

# Movement Detection with Sobel Operator and Perceptual Hashing

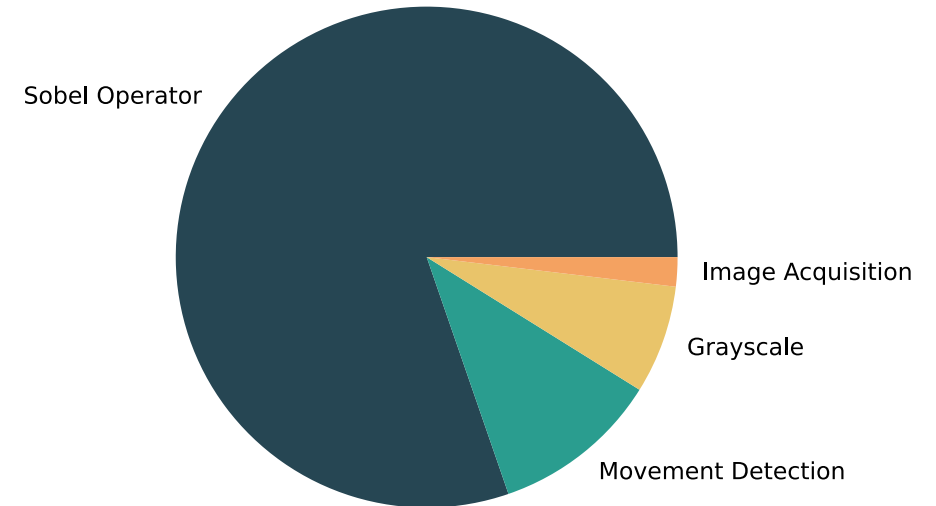
Designed by

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# Profiling

- Pure software-based design
- Sequential computation with blocking operations
- Sobel Filter accounts for more than 80% of the total cycles

Breakdown of Software Implementation



# Proposal

## Image acquisition

- Ping pong buffer to overlap with computation

## Grayscale conversion

- Hardware implementation

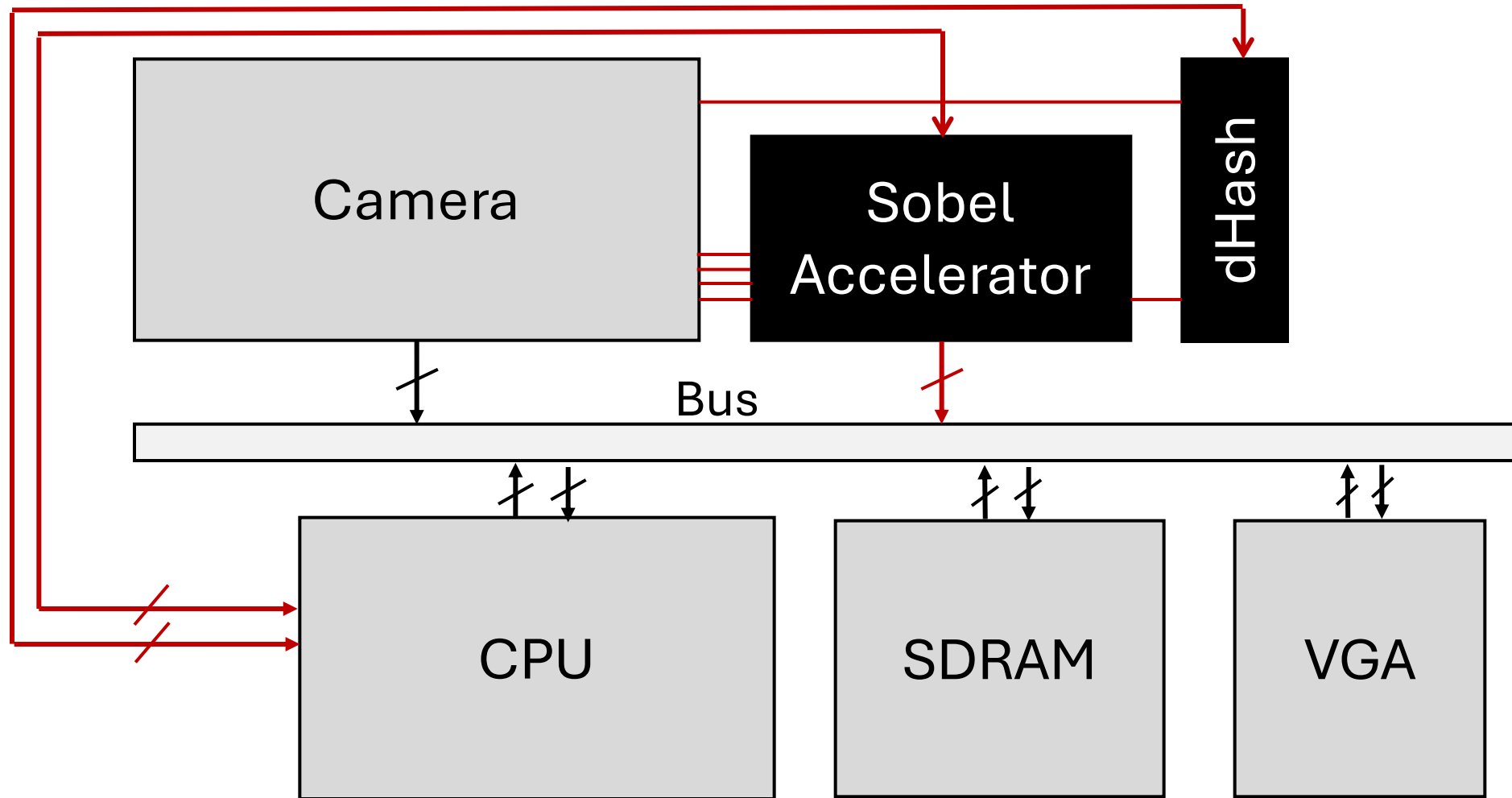
## Sobel operator

- DMA streaming accelerator

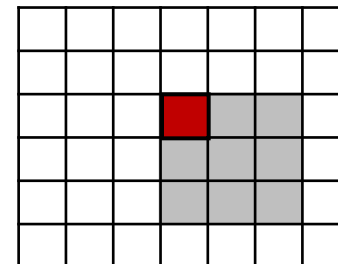
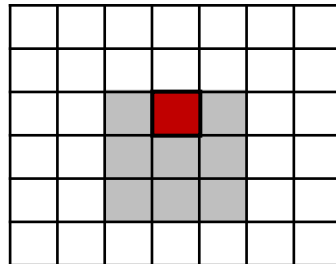
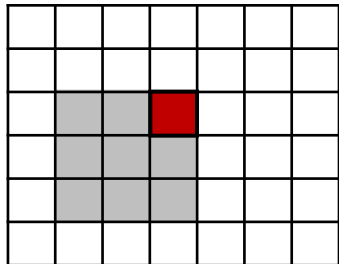
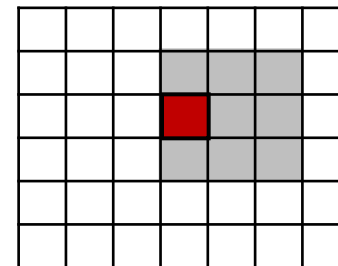
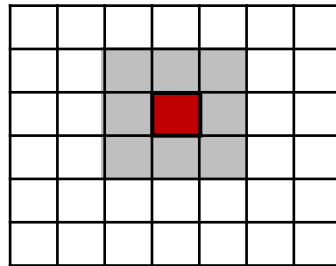
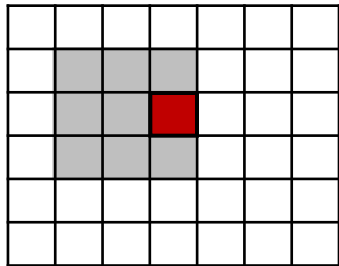
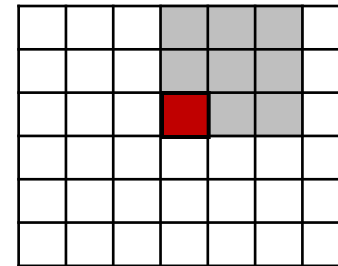
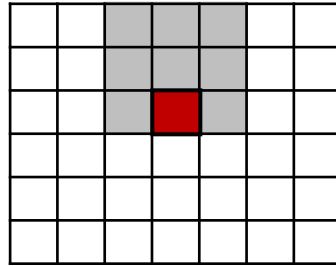
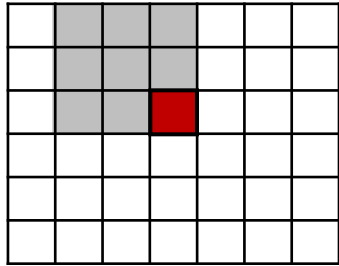
## Movement Detection

- Dedicated hashing module and algorithmic optimization

# Hardware: High Level



# One Pixel - Nine Windows



# Algorithmic Challenges

## Sobel Operator

- Data reuse of a single pixel
- Computational parallelism across convolutional windows

## Camera

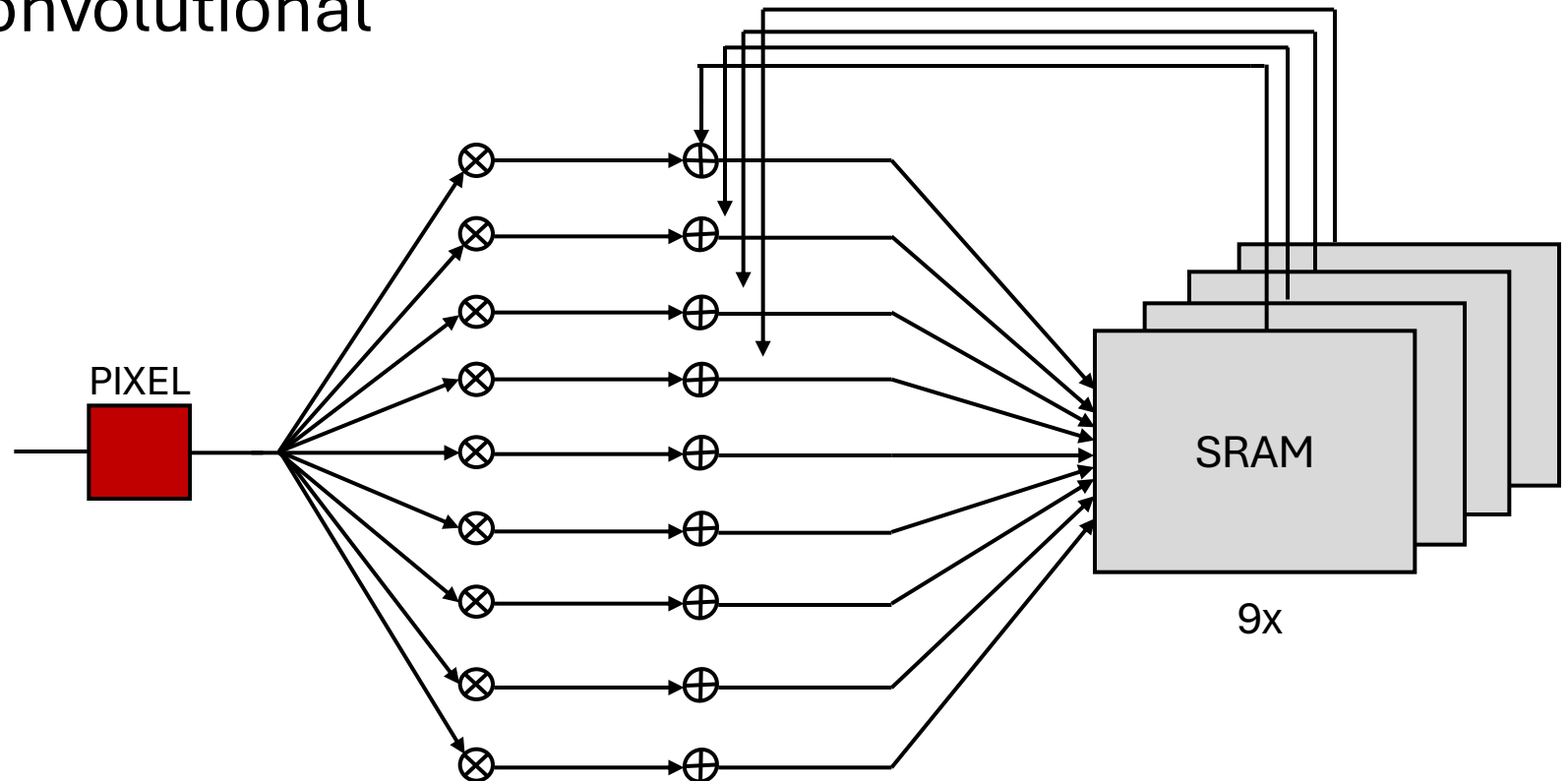
- Sequential stream
- Line-wise input

## Approaches

- Collect pixels line by line and perform the whole convolution
- Implement streaming mechanism and store intermediate values

# Computation flow

- A memory bank , a multiplier and an adder for each convolutional window



# Algorithm Implementation

- For every pixel, the computation is the same
- We can parallelize the nine windows affected by the pixel
  - Interleaved memories to perform all accesses together
  - Rotating incremental addresses and overwrite logic
  - Logic to choose the right coefficient for each window





# Movement Detection

## Pixel-by-pixel comparison

- CPU compares pixels of two consecutive images and detect differences
- Ping-Pong Buffer to overlap comparison and transfer of the new image
- Bit-wise operations on compressed image (1 bit per pixel)

## Signature-based detection

- Hash function to create a signature of the image without noise
- Hamming distance between two signatures as a metric of similarity
- If the hamming distance is higher than threshold , there is movement

# Locality-Sensitive Hashing Functions

## Hashing functions

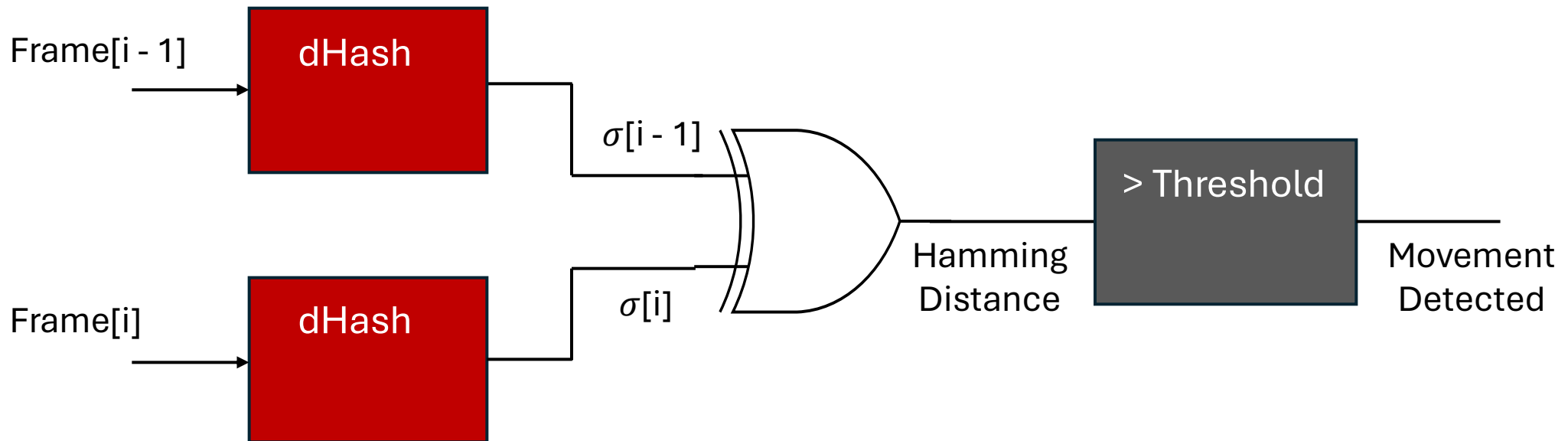
- Maximize the entropy of the image
- Should never create the same signature for two different images
- A small difference results in a completely different signature

## Locality-Sensitive Hashing functions (LSH)

- Minimize the entropy of the image
- Two similar images will have similar signatures
- Several algorithms, state-of-the-art is dHashing (difference hashing)

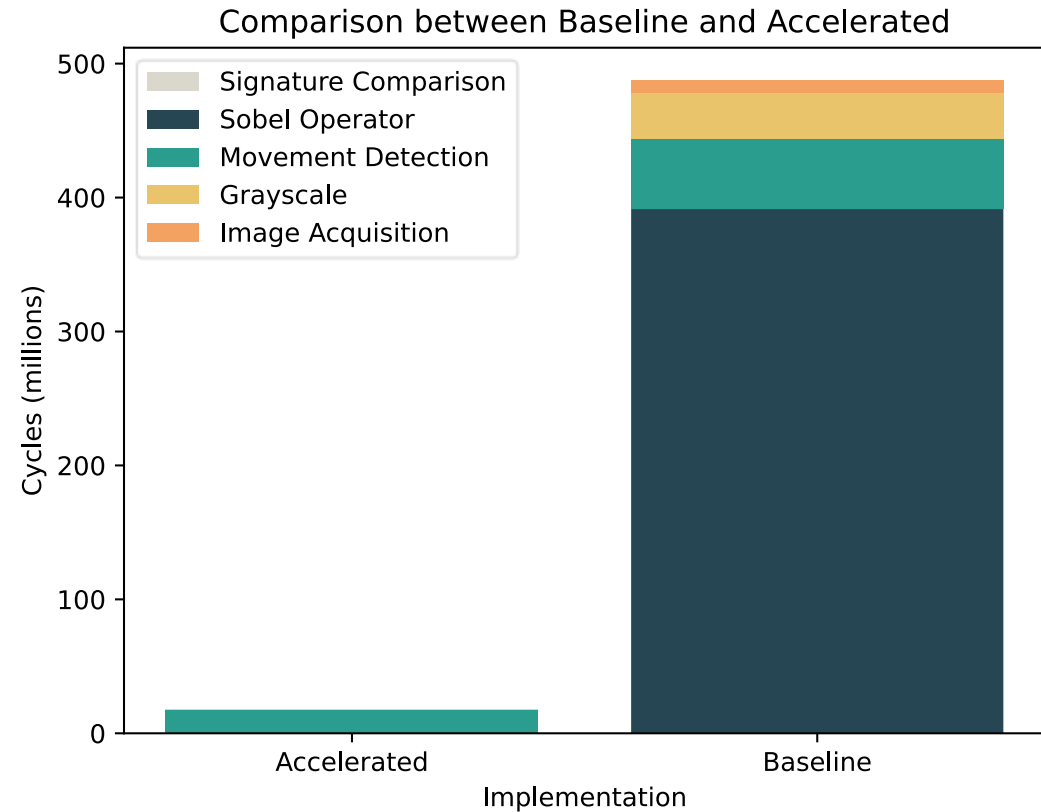
# LSH Implementation

- Dedicated module creates the signature from the pixel streaming coming from the camera
- CPU reads the signature with custom instruction and measure the Hamming Distance in software



# Results

- 28x improvement
- Movement detection is now the bottleneck
- Further improvement requires dedicated memory



Thank you for the attention

# Profiling

