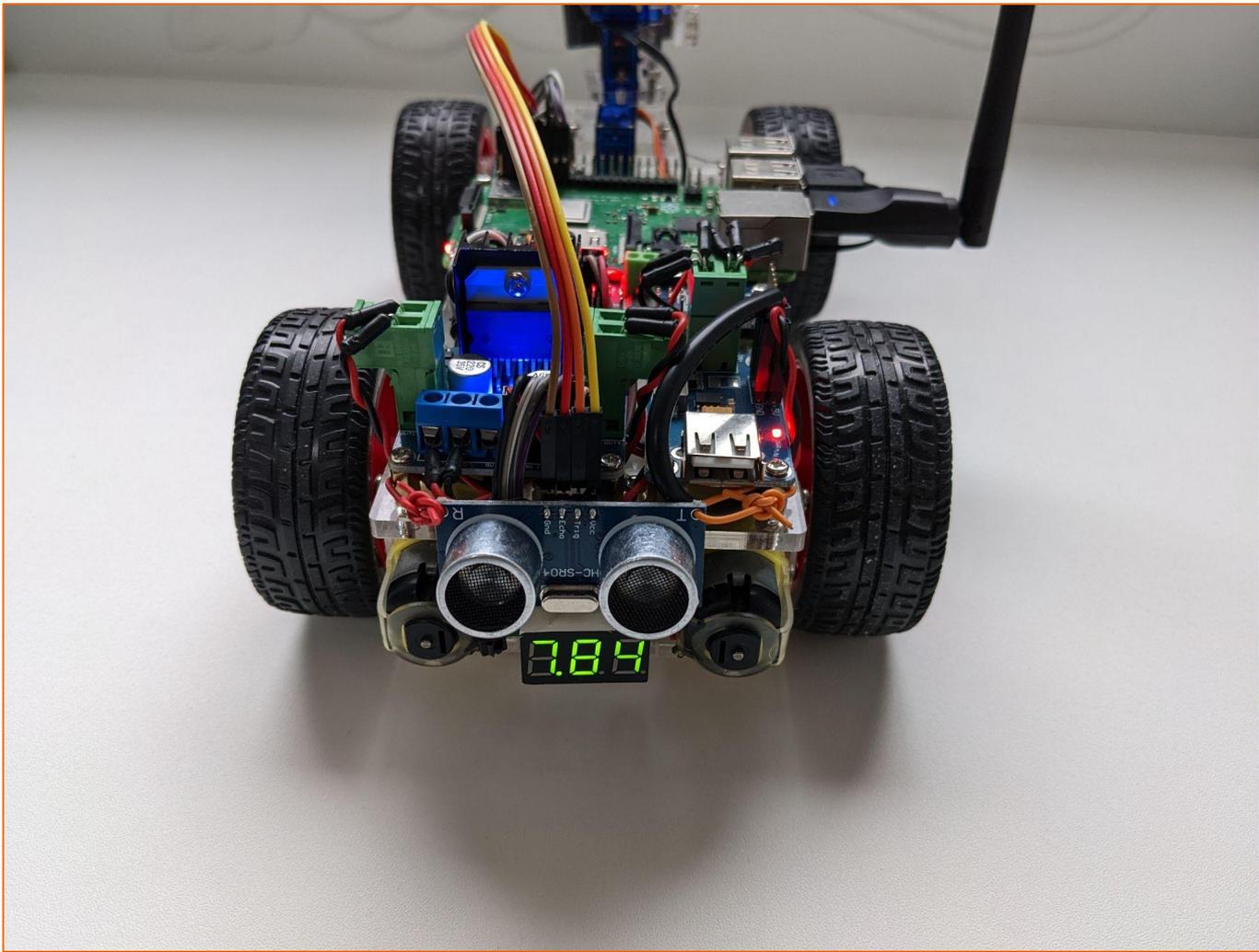
Какво ще правим днес?



Комплектът преди да запретнете ръкави







Интерфейсът изглежда така



Да разгледаме компонентите

- Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+
- Sunfounders DC-DC converter module
- HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Distance Sensor
- L298N Motor Driver
- PCA9685 16 Channel Servo I2C Module
- 3x SG90 180° Servo
- 2x DC Gear Motor
- USB Video Camera
- 7 segment voltmeter
- USB Wifi adapter

Raspberry Pi

- Напълно функционален едноплатков компютър
- CPU, GPU, RAM, Networking, USB, HDMI, Audio
- Но най-важното - GPIO:
 - General Purpose Input/Output
- Моята версия е 3B+:
 - 1.2 GHz 64-bit quad core ARM processor
 - 1GB RAM
- Последният модел е 4B:
 - 1.5 GHz 64-bit quad core ARM processor
 - 8GB RAM
- Има специално Линукс дистрибуция - Raspberry Pi OS
 - Debian базирано



Pinout

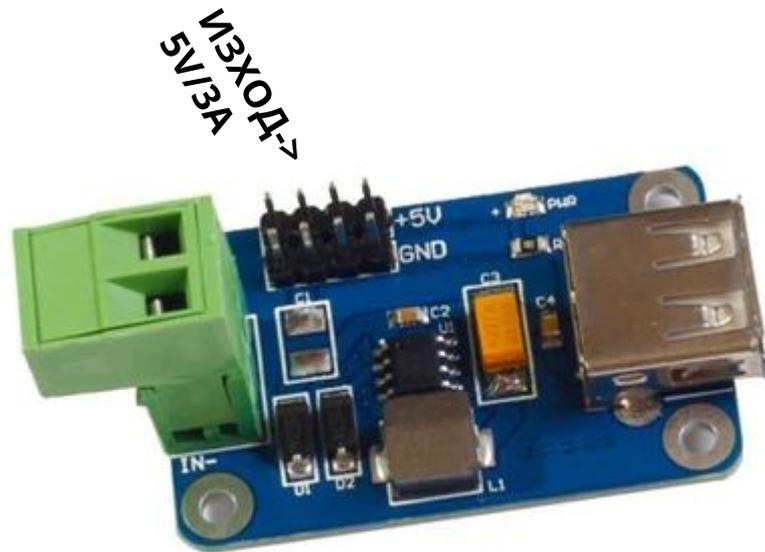


Alternate Function					Alternate Function
	3.3V PWR	1		2	5V PWR
I2C1 SDA	GPIO 2	3		4	5V PWR
I2C1 SCL	GPIO 3	5		6	GND
	GPIO 4	7		8	UART0 TX
	GND	9		10	UART0 RX
	GPIO 17	11		12	GPIO 18
	GPIO 27	13		14	GND
	GPIO 22	15		16	GPIO 23
	3.3V PWR	17		18	GPIO 24
SPI0 MOSI	GPIO 10	19		20	GND
SPI0 MISO	GPIO 9	21		22	GPIO 25
SPI0 SCLK	GPIO 11	23		24	GPIO 8
	GND	25		26	GPIO 7
	Reserved	27		28	Reserved
	GPIO 5	29		30	GND
	GPIO 6	31		32	GPIO 12
	GPIO 13	33		34	GND
SPI1 MISO	GPIO 19	35		36	GPIO 16
	GPIO 26	37		38	GPIO 20
	GND	39		40	GPIO 21
					SPI1 CS0
					SPI1 CS1
					SPI1 CS0
					SPI1 MOSI
					SPI1 SCLK

Захранването



ВХОД->
3V-12V

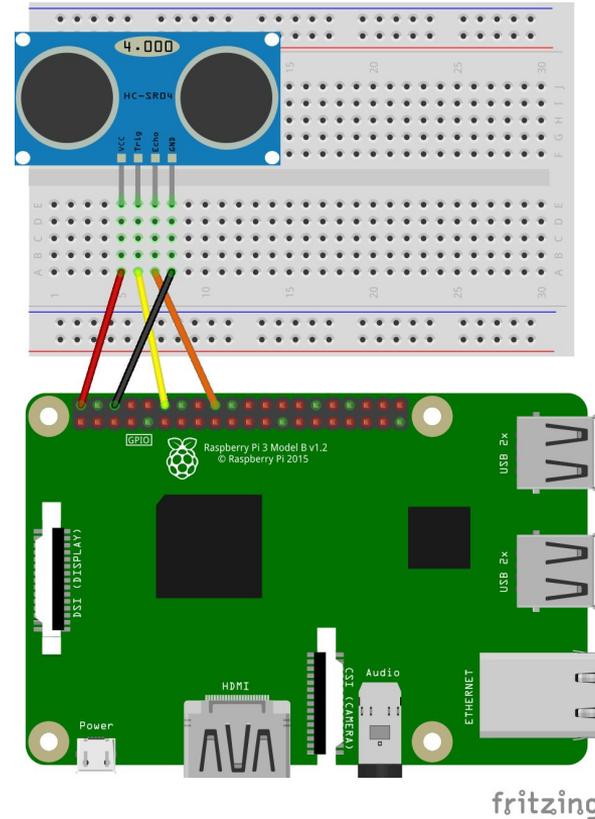


ИЗХОД->
5V/3A

RPi.GPIO

- pip install RPi.GPIO
- `import RPi.GPIO as GPIO`
- `GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD/GPIO.BCM)`
- `GPIO.getmode()`
- `GPIO.setwarnings(False)`
- `GPIO.setup(channel, GPIO.IN/OUT)`
- `GPIO.setup(channel, GPIO.OUT, initial=GPIO.LOW/HIGH)`
- `GPIO.input(channel)`
- `GPIO.output(channel, GPIO.LOW/HIGH)`
- `GPIO.cleanup()`
- `GPIO.RPI_INFO`
- `GPIO.VERSION`

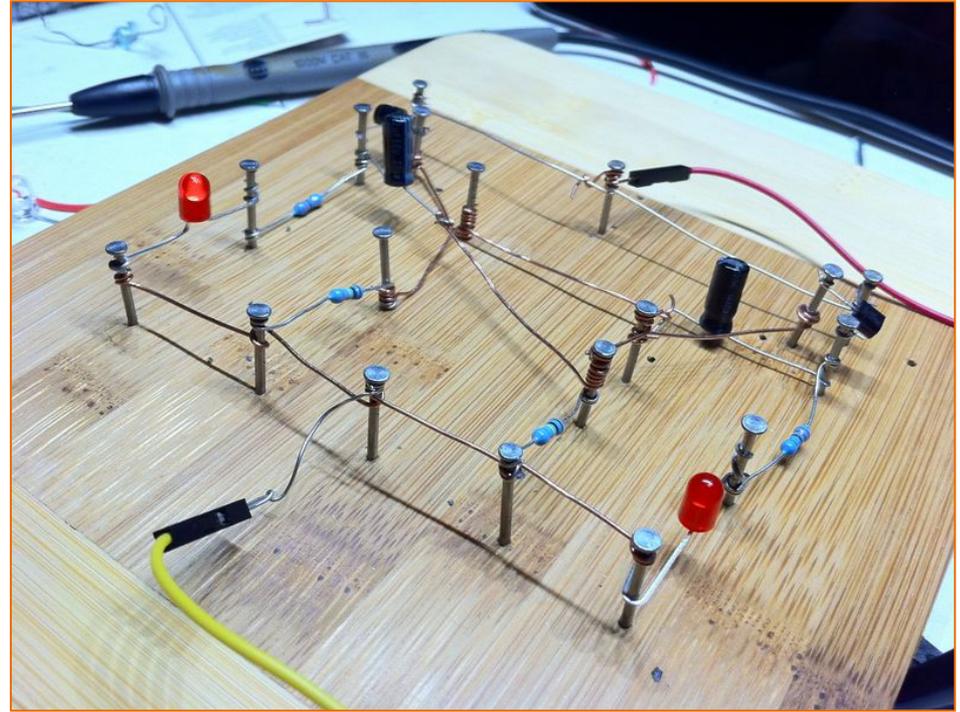
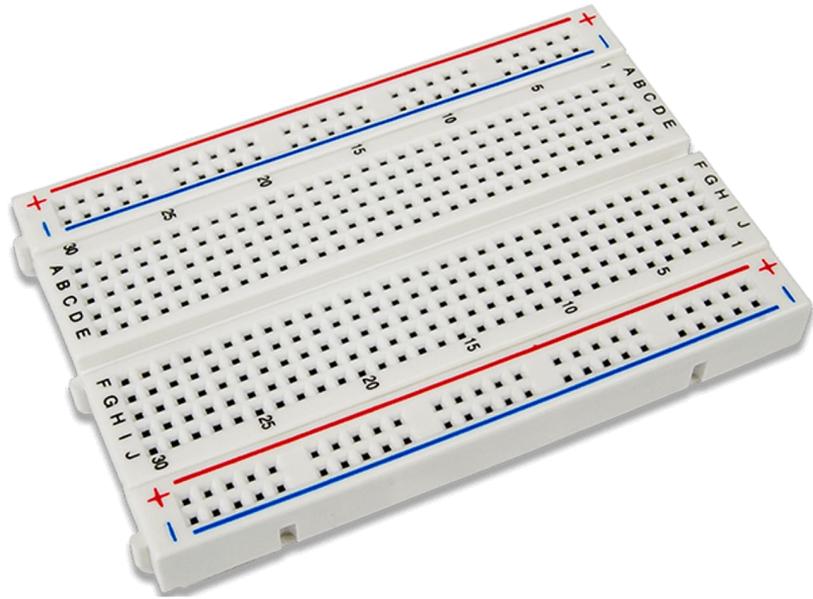
HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Distance Sensor



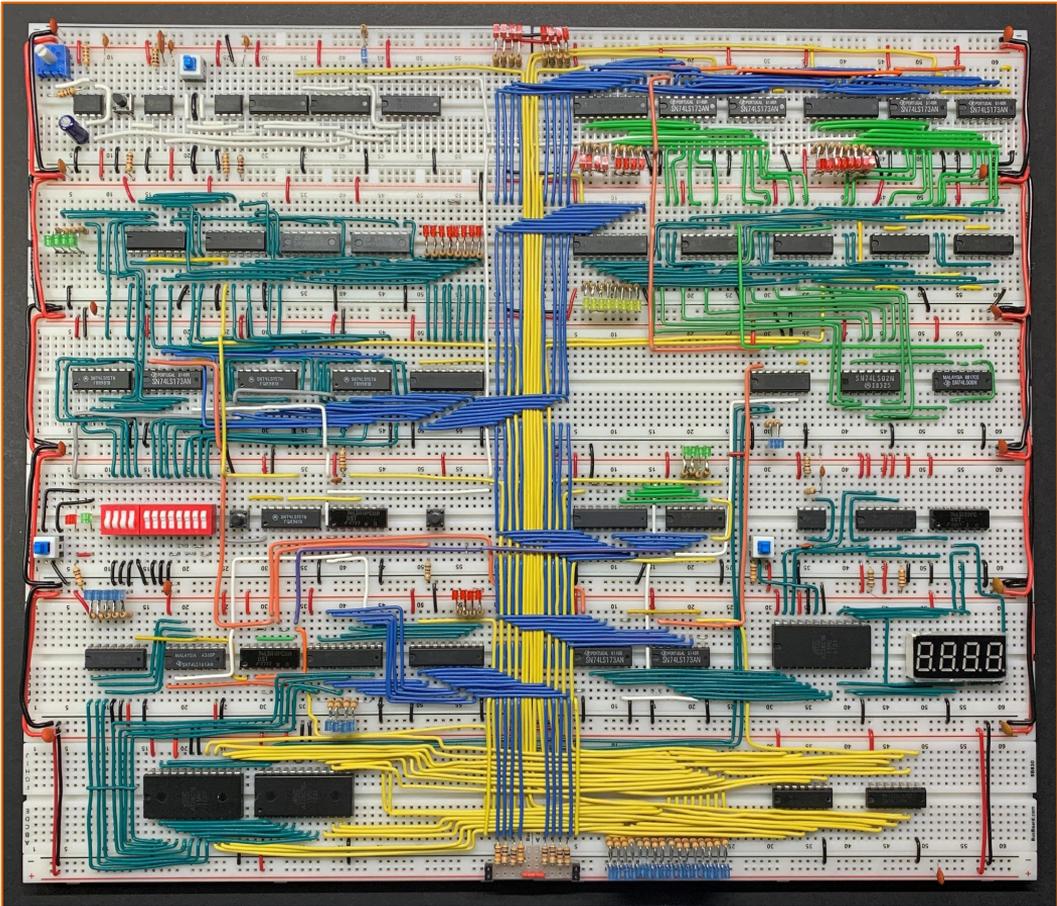
Breadboard?



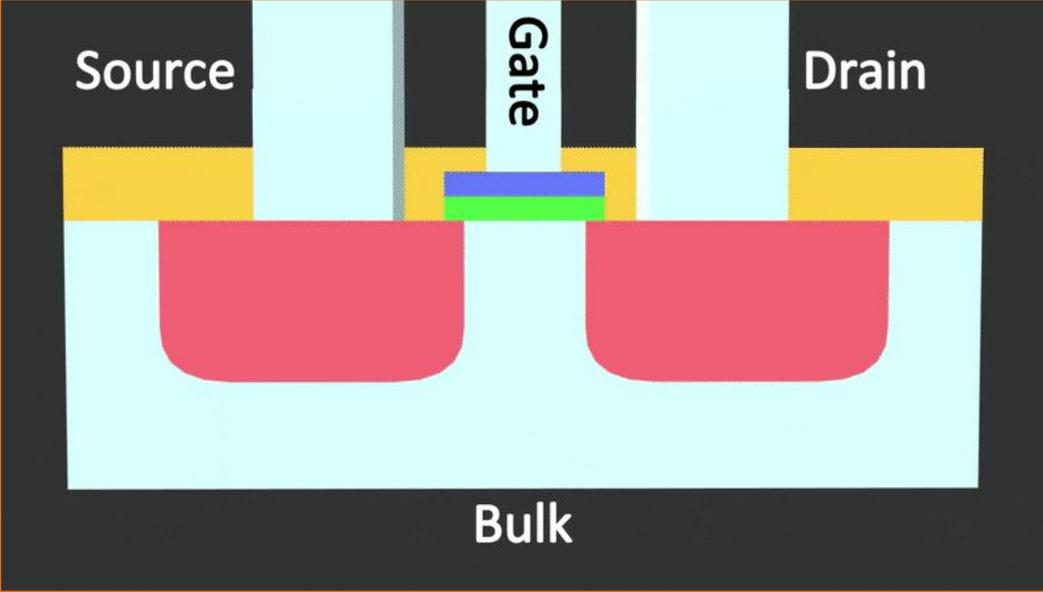
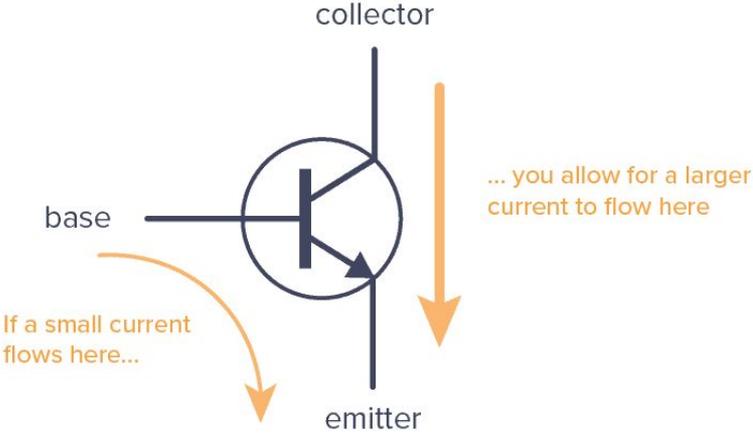
Breadboard



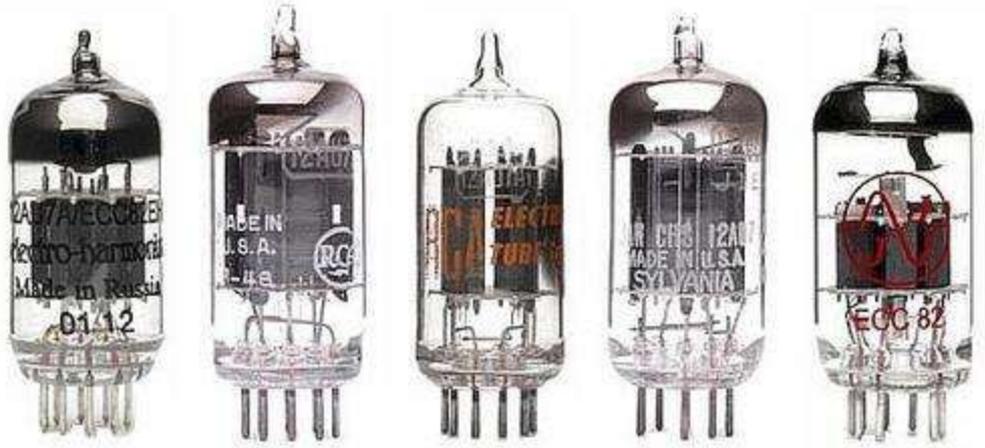
Breadboard 8-bit computer by Ben Eater



Основа - транзистор



Преди транзисторите имаше ламби



Логиката - Gates



AND



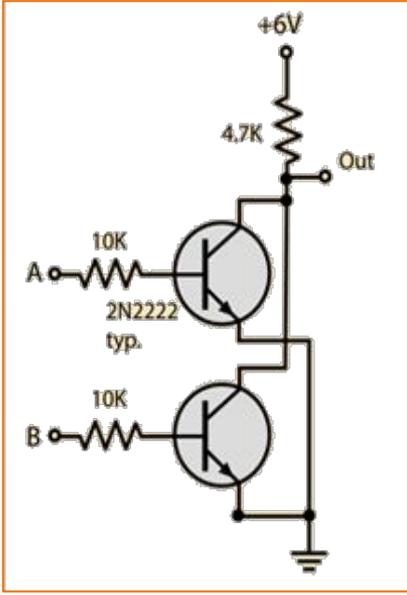
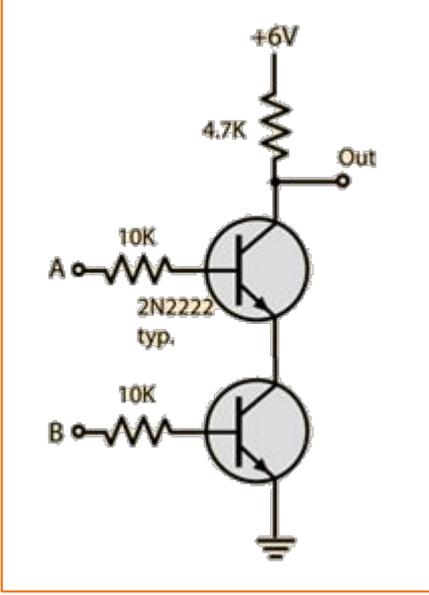
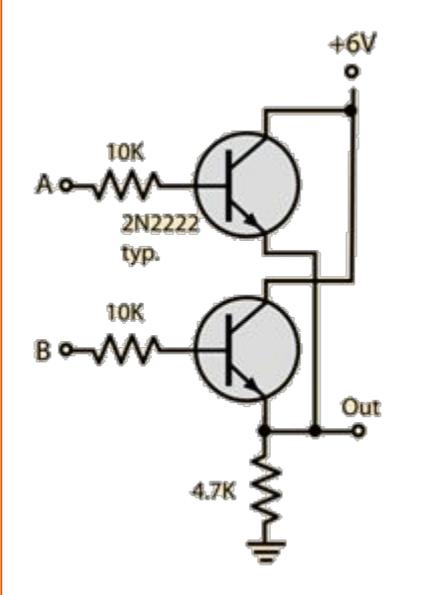
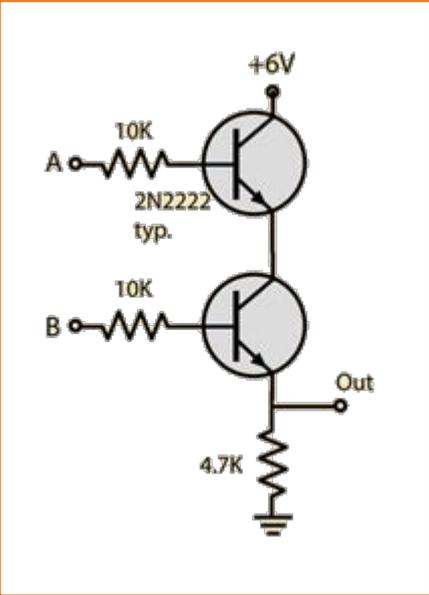
OR



NAND

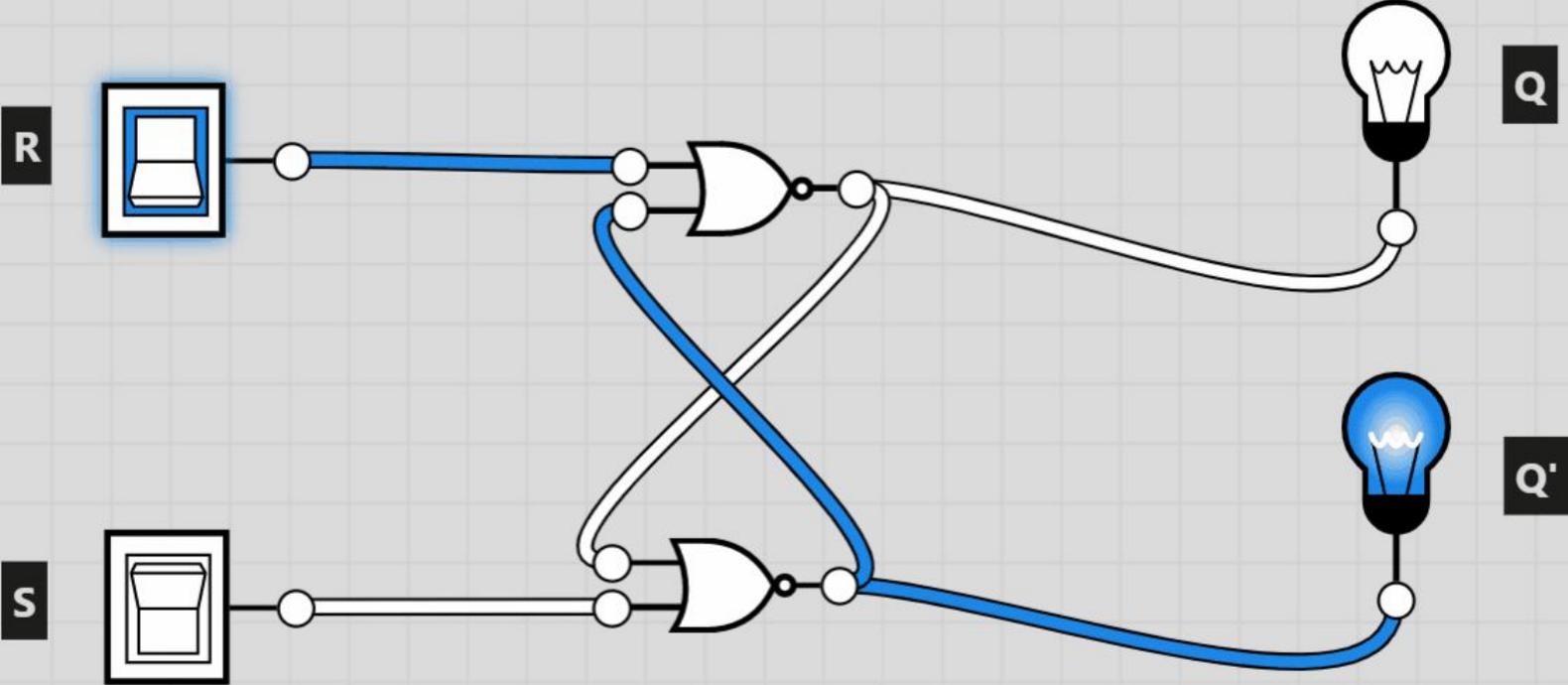


NOR



Flip-flop

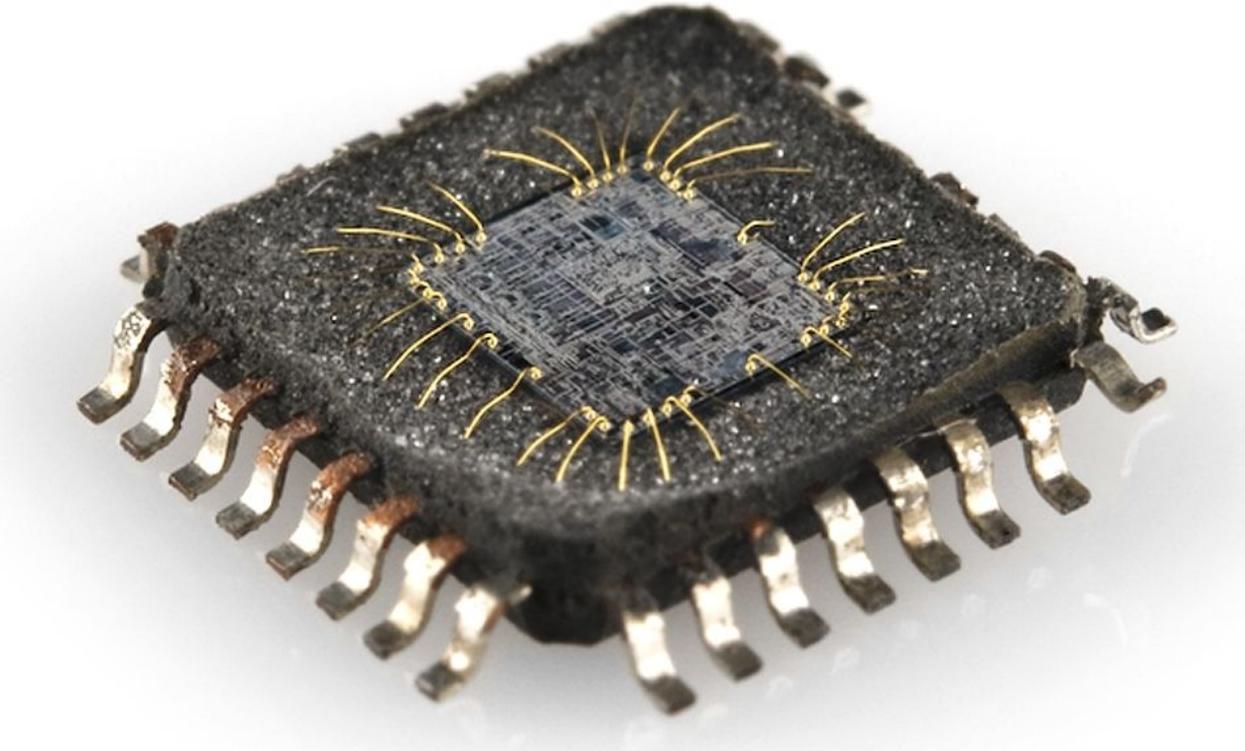
SR flip-flop with NOR gates



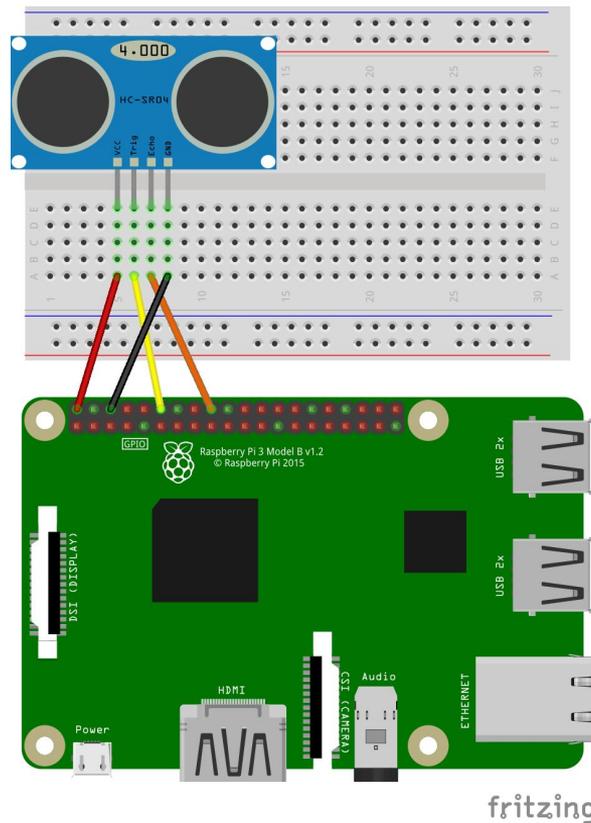
“Половин” век по-късно



Integrated circuit



Да се върнем на сензора



Кодът 1/2

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
```

```
class DistanceSensor:
    """HC-SR04 Ultrasonic distance sensor."""

    def __init__(self, trig, echo):
        """Initializer."""
        self._trig = trig
        self._echo = echo
        GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
        GPIO.setup(self._trig, GPIO.OUT, initial=GPIO.LOW)
        GPIO.setup(self._echo, GPIO.IN)

    def __del__(self):
        """Release the pins."""
        GPIO.cleanup()
```

...

Кодът 2/2

...

```
def read(self):
    """Calculate distance in cm and return it."""
    GPIO.output(self._trig, GPIO.HIGH)
    time.sleep(0.00001)
    GPIO.output(self._trig, GPIO.LOW)
    while not GPIO.input(self._echo):
        pulse_start = time.time()
    while GPIO.input(self._echo):
        pulse_end = time.time()
    pulse_duration = pulse_end - pulse_start
    distance = pulse_duration * 17165 # Half the speed of sound in cm/s
    return round(distance, 1)
```

Video Camera



Кодът 1/2

```
import cv2
```

```
class Camera:
```

```
    def __init__(self):  
        self._video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
```

```
    def __del__(self):  
        self._video.release()
```

```
...
```

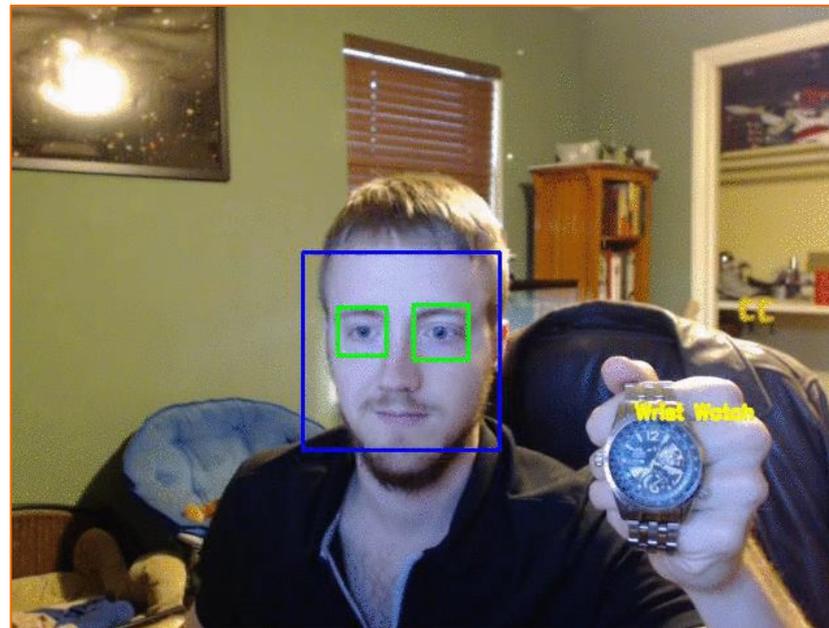
Кодът 2/2

```
...
def _get_frame(self):
    success, image = self._video.read()
    if not success:
        print('Cannot read from video camera.')
        return False
    _, jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', image)
    return jpeg.tostring()

def get_stream(self):
    while True:
        frame = self._get_frame()
        if frame:
            yield(b'--frame\n'
                 b'Content-Type: image/jpeg\n\n' + frame + b'\n\n')
```

Open CV

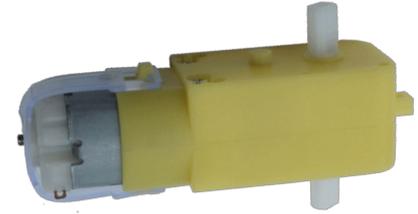
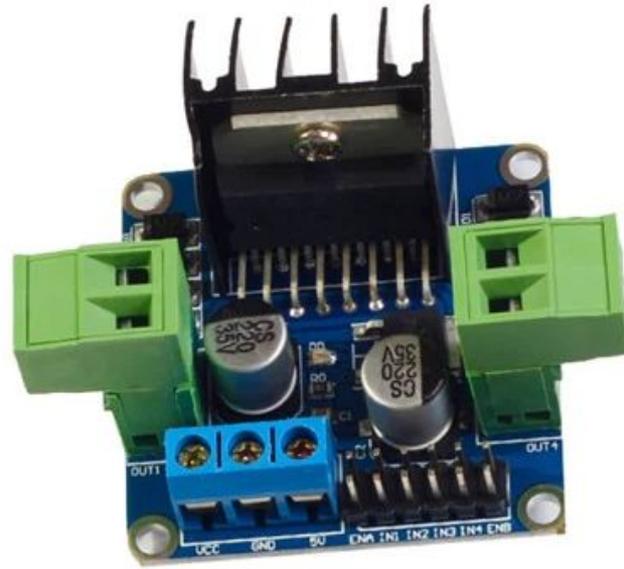
- pip install opencv-python
- CV - Computer Vision
- Реализирано е на C++
- Всевъзможна функционалност за обработване на изображения
- Включително ML неща като:
 - face recognition
 - Object detection
 - Motion tracking



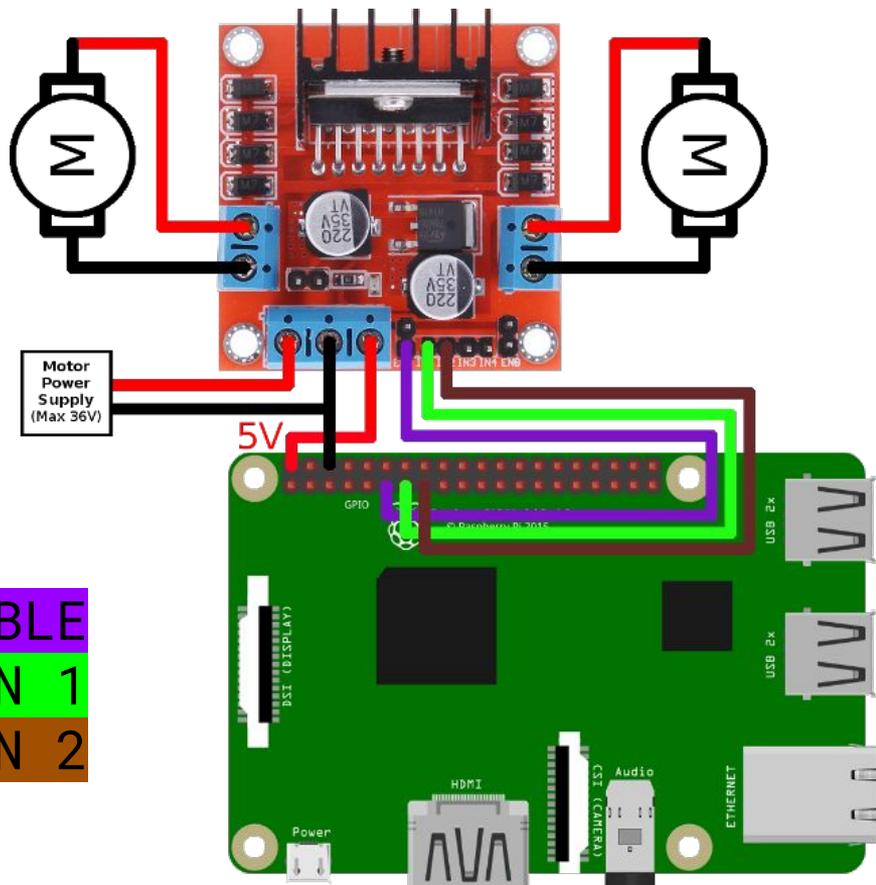
Да добавим face recognition и за нашия клас

```
# Machine learning магия, която си взимаш от нета:  
face = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')  
  
def _add_faces(self, image):  
    """Detect and highlight faces in an image."""  
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)  
    faces = face.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.1, 4)  
    for (x, y, w, h) in faces:  
        cv2.rectangle(image, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (255, 0, 0), 2)
```

Motor Driver + Motors



Как работи?



- ENABLE
- DIRECTION 1
- DIRECTION 2

Кодът 1/2

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
```

```
class Motor:
```

```
    "Basic motor, that can turn forwards and backwards."
```

```
    def __init__(self, fwd, bwd):
```

```
        """Initializer."""
```

```
        self._fwd = fwd
```

```
        self._bwd = bwd
```

```
        self._set_board()
```

```
    def _set_board(self):
```

```
        """Reserve and initiate the GPIO pins."""
```

```
        GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
```

```
        GPIO.setup(self._fwd, GPIO.OUT, initial=GPIO.LOW)
```

```
        GPIO.setup(self._bwd, GPIO.OUT, initial=GPIO.LOW)
```

```
    def __del__(self):
```

```
        """Release all GPIO pins."""
```

```
        GPIO.cleanup()
```

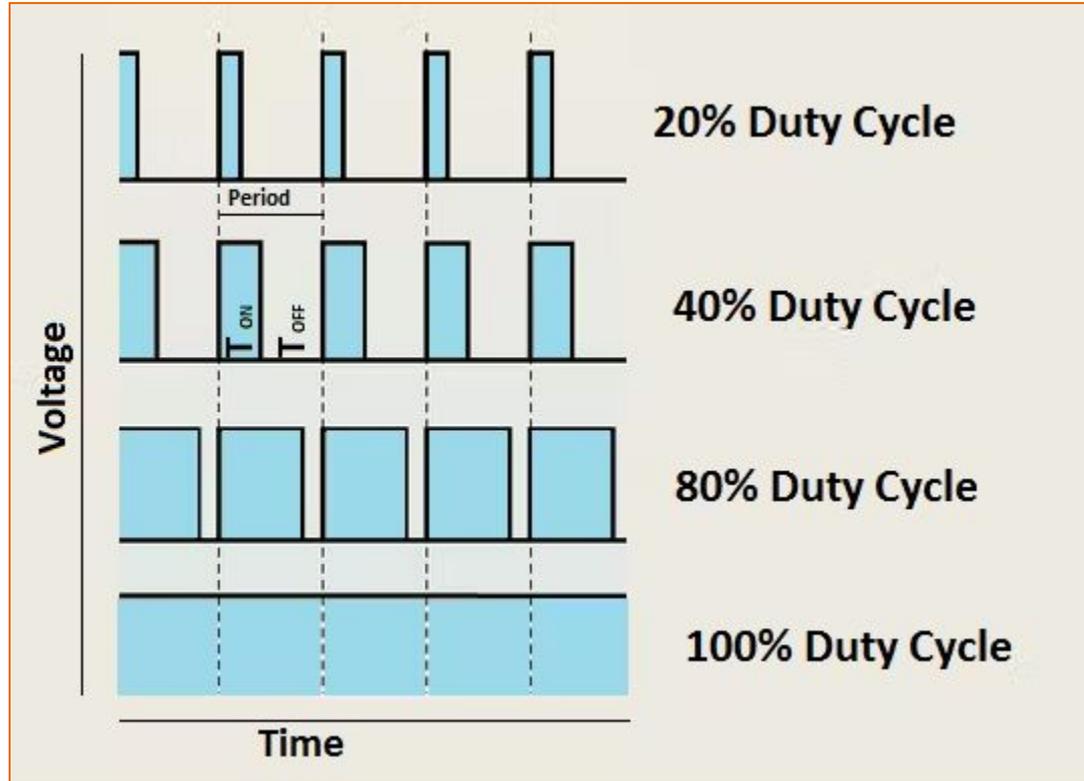
Кодът 2/2

```
def fwd(self):
    """Move forward."""
    GPIO.output(self._fwd, GPIO.HIGH)
    GPIO.output(self._bwd, GPIO.LOW)

def bwd(self):
    """Move backward."""
    GPIO.output(self._fwd, GPIO.LOW)
    GPIO.output(self._bwd, GPIO.HIGH)

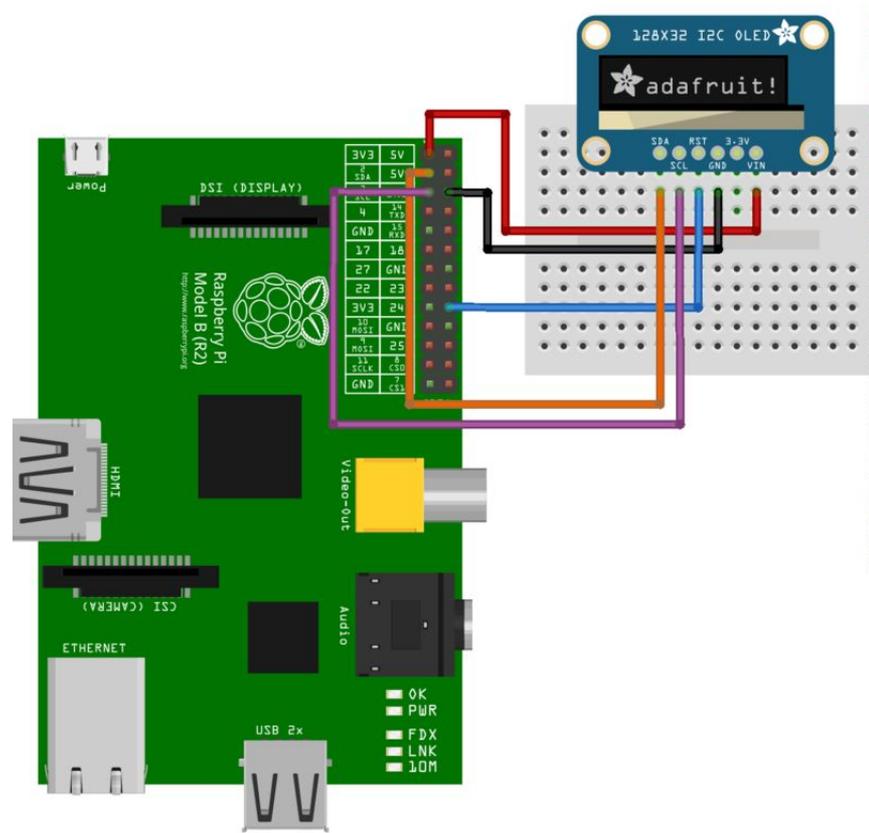
def stop(self):
    """Stop moving."""
    GPIO.output(self._fwd, GPIO.LOW)
    GPIO.output(self._bwd, GPIO.LOW)
```

PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)

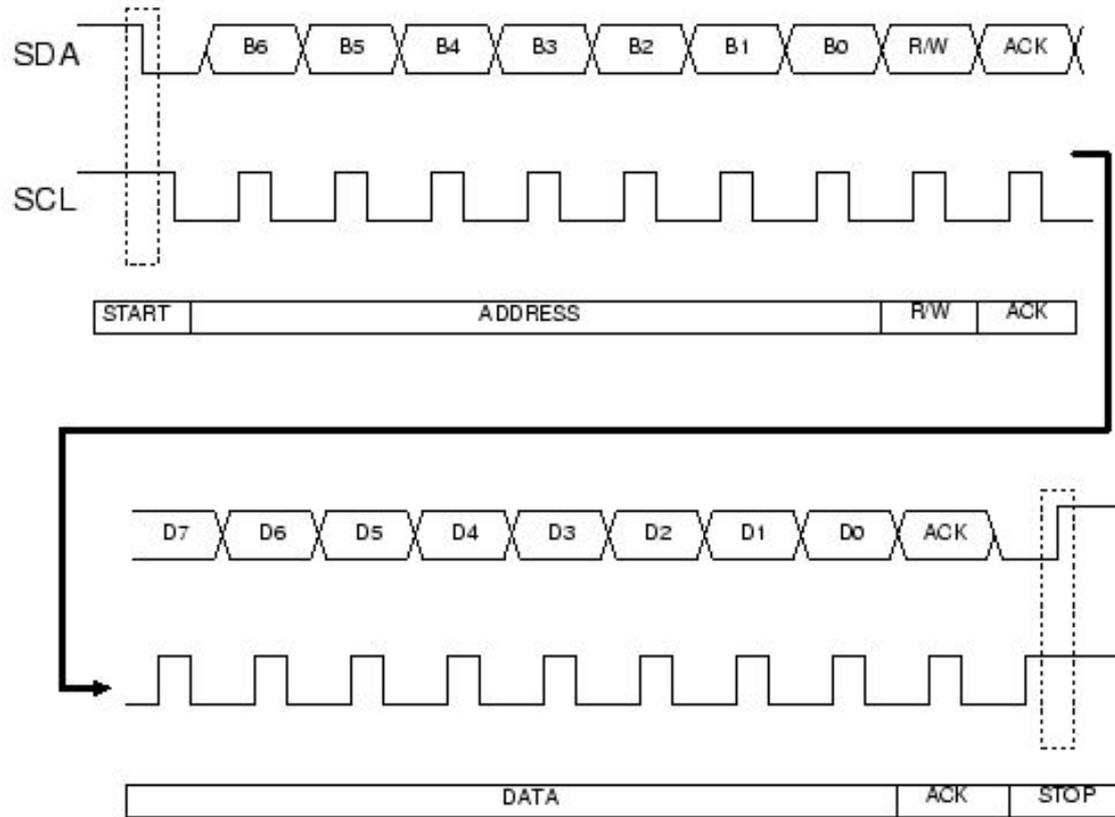


I²C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) Interface

- VCC
- GND
- RST
- SCL
- SDA



I²C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) Interface



WTF?

Table 4. Register summary

Register# (decimal)	Register# (hex)	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Name	Type	Function
0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MODE1	read/write	Mode register 1
1	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	MODE2	read/write	Mode register 2
2	02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	SUBADR1	read/write	I ² C-bus subaddress 1
3	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	SUBADR2	read/write	I ² C-bus subaddress 2
4	04	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	SUBADR3	read/write	I ² C-bus subaddress 3
5	05	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	ALLCALLADR	read/write	LED All Call I ² C-bus address
6	06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	LED0_ON_L	read/write	LED0 output and brightness control byte 0
7	07	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	LED0_ON_H	read/write	LED0 output and brightness control byte 1
8	08	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	LED0_OFF_L	read/write	LED0 output and brightness control byte 2
9	09	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	LED0_OFF_H	read/write	LED0 output and brightness control byte 3
10	0A	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	LED1_ON_L	read/write	LED1 output and brightness control byte 0

Кодът

 [gvkunchev / fmi-robotics](#) Public

Имплементацията

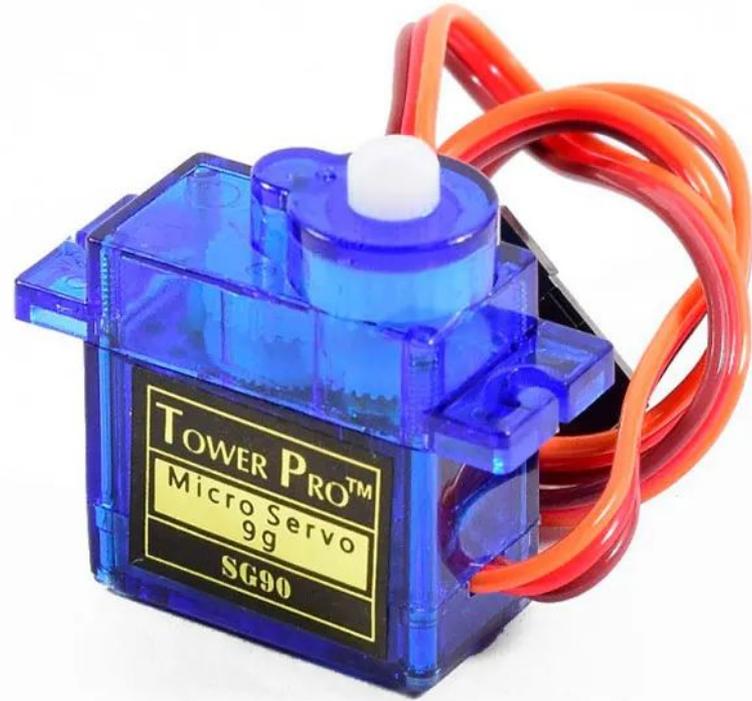
```
from .hardware.pwm import Pwm

class Engine:
    "Engine of the car. It controls the motors' speed."

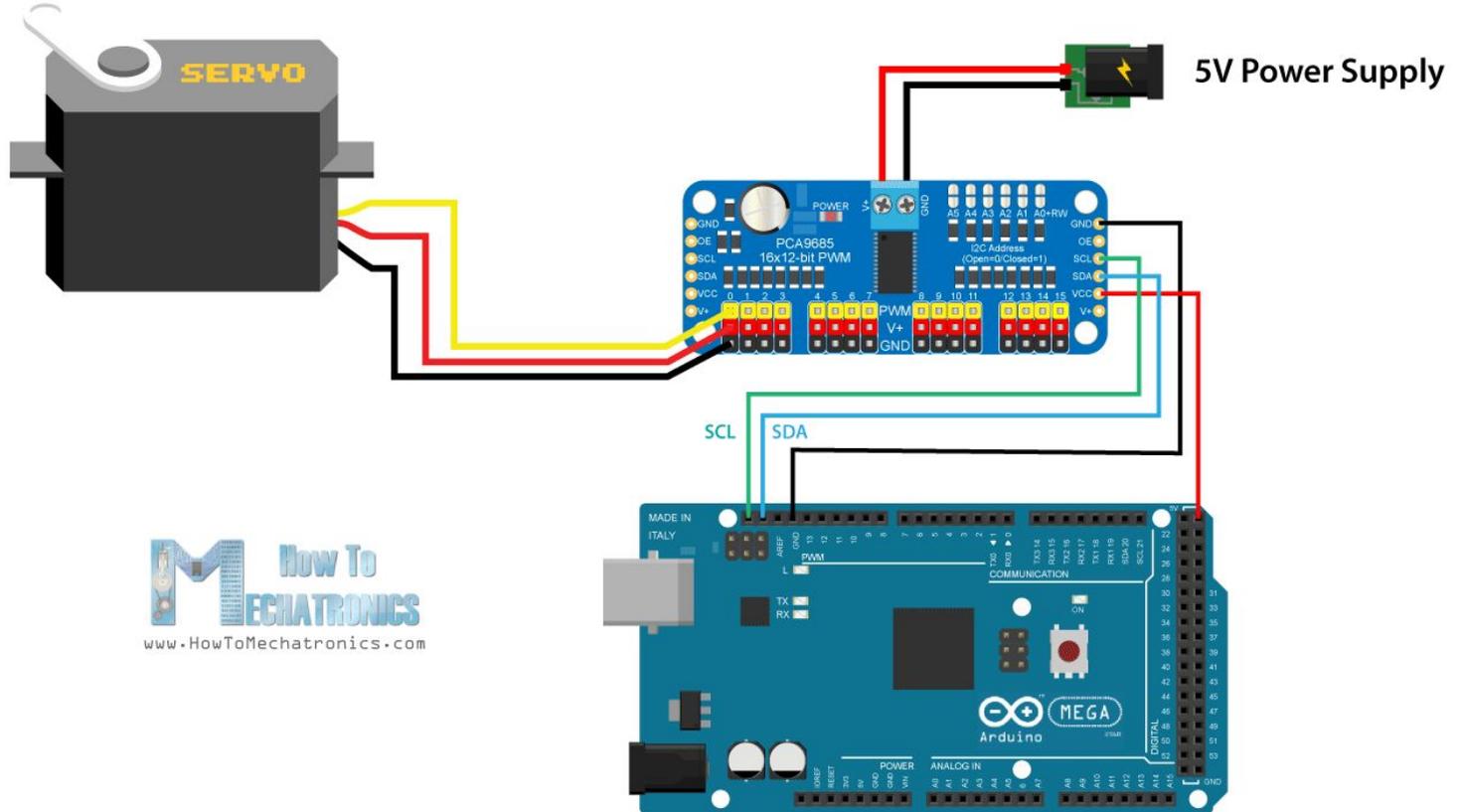
    def __init__(self, left, right):
        """Initializer."""
        self._pwm = Pwm()
        self._motor_left = left
        self._motor_right = right

    def set_speed(self, speed):
        """Set speed of both motors."""
        self._pwm.set_value(self._motor_left, 0, speed)
        self._pwm.set_value(self._motor_right, 0, speed)
```

SG90 180° Servo

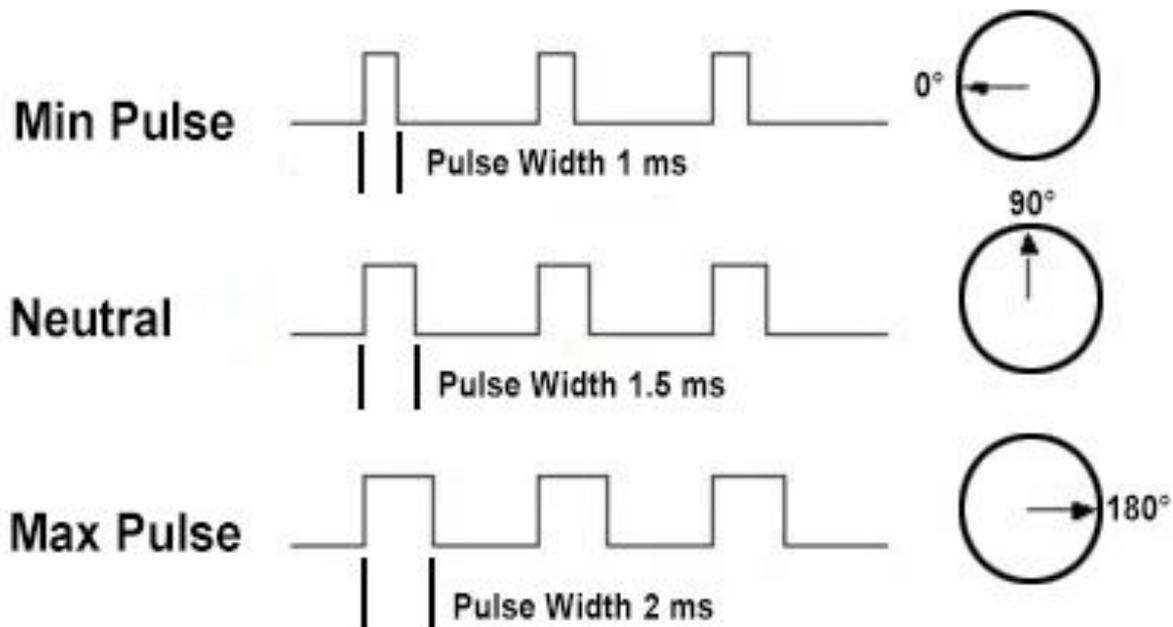


Как се свързва?



- VCC
- GND
- PWM

Как работи?



Кодът

```
from adafruit_servokit import ServoKit

class Servo:
    "Servo that can rotate from about 0 to 180 degrees"

    def __init__(self, port, min, max):
        """Initializer."""
        self._port = port
        self._iface = ServoKit(channels=8).servo[port]
        self._min = min
        self._max = max

    def set(self, value):
        """Set rotation based on an angle value."""
        value = max(value, self._min)
        value = min(value, self._max)
        self._iface.angle = value
```

Имплементация

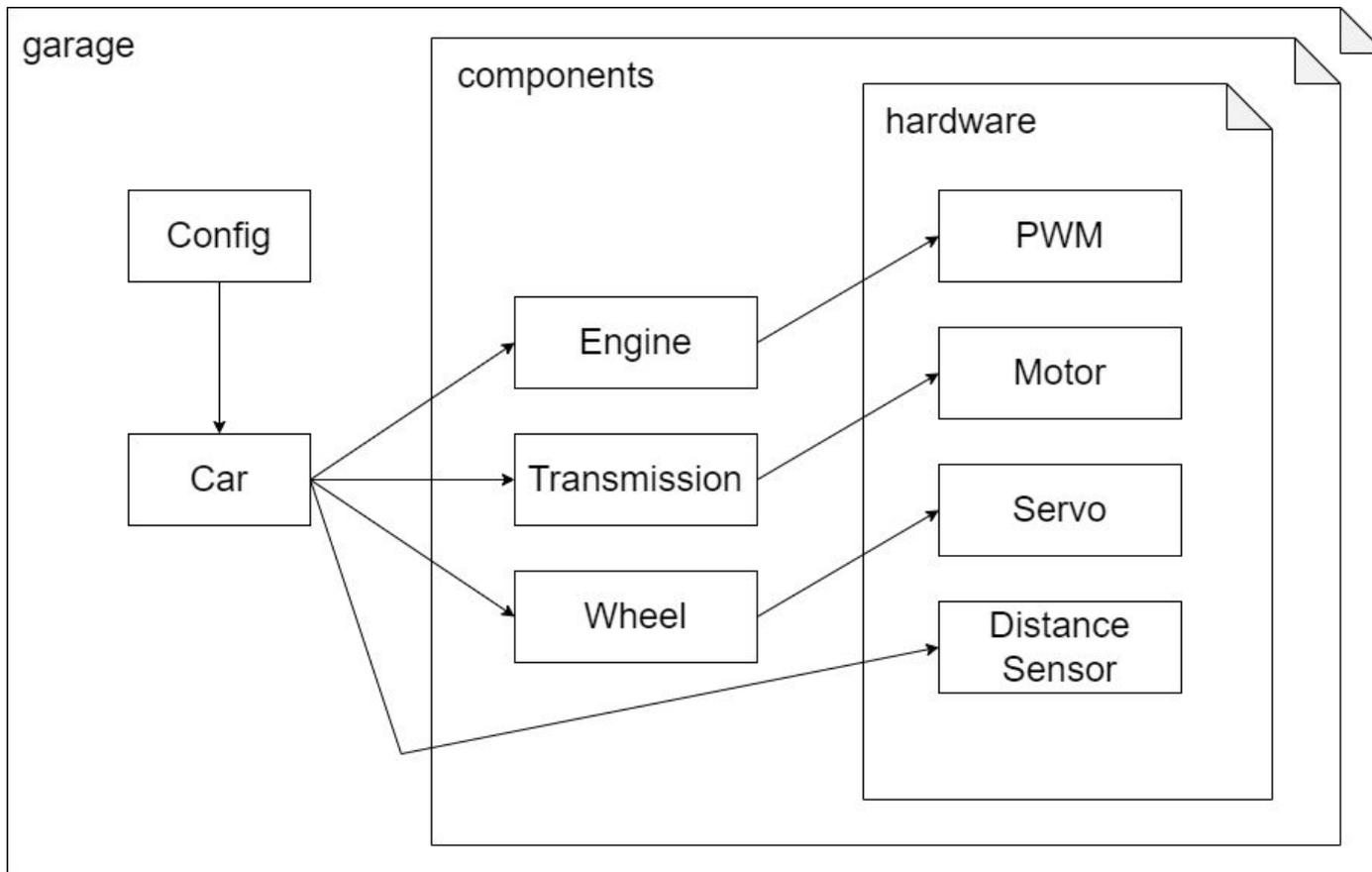
```
class Wheel:
    "Wheel that can make the car turn left/right"

    def __init__(self, port, min, max):
        """Initializer."""
        self._min = min
        self._max = max
        self._servo = Servo(port, min, max)

    def left(self):
        """Turn left."""
        self._servo.set(self._min)

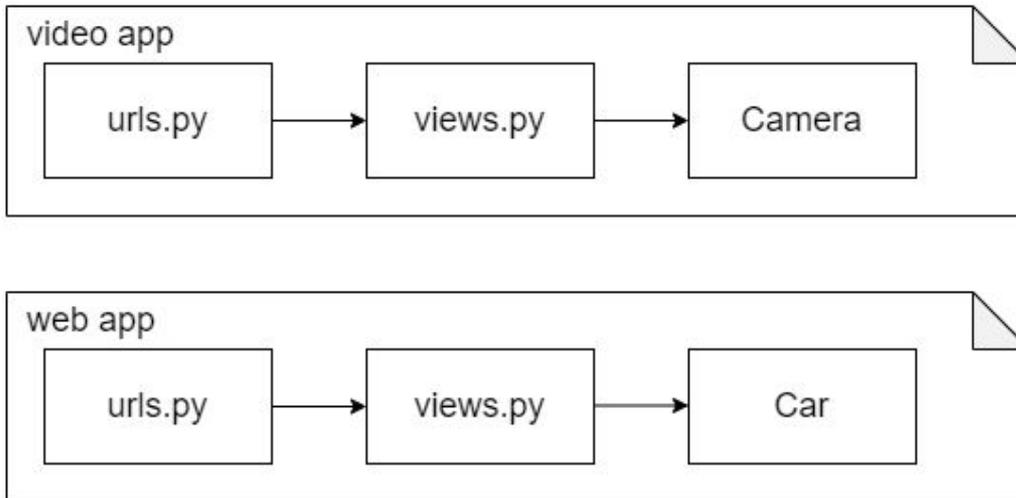
    def right(self):
        """Turn right."""
        self._servo.set(self._max)

    def center(self):
        """Turn center."""
        self._servo.set(self._min + (self._max - self._min) // 2)
```



Interface <https://github.com/gvkunchev/fmi-robotics/tree/main/car>

Django



Въпроси?