

Hardware Synthesis of Chip Enhancement Transformations in Hardware Description Language Environment

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Abstract

Human analyze different sight in daily life images to perceive their environment. More than 99

Index terms— VHDLvery high speed integrated circuit hardware description language, FPGAfield programmable gate array, HE â??” histogram equalization.

1 Introduction

ictures are the most common and convenient means of conveying [4] or transmitting information. A picture is worth a thousand words [3] [7]. Pictures concisely convey information about positions, sizes and inter-relationships between objects. Human recognize the images as object which are represented in spatial information [1] that we can recognize as objects. Human innate [1] [5] visual and mental abilities are good at deriving information from such images, because of 75% of the information received by human is in pictorial form. A digital remotely sensed image is typically composed of picture elements or pixels [2] [6] are located at the intersection of each row i and column j in each K bands of imagery. Associated with each pixel is a number known as Digital Number (DN) [2] or Brightness Value (BV) [3] that depicts the average radiance [19] of a relatively small area within a scene as shown in figure ???. A smaller number indicates low average radiance [7] from the area and the high number is an indicator of high radiant properties of the area. The size of this area effects the reproduction of details within the scene. As pixel size is reduced, more scene detail is presented in digital representation.

Figure ?? : Structure of a Digital Image and Multispectral Image [10] Author ? : M.Tech Scholar, Department of Electronics, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Alwar Rajasthan India. E-mail : priyankasaini7@gmail.com Author ? : Assistant Professor, Department of EEI, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun India. E-mail : adeshmanav@gmail.com Author ? : Associate Professor, Department of Electronics, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Alwar India. E-mail : nneha.singh01@gmail.com Image enhancement methods [1] [2] [8] are basically improving the perception or interpretability of information in images for human viewers. The reason of it is to provide better input for other automated digital image processing techniques [21]. The main objective of image enhancement is to change or modify the attributes of an image [14] Author ? : Professor, Department of Electronics, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Alwar India. E-mail : aks_826@yahoo.co.in [21] one or more attributes of an image are modified. A specific task may be the choice of attributes and the ways they are modified are specific to a given task. Choices of image enhancement methods are subjected to observer-specific factors such as the human visual system [11]. The choice of image enhancement methods also depends on observer's experience and it will introduce a great deal of subjectivity into choice of image enhancement methods [12]. Image enhancement is used in the following cases:-enhancement of dark image [7], removal of noise and distortion from image [7] [12] , enhancement of dark image and highlight the edges of the objects [14] in an image. Different Transformations can be applied to perform these operations.

Digital image processing can be implemented into digital chips. For example digital cameras [16] generally use dedicated digital image processing chips which are used to convert the raw data taken from image sensor into a colour image in a standard image file format. Further these images are used in digital cameras to improve their quality. A software program is used for the modification [16] in the image and can manipulate the images in different ways. Digital camera enable of viewing the histograms [12] [13] of images by which a photographer can understand rendered brightness range of each image shot more readily. Digital images play a very important role

46 in our daily life applications such as satellite television,, magnetic resonance imaging and computer tomography.
47 An image is defined as an array [17], or a matrix, of square pixels [12] [17] arranged in rows and columns. These
48 are also called picture elements. An image can be represented in 2D configuration for a 3 D scene [17]. An object
49 can be represented by its numerical value by an image [15]. An image is said a 2D function that represents some
50 characteristics such as intensity, colour and brightness [1] [16] of any scene. It can be defined as a two variable
51 function $f(x,y)$ [17] projected in a plane where $f(x, y)$ defines the light intensity at particular point.

52 2 II.

53 3 Image Enhancement Transformations

54 Image enhancement techniques [13] [14] improve the quality of an image as perceived by a human. These
55 techniques are most useful because many satellite images [21] when examined on a color display give inadequate
56 information for image interpretation. There is no conscious effort to improve the fidelity of the image with
57 regard to some ideal form of the image. There exists a wide variety of techniques for improving image quality.
58 The contrast stretch, edge enhancement is attempted after the image is corrected for geometric and radiometric
59 distortions [19]. Image enhancement methods are applied separately to each band of a multispectral image [17]
60 [19].

61 Digital techniques [4] [12] have been found to be most satisfactory than the photographic technique for image
62 enhancement, because of the precision and wide variety of digital processes. Image Enhancement Techniques are
63 listed below: Contrast Enhancement Method ? Smoothing ? Brightening ? Intensity Transformation ? Discrete
64 Wavelet Transformation ? IMDCT (Inverse Modified Discrete Cosine Transformation) a) Contrast Enhancement
65 Method

66 An Image is taken and its contrast is increased or decreased as per the enhancement requirements of the
67 Image. The required contrast enhancement is achieved applying the Histogram Stretching [17] of the Image.
68 There are two methods of image enhancement Linear and Nonlinear Contrast Stretch [15]. The grey values [4]
69 in the original image and the modified image follow a linear relation in linear contrast method. enhancement,
70 density slicing, and spatial filtering [3] A density number in the low range of the original histogram is assigned
71 to extremely black and a value at the high end is assigned to extremely white. The remaining pixel values are
72 distributed linearly between these extremes. The features or details that were obscure on the original image will
73 be clear in the contrast stretched image [3]. Linear contrast stretch operation can be represented graphically as
74 shown in Figure 2. To provide optimal contrast and color variation in color composites the small range of grey
75 values in each band is stretched to the full brightness range [11] of the output or display unit. In Non-Linear
76 contrast enhancement [17], the input and output data values follow a non-linear transformation [15]. The general
77 form of the non-linear contrast enhancement is defined by $y = f(x)$, where x is the input data value and y is the
78 output data value.

79 The non-linear contrast enhancement techniques have been found to be useful for enhancing the color contrast
80 between nearly classes and subclasses of a main class. A type of non linear contrast stretch involves scaling the
81 input data logarithmically.

82 4 b) Smoothing

83 A noisy Image is taken and the noise removal [3] is done by applying a smoothing technique. The noise removal
84 is achieved by using a mask which enables neighborhood pixel processing [15]. The aim of image smoothing is to
85 diminish the effects of camera noise, spurious pixel values, [14] missing pixel values etc. There are many different
86 techniques for image smoothing; we will consider neighborhood averaging and edge-preserving smoothing [15].
87 Each point in the smoothed image, is obtained from the average pixel value in a neighborhood of (x,y) in the
88 input image.

89 For example, if we use a 3 x 3 neighborhood around each pixel we would use the mask Enhancement techniques
90 expand the range of brightness [15] values in an image so that the image can be efficiently displayed in a manner
91 desired by the analyst. The density values in a scene are literally pulled farther apart, that is, expanded over a
92 greater range. The effect is to increase the visual contrast [14] between two areas of different uniform densities.
93 This enables the analyst to discriminate [21] easily between areas initially [13] developed from original image
94 by increasing every pixel with a constant. Figure 4 The simplest form of the transformation T is when the
95 neighborhood is $1 \times 1 \Rightarrow$ intensity transformation [13] [21]. Because they depend only on intensity values and
96 not explicitly on the location of the pixel explicitly on the location of the pixel intensity, intensity transformation
97 functions frequently are written as $s = T(r)$ where r denotes the intensity of f and s the intensity of g both at
98 point (x, y) . for example, if $T(r)$ has the form in figure 5 (a), the effect of applying the transformation to every
99 pixel of generate the corresponding pixels in g would be to produce an image of higher contrast than the original
100 by darkening the intensity levels below k and brightening the level above k . In this technique, sometimes called
101 contrast stretching, values of r lower than k are compressed by the transformation function into a narrow range
102 of s , toward black. The opposite is true for values of r higher than k . Otherwise how an intensity value r 0
103 is mapped to obtain the corresponding value s 0 . In the limiting case shown in figure 5 (b), $T(r)$ produces a two
104 level image. A mapping of this type is called a Thresholding function [13] . By increasing the pixel size of any
105 image we can enhance the image in x, y, z all the three directions. The Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) [3] is a

widely applicable image processing algorithm that is used in various applications. DWT decomposes an image by using scaled and shifted versions of a compact supported basis function called the mother wavelet, and provides a multi-resolution [18] representation of the image. Performing the DWT, modifying the transform coefficients, and performing the inverse transform (IDWT) [3] [19] of the modified coefficients is a promising method in signal and image processing. It is based on the histogram equalization technique [19] to analyze the DWT and IDWT results.

5 f) IMDCT (Inverse Modified discrete cosine transform)

This transform is used for image compression and image enhancement [5]. It accepts 18 discrete values at one time. The 18-point IMDCT (block size 36) implementation is given by the following equation.

Generally, it is a lapped transform, the recovered data sequence $\{ \}$ does not correspond to the original data sequence $\{x_m\}$. To obtain the correct $\{x_m\}$ the outputs of consecutive transforms have to be combined. It can be seen that $N/2$ (non redundant) input values result in N output values (of course the MDCT [5] reads N input values and results in $N/2$ output values). Since it is not completely clear whether Equation1 should be called an N -point IMDCT [5] or an $N/2$ -point IMDCT, in the following we shall identify these transforms given the number of inputs. Considering an 18-point IMDCT that delivers 36 output values, thus length N will be 36. Considering a case for $N=36$, we start from an 18 values input sequence: $\{X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{17}\}$. The output of rotational block is given by 'The left most' combine and shuffle'-block is thus nothing more than a reverse ordering of the second half of the input data.

6 III.

Figure ?? shows a flow chart over the design process when a design is implemented into an FPGA [13]. This flow was followed with all designs in this project and so became an important structure in the project plan. For those that is not familiar with these concepts a short description will follow. For more case specific see all the steps listed below at front end design. The Spartan 3E ??23] [24] starter kit provides easy way to test the various programs in the FPGA itself, by dumping the 'bit' file of the designed program in Xilinx software into the FPGA and then observing the output .The Spartan 3E FPGA board comes built in with many peripherals that help in the proper working of the board and also in interfacing the various signals to the board itself. Some of the peripherals included in the Spartan 3E FPGA board include: 2-line, 16 The image encoding would be done by the FPGA via the aid of the program and then the encoded image would be displayed on the screen. Two 9-pin RS-232 [23] ports help in the transmission of serial data to and from the FPGA board, 50 MHz clock oscillator is the system clock which helps in giving the clock signal to the various events taking place within the FPGA and the various programs that require clock for their working, A Digital clock manager ??23] [24] can also be used to reduce the frequency of the system clock so that it is useful for various other purposes which need smaller clock frequency. On-board USB-based FPGA ??24] download and debug interface is also in the Sparten-3E kit in which the programmable file is dumped into the FPGA via the USB based download cable. Hence it is very much helpful in the testing of the programs whether they are working correctly or not, eight discrete LEDs can be interfaced to glow when a particular output becomes high. Hence the LEDs can be interfaced to show the output of a single bit. Four slide switches and four push-button switches are used to give the inputs to the FPGA board. They can also act as the reset switches for the various programs. Kit also has fouroutput, SPI-based on board Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) on board which is to be interfaced to give the analog output to the digital data values.?? ?? ? = 2 ?? ? ?? ?? . cos ? ?? 2?? (2?? + 1) ?2?? + 1 + ?? 2 ?? , ??????? ? ? = 0,1,2, ? ? ? . , ?? ? 1 ? ?? 2 ??1 ??=0 ?? ?? ? ?? ?? = ?? ?? cos ? ?? 2?? (2?? + 1) ? + ?? ??/2?1??? sin ? ?? 2?? (2?? + 1) ? ?? ? = ?? ?? sin ? ?? 2?? (2?? + 1) ? -???? 2 ?1??? cos ? ?? 2?? (2?? + 1) ? ??????? ? ? = 0,1,2, ? . . ??4

IV.

7 Simulation Results

Figure ?? (a) and (b) shows the snapshot results for image enhancement algorithm using DWT for 2D and 3D images respectively. Similarly, Figure ?? (a) and (b) shows the snapshot results for image enhancement algorithm using IMDCT for 2D and 3D images respectively. Simulation result is shown, considering 9 x 9 image sizes for 2D and 9 x 9 x 9 image for 3D.

Step Input 1 : reset =1, clk is applied for synchronization and then run.

Step Input 2 : reset =0, clk is applied for synchronization.

In the modelsim waveforms image_in_x_axis, image_in_y_axis, image_in_z_axis represents the integer value of image at discrete points at X, Y and Z axis respectively which is a matrix of 9 pixels vales.

8 Sample_x_axis

9 Device Utilization and Timing Summary

Device utilization report is the report of used device hardware in the implementation of the chip and timing report is the minimum and maximum time to reach the output. Table 1 and 2 shows the detail of device utilization

11 CONCLUSION

163 for 2D and 3D images using DWT and IMDCT respectively. Device utilization summary shows that number of
164 slice utilization is reduced to 10 % in hardware chip design for 2D image using IMDCT, for 3D there is 16 %
165 reduction in number of slices using IMDCT. There is a reduction of 9 % and % in number of LUTs for 2D and
166 3D image chip using IMDCT respectively. Numbers of Flip Flops, bounded I/O, Number of GCLKs are same
167 for both. Memory utilization shows an increment of 0.72 % for 2D and 0.65 % for 2D using IMDCT. Timing
168 summary shows, there is 9 % reduction in minimum period for 2D and 7 % for 3D using IMDCT. There is great
169 reeducation in Minimum input arrival time before clock which is 66 % change for 2D and 63 % for 3D using
170 IMDCT method. The value of Maximum Frequency and Maximum output required time after clock are same.

171 **10 VI.**

172 **11 Conclusion**

173 Image enhancement chip develop for 2D and 3D image is done using DWT and IMDCT transformations.
174 Hardware parameter shows that there is 10 % reduction in number of slices in chip design for 2D image and 16 %
175 reduction for 3D using IMDCT. There is great reeducation in Minimum input arrival time before clock which is
176 66 % change for 2D and 63 % for 3D using IMDCT method. Such applications are used in digital camera, satellite
177 imaging, digital watermarking, X-rays, medical imaging, facial reorganization, Optical character reorganization
178 and authenticity. This work is a significant effort towards total digitization of image processing and would surely
prove a boon for VLSI design industry. ¹



Figure 1:

179

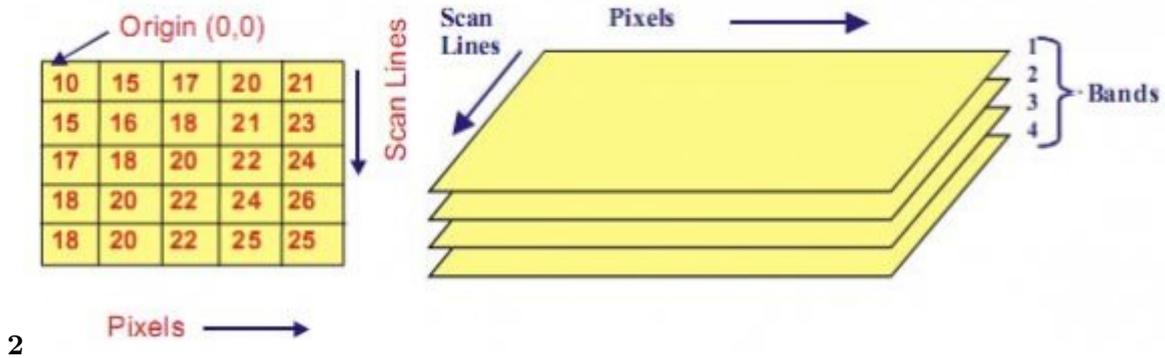


Figure 2: Figure 2 :

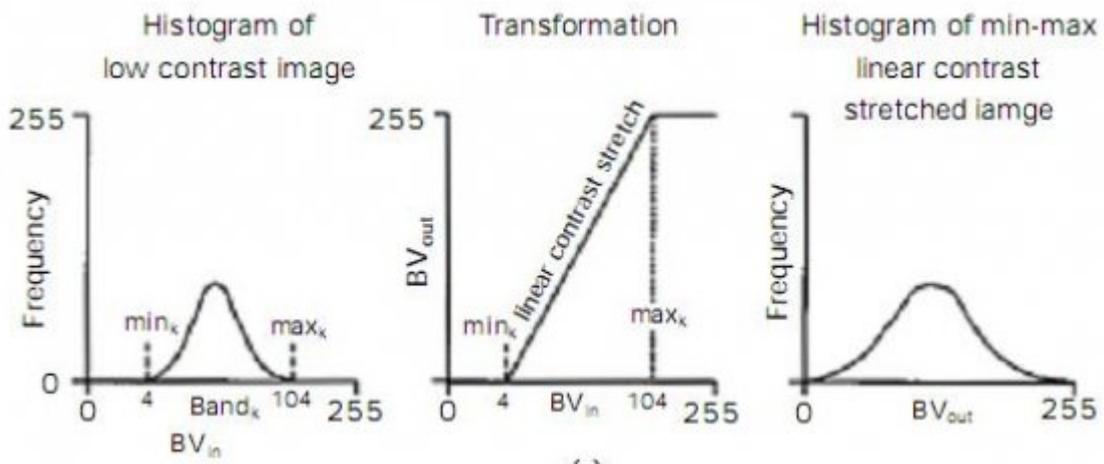
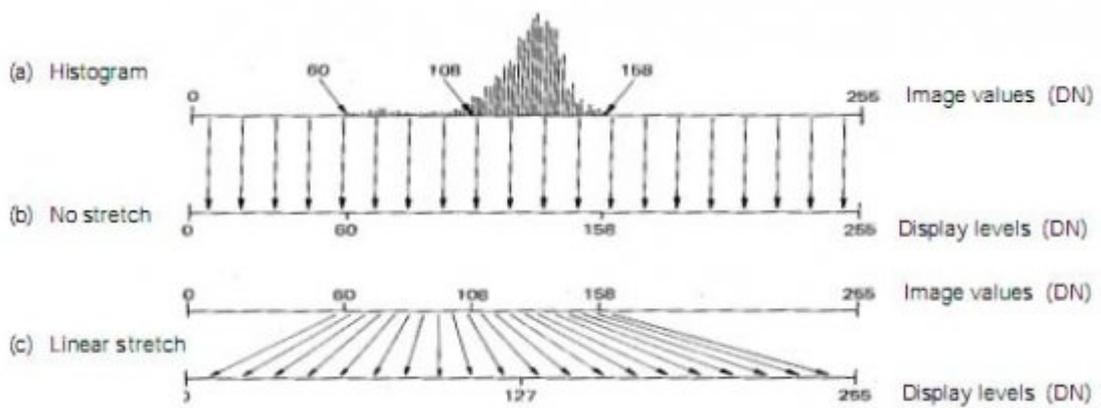


Figure 3:



33

Figure 4: Figure 3 (Figure 3 :

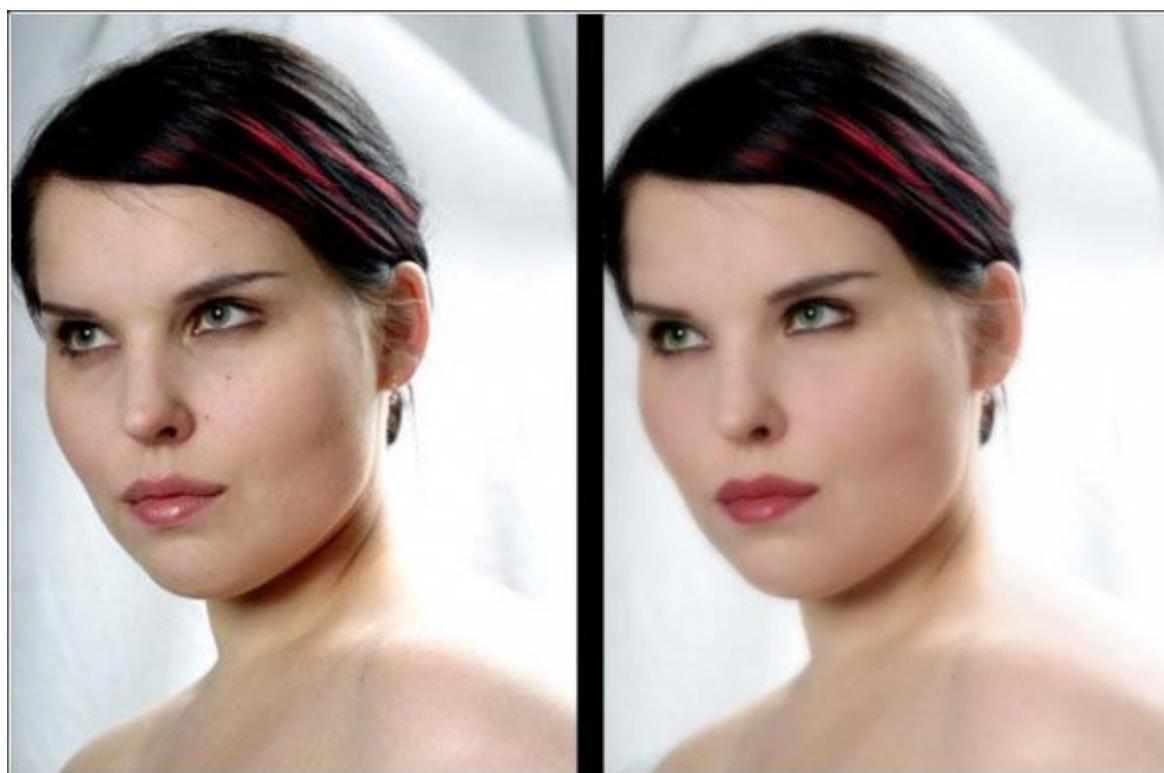


Figure 5:

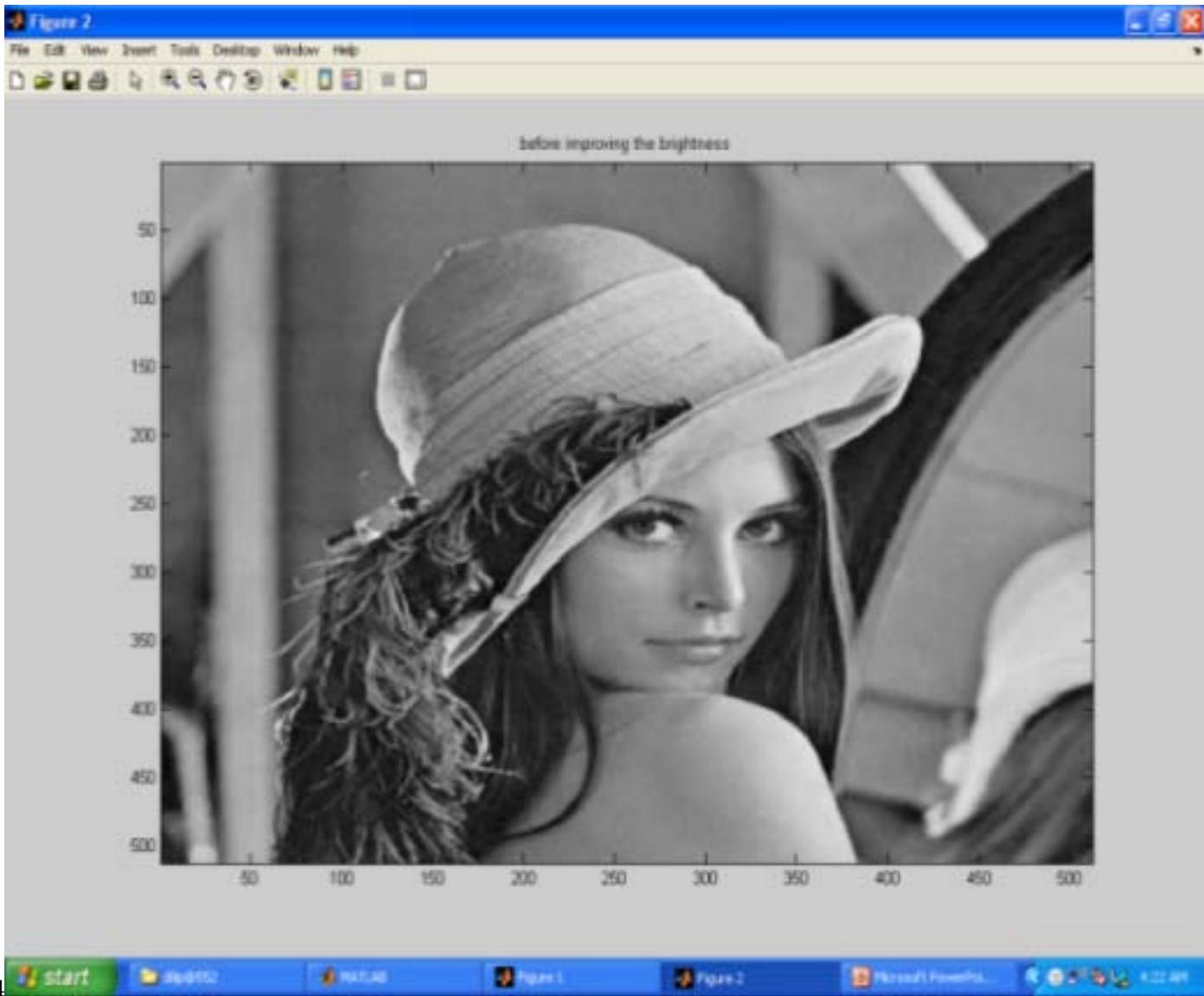
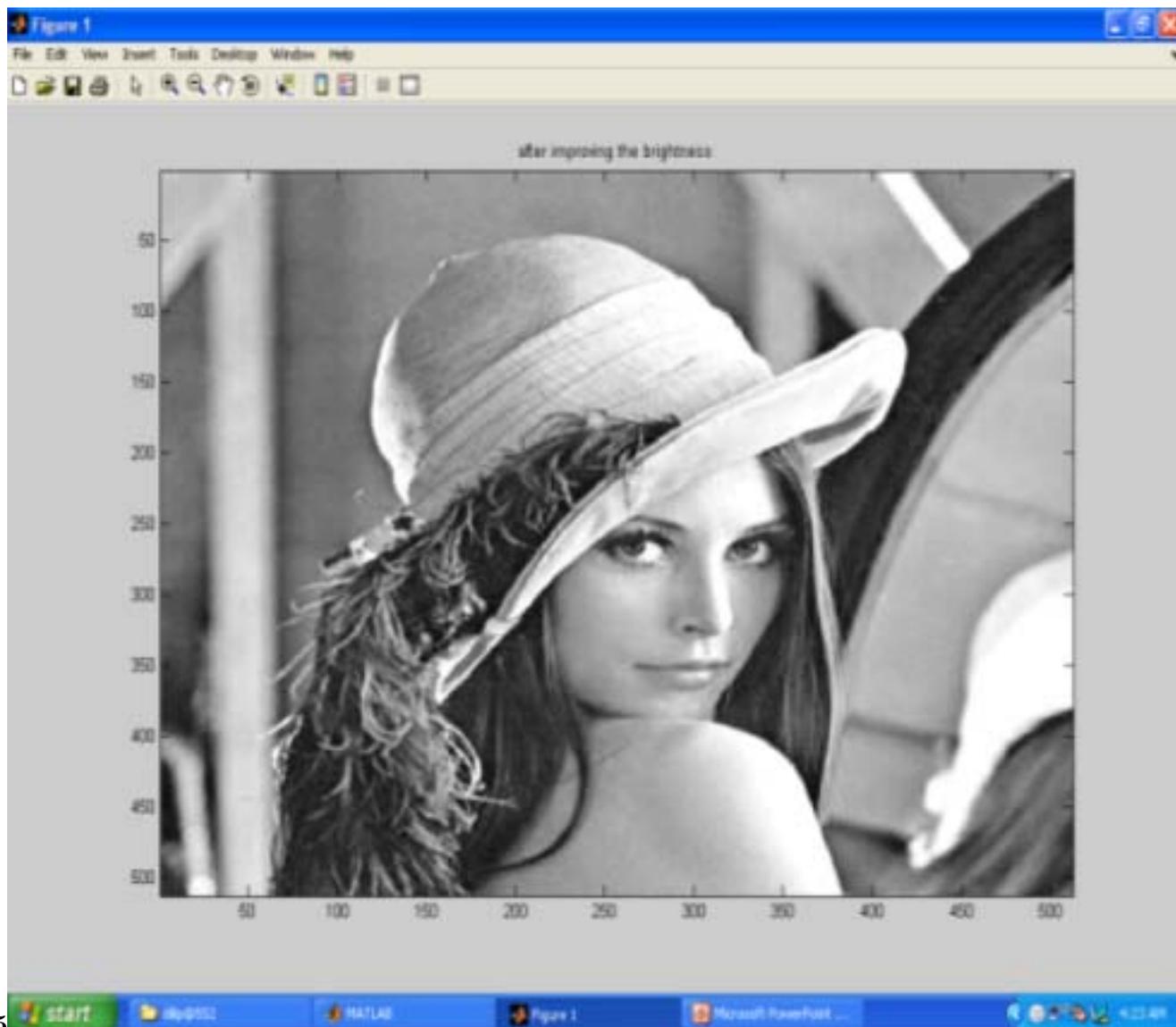
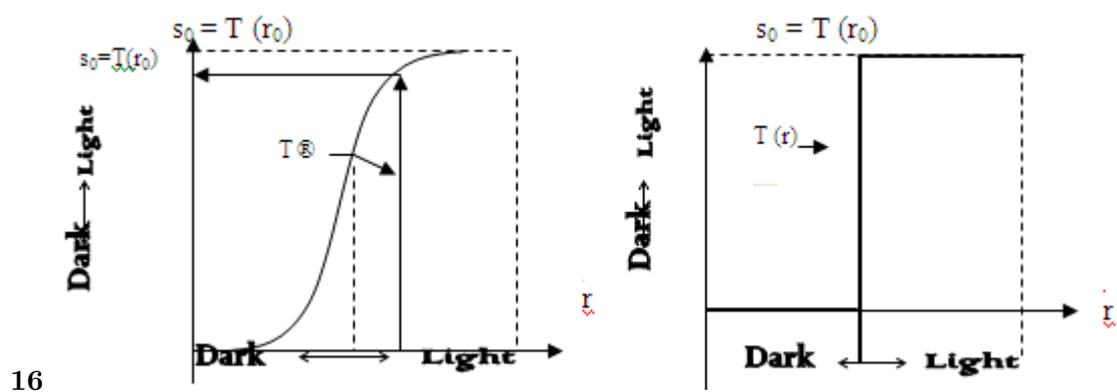


Figure 6: Figure 4 :



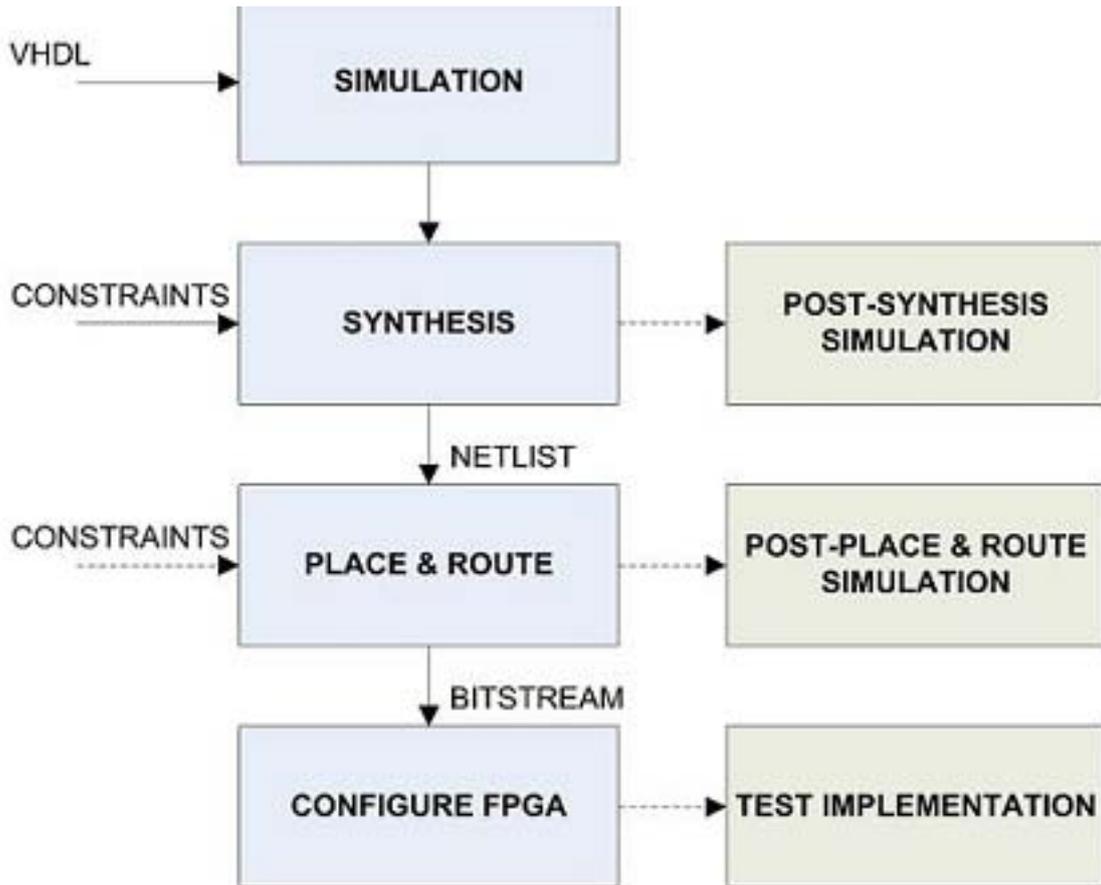
5

Figure 7: Figure 5 :



16

Figure 8: ? 1 GlobalFigure 6 :



78

Figure 9: Figure 7 Figure 8

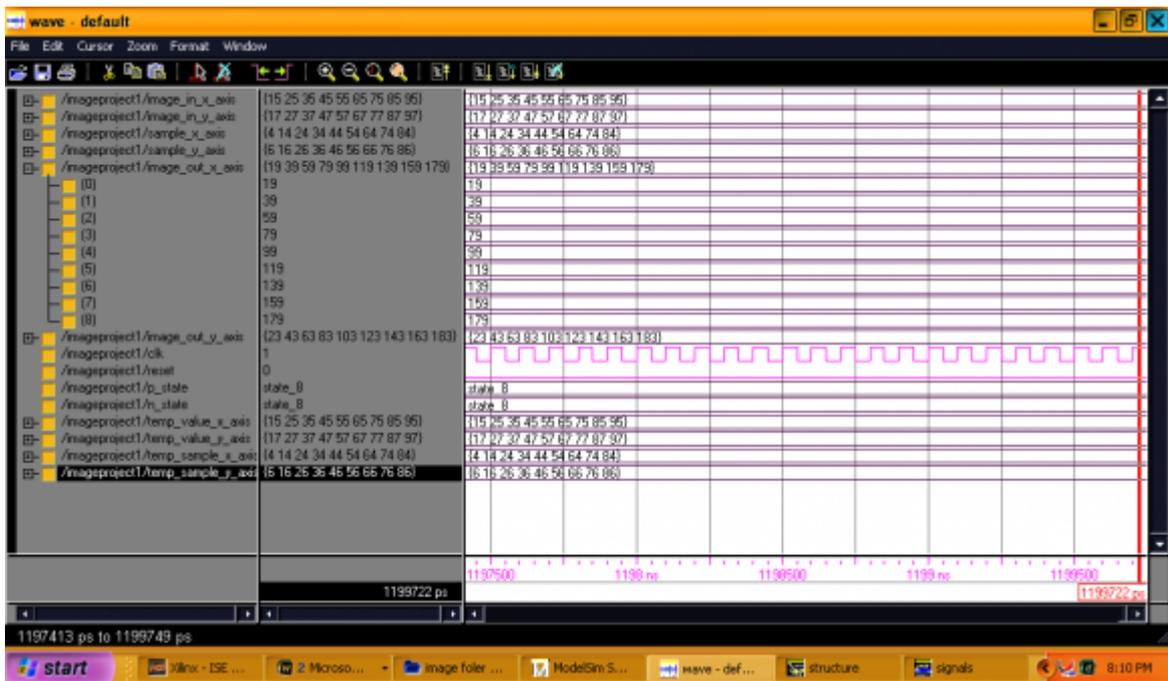


Figure 10: Selected

11 CONCLUSION

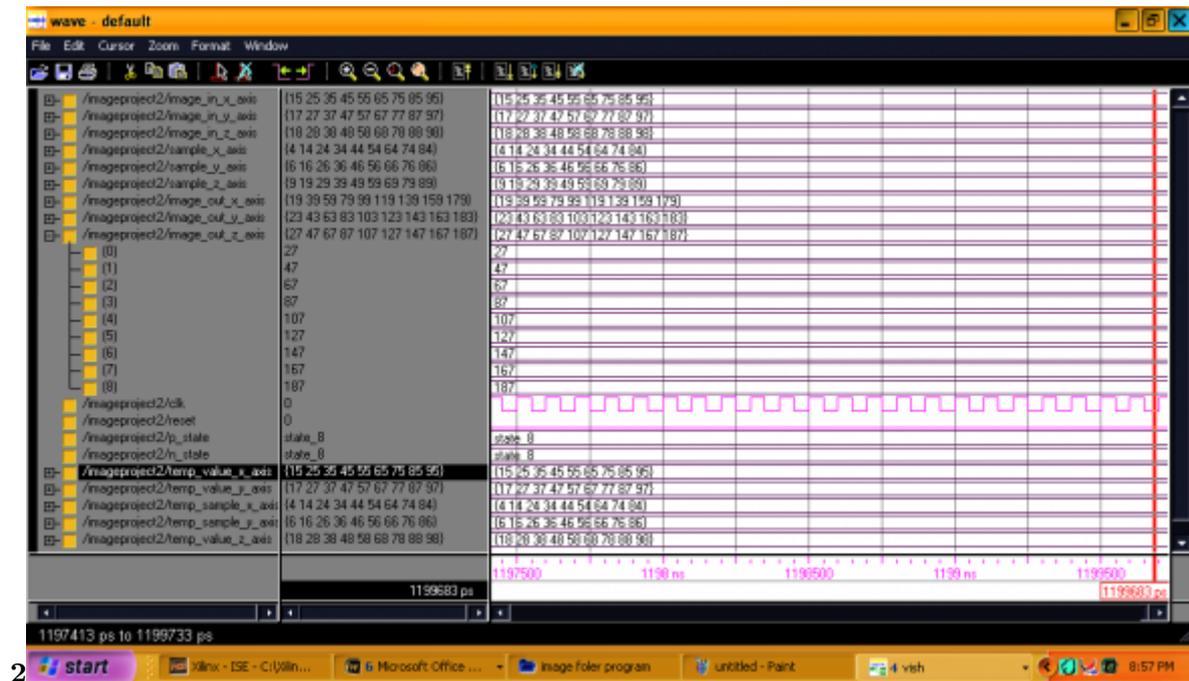


Figure 11: Year 013 2 Hardware

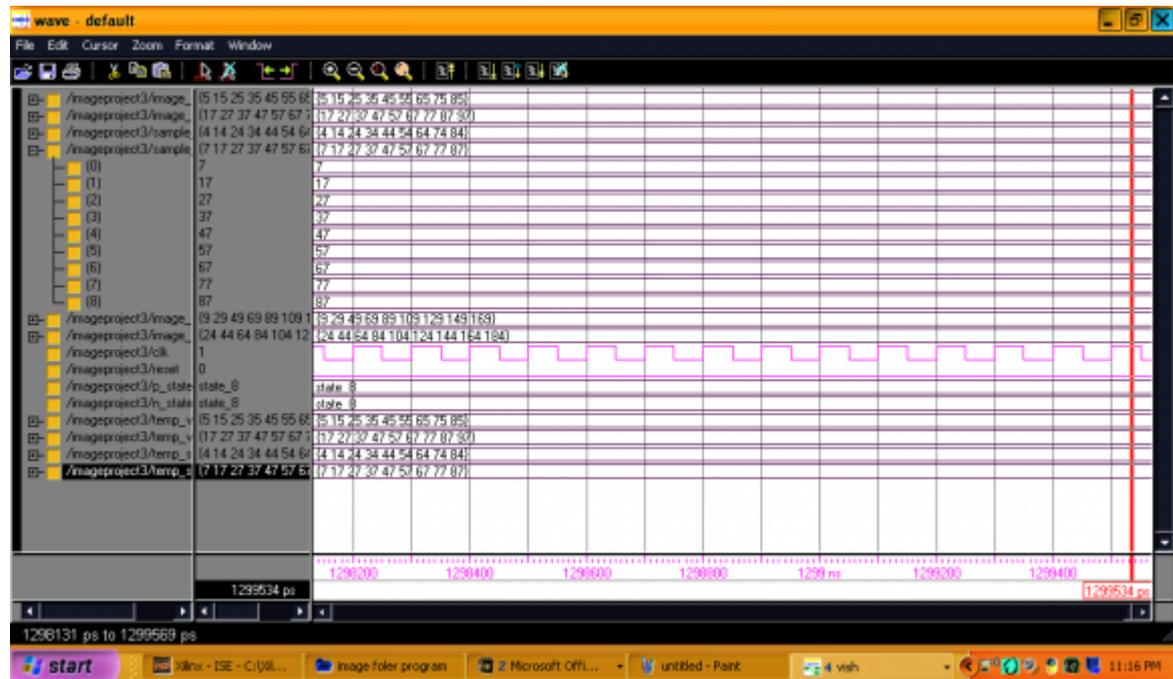


Figure 12:

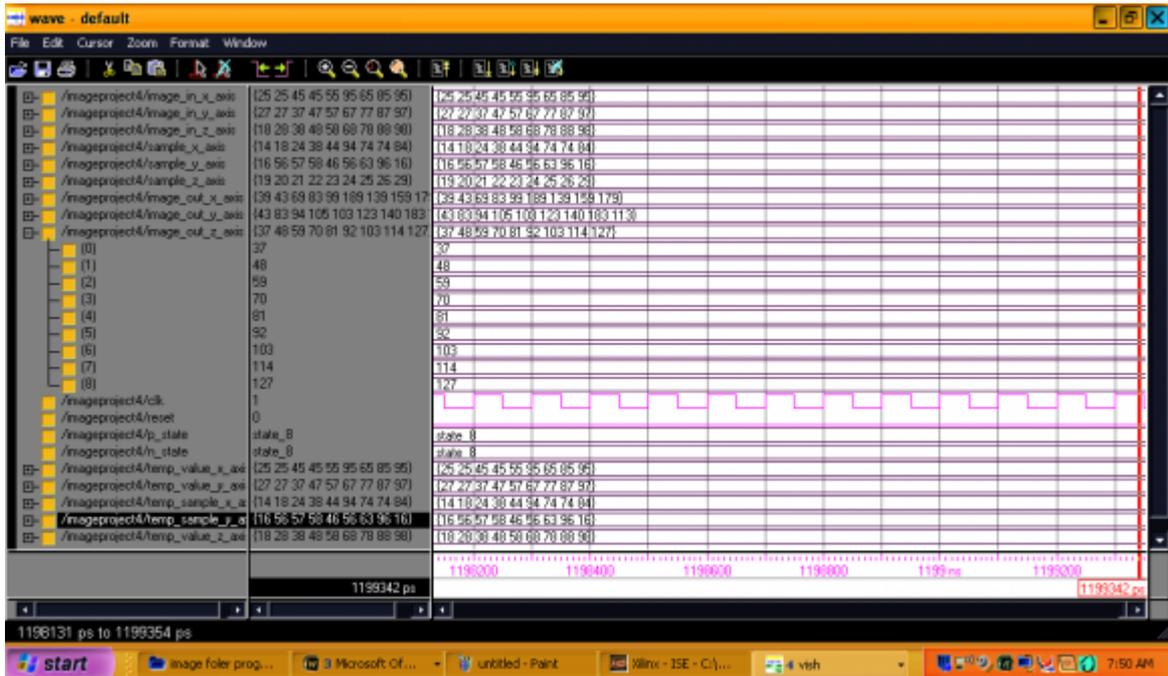


Figure 13:

013

2

Year

21

-character

LCD screen used for display the output, PS/2 mouse

[23] or keyboard port can be connected to the FPGA,

VGA display port [24] used to display various encoded images via a screen.

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Figure 14:

1

Device Part	2D Image (DWT)	Used	Available	Utilization	Used	3D Image (DWT)	Availa
Number of Slices	1294	2448	52 %	1934	2448	79 %	
Number of Flip Flops	20	4896	0 %	20	4896	0 %	
Number of 4 input LUTs	1164	4896	23 %	1740	4896	35%	
Number of bonded IOBs	149	158	94 %	149	154	97 %	
Number of GCLKs	8	24	33 %	8	24	33 %	

Figure 15: Table 1 :

2

Device Part	Used	2D Image (IMDCT)	Available Utilization	Used	Available	Utilization 3D
Number of Slices	1031	2448	42 %	1541	2448	62 %
Number of Flip Flops	20	4896	0 %	20	4896	0 %
Number of 4 input LUTs	705	4896	14 %	1055	4896	21%
Number of bonded IOBs	149	158	94 %	149	154	97 %
Number of GCLKs	8	24	33 %	8	24	33 %

Figure 16: Table 2 :

3

Parameters	2D Image Using DWT	Utilization	
		Using IMDCT	3D Image Using DWT Using IMDCT
Minimum Period	2.2012 ns	2.0071 ns	2.2511 ns 2.0978 ns
Maximum Frequency	715 MHz	715 MHz	715 MHz 715 MHz
Minimum input arrival time before clock	6.115ns	2.055ns	6.363ns 2.157ns
Maximum output required time after clock	4.179ns	4.179ns	4.179ns 4.179ns
Memory Utilization	141048 kB	142072 kB	155384 kB 156408 kB

Figure 17: Table 3 :

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