



# Embedded System Design

## Peripheral Devices for Embedded Systems

Rafał Kapela

June 26, 2016

# Outline



## 1 Introduction

- Image processing challenges
- Available technologies in embedded image processing

## 2 Exemplary use cases

- Local detection/description
- Stereo correspondence
- Deep learning

## 3 Conclusions

# Introduction

## Image processing challenges



Local detection/  
description

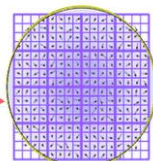
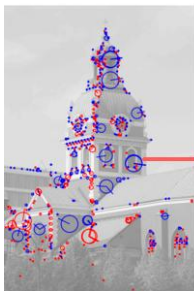
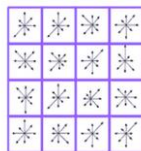


Image gradients



Keypoint descriptor

# Introduction

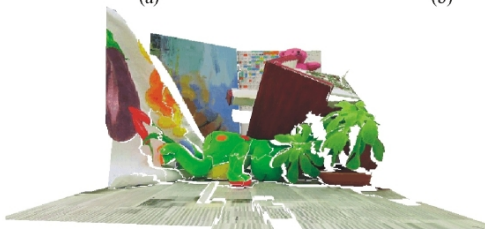
## Image processing challenges



(a)

(b)

Stereo  
correspondence



(c)

# Introduction

## Image processing challenges



Video decoding/encoding

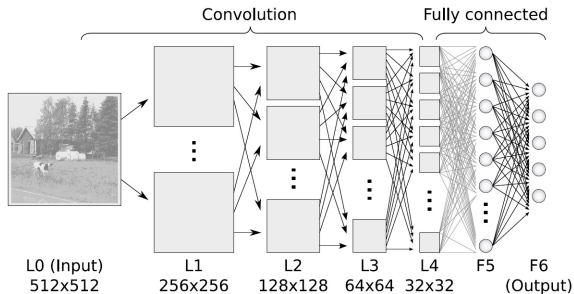


# Introduction

## Image processing challenges



Deep learning









# Introduction

## Available technologies



CUDA

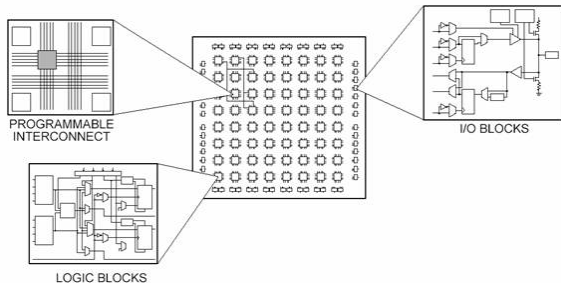


# Introduction

## Available technologies



FPGA



# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



## Fast REtinA Keypoint

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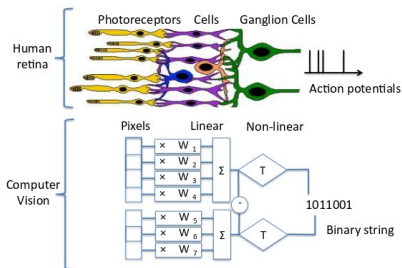
# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



### Fast REtinA Keypoint

- extracts information using DoGs (Differences of Gaussians)
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- 



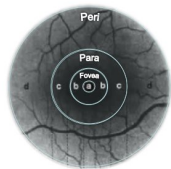
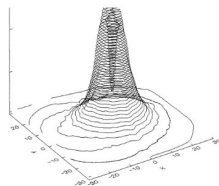
# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



### Fast REtinA Keypoint

- extracts information using DoGs (Differences of Gaussians)
- the spatial distribution of ganglion cells reduces exponentially with the radial distance from the foveola



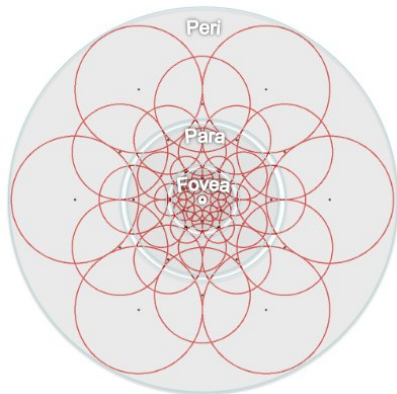
# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



### Fast REtinA Keypoint

- extracts information using DoGs (Differences of Gaussians)
- the spatial distribution of ganglion cells reduces exponentially with the radial distance from the foveola
- the size of the receptive field increases with radial distance from the foveola



# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



### Fast REtinA Keypoint - zynq implementation

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- 1

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<sup>1</sup> Rafal Kapela, Karol Gugala, Pawel Sniatala, Aleksandra Swietlicka, Krzysztof Kolanowski, Embedded Platform for Local Image Descriptor Based Object Detection, Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computation

# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq

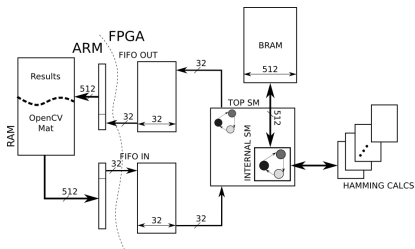


### Fast REtinA Keypoint - zynq implementation

- keypoint detection and description done in software



1



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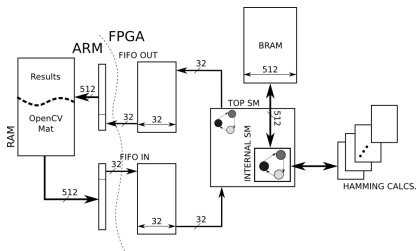
# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



### Fast REtinA Keypoint - zynq implementation

- keypoint detection and description done in software
- hardware acceleration done for descriptor matcher



1

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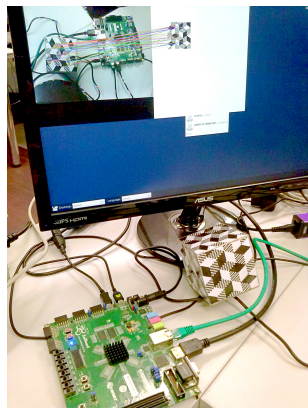
# Local detection/description

## FREAK on zynq



### Fast REtinA Keypoint - zynq implementation

- keypoint detection and description done in software
- hardware acceleration done for descriptor matcher
- Linux device driver that binds two parts together



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# Local detection/description

## VISION – Field Sports Event Detection



### Video content detection in real-time

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- 



Real-time automatic  
content analyzer

2 3

<sup>2</sup>Rafal Kapela, Kevin McGuinness, Noel Edward O'Connor, Real-time field sports classification using colour and frequency space decompositions, Journal of Real-time Image Processing

<sup>3</sup>Rafal Kapela, Aleksandra Swietlicka, Noel E. O'Connor, Andrzej Rybarczyk, Krzysztof Kolanowski, Real-time Event Classification in Field Sports Videos, Signal Processing: Image Communication

# Local detection/description

## VISION – Field Sports Event Detection



### Video content detection in real-time

- real-time scoreboard analyzer



2 3



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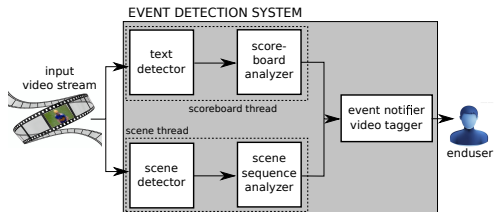
# Local detection/description

## VISION – Field Sports Event Detection



### Video content detection in real-time

- real-time scoreboard analyzer
- real-time multithread camera-view detector



2 3

<sup>2</sup> Rafal Kapela, Kevin McGuinness, Noel Edward O'Connor, Real-time field sports classification using colour and frequency space decompositions, *Journal of Real-time Image Processing*

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# Local detection/description

## VISION – Field Sports Event Detection



### Video content detection in real-time

- real-time scoreboard analyzer
- real-time multithread camera-view detector
- real-time cascade classifier



2 3

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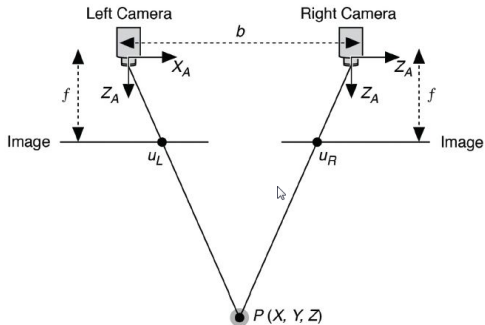
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# Stereo correspondence

## gimme2 board



RT stereo-vision=**55MOPS**  
(QVGA) – 6.7fps on PC CPU



4

<sup>4</sup> High-speed FPGA-based stereovision system - a success story, Rafal Kapela, Karol Gugala, Antmicro Ltd/Poznan University of Technology, FPGA World Conference



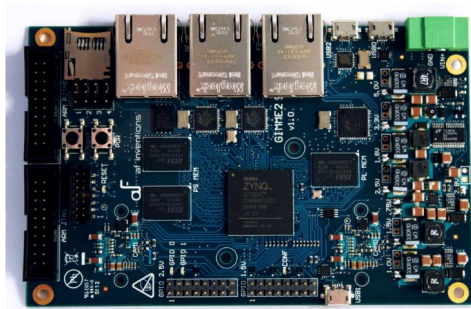
# Stereo correspondence

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- custom embedded stereo-vision platform



4

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# Stereo correspondence

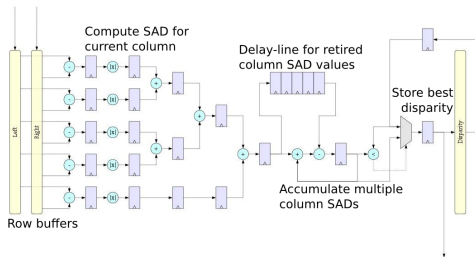
## gimme2 board



RT stereo-vision=**55MOPS**  
(QVGA) – 6.7fps on PC CPU

- custom embedded stereo-vision platform
- custom stereo-vision IPcore

4



4

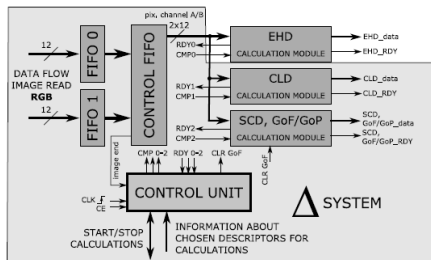
High-speed FPGA-based stereovision system - a success story, Rafal Kapela, Karol Gugala, Antmicro Ltd/Poznan University of Technology, FPGA World Conference

# Other algorithms

## Object detection



## MPEG-7 real-time content description system

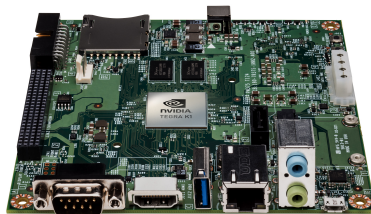


# Other algorithms

## Object detection



Histograms of Oriented  
Gradients with CUDA on  
Jetson TK1

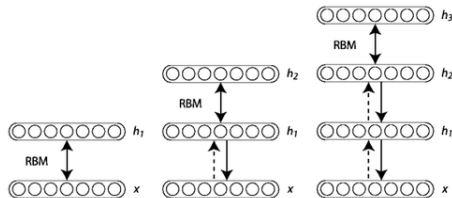


# Other algorithms

## Object detection



## Deep Believe Networks & Restricted Boltzman Machines with CUDA



# Conclusions



- Embedded computer vision is usually perceived as limited implementation of high demanding PC algorithms.
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# Conclusions



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- Thanks to the emergence of high-performance, low-cost, energy efficient programmable processors, this is changing.
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- In the coming years, embedded vision will change the world by rapidly proliferate into many life areas, creating opportunities for industry and academia.
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- But implementing embedded vision applications is challenging, and there is limited know-how.
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# Conclusions



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- Thanks to the emergence of high-performance, low-cost, energy efficient programmable processors, this is changing.
- In the coming years, embedded vision will change the world by rapidly proliferate into many life areas, creating opportunities for industry and academia.
- But implementing embedded vision applications is challenging, and there is limited know-how.
- Golden rule in embedded computer vision: be realistic - its always system level problem.