



DC Lab

MUSIC INTERACTIVE GAME

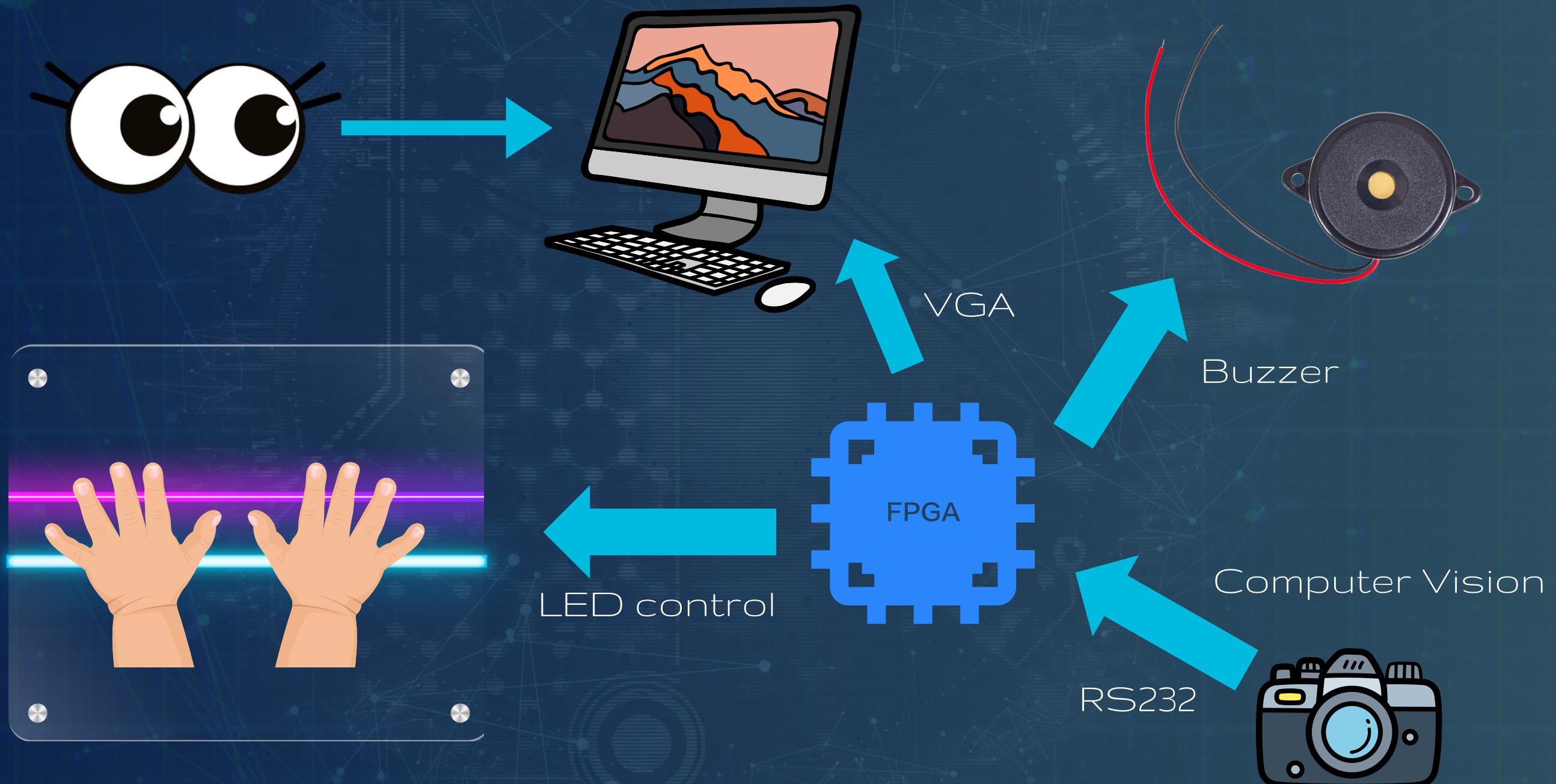
Team 02

B10901091李冠儀、B10901082陳英睿、B10901090洪乾峰

Start

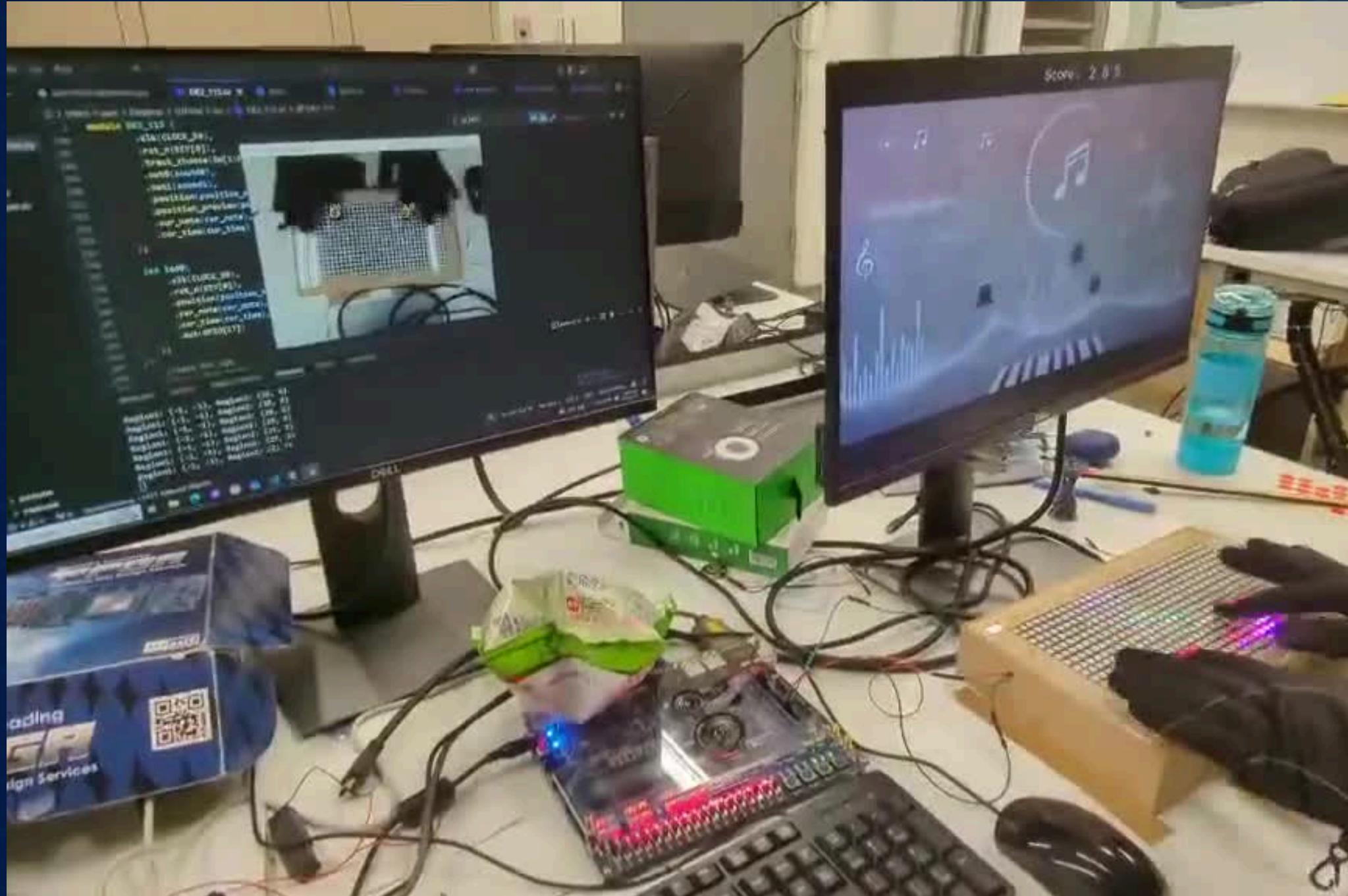


Introduction





Demo

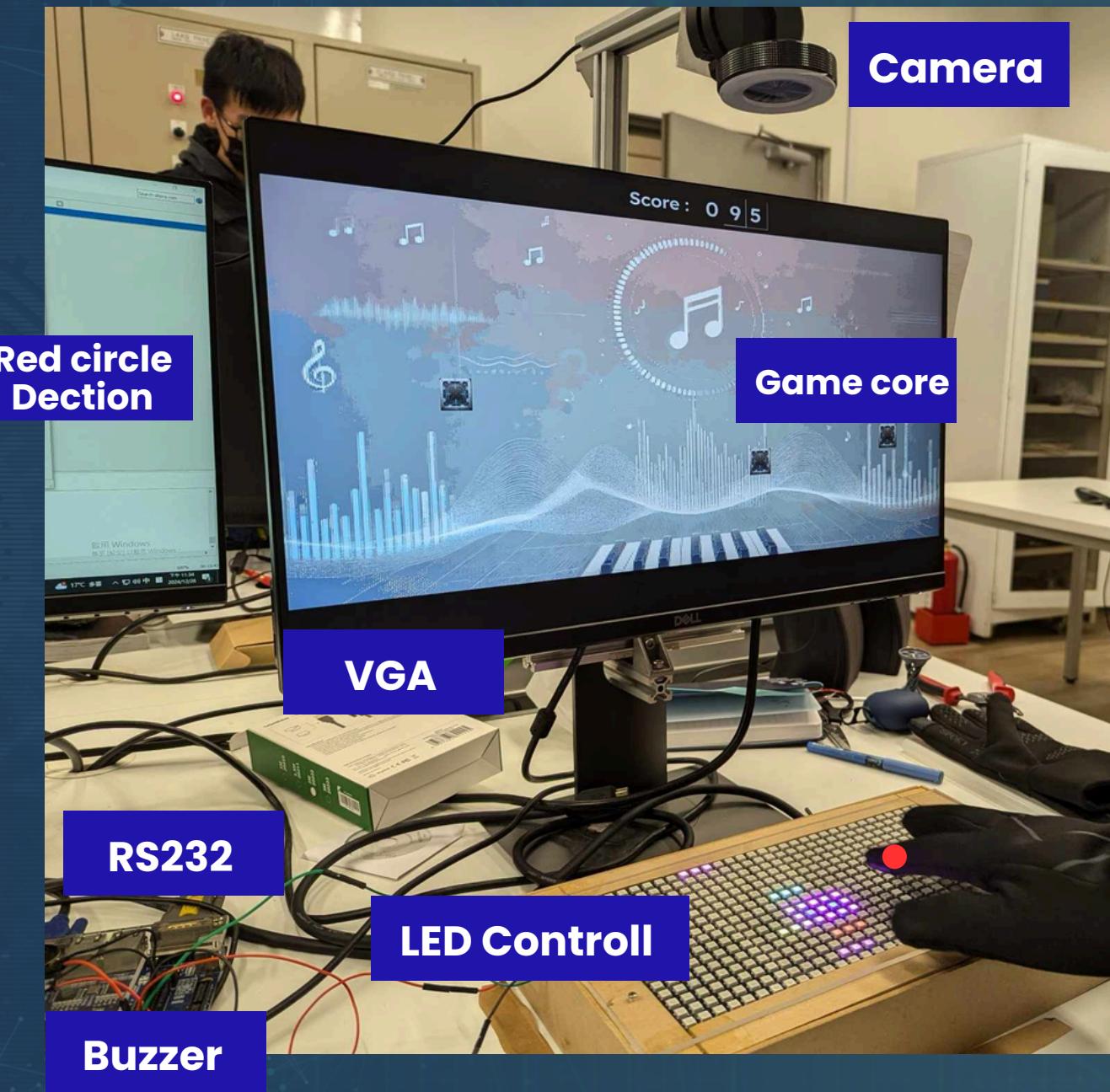
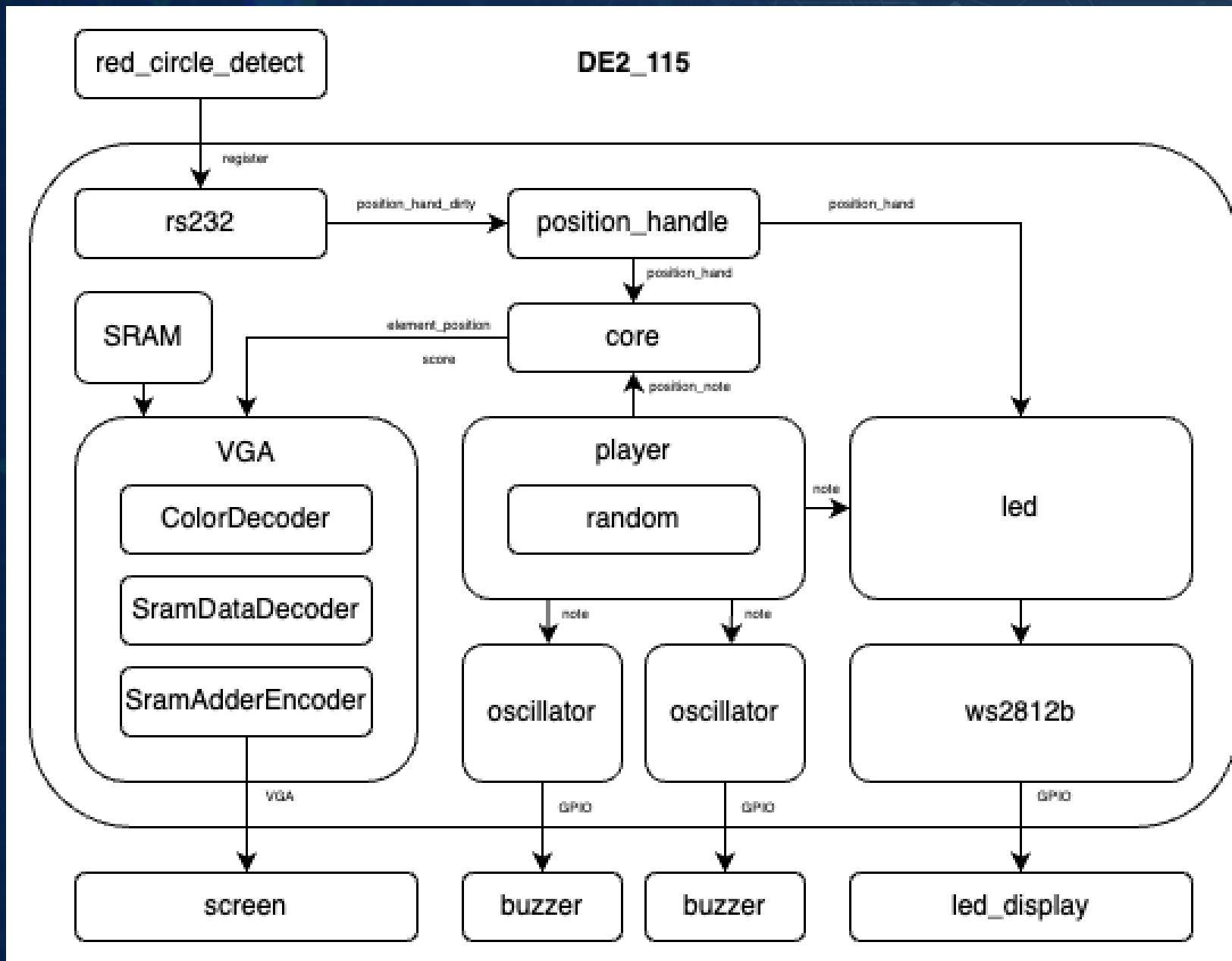


Spec:

- **Support switching between different soundtracks and levels.**
- **Support 8 difficulty levels.**
- **Video recognition detection.**
- **Real-time scoreboard.**
- **Real-time LED feedback.**



System Architecture





Main Difficulties

**Combine several module/IP : RS232/VGA/Buzzer/Camera/LED/Game Core
All Real-time !**

- Music Controll & Phonetic Symbol Position Logic
- VGA Display
- Hand Dection
- Hand Trajectory Compute
- Rs232 Communication
- LED Light Response

We achieve “no perceptible latency to humans”

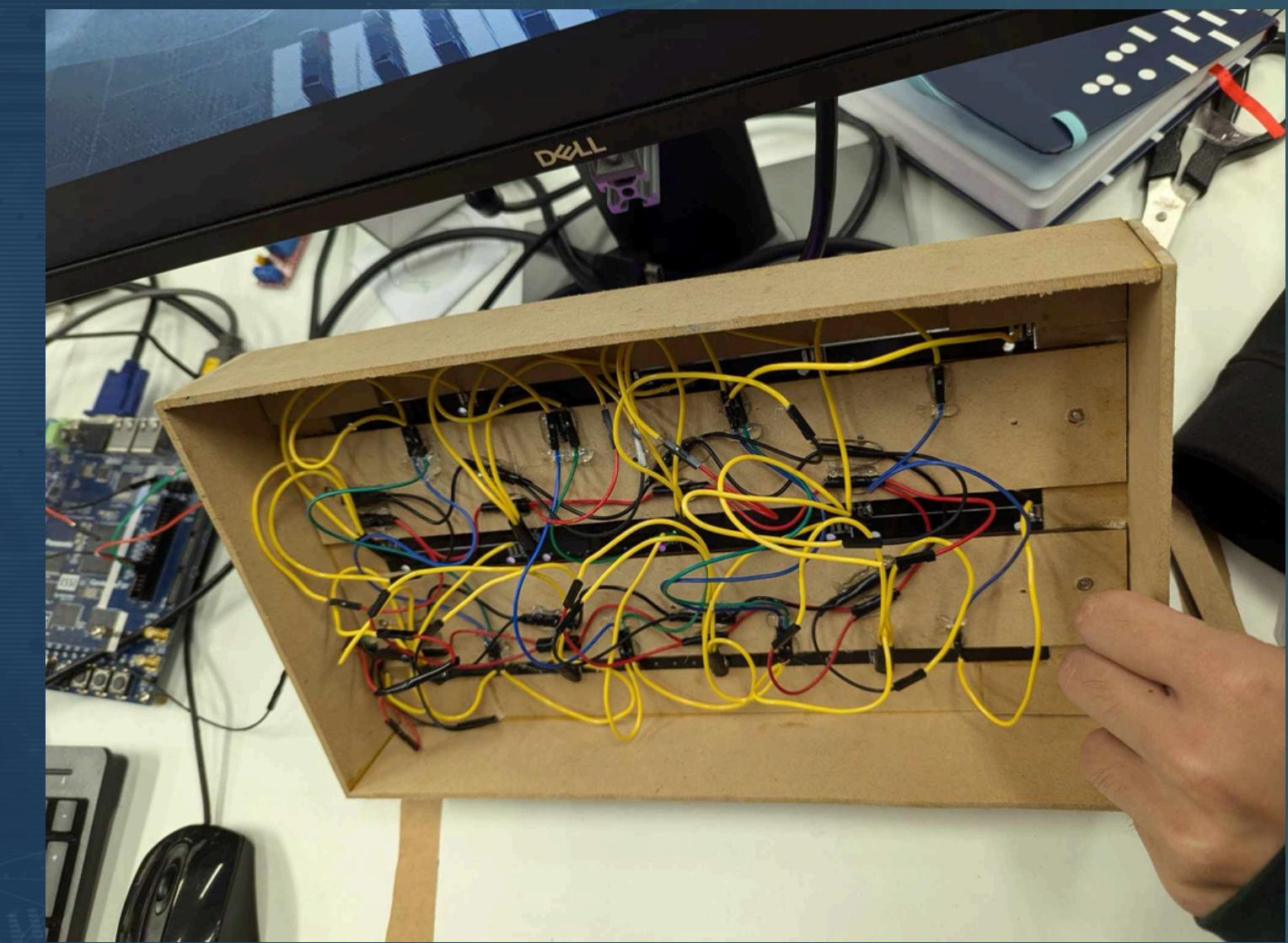
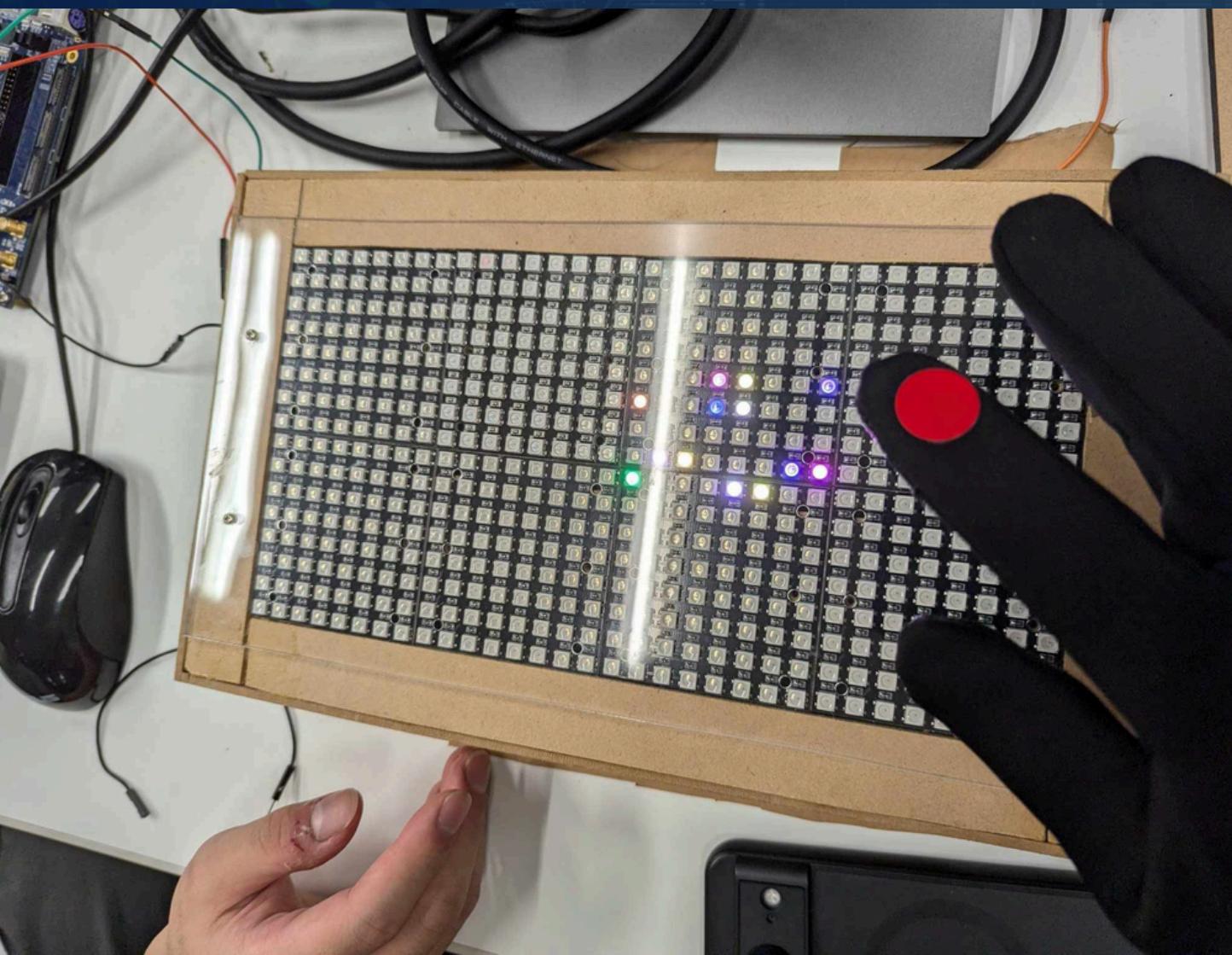




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Hardware: LED Panel

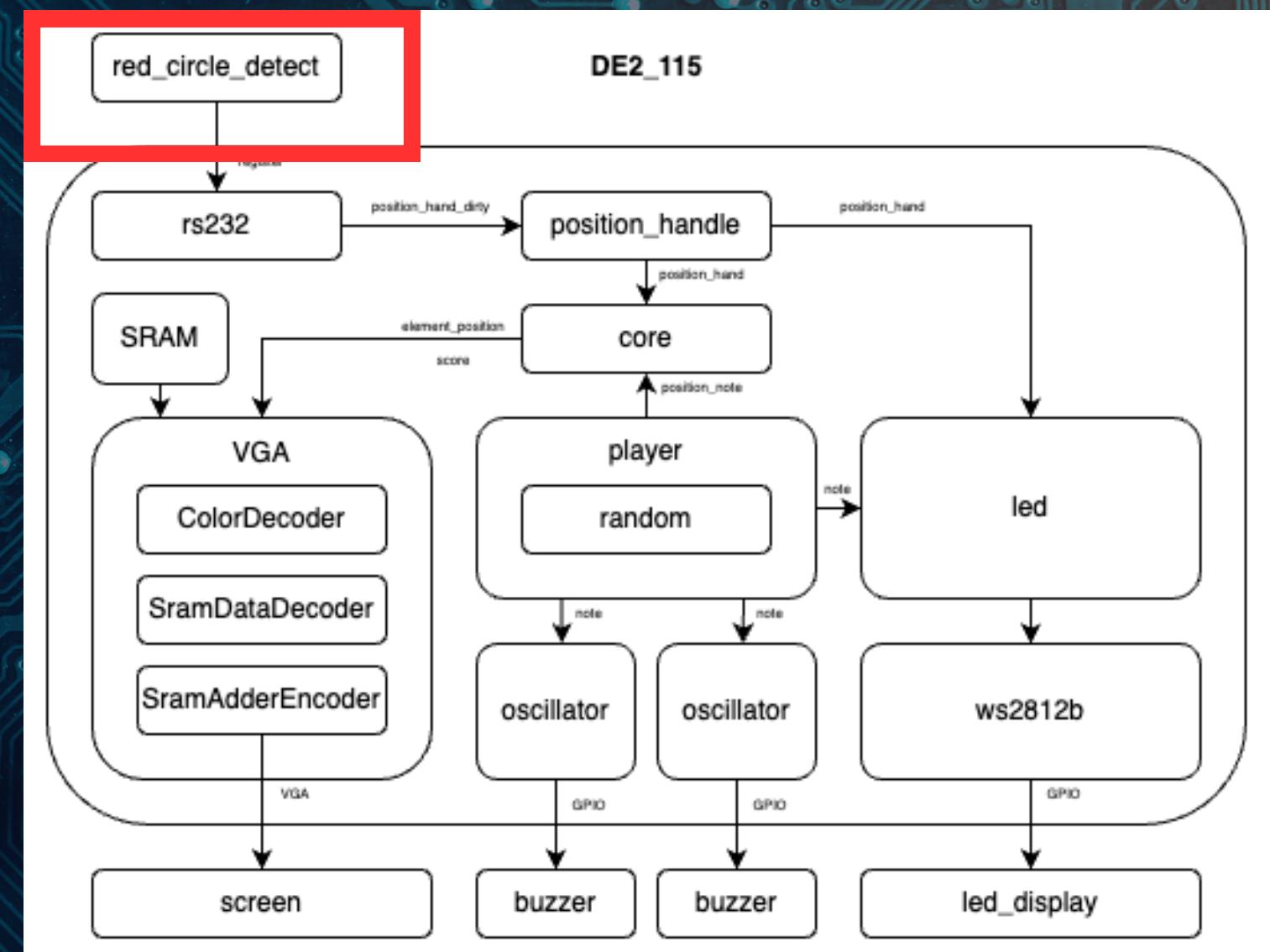




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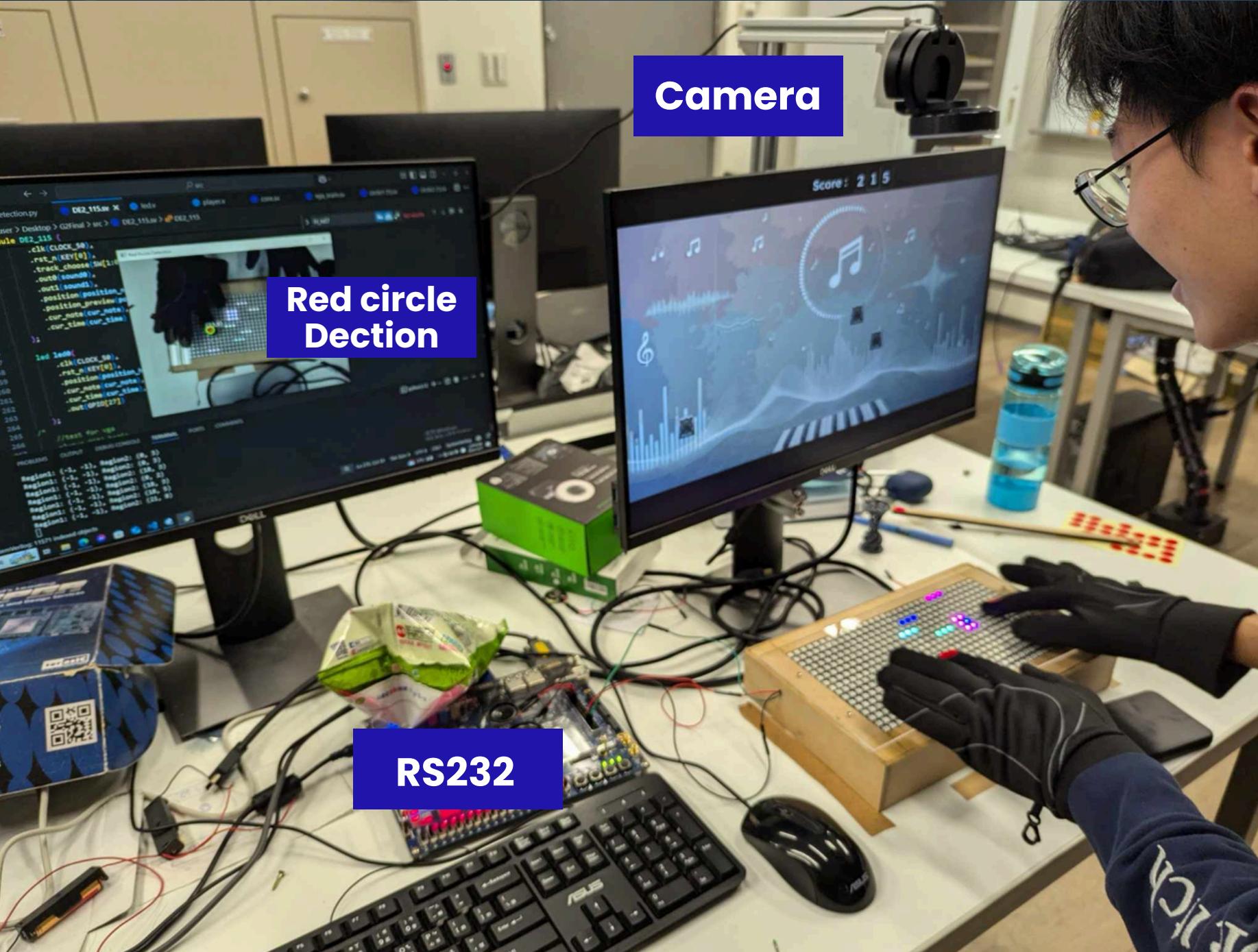


Camera & Image Process





Camera & Image Process





Camera & Image Process



- YOLO or other DL method is too slow!!



- We decide to use traditional Computer Vision Algorithm
 - Achieve precision 100% & recall Rate ~50%
 - Detection is real-time, can be passed to FPGA by rs232 immediately, latency < 10ms.



Camera & Image Process



- We decide to use traditional Computer Vision Algorithm

a. Convert the image from **BGRA** to **BGR**.

b. First blur to **clear up noise**.

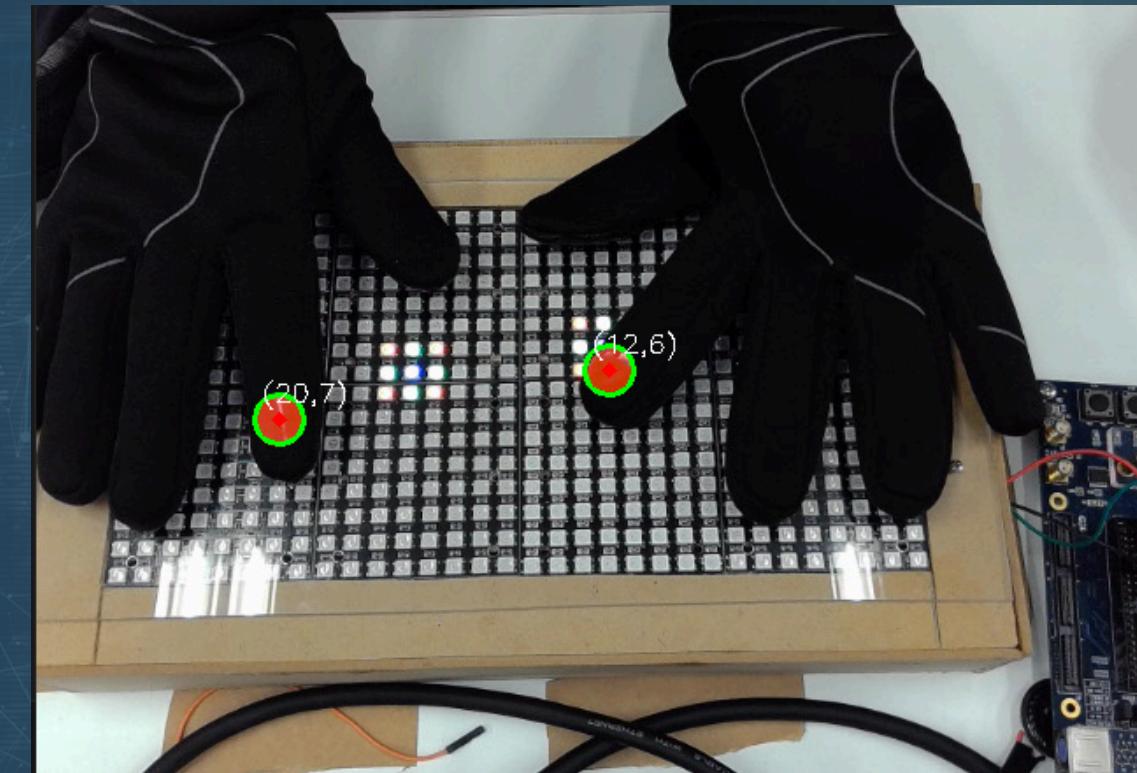
c. Convert to **LAB** color space.

d. **Threshold** for red colors.

e. Second blur to **clear up noise again**.

★ f. Use **Hough transformation** to detect circles of **defined size**.

g. Serial out through RS232





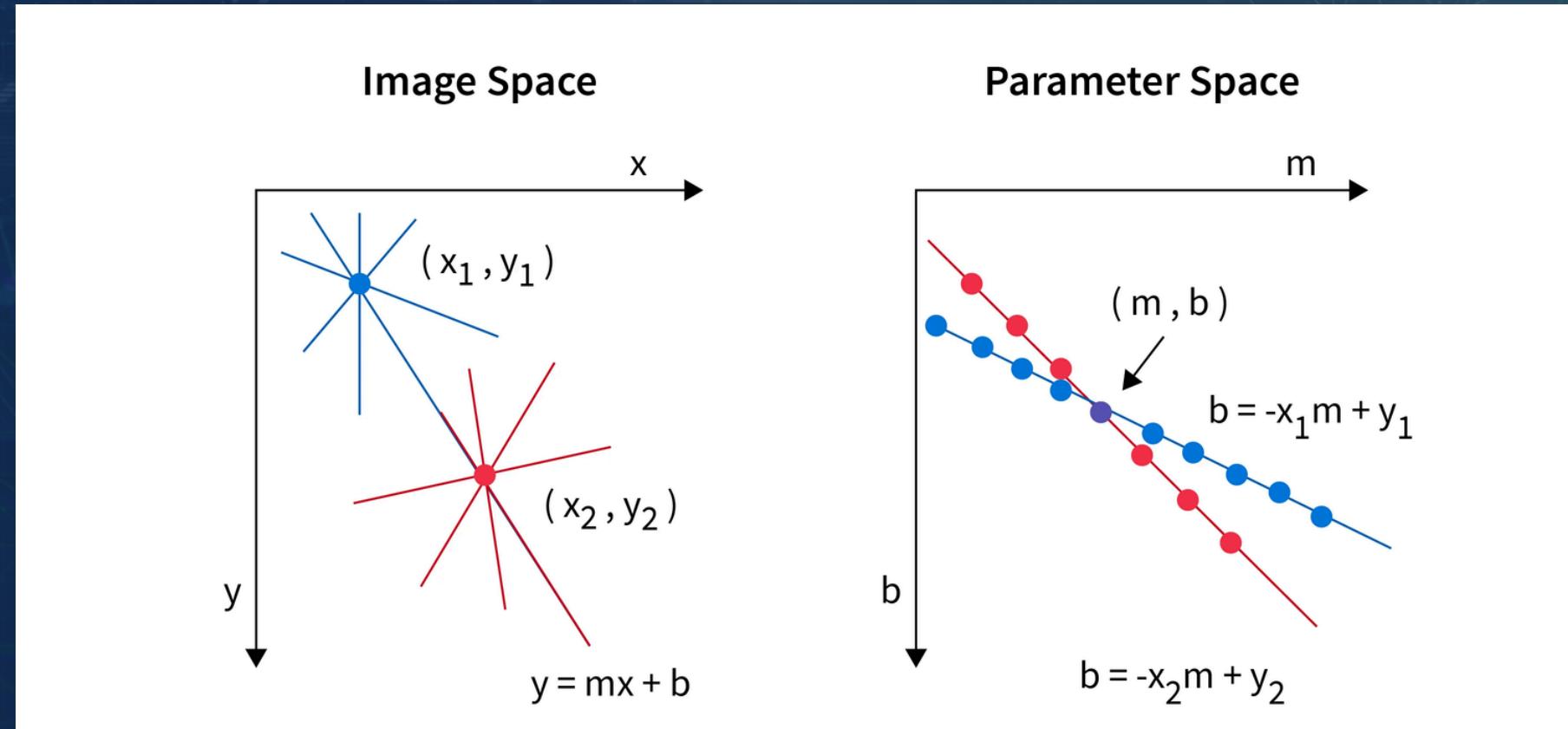
Camera & Image Process



- **Hough Transformation**

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$$

- Convert to parameter space (a, b, r) , we can detect the circle of certain radius r .





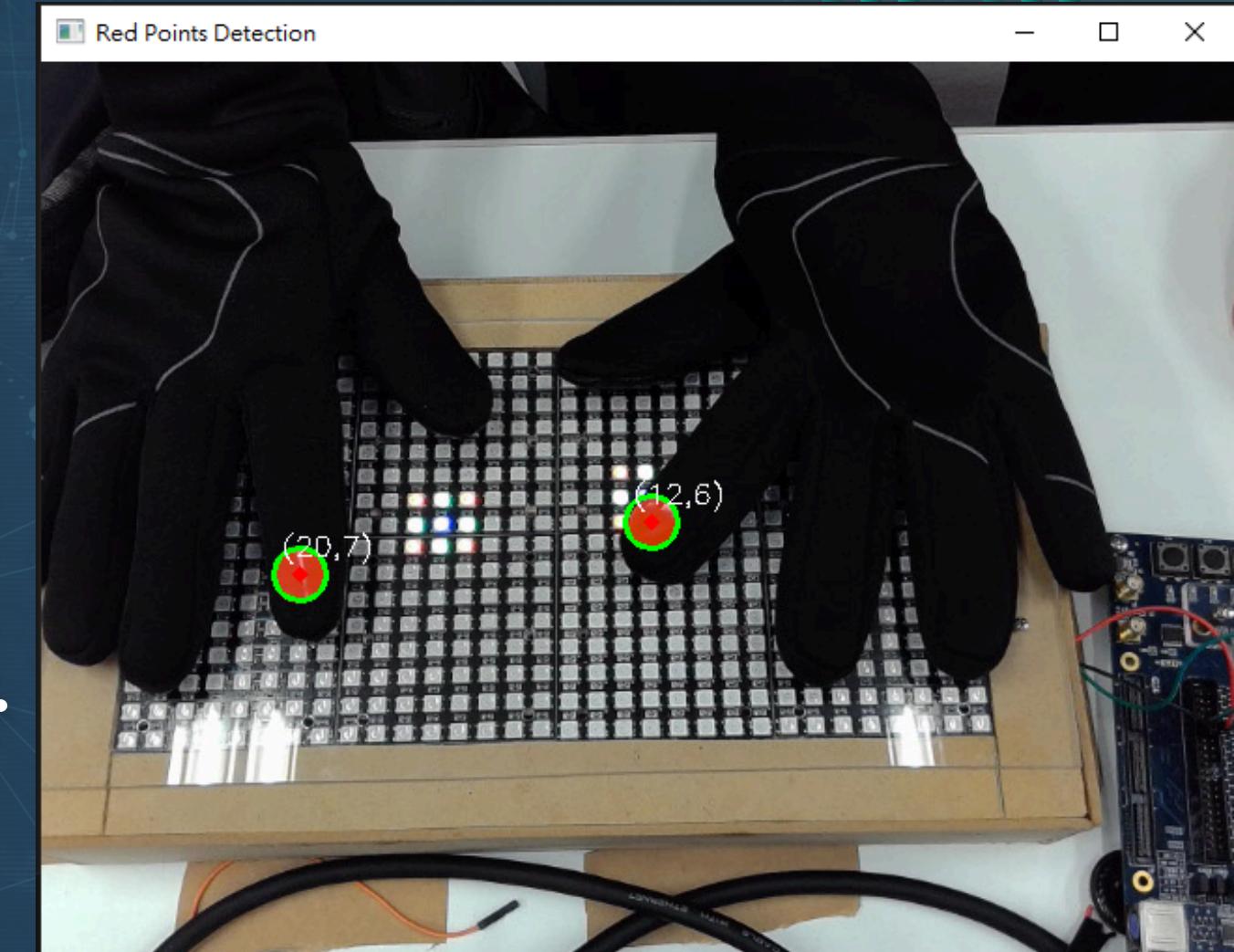
Camera

- **LAB**

- L: Lightness
- A: **Green-to-Red axis**
- B: **Blue-to-Yellow axis**
- Better alignment with human visual perception.
Simplifies red-green differentiation via **A channel**.

- **Coordinate interpretation**

- We set two regions, cast the most likely red dot position, and use rs232 to return to FPGA.



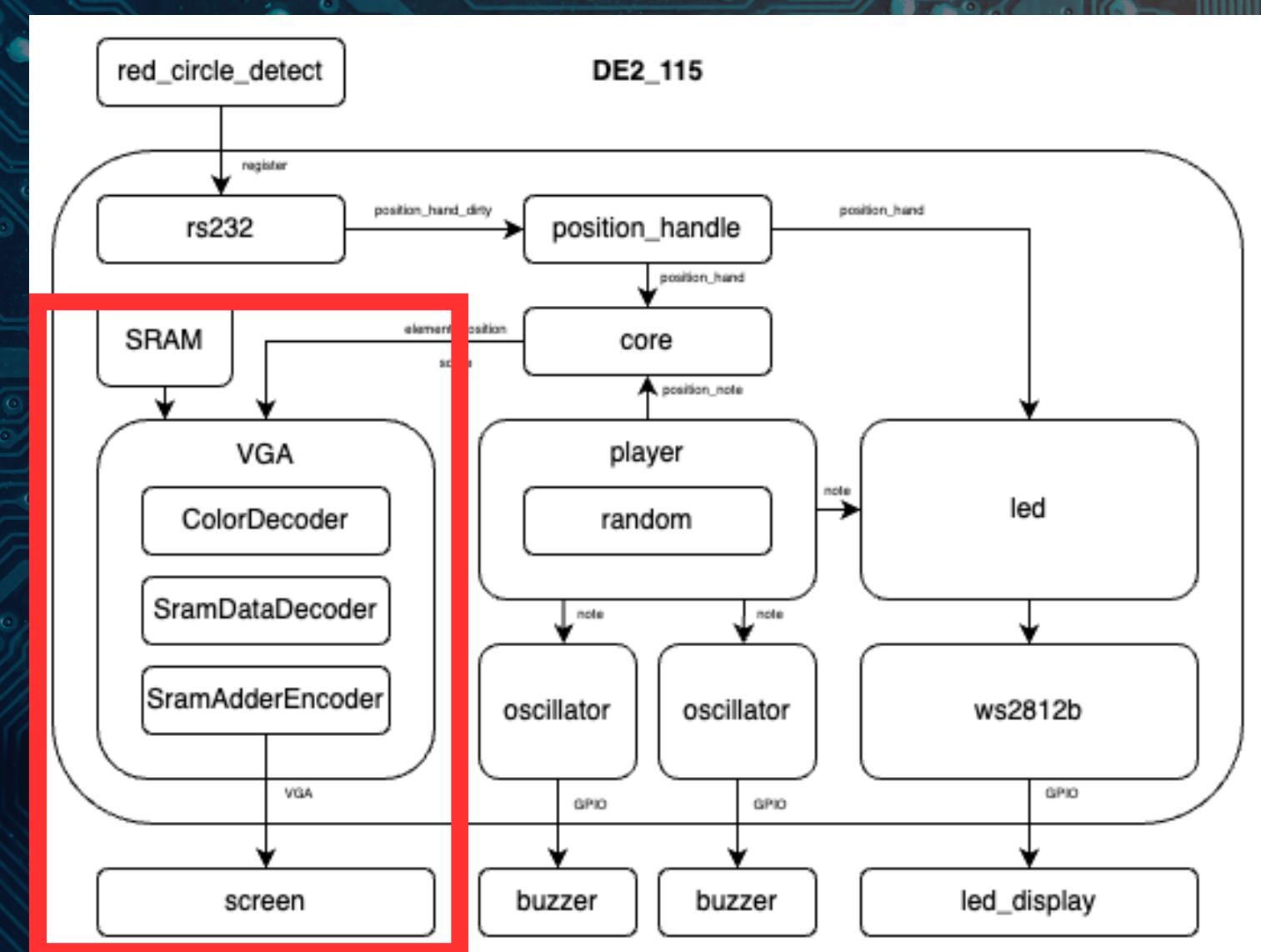
```
Region1: (12, 6), Region2: (20, 7)
```



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Game Screen (VGA)

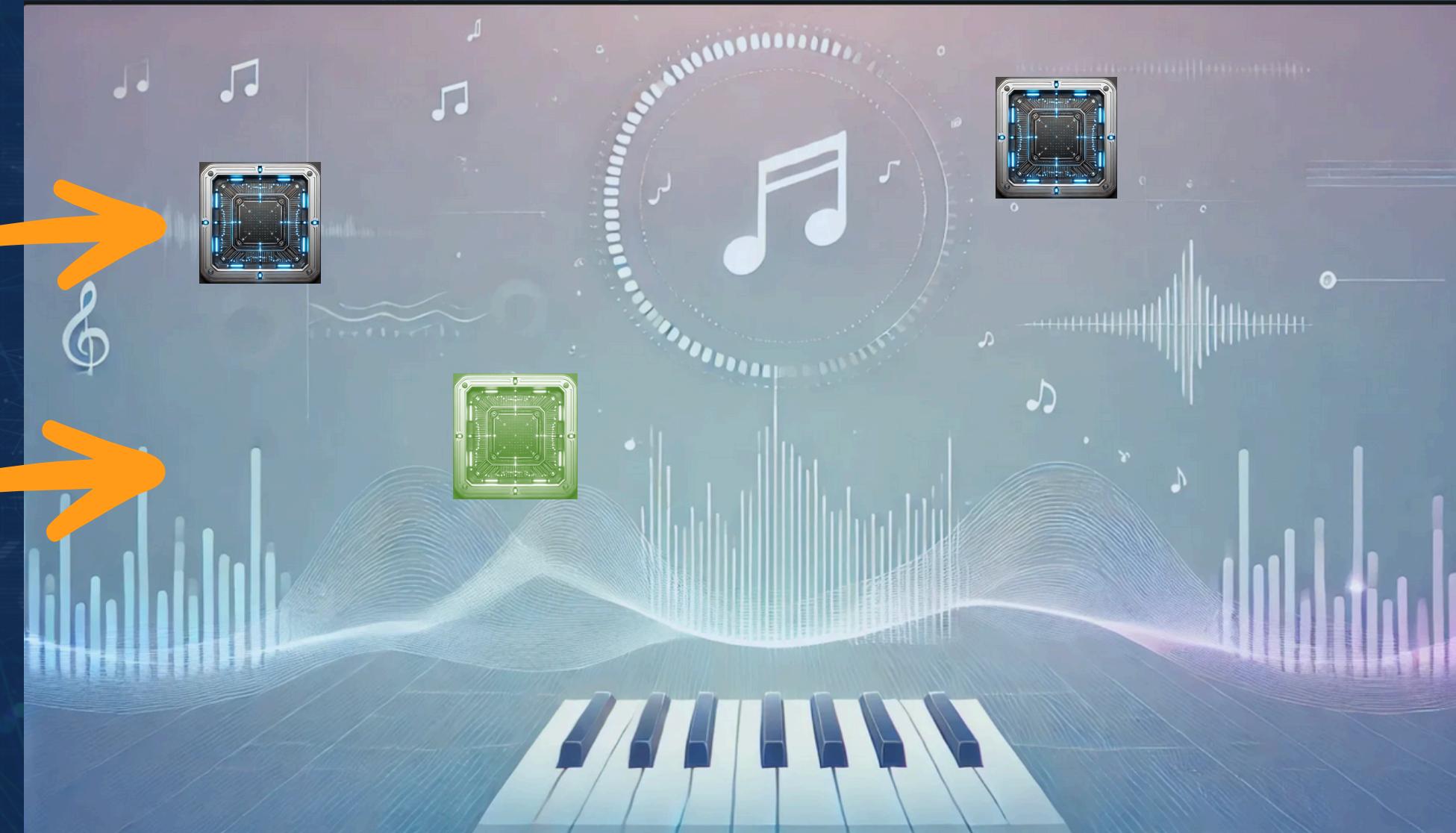


VGA

- Our Game Screen:

Symbol

Background

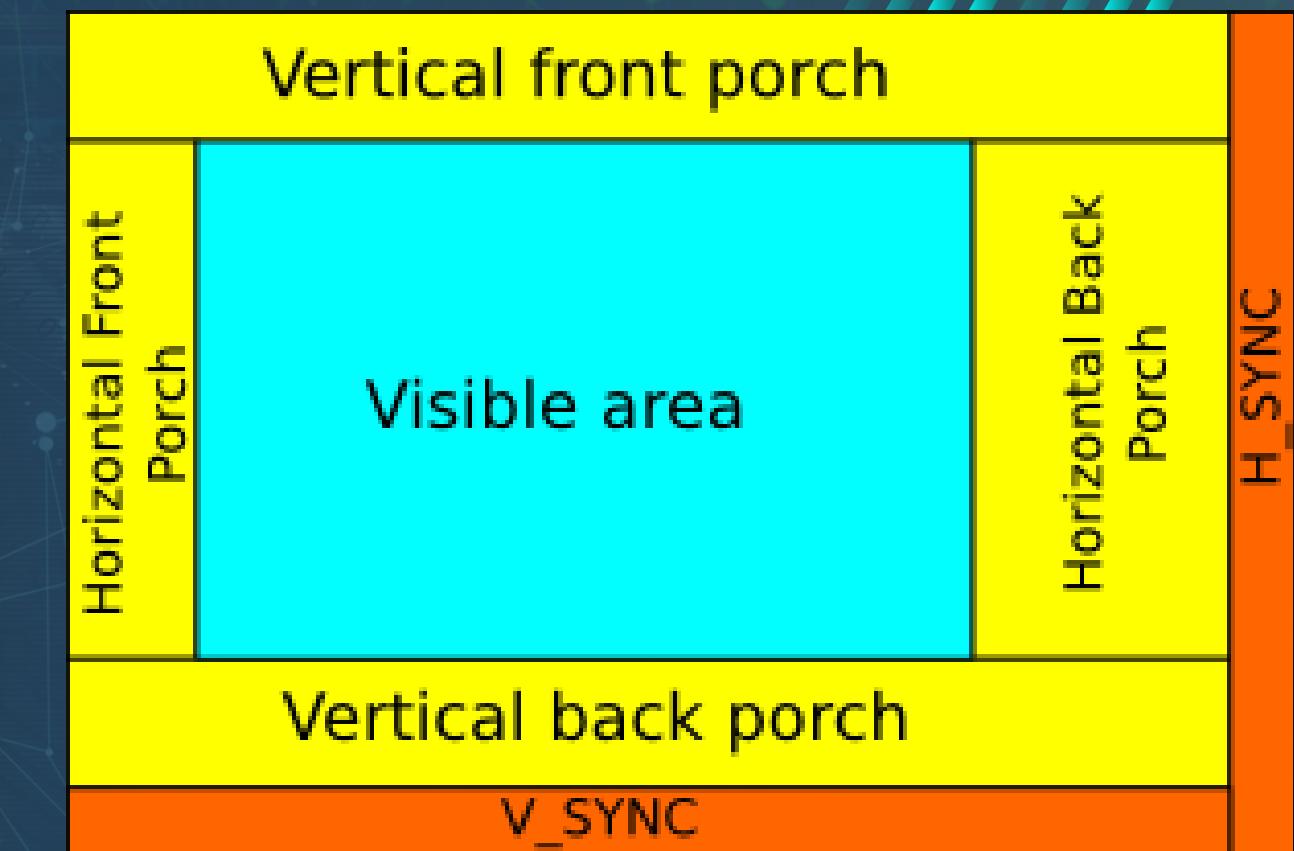
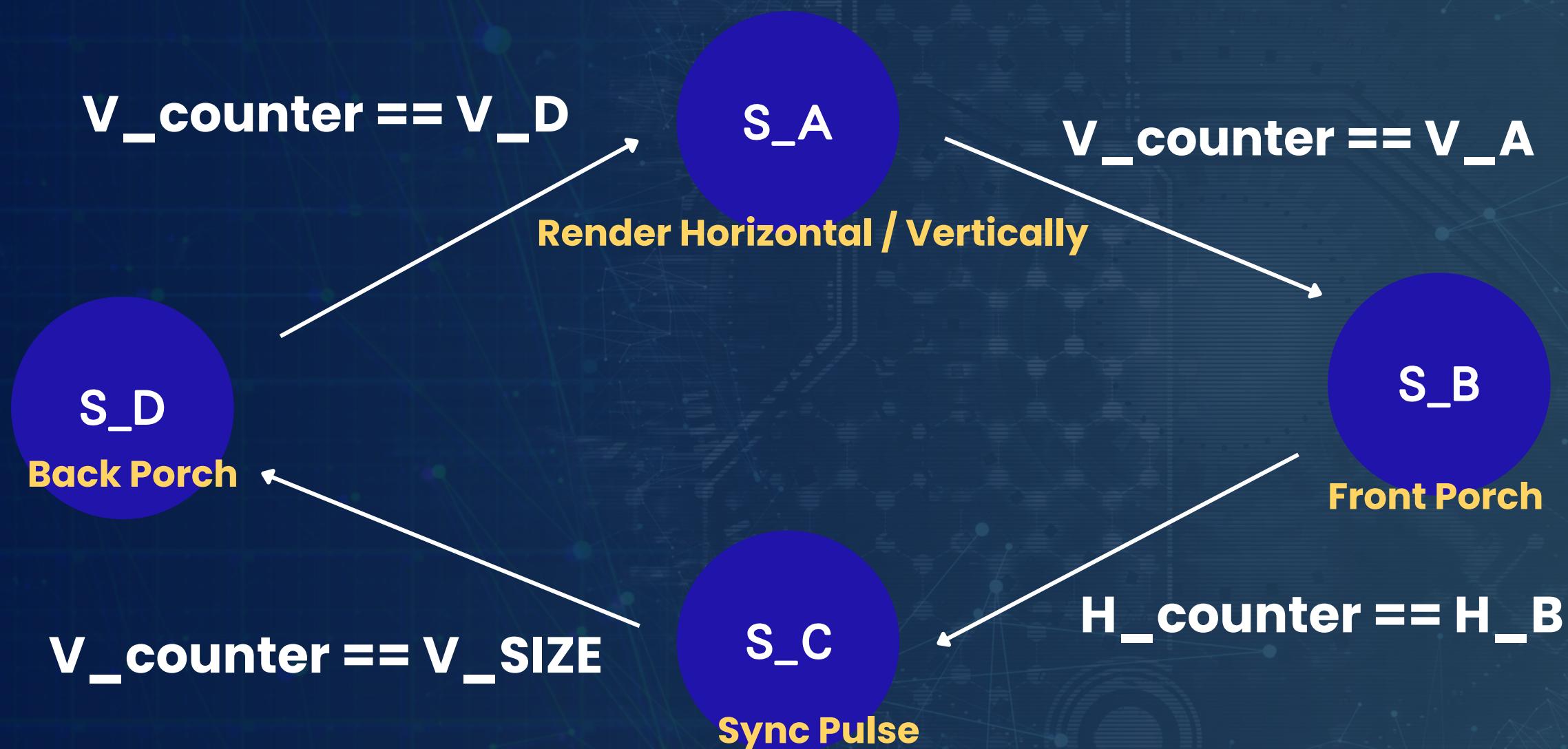


- We save our background to **SRAM**, then read the background data from SRAM and display it on VGA when need.
- **Findings:** Need to check Counter start from 0 or 1



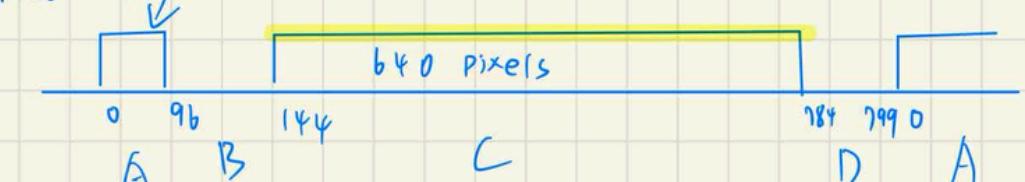
VGA

- Finite state machine

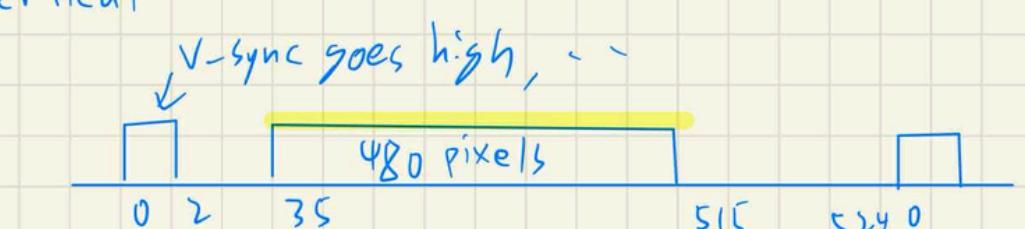


For 640 x 480

Horizontal H-sync goes high, otherwise 0



Vertical



Range when R,G,B is accepted

AFA 143 < H < 784 & 8 < V < 515



VGA - Layer Set

```
if (H_STATE == S_C && V_STATE == S_C) begin
    // // Render circle1 image
    if ((H_rel1 >= 1) && (H_rel1 < `IMAGE_H+1) && (V_rel1 >= 1) && (V_rel1 < `IMAGE_V+1) && circle1_show == 1) begin
        RGB_nxt = color_circle1[pixel_data_circle1[V_rel1][H_rel1]];
        object_pixel_index_before_sram_nxt = object_pixel_index_before_sram + 1;
    end
    // Render circle2 image
    else if ((H_rel2 >= 1) && (H_rel2 < `IMAGE_H+1) && (V_rel2 >= 1) && (V_rel2 < `IMAGE_V+1) && circle2_show == 1) begin
        RGB_nxt = color_circle1[pixel_data_circle1[V_rel1][H_rel1]];
        object_pixel_index_before_sram_nxt = object_pixel_index_before_sram + 1;
    end
    // Render circle3 image
    else if ((H_rel8 >= 1) && (H_rel8 < `IMAGE_H+1) && (V_rel8 >= 1) && (V_rel8 < `IMAGE_V+1) && circle3_show == 1) begin
        RGB_nxt = color_circle1[pixel_data_circle1[V_rel1][H_rel1]];
        object_pixel_index_before_sram_nxt = object_pixel_index_before_sram + 1;
    end
    // Render circle4 image
    // Render score panel
    else if ((H_rel3 >= 1) && (H_rel3 < `IMAGE_H_SCORE+1) && (V_rel3 >= 1) && (V_rel3 < `IMAGE_V_SCORE+1)) begin
        RGB_nxt = color_map_score[pixel_data_score[V_rel3][H_rel3]];
    end
    // Render score number1
    else if ((H_rel4 >= 1) && (H_rel4 < `IMAGE_H+1) && (V_rel4 >= 1) && (V_rel4 < `IMAGE_V+1)) begin
        case (score / 100)
            0:RGB_nxt = color_map0[pixel_data0[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            1:RGB_nxt = color_map1[pixel_data1[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            2:RGB_nxt = color_map2[pixel_data2[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            3:RGB_nxt = color_map3[pixel_data3[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            4:RGB_nxt = color_map4[pixel_data4[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            5:RGB_nxt = color_map5[pixel_data5[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            6:RGB_nxt = color_map6[pixel_data6[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            7:RGB_nxt = color_map7[pixel_data7[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            8:RGB_nxt = color_map8[pixel_data8[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            9:RGB_nxt = color_map9[pixel_data9[V_rel4][H_rel4]];
            default: RGB_nxt = 0;
        endcase
    end
    // Render score number2
    else if ((H_rel5 >= 1) && (H_rel5 < `IMAGE_H+1) && (V_rel5 >= 1) && (V_rel5 < `IMAGE_V+1)) begin
        case ((score / 10) % 10)
            0: RGB_nxt = color_map0[pixel_data0[V_rel5][H_rel5]];
            1: RGB_nxt = color_map1[pixel_data1[V_rel5][H_rel5]];
            2: RGB_nxt = color_map2[pixel_data2[V_rel5][H_rel5]];
            3: RGB_nxt = color_map3[pixel_data3[V_rel5][H_rel5]];
        endcase
    end
end
```

Image Layer:

- Decide layer render order
- Score Panel Controll

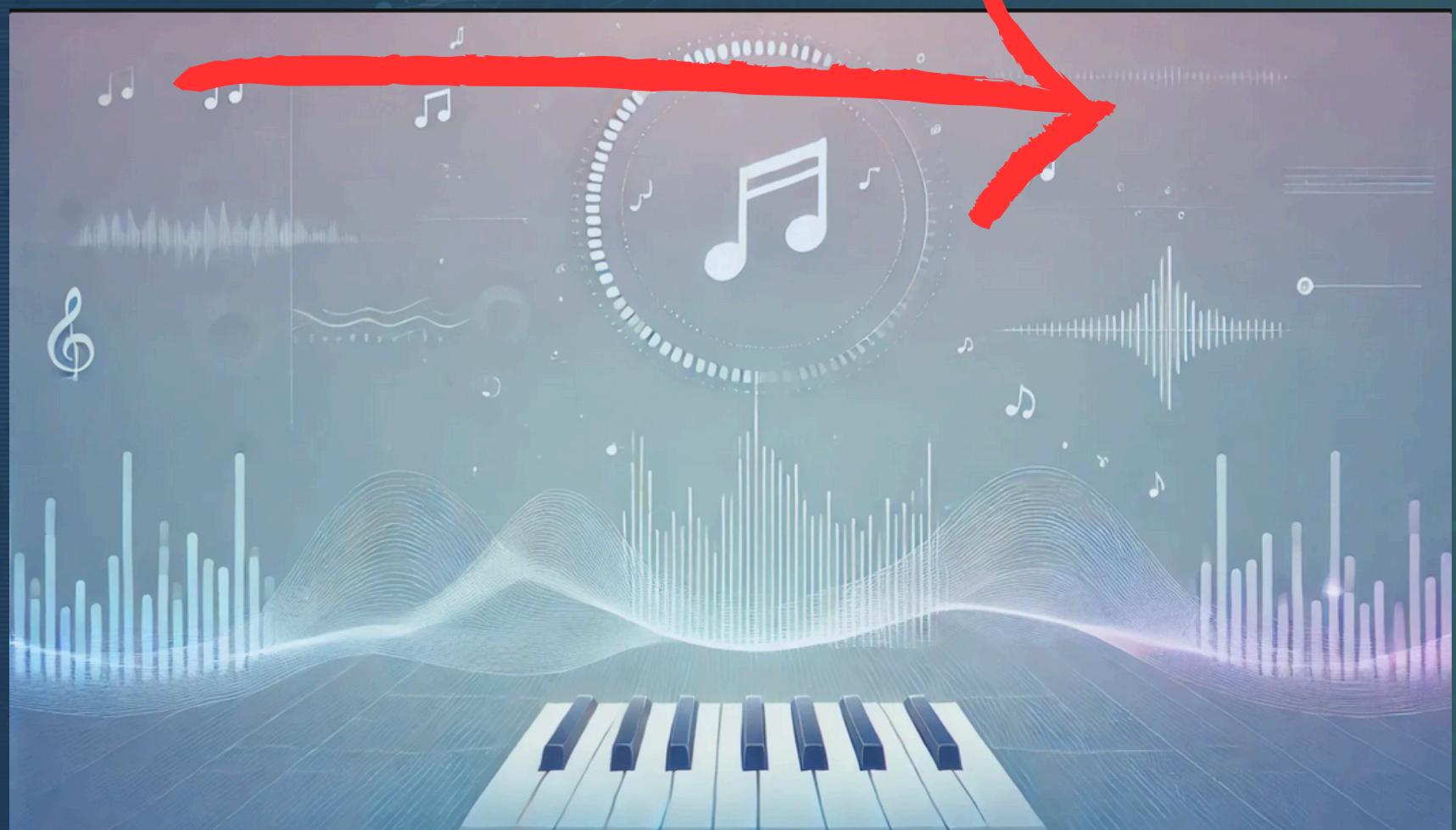
Parameter:

- Resolution = 1600*900
- V_B = 3
- H_B = 80
- V_SIZE = 1
- H_SIZE = 24
- V_D = 96
- H_D = 96



- Render Horizontally → Render Vertically

```
H_rel3 = H_counter - score_x;  
V_rel3 = V_counter - score_y;  
H_rel4 = H_counter - score1_x;  
V_rel4 = V_counter - score1_y;  
H_rel5 = H_counter - score2_x;  
V_rel5 = V_counter - score2_y;  
H_rel6 = H_counter - score3_x;  
V_rel6 = V_counter - score3_y;  
H_rel7 = H_counter - background_x;  
V_rel7 = V_counter - background_y;  
  
if (H_STATE == S_C && V_STATE == S_C) begin  
    // // Render circle1 image  
    if ((H_rel1 >= 1) && (H_rel1 < `IMAGE_H+1) && (V_rel1 >= 1) && (V_rel1 < `I  
        RGB_nxt = color_circle1[pixel_data_circle1[V_rel1][H_rel1]];  
        object_pixel_index_before_sram_nxt = object_pixel_index_before_sram + 1;  
    .
```

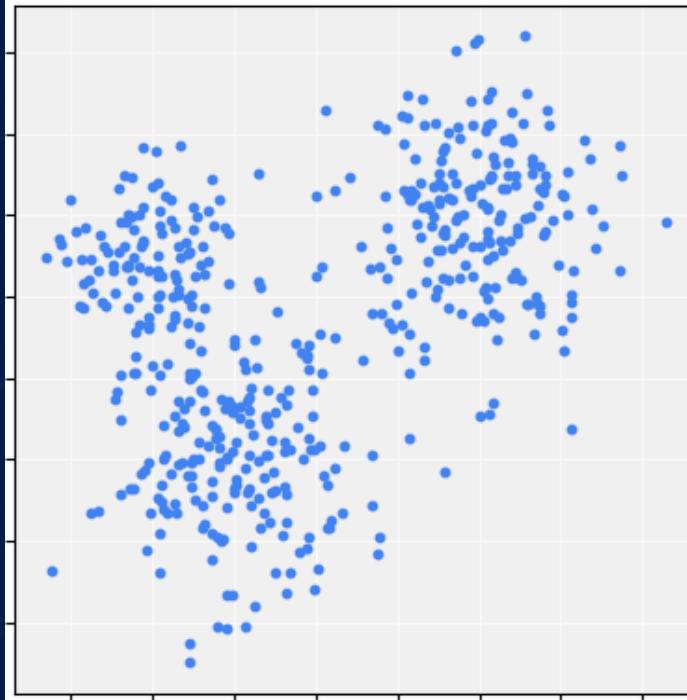




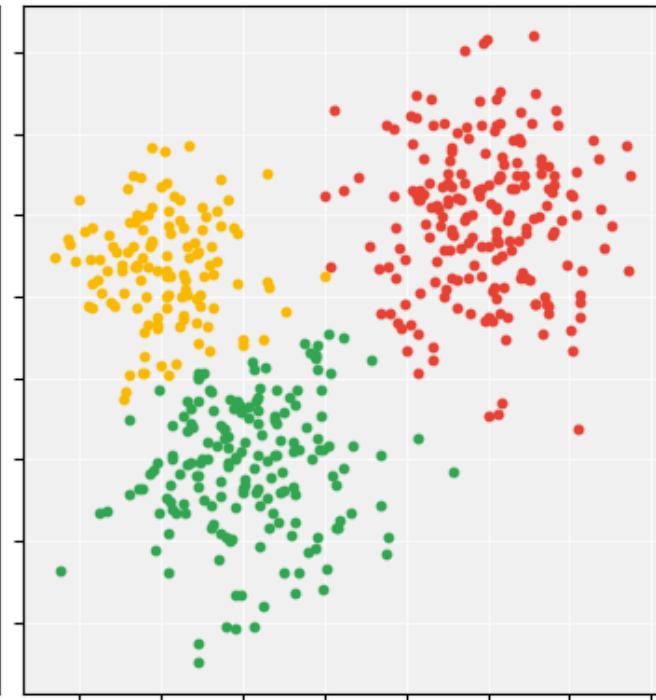
VGA - Image Compression



- **Image Compress: we use kmeans to reduce bits representing colors**



Original



Kmeans 16 colors



```
module color_palette(output reg [23:0] color_map [0:15]);  
initial begin  
    color_map[0] = 24'haaadbb;  
    color_map[1] = 24'hdbbce8;  
    color_map[2] = 24'hc7b5d5;  
    color_map[3] = 24'hd0b8dd;  
    color_map[4] = 24'h9faab1;  
    color_map[5] = 24'hbab2ca;  
    color_map[6] = 24'hc7adee;  
    color_map[7] = 24'hdacb0;  
    color_map[8] = 24'hd6bae4;  
    color_map[9] = 24'hcbb7da;  
    color_map[10] = 24'hd5b6e8;  
    color_map[11] = 24'hc1b4d0;  
    color_map[12] = 24'hd8bbe6;  
    color_map[13] = 24'ha1abb4;  
    color_map[14] = 24'hd3b9e1;  
    color_map[15] = 24'hb2afc2;  
end  
endmodule
```

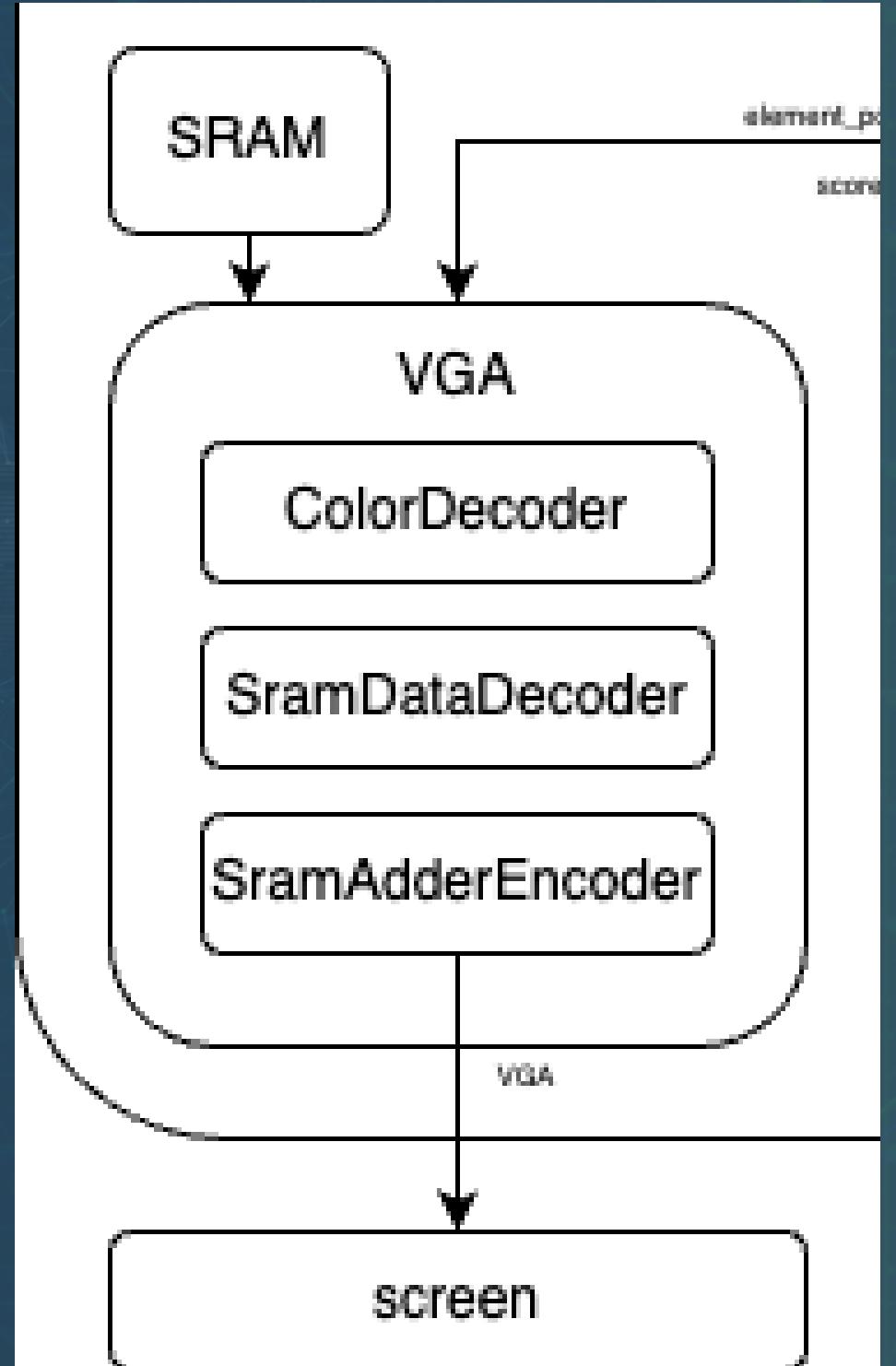
From 3.75 MB to 0.625 MB => 6x times smaller size

*SRAM storage = 2MB



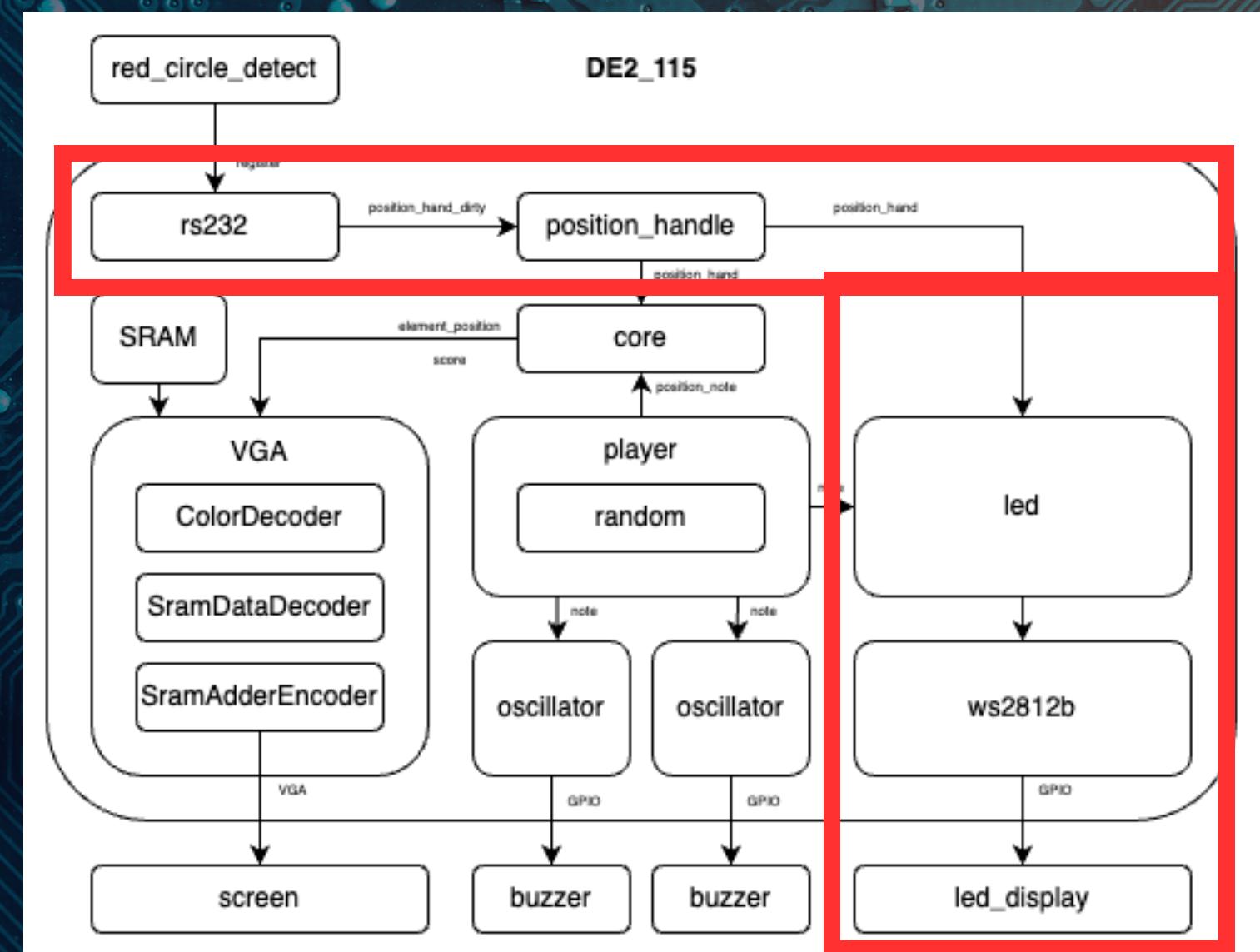
VGA - SRAM

- We save our picture to SRAM and color map, then read and render it.
- Read 4-bits image color information from SRAM
- Decode the 4-bits image color into 24-bits (256,256,256) according to the color map and send to the screen via VGA



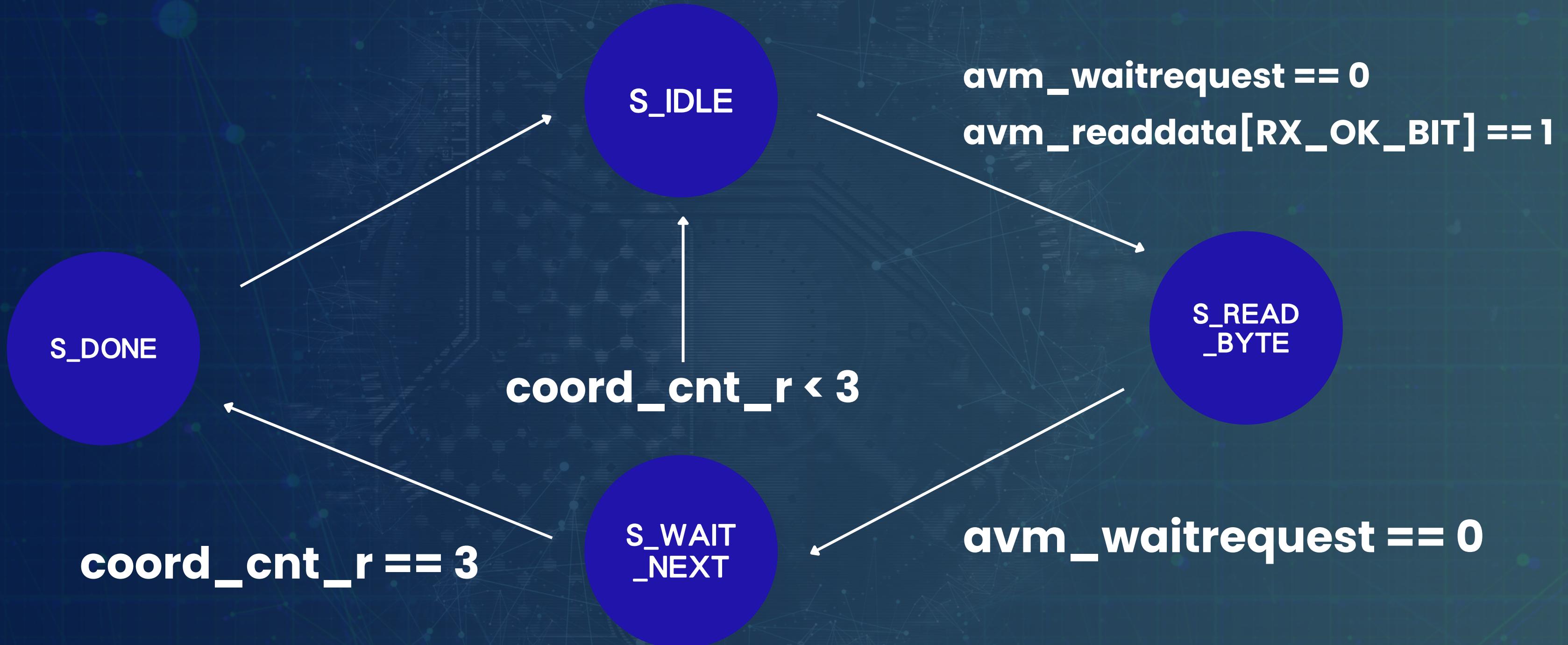


RS232 & LED Control





RS232

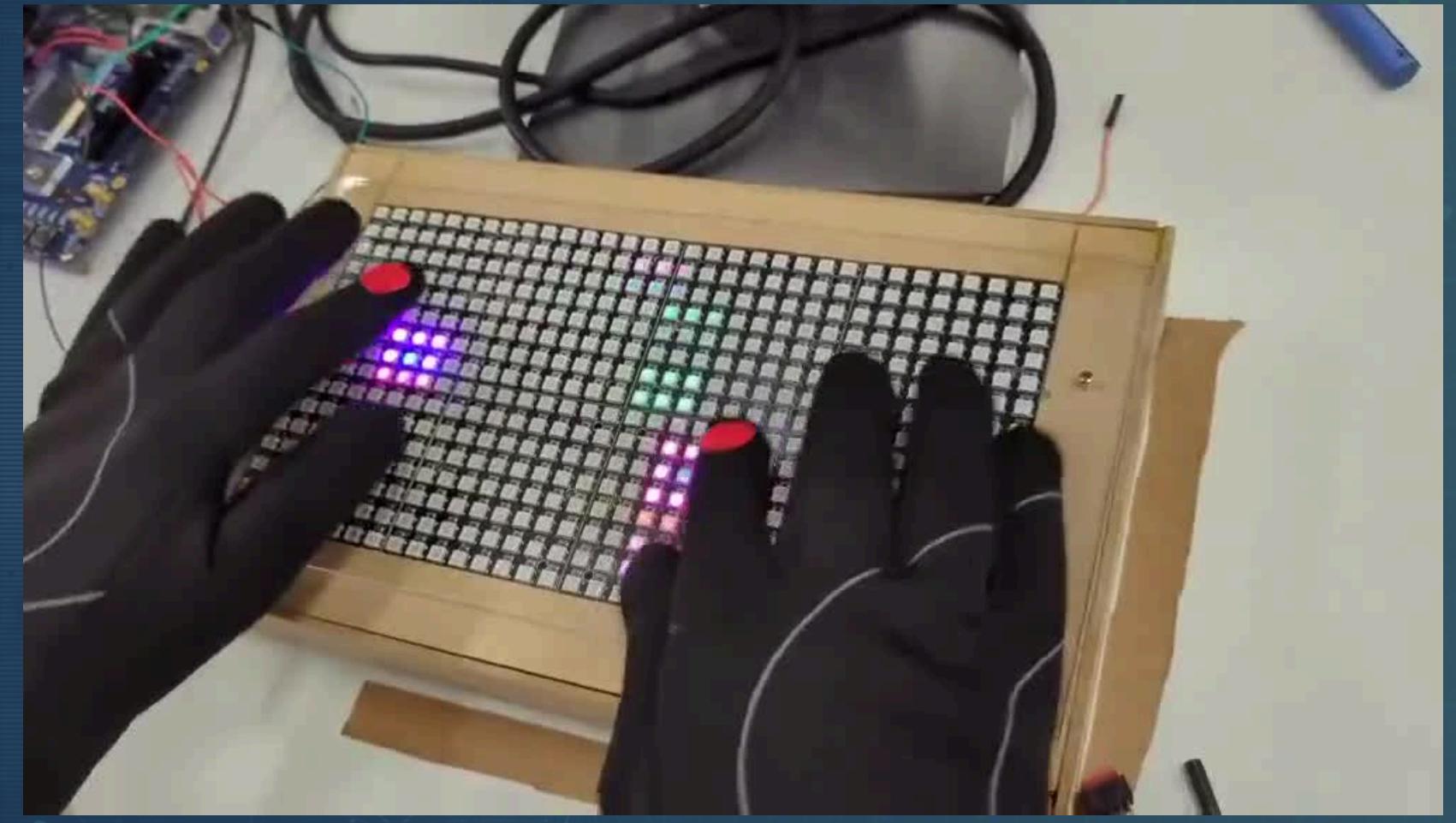
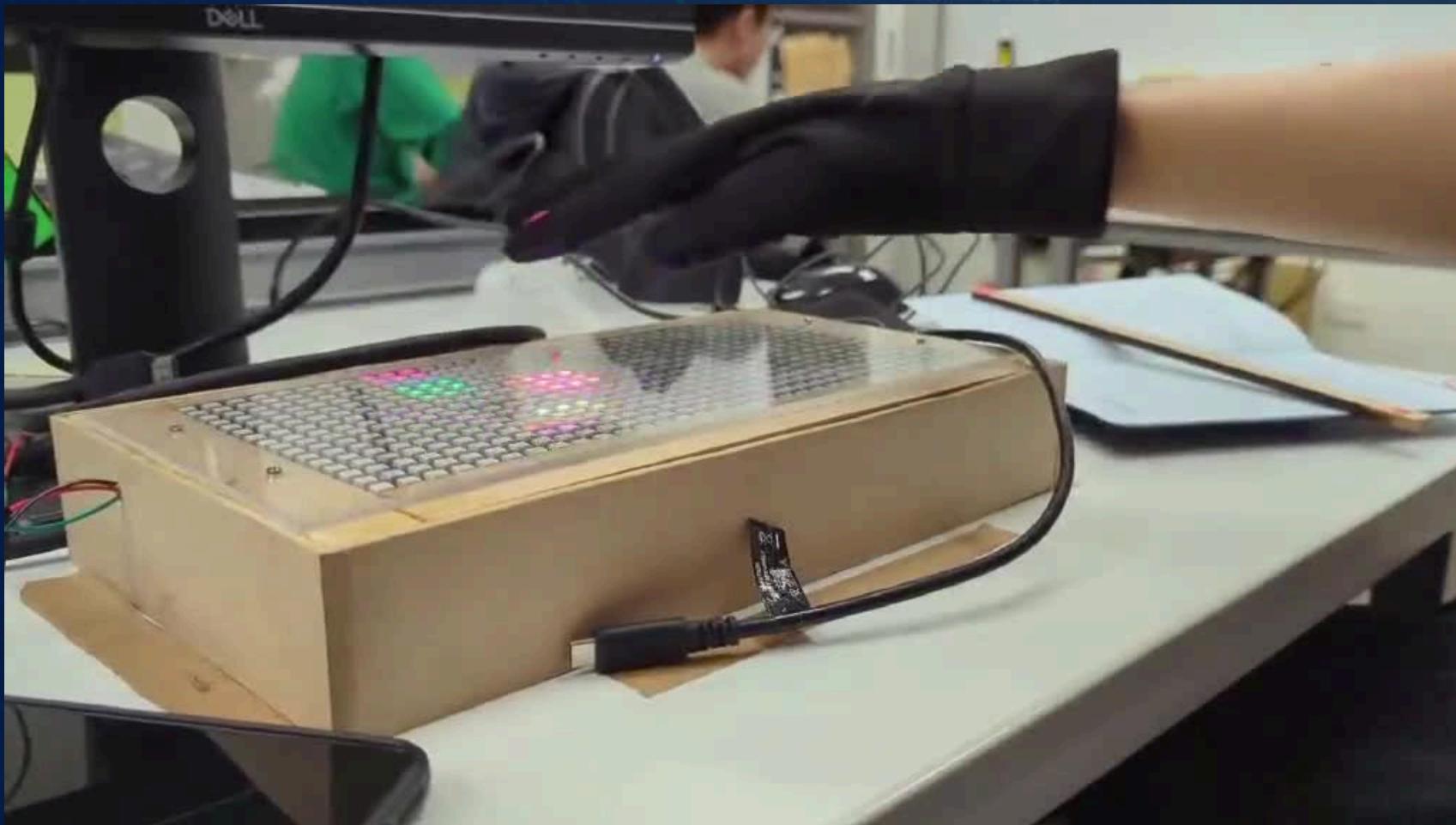




LED Light Control



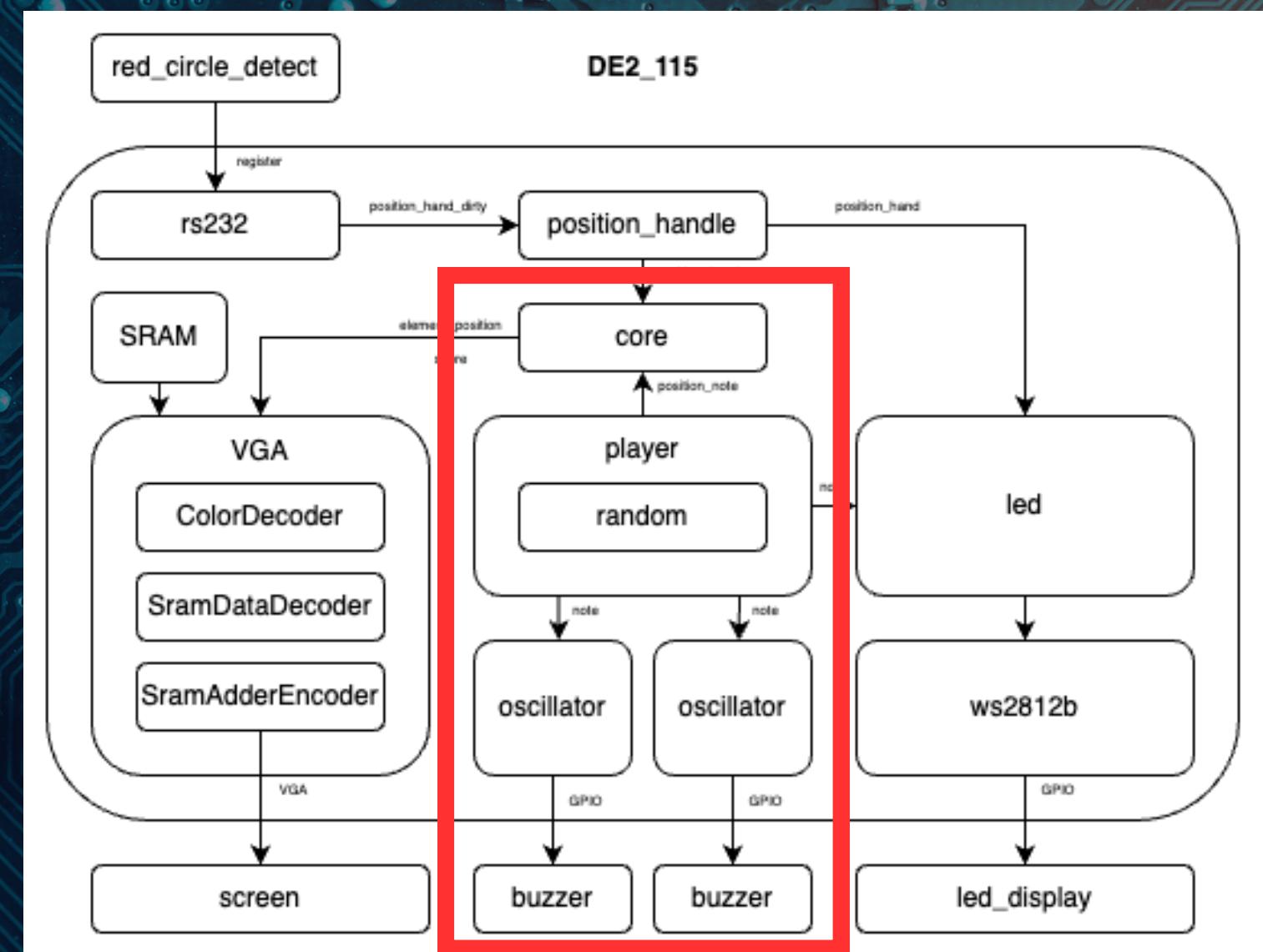
- Detection → rs232 → FPGA → LED display (By GPIO)



- LED give user a “Real-Time Feedback”!



Game Control



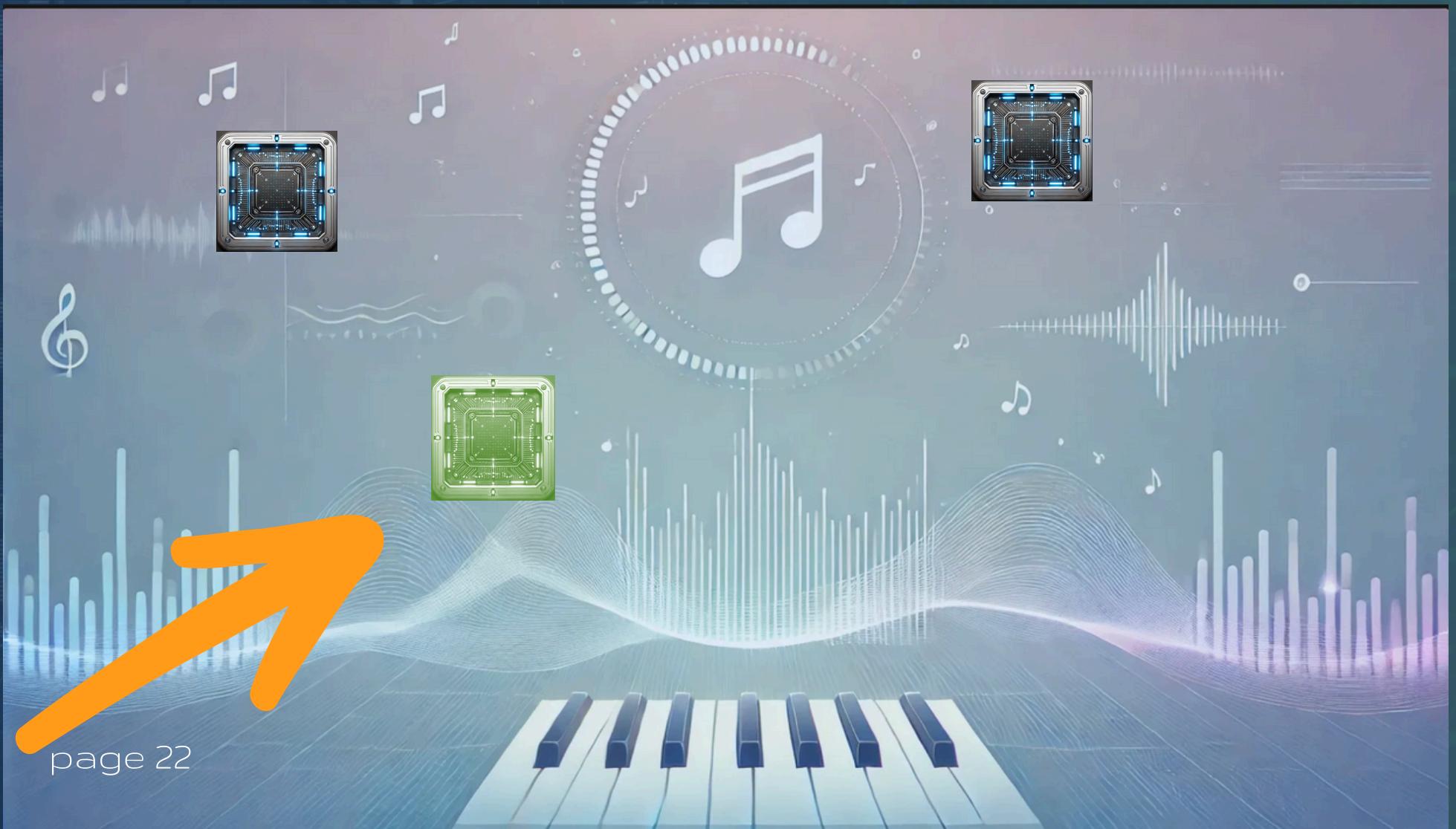


Game Core - Music & Symbol Position



- Convert music from midi to verilog, and play with buzzer.
- User can choose different songs and different level(switch[15:17])
- 3 Symbol once, the symbols will appear in sync with the music's rhythm, and the music will play simultaneously.

```
//circle move logic
  always_comb begin
    score_w = score_r;
    circle1_position_w = circle1_position_r;
    circle2_position_w = circle2_position_r;
    circle3_position_w = circle3_position_r;
    order_w = order_r;
    circle1_show_w= circle1_show_r;
    circle2_show_w= circle2_show_r;
    circle3_show_w= circle3_show_r;
    //keep last 3 position
    if(circle1_position_r!=position_note && circle2_position_r!=position_note && circle3_posit
      order_w = order_r +1;//handle last note
      if(order_w==3)begin
        order_w = 0;
      end
      case(order_r)//last note change to new note
        0:begin
          circle1_position_w = position_note;
          circle2_position_w = circle2_position_r;
          circle3_position_w = circle3_position_r;
          circle1_show_w= 1;
        end
    end
  end
end
```



If you hit it, it will become green
and disappear after several cycles



Game Core - Score Panel



- Hit → Score +5 → Symbol became green → LED display → Disappear

```
always_comb begin//circle hit logic
    circle1_hit = 0;
    circle2_hit = 0;
    circle3_hit = 0;
    //circle1 hit by right hand
    if(position_hand[15:0]!=MINUS1)begin
        if( (rx-circle1_position_r[15:8] < TOLERANCE || circle1_position_r[15:8]-rx < TOLERANCE) &&
            (ry-circle1_position_r[7: 0] < TOLERANCE || circle1_position_r[7: 0]-ry < TOLERANCE) )begin
            circle1_hit = 1;
        end
        //circle2 hit by right hand
        if( (rx-circle2_position_r[15: 8] < TOLERANCE || circle2_position_r[15: 8]-rx < TOLERANCE) &&
            (ry-circle2_position_r[ 7: 0] < TOLERANCE || circle2_position_r[ 7: 0]-ry < TOLERANCE) )begin
            circle2_hit = 1;
        end
        //circle3 hit by right hand
        if( (rx-circle3_position_r[15: 8] < TOLERANCE && circle3_position_r[15: 8]-rx < TOLERANCE) &&
            (ry-circle3_position_r[ 7: 0] < TOLERANCE && circle3_position_r[ 7: 0]-ry < TOLERANCE) )begin
            circle3_hit = 1;
        end
    end
    if(position_hand[31:16]!=MINUS1)begin
        //circle1 hit by left hand
        if( (lx-circle1_position_r[15: 8] < TOLERANCE || circle1_position_r[15: 8]-lx < TOLERANCE) &&
            (ly-circle1_position_r[ 7: 0] < TOLERANCE || circle1_position_r[ 7: 0]-ly < TOLERANCE) )begin
            circle1_hit = 1;
        end
        //circle2 hit by left hand
        if( (lx-circle2_position_r[15: 8] < TOLERANCE || circle2_position_r[15: 8]-lx < TOLERANCE) &&
            (ly-circle2_position_r[ 7: 0] < TOLERANCE || circle2_position_r[ 7: 0]-ly < TOLERANCE) )begin
            circle2_hit = 1;
        end
        //circle3 hit by left hand
        if( (lx-circle3_position_r[15: 8] < TOLERANCE || circle3_position_r[15: 8]-lx < TOLERANCE) &&
            (ly-circle3_position_r[ 7: 0] < TOLERANCE || circle3_position_r[ 7: 0]-ly < TOLERANCE) )begin
            circle3_hit = 1;
        end
    end
end
```

```
2:begin
    circle1_position_w = circle1_position_r;
    circle2_position_w = circle2_position_r;
    circle3_position_w = position_note;
    circle3_show_w= 1;
end
default:begin
    circle1_position_w = circle1_position_r;
    circle2_position_w = circle2_position_r;
    circle3_position_w = circle3_position_r;
    circle1_show_w= circle1_show_r;
    circle2_show_w= circle2_show_r;
    circle3_show_w= circle3_show_r;
end
endcase
end
if(circle1_hit && circle1_show_r)begin
    circle1_show_w = 0;
    score_w = score_r + 5;
end
if(circle2_hit && circle2_show_r)begin
    circle2_show_w = 0;
    score_w = score_r + 5;
end
if(circle3_hit && circle3_show_r)begin
    circle3_show_w = 0;
    score_w = score_r + 5;
end
end
```



Our team work



- 李冠儀: VGA, Computer Vision
- 陳英睿: SRAM, RS232
- 洪乾峰: Bluzzer, LED
- All: Hardware, Game System Design, Game Core
- ChatGPT: Background and Symbol Image Generation



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THANK YOU!



Reference

1. https://blog.csdn.net/qq_37912811/article/details/121953910
2. <https://github.com/joeferner/fpga-vga>
3. <https://github.com/briansune/FPGA-Camera-MIPI-DVP-Verilog?tab=readme-ov-file>
4. <https://github.com/pujaltedavid/python-image-compressor>
5. [Thanks many classmates](#)





Material

1. RGB Light WS2812B: [Link](#) (\$336 * 2)
2. Camera
3. Acrylic + board (\$100)

