

ECE532: Digital Systems Design

# Turretmaster 5000

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# Background and Motivation

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# Inspiration

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- Automated turrets are common in games
  - Portal
  - Team Fortress 2
- Automatically detect enemies, fire at them



# Practical Applications

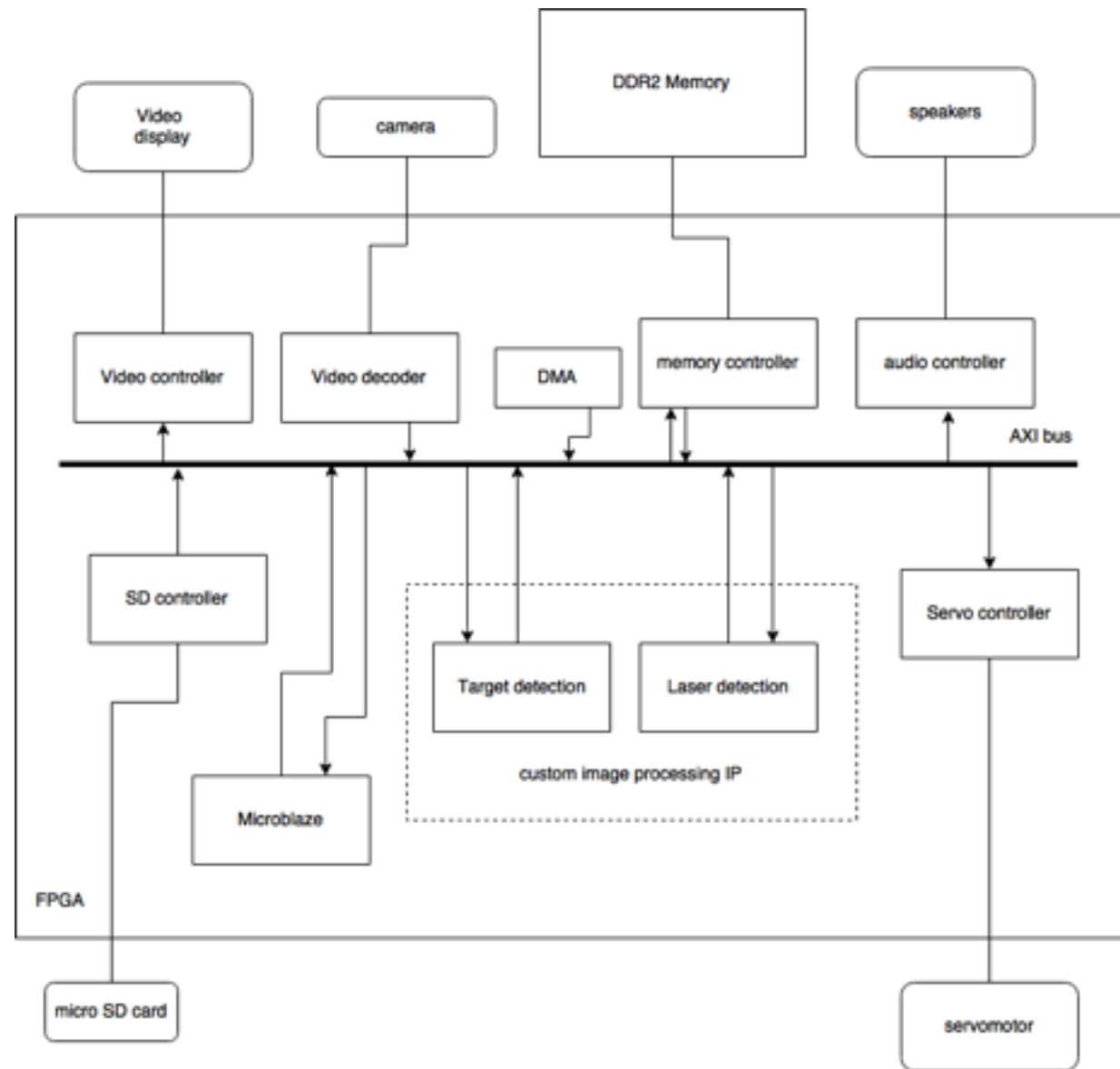
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- Shotgun microphone aiming
- Security cameras
- Military applications

# Initial Goals

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- Identify and differentiate between different targets on a video feed
- Be able to react to target motions
- Be able to “fire upon” target when a lock-on is achieved
  - play a sound



# Our Final Design

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# Peripherals and Physical Components

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## Laser turret

- Pan/tilt bracket
- 2 servo motors
- Laser diode
- Control circuitry

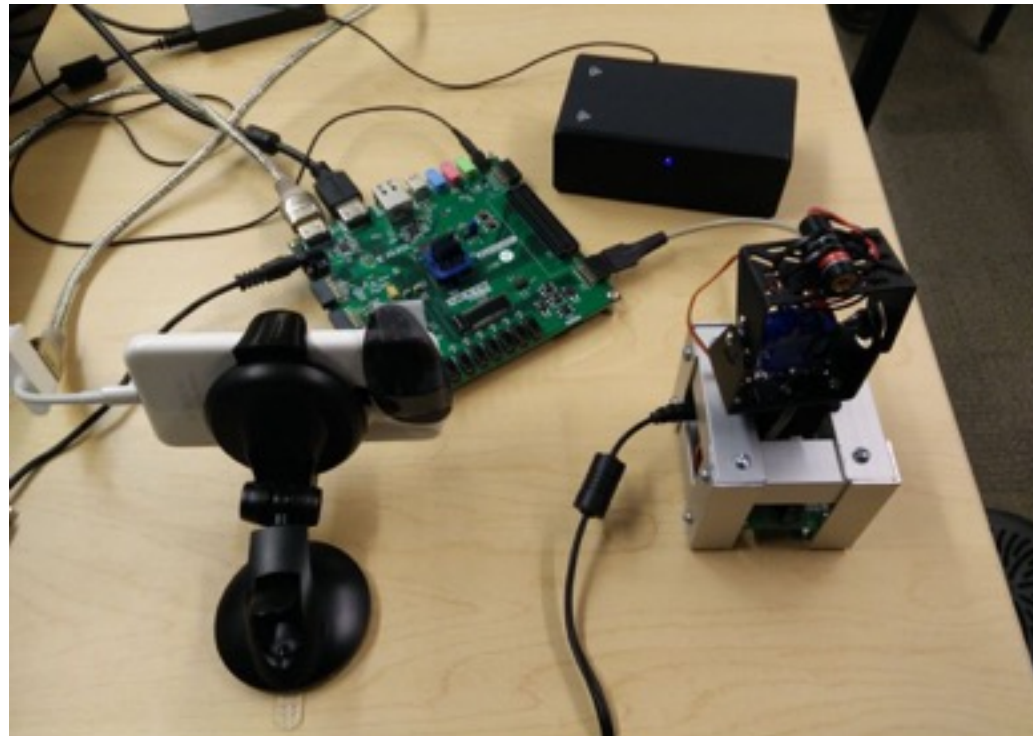
## Camera

## Monitor

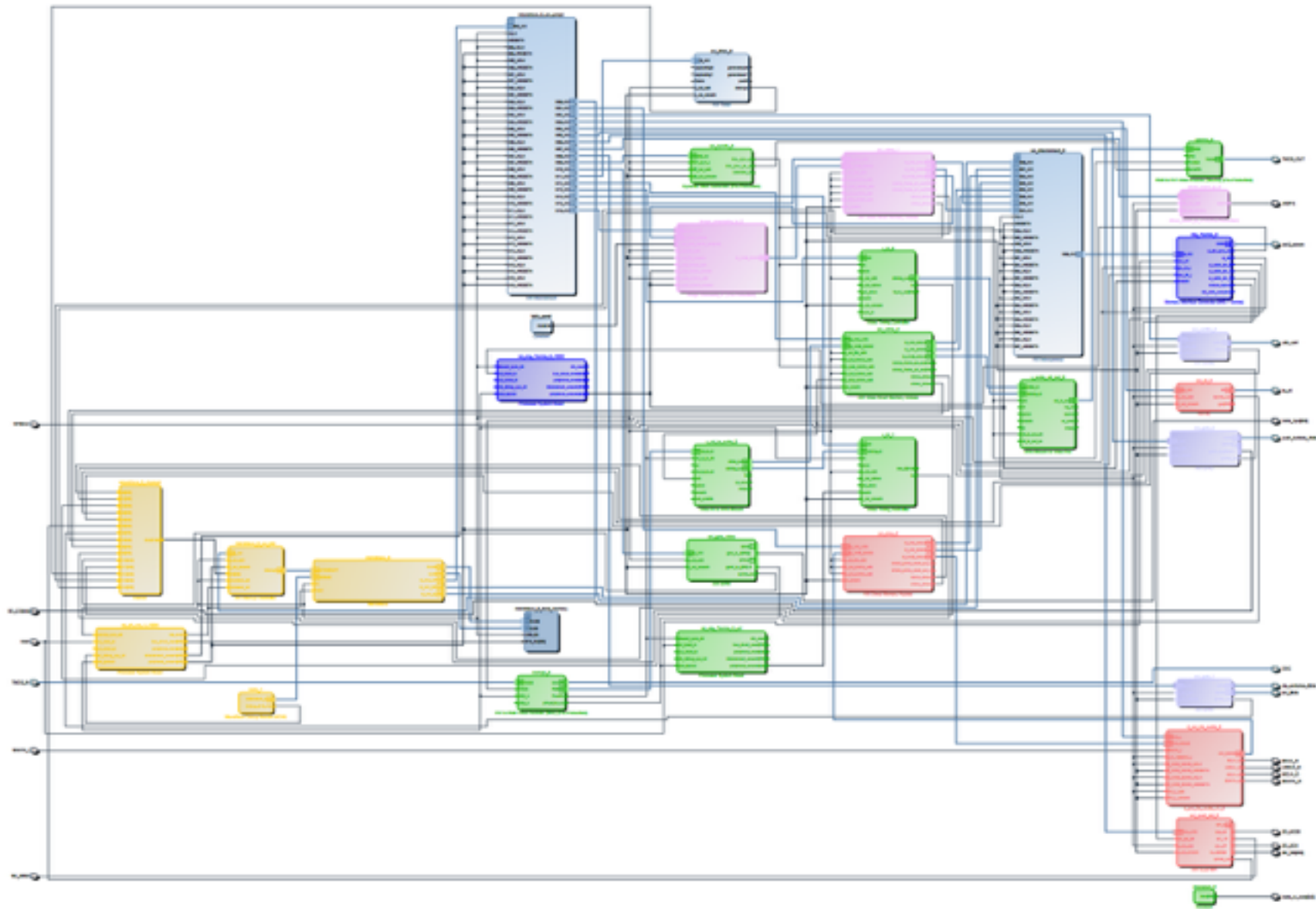
## Speakers

## SD card

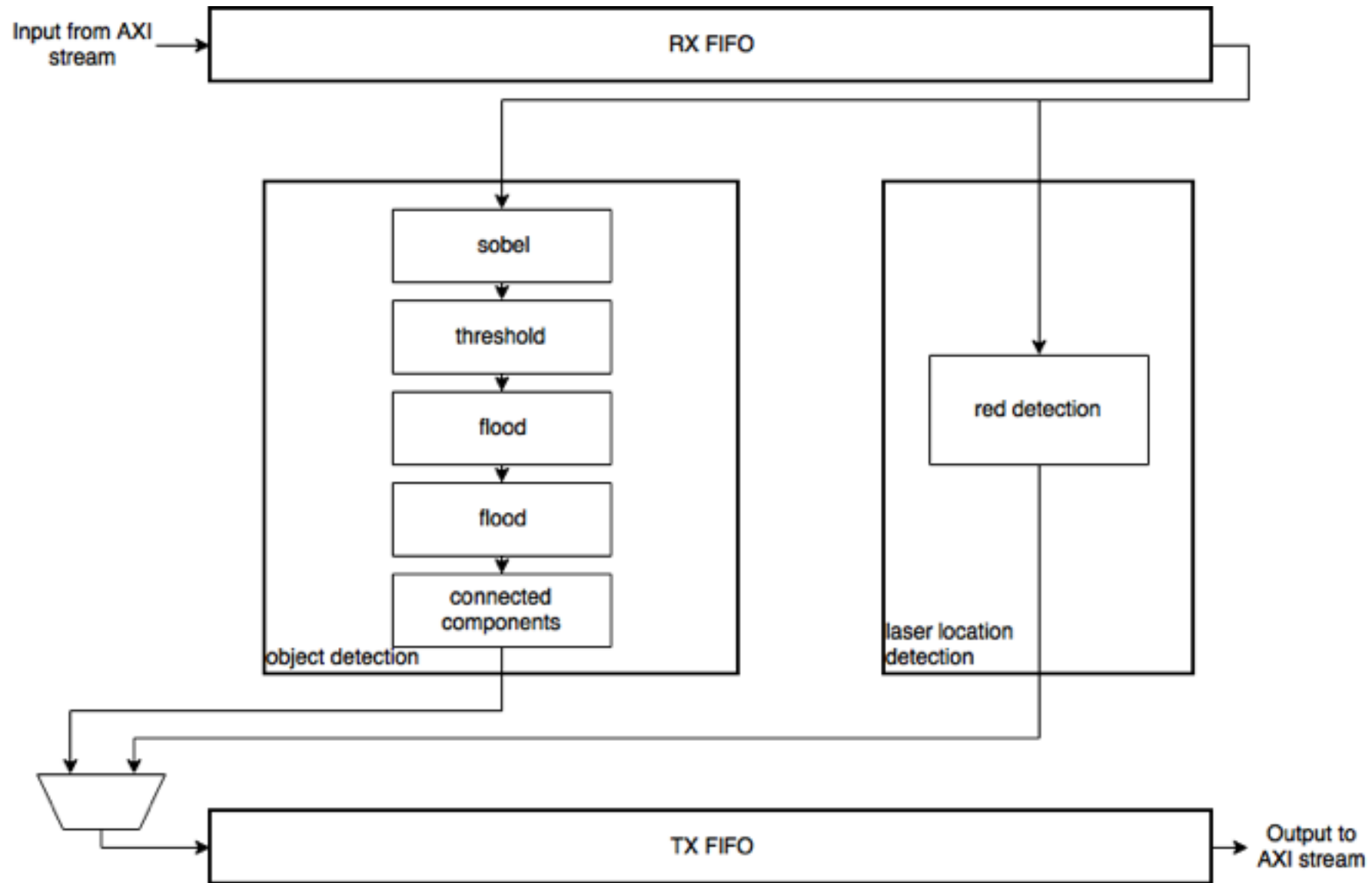
## Nexys Video Board







Video  
Microblaze  
Custom IP  
Memory  
Audio  
Debug  
Interconnect

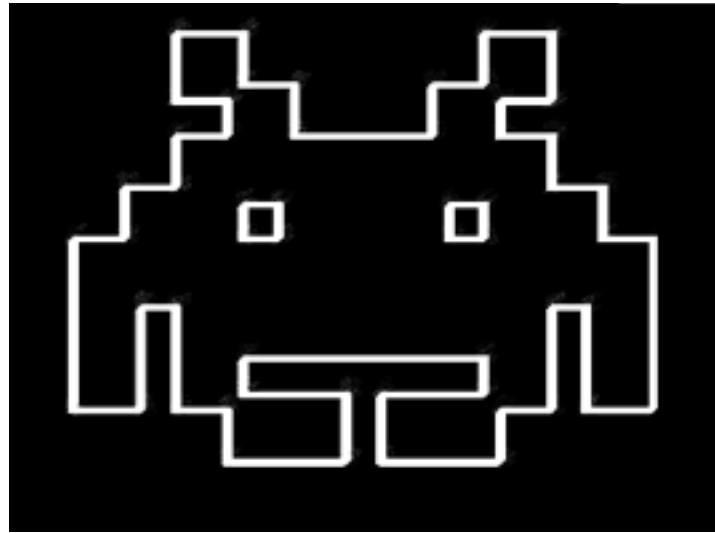


# Image Processing Stages

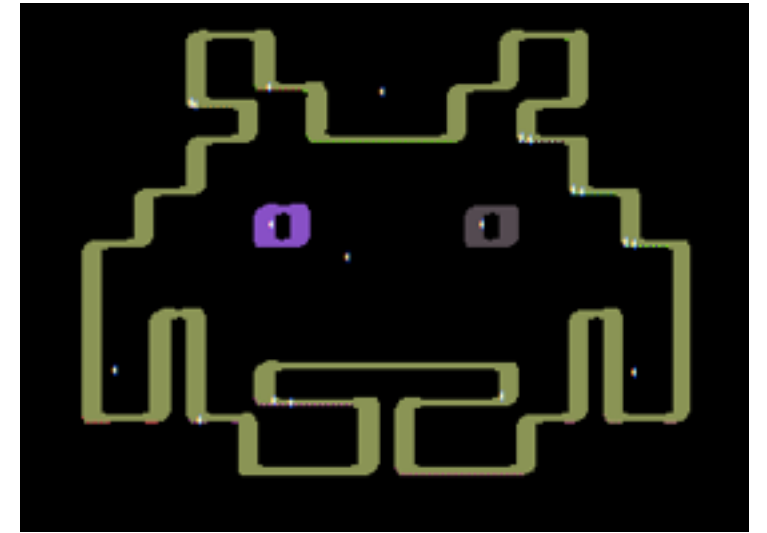
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Input Image



Sobel



Connected Components

# Basic Flow of Logic

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1. Read camera input into frame buffer
2. Feed frame buffer into image processing IP
3. Read output of image processing IP
4. Use target and laser location to determine next action:
  - If laser is within threshold of target, fire (play noise)
  - If laser is not within threshold, move laser closer to target
5. Return to step 1

# Our Design Process

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# Division of Labour

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## Embedded Systems

### Roberto

- Audio and video IP integration
- Block design
- Integrated software (UART, (V)DMAs, etc)
- Driver software for custom IP

### Patrick

- SD card subsystem (low-level SPI, FAT32)
- Sound Board, loading sound files
- Software Integration (Version Control, UART)
- Motor control (manual/automatic modes)

## Hardware Design

### Emily

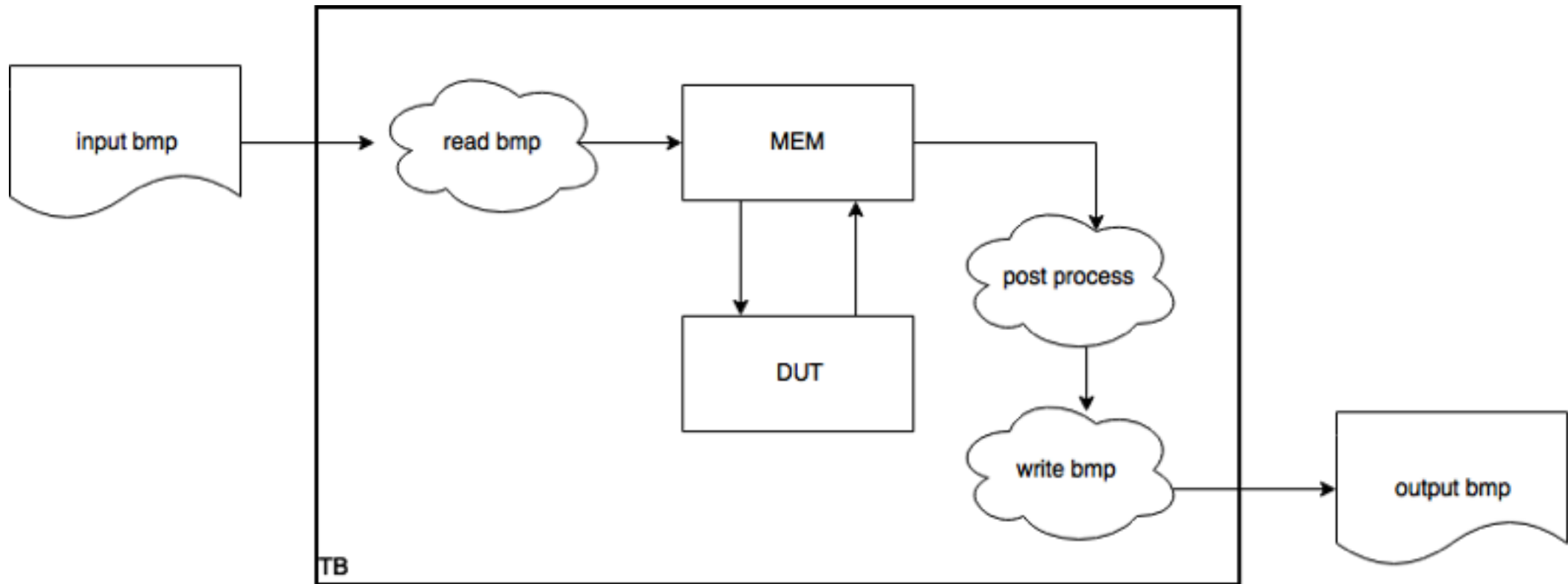
- Research into computer vision
- Software prototype
- Testbench
- Hardware implementation

### Michael

- Physical turret system and circuitry
- Servo PWM and laser driver IP
- Image processing IP shell
- Laser tracking

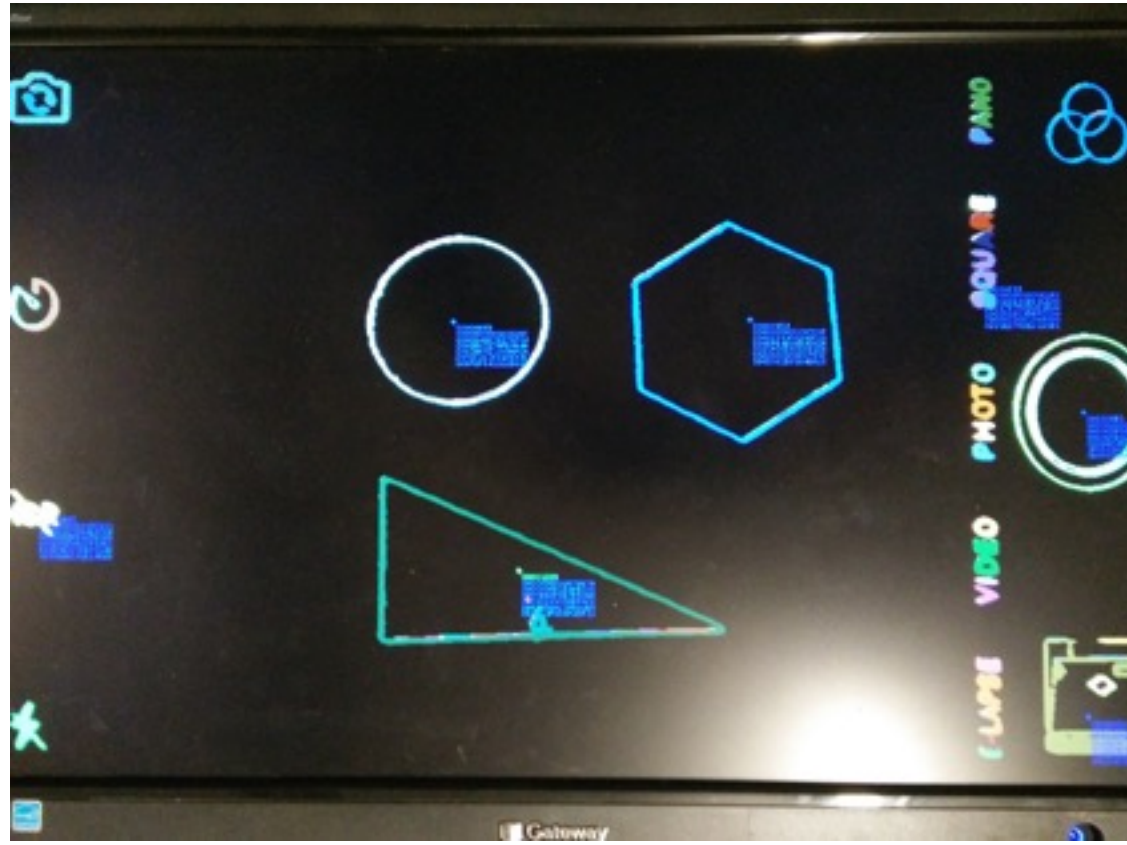
# Testbench Setup

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# Hardware Testing

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# Source Control and Collaboration

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- Version controlled:
  - Block diagram (as tcl)
  - IP Verilog sources
  - Software
  - Bitstream
- Work flow:
  - Scripts for creating and compiling project
- Benefits:
  - Easy to work independently
  - Easy to revert changes

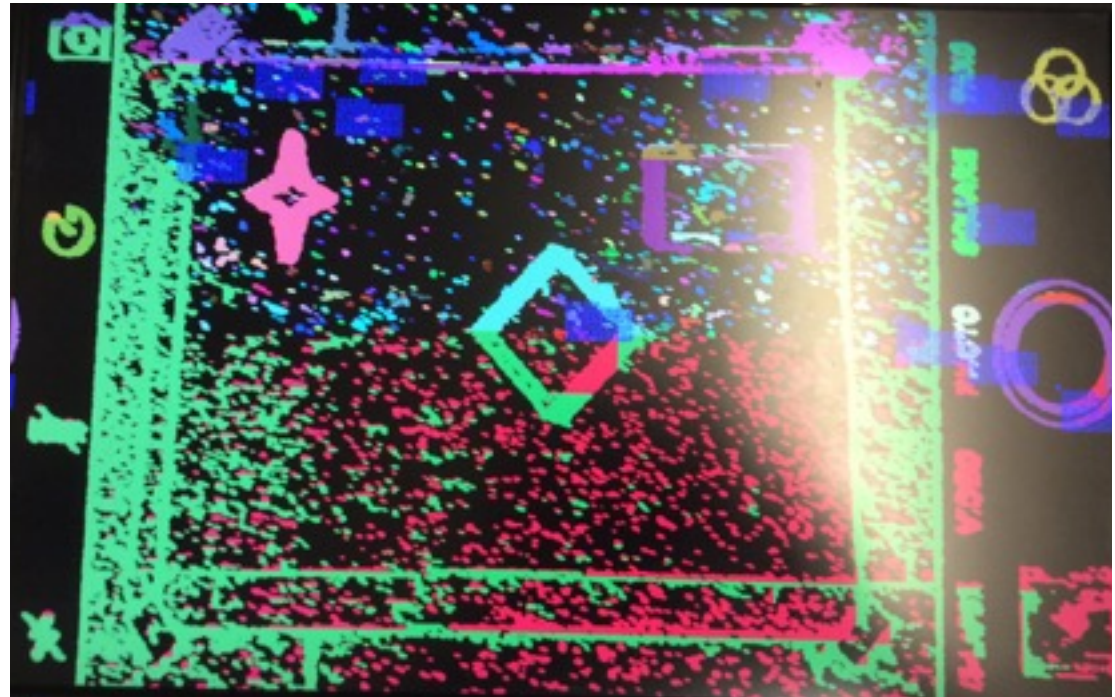
# Obstacles and Challenges

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# Video Processing IP

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- Noise rejection
- Thresholds
- Environmental dependence
  - lighting
- Tradeoff:
  - laser detection vs. object detection



# Embedded

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- Proper configuration of VDMA IP to communicate with image processing
  - Proper timing / control signals
  - Handling bus contention with other (V)DMAs
- Could not use native SD interface
  - used slower, obscure SPI protocol
  - Support for SPI interface very poor
- Difficult to debug SD card internals
  - Simulation of SD card impossible
  - SD card is a “black box”

# What We Learned

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- Design should account for the variability of real environments
  - e.g. lighting, colour
- Better anticipate “bottlenecks” in the project schedule
  - HDMI
  - Held up frequently by missing hardware features
- Test out performance of peripherals early in the project
  - e.g. issues with webcam

# Reference Materials

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- Open-source libraries for high-level FAT32 operations
- Digilent sample projects for:
  - Video input/output
  - Audio

# Thank You

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