## Web Camera

**Final Presentation** 

### Block Diagram



### Connecting OV7670 Camera

- Communicate via SCCB protocol (subset of I2C)
- Send initialization signals to make it output RGB565 signal
- Read 2 consecutive cycles to data to get 16-bit pixel



### Connecting 2 frequency domains

- FIFO needs two flags: full and empty
- Comb. logic uses write pointer and read pointer to judge the two flags
- This logic is not stable when write pointer and read pointers are clocked by two different clocks (in this case 24MHz and 25MHz)

```
assign empty = (w_ptr == r_ptr);
assign full = (w_ptr[ADDR_WIDTH] != r_ptr[ADDR_WIDTH])&&(w_ptr[ADDR_WIDTH-1:0]
== r_ptr[ADDR_WIDTH-1:0])
```

### Connecting 2 frequency domains

- Idea 1: use gray counter so it will be more stable
- Idea 2: introduce middle signals, clocked be the other clock



# Output to VGA (for testing)

- Inherit from lab3
- Bouncing ball still functioning (a bouncing ball stacking over the video)
- Use cascading to get RGB888 signal from RGB565 signal

```
r_8 = {r_5, r_5[2:0]};
g_8 = {g_6, g_6[1:0]};
b_8 = {b_5, b_5[2:0]};
```

### Signal Interface and Component Connection

~	clk_reset	Reset Output	DOUDIE+CIICK TO		
	曰咀 hps_0	Arria V/Cyclone V Hard Proce			
-<	h2f_user1_clock	Clock Output	Double-click to	hps_0_h2f_user1_clock	
S	memory	Conduit	hps_ddr3		
S	hps_io	Conduit	hps		
$\prec$	h2f_reset	Reset Output	Double-click to		
$\rightarrow$	h2f_axi_clock	Clock Input	Double-click to	clk_0	
$\prec$	h2f_axi_master	AXI Master	Double-click to	[h2f_axi_clock]	
$\rightarrow$	f2h_axi_clock	Clock Input	Double-click to	clk_0	
	f2h_axi_slave	AXI Slave	Double-click to	[f2h_axi_clock]	m <sup>2</sup>
$\rightarrow$	h2f lw axi clock	Clock Input	Double-click to	clk_0	
-<	h2f_lw_axi_master	AXI Master	Double-click to	[h2f_lw_axi_clock]	
	f2h irq0	Interrupt Receiver	Double-click to		
$\rightarrow$	f2h_irq1	Interrupt Receiver	Double-click to		
	🗆 top module 0	top module			
$\rightarrow$	clock	Clock Input	Double-click to	clk_0	
$\rightarrow$	reset	Reset Input	Double-click to	[clock]	1.00
$\rightarrow$	avalon slave 0	Avalon Memory Mapped Slave	Double-click to	[clock]	0x0000 0000
0	vga	Conduit	vga	[clock]	-
~	ov7670	Conduit	ov7670	[clock]	
$\rightarrow$	clock_24	Clock Input	Double-click to	clk_1	
	⊟ clk_1	Clock Source			
	clk_in	Clock Input	clk 0	exported	
×	clk in reset	Reset Input	reset 0		
-<	clk	Clock Output	Double-click to	clk 1	
	clk reset	Reset Output	Double-click to		

top_module_in			
cloc	k		
clk	alle		
	¢ CIK		
rese	4		
reset	reset		
avalon_slave_	O.		
readdata[630]	readdata		
read	read		
chipselect	chinselect		
writedata[630]	writedata		
write	write		
	- VIII C		
VCA BIT OI	3		
VGA BLANK N	b		
VGA CLK	blank_n		
VGA CLK	- clk		
VGA US	- g		
VCA DIZ AL	— hs		
VCA SYNC N	r		
VGA STNC N	sync_n		
VGA_VS	VS		
ov767	D.		
SCLK	selk		
QATA[70]	data		
HREF	bref		
LED[90]	debug		
PWDN	owdo		
SDA	sda		
ýs	U.S.		
MCLK	melk		
PCLK	nelk		
CAM_RESET	cam reset		
clock 2	1 compreser		
clk 24	1		
24	clk		

top\_module





```
output logic [63:0] readdata, // {12'd0, column_num, row_num, endOfField, 15'd0, dout}
input logic read,
input logic [63:0] writedata, // {32'd0, x, y}
input logic write,
```

### Sending frames over the network



client\_socket, client\_address = self.server\_socket.acce
print(f"[\*] Accepted connection from {client\_address}")

- Server
  - Running on DE1-SoC board (testing on Ubuntu 20.04)
  - Establish TCP connection with clients
  - Use cv2 to encode the image to JPEG and serialize
  - Send to client at 30fps (320x240 test video)
- Sender
  - Read pixel data using ioctl calls to the camera driver
  - Send frames to server
- Client
  - Running on WSL Ubuntu 20.04
  - Receive frames, decode and display with cv2

### Video Driver

For the camera reading, it utilize ioread32 to fetch data from the camera return ioread32((dev.virtbase));

In the sender:

**Frame Reading**: Utilizes a while loop to continuously read pixel data using ioctl calls to the camera driver, pixel by pixel, illustrating how raw image data is processed

**Frame Sending**: After capturing a frame, it immediately sends this data to a server using the established TCP connection, showcasing a real-time data streaming application.

// Extract fields from the info
hcount = (info >> 29) & 0x3F; // Extract bits 29-38 (10 bits for hcount)
vcount = (info >> 19) & 0x3F; // Extract bits 19-28 (10 bits for vcount)
pixel = info & 0xFF; // Extract bits 0-7 for the pixel value (dout)
// Calculate the address
address = vcount \* 640 + hcount;
if (address < READ\_PIXELS) {
 buf[address] = pixel;
}
// Check for end of field
if (info & (1 << 18)) {
 break; // Exit the loop when end of field is encountered
}</pre>

#### Demo