

# Video Color Processing

*Draft version: 1.8*

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## Contents

Introduction .....	8
Architecture .....	9
Features .....	10
Clocks .....	11
CMOS pixel Capture .....	11
VFP .....	12
HSL COLOR SPACE .....	13
HSV COLOR SPACE.....	18
HSL COLOR RANGE SPACE.....	21
cmyk COLOR SPACE.....	25
y <sub>BD</sub> R COLOR SPACE .....	27
CIEXYZ COLOR SPACE .....	28
CIEYUV COLOR SPACE .....	29
Yiq COLOR SPACE .....	30
YPBPR COLOR SPACE.....	31
I1I2I3 OHTA COLOR INTENSITIES .....	32
Ims COLOR SPACE.....	33
ic <sub>t</sub> c <sub>p</sub> COLOR SPACE.....	34
HED COLOR SPACE .....	35
YC1C2 COLOR SPACE.....	36
Sharp Filter.....	37
Blur Filter.....	38
Emboss Filter.....	39
Sobel Filter .....	40
YCbCr Color Space.....	42
Color Adjust Matrix .....	43
COLOR K-MEANS CLUSTERING.....	60
Local Dynamic Threshold Segmentation.....	70
IMAGE CONTRAST AND BRIGHTNESS .....	71
CAMERA RAW DATA .....	72
Three Taps data.....	73
Four Taps data.....	73

Pixel Coordinates .....	73
CAMERA RAW DATA .....	75
HISTOGRAM .....	78
TESTBENCH.....	80
TESTBENCH COMPONENTS/OBJECTS .....	80
DUT CONNECTIONS.....	84
SEQUENCE ITEM.....	85
SEQUENCE.....	86
SEQUENCER.....	87
DRIVER .....	88
MONITOR .....	93
AGENT.....	95
SCOREBOARD .....	95
ENVIRONMENT/ENV .....	95
TEST.....	95
D5M TRANSECTION.....	96
TESTBENCH_TOP .....	97

Figure 1 .....	8
Figure 2 : Video Frame Processing Skeleton Architecture .....	10
Figure 3 .....	12
Figure 4 .....	13
Figure 5 .....	14
Figure 6: Hue Numerator Logic .....	14
Figure 7: Hue Denominator Logic .....	15
Figure 8: Hue Degree Logic .....	15
Figure 9 : HSL Filter Wave Diagram.....	15
Figure 10 .....	15
Figure 11 .....	15
Figure 12: RGB image .....	16
Figure 13: HSL converted image .....	16
Figure 14: RGB image .....	16
Figure 15: HSL converted image .....	16
Figure 16: HSL Image.....	16
Figure 17: Hue channel .....	16
Figure 18: Saturate channel.....	16
Figure 19: Luminosity channel .....	16
Figure 20: HSL Image.....	16
Figure 21: Hue channel .....	16
Figure 22: Saturate channel.....	16
Figure 23: Luminosity channel .....	16
Figure 24 .....	17
Figure 25 .....	17
Figure 26 .....	17
Figure 27 .....	17
Figure 28 .....	17
Figure 29 .....	17
Figure 30 .....	18
Figure 31 .....	18
Figure 32 .....	18
Figure 33 .....	18
Figure 34 .....	19
Figure 35 .....	19
Figure 36 .....	19
Figure 37 .....	19
Figure 38 .....	19
Figure 39 .....	19
Figure 40 .....	19
Figure 41 .....	19
Figure 42 .....	19
Figure 43 .....	19
Figure 44 .....	19

Figure 45 .....	19
Figure 46 .....	20
Figure 47 .....	20
Figure 48 .....	20
Figure 49 .....	20
Figure 50 .....	21
Figure 51 .....	21
Figure 52 .....	21
Figure 53 .....	21
Figure 54 .....	21
Figure 55 .....	21
Figure 56 .....	21
Figure 57 .....	21
Figure 58 .....	22
Figure 59 .....	22
Figure 60 .....	22
Figure 61 .....	22
Figure 62 .....	22
Figure 63 .....	22
Figure 64 .....	22
Figure 65 .....	22
Figure 66 .....	23
Figure 67 .....	23
Figure 68 .....	23
Figure 69 .....	23
Figure 70 .....	23
Figure 71 .....	23
Figure 72 .....	23
Figure 73 .....	23
Figure 74 .....	23
Figure 75 .....	23
Figure 76 .....	23
Figure 77 .....	23
Figure 78 .....	24
Figure 79 .....	24
Figure 80 .....	24
Figure 81 .....	24
Figure 82 .....	24
Figure 83 .....	24
Figure 84 .....	24
Figure 85 .....	24
Figure 86 .....	25
Figure 87 .....	25
Figure 88 .....	25

Figure 89 .....	25
Figure 90 .....	25
Figure 91 .....	25
Figure 92 RGB Image.....	27
Figure 93 YDBDR Image .....	27
Figure 94 RGB Image.....	27
Figure 95 YDBDR Image .....	27
Figure 96 .....	28
Figure 97 .....	28
Figure 98 .....	28
Figure 99 .....	28
Figure 100 .....	29
Figure 101 .....	29
Figure 102 .....	29
Figure 103 .....	29
Figure 104 .....	30
Figure 105 .....	30
Figure 106 .....	30
Figure 107 .....	30
Figure 108 .....	31
Figure 109 .....	31
Figure 110 .....	31
Figure 111 .....	31
Figure 112 .....	32
Figure 113 .....	32
Figure 114 .....	32
Figure 115 .....	32
Figure 116 .....	32
Figure 117 .....	33
Figure 118 .....	33
Figure 119 .....	33
Figure 120 .....	33
Figure 121 .....	33
Figure 122 .....	34
Figure 123 .....	34
Figure 124 .....	34
Figure 125 .....	34
Figure 126 .....	34
Figure 127 .....	35
Figure 128 .....	35
Figure 129 .....	35
Figure 130 .....	35
Figure 131 .....	35
Figure 132 .....	36

Figure 133 .....	36
Figure 134 .....	36
Figure 135 .....	36
Figure 136 .....	36
Figure 137 .....	37
Figure 138 .....	38
Figure 139 .....	41
Figure 140 .....	42
Figure 141 .....	42
Figure 142 .....	43
Figure 143 .....	60
Figure 144 .....	60
Figure 145 : camera raw data module .....	72
Figure 146 : General view of camera raw data flow .....	72
Figure 147 .....	73
Figure 148 .....	73
Figure 149 .....	73
Figure 150 .....	74
Figure 151 .....	75
Figure 152 .....	78
Figure 153 .....	79
Figure 154 .....	82
Figure 155 .....	83
Figure 156 .....	88

# INTRODUCTION

Video color processing based upon implementation of raspberry pi camera link running on a Kria KV260 board. This design takes raw Bayer format data and convert into video 16-bit YCbCr [4:2:2] (YUV) color space. This design reads camera input data, then transform into rgb color space of 24-bit data bus with 8 bits each for the red pixel, green pixel, and blue pixel. Each rgb pixel either filtered or converted into color space. Sharp, blur, emboss and sobel filtered are used in this design. RGB into Ycbcr and color correction space are implemented in this design.

Image frame resolution is set to 1920x1080 at 23 frames per second and maximum full resolution of 2592x1944 is also supported but limited to 15 frames per second.

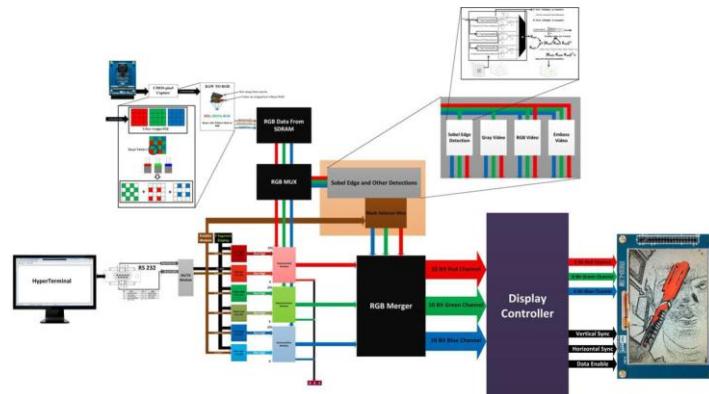


Figure 1

The idea of this project is to design and develop a stand-alone, FPGA-based smart camera that can perform the processing tasks such as Sobel, Prewitt, dilation edge detection, color object detection, emboss effects and output the alarm signal in the case of detection to short-range wireless systems using the zigbee. With the rapid development of remote sensing camera has become a popular sensor device for monitoring and surveillance systems. It is the first step of video analysis and understanding with remote sensing video especially the detection of object which is necessary step to extract the information from stream of binary raw data from the sensors. The purpose of the detection is to discover the information about the identified object in the presence of the surrounding objects. The sensor device used is a THDB-D5M, which is five mega pixel digital CMOS color image sensor, and it contains a power voltage circuit, a low noise amplifier and clock driver circuit. Its flexibility and ease of use makes it a good choice for the system. The raw data of color video stream and edge detection is very large, so speed of video processing is a difficult problem. Therefore, in order to improve the performance of real time video processing FPGA is an effective device to realize real-time parallel processing of vast amounts of video data. Moreover, adopting FPGA as a development platform than PC and other IC is to perform data intensive video processing tasks with real requirements. Therefore, architecture is implemented on a Zedboard (Xilinx Zynq xc7z020clg484-1) chip which communicate to an external camera D5M. The synthesized architecture has been tested in real-time environment to process full HD video. The processed filter data are sent to the on-board ARM (Cortex-A9) processor through VDMA which re-transmits to a remote desktop computer over Ethernet.

## ARCHITECTURE

The Video processing frame core provides a modular expandable interface for video frame processing.

General architecture consists of camera interface module “camera\_raw\_to\_rgb” which convert bayer format data into rgb format” rgb\_set”. Video stream module which filters rgb data into various filters and axis external module which stream the filtered data to axi4-stream.

The idea behind to use the D5M camera for the FPGA was to have the easy connection of 40 pins between these two devices. This 40 pins connection provide input/output communication using the pixel clock, pixel data (12 bits), power (3.3V), Serial clock, serial data(I2C), frame valid and line valid. A typical camera system is shown in figure 1. At the heart of every digital camera is an image sensor either CCD image senor or a CMOS sensor. Both types of sensors capture the light through the lens and convert into the electrical signal which is further processed by ADC. Nowadays, majority of sensors consist of high-performance ADC converters which are employed to produce the digital output. Most CMOS image sensors have ADC resolutions of 10 to 12 bits. In this project, D5M camera has 12 bits ADC resolution. The D5M pixel array consists of a 2752-coloumn by 2004-row matrix. The pixel array is addressed by column and row. The array consists of a 2592-column by 1944-row active region and a border region as shown below. The output images are divided into frames, which are further divided into lines. The output signals frame valid and lines valid are used to indicate the boundaries between the lines and frames [3]. Pixel clock is used as a clock to latch the data. For each pixel clock cycle, one 12-bit pixel data outputs on the data out pins [3]. When both frame valid and line valid are asserted, the pixel is valid. Pixel clock cycles that occur when frame valid is negated are called vertical blanking. Pixel clock cycles that occur when only line valid is negated are called horizontal blanking. The camera has an array of 255 register, a lot of them are configurable, and it is possible to set up the operation of the camera by writing to these registers. This communication is performed using a generic two wire serial interface commonly referred to as I<sup>2</sup>C[3]. There are two different communication modes, control / configuration mode which included read/write values to the register in the D5M card, and pixel data read out which consists of reading the pixel data from the camera card [3].

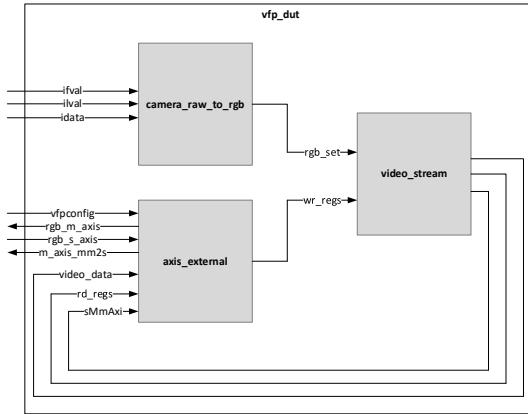


Figure 2 : Video Frame Processing Skeleton Architecture

## FEATURES

Input format: Raw Bayer format

Output format: 16-bit YCbCr [4:2:2] (YUV) color space

24-bit User AXI Stream input.

### **Filters:**

1. HSL
2. HSV
3. Sharp
4. Blur
5. Emboss
6. Sobel
7. YCbCr
8. Color Adjust Correction

## CLOCKS

There are two clocks used in this design, pixel clock is nominally the pixel clock rate, with a set pll programmed design frequency of 96MHz or below, and system clock which is a 150 Mhz.

## CMOS PIXEL CAPTURE

A video frame processing contains a collection of control registers and maintain a local small buffer to store video frame location. Processors interact with the vfp core with vdma, vfp writes the video core's registers to configure its operation. A vfp core takes input raw video pixel stream, performs computation, or adds new contents to the stream through filters, and then outputs the processed pixel stream. Video frame processing can be either a pixel transformation or a pixel generation.

Pixel capture module is the first module inside the FPGA which communicate with camera. It receives the data of 12 bits per pixel at each clock cycle from the cmos camera when the frame valid and line valid are asserted high. Pixel clock (50MHz) is used to latch the data on the rising edge of the clock. In the case of when clear is set, then it captures on the falling edge of the pixel clock. Vertical blank occurs when frame valid is high. However, horizontal blank only occurs when both frames line valid and frame valid are high. To pause, restart, snapshot and change the exposure level of the video, certain registers need to be assigned the hex values. These hex values are given in the datasheet of this camera. Setting these values will enable the features and functionality of the camera. These features were enabled by using the I2C bus which has two wires SDA and SCL. SDA is the data line. SCL is the clock line which is used to synchronize all data transfers over the I2C bus. The SCL & SDA lines are connected to the FPGA and the camera on the I2C bus. Once the registers were assigned the values and valid signal are asserted, the camera output the 12 bits data at the maximum data rate of 96Mp/s. Input clock for the camera is 96MHz which gives the maximum data rate, but this data rate should be latched at the 50MHz clock. Active pixels: 2,592H x 1,944V Pixel size: 2.2 $\mu$ m x 2.2 $\mu$ m Color filter array RGB Bayer pattern Full resolution Programmable up to 15 fps Frame rate VGA (640 x 480) Programmable up to 70 fps ADC resolution: 12-bit Pixel dynamic range: 70.1dB SNRMAX: 38.1dB Supply Power Voltage: 3.3V I/O Voltage: 1.7V~3.1V

## VFP

Prior to the implementation of the various filters, it necessary to overview top module and io connections to internal modules. Generic defined in vfp give user option to select various filter, config axi4-lite address/data bus width and set revision number. The TDATA\_WIDTH generic specifies the number of bits in a word and the ADDR\_WIDTH specifies the number of address bits, which implies that there is  $2^{\text{ADDR\_WITH}}$  words. BMP\_WIDTH AND BMP\_HEIGHT specifies image frame width and height.

std_logic_vector(31 downto 0)	revision_number	
	integer C_rgb_m_axis_TDATA_WIDTH	
	integer C_rgb_m_axis_START_COUNT	
	integer C_rgb_s_axis_TDATA_WIDTH	
	integer C_m_axis_mm2s_TDATA_WIDTH	
	integer C_m_axis_mm2s_START_COUNT	
	integer C_vfpConfig_DATA_WIDTH	
	integer C_vfpConfig_ADDR_WIDTH	
	integer conf_data_width	
	integer conf_addr_width	
	integer i_data_width	
	integer s_data_width	
	integer b_data_width	
	integer d5m_data_width	
	integer d5m_frame_width	
	integer bmp_width	
	integer bmp_height	
	integer bmp_precision	
	boolean F_CGA_FULL_RANGE	
	boolean F_TES	
	boolean F_LUM	
	boolean F_TRM	
	boolean F_RGB	
	boolean F_SHP	
	boolean F_BLU	
	boolean F_EMB	
	boolean F_YCC	
	boolean F_SOB	
	boolean F_CGA	
	boolean F_HSV	
	boolean F_HSL	
std_logic_vector(d5m_data_width - 1 downto 0)	pixclk	rgb_m_axis_tvalid
	ifval	rgb_m_axis_tlast
	ilval	rgb_m_axis_tuser
	idata	rgb_m_axis_tdata
	rgb_m_axis_ack	rgb_s_axis_tready
	rgb_m_axis_arsetn	m_axis_mm2s_tvalid
	rgb_m_axis_tready	m_axis_mm2s_tuser
	rgb_s_axis_tready	m_axis_mm2s_tlast
	rgb_s_axis_ack	m_axis_mm2s_tdata
	rgb_s_axis_arsetn	m_axis_mm2s_tkeep
	rgb_s_axis_tvalid	m_axis_mm2s_tsrid
	rgb_s_axis_tuser	m_axis_mm2s_tdest
	rgb_s_axis_tlast	vfpconfig_awready
	std_logic m_axis_tdata	vfpconfig_wready
	m_axis_mm2s_ack	vfpconfig_bresp
	m_axis_mm2s_arsetn	vfpconfig_bvalid
	m_axis_mm2s_tready	vfpconfig_arready
	std_logic vfpconfig_ack	vfpconfig_rdta
	vfpconfig_arsetn	vfpconfig_resp
std_logic_vector(C_vfpConfig_ADDR_WIDTH-1 downto 0)	vfpconfig_awaddr	vfpconfig_rvald
std_logic_vector(2 downto 0)	vfpconfig_awprot	
std_logic	vfpconfig_awvalid	
std_logic_vector(C_vfpConfig_DATA_WIDTH-1 downto 0)	vfpconfig_wdata	
std_logic_vector((C_vfpConfig_DATA_WIDTH/8)-1 downto 0)	vfpconfig_wstrb	
std_logic	vfpconfig_wvalid	
std_logic	vfpconfig_bready	
std_logic_vector(C_vfpConfig_ADDR_WIDTH-1 downto 0)	vfpconfig_araddr	
std_logic_vector(2 downto 0)	vfpconfig_arprot	
std_logic	vfpconfig_arvalid	
std_logic	vfpconfig_ready	

Figure 3

To configure video stream register, axi4-lite protocol is implemented which present a memory map register interface to the processor.

## HSL COLOR SPACE

This module converts rgb color space to hsl color space. First logic calculates maximum and minimum value of rgb values. Hue is calculated first determining the hue fraction from greatest rgb channel value. If current max channel is red than Hue numerator will be set to be green subtract blue only if green is greater than blue else blue is subtracted from green and Hue degree would be zero. If current max channel is green than Hue numerator will be set to be blue subtract red only if blue is greater than red else red is subtracted from blue and Hue degree would be 129. Similarly, if current channel is blue than Hue numerator will be set to be red subtract green only if red is greater than green else green subtracted from red and Hue degree would be 212. Hue denominator would be rgb delta. Once Hue fraction values are calculated than fraction values would be added to hue degree which would give final hue value as done logic. Saturate value is calculated from difference between rgb max and min over rgb max whereas Lightness value rgb max value.

HSV, HSL and HSI: Hue is a color range degree from 0 degree to 360 degree which describe a pure color. Saturate is shade of gray to full color. Amount of saturation of color is known as chroma. Higher value of chroma is clear and bright. The strongest magnitude is value and its range correspond to brightness and balanced magnitude corresponds to the intensity.

From RGB triplet saturation equation shown below where max is calculated of between red, green, and blue channel. It represents the strength of the color and the radius of the cone.

$$\text{saturate} = \frac{(\max(\text{rgb}) - \min(\text{rgb}))}{\max(\text{rgb})}$$

- 0 degree – Red
- 60 degree – Yellow
- 120 degree – Green
- 240 degree – Blue
- 300 degree – Magenta

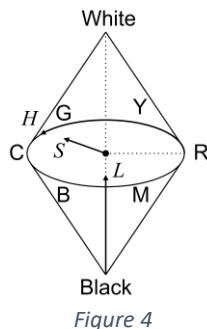


Figure 4

The

pg. 13

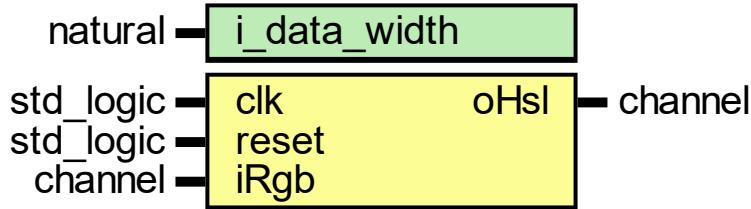
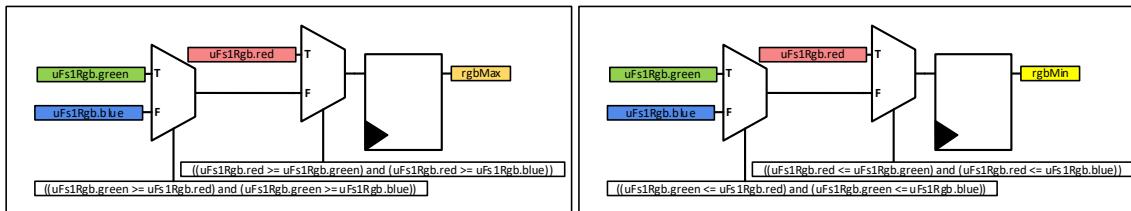


Figure 5

Rgb to hsl module convert input rgb to hsl color space. The module has clock and reset ports. Port iRGB consist of red, green, and blue rgb channels with valid signal, which is used to convert to rgb pixels to hsl pixels.

Ports	Description
clk	Reference clock for input and output data stream.
reset	Specifies module asynchronous active low reset.
iRgb.red	8-bit input data. Red value.
iRgb.green	8-bit input data. Green value.
iRgb.blue	8-bit input data. Blue value.
iRgb.valid	Input data valid. Specifies whether the next data point has arrived for processing.
oHsl.red	8-bit output data. Hue value.
oHsl.green	8-bit output data. Saturate value.
oHsl.blue	8-bit output data. Luminosity value.
oHsl.valid	Output data valid. Control signal to indicate the validity of each pixel.

The Functional block diagram of the implemented rgb to hsl color space conversion is shown in Figure 9-12.



The max and min rgb value is calculated according to logic implementation shown in figure above.

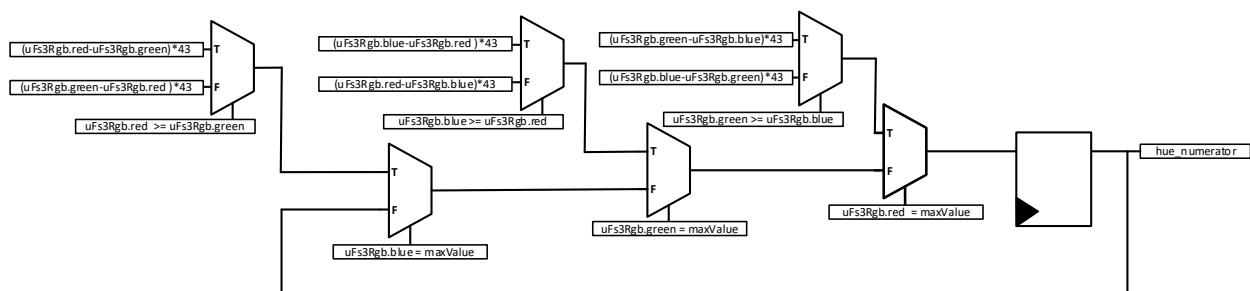
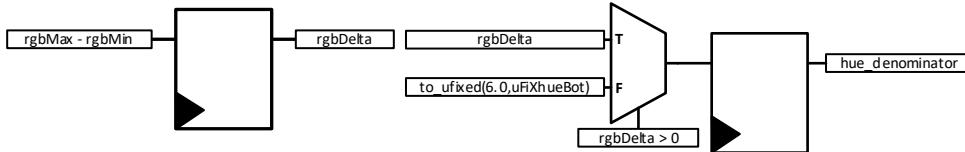
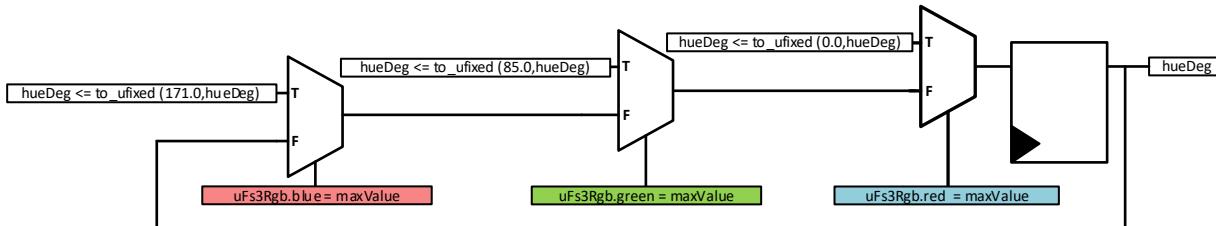


Figure 6: Hue Numerator Logic



*Figure 7: Hue Denominator Logic*



*Figure 8: Hue Degree Logic*

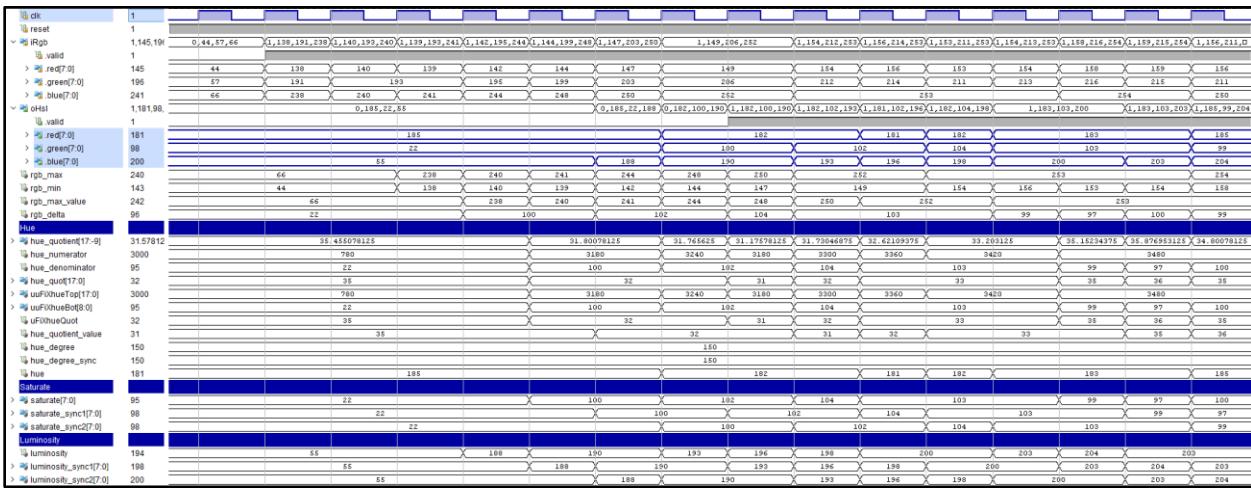
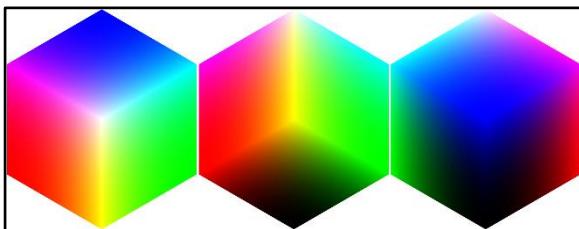
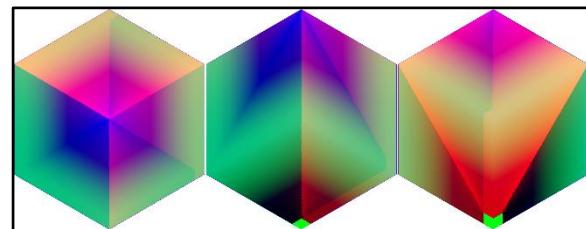


Figure 9 : HSL Filter Wave Diagram

The simulation results of rgb channel conversion to hsl color space is presented in wave diagram figure 8.



*Figure 10*



*Figure 11*

Below figures shows rgb color space conversion implementation into six regions of the hexagon images. The representation of the RGB color space shown in 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> figure.

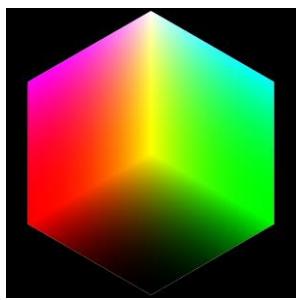


Figure 12: RGB image

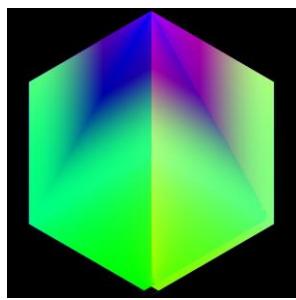


Figure 13: HSL converted image

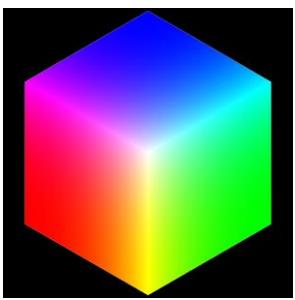


Figure 14: RGB image

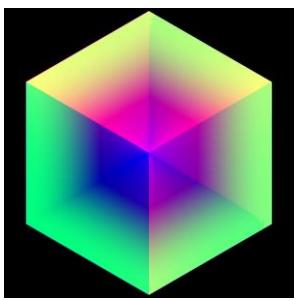


Figure 15: HSL converted image

1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> figure are rgb image and whereas 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> are hsl simulated results.

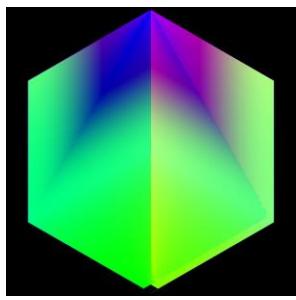


Figure 16: HSL Image

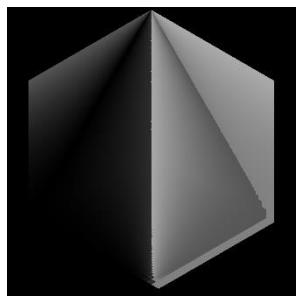


Figure 17: Hue channel

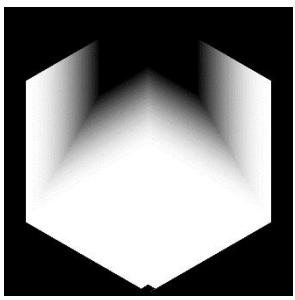


Figure 18: Saturate channel

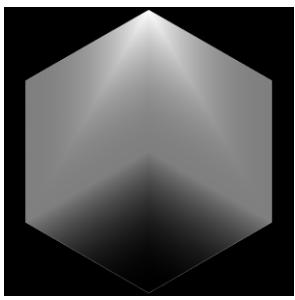


Figure 19: Luminosity channel

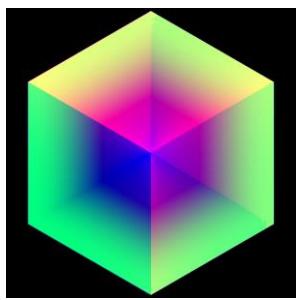


Figure 20: HSL Image

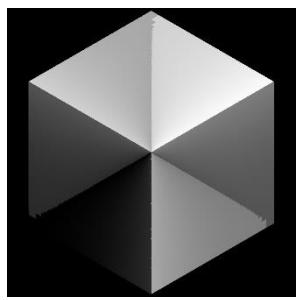


Figure 21: Hue channel

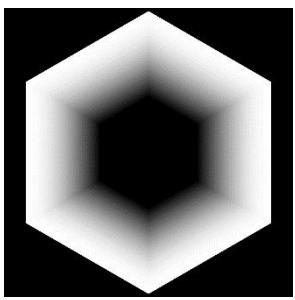


Figure 22: Saturate channel

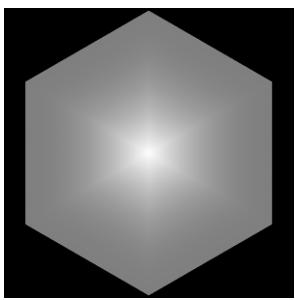
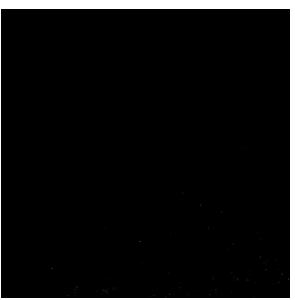
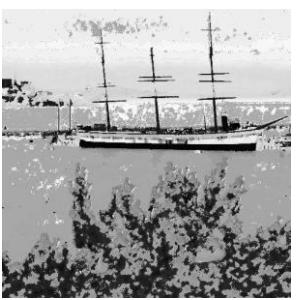


Figure 23: Luminosity channel

1<sup>st</sup> image is hsl image, 2<sup>nd</sup> represent hue channel, 3<sup>rd</sup> saturate channel and 4<sup>th</sup> luminosity channel.



1<sup>st</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

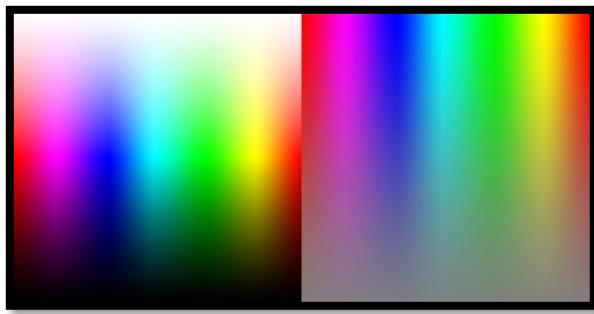


Figure 24

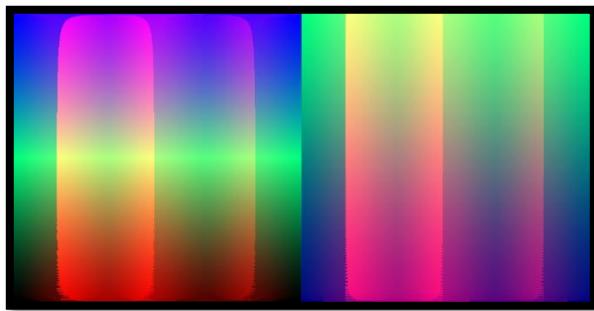


Figure 25

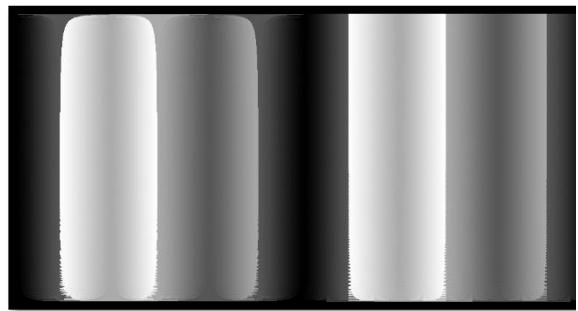


Figure 26

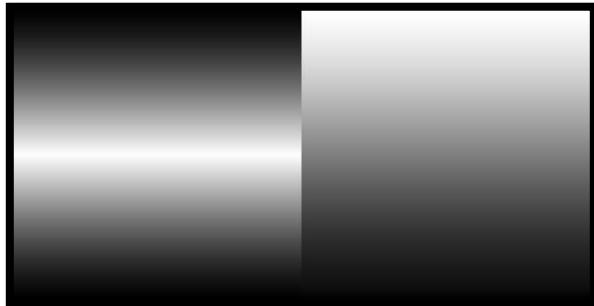


Figure 27

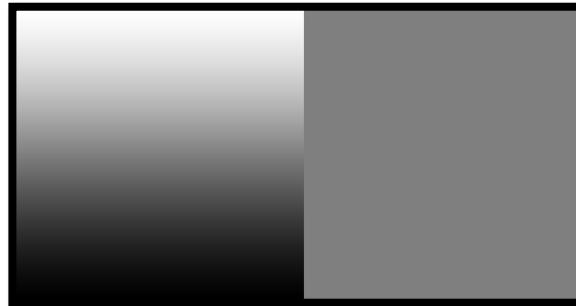


Figure 28

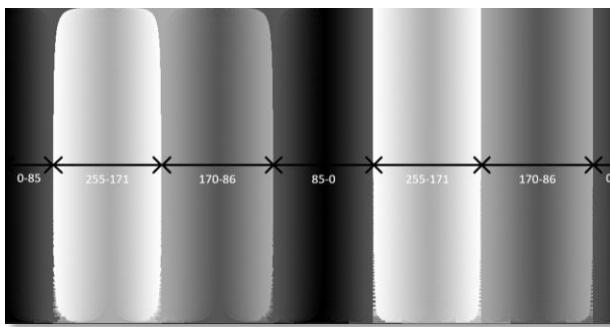


Figure 29

1<sup>st</sup> image is hsl image, 2<sup>nd</sup> represent hue channel, 3<sup>rd</sup> saturate channel and 4<sup>th</sup> luminosity channel.  
HSL is cylindrical geometry with hue, angular dimension colors transition from red to orange, yellow, green, cyan, blue, magenta.

## HSV COLOR SPACE

This module converts rgb color space to hsl color space. First logic calculates maximum and minimum value of rgb values. Hue is calculated first determining the hue fraction from greatest rgb channel value. If current max channel is red than Hue numerator will be set to be green subtract blue only if green is greater than blue else blue is subtracted from green and Hue degree would be zero. If current max channel is green than Hue numerator will be set to be blue subtract red only if blue is greater than red else red is subtracted from blue and Hue degree would be 129. Similarly, if current channel is blue than Hue numerator will be set to be red subtract green only if red is greater than green else green subtracted from red and Hue degree would be 212. Hue denominator would be rgb delta. Once Hue fraction values are calculated than fraction values would be added to hue degree which would give final hue value as done logic. Saturate value is calculated from difference between rgb max and min over rgb max whereas Intensity value is rgb max value.

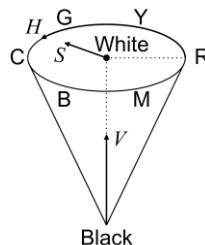


Figure 30

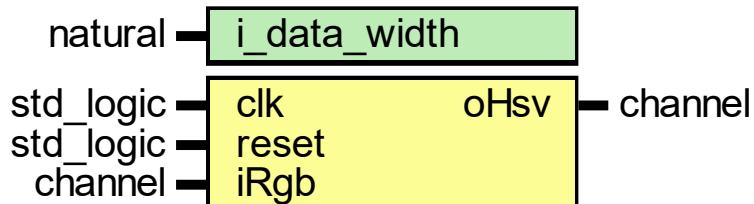


Figure 31

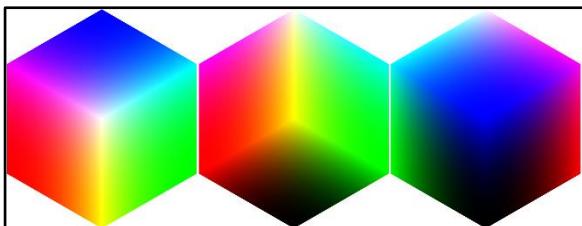


Figure 32

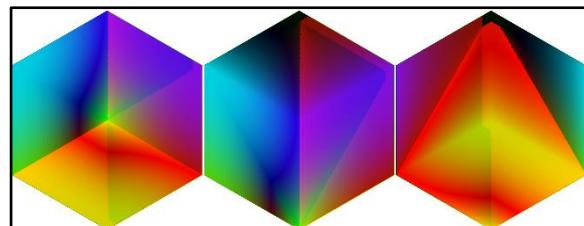


Figure 33

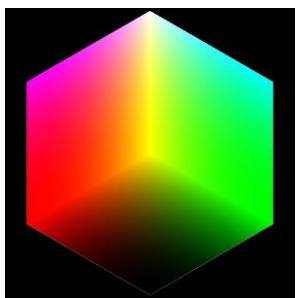


Figure 34

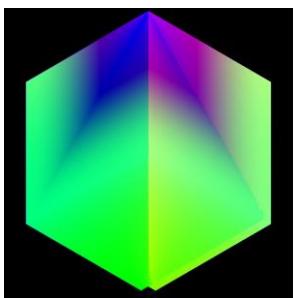


Figure 35

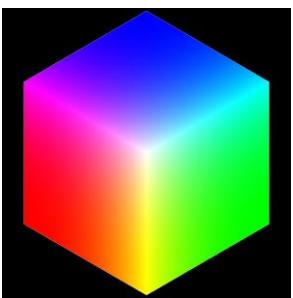


Figure 36

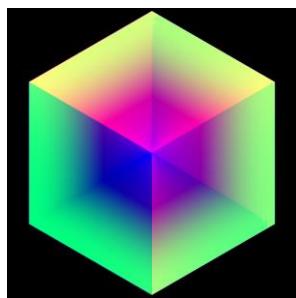


Figure 37

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> figure are rgb image and whereas 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> are hsl simulated results.

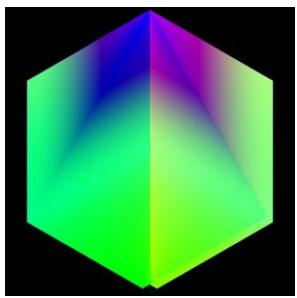


Figure 38

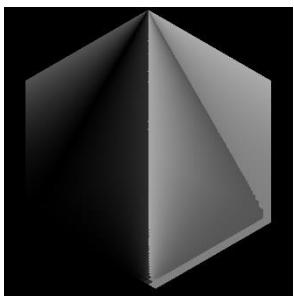


Figure 39

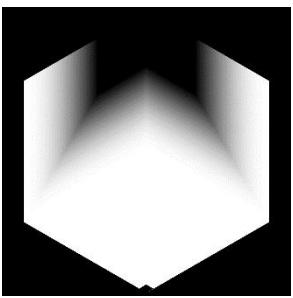


Figure 40

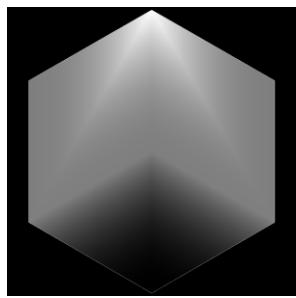


Figure 41

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> figure are rgb image and whereas 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> are hsl simulated results.

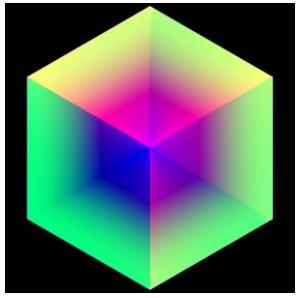


Figure 42

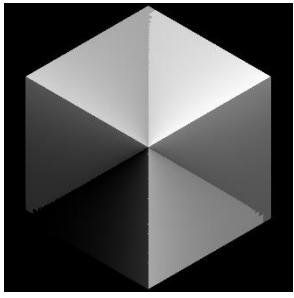


Figure 43

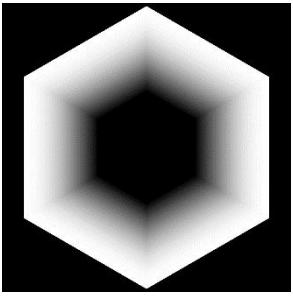


Figure 44

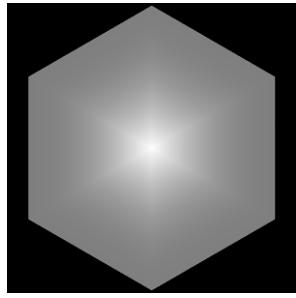


Figure 45

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> figure are rgb image and whereas 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> are hsl simulated results.



Figure 46

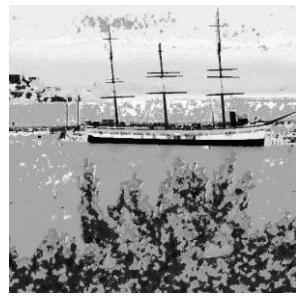


Figure 47



Figure 48



Figure 49

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

## HSL COLOR RANGE SPACE



Figure 50

Figure 51

Figure 52

Figure 53

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

## COLORHSL

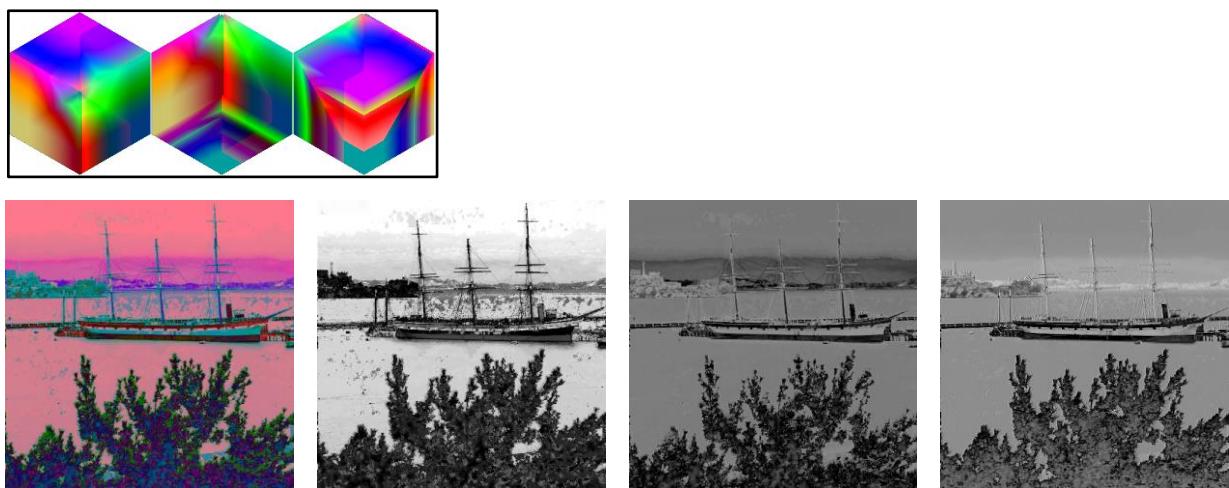


Figure 54

Figure 55

Figure 56

Figure 57

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

## HSL\_1RANGE

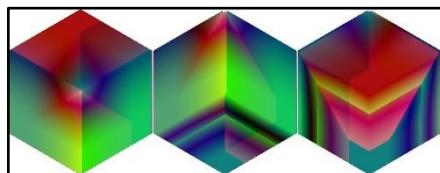




Figure 58



Figure 59



Figure 60



Figure 61

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

### HSL\_2RANGE

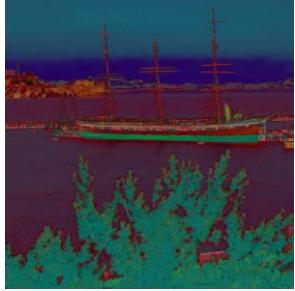
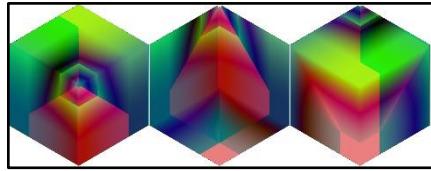


Figure 62



Figure 63



Figure 64



Figure 65

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

### HSL\_3RANGE

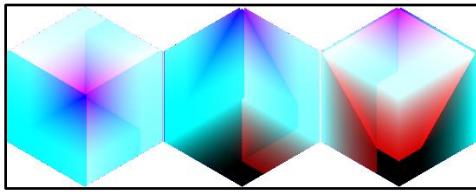




Figure 66

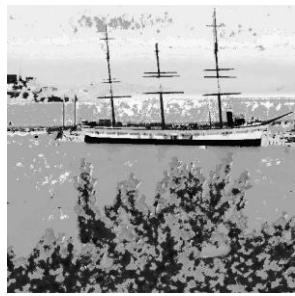


Figure 67



Figure 68



Figure 69

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

#### HSV1\_1RANGE

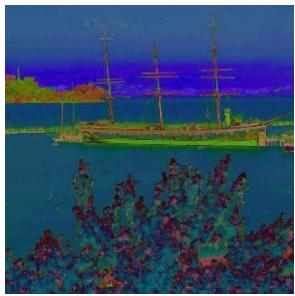


Figure 70



Figure 71

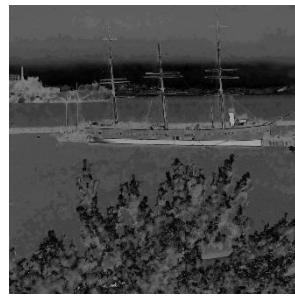


Figure 72

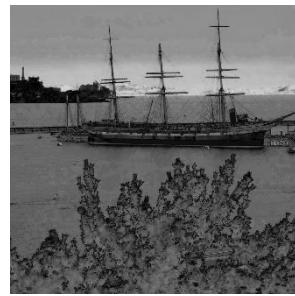


Figure 73

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

#### HSV1\_2RANGE

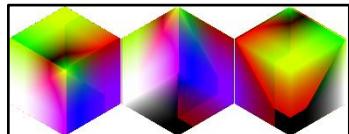


Figure 74



Figure 75



Figure 76



Figure 77

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

### **HSV<sub>L</sub>\_3RANGE**

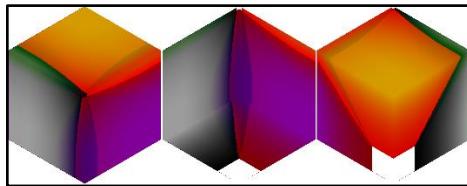


Figure 78

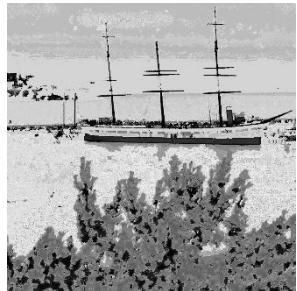


Figure 79



Figure 80



Figure 81

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

### **HSV<sub>L</sub>\_4RANGE**

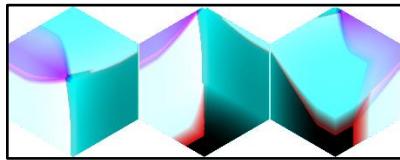


Figure 82



Figure 83



Figure 84



Figure 85

1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>nd</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>rd</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>th</sup> figure shows blue channel.

## CMYK COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam cmyk color space in output oRgb channel.



CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Key/Black) is the color space for printed materials.

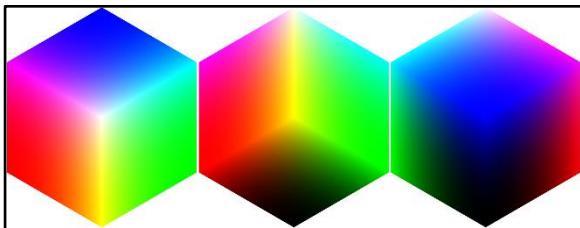


Figure 86

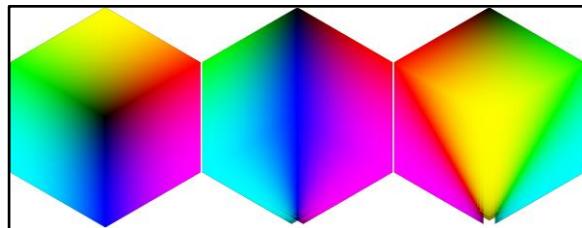


Figure 87



Figure 88

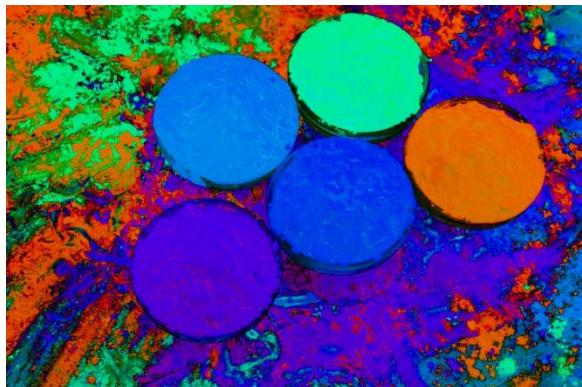


Figure 89



Figure 90



Figure 91

From these values, the value of colors can be calculated from the following equations:

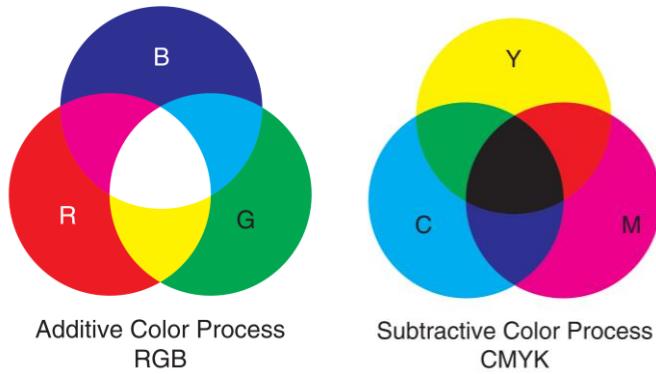
$$K = 1 - \text{MAX}(R, G, B)$$

$$C = (1 - R - K)(1 - K)$$

$$M = (1 - G - K)(1 - K)$$

$$Y = (1 - B - K)(1 - K)$$

CMYK color space is used for printing color images. The color printer makes use of subtractive(secondary) color scheme. The minimum requirement for color printer is equipped with three primary colors: cyan(C), magenta (M), and yellow (Y). The secondary colors Yellow, Cyan and Magenta are generated by adding primary colors Red, Green and Blue. Above figures shows, a 500 x 500 color image in RGB and CYM formats. The pinkish color in RGB transformed into greenish, as the red and blue component intensities are high compared to green. The black color is generated by combining all the colors whereas white is set with no colors.



## YD<sub>B</sub>D<sub>R</sub> COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam YD<sub>R</sub>D<sub>B</sub> color space in output oRgb channel.

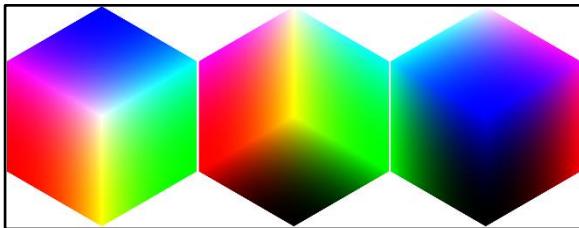


Figure 92 RGB Image

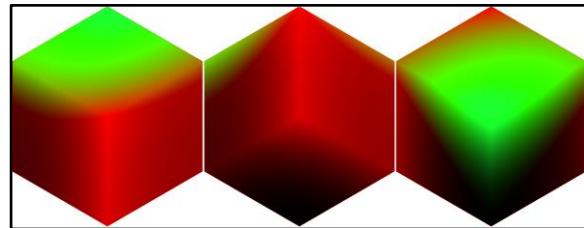


Figure 93 YDBDR Image



Figure 94 RGB Image



Figure 95 YDBDR Image

In this color space, Figure 95 image represent by three components, namely, Y, D<sub>B</sub>, and D<sub>R</sub>.

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to Y, D<sub>B</sub>, D<sub>R</sub> tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ D_R \\ D_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ -0.450 & -0.883 & 1.333 \\ -1.333 & -1.160 & 0.217 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

Above figures illustrates the result of convert color image space in RGB domain to image with YDRDB components.

## CIEXYZ COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam CIE-XYZ color space in output oRgb channel.

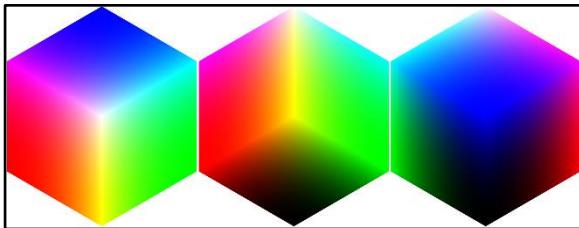


Figure 96

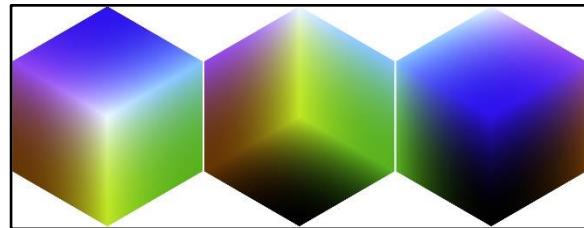


Figure 97



Figure 98



Figure 99

Above figures illustrates the result of convert color image space in RGB domain to image with XYZ components.

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to X, Y, Z tristimulus values. The relationship between RGB and the XYZ values expressed by a 3x3 matrix as shown in equation below.

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.412 & 0.357 & 0.180 \\ 0.212 & 0.715 & 0.072 \\ 0.019 & 0.119 & 0.950 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

The coefficients values in 3x3 matrix are multiplied to input RGB components and the sum of the result values as per XYZ channel.

## CIEYUV COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam CIE-YUV color space in output oRgb channel.

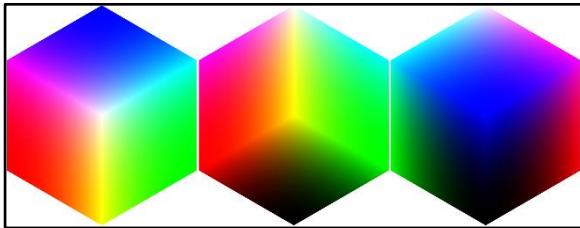
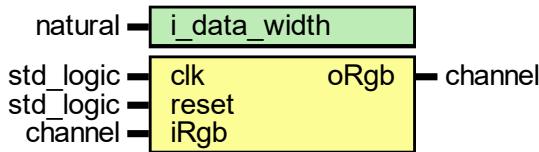


Figure 100

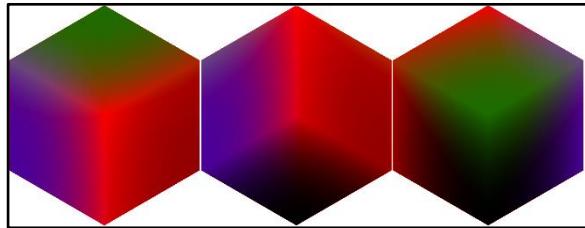


Figure 101



Figure 102

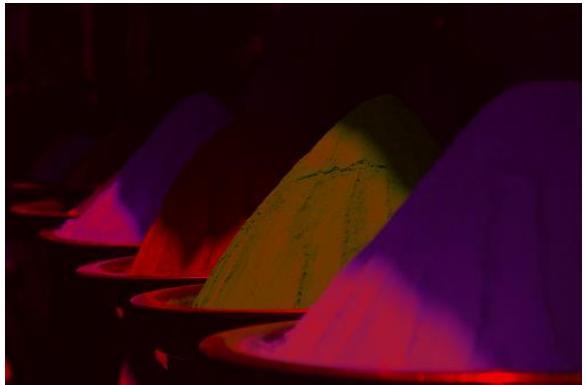


Figure 103

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to Y, U, V tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ -0.147 & -0.289 & 0.436 \\ 0.615 & -0.515 & -0.100 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

## YIQ COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam YIQ color space in output oRgb channel.

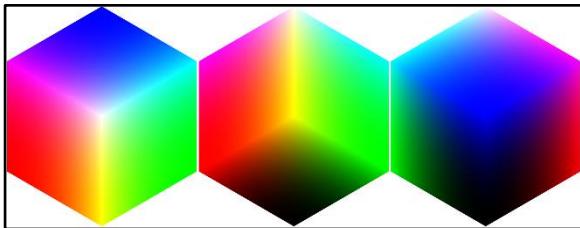


Figure 104

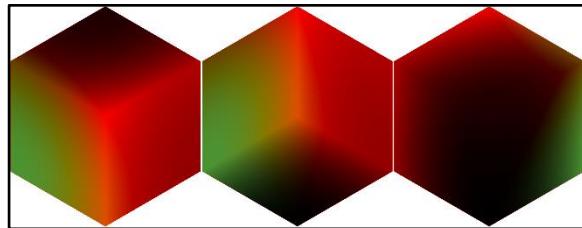


Figure 105



Figure 106



Figure 107

In this color space, Figure 107 image represent by three components, namely, Y, I, and Q. The Y-channel (this corresponds roughly with intensity) is the luminance component, and I(In-Phase)/Q(Quadrature) represent chrominance (color information: chroma, jointly describe the hue and saturation). This color space separate intensity information from color details.

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to Y, I, Q tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ 0.595 & -0.274 & -0.321 \\ 0.211 & -0.522 & -0.311 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

Figure 106 shows RGB converted to YIQ color space Figure 106 using the transformation of above equation. Note the elements of 1<sup>st</sup> row in the conversion matrix sum to 1 and 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> rows sum to zero. IQ components are transmitted with slower amplitude variations with limited image details whereas Y component contain more gray level image details of information.

## YPBPR COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.red, iRgb.red, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module stream YP<sub>B</sub>P<sub>R</sub> color space in output oRgb channel.

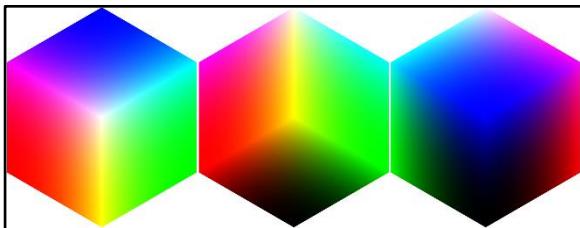


Figure 108

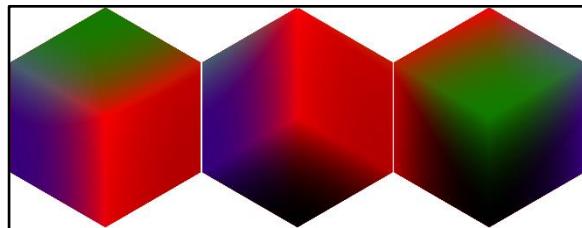


Figure 109



Figure 110

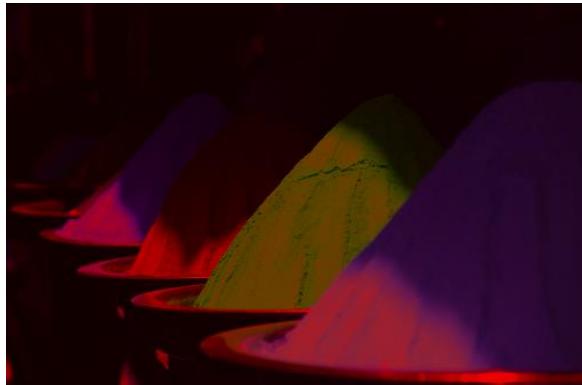


Figure 111

In this color space, Figure 111 image represent by three components, namely, Y, P<sub>B</sub>, and P<sub>R</sub>. The Y-channel corresponds to luminance component, P<sub>B</sub> channel corresponds to difference between blue and luma and whereas P<sub>R</sub> channel corresponds to difference between red and luma.

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to Y, P<sub>R</sub>, P<sub>B</sub> tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ P_R \\ P_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.213 & 0.715 & 0.072 \\ -0.115 & -0.385 & 0.500 \\ 0.500 & -0.454 & -0.046 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

## I1I2I3 OHTA COLOR INTENSITIES

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module stream I1I2I3 color space in output oRgb channel.

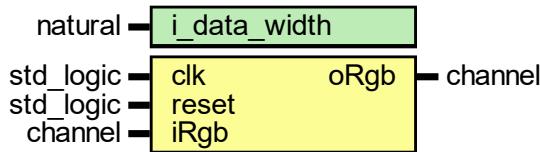


Figure 112

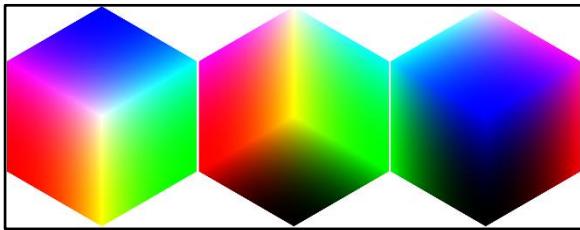


Figure 113

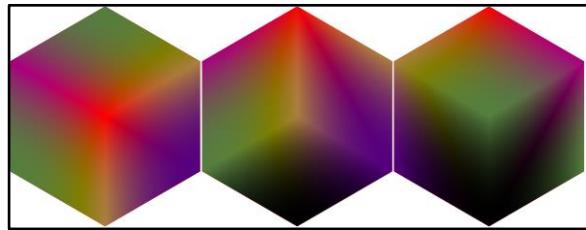


Figure 114



Figure 115



Figure 116

$$RED_{INTENSITY} = I_1 = \frac{RED + GREEN + BLUE}{3}$$

$$GREEN_{INTENSITY} = I_2 = \frac{RED - BLUE}{2}$$

$$BLUE_{INTENSITY} = I_3 = \frac{2 \times GREEN - RED - BLUE}{4}$$

## LMS COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam LMS color space in output oRgb channel.



Figure 117

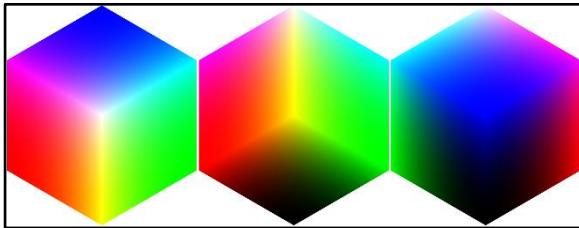


Figure 118

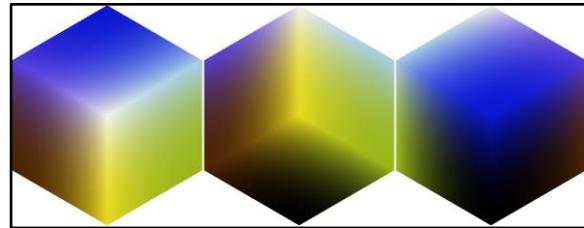


Figure 119



Figure 120



Figure 121

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to L, M, S tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} L \\ M \\ S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.400 & 0.707 & -0.080 \\ -0.228 & 1.150 & 0.061 \\ 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.918 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

## IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub> COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub> color space in output oRgb channel.



Figure 122

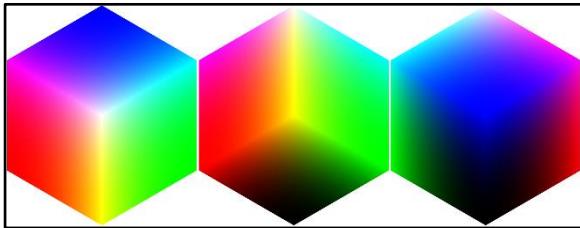


Figure 123

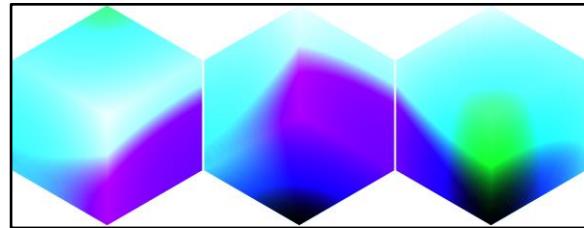


Figure 124



Figure 125



Figure 126

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to I, C<sub>T</sub>, C<sub>P</sub> tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_T \\ C_P \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.400 & 0.400 & 0.200 \\ 4.455 & -4.851 & 3.960 \\ 8.056 & 3.572 & -1.162 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

## HED COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam HED color space in output oRgb channel.



Figure 127

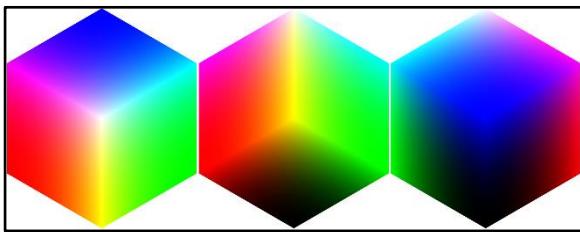


Figure 128

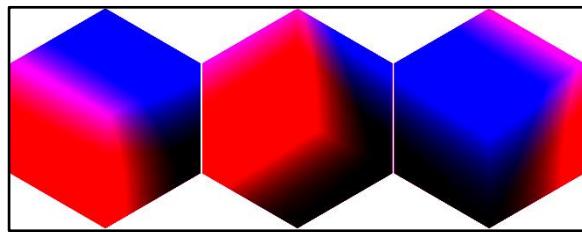


Figure 129



Figure 130



Figure 131

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to H, E, D tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H \\ E \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.800 & -0.070 & -0.600 \\ -1.020 & -1.130 & -0.480 \\ -0.550 & -0.130 & 1.570 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

## YC1C2 COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam YC<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub> color space in output oRgb channel.

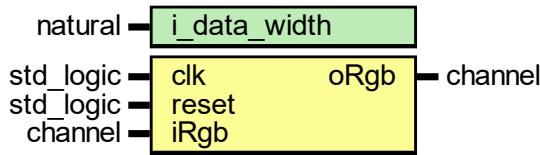


Figure 132

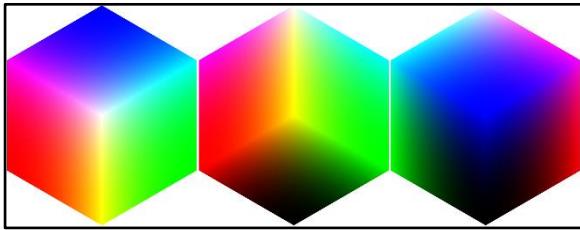


Figure 133

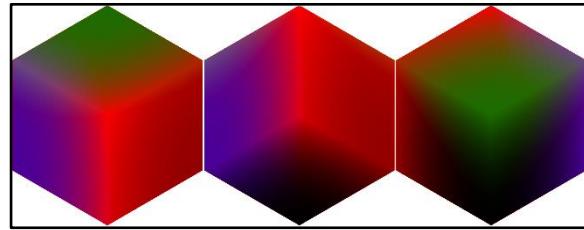


Figure 134



Figure 135

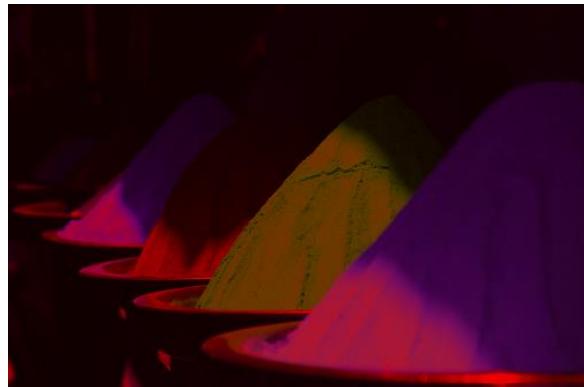


Figure 136

The R, G, B tristimulus values converted to Y, C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> tristimulus values as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ P_R \\ P_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.213 & 0.715 & 0.072 \\ -0.115 & -0.385 & 0.500 \\ 0.500 & -0.454 & -0.046 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

## SHARP FILTER

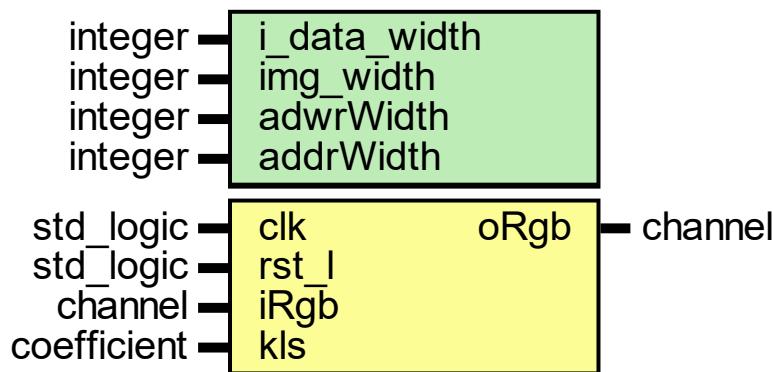
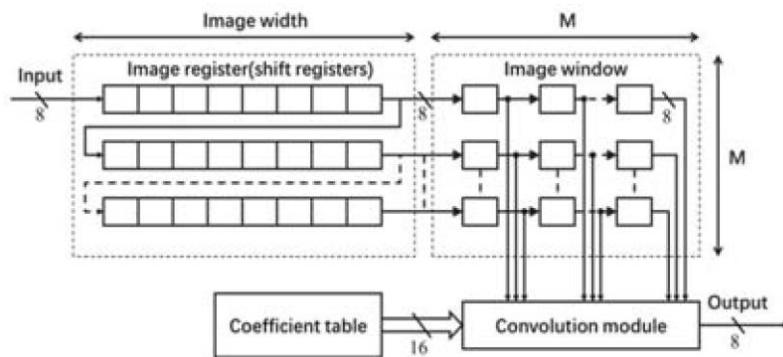


Figure 137



The sharp filter has been implemented and tested for an image size of  $1024 \times 1024$  as shown figure below.



## BLUR FILTER

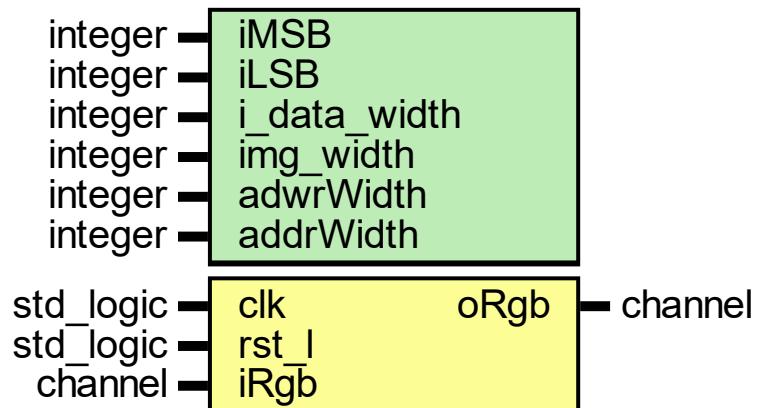
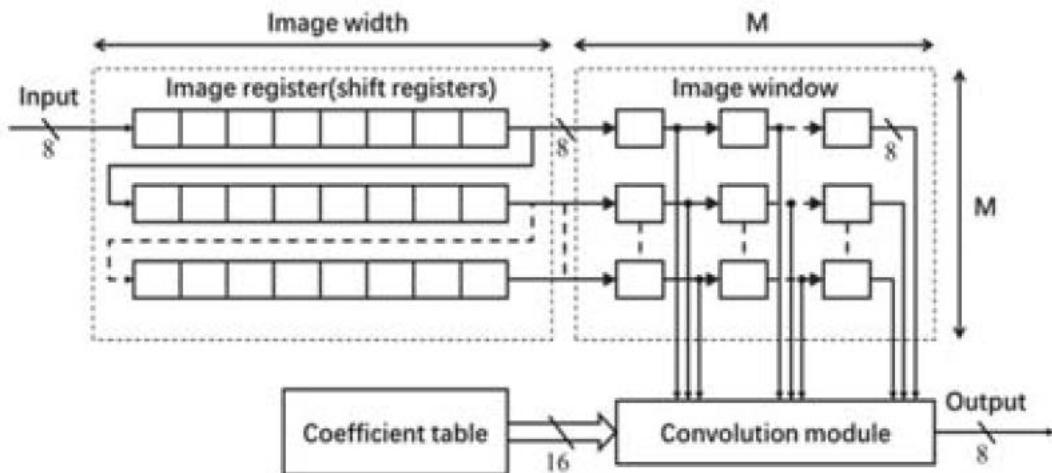
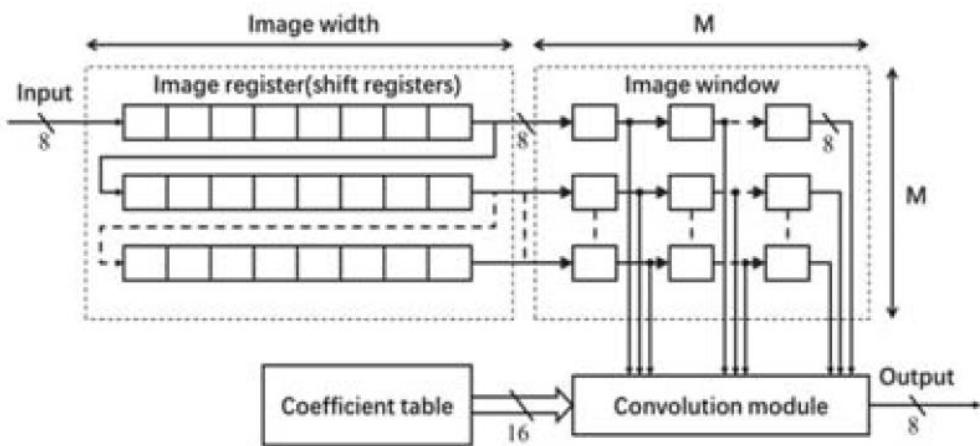


Figure 138



Gray Level Colors			
0.400	0.350	0.200	0.950
0.200	0.700	0.100	1.00
0.05	0.100	0.900	1.05
0.605	1.15	1.20	$\Sigma$

## EMBOSS FILTER

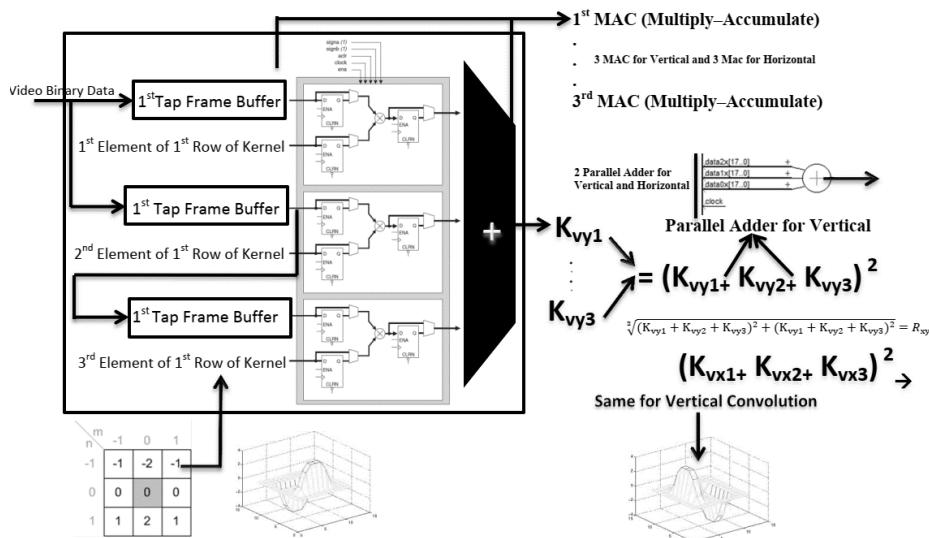


An emboss filter will take video frame and convert into an embossed image.



## SOBEL FILTER

For Sobel edge detection, monochrome RGB pixel are used of 8 bits which are stored in row-by-row memory of successive pixels. Two Sobel filters are used for edge detection. There are two distinct filters, one which computes vertical edge left and one for horizontal edge right. The filters are convolved with the entire input 3-line buffer which holds the pixel information. The vertical edge component is calculated with vertical filter  $K_y$  into input the first tap1 of 8 bits and then tap2 and tap3 sum to 3  $K_y$  taps (3 elements of 1st rows of filter). The Same calculation is applied to horizontal filter 3 columns  $K_x$  gives the output of sum 3  $K_x$  taps(3 elements of 1st column of filter). The resulted sum 3  $K_y$  taps gives us the final sum of Vertical  $K_{vy1,2,3}$  and 3 sum for horizontal  $K_{vx1,2,3}$ . Final output of vertical and horizontal is given by  $R_{xy}$  which is the square root of sum  $K_{vy}$  and  $K_{vx}$ .  $V$ . The Figure below illustrates the concept of Sobel Filter for Video Edge detection.



Three lines video buffer have used for a filter with  $3 \times 3$  kernel for both vertical and horizontal edge detection. Then the video buffer enters the filter in a parallel form. Each 3 t-taps module takes the data taps from the line buffer with a rate faster than system clock rate by 3 times and multiply them by the 3 filter coefficients. The output from each multiplications process is accumulated in the accumulator. Then finally sum all three 3-Tap filter from the accumulator fed into parallel adder which form one processed pixel. Once the  $R_{xy}$  is calculated the value is compared with threshold which is the user input from the switches (12 to 1). If the pixel output from  $R_{xy}$  is greater than the threshold, the pixel is detected as the edge otherwise no output to the RGB channel.

A Sobel filter will take video frame and convert into an Sobel image.

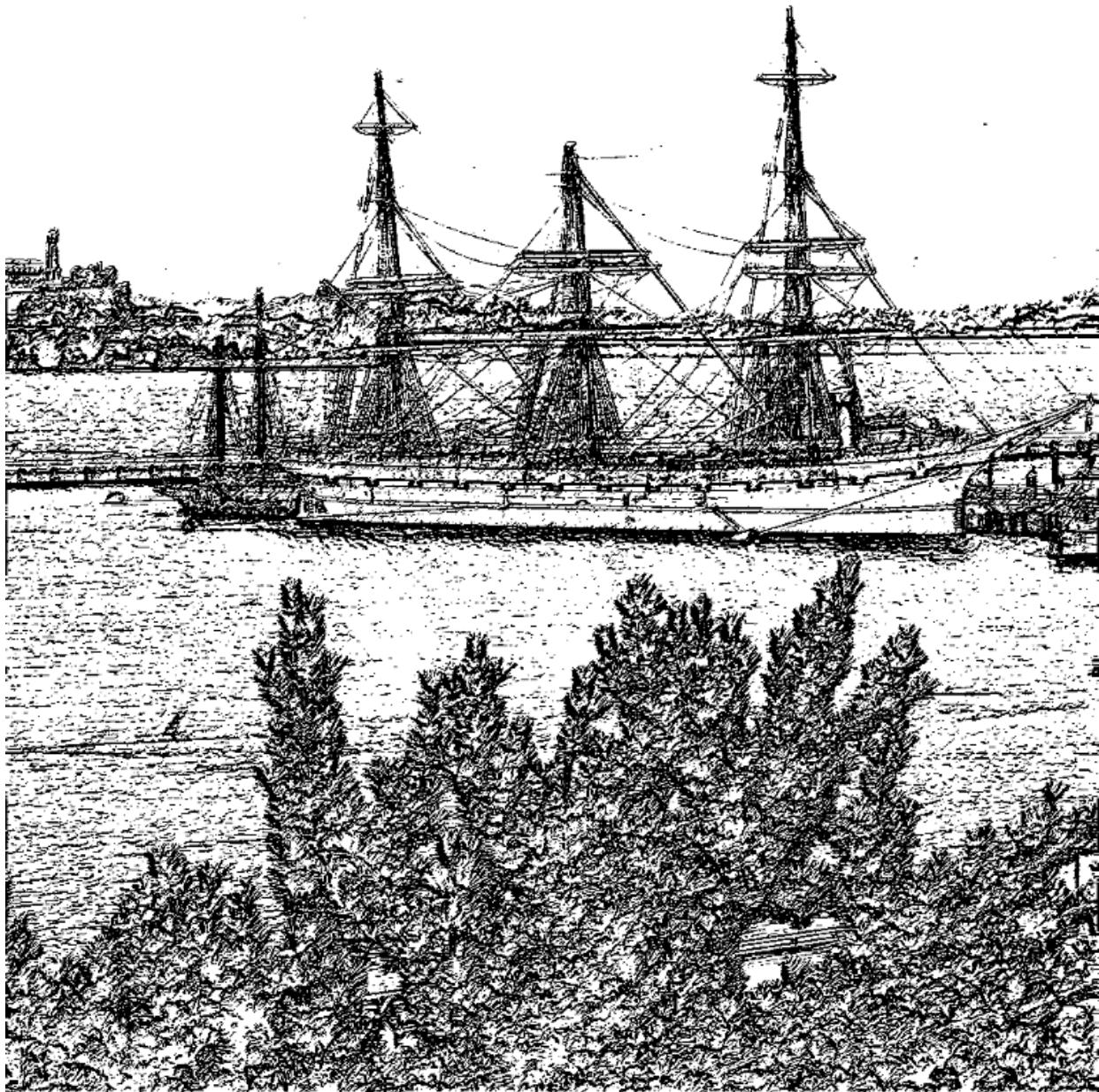


Figure 139

## YCBCR COLOR SPACE

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue, iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof and iRgb.sof. The result of this module steam CIE-XYZ color space in output oRgb channel.

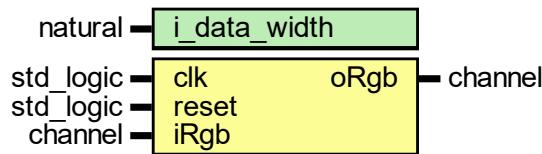


Figure 140

Cb refers to the blue-difference chroma component, and Cr refers to the red-difference chroma component.

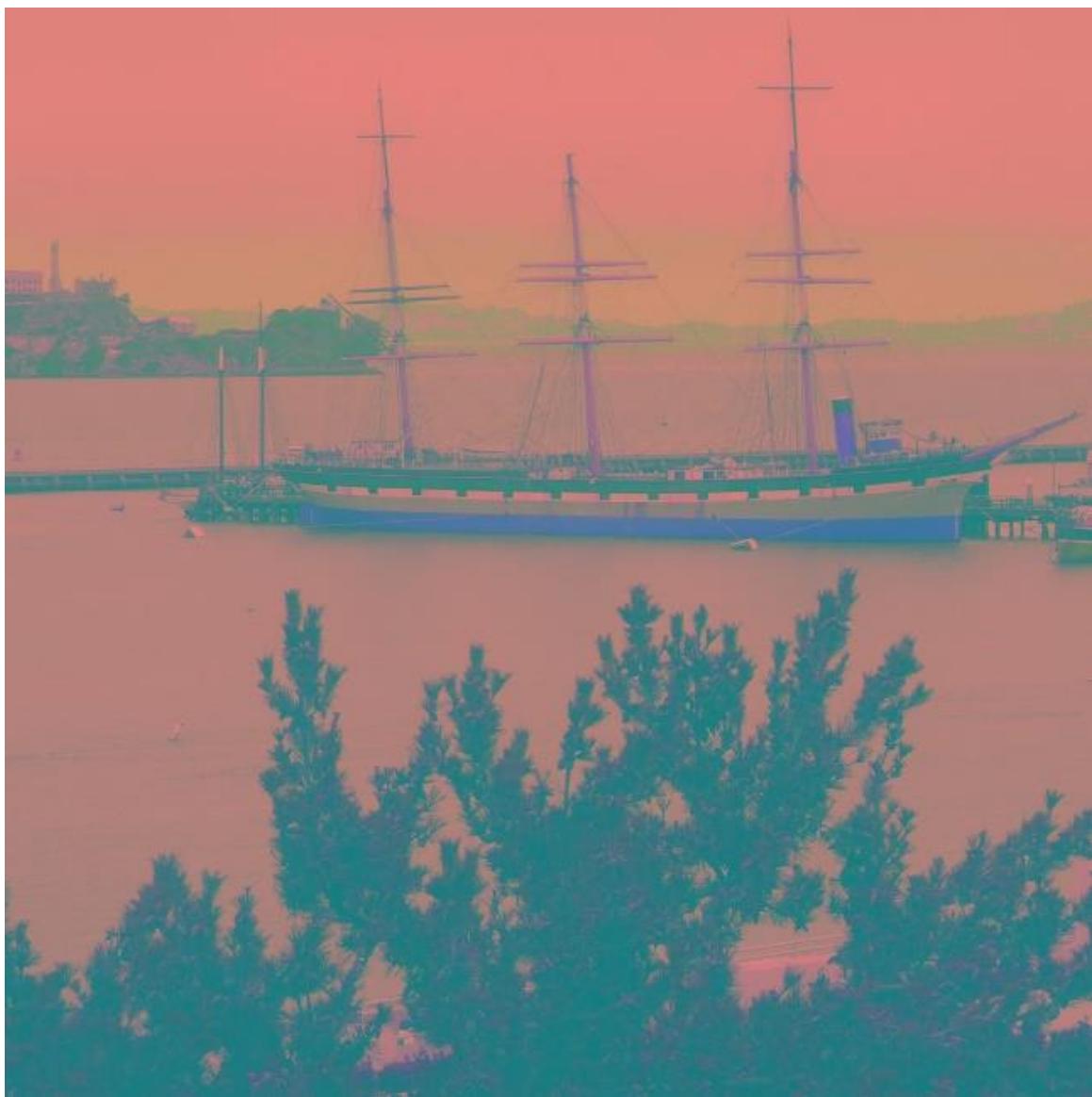


Figure 141

## COLOR ADJUST MATRIX

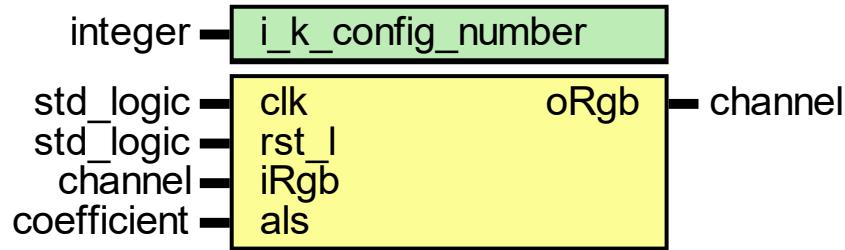
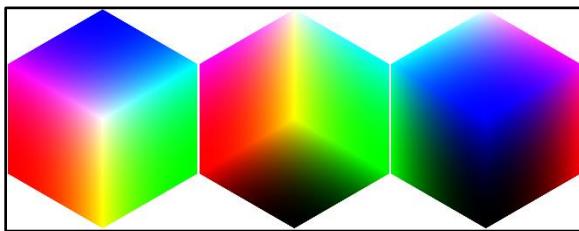


Figure 142

The objective of the color adjust matrix is to transform each pixel red, green and blue channel into improve suitable agreement in display and light sources sensitivity. The color adjust matrix can be expressed as a 3x3 matrix as in equation below. The 'CAM' is used to denote the color adjust matrix rgb values.

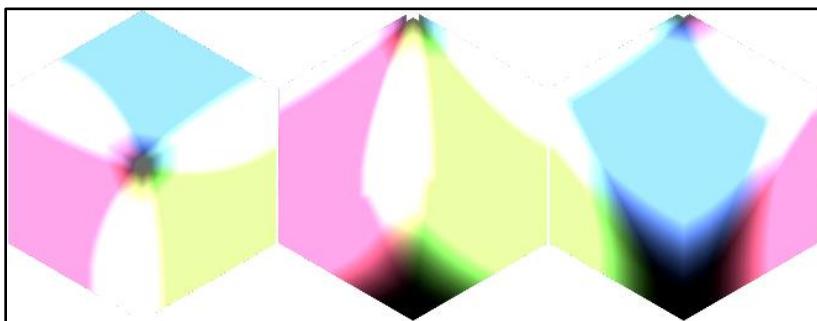
$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{CAM} \\ G_{CAM} \\ B_{CAM} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K1 & K2 & K3 \\ K4 & K5 & K6 \\ K7 & K8 & K9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$



The color transformations defined in this section are for each color in pixel changed into unique color as multicolor colors range changed into single color.

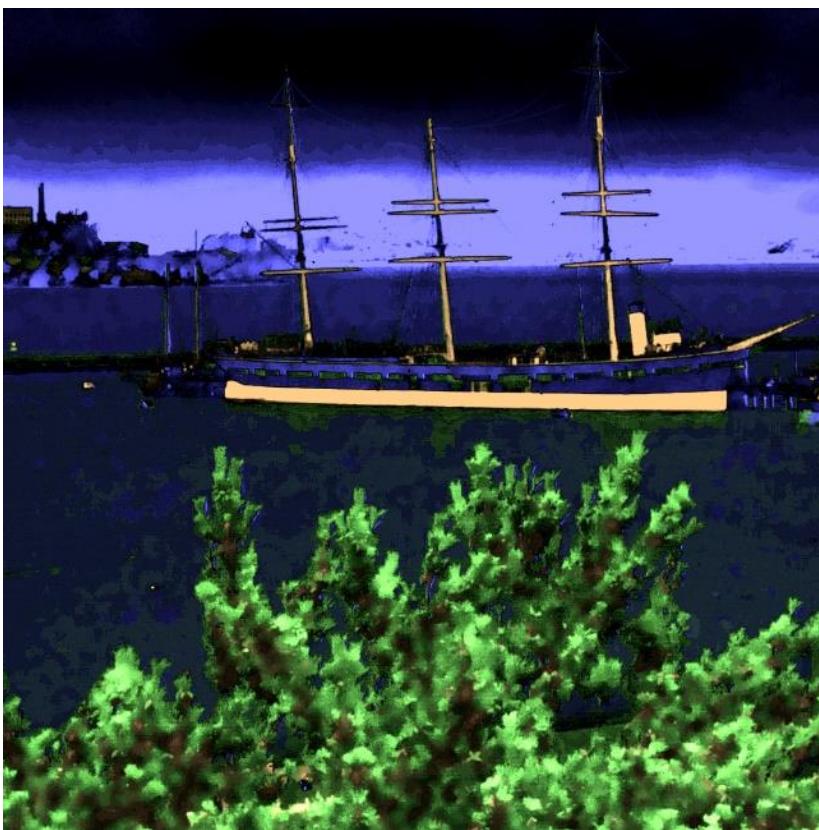
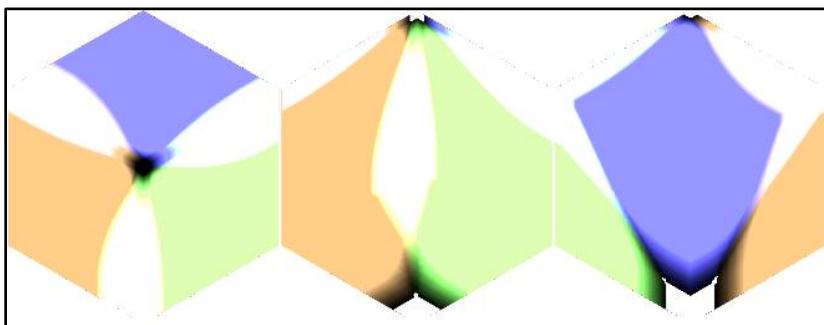
## COLOR MANIPULATION INDEX # 01

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	5.000	-3. 313	-1. 687	0.00
	-1. 687	5.000	-3. 313	0.00
	-3. 313	-1. 687	5.000	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.200	-0.435	-0.165	0.600
	-0.165	1.200	-0.435	0.600
	-0.435	-0.165	1.200	0.600
	0.600	0.600	0.600	
CAM-3	0.900	0.300	0.350	1.650
	0.350	0.900	0.300	1.650
	0.300	0.350	0.900	1.650
	1.650	1.650	1.650	



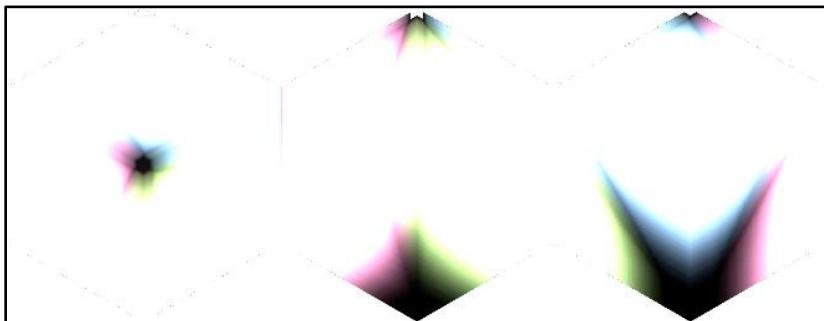
## Color Manipulation Index # 02

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.340	-0.850	-0.400	0.09
	-0.400	1.340	-0.850	0.09
	-0.850	-0.400	1.340	0.09
	0.09	0.09	0.09	
CAM-2	2.000	-0.200	-0.100	1.70
	-0.100	2.000	-0.200	1.70
	-0.200	-0.100	2.000	1.70
	1.70	1.70	1.70	
CAM-3	1.5	0.900	0.650	3.05
	0.650	1.5	0.900	3.05
	0.900	0.650	1.5	3.05
	3.05	3.05	3.05	



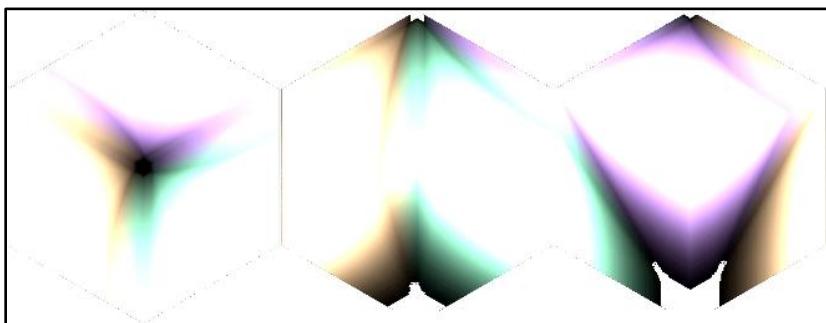
### Color Manipulation Index # 03

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-2	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-3	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	



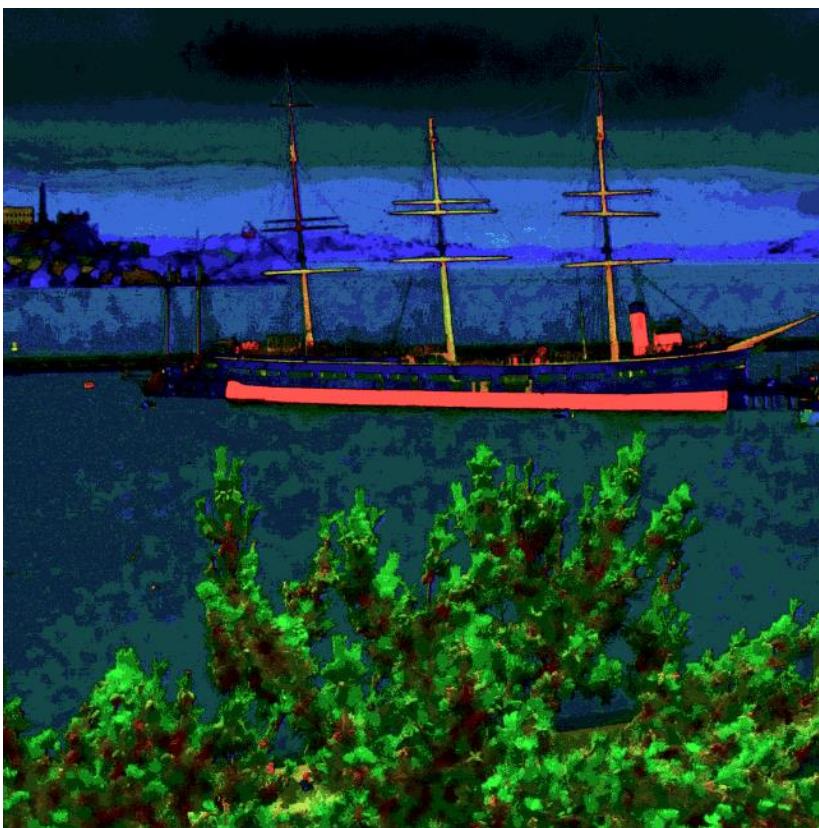
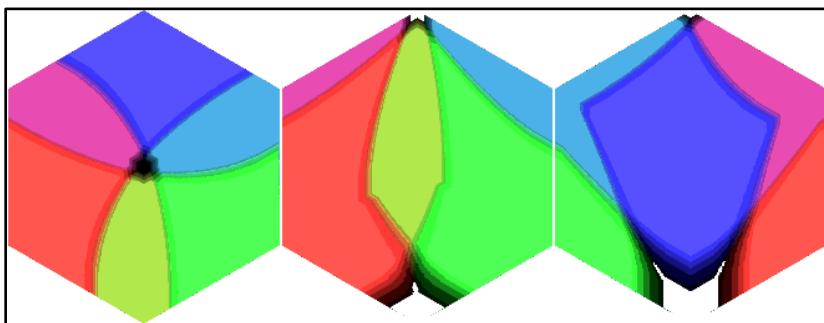
## Color Manipulation Index # 04

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-2	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-3	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	



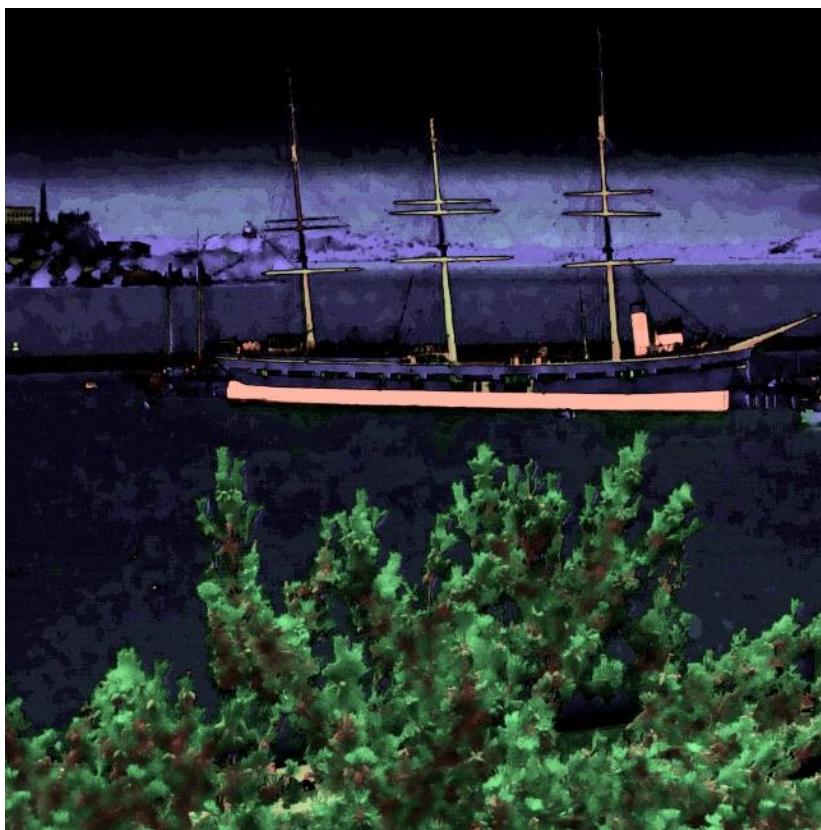
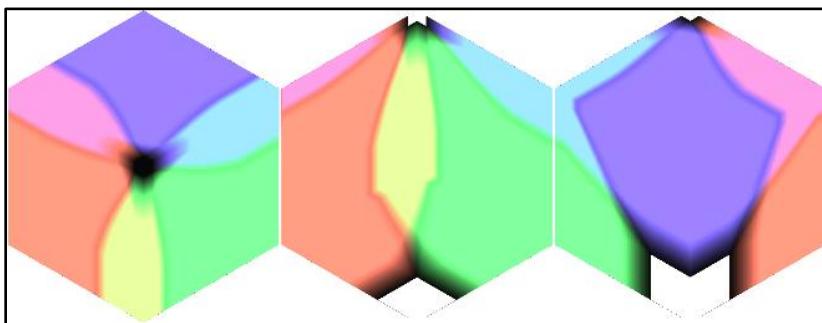
## Color Manipulation Index # 05

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-2	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-3	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	



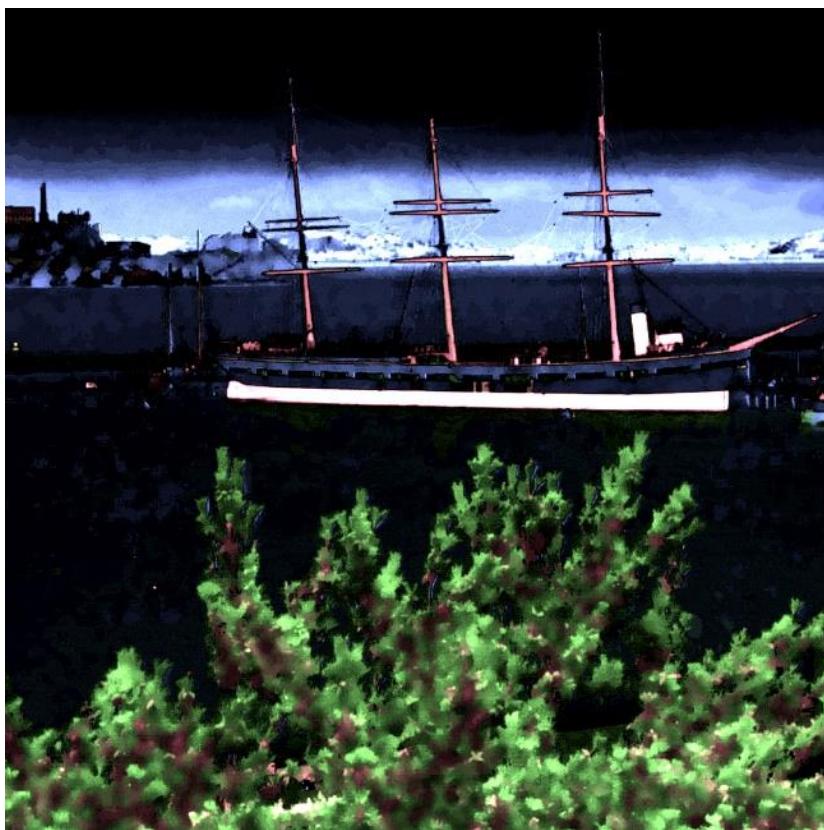
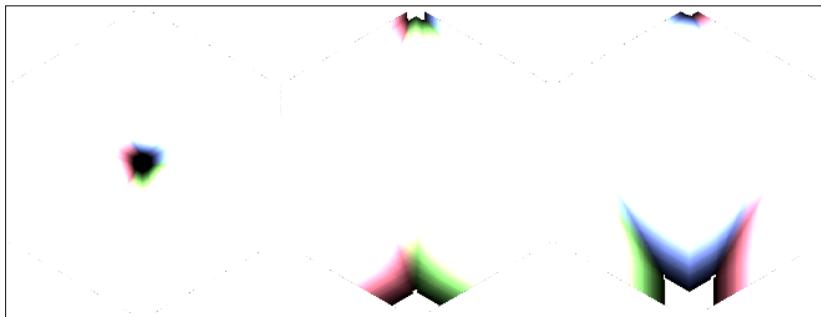
## Color Manipulation Index # 06

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-2	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-3	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	



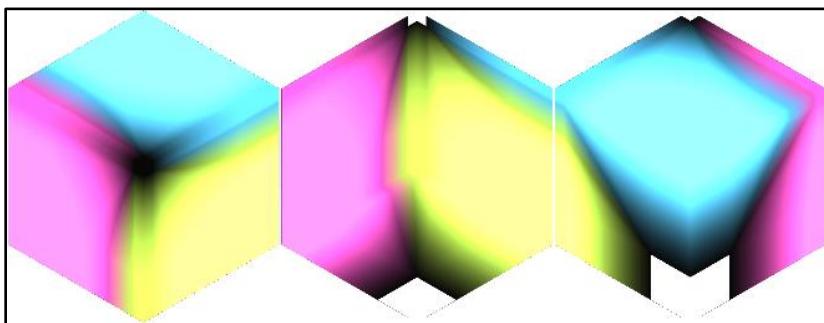
## Color Manipulation Index # 07

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-2	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	
CAM-3	1.5	-0.250	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	1.5	-0.250	1.00
	-0.250	-0.250	1.5	1.00
	1.00	1.00	1.00	



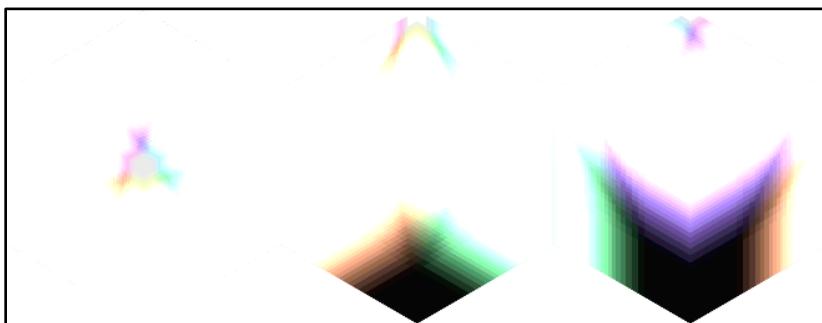
## Color Manipulation Index # 08

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



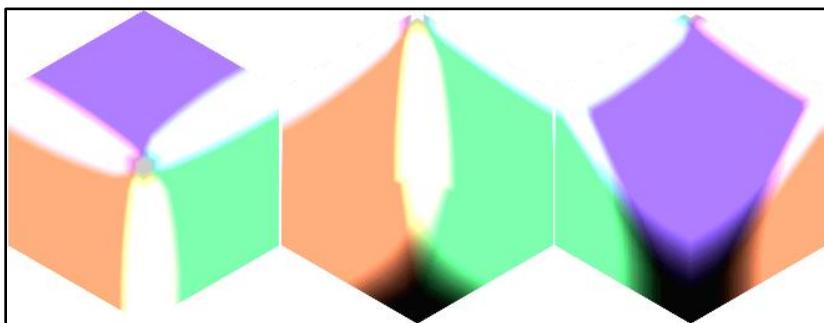
## Color Manipulation Index # 09

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



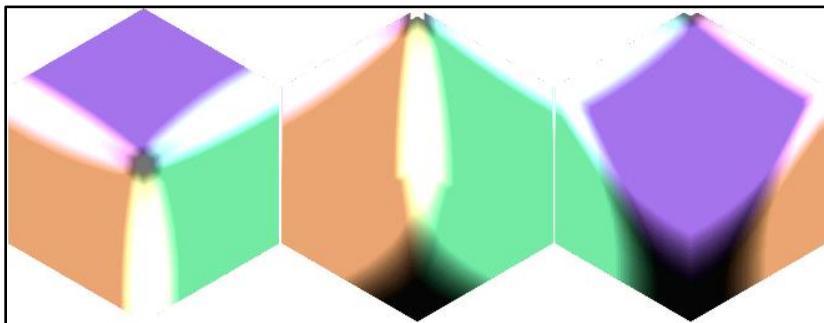
## Color Manipulation Index # 10

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



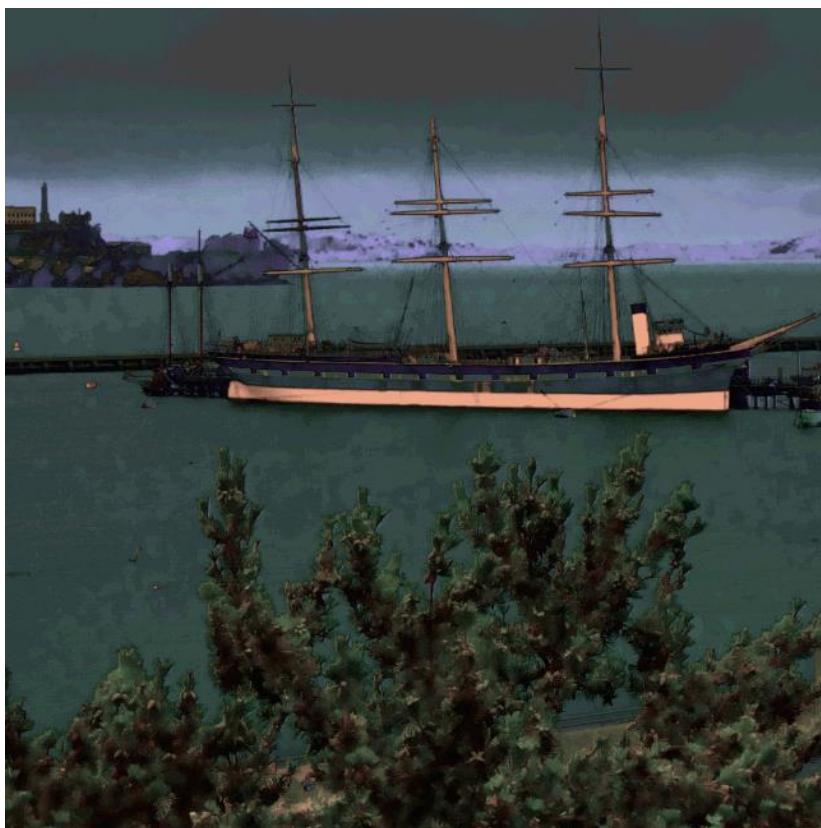
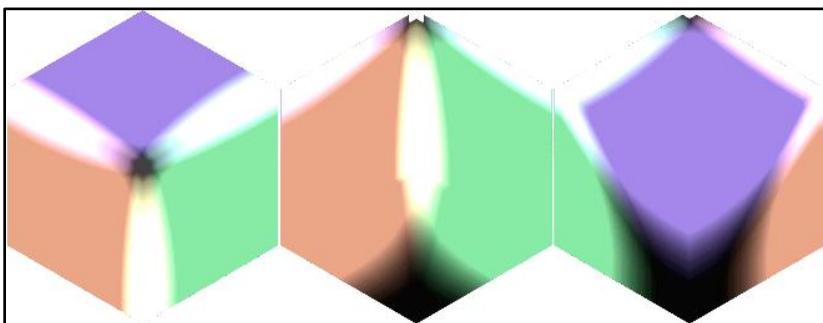
## Color Manipulation Index # 11

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



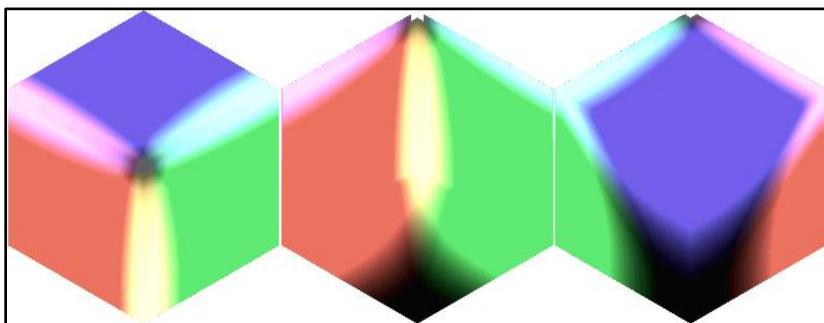
## Color Manipulation Index # 12

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



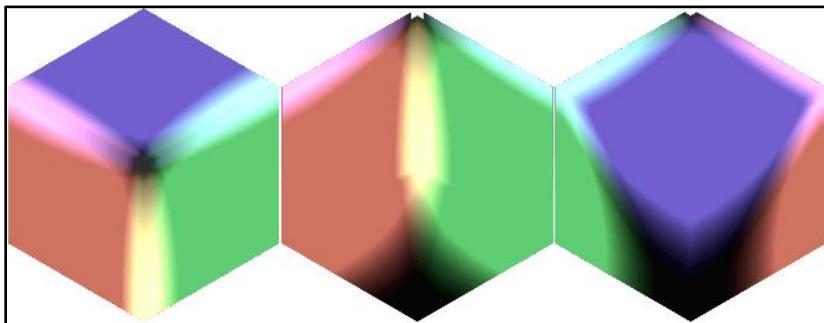
### Color Manipulation Index # 13

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



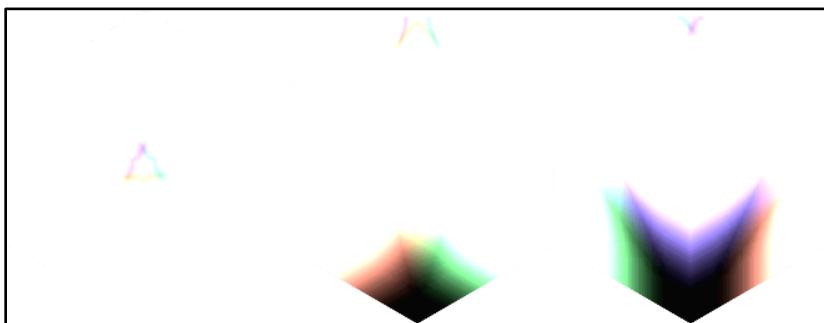
## Color Manipulation Index # 14

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



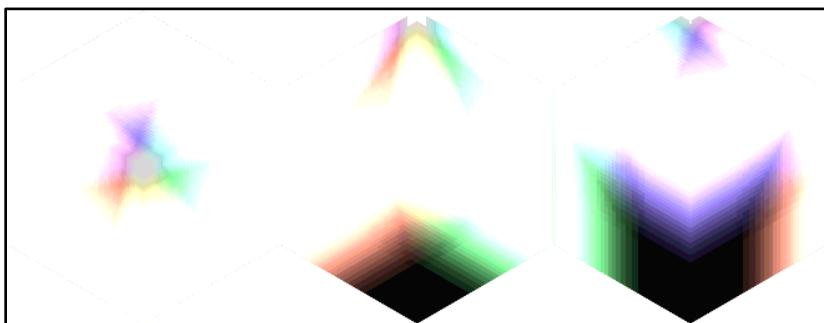
## Color Manipulation Index # 15

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



## Color Manipulation Index # 16

Color Adjust Matrix				
CAM-1	1.250	-0.850	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.250	-0.850	0.00
	-0.850	-0.400	1.250	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-2	1.00	-0.600	-0.400	0.00
	-0.400	1.00	-0.600	0.00
	-0.600	-0.400	1.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CAM-3	1.5	1.200	0.500	3.20
	0.500	1.5	1.200	3.20
	1.200	0.500	1.5	3.20
	3.20	3.20	3.20	



## COLOR K-MEANS CLUSTERING

This section of the document describes computing the k-mean rgb clustering of rgb video stream.

The implemented image segment uses K-Mean clustering algorithm for FPGA Devices, and it has been designed with a standard Xilinx AXI4 streaming interface, so that it can be inserted as module ip within any image processing pipeline.



Figure 143

This module takes a stream of camera data in pixel pipeline format. This stream must be presented to the inputs data (iRgb.red, iRgb.green, iRgb.blue) and control signals (iRgb.valid, iRgb.eol, iRgb.eof, iRgb.sof). The result of this module steam K-Mean rgb cluster color space in output oRgb channel.

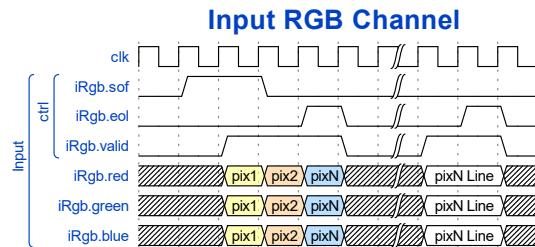


Figure 144

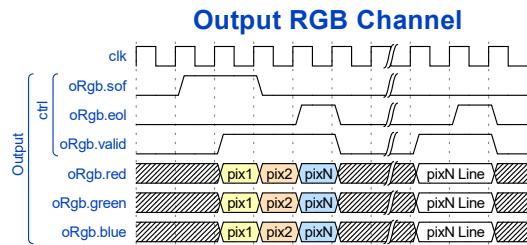
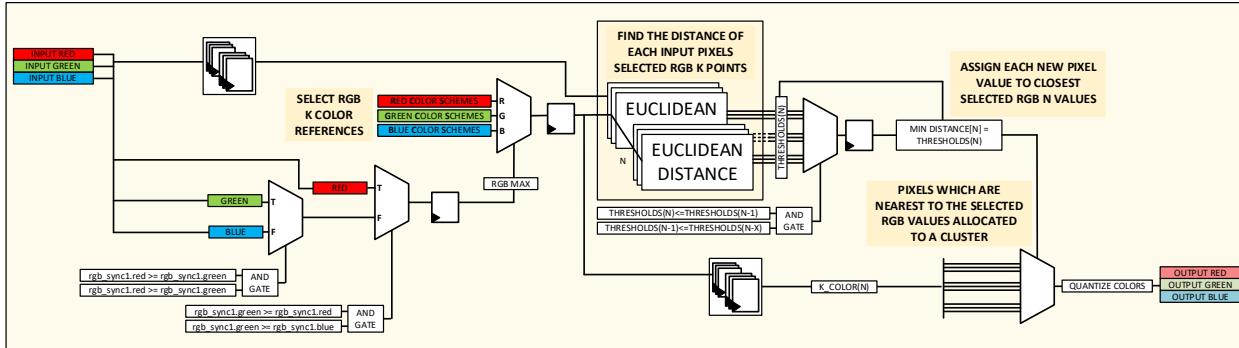


Figure 145

This module is synthesized and implemented using Vivado 2022.1 for KRIA KV260 board and verified using ModelSim 2020 edition simulator.

The Functional block diagram of the implemented rgb data path to n clustered conversion is shown in Figure below.



In this module, K mean-based color quantization algorithm is applied to rgb input stream pixels.

- Select rgb k color references for k points to decide number of clusters.
- Find the distance of each input pixels with selected rgb k points.
- Assign each new pixel value to closest selected rgb n values using Euclidean distance.
- Pixels which are nearest to the selected rgb values allocated to a cluster.

Euclidean distance is calculated between original image pixel  $Red_1$ ,  $Green_1$  and  $Blue_1$  and reference pixel color schemes.

$$D = \sqrt{(RED_2 - RED_1)^2 + (GREEN_2 - GREEN_1)^2 + (BLUE_2 - BLUE_1)^2}$$

Rgb Image of video frame consist of 0 to 255 values per rgb channel which gives  $256 * 256 * 256$  colors, and the goal is to use color k mean cluster to set number of clusters. Minimum distance is the final candidate for being closest to the source rgb color. If an RGB image color depth of 24 bits which is 16 million of colors, after K-mean clustering with value n, then image is converted to a version of n colors.

The codebook created for K-Means is called the color palette or reference color scheme.

K-mean cluster module convert 16 million of rgb colors into n color version. The module has clock and reset ports. Port iRGB and oRGB consist of red, green, and blue rgb channels with valid signal.

Ports	Description
clk	Reference clock for input and output data stream.
reset	Specifies module asynchronous active low reset.
iRgb.red	8-bit input data. Red value.
iRgb.green	8-bit input data. Green value.
iRgb.blue	8-bit input data. Blue value.
iRgb.valid	Input data valid. Specifies whether the next data point has arrived for processing.
oRgb.red	8-bit output data. N clustered red value.
oRgb.green	8-bit output data. N clustered green value.
oRgb.blue	8-bit output data. N clustered blue value.
oRgb.valid	Output data valid. Control signal to indicate the validity of each pixel.

## K EQUALTO 6 REFERENCE COLOR SCHEMES

Generated image below is the result of k-mean clustering using 6 colors references of palette schemes.

#	Red	Green	Blue
1	230	170	120
2	70	40	35
3	150	200	130
4	20	25	10
5	75	150	180
6	15	30	60



### K EQUAL TO 9 REFERENCE COLOR SCHEMES

In this reference, k parameter set to  $k = 9$ , where k is the number of clusters. K-mean color quantization quantizes input image to number of colors into 9 clusters from 9 references of color schemes.



#### K EQUAL TO 24 REFERENCE COLOR SCHEMES

In this reference, k parameter set to  $k = 24$ , where k is the number of clusters. K-mean color quantization quantizes input image to number of colors into 24 clusters from 24 references of color schemes.



## K EQUAL TO 51 REFERENCE COLOR SCHEMES

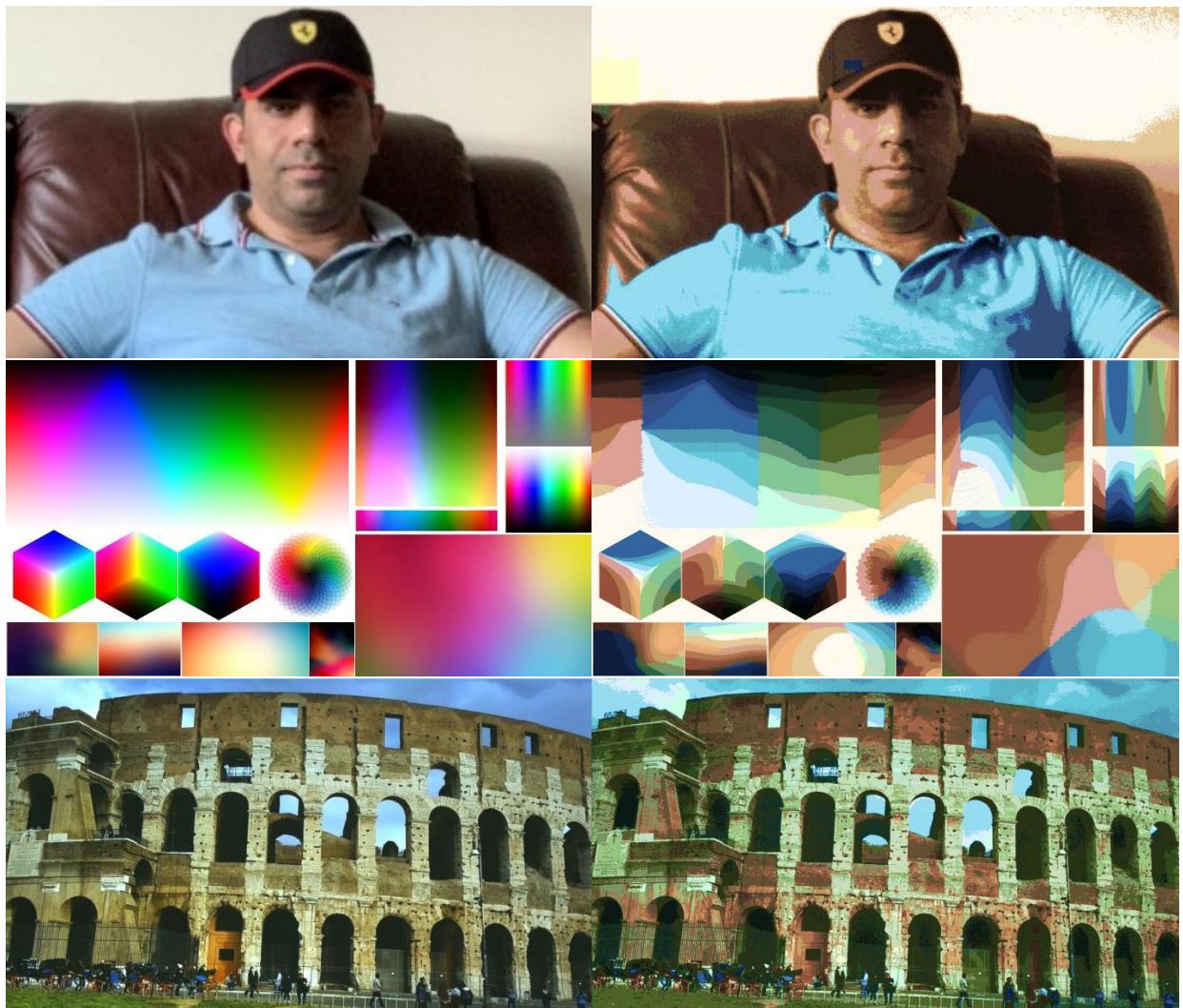
In this reference, k parameter set to k = 51, where k is the number of clusters. K-mean color quantization quantizes input image to number of colors into 51 clusters from 51 references of color schemes.

Image below is generated using 51 reference color schemes.

#	RED	GREEN	BLUE	#	RED	GREEN	BLUE	#	RED	GREEN	BLUE	#	RED	GREEN	BLUE	#	RED	GREEN	BLUE
1	255	250	240	11	150	80	60	21	255	255	200	31	50	75	30	41	100	200	20
2	230	200	150	12	140	80	60	22	200	255	230	32	30	75	50	42	90	180	0
3	220	190	140	13	120	80	55	23	200	224	190	33	40	50	20	43	75	150	80
4	240	180	120	14	100	80	50	24	190	224	200	34	20	50	40	44	50	100	60
5	230	170	120	15	80	60	40	25	150	200	130	35	10	25	20	45	50	80	40
6	220	160	150	16	70	40	35	26	130	200	150	36	20	25	10	46	50	75	20
7	210	160	130	17	60	40	30	27	120	150	100	37	15	10	0	47	25	50	0

8	200	160	100	18	50	30	20	28	100	150	120	38	0	10	5	48	20	40	80
9	180	120	80	19	40	20	15	29	80	100	40	39	220	240	55	49	15	30	60
10	160	100	70	20	25	15	10	30	40	100	80	40	150	220	40	50	5	10	20

51 | 0 5 10



## IMX477 CAMERA: K EQUALTO 90 REFERENCE COLOR SCHEMES

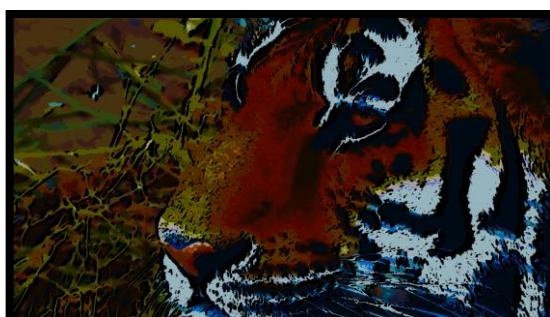
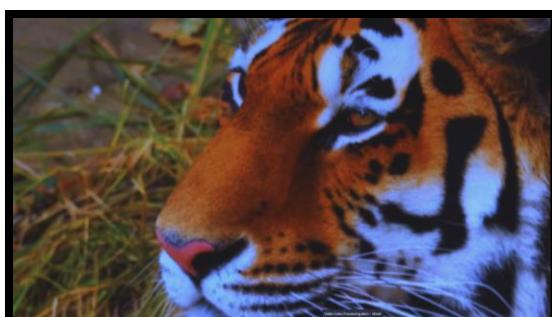




Figure 29. (a) Original image; (b) results obtained using the K-Mean Clustering.

RGB 170-85 CLUSTER VALUES				RGB 85-0 CLUSTER VALUES				RGB 170-255 CLUSTER VALUES						
001	170	160	150	IX_01	001	85	0	0	IX_01	061	240	200	0	IX_01
002	170	170	80	IX_02	002	85	85	0	IX_02	062	240	180	0	IX_02
003	170	170	0	IX_03	003	85	45	0	IX_03	003	230	180	0	IX_03
004	170	130	0	IX_04	004	85	30	0	IX_04	004	230	170	0	IX_04
005	170	70	0	IX_05	005	85	10	0	IX_05	005	230	160	0	IX_05
006	170	0	0	IX_06	006	85	0	0	IX_06	006	230	180	0	IX_06
007	150	150	50	IX_07	007	85	0	0	IX_07	007	200	160	0	IX_07
008	150	150	0	IX_08	008	85	0	0	IX_08	008	200	150	0	IX_08
009	150	100	0	IX_09	009	85	85	0	IX_09	009	200	140	0	IX_09
010	150	50	0	IX_10	010	85	85	0	IX_10	010	200	130	0	IX_10
011	150	0	0	IX_11	011	85	85	0	IX_11	011	200	100	0	IX_11
012	130	130	40	IX_12	012	85	85	0	IX_12	012	160	160	0	IX_12
013	130	130	0	IX_13	013	85	85	0	IX_13	013	160	777	0	IX_13
014	130	80	0	IX_14	014	70	70	0	IX_14	014	160	110	50	IX_14
015	130	40	0	IX_15	015	70	50	15	IX_15	015	160	100	40	IX_15
016	130	0	0	IX_16	016	70	30	15	IX_16	016	160	90	40	IX_16
017	120	120	0	IX_17	017	70	10	0	IX_17	017	160	90	10	IX_17
018	120	90	0	IX_18	018	60	60	0	IX_18	018	160	90	20	IX_18
019	120	60	0	IX_19	019	60	30	20	IX_19	019	140	140	0	IX_19
020	120	30	0	IX_20	020	60	20	10	IX_20	020	140	100	40	IX_20
021	120	0	0	IX_21	021	60	10	0	IX_21	021	140	80	40	IX_21
022	100	100	0	IX_22	022	40	40	0	IX_22	022	140	60	0	IX_22
023	100	75	0	IX_23	023	40	20	10	IX_23	023	120	120	0	IX_23
024	100	50	0	IX_24	024	40	10	5	IX_24	024	120	50	0	IX_24
025	100	25	0	IX_25	025	40	10	0	IX_25	025	120	80	0	IX_25
026	100	0	0	IX_26	026	30	30	0	IX_26	026	120	70	0	IX_26
027	90	90	0	IX_27	027	30	20	15	IX_27	027	100	100	0	IX_27
028	90	60	0	IX_28	028	30	15	0	IX_28	028	100	75	0	IX_28
029	90	45	0	IX_29	029	30	10	0	IX_29	029	100	50	0	IX_29
030	90	0	0	IX_30	030	20	10	0	IX_30	030	100	0	0	IX_30

Control	2		
Frame Delay	12		
Blue	2000	0	0
Red	0	2000	0
Green	0	0	2000
			CCM1
CCM1 Selection [REG11]	15		
CCM2 Selection [REG12]	15		
CCM3 Selection [REG13]	15		
RGB Range1 [REG14]	0		
Filter Number [REG15]	30		15:TestPtern,13:rgbYcbcr,12:HSL,5:RAW-RGB
RGB Range2 [REG16]	16		
Localization [REG17]	3		
IMX Camera Resolution	3		
IMAGE-Name	IMAX477		
IMX Camera Address	517		
IMX Camera Data	240		IMX477
Color Channel [REG43]	5		REG43
Blue	1000	0	0
Red	0	1000	0
Green	0	0	1000
			CCM2
Camera Color [REG19]	10		REG19
Blue	1200	0	0
Red	0	1200	0
Green	0	0	1200
			CCM3
TestPattern [REG44]	120		
TestPattern Select [REG45]	1		
REG46	0		REG46
REG19	0		REG19
<input type="button" value="Update"/>			

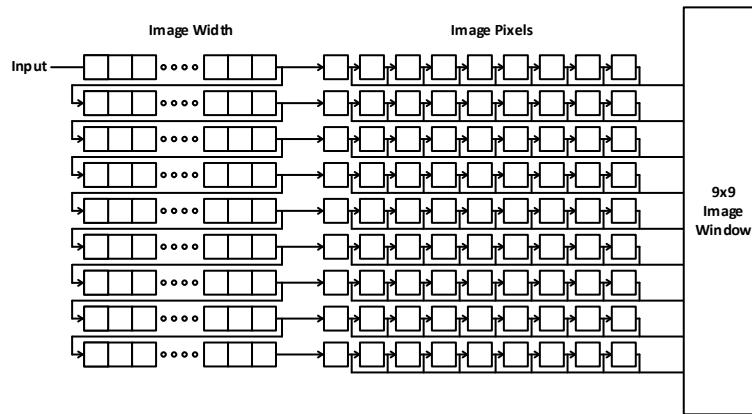
## LOCAL DYNAMIC THRESHOLD SEGMENTATION

This module takes the pixel as the center and check its neighboring pixels and compared with one by one. If the difference level is within the threshold limits than average, it and the new pixel value will be compared with each neighborhood pixels. The produced new region is uniform and difference in region would be small.

The aim is to average pixel by thresholding. Typically, in the design for this module, threshold of value 10 is selected with the pixel values in a 0-255 range. Pixel with values less than the threshold will map to average, whilst those with values greater than or equal to the threshold will map to original pixel values. Average pixel values are close to current and next values are averaged within the threshold; this mapping gives local clustering of image pixel.

Not implemented Yet: For given selected region of area below the define threshold such that there would exist a maximum value before averaging. Such those max value does not need to be part of average values. This would better result for averaging the pixels within the threshold. If all values are same than there is no max, in other words all value are constant in that region. Such implementation would be valid for at-least 3 pixels or greater.

The module rgb pixel data is available on when valid data is asserted high by the module.



## **IMAGE CONTRAST AND BRIGHTNESS**

## CAMERA RAW DATA

This module reads raw bayer filter mosaic format 12-bit data from d5m camera. External Pixel clock is from camera used to sample 1 pixel which equals to 1 pll generated master external clock. Host camera data is then stored into buffer line by line which is ready to be fetched at system clock rate. Input line and frame valid signals are used to start reading stored buffer data. Valid read is enabled when both frame and line valid signal are asserted high. Buffer size set to be the size of frame width. The read controller side reads whole frame width from the buffer. Values written to buffer run at pixel clock rate whereas buffer read side runs at faster rate than pixel clock.

Buffersize is auto size supported which is controlled by input line valid from host camera and maximum is set to default value of 3071. A base configuration consisting of a single 24-bits pipeline, capable of processing 1080p HD video at 30 frames per second.

Input data from camera is color filtered which is arranged in a bayer pattern. Input data is read with line-by-line transfer rate of pixel clock which later synchronize into system clock.

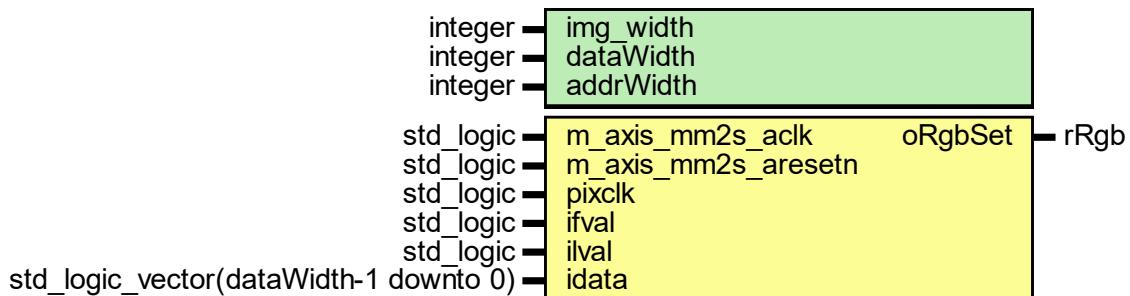


Figure 146 : camera raw data module

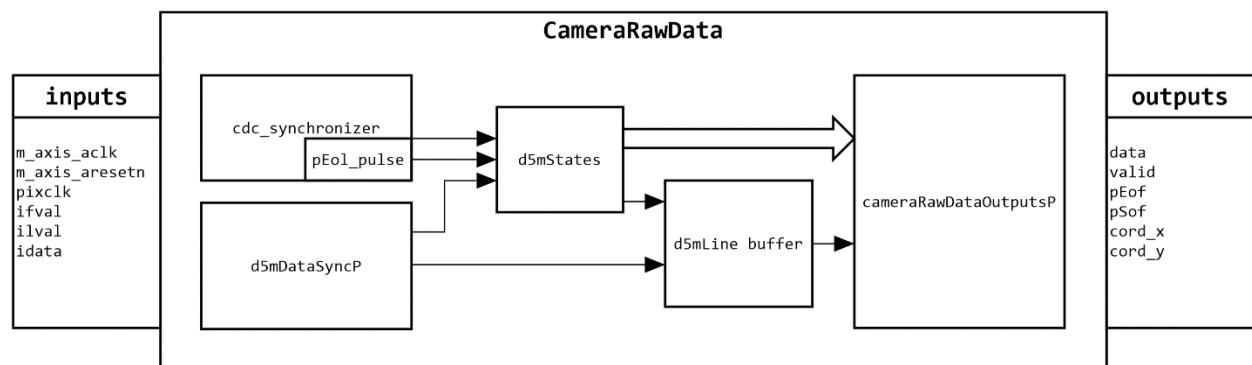


Figure 147 : General view of camera raw data flow

Host camera interface uses 12 bits parallel input data with line and frame valid control signals.

## THREE TAPS DATA

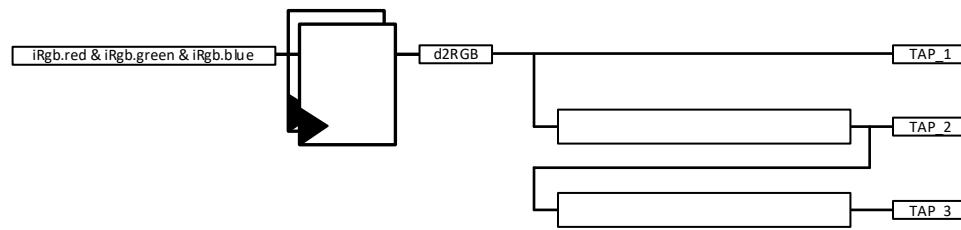


Figure 148

## FOUR TAPS DATA

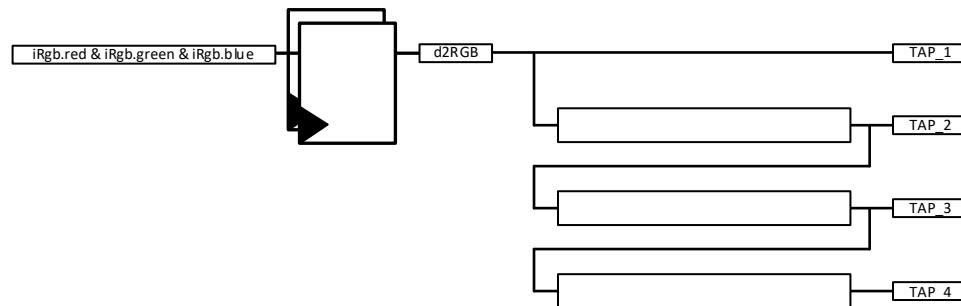


Figure 149

## PIXEL COORDINATES

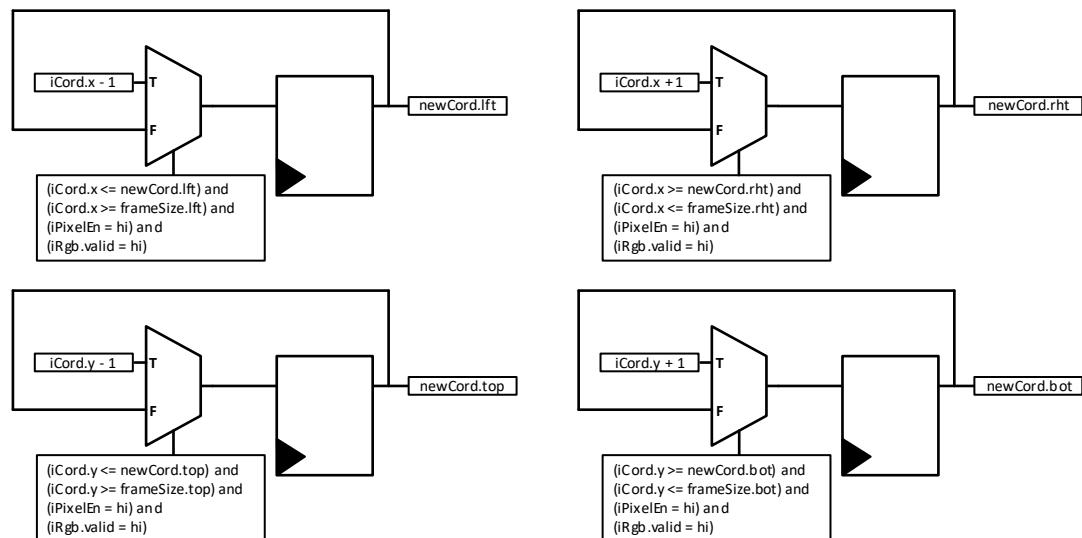


Figure 150

K1	K2	K3	K4
K5	K6	K7	K8
K9	K10	K11	K12
K13	K14	K15	K16

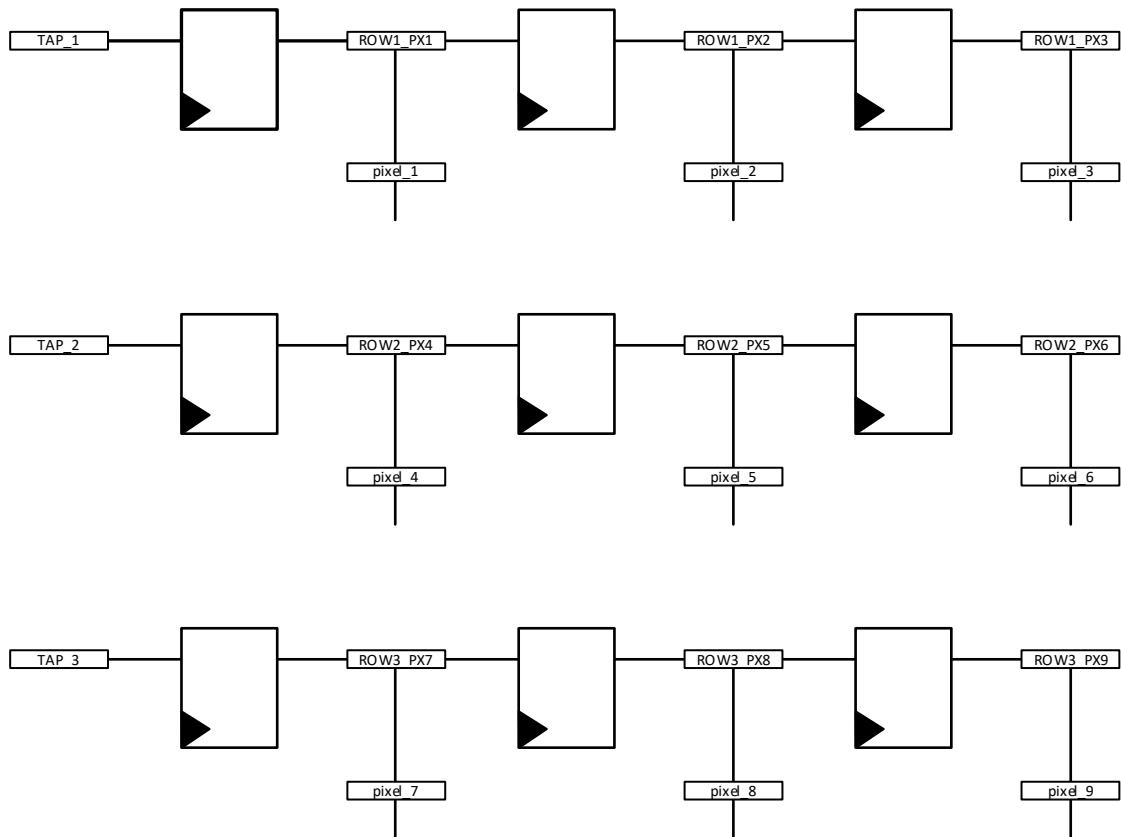


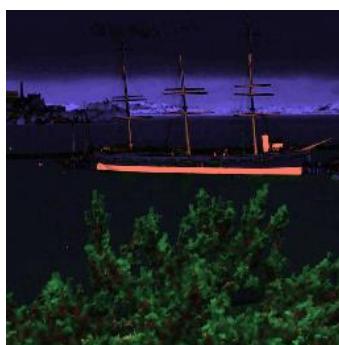
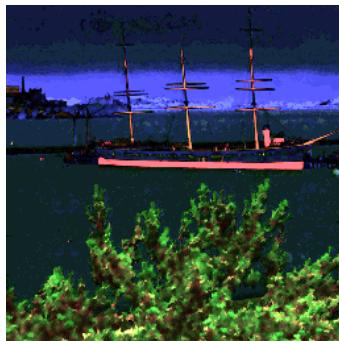
Figure 151

K1	K2	K3
K4	K5	K6
K7	K8	K9

Figure 152

## CAMERA RAW DATA







## HISTOGRAM



This module assigns memory location as rgb red channel input integer between 0 to 255 which equally 8 bits to express 256 levels address. Every input value would accumulate to its location to show how many hits per level.

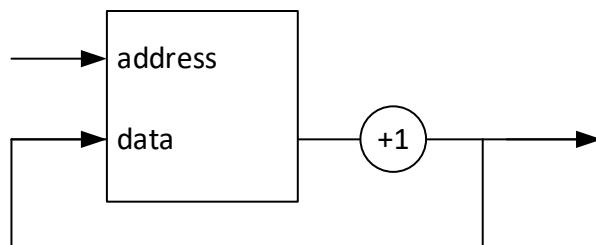
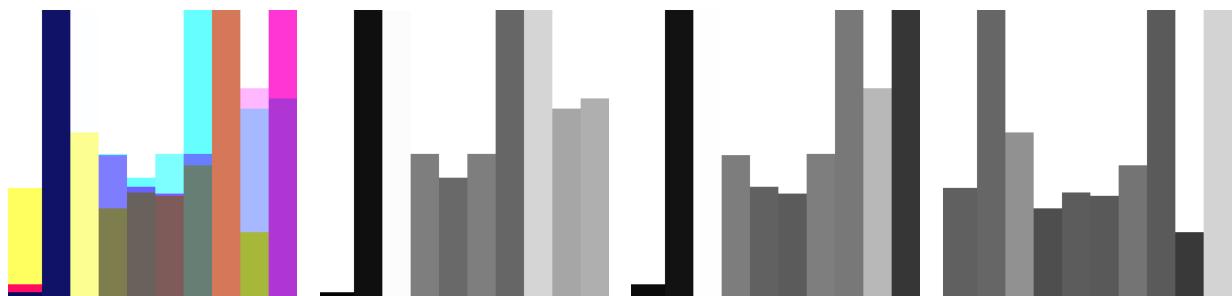


Figure 153

Histogram Equation



1<sup>ST</sup> figure shows rgb image. 2<sup>ND</sup> figure shows red channel. 3<sup>RD</sup> figure shows green channel and 4<sup>TH</sup> figure shows blue channel.

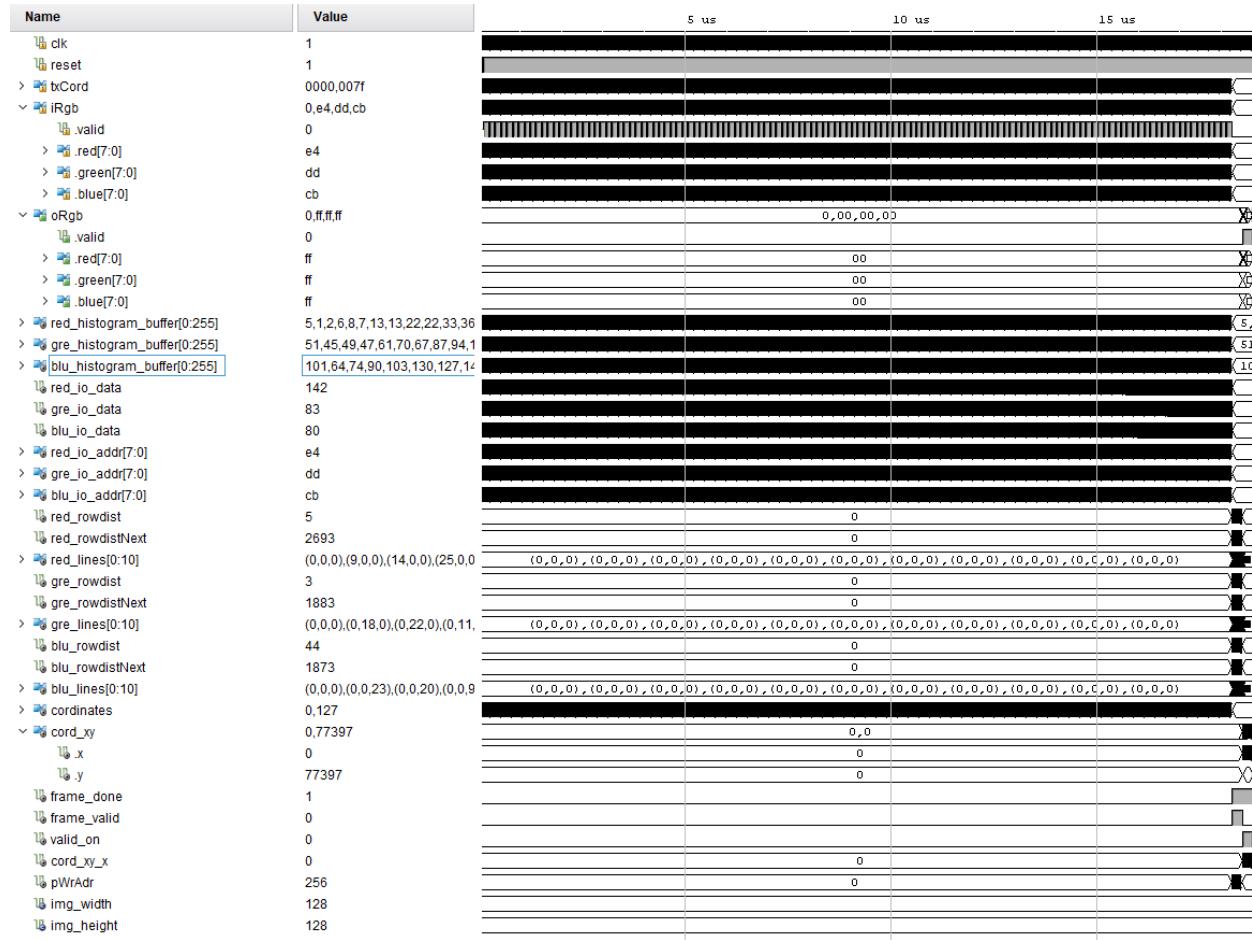


Figure 154

# TESTBENCH

For filter modules verification vhdl testbench is being used to generate image. Approach used to generate stimulus and checking response by using single process testbench. Testbench include a process which read image file to apply rgb stimulus to design filter section and then wait until end of frame to generate valid output image bmp file.

## TESTBENCH COMPONENTS/OBJECTS

D5M verification testbench is created through configuration, the factory and the phase build process which allows stimulus and randomization generation. The testbench describes image filters of design, where source of input stimuli, or test patterns are applied and monitor of output results inform of output generated images. Testbench requires the user to manually check filtered output image and check pass/fail test pattern testing.

UVM testbench build from classes. Test has environment, the environment has d5m agent.

Flow of testbench is to connect DUT and testbench, configure d5m agent, generate stimulus.

In the filter's generic package, a common verification scenario for vfp tests is to initialize set of parameters by setting to define enable variable in frame enable package. This type of initialization can be done at terminal during compilation unit scope. In table shows available define variable with available size for image testing.

define	size	description
rgb	0=64x64, 1=128x125, 2=255x255, 3=1920x1080	
sharp		
blur		
emboss		
hsl		
hsv		
cgain		
sobel		

Set of parameters for image filter type and their size are assigned for current test values as shown in table 2 via defined macro in frame enable package according to table 1.

parameter	value	description
F_CGA	1/0	Enable '1' Cgain color adjust for test.
F_SHP	1/0	Enable '1' Sharp Filter for test.
F_BLU	1/0	Enable '1' Blure Filter for test.
F_HSL	1/0	Enable '1' HSL color space for test.
F_HSV	1/0	Enable '1' HSV color space for test.
F_RGB	1/0	Enable '1' RGB color space for test.
F_SOBI	1/0	Enable '1' Sobel filter for test.

<b>F_EMB</b>	1/0	Enable '1' Emboss Filter for test.
--------------	-----	------------------------------------

For axi4-lite module registers in rtl, following parameters offset for base address are set for axi4 lite transections as shown table below.

Register Name	Offset	Description
<b>initAddr</b>	8'h00	
<b>oRgbOsharp</b>	8'h00	
<b>oEdgeType</b>	8'h04	
<b>filter_id</b>	8'h08	
<b>aBusSelect</b>	8'h0C	
<b>threshold</b>	8'h10	
<b>videoChannel</b>	8'h14	
<b>dChannel</b>	8'h18	
<b>cChannel</b>	8'h1C	
<b>kls_k1</b>	8'h20	
<b>kls_k2</b>	8'h24	
<b>kls_k3</b>	8'h28	
<b>kls_k4</b>	8'h2C	
<b>kls_k5</b>	8'h30	
<b>kls_k6</b>	8'h34	
<b>kls_k7</b>	8'h38	
<b>kls_k8</b>	8'h3C	
<b>kls_k9</b>	8'h40	
<b>kls_config</b>	8'h44	
<b>als_k1</b>	8'h54	
<b>als_k2</b>	8'h58	
<b>als_k3</b>	8'h5C	
<b>als_k4</b>	8'h60	
<b>als_k5</b>	8'h64	
<b>als_k6</b>	8'h68	
<b>als_k7</b>	8'h6C	
<b>als_k8</b>	8'h70	
<b>als_k9</b>	8'h74	
<b>als_config</b>	8'h78	
<b>pReg_pointInterest</b>	8'h7C	
<b>pReg_deltaConfig</b>	8'h80	
<b>pReg_cpuAckGoAgain</b>	8'h84	
<b>pReg_cpuWgridLock</b>	8'h88	
<b>pReg_cpuAckoffFrame</b>	8'h8C	
<b>pReg_fifoReadAddress</b>	8'h90	
<b>pReg_clearFifoData</b>	8'h94	
<b>rgbCoord_rl</b>	8'hC8	
<b>rgbCoord_rh</b>	8'hCC	
<b>rgbCoord_gl</b>	8'hD0	

<b>rgbCoord_gh</b>	8'hD4	
<b>rgbCoord_bh</b>	8'hD8	
<b>rgbCoord_bh</b>	8'hDC	
<b>oLumTh</b>	8'hE0	
<b>oHsvPerCh</b>	8'hE4	
<b>oYccPerCh</b>	8'hE8	

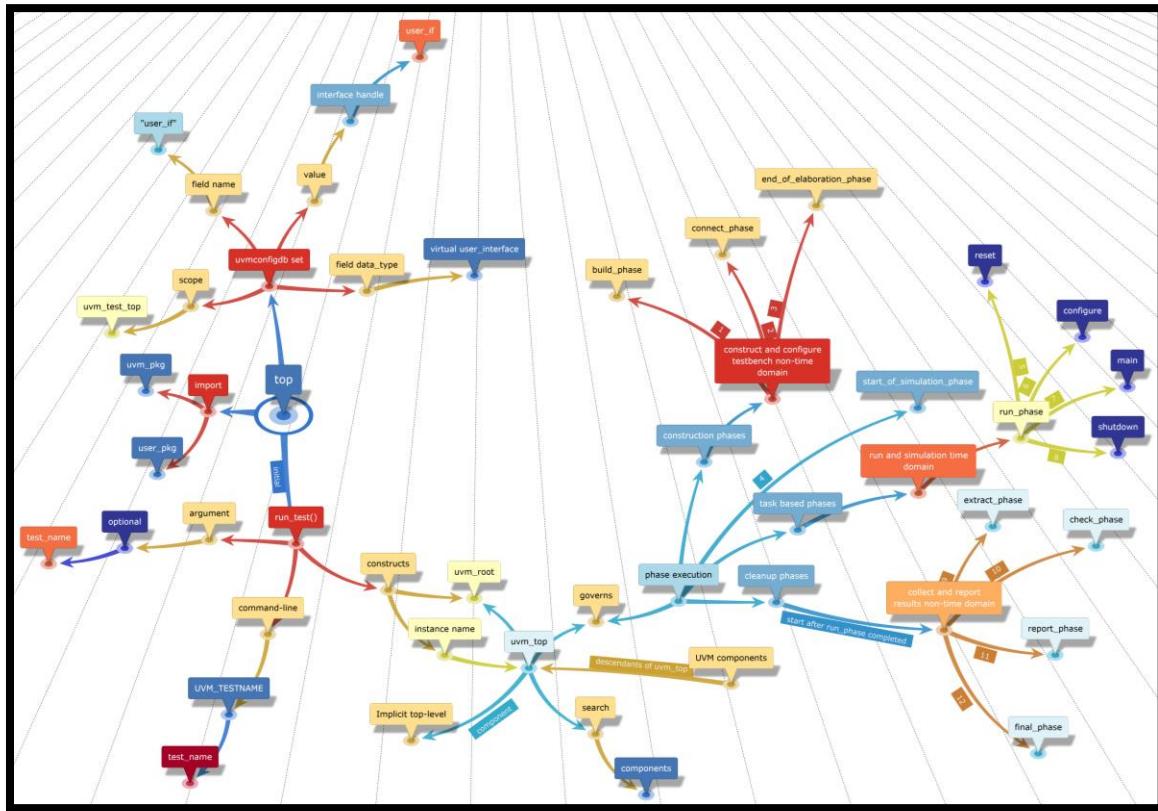
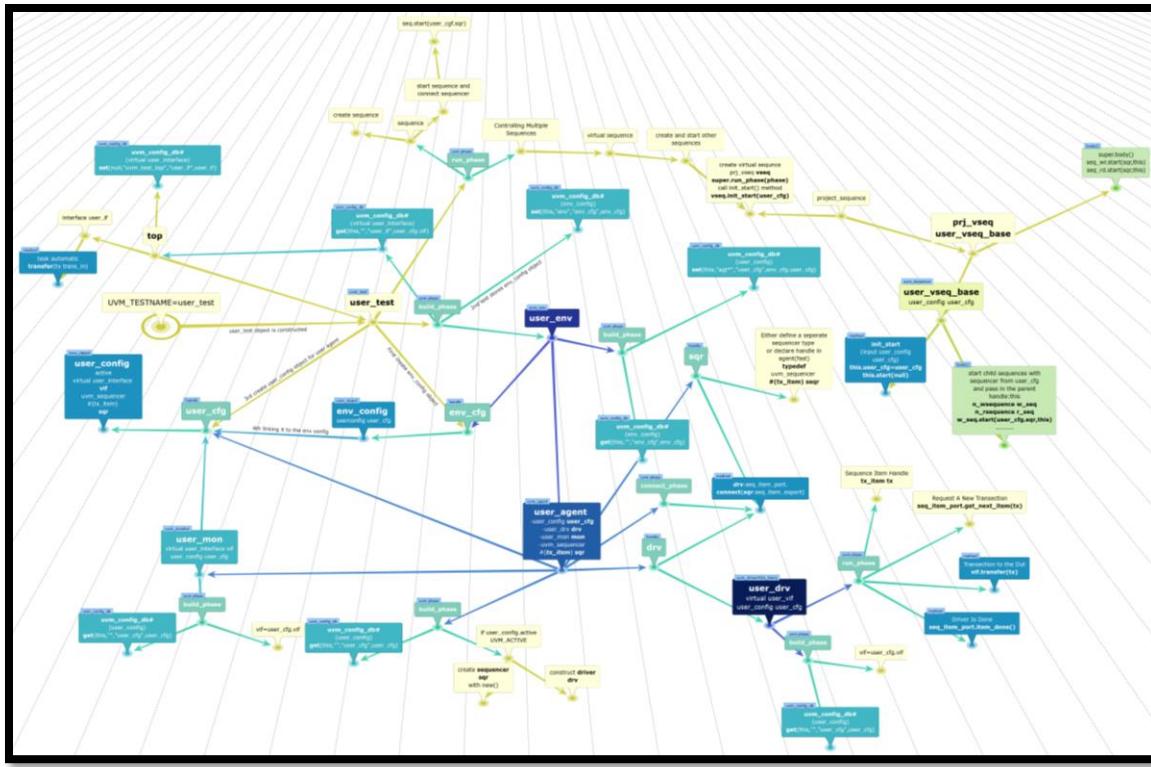


Figure 155



*Figure 156*

## **DUT CONNECTIONS**

Input protocol interface

Output protocol interface

## **SEQUENCE ITEM**

## **SEQUENCE**

## **SEQUENCER**

## DRIVER

This class which extended from uvm driver pull data items generated by a sequencer and drive it to the DUT. In run phase, methods are used for reading and writing operation to dut through dut interface handle.

Axi4lite communication flow across 5 parallel channels. Read transaction phases split into 2 phases. Request on read address channel and response on read data channel. Write transaction split into 3 phases: address, data and response with the status. Multiple read and write transaction are concurrent. Write address transfer can come before, during, or after the write data. Signal for read address channels start with AR\* and read data signals start with R\*. Write address signal start with AW\*, write data signal name start with W\* and write response start with B\*. Axi4lite has flow control on each channel to control the rate the information is exchanged such as address, data and response. The source generates valid to indicate information is available. Destination generates ready signal to accept the information. The source asserts valid first and waits for destination to be ready and then transfers the info. Or destination could go first, asserting ready to receive and wait for the source. When source is ready, it asserts valid and transfers the info. The transfer only occurs when both valid and ready are high.

Basic overview:

1. Declare the virtual interface.
2. Get the interface handle using get config\_db.
3. Add the get config\_db in the build\_phase.
4. Add driving logic. get the seq\_item and drive to dut signals.



Figure 157

### DECLARATION:

pg. 88

This uvm driver class is derived from uvm component.

```
class d5m_camera_driver extends uvm_driver #(d5m_trans);
```

## DATA MEMBERS

```
protected virtual d5m_camera_if d5m_camera_vif;
protected int id;
```

## NEW CONSTRUCT

For Each component, the constructor must execute and complete in order to bring the component into existence. Therefore, new () must run before build() or any other subsequent phase can execute.

```
function new (string name, uvm_component parent);
    super.new(name, parent);
endfunction: new
```

## BUILD\_PHASE

Build method run top-down and the rest of the phases run bottom-up. In this phase, config the dut interface handle through get method. The uvm\_config\_db parameterized class provides a convenience interface on top of uvm\_resource\_db is used to for reading resource database. The uvm\_config\_db is derived from uvm\_resource\_db class. Get value of field\_name "d5m\_camera\_vif", using component ctxt "this" as starting search point.

```
function void build_phase (uvm_phase phase);
    super.build_phase(phase);
    if (!uvm_config_db#(virtual d5m_camera_if)::get
        (this, "", "d5m_camera_vif", d5m_camera_vif))
        `uvm_fatal("NOVIF", {"virtual interface must be set for:
            ",get_full_name(), ".d5m_camera_vif"});
endfunction: build_phase
```

## RUN\_PHASE

In this method, fork join constructs are used to separate threads that drive each of the channels.

```
virtual task run_phase (uvm_phase phase);
    fork
        reset_signals();
        d5m_frame();
    join
endtask: run_phase
```

## RESET SIGNALS

Reset the dut axi4 lite and d5m\_cam\_mod input signals when system reset is asserted from low to high.

```
virtual protected task reset_signals();
    forever begin
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.ARESETN);
            d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWADDR      <= 8'h0;
            d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWPROT      <= 3'h0;
            d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWVALID     <= 1'b0;
```

```

d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WDATA      <= 32'h0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WSTRB      <= 4'h0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WVALID     <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BREADY     <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARADDR     <= 8'h0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARPROT     <= 3'h0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARVALID    <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RREADY     <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.d5p.iImageTypeTest <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.d5p.iReadyToRead  <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.d5p.fvalid      <= 1'b0;
d5m_camera_vif.d5p.lvalid      <= 1'b0;
end
endtask: reset_signals

```

## D5M FRAME

In this method, drive the signals from defined seq in uvm\_sequence.

```

virtual protected task d5m_frame();
  forever begin
    @(posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    seq_item_port.get_next_item(req);
    drive_transfer(req);
    seq_item_port.item_done();
  end
endtask: d5m_frame

```

## DRIVE TRANSFER

This method which is master to dut axi4lite interface write/read data at given address using bus handshaking protocol. First valid address is transmitted and then wait for valid response in given time of 61 clock cycles in axi4\_address method. Timeout accord on 62 clock cycle, if no response is asserted high on bvalid signal from dut and timeout is flagged using uvm\_error macro. If valid response is asserted then axi4\_data method write/read data depending on case statement. Once axi4 bus config the video process module in dut then write/read operation can be initiated by calling the d5m\_pixel method.

```

virtual protected task drive_transfer (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
  axi4_address(d5m_tx);
  axi4_data(d5m_tx);
  d5m_pixel(d5m_tx);
endtask: drive_transfer

```

## AXI4 ADDRESS CHANNEL

In this method, write/read axi4 address channel.

```

virtual protected task axi4_address (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
  case (d5m_tx.d5m_txn)
    AXI4_WRITE : axi4_write_address(d5m_tx);
    AXI4_READ  : axi4_wread_address(d5m_tx)
  endcase
endtask: axi4_address

```

## AXI4 DATA CHANNEL

In this method, write/read axi4 data channel through axi4\_write\_data and axi4\_read\_data methods on selected case.

```
virtual protected task axi4_data (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    bit[31:0] rw_data;
    bit err;
    rw_data = d5m_tx.axi4_lite.data;
    case (d5m_tx.d5m_txn)
        AXI4_WRITE : axi4_write_data(d5m_tx);
        AXI4_READ : axi4_read_data(rw_data, err);
    endcase
endtask: axi4_data
```

## D5M PIXEL

In this method, d5m read/write frame rgb pixel per transaction.

```
virtual protected task d5m_pixel (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    case (d5m_tx.d5m_txn)
        D5M_WRITE : d5m_write_pixel_data(d5m_tx);
        IMAGE_READ : d5m_read_pixel_data(d5m_tx);
    endcase
endtask: d5m_pixel
```

## D5M WRITE PIXEL DATA

In this method, write data to d5m camera mod from d5m\_trans sequence.

```
virtual protected task d5m_write_pixel_data (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.iReadyToRead   <= 1'b0;
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.iImageTypeTest <= d5m_tx.d5p.iImageTypeTest;
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.rgb           <= d5m_tx.d5p.rgb;
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.fvalid       <= d5m_tx.d5p.fvalid;
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.lvalid       <= d5m_tx.d5p.lvalid;
endtask: d5m_write_pixel_data
```

## D5M READ PIXEL DATA

In this method, config test type during read operation and wait for end of frame pulse.

```
virtual protected task d5m_read_pixel_data (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    @(posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.iImageTypeTest <= 1'b0;
    d5m_camera_vif.d5p.iReadyToRead  <= 1'b1;
    forever begin
        @(posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
        if (d5m_camera_vif.d5m.eof) break;
    end
endtask: d5m_read_pixel_data
```

## AXI4 WRITE ADDRESS

In this method, write address and assert write valid high and then wait for response from dut BVALID signal within 62 clock cycles.

```
virtual protected task axi4_write_address (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    int axi_lite_ctr;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWADDR  <= {8'h0, d5m_tx.axi4_lite.addr};
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWPROT <= 3'h0;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWVALID <= 1'b1;
    // wait for write response
    for(axi_lite_ctr = 0; axi_lite_ctr <= 62; axi_lite_ctr++) begin
```

```

        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BVALID) break;
    end
    if (axi_lite_ctr == 62) begin
        `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver","AWVALID timeout");
    end
endtask: axi4_write_address

```

#### AXI4 WRITE DATA

```

virtual protected task axi4_write_data (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    int axi_lite_ctr;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WDATA  <= d5m_tx.axi4_lite.data;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WSTRB  <= 4'hf;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WVALID <= 1'b1;
    @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    for(axi_lite_ctr = 0; axi_lite_ctr <= 62; axi_lite_ctr++) begin
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WREADY)
            d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWADDR  <= 8'h0;
            d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWPROT  <= 3'h0;
            d5m_camera_vif.axi4.AWVALID <= 1'b0;
            break;
        end
        if (axi_lite_ctr == 62) begin
            `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver","AWVALID timeout");
        end
    @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WDATA  <= 32'h0;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WSTRB  <= 4'h0;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.WVALID <= 1'b0;
    // wait for write response
    for(axi_lite_ctr = 0; axi_lite_ctr <= 62; axi_lite_ctr++) begin
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BVALID) break;
    end
    if (axi_lite_ctr == 62) begin
        `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver","BVALID timeout");
    end
    else begin
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BVALID == 1'b1 && d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BRESP != 2'h0)
            `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver","Received ERROR Write Response");
        d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BREADY <= d5m_camera_vif.axi4.BVALID;
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    end
endtask: axi4_write_data

```

#### AXI4 WREAD ADDRESS

```

virtual protected task axi4_wread_address (d5m_trans d5m_tx);
    int axi_lite_ctr;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARADDR  <= {8'h0, d5m_tx.axi4_lite.addr};
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARPROT  <= 3'h0;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARVALID <= 1'b1;
    for(axi_lite_ctr = 0; axi_lite_ctr <= 62; axi_lite_ctr++) begin
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARREADY) break;
    end

```

```

    end
    if (axi_lite_ctr == 62) begin
        `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver", "ARVALID timeout");
    end
    @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARADDR <= 8'h0;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARPROT <= 3'h0;
    d5m_camera_vif.axi4.ARVALID <= 1'b0;
endtask: axi4_wread_address

```

## AXI4 READ DATA

In this method, axi4lite read data.

```

virtual protected task axi4_read_data (output bit [31:0] data, output bit error);
    int axi_lite_ctr;
    for(axi_lite_ctr = 0; axi_lite_ctr <= 62; axi_lite_ctr++) begin
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RVALID) break;
    end
    data = d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RDATA;
    if (axi_lite_ctr == 62) begin
        `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver", "RVALID timeout");
    end
    else begin
        if (d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RVALID == 1'b1 && d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RRESP != 2'h0)
            `uvm_error("axi_lite_master_driver", "Received ERROR Read Response");
        d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RREADY <= d5m_camera_vif.axi4.RVALID;
        @ (posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm);
    end
endtask: axi4_read_data

```

## MONITOR

The monitor is a system is critical component in the verification environment. It obtains and collect events and data related activity in the DUT. The information collected by monitor from dut, or stimulus is for checkers, scoreboard and coverage.

This class which extended from uvm\_monitor.

Basic overview:

- Declare the virtual interface.
- Get the interface handle using get config\_db.

### DECLARATION:

This uvm\_monitor class is derived from uvm component.

```
class d5m_mon_dut extends uvm_monitor;
```

### DATA MEMBERS

```

protected virtual d5m_camera_if d5m_camera_vif;
protected int id;
uvm_analysis_port #(d5m_trans) mon_d5m_dut;

```

## **NEW CONSTRUCT**

For Each component, the constructor must execute and complete in order to bring the component into existence. Therefore, new () must run before build() or any other subsequent phase can execute.

```
function new (string name, uvm_component parent);
    super.new(name, parent);
endfunction: new
```

## **BUILD\_PHASE**

In this phase, config the dut interface handle through get method. The uvm\_config\_db parameterized class provides a convenience interface on top of uvm\_resource\_db is used to for reading resource database. The uvm\_config\_db is derived from uvm\_resource\_db class. Get value of field\_name "d5m\_camera\_vif", using component ctxt "this" as starting search point.

```
function void build_phase (uvm_phase phase);
    super.build_phase(phase);
    if(!uvm_config_db#(virtual d5m_camera_if)::get(this, "", "d5m_camera_vif", d5m_camera_vif))
        `uvm_fatal("NOVIF", {"virtual interface must be set for: ",get_full_name(), ".d5m_camera_vif"});
    mon_d5m_dut = new("mon_d5m_dut", this);
endfunction: build_phase
```

## **RUN\_PHASE**

In this method, call collection transection method.

## **COLLECT\_TRANSACTIONS**

```
virtual protected task collect_transactions();
    d5m_trans rx_fdut;
    rx_fdut      = d5m_trans::type_id::create("rx_fdut");
    forever begin
        @(posedge d5m_camera_vif.clkmm)
        rx_fdut.d5m.valid = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.valid;
        rx_fdut.d5m.red   = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.red;
        rx_fdut.d5m.green = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.green;
        rx_fdut.d5m.blue  = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.blue;
        rx_fdut.d5m.rgb   = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.rgb;
        rx_fdut.d5m.lvalid = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.lvalid;
        rx_fdut.d5m.fvalid = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.fvalid;
        rx_fdut.d5m.x     = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.x;
        rx_fdut.d5m.y     = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.y;
        rx_fdut.d5m.eof   = d5m_camera_vif.d5m.eof;
        mon_d5m_dut.write(rx_fdut);
    end
endtask: collect_transactions
```

d5m\_monitor extended from uvm monitor. Rx monitor watches transection from dut. It receives transection from dut through virtual interface. During build phase, the monitor gets the virtual interface from the configuration database. Tlm analysis port is declared, first is mon\_d5m\_dut for sending input

items in d5m\_monitor\_dut monitor and then d5m\_mon\_prd port for predicted values in d5m\_monitor\_predict monitor. Both ports are specialized are transection type. TLM connections are components and must be constructed in build phase. The TLM classes are never extended, just call new directly.

## AGENT

D5M agent class is derived from uvm\_agent which bundles together a sequencer, driver, monitor and coverage as a reusable verification component. In connect phase, agent connect analysis ports to the monitor's port. Connection to the driver and sequencer is conditional connect to driver's port and sequencer export of the agent which is configured active.

## SCOREBOARD

The term scoreboard whose function is to answer does it work. The main purpose of scoreboard is to collect data about the operation of dut and compares it with expected values. D5M camera scoreboard class is derived from uvm component. It receives expected results transections and from a predictor and actual dut output transections from a monitor. It observes transactions to input of dut and computes the expected effects of those transaction and stores a representation in suitable format for later checking when corresponding transaction asserted from dut output.

## ENVIRONMENT/ENV

D5M camera environment creates and configures agent to stimulate the dut and create scoreboard for the agent. Environment first register the class in the factory. Declare handles to components. Connect the agent to scoreboard.

## TEST

Test class initiate and execute sequence on the specified sequencer in the run phase. First, simulator command line specifies the name of the test +UVM\_TESTNAME=test to run. Then UVM factory creates a component of the test and starts its phase methods through run\_test task which is called from the static part of test bench which is in initial block of the top-level test bench module.

When run\_test method is called, it first creates the object of top test and then call all phases. It constructs the root component of the uvm environment in the top test which than trigger and initiate the uvm phasing component. Basically, calling run\_test task causes the selected test to be constructed which first build uvm environment from top to downward and responsible for getting a reference to the uvm\_root class instance from UVM core services. UVM infrastructure build phase start from selected test and continue to flow for next phasing until all uvm phases are completed which include connect and run sub phases. UVM calls \$finish once all the phases are completed and return the control to top test bench module initial block. If no test and environment is created than fatal message will issued.

However, test can be run in a uvm environment by specifying the test name as argument to run\_test or call test name in command line argument. Once build, connect and end\_of\_elaboration phases are completed start\_of\_simulation phase gets initiated before time consuming run phase. This phase display banners and test bench topology and configuration information.

After start\_of\_simulation phase run phase gets initiated which is used for the stimulus generation and checking activities of the test bench and execution of all uvm\_component in parallel. Each uvm\_component run phase task run in parallel where main phase gets initiated, and stimulus of specified test case is generated and applied to the dut.

Most commonly in the user test, the uvm\_phase object is used to raise and drop objection to void moving on the next phase, raise\_objection() and drop\_objection () are the methods to that. Both methods are used in the user test in the run phase and in between raise and drop objection sequence get started. When drop objection condition is met, action taken is to move to next phase of non-time-consuming cleanup phase and finally test ends.

Raise and drop objection mechanism allow hierarchical status communication among components and once all raised objections are dropped for run phase than phase end.

There are various types of image filters and color space implemented in rtl which need to be verified. Therefore, for each filter and color space tests has been created to verify rtl code. Each test is capable to configure various image dimension size and vfp configuration registers.

## D5M TRANSECTION

```

extends uvm_object

rgb_cell_unit

cell_set selected_box
rand int red
rand int gre
rand int blu
bit[7:0] rgb_red_data
bit[7:0] rgb_gre_data
bit[7:0] rgb_blu_data
int red_test
int gre_test
int blu_test
bit[7:0] set_cell_red
bit[7:0] set_cell_gre
bit[7:0] set_cell_blu

Methods
pre_call()

```

This class which consists of d5m data items which are implemented as struct objects.

#### **DECLARATION**

This class is inherited from "uvm\_sequence\_item".

```
class d5m_trans extends uvm_sequence_item;
```

#### **DATA MEMBERS**

```

rand   rgb_channel      vfp;
rand   rgb_channel      d5m;
rand   cof_channel      cof;
rand   axi4_lite_channel axi4_lite;
rand   pattern_channel   d5p;
vfp_axi4                  axi4;
rand d5m_txn_e           d5m_txn;

```

In data member section d5m data items are listed. Data items vfp and d5m are rgb\_channel type which consist of clock, valid, line valid, frame valid end of frame, start of frame, rgb channels x/y coordinates data members.

## **TESTBENCH\_TOP**

**References:**