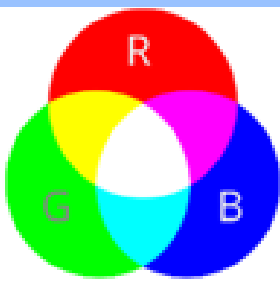


Abstract

A device was developed to take a colored image captured by a camera and apply color manipulation. By using user based inputs, specific colors are filtered. The modified image is displayed to the user and stored internally. Alongside this, a greyscale filter feature was created to show greyscale rather than showing a black image when all colors are filtered out.



Color Filter

The Color filter utilizes logic masks to filter out specific colors from the RGB information that consists of 24-bit color data per pixel.

Circuit:

The circuit is built with AND gates, Demultiplexers, and Multiplexers. The Demultiplexers are used to deconstruct 8-bit color data into its individual bits to be sent to the AND gates. The AND gates are used to apply a mask to filter out the user selected colors. The Multiplexers is used for reconstruction of the signal.

Code:

The image taken by the MCU is broken into segments containing the file information and image data. The image data is then transmitted to the color filter through a daisy chain of Shift Registers along with selector bit and mask information to indicate the bit position and filtering to be applied. Once all three 8-bits are sent in parallel, the MCU reads the image provided by the Multiplexer and rebuilds the image 24 bits at a time.



Greyscale

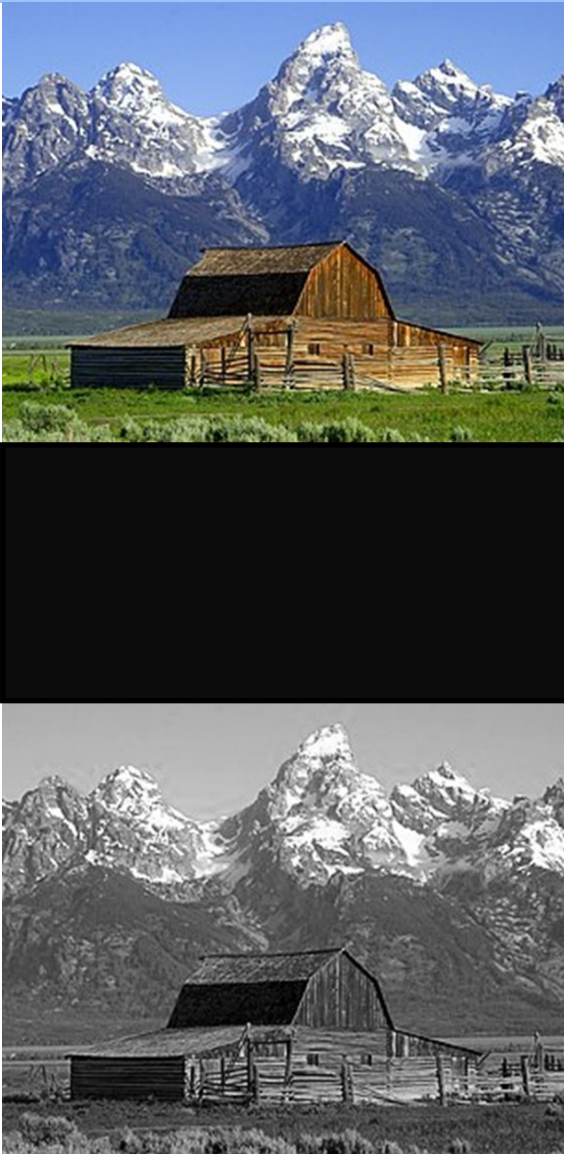
Greyscale is the representation of color using different shades of gray. Greyscale is achieved by converting the 24-bits of color data into 8-bit greyscale data through the formula: $Gray = (0.299 * Red) + (0.587 * Green) + (0.114 * Blue)$. Since the amount of bits are reduced, there is some data loss.

Circuit:

The circuit is built with Shifters, Full Adders, and a Multiplexer. The Shifters and Full Adders are used to perform the gray scale conversion. However, the conversion has a marginal error and is $Gray = (0.25 * Red) + (0.5 * Green) + (0.125 * Blue)$. This arithmetic is performed by doing bit division through the Shift Registers by shifting manually to binary divide. After sending the appropriate product to each Full Adder, the Multiplexer is used to reconstruct the image.

Code:

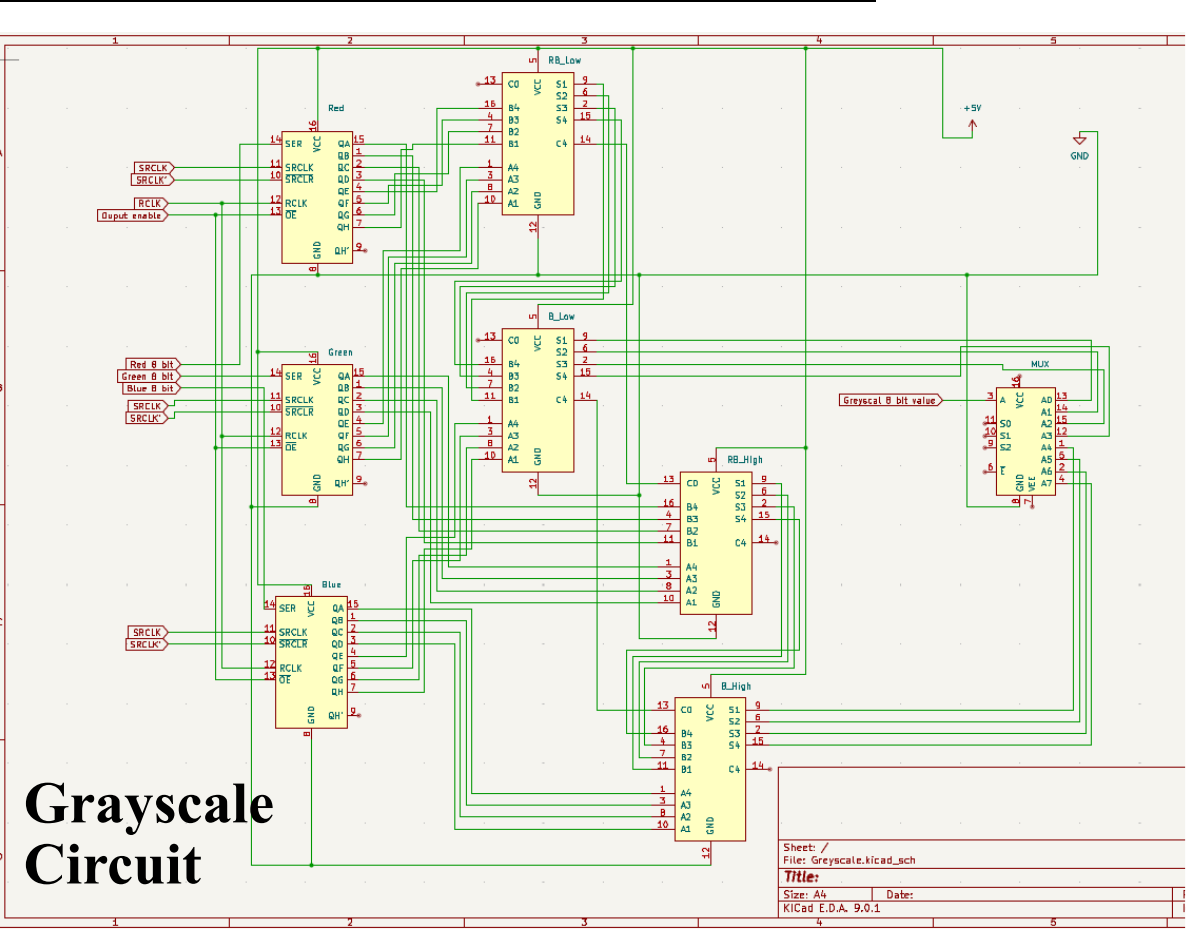
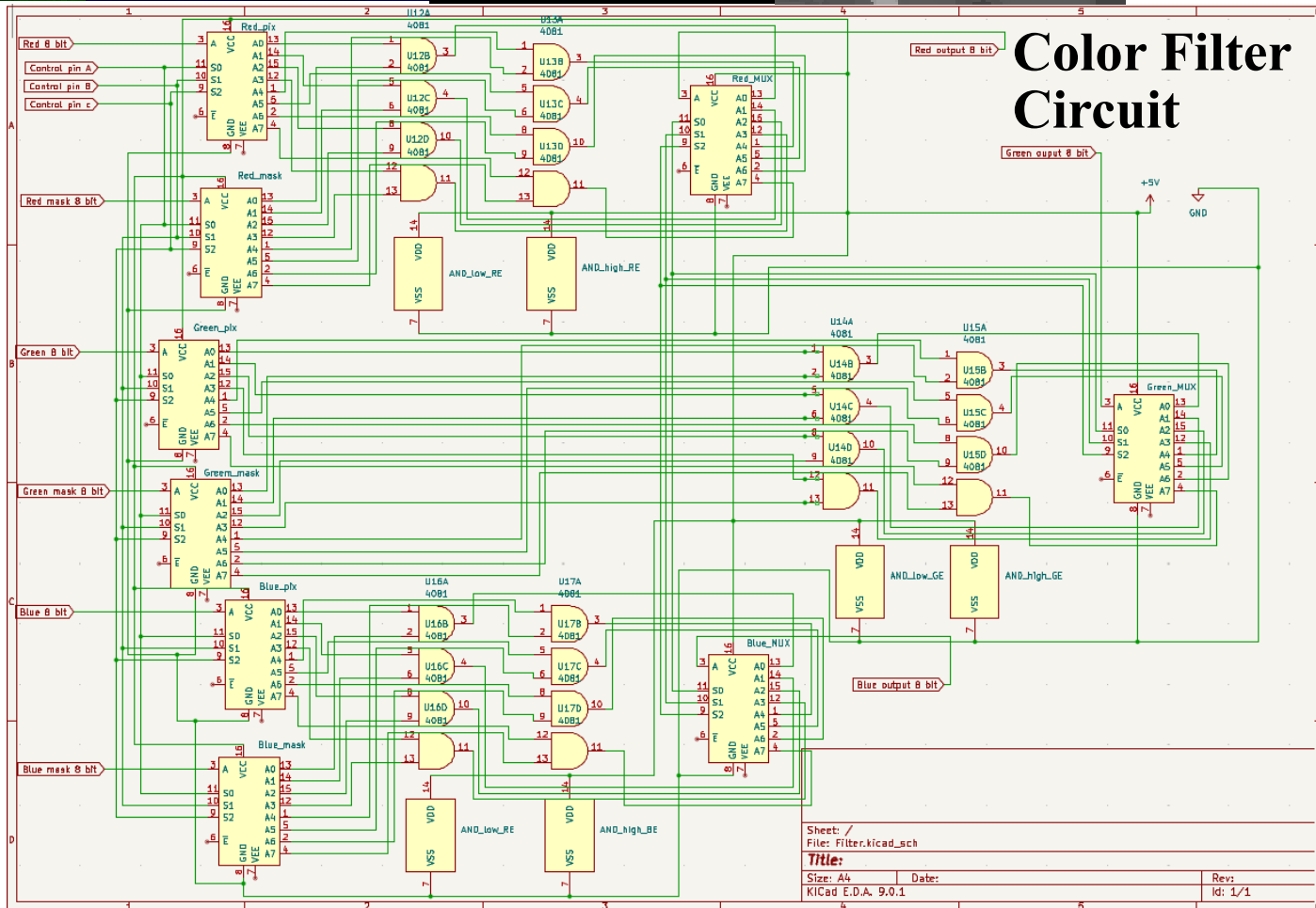
The image data is broken into its corresponding Red, Green, and Blue data. The data is transmitted to the circuit 1-bit at a time backwards by controlling the Serial, Latch, and Clock of the 3 Shift Registers. After sending all the three 8-bits in parallel, the clock is controlled manually to apply the coefficients of the grayscale equation to its corresponding data. Afterwards, the data is reconstructed by the Multiplexer and the 8-bit data is copied to fill the data back to 24-bit.



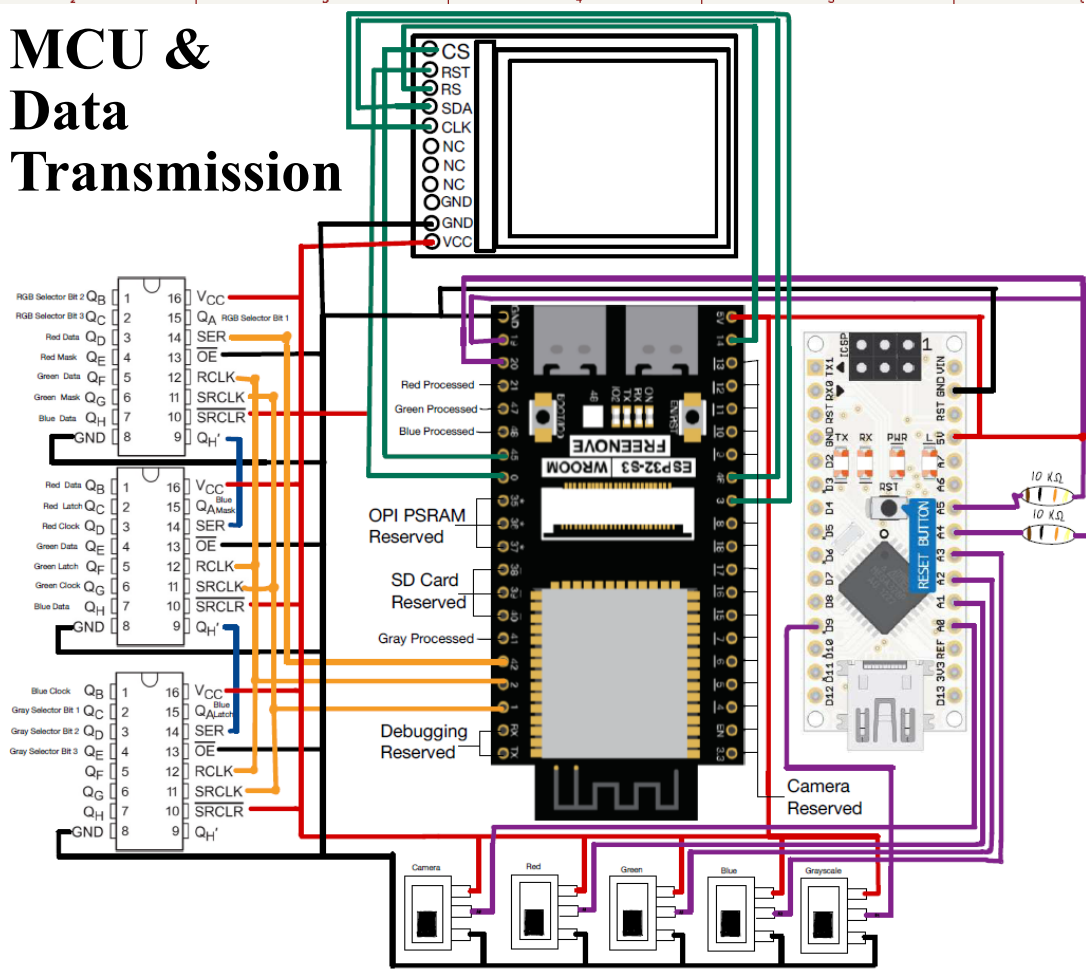
Results



Color	Button 3	Button 2	Button 1	Gray-scale
RGB	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
RG	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW
RB	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW
RED	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
GB	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW
GREEN	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
BLUE	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	LOW
BLACK	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
GRAY	X	X	X	HIGH



MCU & Data Transmission



SAFE ZONE
DO NOT place important texts or images beyond the dotted area to prevent trimming.

TRIM
This is the actual cut of the final design.

BLEED
Extend your artwork to the edge of this template if you want your design to extend to the edge of your final prints. We require 1/8" bleed.

BORDER
Minimum border thickness is 3/8" from BLEED line.



PRINT TEMPLATE

Size	24" x 18" (WxH)
Side	Front (Outside Face)

NEED HELP?
Please visit our online file setup guide at www.uprinting.com/filessetup

To speak with our Pre Press Department, call Toll Free 888.888.4211.