

Autonomous Vehicle Research Project

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Objectives 🏹

- Implementation of MagmaDNN for image recognition
- To use trained neural networks to control the motion of a self-driving car consisting of:
 - A Jetson Nano computer with built in GPU
 - Elegoo Car kit with Arduino UNO board
 - A Raspberry Pi camera to collect image data input

Benchmarks met?

Benchmarks:

- 1. Basic self-driving capability whether or not the car can navigate the hall by avoiding hitting walls and turning down other hallways when told to
- 1. Sign recognition whether or not the car can recognize signs in the hallway (e.g. posters with numbers on them) and respond to them as commanded
- 1. Following whether or not a car can recognize a second car driving in the hallway and follow it

Neural Networks

ImageAI:

Downloadable library with pre-built networks Several options, from which we used ResNet MagmaDNN

> Convolutional network of 17 hidden layers Sets of 2 convolutions with activation, pooling, dropout



ImageAI

ImageAI Progress and Models

Wall avoidance

¹ Wall avoidance and single turn

Wall avoidance and turn signs

⁴ Wall avoidance and colored turn signs

Following car, UT logo



ImageAI

MagmaDNN

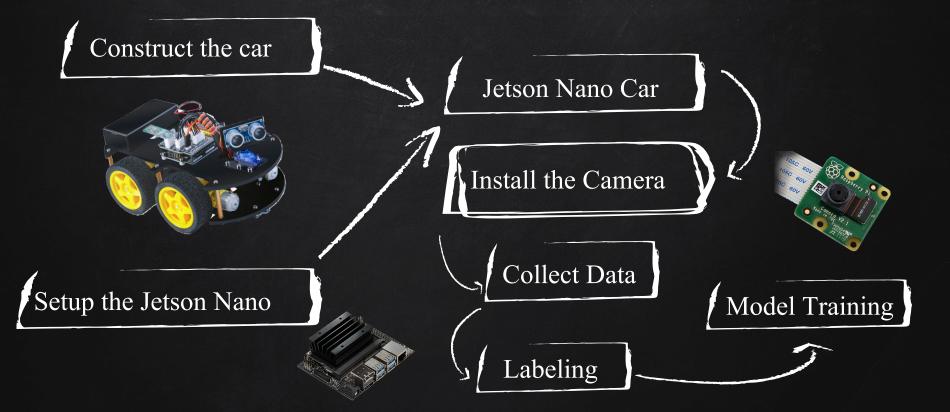
- Limited time to implement it
- Difficulty with compatibility on the nano (CPU version, CuDNN)
- Final Result: medium convolutional network trained on the nano with the MNIST dataset
- Further work:
 - Developing model saving and loading abilities
 - Writing and testing code to take jpeg as input to create a dataset

MagmaDNN (cont.)

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	Ргер	arino	ı to	read	6000	 00 ima	aaes	with	siz	e 28	x 28															
<pre>auto x_batch = op::var<float>("x_batch", {params.batch_size, 1, n_rows, n_cols}, {NONE,{}}, training_memory_type);</float></pre>		shed																								
<pre>// create layers auto input layer = layer::input<float>(x batch);</float></pre>						00 lat	hels	with	10	-lass	es															
auto unput_tayer = tayerunput-tuat/(_batch),		shed						neen	10																	
// basic unit: pairs of convolutions with activation, followed by pooling and dropout		e[7]																								
auto c1 = layer::conv2d <float>(input_layer->out(), {3,3}, 32, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float>		0														0								0	o (0
<pre>auto a1 = layer::activation<float>(c1->out(), layer::RELU);</float></pre>	0	0	0	0	0	0 0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0
<pre>auto c2 = layer::conv2d<float>(a1->out(), {3,3}, 32, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float></pre>	Ο	0	Θ	0	0	0 0	0 0	0	Θ	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 (0	0 0	0	0	Θ	Θ	0	0	Θ	0 (9
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<pre>auto p1 = layer::pooling<float>(a2->out(), {2,2}, {0,0}, {1,1}, MAX_POOL); auto d1 = layer::dropout<float>(p1->out(), 0.25);</float></float></pre>	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 0	0 0	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 (9	0 0	0	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	Θ	Θ (9
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<pre>auto c3 = layer::conv2d<float>(d1->out(), {3,3}, 64, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float></pre>	0						0 0				38		05 25	55 25	3 25	3 25	3 253	253	174					0	0 (0
<pre>auto a3 = layer::activation<float>(c3->out(), layer::RELU);</float></pre>	Θ						9 0		43	139	224 2	26 2	52 25	53 25	2 25	2 25	2 252	252	252	158	14		0	Θ	0 (0
<pre>auto c4 = layer::conv2d<float>(a3->out(), {3,3}, 64, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float></pre>	O					0 0	0 0		178	252	252 2	252 2	52 25	53 25	2 25	2 25	2 252	252	252	252	59		0	Θ	0 (0
<pre>auto a4 = layer::activation<float>(c4->out(), layer::RELU);</float></pre>	O	Θ	0	0	0	0 0) ()) ()	109	252	252 2	230 1	32 13	33 13	32 13	2 18	9 252	252	252	252	59	0	0	0	0 (0
<pre>auto p2 = layer::pooling<float>(a4->out(), {2,2}, {0,0}, {1,1}, MAX_POOL); auto d2 = layer::dropout<float>(p2->out(), 0.25);</float></float></pre>	O	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 0	• •	0	4	29	29	24	Θ	Θ	0 (0 1	4 226	252	252	172		0	0	Θ	0 (0
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<pre>auto c5 = layer::conv2d<float>(d2->out(), {3,3}, 128, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float></pre>	Θ	ē	ē	õ	0	0 0	- - 0		ē								9 252					0	0	ē	0 0	Ω
<pre>auto a5 = layer::activation-float>(c5->out(), layer::RELU);</pre>	0	0	6	0	0	0 0			A								2 252				6	0	0	0		0
<pre>auto c6 = layer::conv2d<float>(a5->out(), {3,3}, 128, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float></pre>	0	0	0	6	0	6 6	0		22								2 238				e	0	0	0		0
<pre>auto a6 = layer::activation<float>(c6->out(), layer::RELU);</float></pre>	0	0	0	0	0	0 0															0	0	0	0		0
auto p3 = layer::pooling=float>(a6->out(), {2,2}, {0,0}, {1,1}, MAX_POOL);	0	0	0	0	0												2 177					0	0	0		0
<pre>auto d3 = layer::dropout<float>(p3->out(), 0.25);</float></pre>	0	0	0	0	0	0 0											3 253					0	0	0	0 0	0
<pre>auto c7 = layer::conv2d<float>(d3->out(), {3,3}, 256, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float></pre>	Θ	0	Θ	Θ	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	31	123							2 252				Θ	Θ	O	Θ	0 (0
auto a7 = layer::activation=float>(c7->) (2); (2); (2); (2); (2); (2); (2); (2)	O	0	Θ	O	Θ	0 0	0 0	0	0	O							2 252				Θ	O	0	Θ	0 (0
auto c8 = layer::conv2d <float>(a7->out(), {3,3}, 256, {0,0}, {1,1}, {1,1}, true, false);</float>	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	0 0	0 0	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 8	6 25	2 252	74	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	0	0 (0
<pre>auto a8 = layer::activation<float>(c8->out(), layer::RELU);</float></pre>	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	5 75	9	0	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 9	98 24	2 25	2 252	74	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	Θ	0 (0
<pre>auto p4 = layer::pooling<float>(a8->out(), {2,2}, {0,0}, {1,1}, MAX_POOL);</float></pre>						51 183	3 252	29					18 9	92 23	9 25	2 25	2 243	65						0	0 (0
<pre>auto d4 = layer::dropout<float>(p4->out(), 0.25);</float></pre>					0 20	08 252	2 252	147	134	134	134 1	134 2	03 25	53 25	2 25	2 18	8 83						0	Θ	0 (0
<pre>auto f = layer::flatten<float>(d4->out());</float></pre>	Ο	Θ	Θ	Θ	0 20	08 252	2 252	252	252	252	252 2	252 2	52 25	53 23	80 15	3	8 0		0	Θ	Θ	O	0	Θ	0 (0
auto fc1 = layer::fullyconnected+floats(f->out(), 512, true);	Θ	0	Θ	Θ	0 4	19 157	7 252	252	252	252	252 2	217 2	07 14	46 4	15 (0	0 0	0	O	Θ	Θ	Θ	0	Θ	0 (0
<pre>auto a9 = layer::activation<float>(fc1->out(), layer::RELU);</float></pre>	O	0	Θ			0 7											0 0	0	0	Θ	Θ	0	0	0	0 (0
<pre>auto fc2 = layer::fullyconnected<float>(a9->out(), n_classes, false);</float></pre>	Θ	0	Θ	0		0 0			0						0 (0 0	0	0	ē	ē	0	0	Θ	0 (0
<pre>auto a10 = layer::activation<float>(fc2->out(), layer::SOFTMAX);</float></pre>	0			0		0 0				õ	ø	Ä			0 (0 0	0 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	ο i	0
	0					0 0						A				0 0	0 0 0 0		0	6	6	0	0	0		0
<pre>auto output_layer = layer::output<float>(a10->out());</float></pre>						rinted											0 0							0	· ·	<u> </u>
		rs bu		STUL	cy pi	unter																				
// vector of layers to input into the model		l con																								
std::vector <layer::layer<float> *> layers = {input_layer, c1, a1, c2, a2, p1, d1, c3, a3, c4, a4, p2, d2, c5, a5,</layer::layer<float>																										
a6, p3, d3, c7, a7, c8, a8, p4, d4, f, fc1, a9, fc2, a10, output_layer};						=0.098																				
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216.1-8 89%	Accu	racy:	0.0	00000	OLOSS	5: 0.0	00000	0Tra	inin	g tim	e: 0.	0000	00mag	gmadr	ın fi	nali	zedna	ino@na	ano-1	:~\$						
210,1-8 89%																										

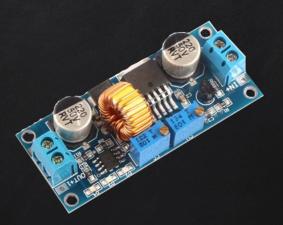
Working process





Power

- Jetson Nano Power Modes: 5W & 10W
- Li-ion Battery: 5V 2A
- Lipo Battery: 11.1V 55A
 - Battery Management System
- VRM: 5V 4A

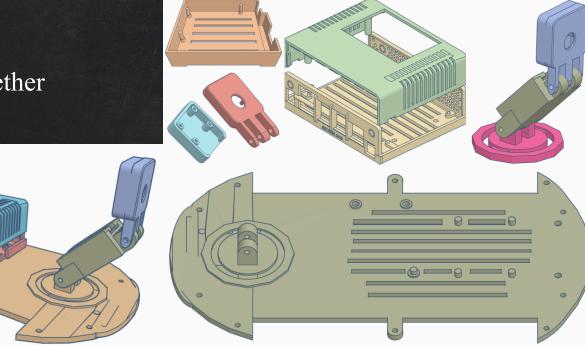








- Combine every component together
- Protection



Nano & Uno Communication

- .py & .io
- PySerial
 - Envelop the access for the serial port
 - Communication between the Arduino and JetsonNano
 - read()
 - write()

mport serial			
<pre>ith serial.Serial('/dev/ttyACM0', 9600, tim while True: move = input('')[0] if move in 'WW': ser.write(bytes('W\n','utf-8')) print('forward') if move in 'SS': ser.write(bytes('S\n','utf-8')) print('backward')</pre>			
<pre>if move in 'aA': ser.write(bytes('A\n','utf-8'))</pre>	1415		
<pre>print('left') if move in 'dD':</pre>	<pre>/*if we get a command */ if (Serial.available() > 0</pre>) {	
<pre>ser.write(bytes('D\n','utf-8')) print('right') if move in 'qQ': ser.write(bytes('Q\n','utf-8'))</pre>	<pre>int size = Serial.readBy if (buffer[0] == 'W') { _mForward_N();</pre>	/tesUnti	l('\n', buffer, 12);
<pre>ser.write(vytes(v(n', vtr-8)) print('stop') if move in 'xX': ser.write(bytes('X\n', 'utf-8')) print('slow down')</pre>	<pre>if (buffer[0] == 'A') { _mleft(); }</pre>		<pre>b > 30): eachPrediction == 'W': ser.write(bytes('W\n','utf-8')) print('forward')</pre>
<pre>if move in 'zZ': ser.write(bytes('Z\n','utf-8')) print('speed up') if move in 'tT':</pre>	<pre>if (buffer[0] == 'S') { _mBack();</pre>	if	eachPrediction == 'L':
<pre>ser.write(bytes('T\n','utf-8')) print('Return')</pre>	}		<pre>ser.write(bytes('A\n','utf-8')) print('left')</pre>
<pre>if move in 'rR': ser.write(bytes('R\n','utf-8')) print('Left 90') if move in 'yY': ser.write(bytes('Y\n','utf-8'))</pre>	<pre>if (buffer[0] == 'D') { _mright(); }</pre>	if	<pre>eachPrediction == 'R': ser.write(bytes('D\n','utf-8')) print('right')</pre>
print ('Right 90')	<pre>if (buffer[0] == 'Q') { _mStop(); } </pre>	if	<pre>eachPrediction == 'TL': ser.write(bytes('R\n', 'utf-8')) print('turn left')</pre>
	3	if	<pre>eachPrediction == 'TR': ser.write(bytes('Y\n', 'utf-8'))</pre>

if eachPrediction == 'RE':
 ser.write(bytes('T\n','utf-8'))
 print('Return')

print('turn right')

Data Collection





def gstreamer_pipeline (capture_width=1920, capture_height=1080, display_width=1920, display_heig ht=1080, framerate=15, flip_method=2) :

return ('nvarguscamerasrc ! '
'video/x-raw(memory:NVMM), '
'width=(int)%d, height=(int)%d, '
'format=(string)NV12, framerate=(fraction)%d/1 ! '
'nvvidconv flip-method=%d ! '
'video/x-raw, width=(int)%d, height=(int)%d, format=(string)BGRx ! '
'videoconvert ! '
'video/x-raw, format=(string)BGR ! appsink' % (capture width,capture height,framerate,flip m

ethod,display_width,display_height))

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(gstreamer_pipeline(flip_method=2), cv2.CAP_GSTREAMER)

num = 0
while os.path.exists('images{}'.format(num)):
 num += 1

Create file path for images
dirName = 'images{}'.format(num)

os.mkdir(dirName) print("Directory ", dirName, " Created ")

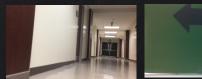
img_num = 0

while(cap.is0pened()):

```
ret, frame = cap.read()
if ret==True:
    cv2.inwrite('%s/image%d.jpg' % (dirName,img_num),frame)
    print('frame captured%d' % (img_num))
    img_num += 1
    # Specifies display size
    #display = cv2.resize(frame,(640,480))
    #cv2.imshow('display',display)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        print('Pressed Q')
        break
else:
    break
```



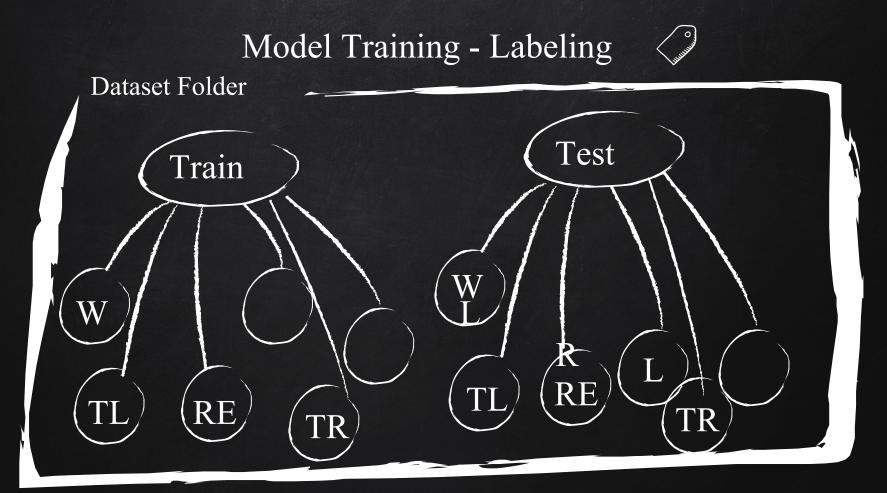






captured image465.jpg captured image466.jpg captured image467.jpg captured image468.jpg captured image469.jpg captured image470.ipg captured image471.jpg captured image472.jpg captured image473.jpg captured image474.jpg captured image475.jpg captured image476.jpg captured image477.jpg captured image478.ipg captured image479.jpg captured image480.jpg captured image481.jpg captured image482.jpg captured image483.jpg captured image484.jpg captured image485.jpg captured image486.jpg captured image487.jpg captured image488.jpg captured image489.jpg captured image490.jpg captured image491.jpg captured image492.jpg captured image493.jpg captured image494.jpg captured image495.jpg captured image496.jpg captured image497.ipg captured image498.jpg captured image499.jpg captured image500.jpg captured image501.jpg captured image502.jpg

captured image503.jpg

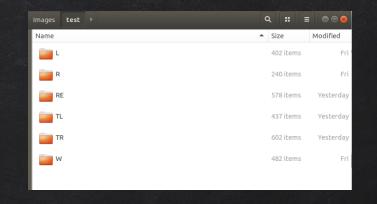


Model Training

- Train folder
 - To be used to train the model
 - At least >500 images per object,
- >1000 is great

- Test folder
 - \circ To be used to test the model as it trains
 - 100~200 images per object
- JSON file
 - Stores output classes
- .h5 file
 - Contains multidimensional arrays

Final Dataset Size



			•		
1-1	2	a	11	5	
		1			
2	-	2.2			

W: 1790
L: 1917
R: 1571
RE: 1664
TL: 1651
TR: 1695

➤ W: 482

► L: 402

≻ R: 240

 \succ

 \checkmark

RE: 578

TL: 437

➤ TR: 602

Images	train	Þ			(ર			
Name					^	Siz	e		Modified
🚞 L						1,8	44 ite	ems	Fri
R						1,5	71 ite	ems	Fri
RE						1,6	98 ite	ems	Yesterday
TL						1,6	51 ite	ems	Yesterday
TR						1,6	95 ite	ems	Yesterday
w						1,7	'90 ite	ems	23 Jul

test

Code

• Initializes Camera

- Initializes GPU
- Writes image
- Reads Image
- Makes Prediction
- Sends Serial Command

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

from imageai.Prediction.Custom import ModelTraining
from imageai.Prediction import ImagePrediction

import os import numpy as np import cv2 import serial import time


```
# Prediction
```

from imageai.Prediction.Custom import CustomImagePrediction

prediction = CustomImagePrediction()

Create a prediction algorithm object prediction.setModelTypeAsResNet() #prediction.setModelTypeAsSqueezeNet() #prediction.setModelTypeAsInceptionV3() #prediction.setModelTypeAsDenseNet()

Load prediction model (don't need to retrain)

execution_path = os.getcwd()
prediction.setModelPath(os.path.join(execution_path, "7-30-test/model.h5"))
prediction.setJsonPath(os.path.join(execution_path, "7-30-test/model_class.json"))

#===============

def gstreamer_pipeline (capture_width=256, capture_height=144, display_width=256, display_height=144, framerate=2, flip_method=2) :
 return ('nvarguscamerasrc ! '

```
'video (x-raw(memory
```

- 'width=(int)%d, height=(int)%d,
- 'format=(string)NV12. framerate=(fractio
- 'nvvidconv flip-method=%d ! '
- 'video/x-raw, width=(int)%d, height=(int)%d, format=(string)BGRx ! '
- 'videoconvert
- 'video/x-raw, format=(string)BGR ! appsink' % (capture_width,capture_height,framerate,flip_method,display_width,display_height))

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(gstreamer_pipeline(flip_method=2), cv2.CAP_GSTREAMER)

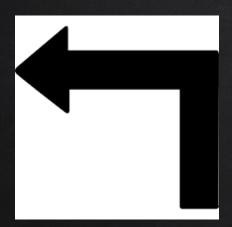
Model Issues: Dataset

	Lack of sufficient image data	test	
	\mathbf{c}		➤ W: 482
•	Imbalance of output classes		≻ L: 402
	• The problem with continuous footage		≻ R: 240
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		≻ RE: 578
	• Picking one guess output class		➤ TL: 437
•	Introduction of new output classes		≻ TR: 602
		train	
			≻ W: 1790
			≻ L: 1917
			≻ R: 1571
			➤ RE: 1664
			➤ TL: 1651
			≻ TR: 1695



Black and White







Results

• Successfully train the car to self drive: correcting direction down the hall and reading signs for it to turn around, turn left, and turn right



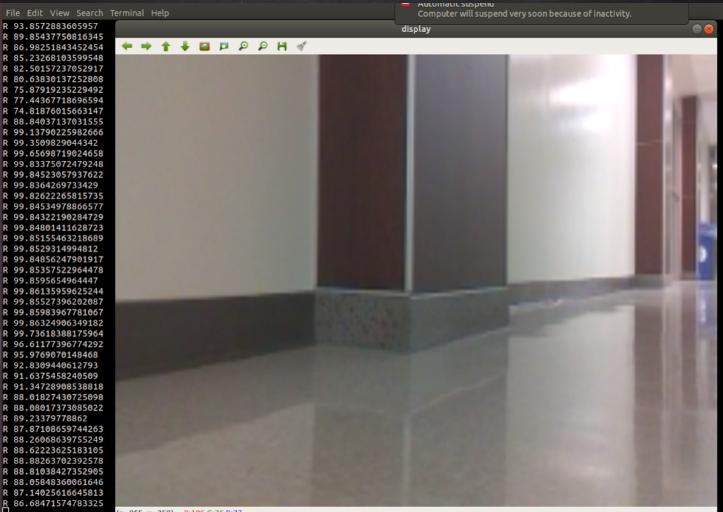




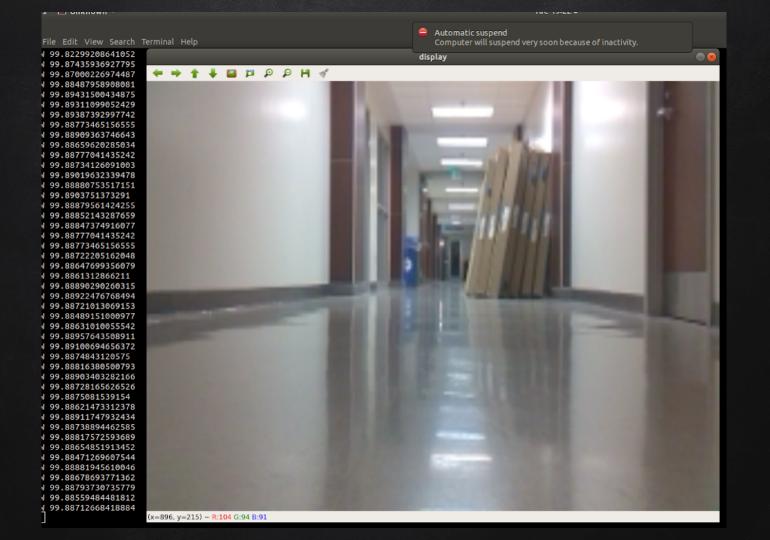


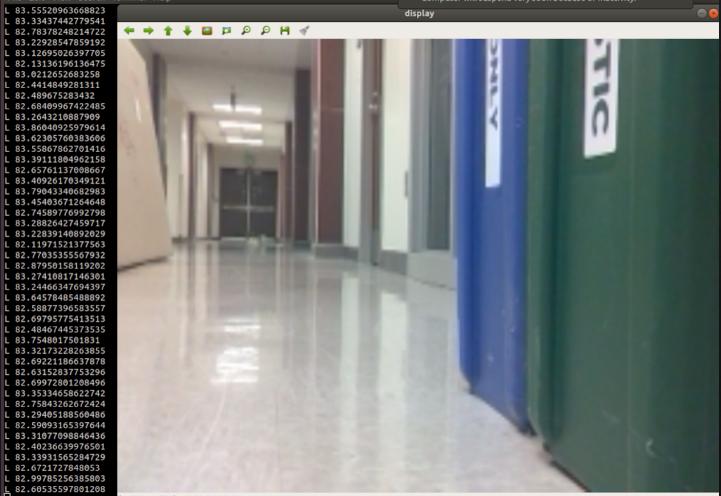




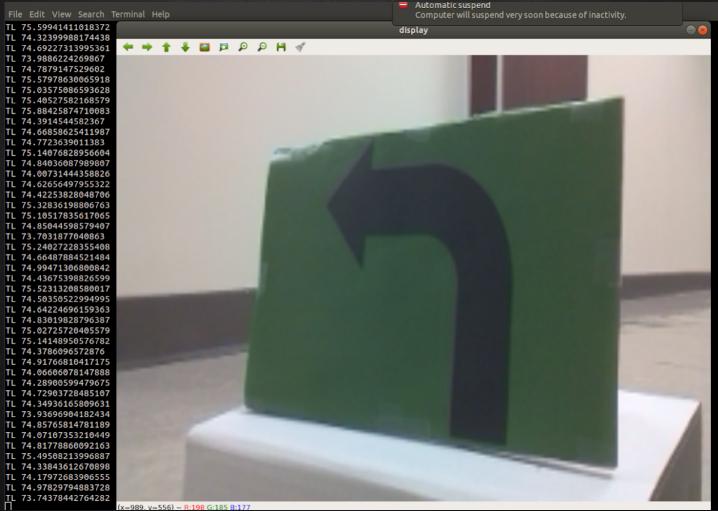


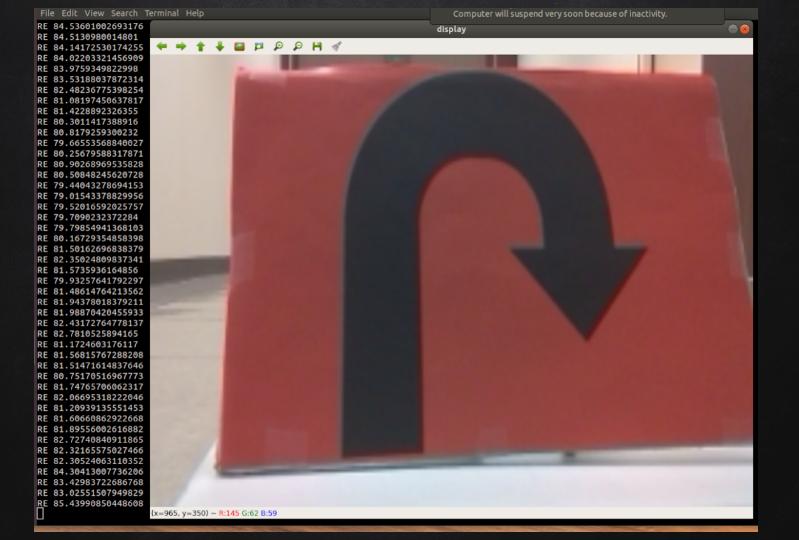
(x=965, y=350) ~ R:106 G:76 B:77

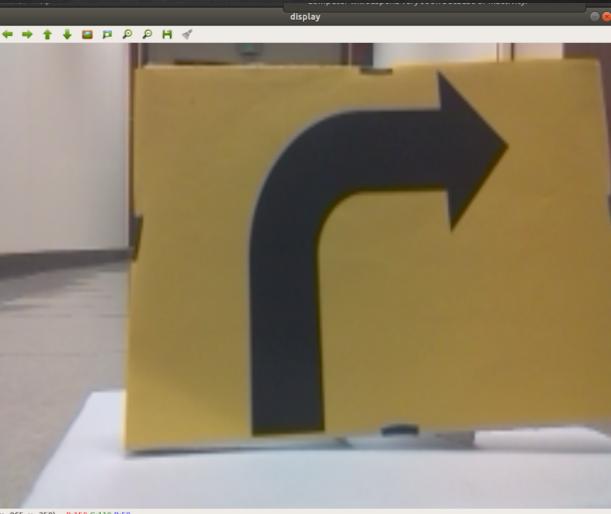




П







TR 40.50675630569458 TR 40.37089943885803 TR 39.43444788455963 TR 39.3521785736084 TR 38.1888747215271 TR 85,19812226295471 TR 95.37398219108582 TR 95.67169547080994 TR 95.86419463157654 TR 95.66846489906311 TR 95.56471109390259 TR 96.263188123703 TR 95.85832357406616 TR 95.94529867172241 TR 96.09588980674744 TR 96.08140587806702 TR 95.96588015556335 TR 96.33444547653198 TR 95.89534997940063 TR 95,80533504486084 TR 95.83038091659546 TR 95,91984748840332 TR 95.8473265171051 TR 95.98151445388794 TR 95.90746760368347 TR 95.95826268196106 TR 95.99317908287048 TR 95.95690369606018 TR 96.04811668395996 TR 95.92646360397339 TR 95.6462025642395 TR 95.64306139945984 TR 95.478755235672 TR 95.56745290756226 TR 95.63928842544556 TR 95.68189978599548 TR 95.69818377494812 TR 95.51055431365967 TR 95.4452633857727 TR 95.67689895629883 TR 95.50228118896484 TR 95.67031860351562 TR 95.56641578674316 TR 95.41940689086914 TR 95.59392929077148 TR 95.57138085365295

Demo Video





Error Factor: Out Of Focus / Blur

- Camera
 - Moving too fast
 - Shaking
- No such examples in training
 Random prediction







Error Factor: Out Of Focus / Blur



Error Factor: Field of View

- Need a Close Distance
 ~ 1 1.5 Floor Tile
- Field of View (Rpi Camera v2)
 62.2 x 48.8 Degrees



• Missing the signs

Error Factor: Field of View



Limitation: Memory Size

GST ARGUS: PowerService: requested clock Hz=16128 GST_ARGUS: Setup Complete, Starting captures for 0 seconds GST_ARGUS: Starting repeat capture requests. CONSUMER: Producer has connected; continuing. 2019-07-30 15:41:02.356957: I tensorflow/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_gpu_executor.cc:931] ARM64 does not support NUMA - returning NUMA node zero 2019-07-30 15:41:02.357160: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1432] Found device 0 with properties: name: NVIDIA Tegra X1 major: 5 minor: 3 memoryClockRate(GHz): 0.9216 pciBusID: 0000:00:00.0 totalMemory: 3.87GiB freeMemory: 2.19GiB 2019-07-30 15:41:02.357250: I tensorflow/core/common runtime/gpu/gpu device.cc:1511] Adding visible gpu devices: 0 2019-07-30 15:41:04.632481: I tensorflow/core/common runtime/gpu/gpu device.cc:982] Device interconnect StreamExecutor with strength 1 edge matrix: 2019-07-30 15:41:04.632560: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:988] 2019-07-30 15:41:04.632596: I tensorflow/core/common runtime/gpu/gpu device.cc:1001] 0: N 2019-07-30 15:41:04.632801: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/gpu/gpu_device.cc:1115] Created TensorFlow device (/job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 1634 MB memory) -> physical GPU (device: 0 , name: NVIDIA Tegra X1, pci bus id: 0000:00:00.0, compute capability: 5.3) 2019-07-30 15:41:34.032069: W tensorflow/core/common runtime/bfc allocator.cc:211] Allocator (GPU 0 bfc) ran out of memory trying to allocate 2.13GiB. The caller indicates that this is not a failure, but may mean that there could be performance gains if more memory were available. 2019-07-30 15:41:34.760323: W tensorflow/core/common runtime/bfc allocator.cc:211] Allocator (GPU 0 bfc) ran out of memory trying to allocate 2.13GiB. The caller indicates that this is not a failure, but may mean that there could be performance gains if more memory were available. 2019-07-30 15:41:35.759097: W tensorflow/core/common runtime/bfc allocator.cc:211] Allocator (GPU 0 bfc) ran out of memory trying to allocate 2.25GiB. The caller indicates that this is not a failure, but may mean that there could be performance gains if more memory were available. 2019-07-30 15:41:35.852254: W tensorflow/core/common runtime/bfc allocator.cc:211] Allocator (GPU 0 bfc) ran out of memory trying to allocate 2.26GiB. The caller indicates that this is not a failure, but may mean that there could be performance gains if more memory were available. TR 99.35145378112793

Total RAM: 4GB Free RAM: ~2GB:

- Image Capturing
- Put into the NN prediction outputs

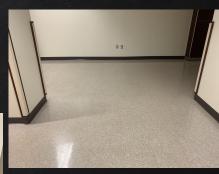
- Overwrite the image file
 - Generate the

Limitation: Environment

- Diverse lighting
 - Different with training data
- Iconic landmark
 Clear boundaries / lines to guide the direction









Future Work

- Additional Sensors
 Oltrasonic Distance Sensor
- Camera with Wide Angle Lens

 ~110 degrees
- Positioning Device
 - Bluetooth device
 - Positional data





Any questions?

Reference

Nvidia Jetson Nano - https://developer.nvidia.com/embedded/learn/get-started-jetson-nano-devkit#write MAGMA - https://icl.utk.edu/magma/software/index.html MAGMADNN - https://magmadnn.bitbucket.io/docs/index.htmlhttps://magmadnn.bitbucket.io/docs/index.html Arduino Connection - https://blog.rareschool.com/2019/05/five-steps-to-connect-jetson-nano-and.html TinkerCAD - https://www.tinkercad.com Pi Camera - https://github.com/JetsonHacksNano/CSI-Camera Github, jkjung - https://github.com/jkjung-avt/jetson nano OpenCV - https://opencv.org/ TensorFlow - https://www.tensorflow.org/install/pip Gstreamer - https://gstreamer.freedesktop.org/documentation/tools/gst-launch.html?gi-language=c OpenBLAS - https://www.openblas.net/ ImageAI - https://github.com/OlafenwaMoses/ImageAI Elegoo - https://www.elegoo.com/download/ Arduino - https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software Pyserial - https://pythonhosted.org/pyserial/ Numpy - https://www.numpy.org/ Thingiverse - https://www.thingiverse.com/ Keras - https://keras.io/