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Structure of BMP file

Bitmap file in RAM or ROM contains a header, which should be omitted (we do not check it, assuming that the bitmap already has the required format). After the header there is data section, containing information on pixels' colours. Single byte (8 bits) contains colour information on two pixels, 4 MSB concerns pixel on the left side, 4 LSB - pixel on the right side. Colour is encoded as a 4-bit address in colour table (which can be found in BMP header). The colour table used in the file from this exercise has the following structure (parameter **Bits per pixel=4, NumColors=16**):

Pixel (hex)	Driving outputs of Spartan-3 Starter Kit board			Displayed colour
	red_o	grn_o	blu_o	
0	0	0	0	black
1	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
2	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
3	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
4	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
5	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
6	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
7	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
8	X	X	X	<i>unused</i>
9	1	0	0	red
A	0	1	0	green
B	1	1	0	yellow
C	0	0	1	blue
D	1	0	1	magenta
E	0	1	1	cyan
F	1	1	1	white

Fig. 1 Colour table

The order of the pixels in BMP file is as follows: from left to right, from bottom to top (first pixel is from lower left corner of the picture). In the first approach, the picture can be displayed upside down, just to test the reading data from memory.

Each line is filled with zeros at the end, so each line has a length of multiple of 32 bits. In this example filling is not used, since each line has 256 pixels, i.e. exactly 32 groups of 32 bits.

Basic BMP File Format				
Name		Size	Description	
Header		14 bytes	Windows Structure: BITMAPFILEHEADER	
	Signature	2 bytes	'BM'	
	FileSize	4 bytes	File size in bytes	
	reserved	4 bytes	unused (=0)	
	DataOffset	4 bytes	File offset to Raster Data	
InfoHeader		40 bytes	Windows Structure: BITMAPINFOHEADER	
	Size	4 bytes	Size of InfoHeader =40	
	Width	4 bytes	Bitmap Width	
	Height	4 bytes	Bitmap Height	
	Planes	2 bytes	Number of Planes (=1)	
	BitCount	2 bytes	Bits per Pixel	
			1 = monochrome palette. NumColors = 1	
			4 = 4bit palletized. NumColors = 16	
			8 = 8bit palletized. NumColors = 256	
	Compression	4 bytes	16 = 16bit RGB. NumColors = 65536 (?)	
			24 = 24bit RGB. NumColors = 16M	
			Type of Compression	
0 = BI_RGB no compression				
ImageSize	4 bytes	1 = BI_RLE8 8bit RLE encoding		
		2 = BI_RLE4 4bit RLE encoding		
XpixelsPerM	4 bytes	(compressed) Size of Image		
		It is valid to set this =0 if Compression = 0		
YpixelsPerM	4 bytes	horizontal resolution: Pixels/meter		
ColorsUsed	4 bytes	vertical resolution: Pixels/meter		
ColorsImportant	4 bytes	Number of actually used colors		
		Number of important colors		
ColorTable		4 * NumColors bytes	0 = all	
			present only if Info.BitsPerPixel <= 8	
		Red	1 byte	colors should be ordered by importance
		Green	1 byte	Red intensity
		Blue	1 byte	Green intensity
		reserved	1 byte	Blue intensity
	repeated NumColors times			
Raster Data		Info.ImageSize bytes	The pixel data	

Fig. 2 Structure of BMP file