中山大学本科生实验报告

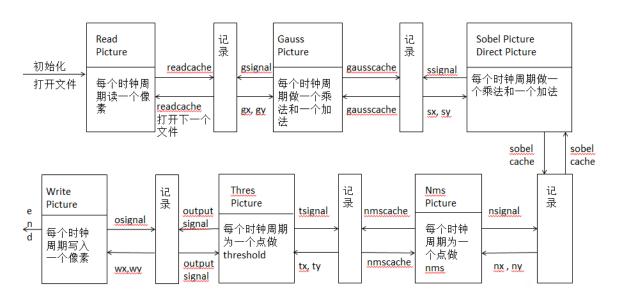
(2017 学年春季学期)

课程名称: 嵌入式系统案例分析与设计 任课教师: 王军 助教: 杨涵烁

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实验题目: 实现 1280*720 大图的边缘检测 (canny algorithm advanced)

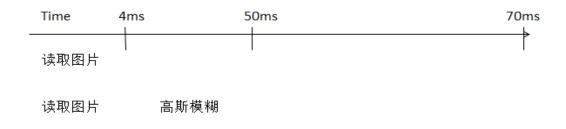
- 一、实验要求: 达到 15fps, 实现流水线工作
- 二、实验内容:
- ①建立体系结构图:



②分析

完成一张图的边缘检测需要以上6个步骤: 读取图片,进行高斯模糊,索贝尔算法,极大值抑制,双 阈值以及生成图片。

可以看到每一个步骤都依赖于上一个步骤,只有接收到上一步骤完成并发出的 cache 信号并且本步骤上一个图已经完成并发出 signal 信号,才会开始进行该步骤。在实际的工作中,发现读图花费时间较短,完成高斯需要大概50ms,完成索贝尔大概需要10ms,完成余下的所有步骤大概需要共10ms,因此第一张图生成需要共70ms,由于在本图在做高斯模糊的时候,同时开始的上一个图可以完成剩余的所有步骤,因此本质上这是一个三级流水线工序,如下图:



读取图片 高斯模糊 索贝尔+极大值抑制+双阈值处理+输出

可以看到在这个三级流水线的工序当中,高斯模糊所用的时间最长,因此这个流水线的周期大概是 46ms,即每46ms 能够出一张图片,换句话说第一张图需要70ms 生成,后面的每一张图需要46ms,假如 需要做15张图片,那么计算时间为70+46*14 = 714ms,每个值存在误差,时间大概在705ms~725ms 能够 完成15张图片的边缘检测,这是>15fps 的,符合要求。

其实可以将索贝尔,极大值抑制,以及双阈值,输出分开作为流水线的一个级,即变为一个6级流水线,只需要加一些条件阻塞他们之间的进行,但是这么做只会徒增时间消耗(第一张图片输出时间将多出46*3ms,后面图片不受影响)。将他们合为一个级显然时间消耗会少很多,感觉更加合理。

③代码实现

代码编写中,每一个步骤都由一个 always 控制,包括记录步骤。因此总共是11个 always:

设置时钟周期为2ns:

```
initial begin
  // Initialize Inputs
  clk = 0;
  reset = 1;
  #10;
  reset = 0;

  // Wait 100 ns for global reset to finish
  #10;
  reset = 1;
  forever
    begin
        #1;
        clk = ~clk;
    end
  // Add stimulus here
```

end

Reset 为初始化过程,这时除了初始值的赋值外,还要将第一张图片打开:

读取头之后, 进入 readPicture:

```
//read a picture 1280*720
always@(posedge clk)
   begin
      if(reset && rx < `PICTURE LENGTH+1 && ry < `PICTURE WIDTH+1)
            c = $fgetc(fileI);
            c = $fgetc(fileI);
            readsPicture[(`PICTURE_LENGTH-rx-1)*`PICTURE_WIDTH+ry] = $fgetc(fileI);
            rx = rx + 1:
            if(rx == `PICTURE LENGTH)
               begin
                  rx = 0;
                  ry = ry + 1;
               end
            if (ry == `PICTURE WIDTH)
                  rx = `PICTURE_WIDTH+1;
                  rv = `PICTURE LENGTH+1;
                  readcache = 1;
                  $fclose(fileI);
               end
         end
   end
```

每个周期读取一个像素,将这个像素的8位存放在 readsPicture 中,在整个图片完成读取后,readcache 置为1,,意思是本步骤完成,并关闭文件。

记录步骤,作为一个过渡,使读取图片和高斯模糊相互不影响:

```
always@(posedge clk)
   begin
      if(reset && readcache && gsignal)
         begin
            for (i = 0; i < `PICTURE_MIX; i=i+1)</pre>
                begin
                   readsPictureCache[i] = readsPicture[i];
                   gaussPicture[i] = readsPicture[i];
               end
            readcache = 0;
             gsignal = 0;
            \alpha x = 2:
            gy = 2;
             if(number < 25)
                begin
                   rx = 0;
                   ry = 0;
                   temp = number%10;
                   temps = number/10;
                   fr = {"./output/", "0"+temps, "0"+temp, ".bmp"};
fileI = $fopen(fr, "rb");
                   number = number + 1;
                   if (fileI == `NULL) $display("> FAIL: The file %s is not exist !!!\n", fr);
                                     $display("> SUCCESS : The file %s was read successfully.\n", fr);
                   r = $fread(FILE_HEADER, fileI, 0, `LEN_HEADER);
```

在第一张图开始前所有 signal 均置1,复制两个数组为高斯作准备,然后为高斯需要用到的 gx, gy 赋值, readcache 和 gsignal 置为0,由于上一个级是读图,因此打开下一张图片。使用字符串拼接的方式进行读取图片。

每一个记录步骤都只占一个时钟周期即2ns,在接收到上下两个步骤返回的完成信号后执行,然后再次启动上下两个步骤。由于每个记录步骤的作用类似,下面的记录步骤不做分析。

高斯模糊:

```
//gauss
always@(posedge clk)
  begin
     if(reset && gy < `PICTURE LENGTH+1 && gx < `PICTURE WIDTH+1)
           if(gx > 1 && gy < `PICTURE LENGTH-2 && gy > 1 && gx < `PICTURE WIDTH-2)
                 Sum = readsPictureCache[(gy+gi)*`PICTURE WIDTH+gx+gj]*gf[(2+gi)*5+(2+gj)];
                 tpSum = tpSum + Sum;
                 gi = gi+1;
                 if(gi == 3)
                    begin
                       gi = -2;
                       gj = gj + 1;
                 if(gj == 3)
                    begin
                       gj = -2;
                       gaussPicture[gy*`PICTURE_WIDTH+gx] = (tpSum>>7);
                       tpSum = 0;
                       gx = gx + 1;
                    end
                 if (gx == `PICTURE WIDTH-2)
                    begin
                       gx = 2;
                       gy = gy + 1;
                    if (gy == `PICTURE LENGTH-2)
                        begin
                            gx = `PICTURE WIDTH+1;
                            gy = `PICTURE LENGTH+1;
                            gausscache = 1;
                            gsignal = 1;
                        end
                end
         end
 end
```

每一个周期做一个乘法,一个加法,25个周期做好一个点,并赋值到 gaussPicture 中,整个图的 gauss 做完后, gausscache 信号(反馈给前面的记录步骤)置1, gsignal 信号(给后面一个记录步骤)置1。

索贝尔:

索贝尔的做法和高斯模糊一致,也是每个时钟周期做一次乘法和一次加法,9个周期做好一个点,并赋值到相应的数组中,在做好一个点之后,需要生成方向,根据 fGx,fGy 得到方向值并赋值到相应数组。整个图的索贝尔和方向做好后,同样给上下的记录步骤发送完成信号。

Nms:

Nms 做法中,每个时钟周期做一个点的极大值抑制,比较这个点和在它方向上的左右两个点,并进行赋值。整个图的 nms 做好后,给上下的记录步骤发送完成信号。

Threshold:

双阈值处理做法中,每个时钟周期做一个点的双阈值,将这个点的值和大小阈值进行比较,并进行赋值。整个图的双阈值处理做好后,给上下的记录步骤发送完成信号。

输出图片:

```
//write and output
always@(posedge clk)
  begin
     if(reset && wx < `PICTURE LENGTH+1 && wy < `PICTURE WIDTH+1)
        begin
           if (outputPicture[(`PICTURE LENGTH-wx-1)*`PICTURE WIDTH+wy] != 0)
              th = 8'hff;
           else th = 8'h00;
           //if(thresDirect[wx*`PICTURE WIDTH+wy] == 0)
           //$fwrite(fileO, "%c%c%c", sobelCache[(`PICTURE LENGTH-wx-1)*`PICT
           $fwrite(fileO, "%c%c%c", th,th,th);
           //$fwrite(fileO, "%c%c%c", sobelPictureCache[(`PICTURE_LENGTH-wx-1
           //$fwrite(fileO, "%c%c%c", sobelPicture[(`PICTURE LENGTH-wx-1)*`PI
           //$fwrite(fileO, "%c%c%c", gaussPicture[(`PICTURE_LENGTH-wx-1)*`PI
           //$fwrite(fileO, "%c%c%c", readsPictureCache[(`PICTURE LENGTH-wx-1
           wx = wx + 1;
           if(wx == `PICTURE LENGTH)
              begin
                 wx = 0;
                 wy = wy + 1;
              end
           if (wy == `PICTURE WIDTH)
              begin
                 wx = `PICTURE WIDTH+1;
                 wy = `PICTURE LENGTH+1;
                 $display("> %s is created.\n", fw);
                 $fclose(fileO);
                 osignal = 1;
                 temp = num%10;
                 temps = num/10;
                 temps = temps%10;
                 fw = {"./output/", "1", "0"+temps, "0"+temp, ".bmp"};
                 num = num + 1;
                 if (num == 116)
                    begin
                       $stop;
                 fileO = $fopen(fw, "wb");
                 for(p=1; p<55; p=p+1)
                    begin
                        $fwrite(fileO, "%c", FILE HEADER[p]);
                    end
              end
       end
 end
```

每一个周期输出一个像素,整个图完成输出后,关闭文件,并打开下一个需要写入的文件,同样使用字符串拼接的方式打开图片,在15张图片全部完成后,执行\$stop 终止进程。

三、实验结果

准备15张1280*720的图片:



进行仿真:

ISim P. 20131013 (signature 0x7708f090)

This is a Full version of ISim.

run 1000 ns

Simulator is doing circuit initialization process.

Finished circuit initialization process.

> SUCCESS : The file ./output/10.bmp was read successfully.

run 1s

> SUCCESS : The file ./output/11.bmp was read successfully.

> SUCCESS : The file ./output/12.bmp was read successfully.

./output/100.bmp is created.

> SUCCESS : The file ./output/13.bmp was read successfully.

./output/101.bmp is created.

> SUCCESS : The file ./output/14.bmp was read successfully.

> ./output/102.bmp is created.

> SUCCESS : The file ./output/15.bmp was read successfully.

./output/103.bmp is created.

SUCCESS: The file ./output/16.bmp was read successfully.

./output/104.bmp is created.

SUCCESS: The file ./output/17.bmp was read successfully.

./output/105.bmp is created.

SUCCESS: The file ./output/18.bmp was read successfully.

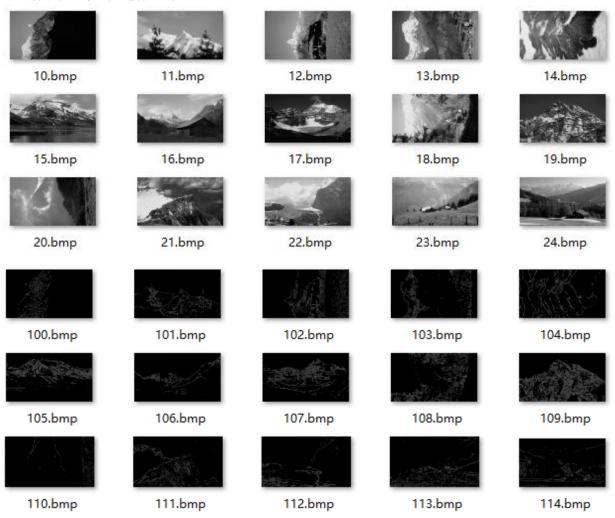
./output/106.bmp is created.

```
> SUCCESS: The file ./output/19.bmp was read successfully.
> ./output/107.bmp is created.
> SUCCESS: The file ./output/20.bmp was read successfully.
> ./output/108.bmp is created.
> SUCCESS: The file ./output/21.bmp was read successfully.
> ./output/109.bmp is created.
> SUCCESS: The file ./output/22.bmp was read successfully.
> ./output/110.bmp is created.
> SUCCESS: The file ./output/23.bmp was read successfully.
> ./output/111.bmp is created.
> SUCCESS: The file ./output/24.bmp was read successfully.
> ./output/112.bmp is created.
> ./output/113.bmp is created.
> ./output/113.bmp is created.
> ./output/114.bmp is created.
```

Stopped at time : 709173609 ns : in File "F:/case-analyse/canny_advanced/canny_advanced.v" Line 618

可以看到,由于是三级流水线,在第一次生成图片前,读取三次图片,之后每一个生成之前都有且 只有一个读取图片,最后由于15张图片已经读取完成,因此只生成最后三张图片。

最后一行 stop 可以看到共用时709173609ns 即约709ms, >15fps, 效率达标。 生成的图片:与原图进行比对



单独生成一张做比较:





效果还是不错的=。=

至此,本次实验全部完成。

四、实验感想:

本次实验从一开始的只是填写算法,到后来将两个文件(tb,canny)整合,并加入 always 实现流水线。对于流水线的理解更加透彻,在整合 canny 算法过程中也遇到了很多不同的问题,对算法的理解也有了一定的提高。可以说这个实验提升了对于 verilog 语言,流水线的实现,边缘检测的算法,仿真软件的使用,获益良多。