

OpenCV 3.1 cross compilation on Linux A15

Instructions:

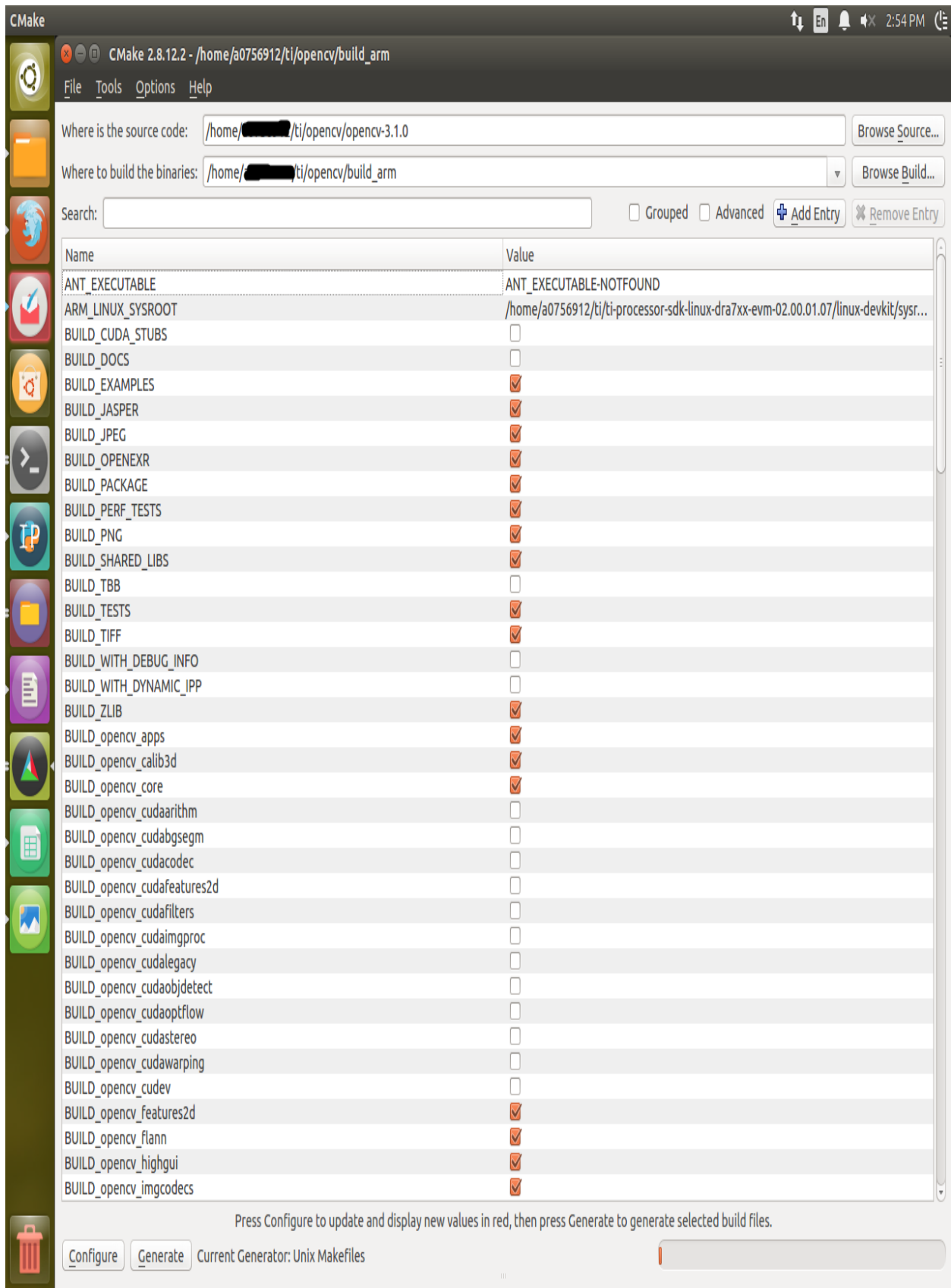
1. **Required host machine:** Ubuntu 10.04 or 12.04 or 14.04

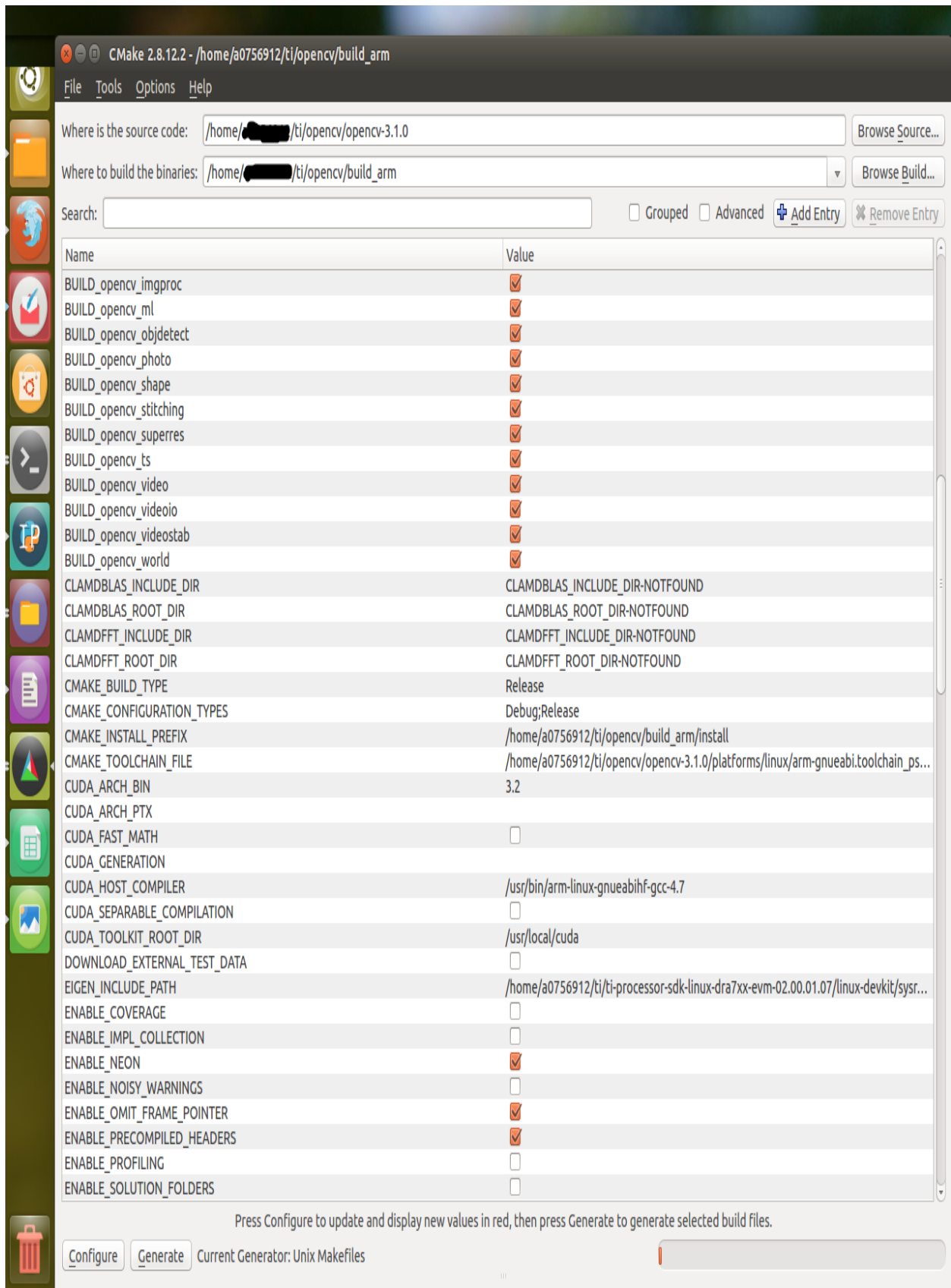
Note: to copy from terminal – shift + ctrl + c and to paste into terminal – shift + ctrl + v

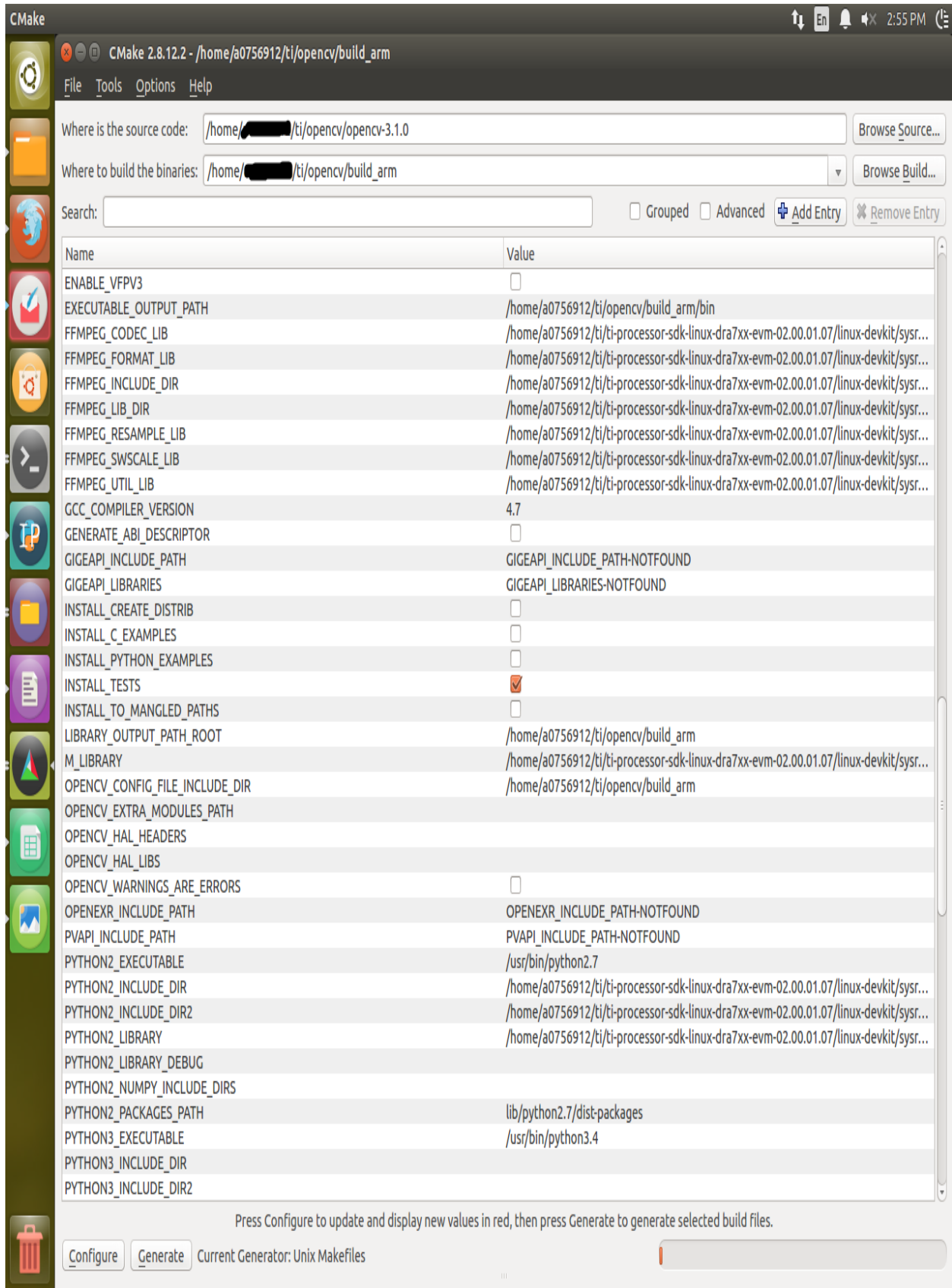
2. Let's make a folder called 'ti' in the home folder and keep the OpenCV package and Vision SDK package there
 - a. `cd ~`
 - b. `mkdir ti`
3. Download and install Vision SDK 02.11
4. Please follow the steps mentioned in *VisionSDK_LinuxUserGuide.pdf* in `<vision_sdk_install_path>/VISION_SDK_02_08_00_00/vision_sdk/linux/docs` folder
5. It is expected that the user has installed the A15 compiler as mentioned in section 2.2.1 in the user guide
6. So, the linaro toolchain should be found inside `~/ti/VISION_SDK_02_08_00_00/ti_components/os_tools/linux/linaro`
7. **OpenCV setup + applying patch**
 - a. `cd ~/ti`
 - b. `mkdir opencv`
 - c. `cd opencv`
 - d. clone tiopencv repository using
 - i. `git clone https://github.com/opencv/opencv.git`
 - e. Go to the tag `ticv3.1_00.04.02.00`
 - f. Create a build directory called 'build_arm'
8. **Arm-toolchain file**
 - a. The Linux ARM cmake toolchain is part of the patch.
 - b. It should be found inside the `<opencv_path>/platforms/generic/` named 'arm-gnueabi.toolchain_vsdk.cmake'
 - c. The build depends on the following components:
 - i. GCC
 - ii. OpenCL (part of VSDK Linux targetfs)
 - iii. VXLIB
 - iv. DSP CGT 8.1.0
 - d. Go through the toolchain and edit the appropriate paths to point to the appropriate modules path mentioned earlier

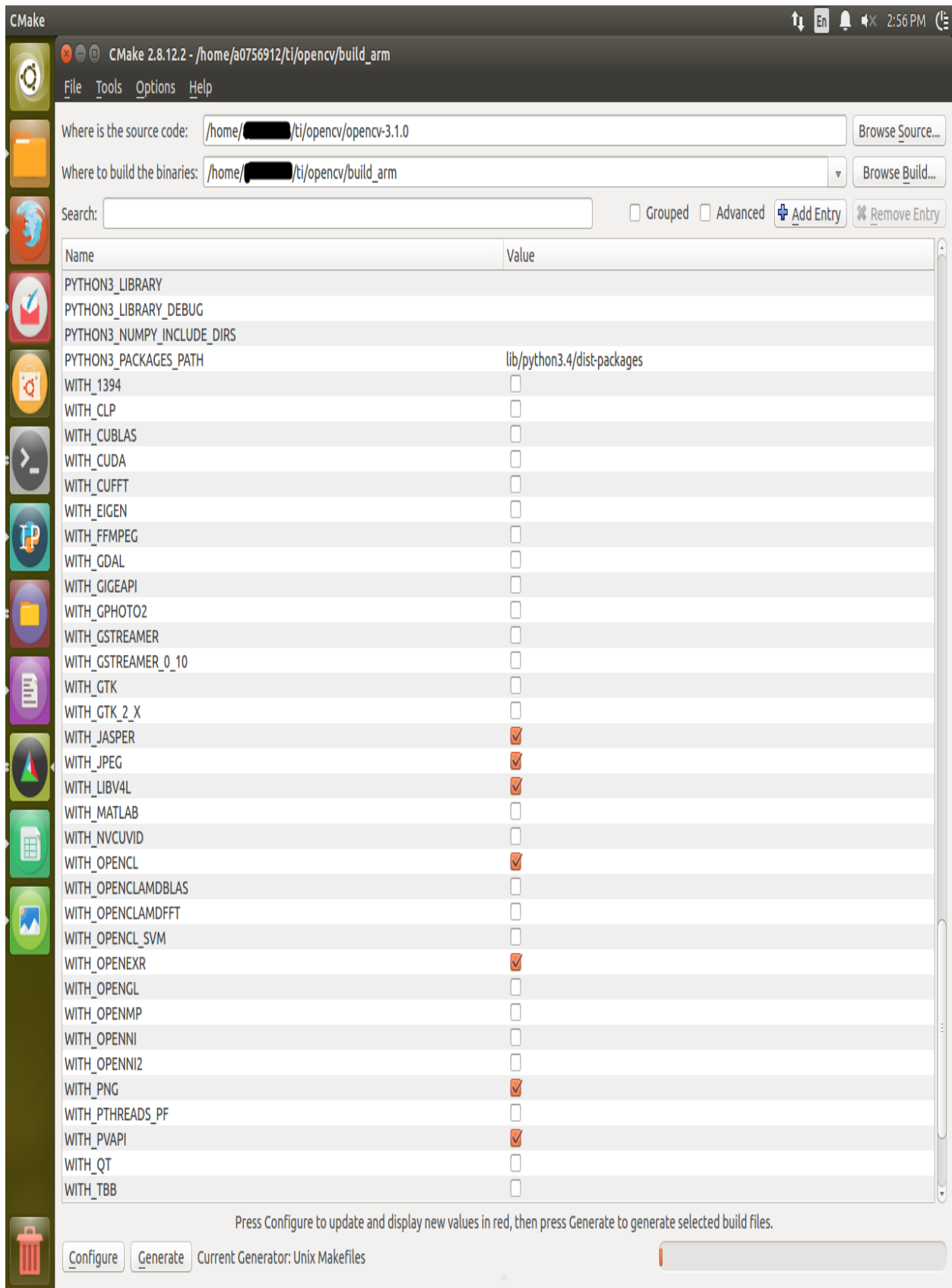
Note: Let's keep the FLOAT_ABI_SUFFIX as 'hf' only and not disturb it unless required

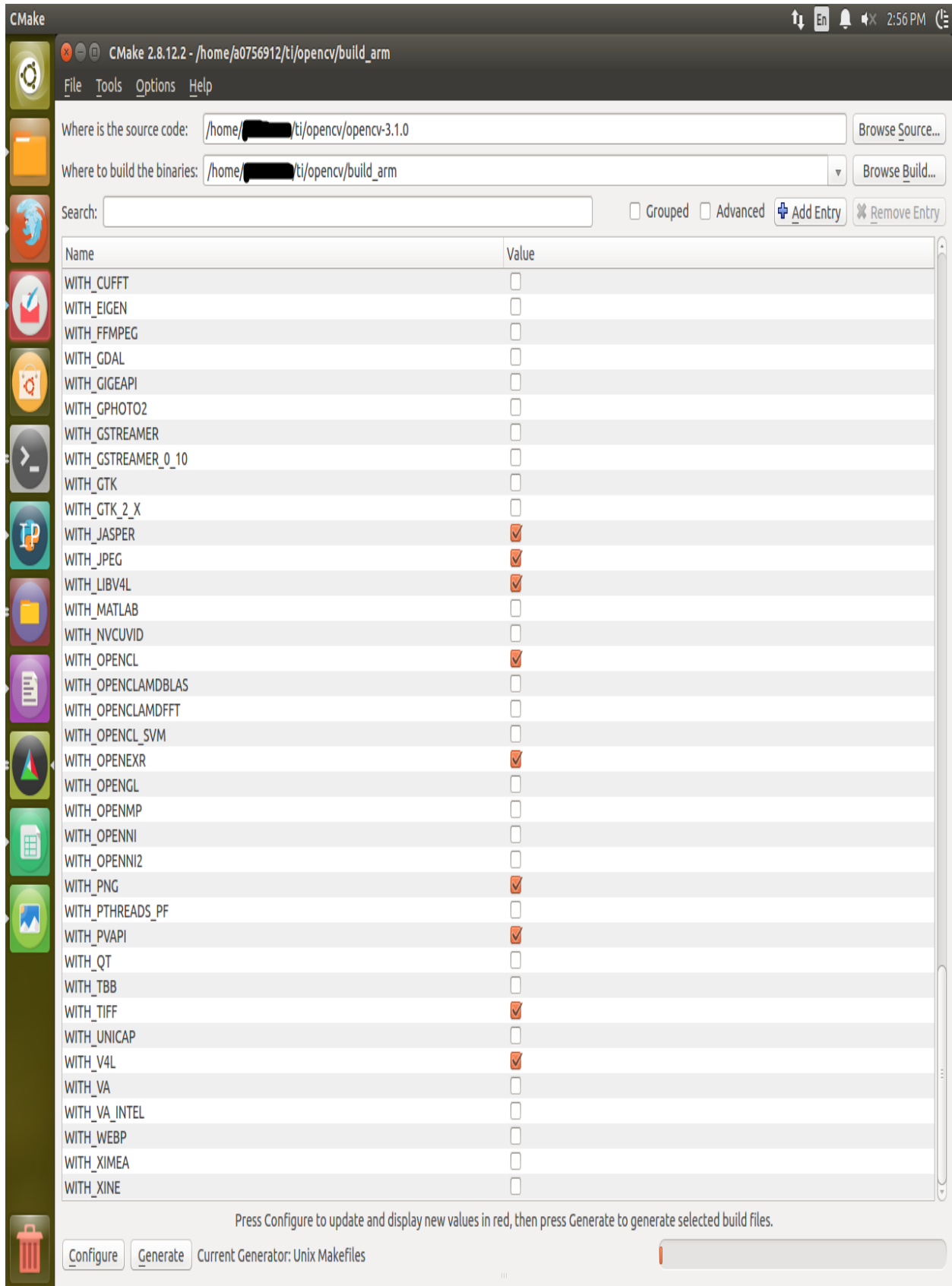
9. Install 32-bit libraries if the host machine is 64-bit and the downloaded toolchain is 32-bit
 - a. **Cmd:** sudo apt-get install ia32-libs
10. **Download cmake**
 - a. Open Terminal – ctrl + alt + t
 - b. **Cmd:** sudo apt-get install cmake
 - c. **Cmd:** sudo apt-get install cmake-qt-gui
11. **Configuring OpenCV project**
 - a. Open cmake gui
 - i. **Cmd:** cmake-qt-gui
 - b. **Choose source path:** /home/<username>/ti/opencv/tiopencv
 - c. **Choose build path:** /home/<username>/ti/opencv/build_arm
 - d. Press configure -> select toolchain file -> location:
~/ti/opencv/tiopencv/platforms/linux/arm-gnueabi.toolchain_vsdk.cmake (~ stands for /home/<username>)
 - e. Select reqd. modules as follows:











- f. OpenMP and pthread can be enabled if multi-core processing is desired

Note: all the opencv kernels may not be parallelized

- g. Click configure
- h. Click generate
- i. Close cmake
- j. **Cmd:** make -j4
- k. **Cmd:** make install

- 12. If the above build fails, with an assembler statement saying “offset out of range”, we need the 64-bit version of the same toolchain

- a. Get the toolchain package
 - i. **Cmd:** sudo gedit /etc/apt/sources.list
 - ii. Go to eof
 - iii. Add the line – deb <http://cz.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu> trusty main universe
 - iv. Save and close the file
 - v. **Cmd:** sudo apt-get update
- b. **Cmd:** sudo apt-get install gcc-4.7-arm-linux-gnueabi
- c. **Cmd:** sudo apt-get install g++-4.7-arm-linux-gnueabi

- 13. Edit the arm-toolchain file if step 12 was followed

- a. Open terminal – ctrl + alt + t
- b. gedit ~/ti/opencv/opencv-3.1.0/platforms/linux/arm-gnueabi.toolchain.cmake
- c. Edit the following lines
 - i. find_program(CMAKE_C_COMPILER NAMES arm-linux-gnueabi\${FLOAT_ABI_SUFFIX}-gcc-4.7)
 - ii. find_program(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER NAMES arm-linux-gnueabi\${FLOAT_ABI_SUFFIX}-g++-4.7)
 - iii. set(ARM_LINUX_SYSROOT /usr/arm-linux-gnueabi PATH "ARM cross compilation system root")

- 14. Go to project configuration

- a. Clear cache
- b. Repeat step 11(Configuring OpenCV project..)
- c. Now the build should be successful

- 15. Installing the libraries

- a. Run this command
 - i. **Cmd:** make install
- b. This will install the headers and libraries in *install* folder inside the *build_arm* folder
- c. The demo or test executables can be found inside the *bin* folder of *build_arm* folder

List of supported modules

Below list of modules are supported for BIOS build

| S. No | Modules |
|-------|------------|
| 1 | calib3d |
| 2 | core |
| 3 | features2d |
| 4 | flann |
| 5 | imgcodecs |
| 6 | imgproc |
| 7 | ml |
| 8 | objdetect |
| 9 | photo |
| 10 | shape |
| 11 | stitching |
| 12 | superres |
| 13 | video |
| 14 | videostab |

List of OpenCV functions accelerated using OpenCL on DSP

For performance data refer to the performance excel sheets:

1. vayu_arm_linux_opencv_test_report.xls – OpenCV tests for arm linux
2. vayu_arm_bios_opencv_test_report.xls – OpenCV tests for arm linux
3. OpenCV_offload_DSP_profiling.xlsx – OpenCV tests for DSP accelerated functions

| Function | Constraints | Introduced in VSDK version |
|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| cv::erode | 8-bit single channel input; 8-bit single channel output; only 3x3 structuring is supported | 2.11 |
| cv::dilate | 8-bit single channel input; 8-bit single channel output; only 3x3 structuring is supported | 2.11 |
| cv::GaussianBlur | 8-bit single channel input; 8-bit single channel output; only 3x3 | 2.11 |

| | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| | structuring is supported | |
| cv::medianBlur | 8-bit single channel input; 8-bit single channel output; only 3x3 structuring is supported | 2.11 |
| cv::LUT | 8-bit single channel input | 2.12 |
| cv::MorphologyEx | 8-bit single channel input; single iteration only; default anchor only supported | 2.12 |
| cv::PyrDown | 8-bit single channel input; difference in implementation compared to opencv – the difference is in Gaussian kernel which is $\frac{1}{256} \text{ of } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 16 & 24 & 16 & 4 \\ 6 & 24 & 36 & 24 & 6 \\ 4 & 16 & 24 & 16 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ | 2.12 |
| cv::Sobel | 8-bit single channel input; only 3x3 structuring is supported; sobel xy calculates magnitude also and output is 16-bit single channel | 2.12 |
| cv::Resize | 8-bit single channel input; only bilinear and downscaling to half size is supported | 2.12 |
| cv::Integral | 8-bit single channel input; | 2.12 |
| cv::CalcHist | 8-bit single channel input; only 256 bins and range of 256 is supported | 2.12 |
| cv::EqualizeHist | 8-bit single channel input | 2.12 |

Accelerating more VLIB/VXLIB kernels

1. Before Building new OpenCL wrappers for optimized DSP kernels

- In order to build OpenCL
 - The OpenCL cross compiler, 'cloc' is required (this can be found inside the ti_components directory of Vision SDK) and
 - The appropriate DSP symbols
- The DSP symbols directory needs to be exported using an environment variable, 'TARGET_ROOTDIR'
- Please follow the FeatureSpecificguidelines on OpenCX for setting up the 'TARGET_ROOTDIR'
- Also, point to the CLOCL path in the OpenCV Linux cmake toolchain

2. Building new OpenCL wrappers for optimized DSP kernels

- The above list of OpenCV functions was accelerated using TI VXLIB C66X kernels.
- The OpenCL wrapper around these optimized DSP kernels could be found inside each opencv module inside 'src/ti_opencv' folder

- i.e
 - <path to tiopencv>/modules/imgproc/src/ti_opencv
- OpenCL 1.1 allows calling any C function from a target library
 - In order to do this, an interface to the function is needed and
 - The target library to link with
- If new OpenCL wrappers for other VXLIB kernels are going to be added to any OpenCV module
 - Create appropriate .cl file
 - Edit the interface file to add prototype of the function to be called
 - Then do 'cmake' and make
 - The OpenCV build system is improved to automatically build all opencv files inside the 'ti_opencv' directory
- In order to link with new DSP libraries such as VLIB
 - Add appropriate interface files in ti_opencv directory
 - Edit 'OpenCVModule.cmake' inside <path to tiopencv>/cmake
 - Search for the string 'CLOCL_CMD
 - It could be seen that a command is formed to build the OpenCL file
 - Add the new library path in the command to link with it

**Note: In order to build the TI OpenCL files, please run 'cmake' which builds it.*

3. Utilizing the OpenCL wrappers

- After the TI OpenCL files are build the binary is stored in a character array in a corresponding header inside the <opencv_build_dir_path>/modules/<module_name>/ti_opencv/<header>
- Include the header in the appropriate source file.
 - E.g. See morph.cpp
 - Add an equivalent function to call TI OpenCL file e.g. 'ticl_morph'
 - Acquire the OpenCL device using 'ocl::Device::getDefault'
 - Create a 'ocl::ProgramBinary' object from the binary string
 - Set appropriate global and local sizes
 - Create a 'ocl::Kernel' object from 'ocl::ProgramBinary' object
 - Set the kernel arguments
 - Finally use the method 'run' of 'ocl::Kernel' object to offload and run the kernel
- Make sure that the 'ticl_<kernel_name>' function is called inside the appropriate OpenCV C++ function.