VisualApplets

User Documentation

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Part I

User Manual

1. Introduction

1.1. VisualApplets



Welcome to the world of modern FPGA programming. By purchasing VisualApplets you own one of the leading and most advanced tools for FPGA programming to realize image processing applications.

VisualApplets will:

- turn the frame grabber or camera into a flexible and intelligent high-performance image processor
- let you deploy the potential of modern FPGA technology at any customer
- enable you to realize real-time solutions for applications with image processing requirements in minutes
- upgrade your application to a reliable hardware solution level

VisualApplets is a hardware programming tool for FPGAs, based on the use of graphical pipeline-structure objects.

Image processing designs are arranged by the combination of operator modules, filter modules and transport links. The provided libraries contain more than 200 hardware-based operators which cover standard as well as advanced image processing functions.

Included in delivery are arithmetical and morphological operators for pixel manipulation, logical operators for classification tasks, complex modules for color processing, operators for statistics analysis and processing of image sequences. Additional operators are responsible for format conversion, compression or conversion in pixel lists. Special features are the programming of the control signals to individualize the trigger functionality, and the segmentation and classification functions in the blob analysis operator. Complex operators can be combined by basic ones and stored in individual user libraries. This allows building complex designs without losing clarity of the design.

The complete set of functions is implemented as hardware operators and guarantees image processing in real-time. The complexity of image processing designs is mainly limited by the available resources of the FPGA hardware. There is no need for a user to waste time debugging synchronization issues, manually managing bandwidth and timing. Also, a build function and high level simulation are integrated to offer full control over the final visual result of a design on bit accuracy from within the development environment.

The complete process of the hardware design creation can be completed in a matter of minutes. The hardware applet can immediately be verified by microDisplay, the viewer and configuration software, or be integrated in applications by use of the pre-generated SDK example code.

Although knowledge of hardware programming is advantageous, the software solution VisualApplets® is addressed to application engineers in Machine Vision as a matter of priority.

VisualApplets is target hardware independent.

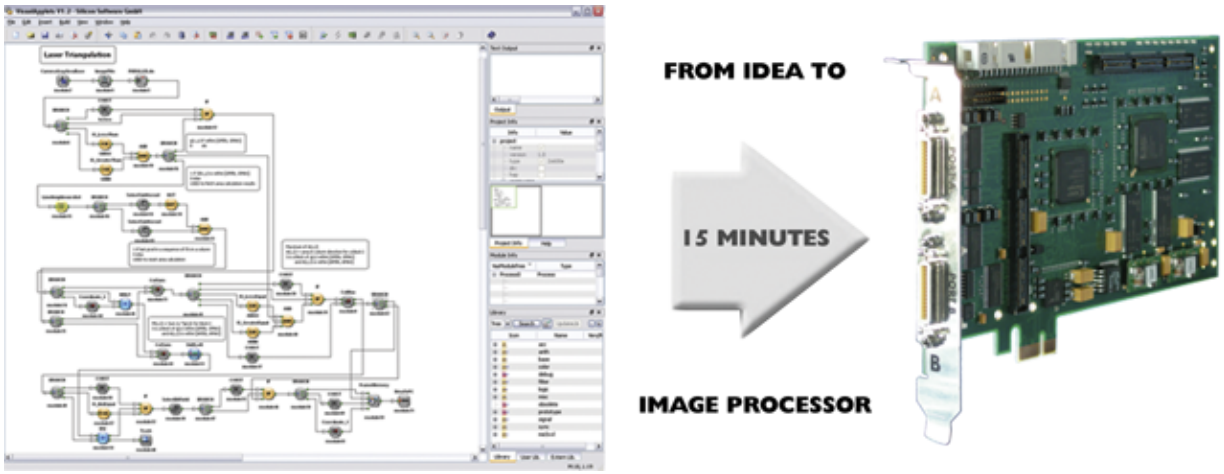


Figure 1.1. VisualApplets - From Idea to Image Processor in 15 Minutes

VisualApplets's key benefits and features:

- a graphical interface to program FPGA hardware
- no knowledge required of circuitry, synchronization, timings or FPGA programming
- libraries with hardware modules representing available hardware configurations
- image processing libraries with various filter operators and imaging modules
- availability of VisualApplets® image processing libraries with special market, branch or customer focus
- build and high-level simulation in software
- no need for a VHDL compiler
- accessible to hardware developers and application engineers alike
- closes the gap between standard and custom specific applets



Figure 1.2. VisualApplets – Awarded Software Environment

Basler hopes you will enjoy the “world of VisualApplets” and wish a successful time in developing your individual real-time applications.

1.2. How to Use This Documentation

This documentation is divided into three major parts.

The **Part I, 'User Manual'** lists and explains all functions of VisualApplets. If you are new to VisualApplets, we recommend you start with Section 2.1, ' Writing Your First Applet '. To get an overview over the range of functionalities VisualApplets offers, proceed with 3. *Basic Functionality* and 4. *Extended Functionality*. All information provided by the User Manual is additionally available directly in the program as context-sensitive online help.

Part II, 'Tutorial and Examples' provides a deeper step-by-step introduction into VisualApplets.

In the Part III, 'Operator Reference' , you find a complete and detailed description of all operators.



New Layout of Operator Icons

The layout of the operator icons has been improved, so that the operator type (O or M type) is very easy to recognize now. Some screenshots in this document might not yet reflect these changes, but this will not have any impact on the clearness and comprehensibility of this documentation.

1.3. System Requirements

System requirements, see Installing VisualApplets [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/installing-visualapplets]

2. Getting Started

2.1. Writing Your First Applet

To get a first impression on VisualApplets, this chapter gives you a short introduction into the tool. All steps required to generate an image processing application with VisualApplets are presented. You will learn how fast applications can be realized and how easy it is without the need on FPGA or any other hardware-specific knowledge.

2.1.1. Designing the Applet

1. Start VisualApplets by clicking on the VisualApplets program icon in the Windows **Start** menu or on the Desktop. At first, the main window will open with no project loaded.

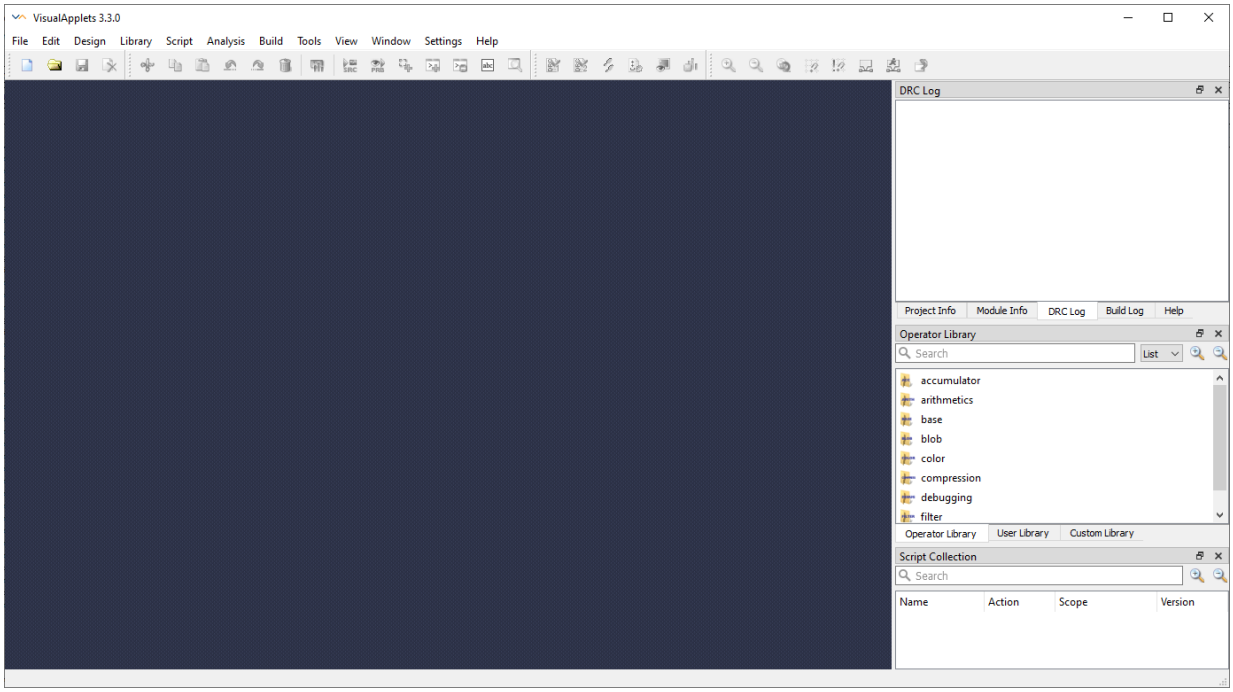


Figure 2.1. VisualApplets Main Window

You can now immediately start implementing your first design. The first step will be to start a new project.

2. Click on **File** -> **New** (**Ctrl+N**) or use the *New* icon from the *File* icon bar. A *New Project* window will open which allows you to specify project name, target hardware platform, and target runtime. If you don't know these settings at the current step of development, just give a name to your project and use the default settings. You can always change these settings later on.

3. To follow our example here, just use the following settings:

   - Project Name: "helloWorld"
   - Hardware Platform: microEnable IV VD4-CL frame grabber
   - Target Runtime: Microsoft Windows 64-bit system.

4. Confirm your settings by clicking on **OK**.

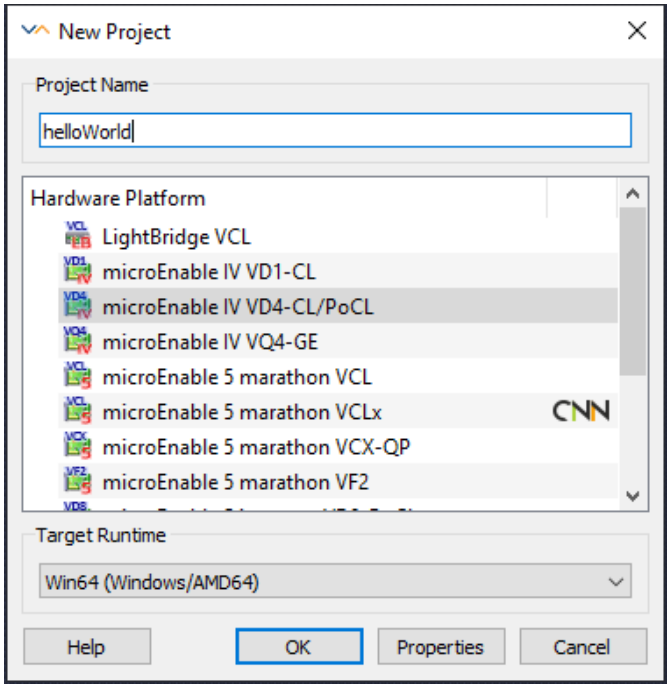


Figure 2.2. Start of a New Project

VisualApplets will now start a new project. You will see a blank design window in the center of your program window. (If you selected microEnable 5 as hardware platform, the two obligatory control operators *Applet Properties* and *Board Status* are automatically inserted into the empty design.) In the *Project Info* tab on the right, information regarding your current project like project name, target hardware, target platform etc. is displayed.

In VisualApplets, image processing operations are represented by operators. All these operators can be found in the operator library on the right of the VisualApplets design window. Using drag-and-drop, you can very easily place operators into the design window. An instance of an operator in the design is called a **module**. Operators can have input and output ports. Operators in a design (i.e., modules) can be connected using these ports. Connections between modules are called **links** which are represented in the design window by arrows. These modules and links represent the image- (or signal-) processing pipeline; hence, the order of operations is determined by the order of modules.

For our first design, we will need the following three operators:

- Operator *CameraGrayAreaBase* from the *mE4VD4-CL* library
- Operator *ImageBuffer* from the *Memory* library
- Operator *DmaToPC* from the *mE4VD4-CL* library

To use these operators in your design:

5. Locate the operators in their libraries and drag them into your design window as shown in the following:

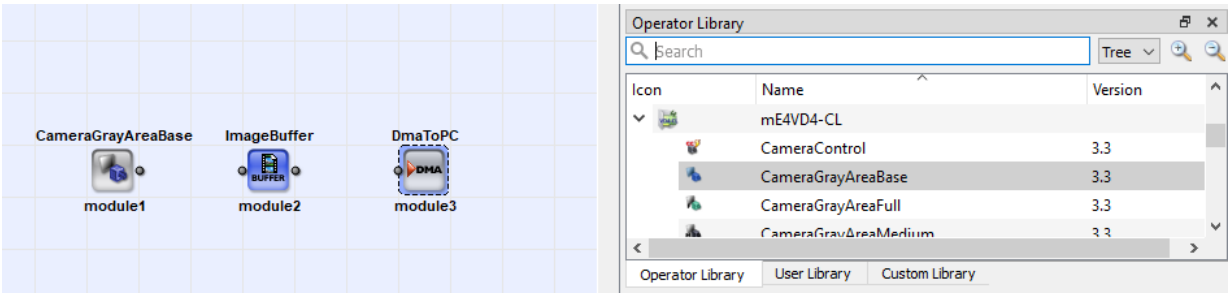


Figure 2.3. Dragging Operators from Libraries into the Design Window

The next step will be to connect the modules in your design via links.

Clicking on a port will start a new link which can be finalized with a second click on the target port.

6. To connect the camera module with the buffer module, click on the output port of the camera module and then on the input port of the buffer module.

7. Connect the buffer module with the DMA module in the same way.

   Save your Design. If you save your design for the first time, the *Save* dialog will offer the project name as the name for your design file.

File Name and Project Name

If you save your design for the first time, or if you use the *Save as...* option, the *Save*/*Save as...* dialog will offer the project name as the name for your design file.

2.1.2. Parametrizing

Now you have finished your first design. In the next step, you have to specify the settings of the individual modules and links (otherwise, the design will use the preset default properties).

1. To parametrize a module, just double-click on the module.
   A dialog window will open where all parameters of the module are listed.

2. Set the properties as you need them for your design. For this first sample applet you are designing right now, simply change the names of your modules to "Camera", "Buffer", and "DMA".

3. Click on **Apply**.

4. Close the properties windows by clicking on **Close**.

5. Save your Design.

Operator Parameters

Parameters are always operator-specific; therefore, the setting options differ from operator to operator.

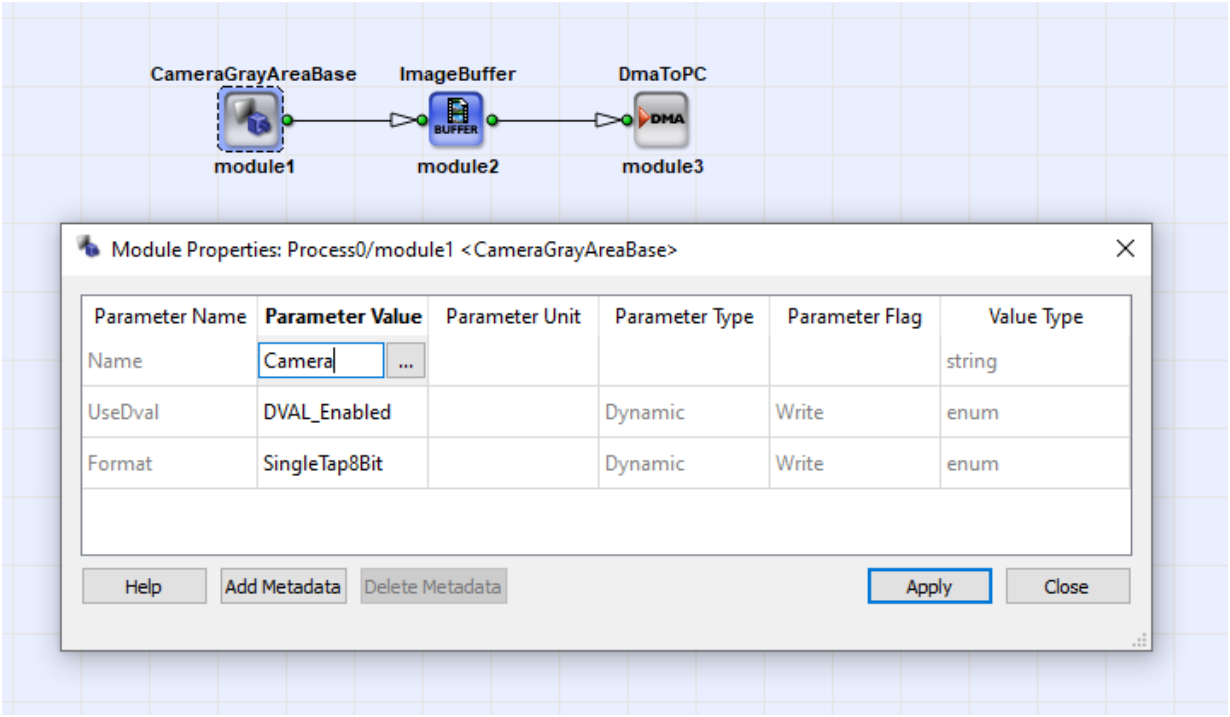


Figure 2.4. Module Properties

The next step is to edit the properties of the links of your design. In the sample applet you are creating just now, there is no need to change any of the link properties. You can simply use the default settings.

However, whenever you need to parametrize the links of your design, you should proceed as follows:

6. Double-click on the link you want to parametrize.
7. Enter the desired settings.
8. Click on **Apply**.
9. Close the properties window by clicking on **Close**.

2.1.3. Design Rules Check (DRC)

You have now fully implemented your first application which is a simple image acquisition. Proceed by checking your design for errors using the Design Rules Check (DRC) functions of VisualApplets.

1. Click on **Analysis** -> **Design Rules Check Level 1** (**Ctrl+F7**) or use the icon Design Rules Check Level 1 from the Build icon bar.
2. In the *Project Info* window on the right, change to the *DRC Log* tab.

Here, The DRC analysis result is displayed as you can see in the following figure:

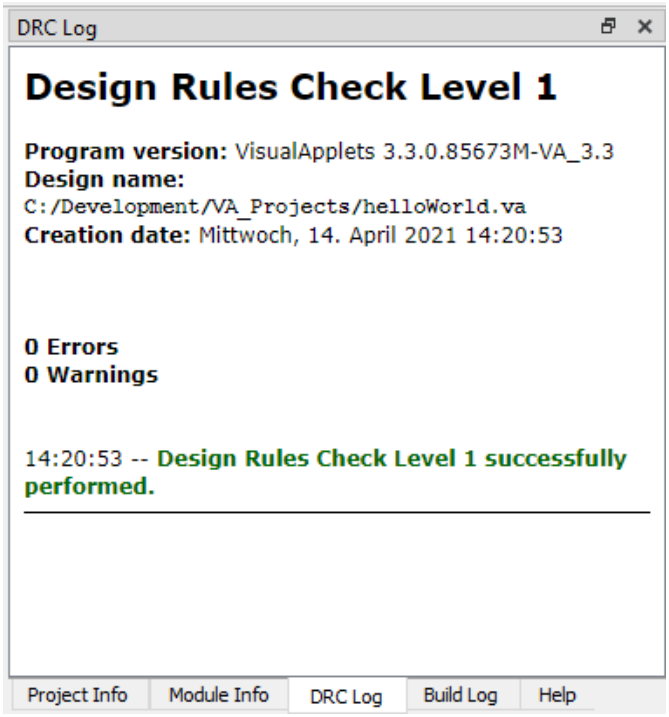


Figure 2.5. Successful DRC

Important

If the DRC detects an error, you have to correct it before continuing with the next step. Detected errors are listed in link format. If you click on one of the listed errors, the respective module or link will be highlighted in the Design Window.

After successful DRC, save your design:

3. Click on **File** -> **Save** (**Ctrl+S**) or use the *Save* icon from the *File* icon bar.

2.1.4. Editing the Build Settings

You need to edit the build settings, if

- You create designs for a microEnable 5 (ironman and marathon) or LightBridge platform.
- You work with Xilinx Vivado.
- You work with a Xilinx ISE version higher than 9.2.

You can skip this section and proceed with Section 2.1.5, 'Building the Final Hardware Applet', if

- you design for microEnable IV frame grabbers and use Xilinx ISE 9.2 for building these designs.

mE 4 Users

If you are designing for a microEnable IV platform and use a Xilinx ISE version 9.2 or lower, skip this section and proceed with Section 2.1.5, 'Building the Final Hardware Applet'.

To set the build settings for your specific environment, proceed as follows:

1. Click menu **Settings** -> **Build Settings**.

   The *Build Settings* dialog opens.

2. Click on the **Add** button.
3. Select the target hardware platform (frame grabber) for these build settings on and confirm with **OK**.
4. Give a name to the new set of build settings you are just creating.
5. Activate the option *Active configuration* (directly behind the filed where you entered the name).
6. Leave *Precondition Check* activated.
7. Under *Xilinx Build Flow*, select the Xilinx Tool you want to use (Xilinx ISE or Xilinx Vivado).
8. Disable the option *Use system environment instead*.
9. Select a Xilinx settings batch file from your file system. You find the batch file in the Xilinx installation folder.:

   - **ISE®:** \Xilinx\<version_number>\ISE_DS\settings64.bat.
   - **Vivado®:** \Xilinx\Vivado\<version_number>\settings64.bat.

   We recommend to use the 64-bit Windows operating system when developing applets for microEnable 5 platforms. Make sure you select the batch file that matches the operating system you are using, e.g., "settings64.bat" which is the file for the 64-bit Windows OP.
10. Keep all other settings as they are.
11. Click *OK*.

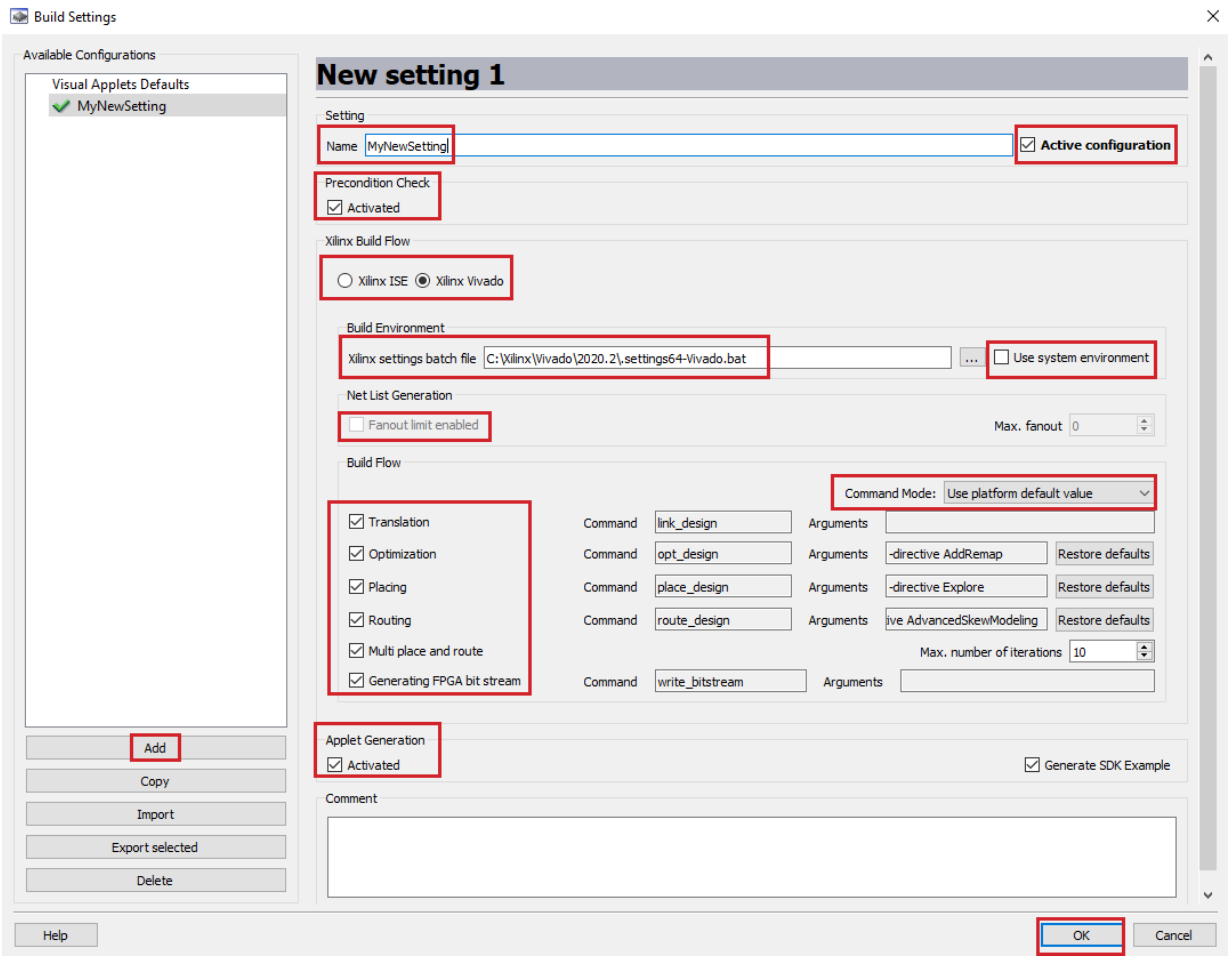


Figure 2.6. Build Settings for microEnable 5 / Xilinx Vivado

For further details on build settings options, refer to section Section 4.9, 'Build Settings'

2.1.5. Building the Final Hardware Applet

The last step is the build of your design.



Build Preconditions

The build process can only be performed if the XILINX tools are properly installed. Refer to section Installing the Xilinx Toolchain [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/installing-visualapplets#installing-the-xilinx-toolchain] for more information on XILINX tool installation.

If you create designs for microEnable 5 (ironman and marathon) or LightBridge frame grabbers, or if you work with a Xilinx ISE version higher than version 9.2, you need to define the build settings before proceeding, see section Section 2.1.4, 'Editing the Build Settings '.

To create the bit stream (*.hap file):

1. Click on **Build** -> **Build** (**F7**) or use the Build icon from the *Build* toolbar.

   The *Build* dialog opens.

2. Under *Xilinx configuration*, select the build configuration you want to use (out of the configurations you defined in the *Build Settings* dialog).

3. Click on **Start** to actually start the bitstream generation.

VisualApplets will now use the XILINX tools to translate the application into the FPGA bitstream, i.e., the "program" or "applet".



Prolonged Build Time Possible

The duration of the Place and Route process depends on the complexity of the design.

The build of highly complex designs might take several hours.

After successful build, the applet is fully generated.

The name of your applet (*.hap file) is the same as the name of the design file (*.va). The project name has no influence on the name of the applet (*.hap file).

At this point, you are done with VisualApplets and can use the applet in real FPGA hardware.

An explanation on how to run a VisualApplets design on hardware you will find in section Section 2.2, 'Running Your Applet on Hardware'.

2.2. Running Your Applet on Hardware



Prerequisites:

- A programmable (V Series) microEnable frame grabber (hardware) is installed on your system.
- The Runtime software is installed on your system.

How you get your applet running depends on the frame grabber generation you are using.

microEnable 5 (marathon and ironman) and LightBridge: With microEnable 5 and LightBridge frame grabbers, you first have to load your *.hap file (applet) via firmware flasher tool onto your frame grabber, prior to selecting and starting the applet (see Section 2.2.1, 'Flashing').

microEnable IV: With microEnable IV, you can immediately select the applet (*.hap file) from your local file system and start it on the frame grabber.

You can

- directly see and test the image processing results of your applet with the program microDisplay (which comes as part of the runtime software) (see Section 2.2.2, 'Testing your Applet in microDisplay').
- start the applet via the application programming interface (see Section 2.2.3, 'Starting the Applet in your own Software').

2.2.1. Flashing

You need to flash your frame grabber with the new applet, if you use a microEnable 5 (marathon, ironman) or a LightBridge frame grabber.

If you are going to use the new applet on a microEnable IV frame grabber, just skip this section.

To flash your frame grabber:

1. Start the tool microDiagnostics.
2. Select the frame grabber you want to use.
3. Click the button **Flash Selected Board(s)**. A new window opens.
4. Go to the directory where you store your *.hap file created in VisualApplets, and select the file.
5. Click on **Open** and confirm by clicking on **Yes**.
6. Wait until the new firmware is completely installed. You get an according message in microDiagnostics.
7. Follow the instructions in the message.

For detailed information how to flash your specific frame grabber, refer to the User Manual of your specific frame grabber (Overview Frame Grabber Manuals [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/]).

2.2.2. Testing your Applet in microDisplay

To test your applet and to set some first parameters, you can use the program microDisplay:

1. Save the *hap.file you created in VisualApplets into the according folder in the installation directory:

   [installation directory]/Runtime5.x.x/dll/[frame grabber model]

2. Start the tool microDisplay, either directly from VisualApplets by clicking on **Build** -> **microDisplay** (**F5**), or via Windows START menu.
3. In the dialog *I want to…*, select *Load Applet*.
4. In the *Load Hardware Applet* dialog, select the frame grabber you want to use under *Board*. Immediately, all applets available for the selected board are displayed.

   With microEnable 5, only one applet (the one you flashed your board with) will be available.

5. Select the *.hap file you want to use.
6. Click on the *Load* button to load the selected applet (*.hap file) onto the frame grabber.

7. Close the *Load Hardware Applet* dialog.
8. Configure the frame grabber using the parameter panel of the microDisplay program window.

   When working with more than one camera, first select the port you are going to configure. Configure all ports you are using.

   Set the parameters to your needs, e.g., image height and image width. To do so, right-click directly on the value and select *Edit*.

   Configure specific operation modes you want to use (e.g., trigger settings).
9. Start image acquisition on the frame grabber by clicking on the button *Grab and display an infinite number of frames*.

   The grabbed images are now displayed in microDisplay.
10. To stop the acquisition, click on the *Stop* button in microDisplay.

2.2.3. Starting the Applet in your own Software

To start using the Applet in your own software:

1. On the runtime application programming interface, use the call Fg_Init to start the applet.

   Specify the path to the location of the *.hap file you created with VisualApplets.



Starting the Camera

Depending on the type of camera interface, it might be helpful to start GenICam explorer tools as well in order to control the camera. For Details, please refer to the runtime documentation.

2.3. Further Reading

You have just successfully implemented your first VisualApplets design. If you are interested in a deeper step-by-step introduction into VisualApplets we recommend to read our tutorial which you can find in Part II, 'Tutorial and Examples'.

If you want to learn more about the functionalities of the program, just proceed by reading the next chapters of this user manual in Part I, 'User Manual'. Here you will find all functions of VisualApplets explained in detail.

All information provided in the User Manual you can also access directly in VisualApplets. Click on a **Help** button in the program and you will be automatically directed to the respective explanations in the user manual.

If you prefer a directed tool introduction, Basler offers VisualApplets workshops and coaching. Feel free to contact us via Basler Sales [https://www.baslerweb.com/en/sales-support/sales/].

3. Basic Functionality

This chapter outlines the fundamental ideas and functions of VisualApplets. First, you get an overview over the basic principles of VisualApplets, the typical workflow of the design process, and the graphical user interface you will use for creating your designs. Afterwards (starting with Section 3.4, 'Entering a Design'), all functions vital to generate VisualApplets designs are explained in detail. This includes operator insertion, module and link parametrization, verification, simulation and, finally, the build process.

A detailed description of the extended functions of VisualApplets you will find in 4. *Extended Functionality*. If you prefer a step-by-step introduction into the program, we recommend reading Part II, 'Tutorial and Examples' in detail.

3.1. Basic Principles

The basic principles of VisualApplets are very simple.

- Image processing or signal processing functions are represented by abstract operators.
- Operators are selected in accordance with the intended functionality of the applet. They can be chosen from extensive libraries.
- The operators are inserted into the user's design. The instance of an operator in a design is called *module*.
- A data flow model which represents the processing chain is build by linking modules.
- All modules and links can be parametrized to meet the requirements of the user's application and make the implementation fast and efficient.
- After successful offline verification, the design is built into a hardware applet file which can be loaded onto the hardware devices.

The following figure shows a screen shot of a simple VisualApplets design. As you can see, the modules in the design window are combined via links which are represented by arrows. The order of the modules define the functionality of the final applet. In this example, we acquire images from a camera (module *Camera*), buffer the images in an on-board memory (*Buffer*), and output the result to the host PC using the operator *DmaToPC*.

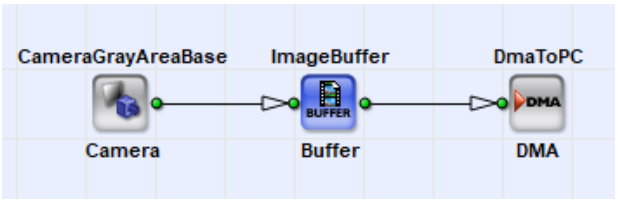


Figure 3.1. Simple VisualApplets Design

After all operators have been placed into a design, have been connected using links and parametrized, the design has to be verified. The program offers multiple functionalities to check consistency, bandwidth, and resources. One very important part of the verification is the functional simulation. Here, the design can be simulated with data from image files without the need of any target hardware.

Finally, the design is build to become a hardware applet file (HAP) which can be used on the target hardware devices. The next section will outline the workflow in detail.

3.2. Workflow

The required steps to generate or modify a VisualApplets project are the same for each project:

1. Design Entry:

   The design is build by using operators from the operator libraries and inserting them into the design. This way, the operators become instanciated. The instance of an operator within a design is called module. The modules of a design are connected via links. The order of the operators determine the functionality of design.

2. Design Parameterization:

   All modules and links of a design can be parameterized to define correct behavior, processing speed, and resource efficiency.

3. Design Verification:

   The verification of the design is a very important part of the design process. Two levels of design rule checks (DRC) verify the consistency of the design and show errors in parameterization and link formats, or resource conflicts.

   A functional simulation is used to verify the behavior of the implementation. Image files serve as source data. The simulation is performed completely offline, without the need of any target hardware.

4. Build:

   During the build process, the design is transformed into the binary hardware applet file (HAP) which can be directly loaded onto the hardware.

5. SDK Generator:

   To ease the integration of the applet into user applications, VisualApplets includes an SDK generator tool which generates a C++ project. The project can be immediately loaded and compiled and will provide examples on how to use and parameterize the new applet.

6. Applet Run:

   The applet can now be included and used in your application. To run applets, the runtime is required.

Figure 3.2, 'The Design Workflow' illustrates the steps described above. As you can see, during the design time of the applet, a *.va file is edited. After the build process, the final *.hap file is integrated into the user application.

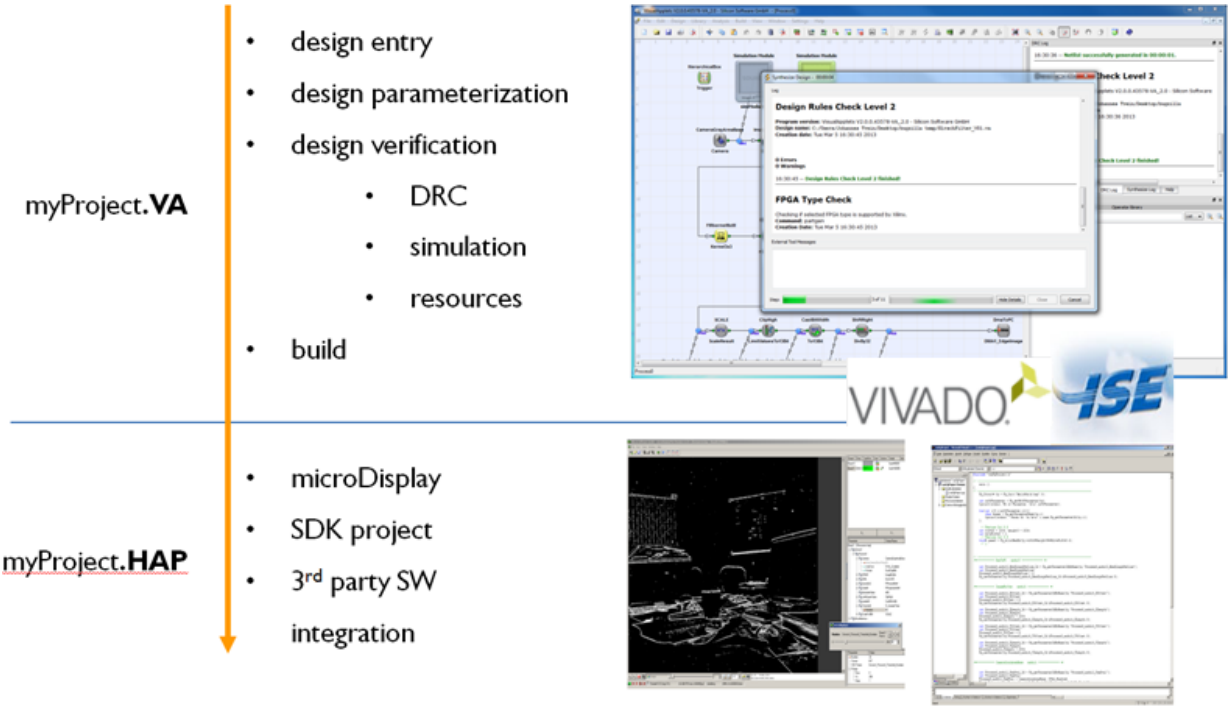


Figure 3.2. The Design Workflow

3.3. Main Program Window

VisualApplets offers a graphical user interface for applet design. No scripting, no programming code is required to be edited. The user interface is very simple and especially designed for easy learning by users. No technical background in programming is required.

The VisualApplets main program window consists of several bars and panels:

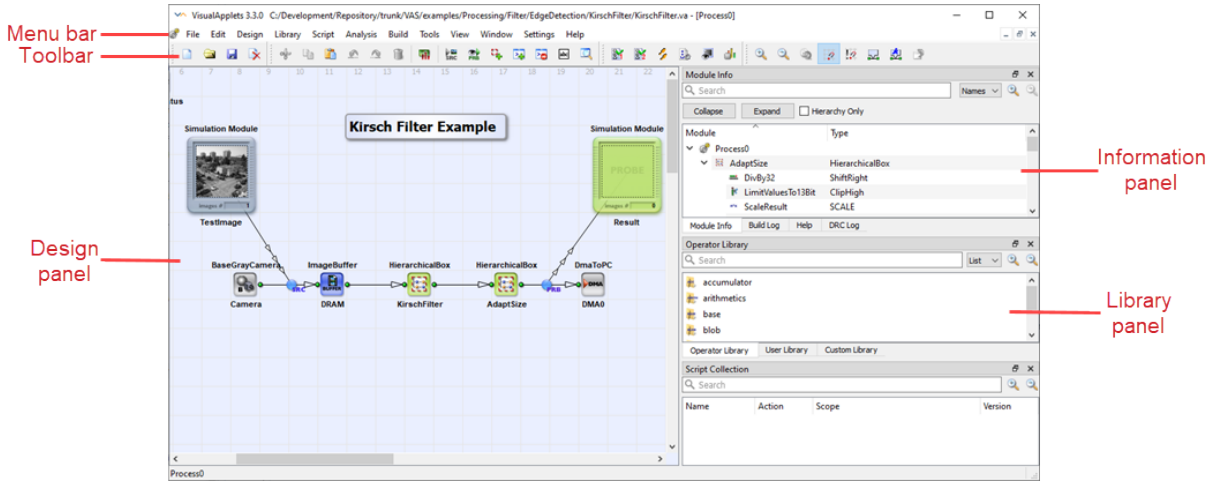


Figure 3.3. Main Program Window

The main menu bar provides direct access to the program features. Different toolbars can be used for quick access to important functions.

Three panels provide different information and possibilities:

- Design panel: The design panel shows your VisualApplets project. You always have one main design window, but, depending on the structure of your project, you may additionally work with several sub windows. In the **Window** menu, multiple views can be selected (Tile, Cascade, Tabbed View). Using the menu entries you find in **Window** -> **Diagram Windows** (**Ctrl+F8**), you can easily select the design diagram window you want to work on at the moment.
- Information panel: In default setting of the main program window, the information panel is always displayed. It offers different information windows in tabbed view:
  - Project Info
  - Module Info
  - DRC Log
  - Build Log
  - Help

  (For details on each information window, see below.)
- Library panel: In default setting of the main program window, the library panel is always displayed. It offers three library windows in tabbed view:
  - Operator Library: The Operator Library is a collection of sublibraries that contain VisualApplets operators, i.e. the individual image processing functions.
  - User Library: The User Library can include custom libraries with user-defined combinations of operators (hierarchical boxes). For more information see Section 4.2, 'User Libraries'.
  - Custom Library: Into the Custom Library, operators provided by a user of *VisualApplets Expert* can be imported.



Specific Operators

Some operators displayed in the operator library may not be available for the platform you are currently designing for. If not available for the platform you selected, the operator is grayed-out.

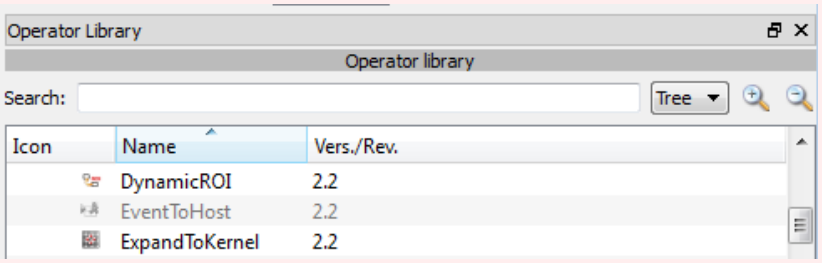


Figure 3.4. Operator not available for currently selected target hardware platform

3.3.1. The Windows of the Information Panel

3.3.1.1. Project Info

The Project Info window summarizes information on the current project.

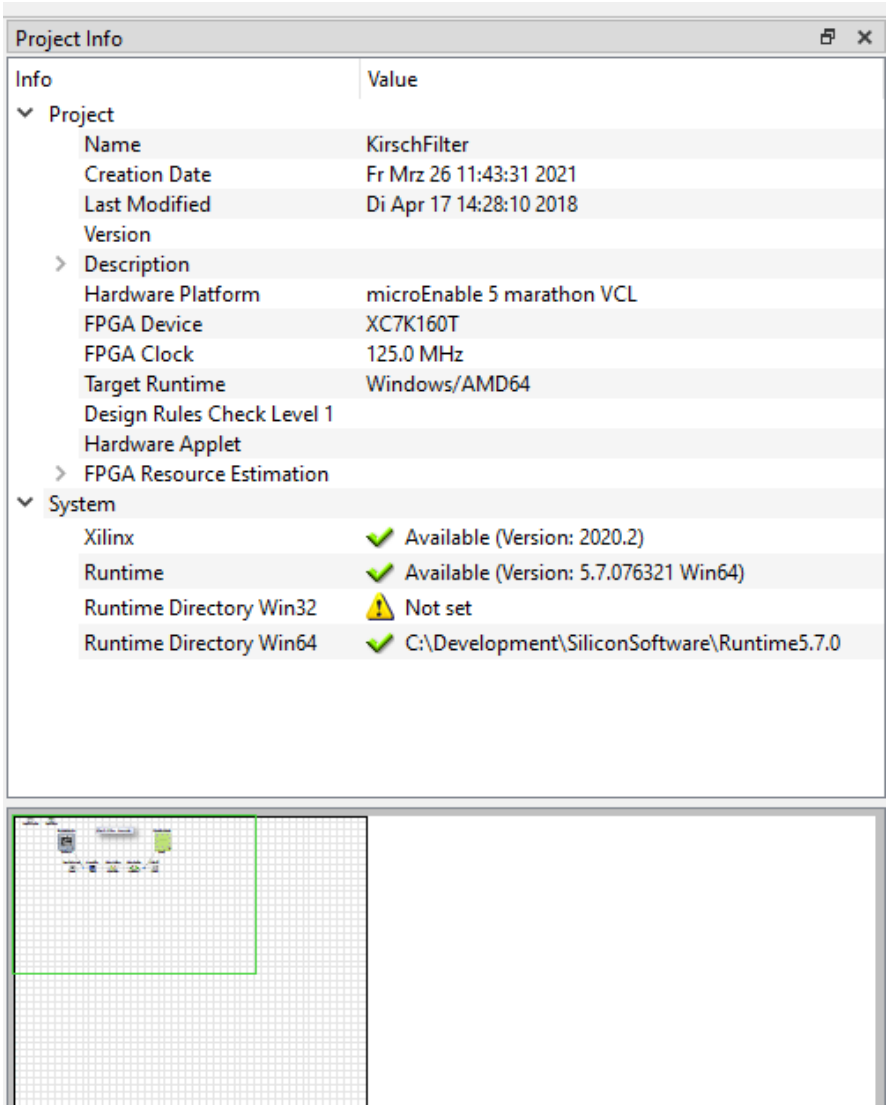


Figure 3.5. Project Info

The following information is provided:

- Name: Name of project (=file name)
- Creation Date: Date of creation
- Last Modified: Date of last modification
- Version: Version number of the project; this entry can be edited from the **Design** -> **Project Details** menu (see Section 4.8.2, 'Project Properties')
- Description: Verbal description of the project; this entry can be edited from the **Design** -> **Project Details** menu (see Section 4.8.2, 'Project Properties')
- Type: Displays the FPGA type currently used on the target hardware (see Section 4.5, 'Target Hardware Porting')
- Target Runtime: Displays the target runtime (see Section 4.8.1, 'Target Runtime')
- Design Rules Check Level 1: Indicates found errors or successful performance (see Section 3.9, 'Design Rules Check')
- Hardware Applet: Indicates the existence of a hardware applet. The entry is checked if VisualApplets previously generated a HAP file of the project.

- Resources: Shows the results of the resource estimation (*VisualApplets Expert* feature; see also Section 3.11, 'FPGA Resource Estimation').

- System: Displays the found XILINX version, the available runtime version, and the runtime directory. This information is used by VisualApplets to build a HAP and for the final HAP output. See Section 3.12, 'Build' for more information.

3.3.1.2. Module Info

The *Module Info* window shows a list of all modules used in the project (as long als the input field of the window is empty). The list is structured by the hierarchy of the project.

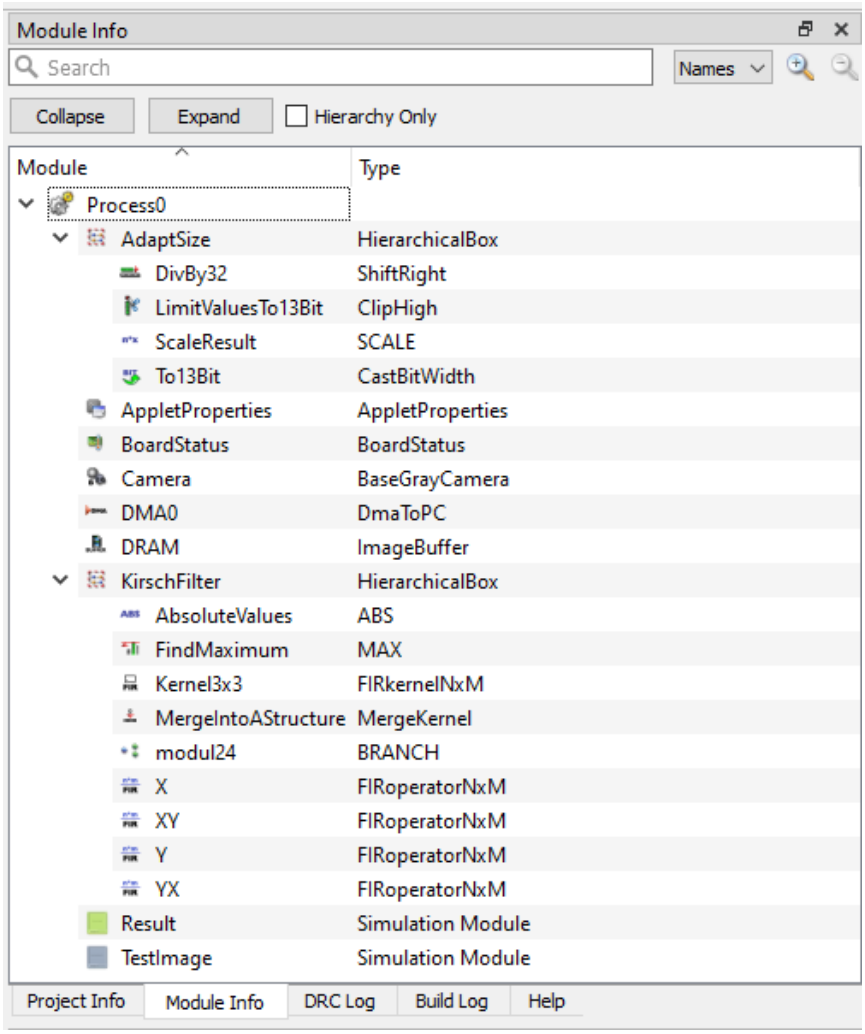


Figure 3.6. Module Search

In the Module Info window, you can easily search for a certain module or module type. This is very helpful when working in large designs. Before you start your search, you should define the filter settings:

- If you want to search for the individual name you gave to the module, activate "Names".

- If you want to search for the module type (the name of the operator the instance of which you are currently searching for), activate "Types".

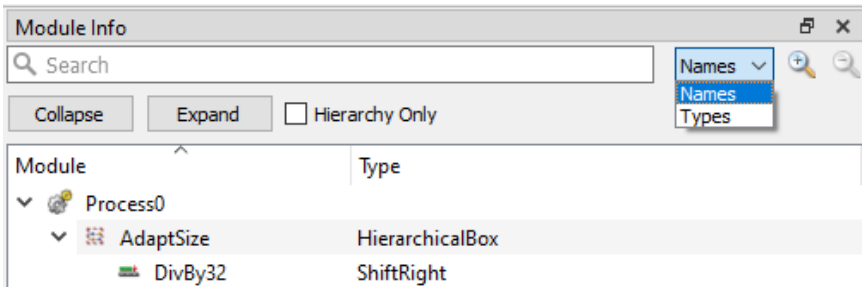


Figure 3.7. Module Search

You can now enter your search string. It is sufficient to enter only part of a name. A click on one of the modules listed in the *Module Info* window will bring the respective design window into focus (in the design panel), with the module selected and highlighted.

3.3.1.3. DRC Log

The *DRC Log* window displays the results of the last Design Rules Check. A click on one of the module names listed under a warning/error message will bring the respective design window into focus (in the design panel), with the module selected and highlighted.

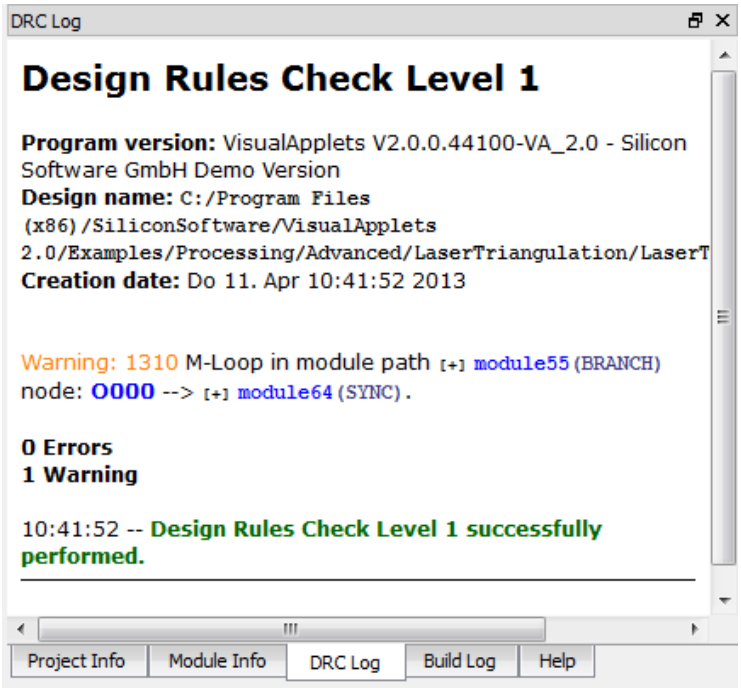


Figure 3.8. DRC Log Information

3.3.1.4. Build Log

The *Build Log* window displays the results of the last Build.

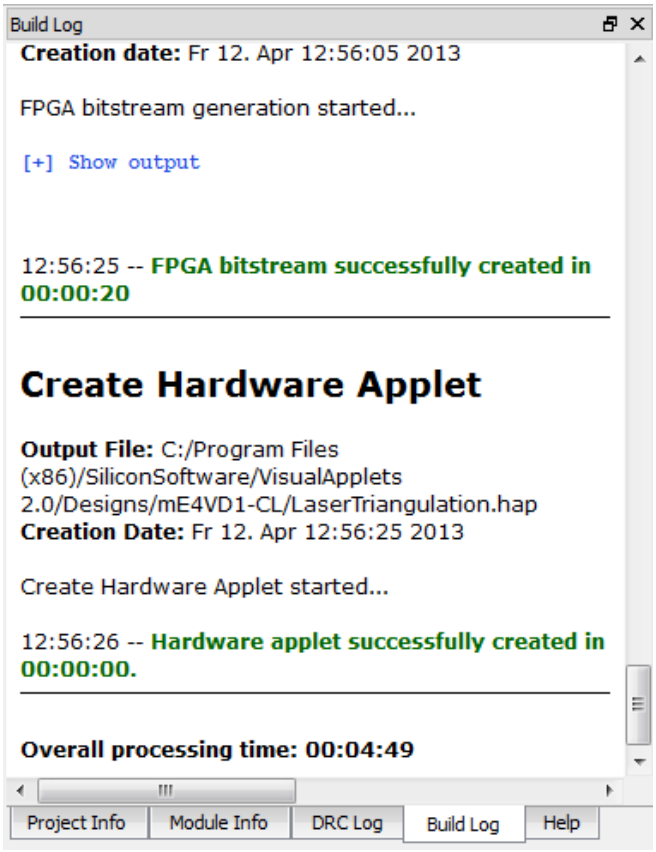


Figure 3.9. Build Log Information

3.3.1.5. Help

The *Help* window offers context-sensitive help on individual operators.

To open the context-sensitive help you can either:

1. Select the operator you want information on directly in you design and press **F1** to open and display the corresponding information in the *Help* window.
2. Select a operator from the *Operator Library* window. The *Help* window will always show the help for the current selection.

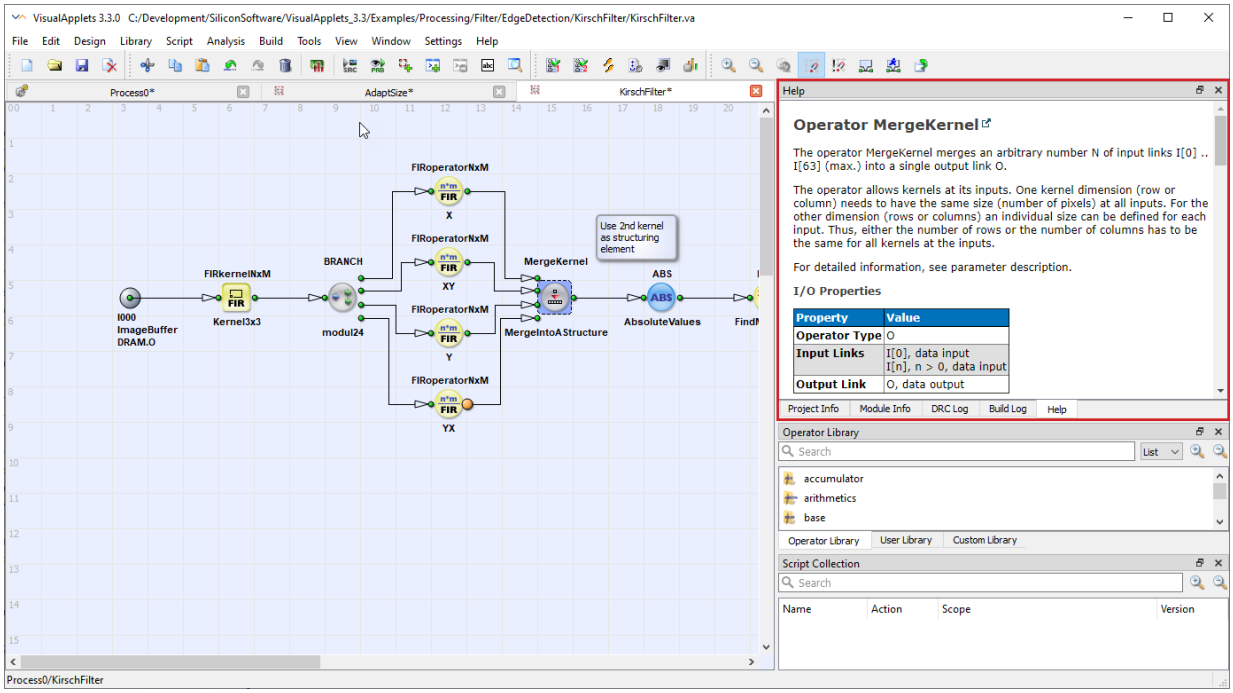


Figure 3.10. Example: Displaying Information on the MergeKernel Operator

If you press **F1** in any other window or click on a help button, the context sensitive user manual help for the current selected window or function will open. Of course, you can access the operator help directly form this user documentation, too. See Part III, 'Operator Reference'.

3.3.2. The Windows of the Library Panel

The library panel displays the Operator Library window, the User Library window and the Custom Library window in tabbed view.

All libraries (Operator Library, User Library, and Custom Library with all their sublibraries) are organized in a tree structure. Each library contains operators.

The visualization of the structure can be changed by selecting either "Tree", "List", or "Icon" view.

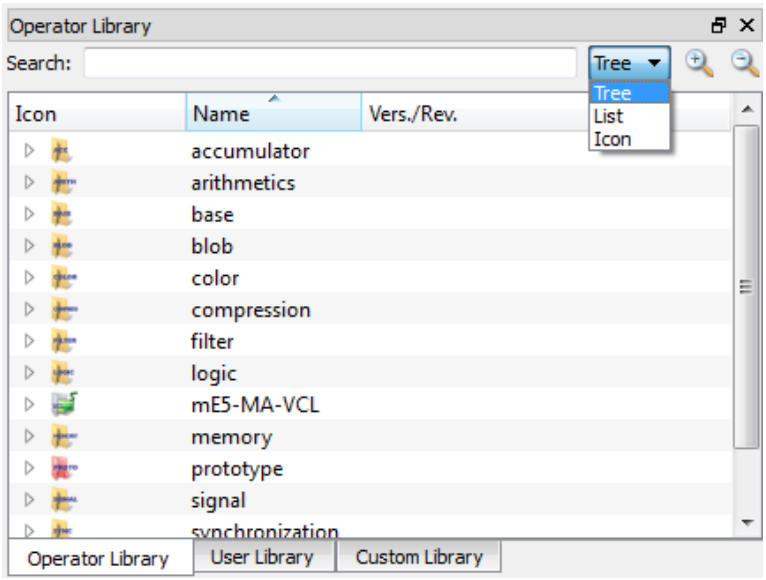


Figure 3.11. Library Panel with Operator Library on Display

In the search field, a search string can be entered to filter the list for only the required operators. **Camera** for example will list all operators containing **camera** in their name.

3.3.2.1. Operator Library

The Operator Library is a collection of sublibraries that contain VisualApplets operators, i.e. the individual image processing functions.

You can get detailed information on each operator by clicking on the operator name in the *Operator* Library window and clicking on the *Help* tab in the information panel.

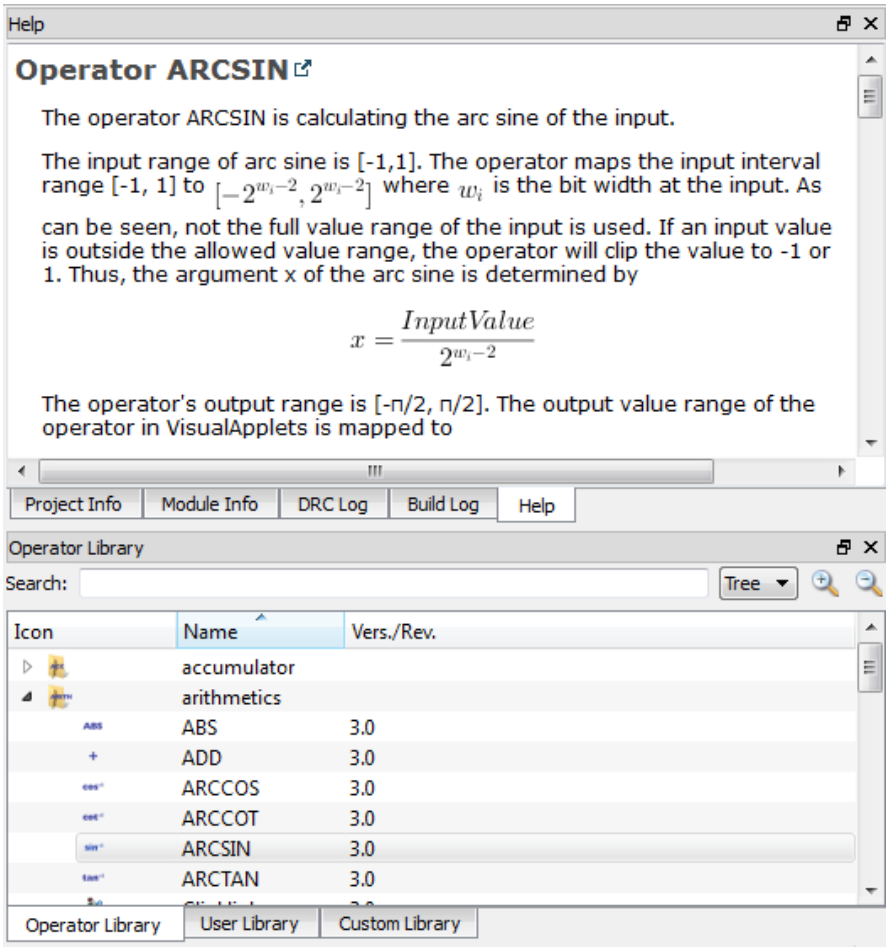


Figure 3.12. Library Panel with Operator Library on Display

See Section 3.4.4, 'Inserting Operators' on how to add new operators to a diagram. A detailed documentation of all operators is given in Part III, 'Operator Reference'.

3.3.2.2. User Library

The User Library can include custom libraries with user-defined combinations of operators (hierarchical boxes). For more information see Section 4.2, 'User Libraries'.

3.3.2.3. Custom Library

Into the Custom Library, operators provided by a user of *VisualApplets Expert* can be imported.

3.3.3. Adapting the Main Program Window

You have various options to adapt the main program window of VisualApplets to your personal preferences:

3.3.3.1. Adapting Toolbars

Toolbars can be rearranged by drag and drop or added/removed by a right click.

3.3.3.2. Restoring the Default Setting of the Main Program Window

If you accidentally arranged the windows or toolbars in a way you didn't want to, you can restore the default setting by **Window** -> **Reset Dock Windows** (**Ctrl+O**) or by clicking the corresponding icon in the View toolbar.

3.3.3.3. Number of Files under File -> Recent Designs

Under **File** -> **Recent Designs** VisualApplets offers you a list of recently opened VisualApplets files (*.va). You can configure the actual number of files displayed.

To define how many recently opened files are displayed:

1. Go to menu **Settings** -> **System settings** and select category **Common**.
2. Under **Recent designs**, define the number of files you want to have displayed (up to 24).
3. Confirm with **Ok**.

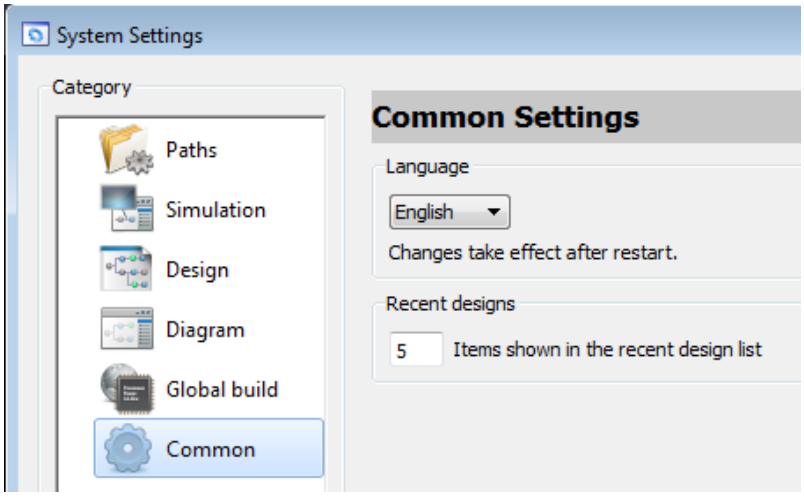


Figure 3.13. Configuring the number of displayed recent designs

3.4. Entering a Design

VisualApplets offers a graphical user interface for applet design. No scripting, no programming-code is required to be edited. The user interface is very simple and especially designed for easy learning by users. No technical background in programming is required.

3.4.1. Creating a New Project

To create a new VisualApplets project file:

1. Click on **File** -> **New** (**Ctrl+N**) or use the icon **New** from the file icon bar in the main window. A *New Project* window will open which allows you to specify a project name.

2. Enter the project name. The project name will be the suggested file name later on.

3. You also have to specify the target hardware platform and the target runtime. If you are not sure which platform and runtime will be used, you can always change these settings later on (**Design** -> **Change Platform** and **Design** -> **Change Target Runtime**). Finalized applets can only be used in a runtime which corresponds to the target runtime defined in the applet.

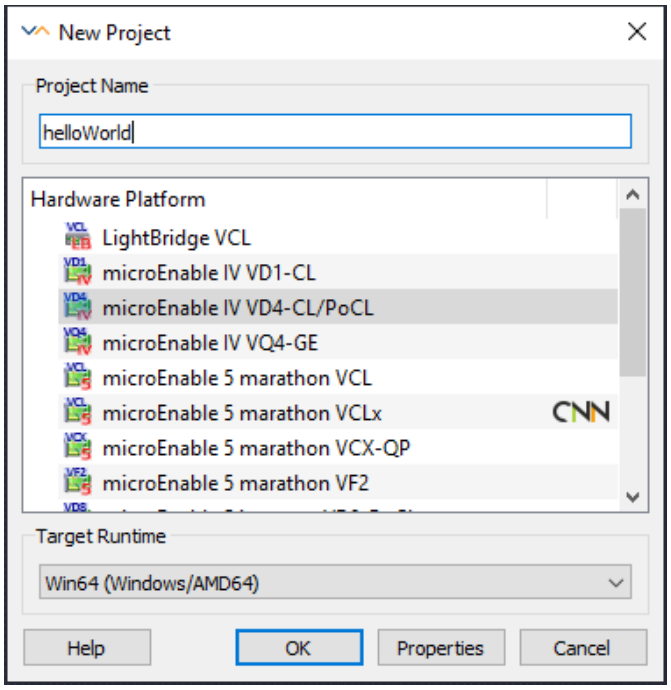


Figure 3.14. Start of a new Project

For each project, a version number (string) and a project description can be added.

4. Click on **Properties** to open the *Project details* window. Here, you can enter the version of your design project and a project description. This information will be displayed in the *Project Info* window of the information panel.

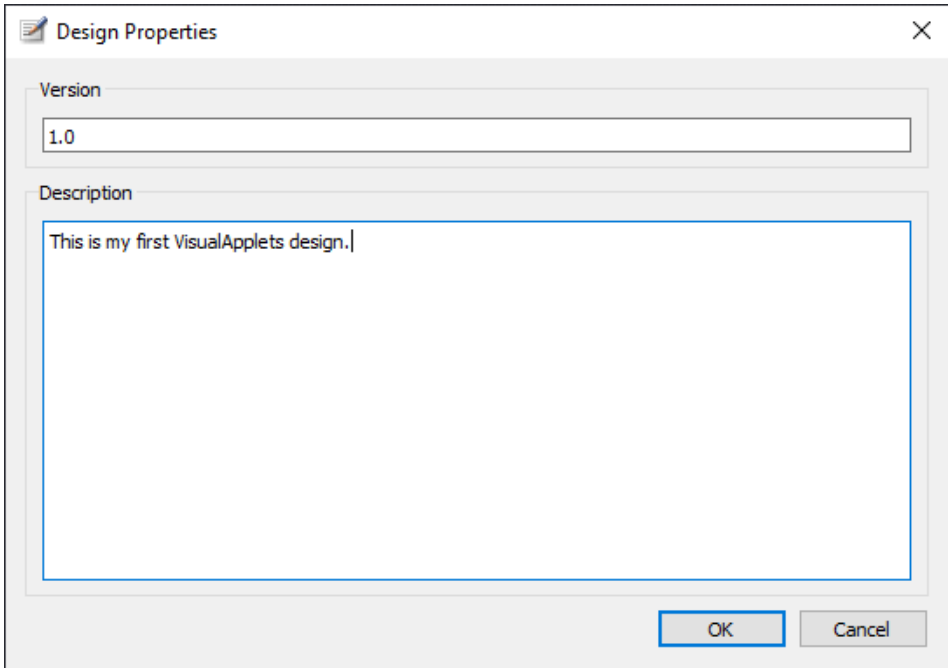


Figure 3.15. Edit Project Details

After all settings have been made:

5. Click on **OK** to close all windows and to start the new project. VisualApplets will now open your new project.

Tip

Only one project can be loaded at a time. If you want to open several projects at the same time, simply use a second VisualApplets instance.

3.4.2. Opening an Existing Project

To open an existing project:

1. Click on **File** -> **Open** (**Ctrl+O**) or use the icon **Open** from the file icon bar.
2. Select the VisualApplets project file from your file system an click on **Open**.

Opening Designs created in older VisualApplets versions

If you are opening a project file which has been edited with a previous version of VisualApplets, the program might ask you to convert the file to the new version. For more information on migrating from previous versions, see Section 4.14, 'Migration from Older Versions'.

Alternatively, you can select a project you have currently worked on directly:

1. Go to **File** -> **Recent Designs**. VisualApplets offers you a list of recently opened VisualApplets files (*.va).
2. Select the project file you want to proceed working on.

Number of displayed files

You can configure the actual number of files displayed. How to do that, see section Section 3.3.3.3, 'Number of Files under File -> Recent Designs'.

3.4.3. Defining the FPGA Clock (mE5 marathon only)

If you are designing for another hardware platform than mE5 marathon, skip this section and proceed with the following one.

If you are designing for a mE5 marathon hardware platform, you can specify the FPGA clock frequency. You can select any value between 125 MHz and 312.5 MHz.

To define the FPGA clock:

1. In menu **Design**, select menu item **Change FPGA Clock**.

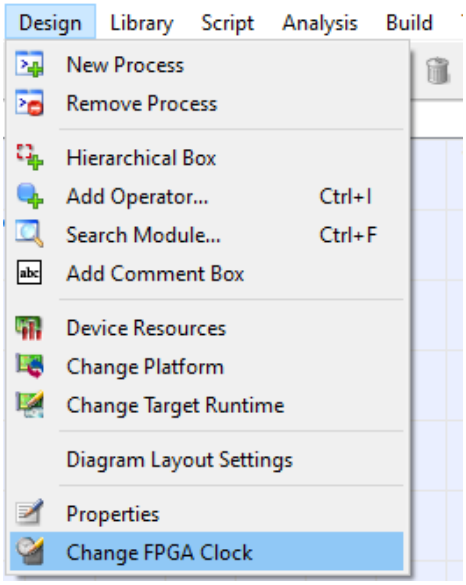


Figure 3.16. Menu Design, menu item Change FPGA Clock

2. Specify the desired frequency via slider or spin box.

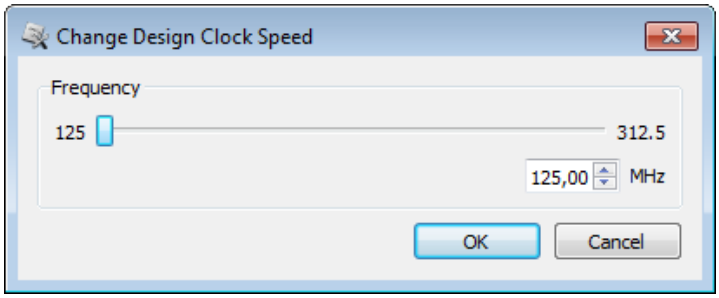


Figure 3.17. Slider and spin box for selecting FPGA clock frequency

The selected clock frequency (Design Clock) is displayed in operator *AppletProperties*.

3.4.4. Inserting Operators

Inserting new operators into a project is very easy:

1. Select the required operator in the library panel (see Section 3.3.2, 'The Windows of the Library Panel' if you want to know how to find the operator you are looking for).

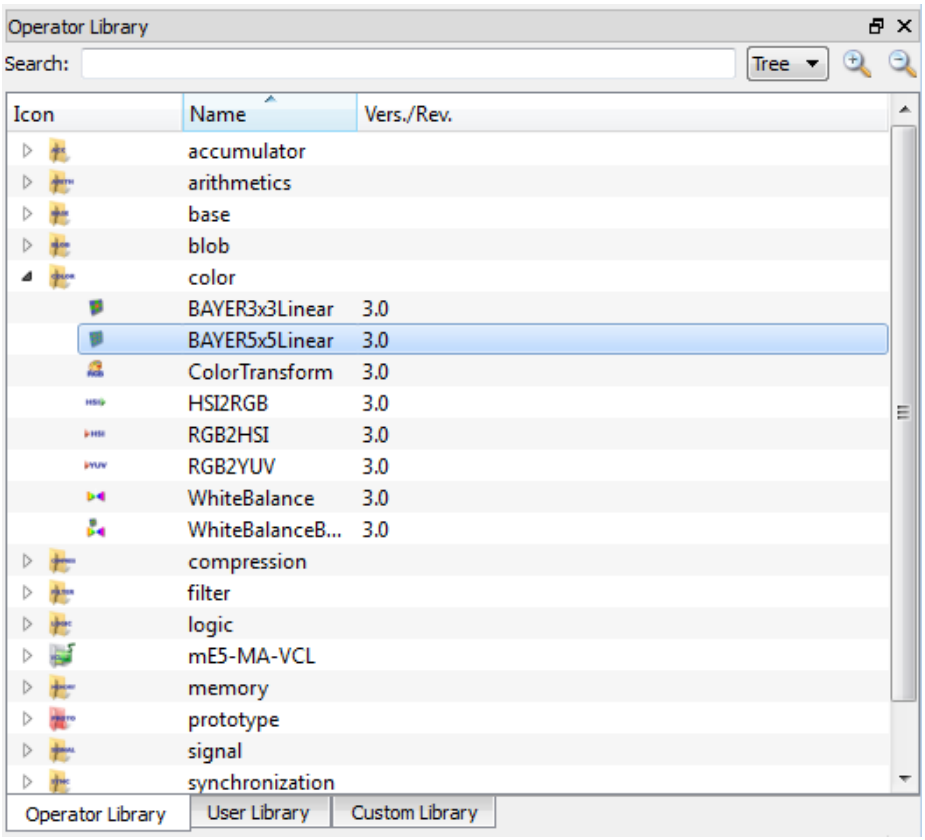


Figure 3.18. Operator Libraries

2. To add an operator from the library list into your diagram window, simply drag and drop the operator into the design window. The selected operator is now added to your project.



Operator Instances in Your Design

As soon as you drag and drop an operator into your design, the operator gets instantiated and you work with an instance of the chosen operator. This instance in your design we call a design module. You can give an individual name to each module of your design (the **module name**). This way, you can even give an individual name to each of several instances of the same operator.

3. Move the modules in your design into the right position by using drag and drop.



Quick Insertion of New Modules

There is an alternative method to add operators into a project. You can use the *Add Operator* window which you open via **Design** -> **Add Operator ...** (**Ctrl+I**). This window is especially useful you need to add a series of operators you know by name. The shortcut for accessing the window, in combination with the window's search field facilitate the efficient and fast insertion of multiple operators. The operator you chose in this window is added to the design window currently in focus.

3.4.5. Deleting Modules

If you want to delete a module:

1. Select the module and press the DEL key, or right click on the module and select **Delete** from the menu.

3.4.6. Adding Links

The modules of a project have to be connected via links. To connect your modules using links:

1. Click on the output port of a module and hold the mouse button.
2. Move the mouse to the input port of the next module and release the mouse button.

Now, the link will be established. You can also connect modules from an output port to an input port, i.e. draw in reverse direction.

There are two alternative ways to connect modules which you might find efficient:

- Click on the output port of the first module you want to connect. Then, click on the input port of the module you want to connect to the first module. Now, the link will be established. Or,
- drag one of the modules you want to connect shortly that close to the other one that the respective ports "touch". This will generate a link between the touching ports.



Some Linking Rules

- It is not possible to add more than one link to a single port.
- An input port always has to be connected to an output port. It is not possible to connect two input ports or two output ports.
- Loops are generally not allowed in projects. See Section 3.6, 'Rules of Links' for more information.

A drag and drop of an existing link to another port can change the connection. The link path of an established link can be changed by moving the line using drag and drop. However, new edges can't be inserted.



Tip

You can delete a link by selecting it and pressing the DEL key (or, right-clicking it and selecting Delete).

3.4.7. Clipboard

Modules and links in a project can be copied and pasted to and from the clipboard.

1. Select the operators and links to be copied, for example by drawing a rectangular selection area.
2. Copy the selection via **Edit** -> **Copy** (**Ctrl+C**) or from the context menu, select Copy.
3. To insert, select **Edit** -> **Copy** (**Ctrl+V**) or from the context menu, select Paste.

If you use the context menu, the inserted modules and links will be positioned at the current mouse position. Otherwise, the inserted modules and links are positioned in the center of the currently visible part of the design window currently in focus.

Modules are copied with all their parameter settings. Links between modules are copied, too. However, a link which is not connected to two copied modules can't be copied as it is not allowed to have single-sidedly connected links. **This can result in a changed output link format of a copied module.** Verify the parametrizations after using the clipboard.



Copying & Pasting to Other Projects

You can copy parts of a project to other projects in different program instances. However, you should not use the clipboard between different versions of VisualApplets.

Some operators (e.g., EventToHost) are available only for specific platforms. If you copy such an operator to a design for a target hardware platform that does not support this operator, DRC1 delivers an according error message:



Figure 3.19. Error message in case an operator is not applicable for another hardware platform

3.4.8. Undo / Redo

Undo and redo operations are possible in VisualApplets.

If you want to undo your last action:

- Select **Edit** -> **Undo** (**Ctrl+Z**).

If you want to redo your last action:

- Select **Edit** -> **Redo** (**Ctrl+Shift+Z**).

The operations require some seconds to be processed.

3.4.9. Saving a Project

The project is **not** automatically saved.

1. To save your design, use **File** -> **Save** (**Ctrl+S**) or **File** -> **Save As...** (or use the according menu options / toolbar buttons).



File Name and Project Name

If you save your design for the first time, or if you use the *Save as...* option, the *Save*/*Save as...* dialog will offer the project name as the name for your design file.

3.4.10. Navigating Your Design

A design might consist of a large network of modules in several design windows. Therefore, it is very helpful to have some navigation tools which facilitate to keep track with the details of your design.

These are the most important ones:

- Changing design windows

  To change between the windows in a design, you can use **Window** -> **Diagram Windows** (**Ctrl+F8**).

- Finding a module in your design

  To find a specific module in your design, you have two possibilities:

  - You can use the search options of the Module Info window. Click on the the *Module Info* tab in the information panel, and enter your search string. You don't have to enter a full module or operator name. Entering a few characters is often enough. Make sure you use the right filter for your search: Use the *Name* filter if searching for an individual module name. Use the *Type* filter if searching for the name of the operator your looked-for module is an instance of.

  - Alternatively, you can also use the *Search Module* window which you open via **Design** -> **Search Module...** (**Ctrl+F**). Enter your search string. You don't have to enter a full module or operator name. Entering a few characters is often enough. Make sure you use the right filter for your search: Use the *Name* filter if searching for an individual module name. Use the *Type* filter if searching for the name of the operator your looked-for module is an instance of.

- Selecting a module
  To select a module in a design window, just click on the module.

- Using the module menu
  To use the available menu for a module, right-click on the module and choose the option you need from the menu.

3.5. Data Flow

In Section 3.1, 'Basic Principles' the VisualApplets idea of building FPGA applications using operators and links was explained. This chapter will explain the data flow model of FPGA data processing.

FPGA implementations differ from software programs run on a microprocessor. All implemented functionalities of an FPGA implementation exist and can be used at the same time (i.e., in parallel) while the functions of a microprocessor program are executed sequentially. This is a very important difference and one of the tremendous advantages of FPGA implementations. As everything is working in parallel, data is processed in a pipeline structure. As mentioned, modules (instantiated operators) are connected by links. Each module starts the processing of image or signal data as soon as data is available. The results are forwarded to the next module via link. Most modules do not buffer the input image data. They output the calculated results as soon as the information is available. Let's have a look on our project from the 2. *Getting Started*guide once again:

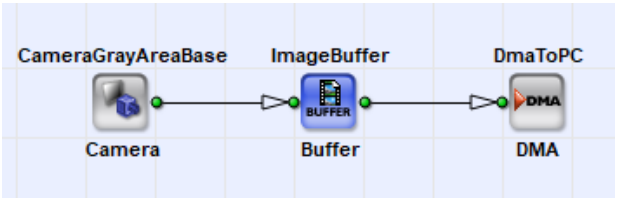


Figure 3.20. Simple VisualApplets Design

The project consists of three modules; namely, the camera, a buffer, and a DMA operator. The camera operator is an image source module. It receives the images sent from the camera. But instead of collecting a full frame and outputting the image after full acquisition, the module will forward the pixels to the next module as soon as they arrive. The buffer module *ImageBuffer* is a buffer which can store image data but will output available data as soon as the output is not blocked. The DMA module transfers the images to the host PC.

The result of this pipeline structure is that image pixels are transferred to the host PC while other pixels of the same image are still transferred from the camera. Thus, no images are stored inside the modules. The advantage of this non-buffered pipeline is that all modules can run in parallel and are efficiently used. Furthermore, the latency (the time a pixel needs until it is fully processed) is reduced to a minimum.



Note

Always keep in mind that all modules can run in parallel and output their results as soon as they are available and the output is not blocked. Imagine the pipeline like a water pipeline with valves, branches, and small and wide tubes.

In difference to a microprocessor program the number of operations, i.e., the number of operators, will not influence the processing speed as everything is running in parallel. However, the more operators are used in an applet, the more hardware resources are required.

3.5.1. Bandwidth of an Applet

The bandwidth of a pipeline in an applet depends on the processing speed of the operators and on the connecting links. A link has several “link properties” (see Section 3.7.2, 'Link Properties'). One of them is the parallelism which defines the bandwidth. The parallelism defines how many pixels are transferred in parallel between two operators in one design clock cycle. The higher the parallelism, the higher the bandwidth. Operators are automatically adapted to meet the required bandwidth of a link; if this is not possible, they redefine the bandwidth.

Let's assume a simple example. A parallelism of four will result in four pixels being transferred in parallel. This means the first four consecutive pixels of an image are transferred from the camera module to its successive module (in our case the buffer) in parallel. Next, the next four pixels are transferred from the camera module to the buffer module. Meanwhile, the first four pixels have been processed in the buffer module and are forwarded to the next module in the image processing chain.

As mentioned before, the parallelism defines the number of pixels transferred in parallel in one clock cycle of the design clock frequency. The frequency depends on the used hardware device. For example, the frame grabbers of the microEnable IV series use a design clock frequency of 62.5MHz.



Calculating the Bandwidth

The bandwidth b of a link is determined by the product of the parallelism p and the frequency f:

$$b = f \times p$$

A parallelism of four will therefore result in a bandwidth of $62.5MHz * 4Pixel = 250MPixel/s$. If we assume a bit width of 8 bit per pixel, this will result in a bandwidth of 250MB/s. A list of the basic design clock frequencies for all hardware platforms can be found in Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'.

Operators may change the parallelism between the input and the output link. Thus, the bandwidth is not constant throughout the design. That's because the required bandwidth might change. Suppose an operator reduces the image size. Thus, the required output bandwidth is reduced, too.

The bandwidth calculated with the formula above is a theoretic value. The actual bandwidth is slightly less than the theoretic value.



Important

Some operators cannot process the full bandwidth given at the input link. You will find detailed information for all operators concerned in the Part III, 'Operator Reference'.

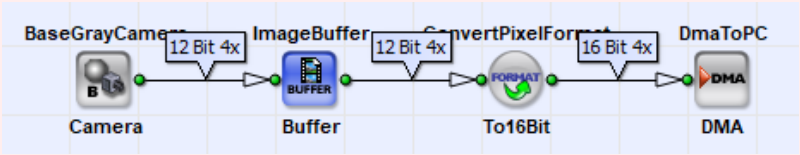
Note the difference between the bandwidth and the latency. The latency is defined individually by each operator and mostly depends on the algorithmic implementation.



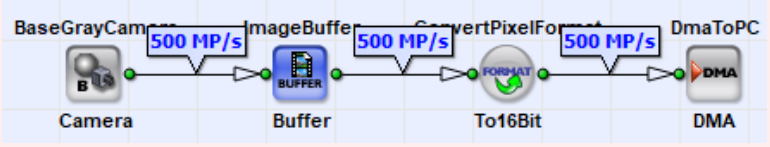
Visualization on GUI

For visualization of the according link properties, VisualApplets provides two GUI buttons in the toolbar of the program window:

Display Link Info displays the bit width and the parallelism for every link in the diagram:



Display Link Throughput displays the maximum pixel throughput in megapixels per second for every link in the diagram:



3.5.2. Pixel Order

As previously explained, in VisualApplets, pixels are transferred through the pipeline one after another. If a link parallelism is greater than one, multiple pixels are transferred in parallel. The order of the

transfer of pixels in images or lines is the following: In general, pixels of frames (two-dimensional images) are transferred from a camera starting with the first pixel at the upper left corner, and finishing with the last pixel at the bottom right corner. If VisualApplets operators require the pixel position for their processing, the same order, that is, left -> right and top -> down, is expected. The following figure illustrates this order:

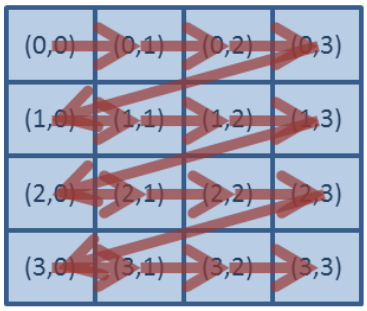


Figure 3.21. Pixel Order

However, some sources like cameras do not comply with this order. In these cases, VisualApplets operators and designs can be used to correct the pixel order. To do this, you should have some knowledge on the protocol of a pixel transfer. You get the according information in the section Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure'.

3.5.3. Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure

The **Image Protocol** defines the image dimension and data structure of the transfered pixel and data. The **Image Protocol** is another link property besides the previously mentioned link property **Parallelism**.

There are three types of image protocols:

- “2D” **`VALT_IMAGE2D`**

  The 2D image protocol is used for the transfer of images, mostly used with area scan cameras. A link transports the information

  - when a pixel is transferred (pixel valid signal)
  - when a line is completed (end-of-line signal)
  - when a frame is completed (end-of-frame signal)

  Thus, a 2D image can have:

  - an arbitrary number of pixels in a line
  - an arbitrary image height

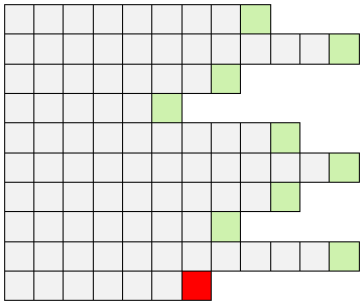


Figure 3.22. Model of a 2D Image Protocol

The pixel position itself within a line or row is not transfered. The position results out of the number of antecedent lines and antecendent pixels within the current line. It is not possible to have gaps between the pixels in a line. It is possible to have arbitrary line lengths. A line may have no pixels, i.e., empty lines are possible. As a minimum, a frame has to consist of one empty line.

- "1D" **VALT_LINE1D**

  The 1D image protocol is used to transfer lines, mostly used with line scan cameras. A link transports the information

  - when a pixel is transfered (pixel valid signal)
  - when a line is completed (end-of-line signal)

  Thus, a 1D image can have:

  - an arbitrary number of pixels in a line
  - an unlimited image height

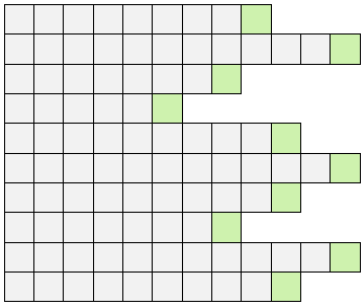


Figure 3.23. Model of a 1D Image Protocol

Again, the pixel position itself within a line is not transfered. The position results out of the number of antecedent lines and antecendent pixels within the current line. It is not possible to have gaps between the pixels in a line. It is possible to have arbitrary line lengths. A line may have no pixels, i.e., empty lines are possible.

- "0D" **VALT_PIXEL0D**

  In the 0D image protocol, no information on image dimensions is preserved. It is simply a stream of pixels. Still, time-gaps between pixels may exist, i.e., a pixel comes with a valid signal. The 0D protocol is mostly used for data transfers such as measurement results.



Figure 3.24. Model of an 0D Image Protocol

- "Signal" **VALT_SIGNAL**

  In the signal protocol, transfers are reduced to single bit data transfers which are always valid (valid at every clock cycle). Thus, the protocol does not include any control signals such as **pixel valid** or **line/frame completed**. The signal protocol is used for signal operators used in trigger and signal processing systems.

The image protocol is a link property. Each operator decides individually which link properties are accepted at its inputs and available at its outputs. See Section 3.7.2, 'Link Properties' for more information about link parameterization.

3.5.4. Flow Control

In the previous sections, the pipeline structure of VisualApplets designs was explained. As mentioned before, data is transferred between the modules of a project via links. As soon as a module has

processed an input pixel and is finished with calculating the output value, the result is output at the output link(s). However, the next module might not be able to process the data as it is still processing another pixel. In this case, the flow control of VisualApplets is applied and the pipeline is blocked. Thus, modules can block their inputs. In this case the antecedent module will not output its results and will propagate the blocking state backwards in the pipeline.

Let's have a look at the simple example shown in Figure 3.20, 'Simple VisualApplets Design'. Suppose a slow PC is used which cannot process the bandwidth generated by the camera. In this case, the *DmaToPC* module will not be able to transfer the data to the host PC. Thus, it will block its input from time to time. The blocking signal is propagated in the design up to the image buffer module. Now, the image buffer will not output any data while the blocking is active. As the *ImageBuffer* module is a buffer, all further incoming data will be buffered and the fill level of the buffer will increase. When the camera stops sending data, no new input data is transfered to the buffer and data will be output until it is empty.



Tip

Again, you can imagine the flow control like a pipeline of water. If a valve is closed, no more water can be transported. A buffer operator is like a reservoir which is filled with water if the drain cannot consume the input stream.

3.6. Rules of Links

Any diagram created in VisualApplets is a network of operator instances (modules). It may combine several sub-networks.

Like other programming languages, the diagrams you create in VisualApplets are subject to a set of rules with allowed, not allowed, and limited constructs. The following sections define the basic rules of connecting modules.

3.6.1. Operator Types

At first, let us have a look at the different types of operators you are working with.

In VisualApplets, you have three **types** of operators:

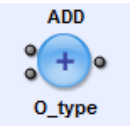
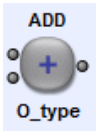
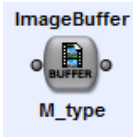
The universal type "O" (round shape):			
The more complex type "M" (square shape):		In older versions of VisualApplets and some examples in documentation oval shape:	
The special type "P" (square shape):		In older versions of VisualApplets and some examples in documentation oval shape:	

Table 3.1. Operator Types

You can see by the shape of an operator if it belongs to the universal "O" type or to one of the more complex "M" or "P" types. (For information on the type of a specific operator, check the documentation for that operator in Part III, 'Operator Reference'.)

The functionality of O-type operators is rather simple. Therefore,

- O-type operators do not change the number of pixels/data between input and output. The number of input pixels/data of all input links is equal to the number of output pixels/data, i.e. for each input value, the operator will output a value.
- O-type operators do not add a delay between input and output.
- O-type operators can be linked as desired in series or in parallel.

The functionality of M-type operators is more complex:

- They can change the number of pixels/data between input and output.
- They may delay the output.
- Linking of M-type operators requires attention to the rules of links and to the functionality of the linked operators.
- M-type operators may block the input.
- Every source operator in a diagram (such as e.g. CameraGrayAreaBase) is an M-type operator.
- Every final-destination operator in a diagram (such as e.g. DmaToPC) is an M-type operator.

P-type operators are similar to M-type operators, but

- P-type operators do not reduce the bandwidth. (For more information on this issue, see Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras'.)
- P-type operators will not generate more data than given at the input(s).
- P-type operators never block the input actively. (See Section 3.6.8, 'P-Type Operators' for detailed information on the blocking behavior of P-type operators.)

In the following, all rules defined for M-type operators also apply for P-type operators if no exception for P-type operators is mentioned.

3.6.2. O-Type Networks

An O-type network is a combination of O-type modules. In an O-type network, modules may be combined in series as well as in parallel. **An O-type network always starts and ends with M-type or P-type modules.** On the basis of this definition, an important rule can be defined:



O-Type Network Rule

In an O-type Network, no matter how complex it might be, each O-type module has to be sourced by the same M-type or P-type module. It may be connected to this source via other O-type modules or even O-type (sub)networks. (Please note that this rule does not apply to signal links.)

The following figure shows an O-type network including parallel and serial connection of modules. As you see, all O-type modules are sourced by the same M-type module (*M_source*).

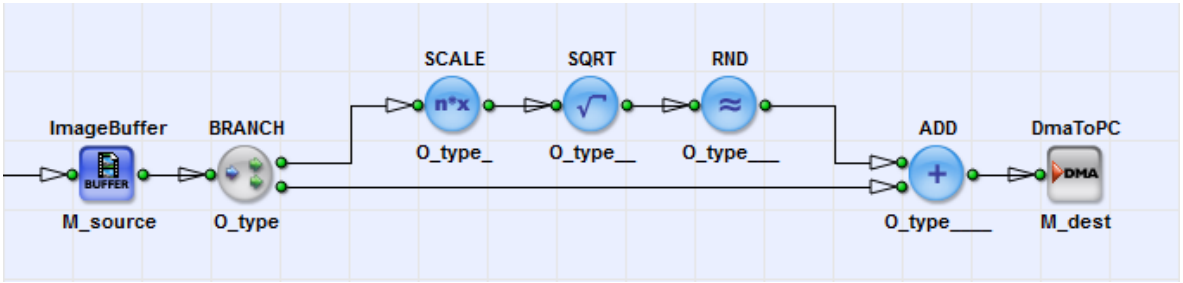


Figure 3.25. O-Type Network

In contrast, the next figure shows an O-type network which violates the O-Type Network Rule as the *ADD* module is sourced by different M-type modules (*M_source_0* and *M_source_1*).

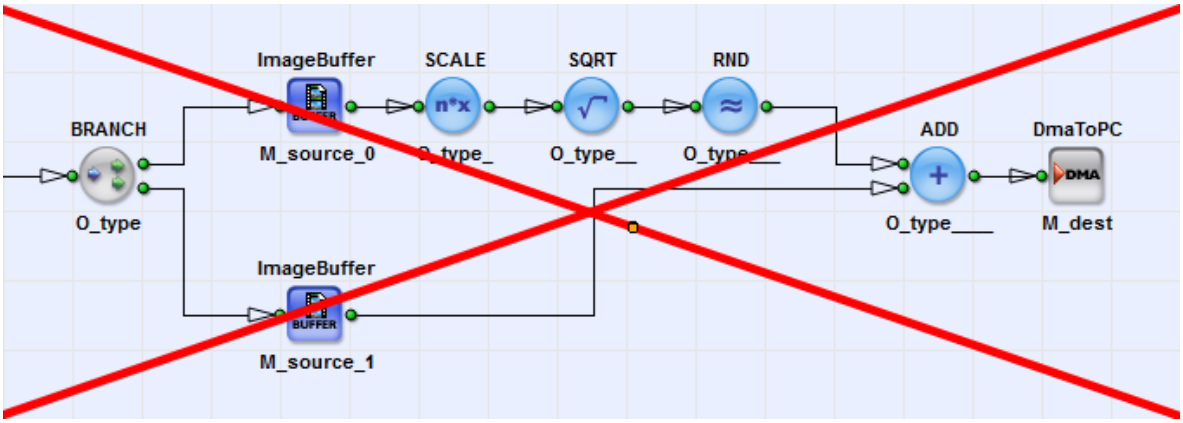


Figure 3.26. Failing O-Type Network

VisualApplets (version 2.2 and higher) reliably indicates directly in the design diagram whenever a synchronization rule is violated. The respective links are highlighted in purple. The links are highlighted from the operator that receives not correctly synchronized data back to the according M operator sources.

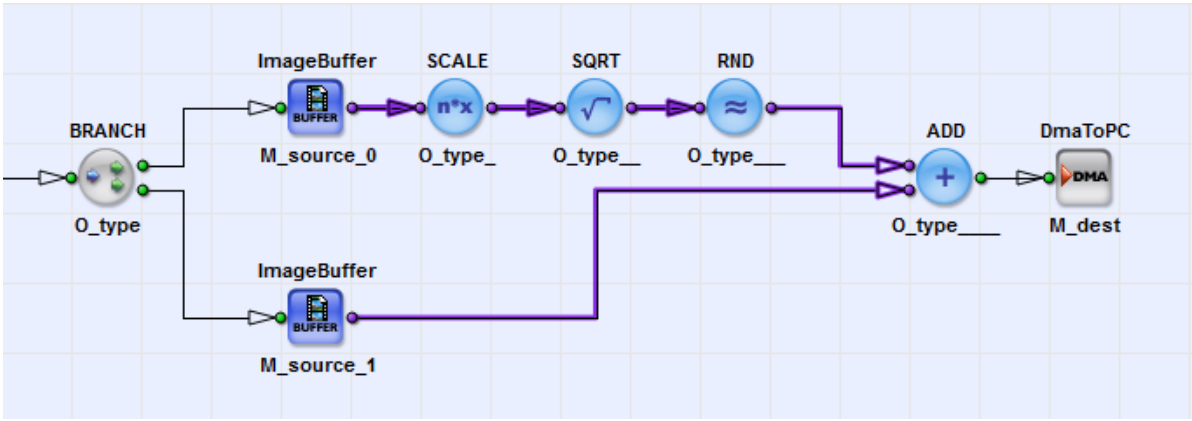


Figure 3.27. Display of not correctly synchronized data flow in VisualApplets 2.2 and higher

DRC 1 and DRC 2 display according warnings.

For example, for the above design, DRC 1 creates the following warning:

Warning: 1310 Module [+] O_type____(ADD) node: I001 is not properly synchronized.

Exception: Signal Links

The O-type network rule does not apply for O-type operators transporting signal links (see Section 3.6.10, 'Differing Rules for Signal Links').

3.6.3. M-Type Networks

Any network of modules that contains M-type modules not only as source and destination, but also in between for image processing purposes, is called an M-type network. In M-type networks, M-type modules can be linked in parallel as well as in series. M-type modules can also be branched without limitations. M-type networks may turn out pretty complex, as parallel linking of M-type modules may demand synchronization of image dimensions and synchronization of timing. (Remember: M-type modules can change the number of pixels/data between input and output; they also may delay the output.)

The following figure shows a very simple example of an M-type network. The M-type modules of this diagram are only connected in series, or branched. Since the only O-type network in the diagram is sourced by the same M-type module (*ImageBuffer*), the diagram follows all diagram rules we know so far:

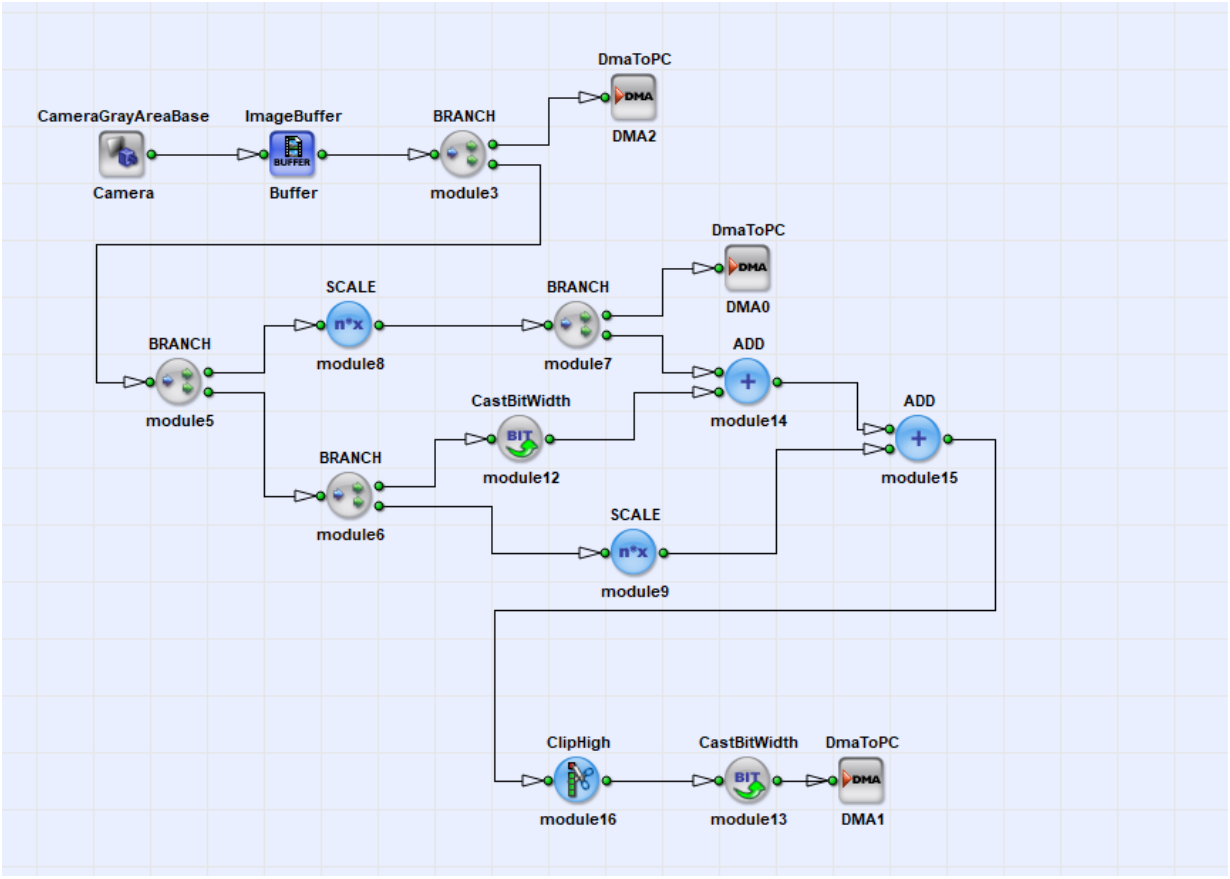


Figure 3.28. M-type and O-type Network

In most cases, M-type networks are much more complex. If, in contrast to the example above, M-type modules are linked in parallel (i.e., the merging paths are sourced by different M-type sources), we have to synchronize the timing and the image dimensions. This is done by M-type operators using multiple inputs.

3.6.4. M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs

If you want to merge networks sourced by different M-type sources, you have to use M-type operators with multiple inputs. (You can't use O-type operators with multiple inputs as this would violate the rules for O-type networks as described above.) But before going into detail on synchronization, let's have a look at M-type operators with multiple inputs in general.

M-type operators with multiple inputs can have two kinds of inputs:

- Synchronous inputs
- Asynchronous inputs

Synchronous Inputs and Synchronous-Input Groups

If some inputs of a module are synchronous, these synchronous inputs form together one synchronous-input group. Thus, an synchronous-input group is a set of synchronous inputs. The inputs of an synchronous-input group always have to be sourced by the same M-type source through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. An M-type operator can have an arbitrary number of synchronous-input groups.

On the picture below, you see an example of the use of an M-type operator with a synchronous-input group. Both inputs of the *RemoveImage* operator are sourced by the same M-type operator (ImageBuffer). The two inputs together form the group of synchronous inputs. The operator *RemoveImage* does not allow to use different M-type sources at its input ports.

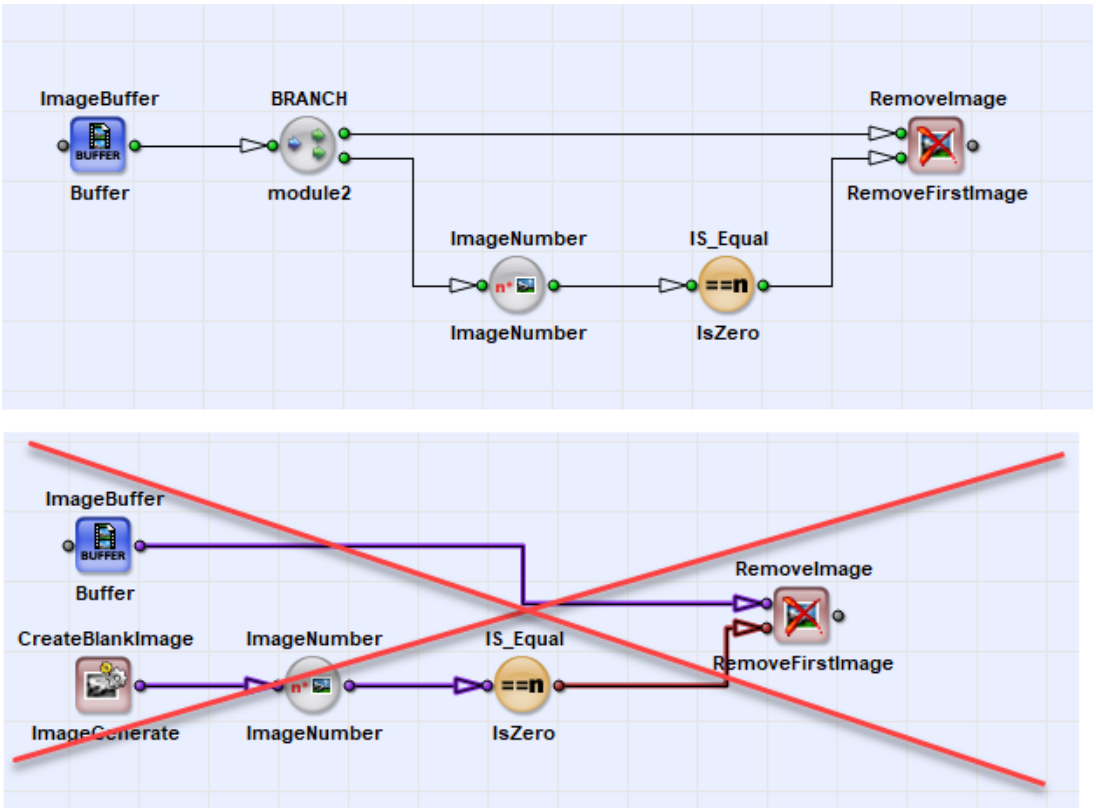


Figure 3.29. M-type Operator with One Synchronous Input Group

Asynchronous Inputs

Asynchronous inputs are not synchronous. They may be sourced by different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. Moreover, some M-type operators with multiple inputs actually have to be sourced by different M-type operators. Whether an M-type operator with multiple inputs has to be sourced by different M-type operators or not depends on the features of the operator itself. You find detailed information on all operators in Part III, 'Operator Reference'. An M-type operator can have an arbitrary number of asynchronous inputs.

The following screenshot shows a typical example of an M-type operator with two asynchronous inputs. Both inputs of the *SYNC* module are sourced by different M-type sources, namely *DRAM0* and *DRAM1*.

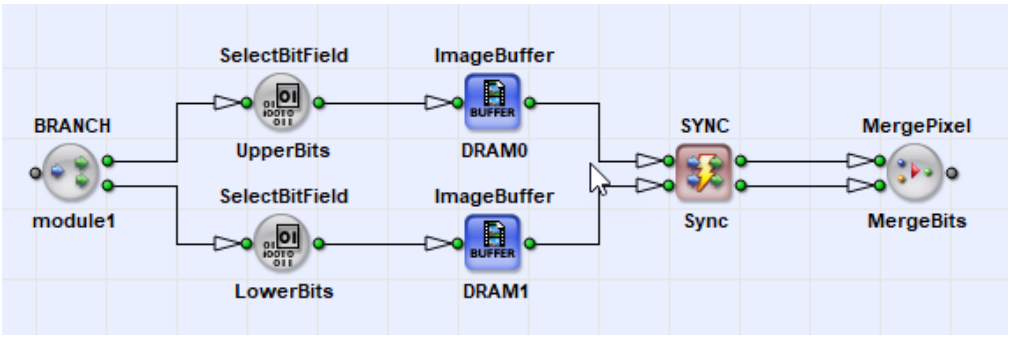


Figure 3.30. M-type Operator with Asynchronous Inputs

The SYNC module is followed by a *MergePixel* operator. This operator can't be used to merge the two M-type sources without the SYNC operator in-between.

M-Type Operator Inputs

The inputs of M-type modules may be sourced by different M-type sources.

However, the inputs of a synchronous-input group have to be sourced by the same M-type source through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

The documentation for each M-type operator with multiple inputs explains the possible or required inputs for the operator in great detail. For a comprehensive description of all operators, see Part III, 'Operator Reference'.

3.6.5. Synchronization of Different Image Dimensions

M-type operators may synchronize different image dimensions at their inputs. One important example is the operator *SYNC*. See Part III, 'Operator Reference' for a detailed description of this operator.

3.6.6. Timing Synchronization

For O-type networks, VisualApplets automatically performs timing synchronizations.

For M-type networks, the synchronization has to be carried out by M-type operators.

If a timing synchronization is not designed correctly,

- a so called deadlock-condition will occur,
- the bandwidth is not sufficient, or
- data will get lost.

Ensure correct timing synchronization

Since the timing synchronization depends on the behavior of the algorithm you implement in VisualApplets, you have to make sure the timing synchronization in your diagram is correct.

In the following examples, we will have a closer look at timing synchronization.

1. **Synchronization of Independent Sources**

   Let's have a look at a simple two-camera stitching example which is shown in Figure 3.31, 'Synchronization of Independent Sources'. In the example, two cameras are used as a source. The *ImageBuffer* operators will buffer the data. Finally, the M-type operator *InsertLine* will multiplex the lines of both cameras into one output link. This operator merges the two parallel links.

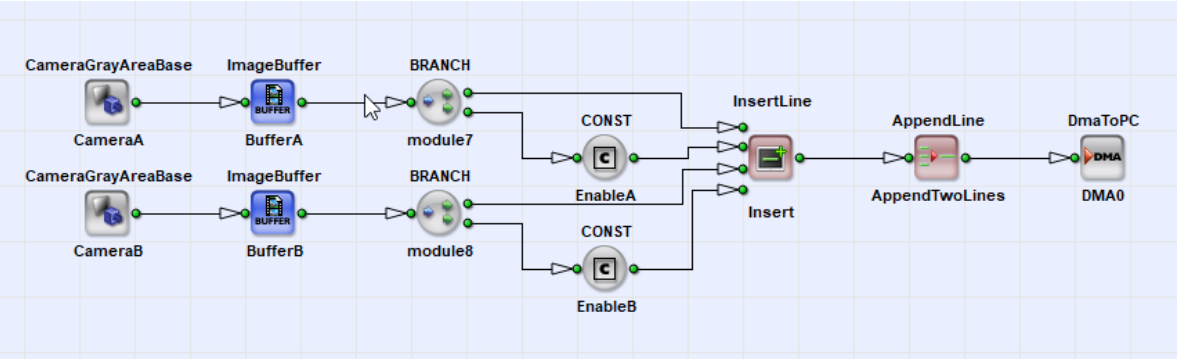


Figure 3.31. Synchronization of Independent Sources

Imagine what happens if the two cameras are not synchronous. Suppose the frame rate of one camera is higher than the framerate of the other. The *InsertLine* operator will strictly multiplex the

lines, i.e. will use the inputs one after another. Due to the different frame rates, one of the DRAM buffers will need to actually buffer data. Its fill level will be constantly increasing. As soon as an overflow condition occurs, no more data can be buffered, and data will get lost.



Ensure Equal Data Rate

Thus, if asynchronous streams are merged together, ensure that the line rate/frame rate/pixel rate is equal and can be synchronized.

2. **Synchronization of Data from the Same Source**

Some M-type operators create a delay until they can output their results. A prominent example is the operator *FIRkernelNxM* which is used in the diagram we explore in the following figures. This operator outputs a pixel together with its surrounding neighbors to form a kernel. To output the neighbored pixels, the operator has to wait until they (the required neighbored pixels) are available at the input. It will store the intermediate results. In our example, the FIRkernelNxM operator can output the first results only after four full lines have been fed into the operator. Thus, the operator generates a delay of four image lines in its current configuration.

Let's have a closer look at this example.

Precondition

The first pixels are send from a camera through the buffer into the branch. Here, data is duplicated and forwarded to the *SYNC* and *FIRkernelNxM* modules. As explained, the *FIRkernelNxM* has a delay of four lines and therefore is not able to output the first pixels immediately:

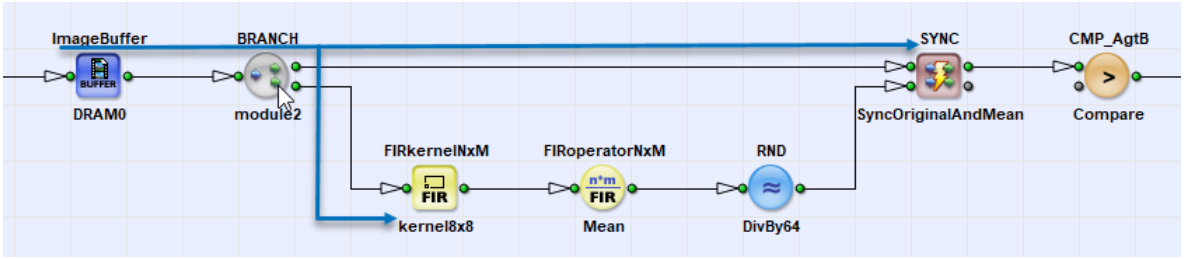


Figure 3.32. Deadlock at SYNC, figure a

Deadlock

The SYNC operator tries to synchronize both inputs. As no data is coming from the second input, it generates a STOP-signal at the first input. This STOP-signal is propagated backwards in the pipeline up to the buffer. Now, we have the deadlock condition: The kernel operator requires more data until it is able to output data, but no new data are available because the SYNC blocks all further inputs.

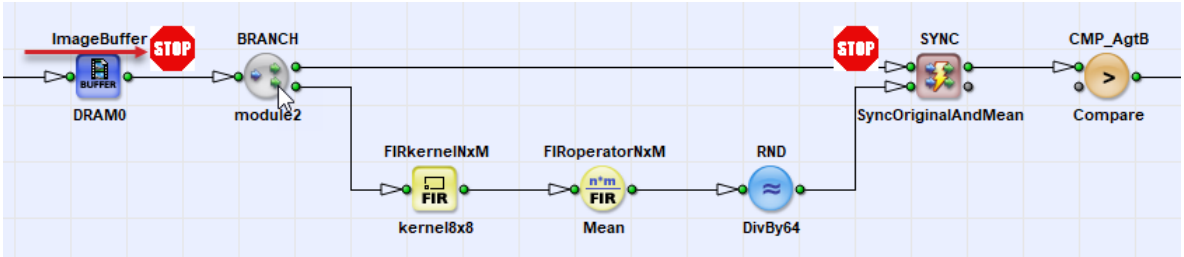


Figure 3.33. Deadlock at SYNC, figure b

Fixing the Deadlock

To solve the deadlock, we have to add a buffer to the upper path, so that the delay of the kernel operator can be compensated as shown in the following:

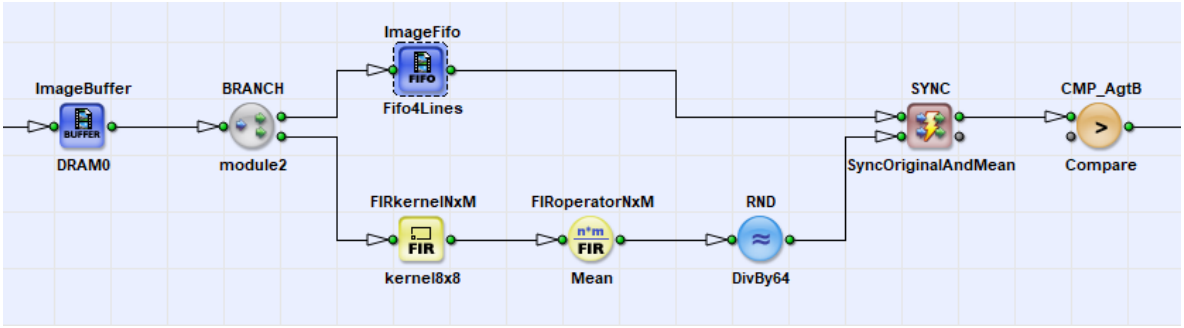


Figure 3.34. Fixed Deadlock

Avoiding the Deadlock

The best solution is to avoid synchronization at all. This is often possible. In the solution example below, there is only a serial pipeline of M-type operators in the diagram and therefore, no synchronization at the merge is required.

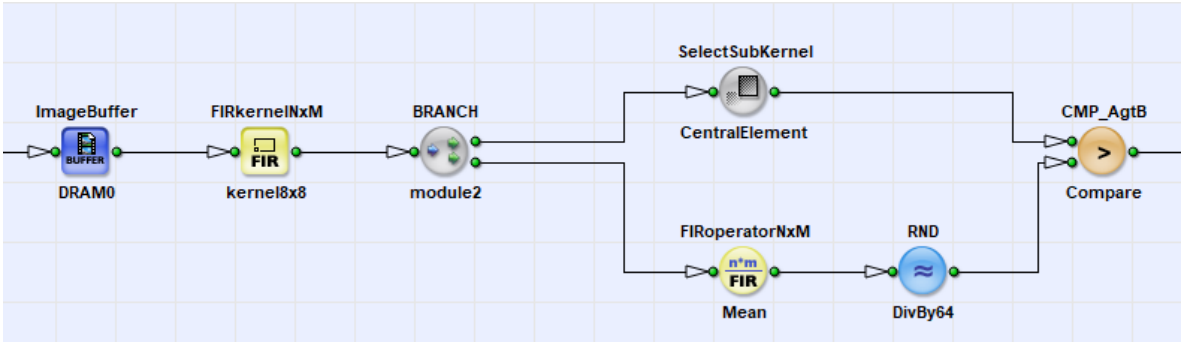


Figure 3.35. Deadlock Avoided

3.6.7. Bandwidth Bottlenecks

Another important phenomenon in M-type networks is the reduction of bandwidth in an operator together with a possible propagation of this limitation backwards in the network of modules. The following figure shows a diagram which will generate a bandwidth limitation.

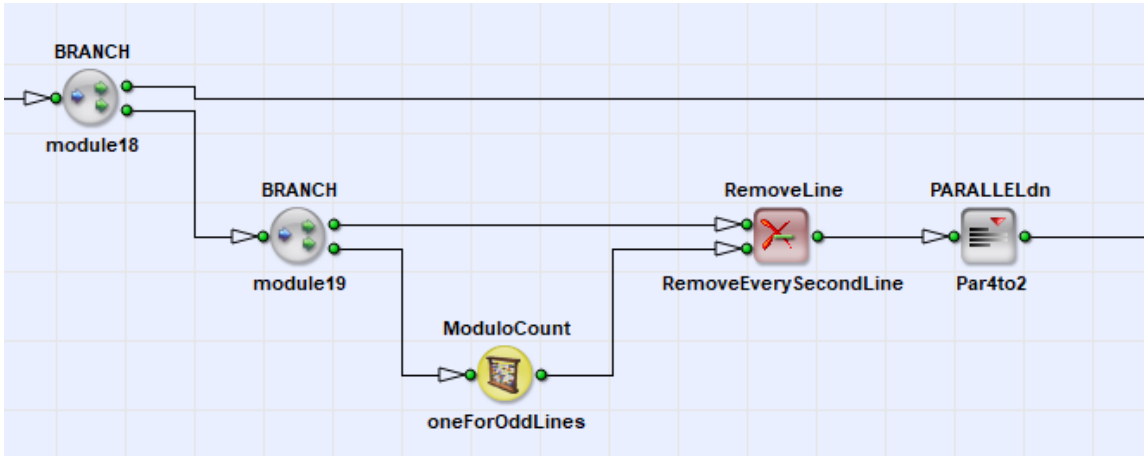


Figure 3.36. Bandwidth Limitation

In this diagram, the combination of *ModuloCount* and *RemoveLine* operator will delete every second line. As we know from Section 3.5.1, 'Bandwidth of an Applet', the maximum bandwidth depends on the used parallelism. After the *RemoveLine* operator, the required bandwidth has been reduced by a factor of two. Therefore, we can reduce the parallelism by a factor of two using operator *PARALLELdn* ("Parallel down"). However, this will also reduce the bandwidth in the upper path by factor two for every second line.

While a line is deleted at the *RemoveLine* operator, no pixels are fed into the *PARALLELdn* module. The full parallelism as given at the input of the diagram can be used in both paths. In contrast, when a line is not removed by the *RemoveLine* operator, the pixels of the current line are forwarded to the input of the *PARALLELdn*. *PARALLELdn* will now reduce the parallelism by two, i.e., it requires the double number of cycles to output a value compared to the input. Thus, the *PARALLELdn* operator will block its input every second clock cycle. As no buffer is used between the first *Branch* and the *PARALLELdn* operator, this blocking signal is propagated backwards in the pipeline. Therefore, the upper path is blocked every second clock cycle, too.

A solution to this problem is to add an extra FIFO before the *PARALLELdn* operator which is able to buffer a minimum of one line and thus compensates the peak and idle periods. The following figure shows this solution:

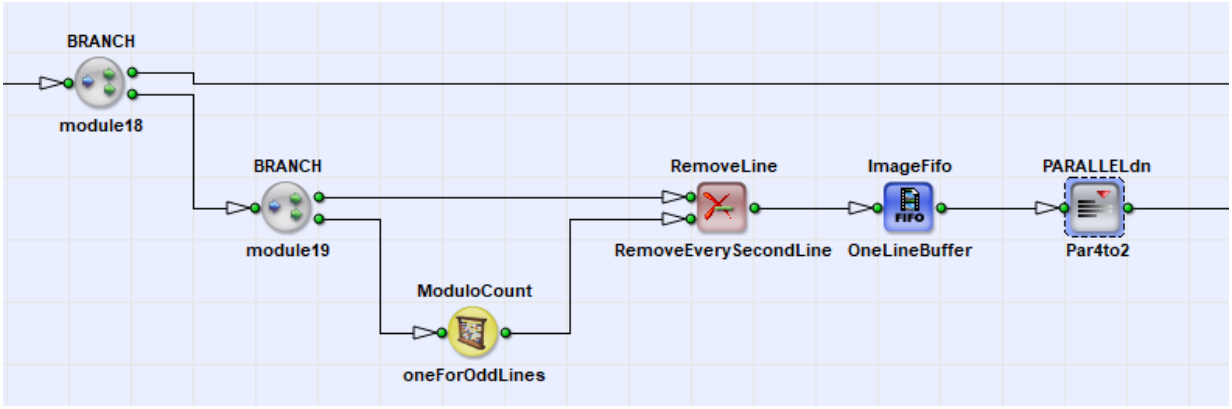


Figure 3.37. Bandwidth Limitation Compensated

3.6.8. P-Type Operators

P-type operators are similar to M-type operators, with one exception: They can not block the input actively.

Nevertheless, when a module further up the processing pipeline blocks its input, the input blocking is propagated backwards the line. If a P-type operator is positioned further down the line, the P-type operator`s input port gets blocked, too (passively). P-type operators propagate the blocking information backwards to the next module down the processing line.

Example: The M-type operator *PARALLELdn* requires more time to output the results compared to the time the data is fed into the operator. Therefore, it will block the input from time to time. In contrast, a P-type operator *PARALLELup* will always have a higher bandwidth at the output compared to the input bandwidth. This behavior is very important when connecting infinite sources with P-type and M-type operators. A detailed description of infinite sources is presented next in Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras'.

3.6.9. Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras

Infinite sources are operators which cannot be stopped by the VisualApplets flow control. One example are the camera operators. On their input link, these operators receive data from the camera. On their output link, they forward this data to the successive module in the diagram. As there is no buffer within the camera operators, and as they are not able to tell the cameras to stop the transfer, these operators are **infinite sources**.

Infinite sources can only be connected to M-type operators which accept infinite sources. Whether an individual M-type operator can be connected to an infinite source or not is described in the respective documentation for this operator (see Part III, 'Operator Reference'). If an infinite source is connected to an M-type operator which does not accept infinite sources, the DRC level 2 will generate an error:

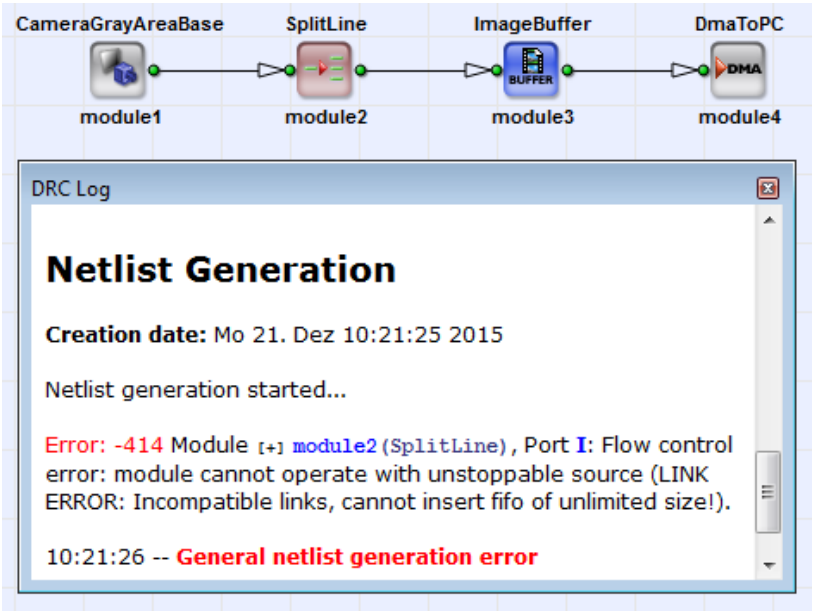


Figure 3.38. Infinite Source Connection Error

All P-type and O-type operators can be connected to infinite sources. The infinite source information will propagate through operators until an operator in the pipeline will convert the infinite source data stream into a controllable data stream. Usually, these conversion operators are buffers. A buffer operator is able to use the flow control at its output and buffers the input data stream without the need to block the input.

Thus, if we swap the operators of the previous example, the DRC level 2 will not generate an error:

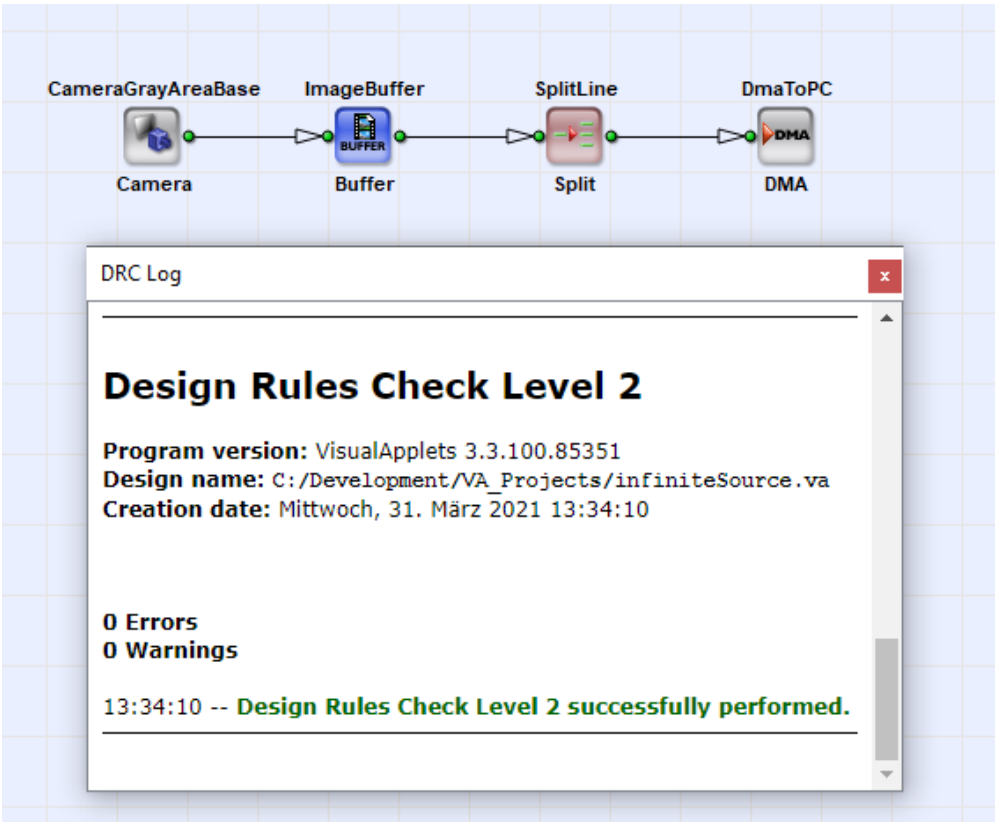


Figure 3.39. Infinite Source Connection OK

The behavior of some of the conversion operators can be changed to whether they accept infinite sources or not. These operators include a parameter called *InfiniteSource* which can be set to *Enabled* or *Disabled*.

A conversion operator which is not connected to an infinite source **must** be set to *Disabled*.

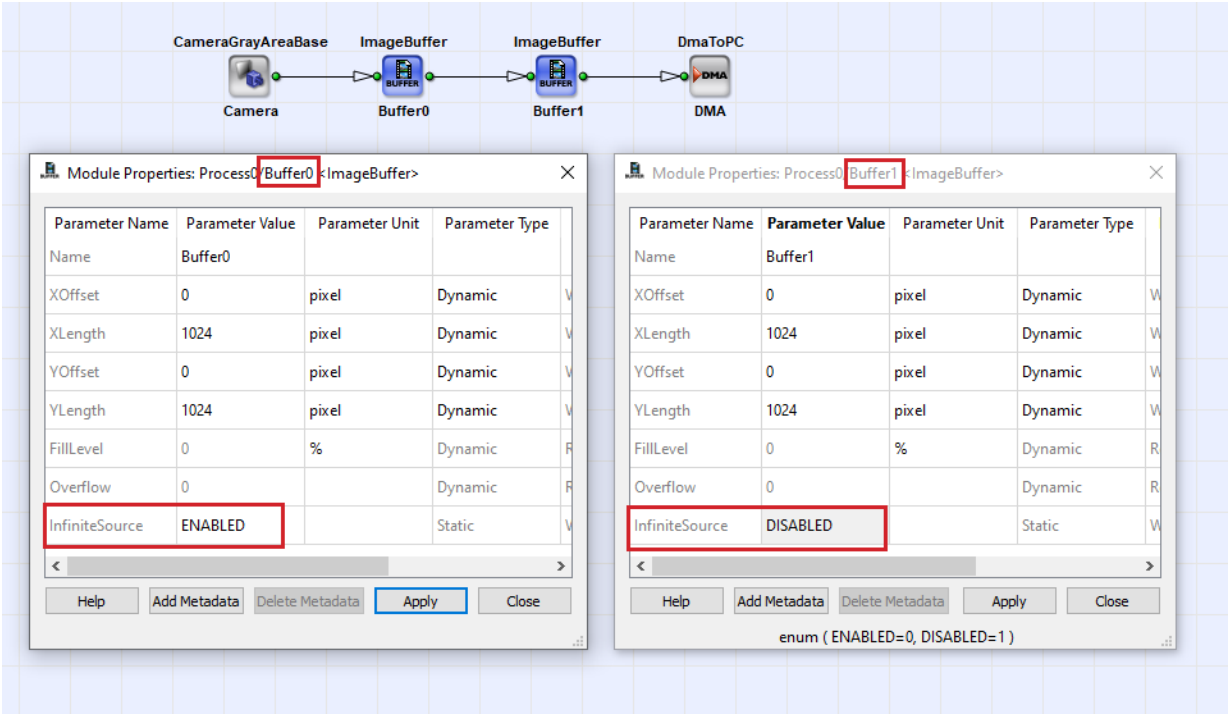


Figure 3.40. Infinite source conversion module (Buffer1) connected to a non-infinite source

Warning

If the parameter *InfiniteSource* of an respective module is set to *Enabled*, the module must be connected to an infinite source.

A conversion operator which is not connected to an infinite source must be set to *Disabled*.

Tip

Always set the parameter to *Disabled* if you are not sure, and change the failing modules after the DRC level 2 check.

For a detailed description of the parametrization of modules, see Section 3.7.1, 'Module Properties'.

3.6.10. Differing Rules for Signal Links

Signal links transport one-bit signal data which is valid at every clock cycle. The rules of links for modules with signal transporting input links differ in two ways from the rules of links described so far:

- All O-type and M-type modules with signal link inputs may be sourced by different M-type sources.
- Modules with signal link inputs may always be connected to infinite sources.

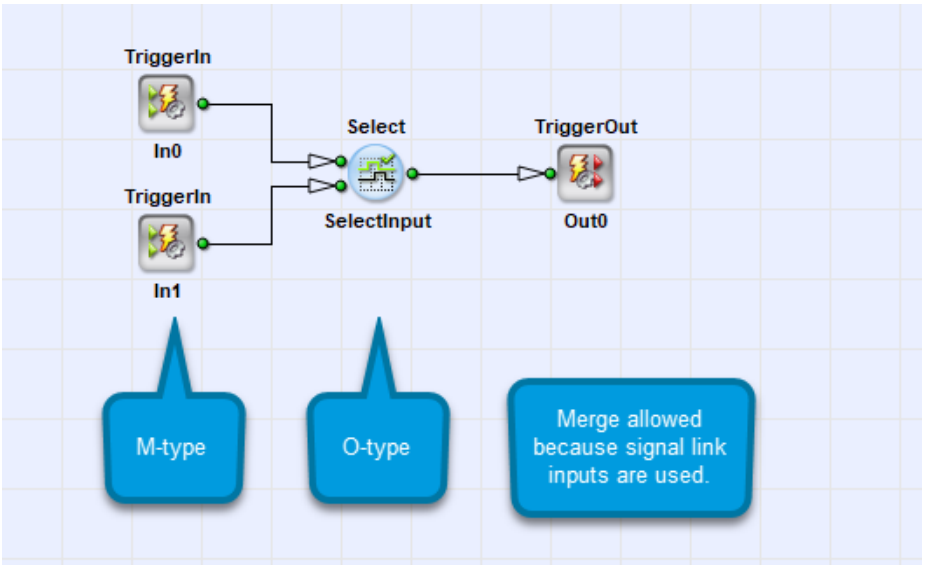


Figure 3.41. O-type module with signal link inputs, sourced by different M-type modules

Find more information on signal links in Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure'.

3.6.11. Summary

In this chapter you have been introduced to the rules of links. The rules of links are most important when implementing a VisualApplets application.

O-type networks always start and end with an M-type module. Each O-type module has to be sourced by the same M-type or P-type module through an arbitrary network of other O-type modules. Merges of different M-type sources can only be performed by M-type modules.

M-type networks may be arbitrarily linked in a serial sequence as well as they may be branched arbitrarily. Merging of different M-type sources in a module requires timing synchronization and image dimension synchronization. M-type modules with multiple inputs can have synchronous-input groups. Synchronous-input groups have to be sourced by the same M-type source through an arbitrary O-type network.

Timing synchronization will synchronize different sources which are timely delayed. Timing synchronization requires knowledge of the user implementation. A bad timing synchronization will result in deadlocks or buffer overflows.

An infinite source cannot be controlled by the integrated flow control. Only M-type operators which are allowed to be connected to infinite sources may be connected to infinite sources.

To modules with signal link inputs, the general synchronization rules apply with two modifications: The signal link inputs (of M-type **and** O-type modules) may be sourced by different M-type sources. Modules with signal link inputs may always be connected to infinite sources.



Warning

VisualApplets cannot detect logic synchronization errors as they depend on the user project implementation. Read the documentation of each M-type operator carefully to learn about its behavior in timing and delay.

3.7. Diagram Parametrization

In the previous sections, the data flow model, the layout and the rules of links of VisualApplets projects were explained. This chapter will outline the parametrization of diagram modules and links.

Application behavior and bandwidth do not only depend on the operators you use in your design, but also quite strongly on the parametrization of the modules and links. Module properties define the behavior of each module, while link properties describe the protocol between the modules. Module and link properties directly depend on each other and mutually influence their availability or ranges.

3.7.1. Module Properties

Module properties are changed in the *Module Properties* dialog window.

1. To access this window, double-click on a module, or right-click on a module and select **Properties**.

The *Module Properties* window lists all required settings of a module. Note that for each module a different set of parameters is available (depending on the operator that has been instantiated for creating the module).

The following figure shows the parameters of an *ImageBuffer* operator:

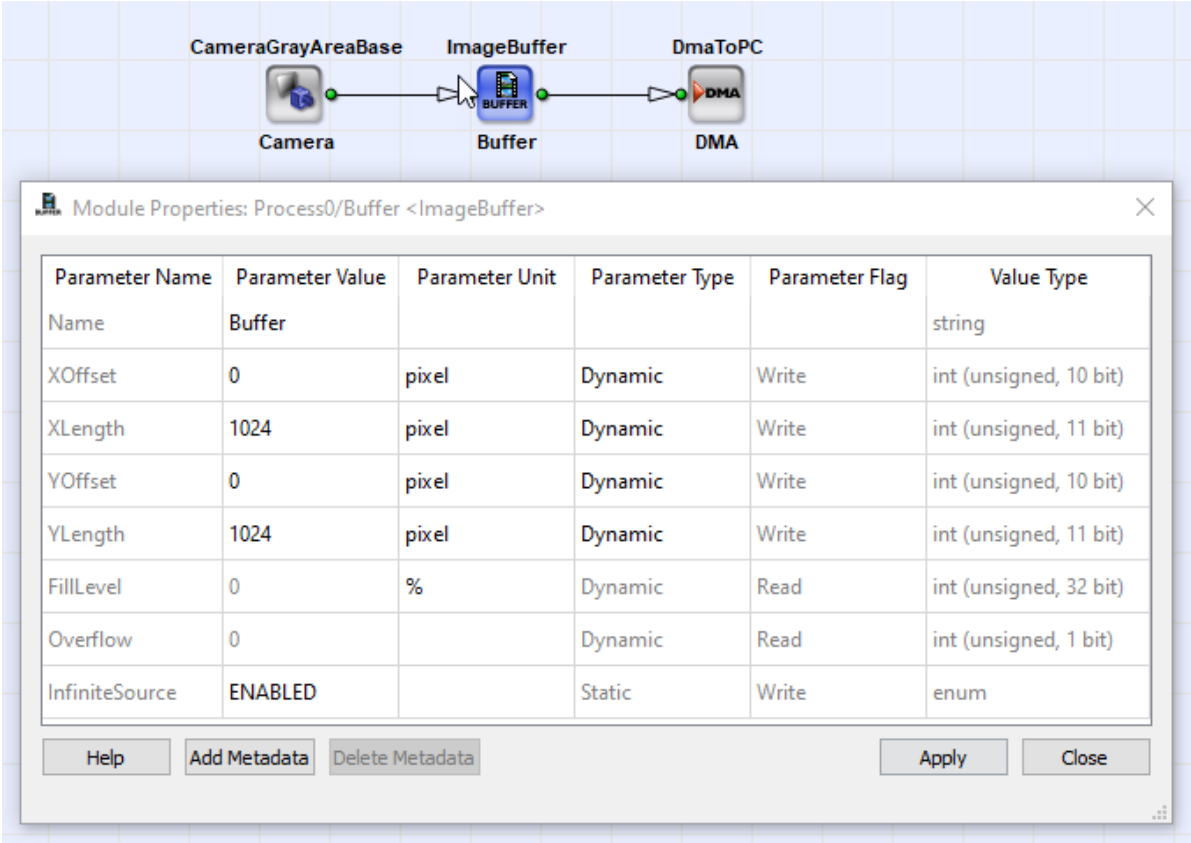


Figure 3.42. Module Properties Window

The *Module Properties* window lists all available parameters of a module. In this context, each parameter represents a module property. The parameters are displayed with entries in the following columns:

- *Parameter Name*:

  The name of the parameter.

When adding a parameter to a module (see below), you can enter a name for the new parameter here.

- *Parameter Value*

  The actual value of an parameter.

  You can edit this field to change a value.

- *Parameter Unit*

  The unit of a parameter. Can be pixel, seconds, lines, etc.

- *Parameter Type*

  Here, you can set a parameter to static or dynamic. Static parameters cannot be changed after the build process of an applet, while dynamic parameters can be changed when the applet is already in use on the frame grabber hardware. Mostly, static parameters will require less FPGA resources than dynamic parameters.

- *Parameter Flag*

  The flag of a parameter indicates whether a parameter is

  - read only (**Read**), or has
  - read & write access (**Write**).

- *Value Type*

  The type of the parameter value. There are four different types of parameter values:

  - String

    Any string, e.g., file names.

  - Values

    Values of different types (unsigned, signed, double) and ranges.

  - Enumerations

    A list of enumeration values such as *Disabled* or *Enabled*.

  - Field Parameters

    A field parameter consists of an array, a list, or a matrix of values. It is mostly used for kernel coefficients, lookup tables and other lists. Value ranges and size of list can be dynamic. Note that the displayed bit width is not equal to the actual parameter range. Moreover, a parameter is always unsigned, even if it is declared as a signed value in the column.



Differences Between Modules

How many parameters and which parameters are available for a certain module is different from module to module (depending on the underlying operator). Nevertheless, each module will possess at least one parameter called *Name*.

3.7.1.1. Parameter Editing



No Undo option

It is not possible to cancel a change. All changes are immediately applied.

To edit a parameter:

1. Click on a parameter value and type in the new value.

   Some value types have special editing options:

   String: A string parameter you can edit by simply typing in the new string. Some string parameters are file name parameters. In this case, a file selection dialog will open.

   Values: For editing a value, use the spin box next to the parameter value to increase or decrease the value. The step size of the parameter defines the minimal increase/decrease.

   Fields: With field parameters, a new window will open for editing which shows all field elements of the parameter. The following figure shows the fields of a *FIRoperatorNxM* operator:

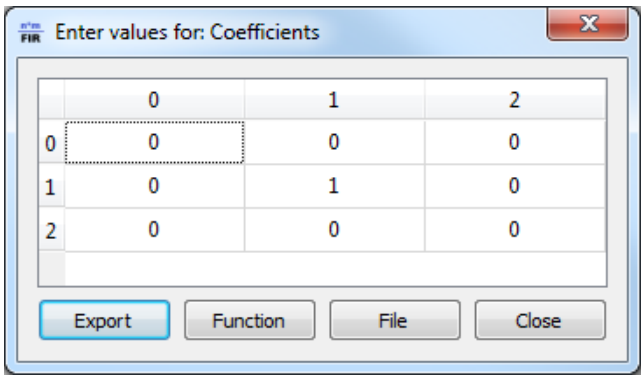


Figure 3.43. Field Parameter Edit Window

There are three different ways you can edit the field parameter values of a module:

a. You can simply edit each field element individually.

b. Alternatively, you can use a list from file to fill the field parameter values.

   - You can import the file by clicking on the **File** button.
   - You can also export the current field parameter setting to file by clicking the **Export** button.



File Format of Import File

- The import file has to contain a list of ASCII values.
- Each value has to be stated in a separate line.
- The lines have to be separated by carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF).
- The file has to be in text only format ([NameOfFile].txt).

If the file contains more values than there are in the field, the first values of the file are used (as many as are required to fill the field). The following values in the file have no effect.

If the file contains less values than there are in the field, all values of the file are used exactly one time. The last positions of the field (for which there are no values in the file) will remain unchanged.

c. A third possibility to edit the elements of a filed is the *Parameter function* dialog.

   - Click on **Function** to open the function dialog (see next figure).

Using this dialog, a linear function can be used to edit the elements. A linear function consists of the elements *a* = slope, *b* = offset, and *x* = index of field element. In the dialog, *a* and *b* can be edited.

- Enter values for a and b.

  The first element of a filed has index 0. For matrix elements, the elements are consecutively numbered row by row.

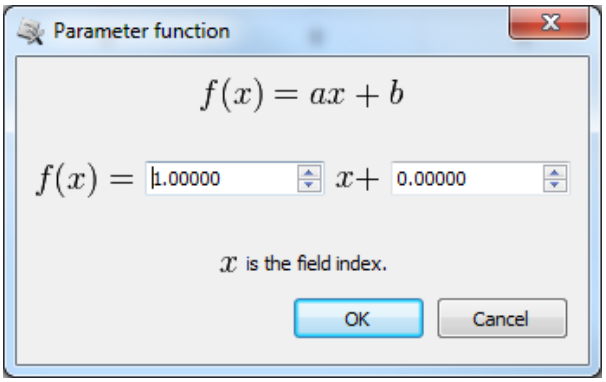


Figure 3.44. Function Dialog to Edit Field Parameters

Disabled Parameters

Some parameters are disabled and cannot be edited. Whether a parameter is disabled or enabled depends on the settings of other parameters, the input format, or the output format. Check the respective operator reference for more information. The following screenshot shows two disabled parameters. In this case, the y parameters are disabled because the input link has image protocol VALT_LINE1D (this means, the image is one-dimensional (just a line of pixels) and thus, there is no y-coordinate).

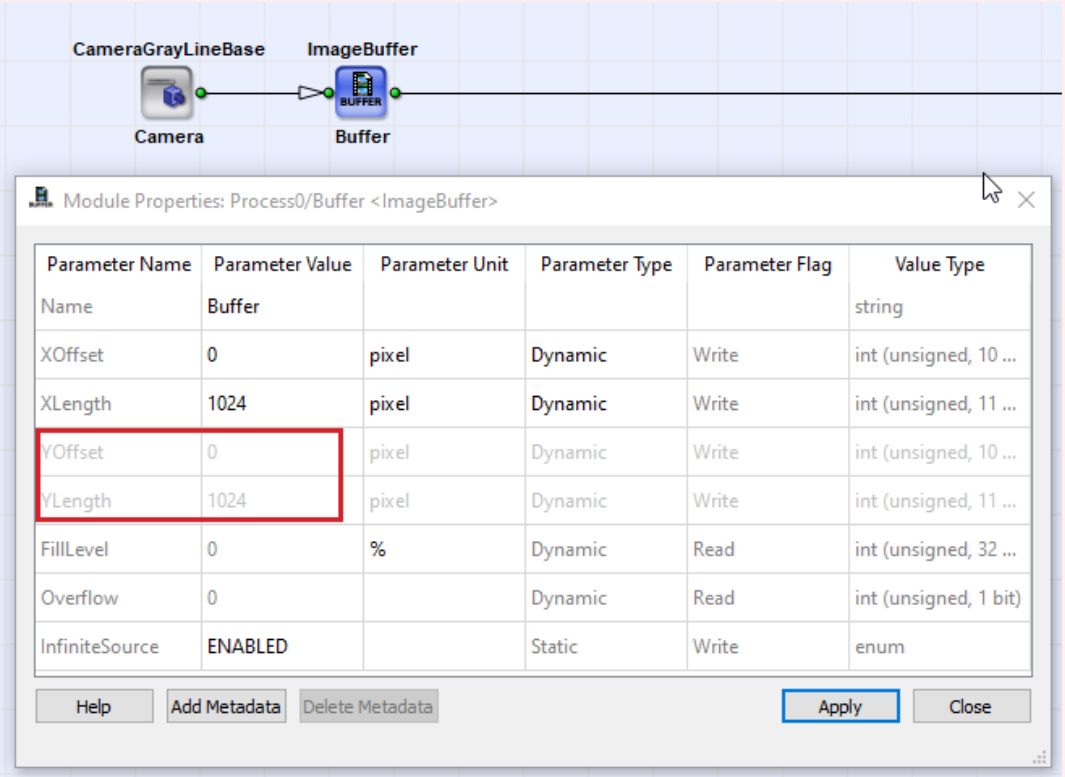


Figure 3.45. Disabled Parameters

After a parameter has been edited, it has to be applied.

2. Click on **Apply** in the *Module properties* window to apply the settings.

   A new parameter value is discarded if it is not within the allowed parameter value range.

Click Apply before closing the window

It is recommended to click on Apply before closing the parameter. This way, you will see warnings if the value you entered is not accepted.

3. Close the *Module properties* window by clicking on **Close**.

3.7.1.2. Illegal Parameter Value States

The allowed value range of a parameter might change when link properties or by the setting of other properties. If this happens, the old parameter value might be in an illegal state. In this case, the parameter is marked red, to indicate, that the current setting will not pass the design rule check. You have to correct the parameter value until it is in the valid range.

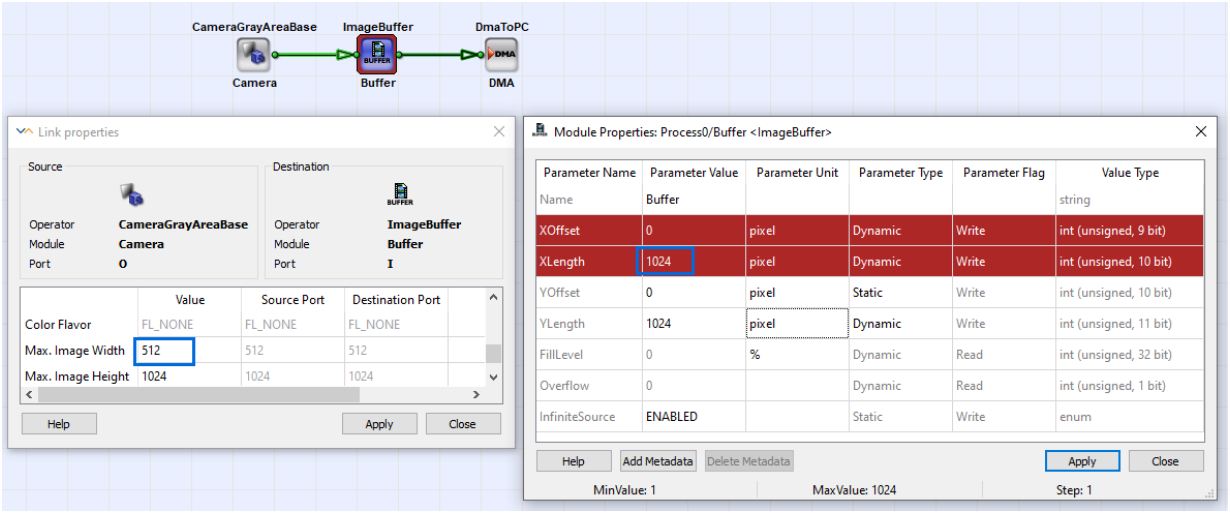


Figure 3.46. Parameters in Illegal States

The previous figure showed an example of parameters in an illegal state. In this case, the parameter value is not within the allowed range, as the *XLength* + *XOffset* is greater than the parametrized maximum image width of the input link.

3.7.1.3. Metadata

For each module, metadata parameters can be added. Metadata parameters are string parameters. To add a metadata parameter click on the **Add Metadata** button in the module properties window. A new parameter is now added to the parameter list. By clicking the name and the value, both can be edited. Metadata parameters are read / write parameters. To delete a metadata parameter, simply select the parameter and click on **Delete Metadata**.

Metadata parameters are often used for versioning and commenting.

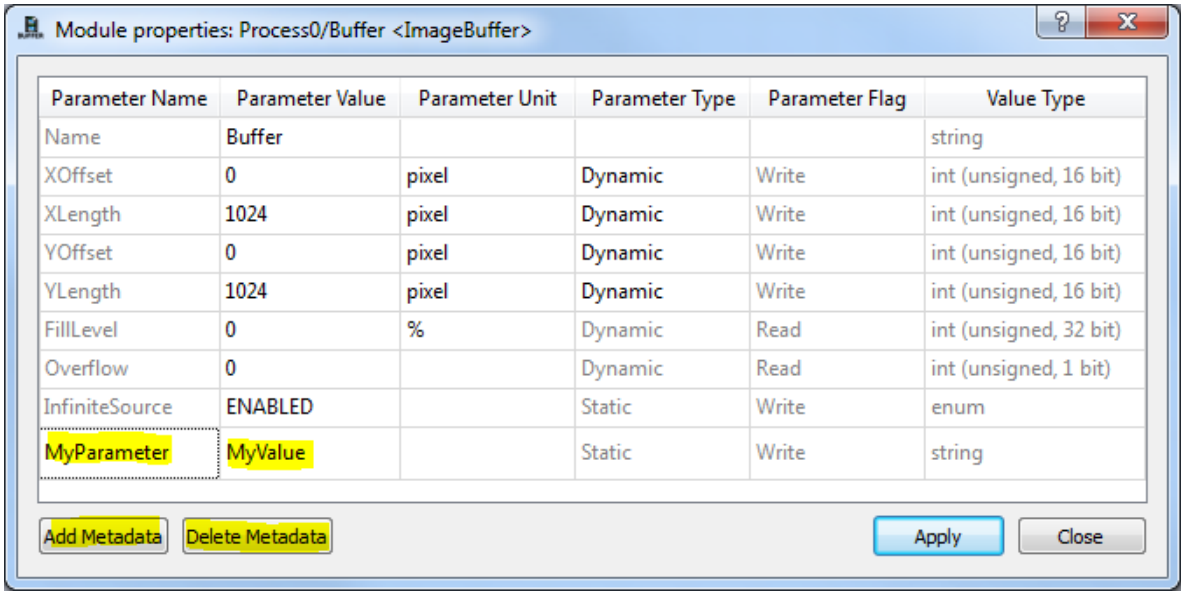


Figure 3.47. Metadata Parameter

3.7.2. Link Properties

Each link between modules is defined by its link properties. You access link properties via double click on a link or via right click and selection **Properties**.

Each link has the following link properties:

- *Bit Width*

  Defines the bit width of the link for one pixel. Thus if color links are used, the bit width represents all color planes. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the bit width is always one bit.

- *Arithmetic*

  The arithmetic of a link. Can be signed or unsigned. If set to signed, a two's complement signed arithmetic is used. The sign bit is included in the bits specified with property *bit width*. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the arithmetic is always set to unsigned.

- *Parallelism*

  Specifies the number of pixel which are transferred in parallel between two modules within one design clock cycle. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the parallelism is always set to one. More information about the parallelism can be found in Section 3.5.1, 'Bandwidth of an Applet'.

- *Kernel Columns*

  Defines the number of kernel columns. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the number of kernel columns is always set to one.

- *Kernel Rows*

  Defines the number of kernel rows. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the number of kernel rows is always set to one.

- *Image Protocol*

  The image protocol defines which protocol to transfer data is used by the link. The following protocols are available:

  - VALT_IMAGE2D: Two-dimensional images, e.g., area scan cameras.
  - VALT_LINE1D: One-dimensional images, i.e., images with an unlimited image height, e.g., line scan cameras.
  - VALT_PIXEL0D: A simple stream of pixels with no image dimension information.
  - VALT_SIGNAL: One bit signals which are valid at every clock cycle. Used for signal processing such as trigger systems.

  More information on image protocols is presented in Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure'.

- *Color Format*

  The color format can either be VAF_GRAY, VAF_COLOR or VAF_NONE. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the color format is always set to FL_GRAY.

- *Color Flavor*

  Defines the flavor of the color format. For *image protocol* VALT_SIGNAL the color flavor is always set to FL_GRAY.

- *Max. Image Width*

  Defines the maximum image width of a link. Images transported on the link must not exceed this value but may be less than the value. The *Max. Image Width* has no influence on links with *Image Protocol* VALT_PIXEL0D and VALT_SIGNAL. For these image protocols the *Max. Image Width* is ignored. More information can be found in Section 3.5, 'Data Flow ' and in Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure'.

- *Max. Image Height*

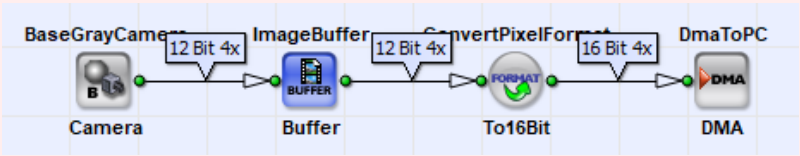
  Defines the maximum image height of a link. Images transported on the link must not exceed this value but may be less than the value. The *Max. Image Height* has no influence on links with *Image Protocol* VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D and VALT_SIGNAL. For these image protocols the *Max. Image Height* is ignored. More information can be found in Section 3.5, 'Data Flow ' and in Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure'.



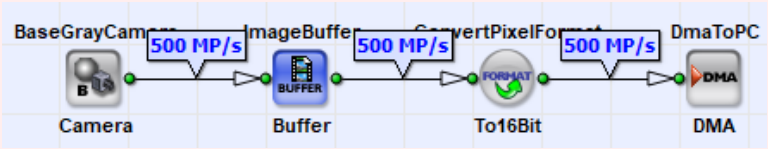
GUI Visualization

Some of the link properties you can have displayed in the diagram without opening the *Link properties* dialog. Use the following buttons from the toolbar:

Display Link Info displays the bit width and the parallelism for every link in the diagram:



Display Link Throughput displays the maximum pixel throughput in megapixels per second for every link in the diagram:



3.7.2.1. Properties Ranges and Disabled Properties

Each module defines the ranges of the link properties at its output itself. Some properties cannot be modified, some properties can only be modified in a specified range while others can arbitrarily be modified. A detailed explanation of the allowed output link formats is given in the respective operator reference in Part III, 'Operator Reference'.

3.7.2.2. Parameter Editing

To edit a parameter, simply click on a parameter in the "Value" column of the link properties window.

The link properties dialog consists of three columns:

- Value

  This is your editing column. Edit your link property values in this column by clicking on the values. If the edited value is not within the allowed parameter range or step size, the edited value is discarded or cannot be inserted. Confirm the new value by leaving the focus of the field or by pressing the Enter key.

- Source Port

  After a new value has been entered in the Value column and has been confirmed, the source operator checks if the new value is accepted. If the new value is not accepted, the parameter and the link will get a red color to show a link property conflict. Thus, if a link property in column source port is dyed red, the source operator does not allow the settings. **The values in this column cannot be modified!**

- Destination Port

  A click on **Apply** or **Close** or **Window Close (X)** or pressing **Esc** will apply the new settings for the link. If the new settings are not accepted by the destination operator input port, the link as well the parameter in column Destination Port will be dyed red to indicate the conflict. **The values in this column cannot be modified!**

A change of a link property can cause the change of another link property or a module parameter value. Canceling changes is not possible. Each change will immediately be applied.

Let's have a look at some examples. The following figure shows a conflict at the source port. The source operator, in this case a *CastParallel* operator, does not accept a parallelism of three at its output because of the bit width. After the output parallelism has been changed to four, two or one, the conflict is solved.

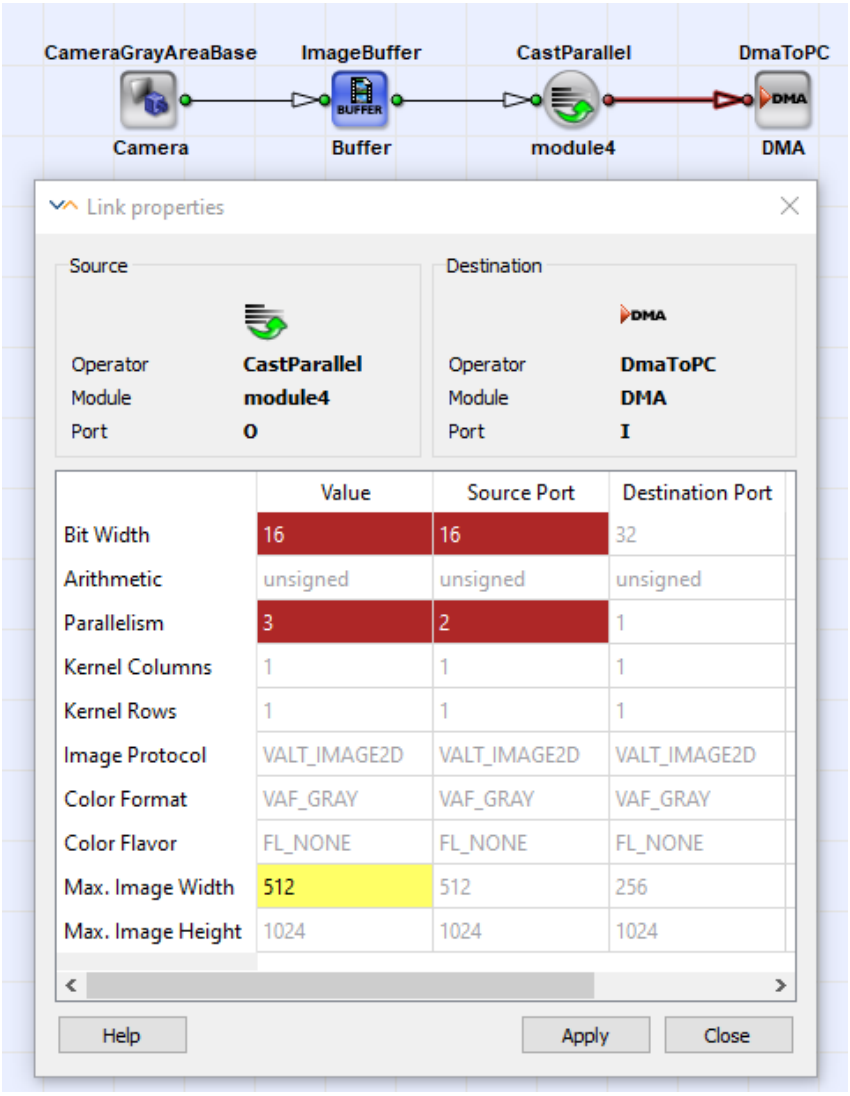


Figure 3.48. Invalid Source Port Link Properties

Screenshot Figure 3.49, 'Invalid Destination Port Link Properties' shows a conflict at the destination port. The destination operator, in this case a *DmaToPC* operator, does not accept RGB images with this parallelism and bit width. After the parallelism has been reduced to four or five, the conflict is solved.

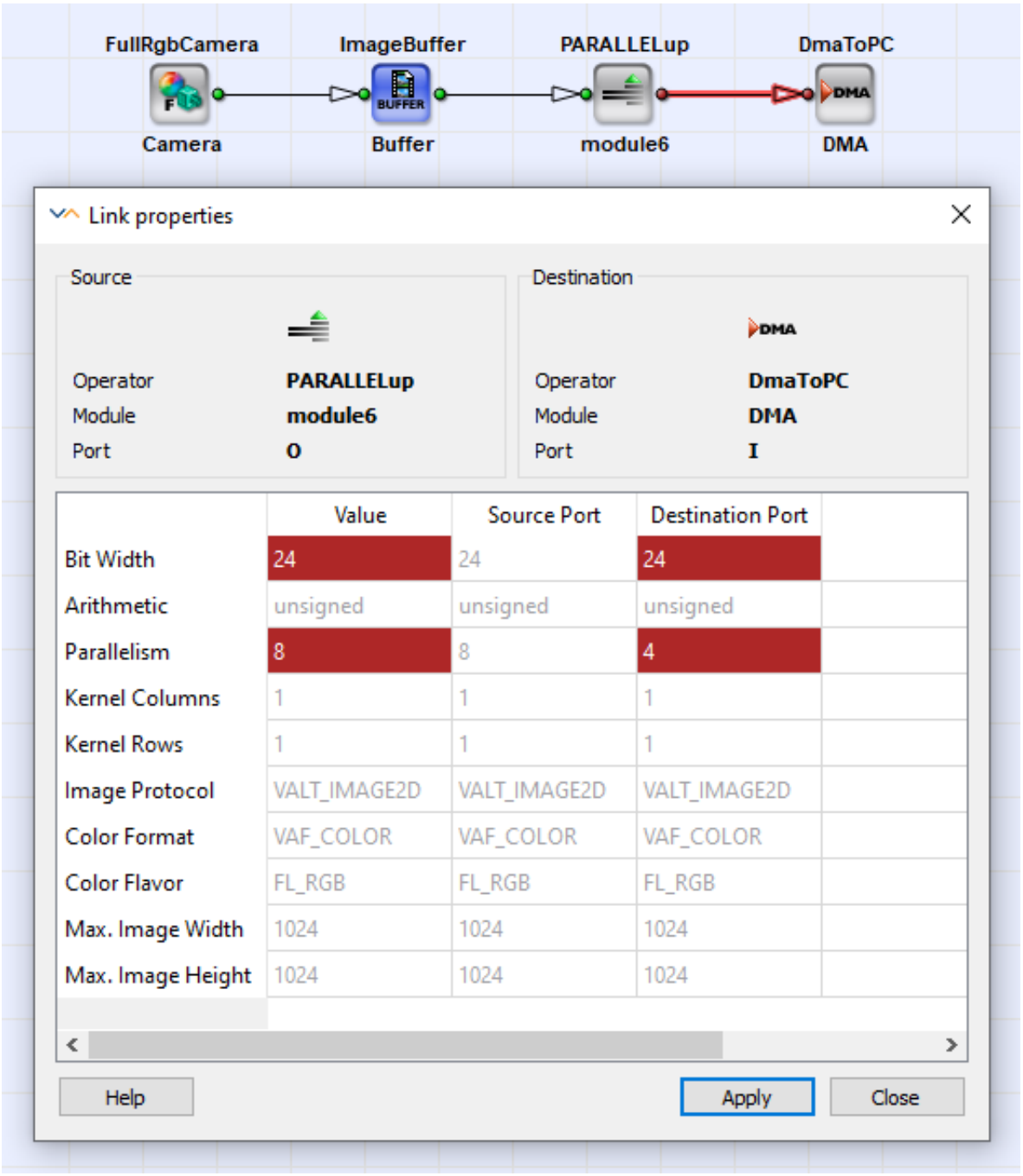


Figure 3.49. Invalid Destination Port Link Properties

3.7.3. Propagation and Dependencies of Operator Parameters and Link Properties

The link properties are defined by the operator. Some link properties can directly be changed at the operator output links, while others are fixed or are defined by the operator parameters. Moreover, most operators define their link properties in addition from the input link properties. This can result in a link property modification chain through multiple modules. Thus, if a link property has been changed, the parameters and link properties of successive module might change, too.

This propagation chain can result in three results:

- The modification has been accepted by all successive modules and links. VisualApplets will display all links which have been changed in green, to inform the user about modified link properties.
- The link modification is not accepted at the link of some module. In this case, check the link for the error. Read the documentation of the source or destination operator to learn about the allowed link formats.
- The modification causes a conflict with a module parameter. In this case, the module is dyed red as well as the respective module parameter. Check the operator reference for link and parameter dependencies to resolve the conflict.

3.8. Allocation of Device Resources

Applets and included modules require resources. The required resources differ for each project. Mostly, the FPGA internal resources are used. An explanation of the internal resources is given in Section 3.11, 'FPGA Resource Estimation'.

Besides the FPGA internal resources, applets require external frame grabber hardware resources as well as logic resources. Some of these resources are listed and allocated in the *Device Resources* dialog window, which you can open via **Design** -> **Device Resources**.

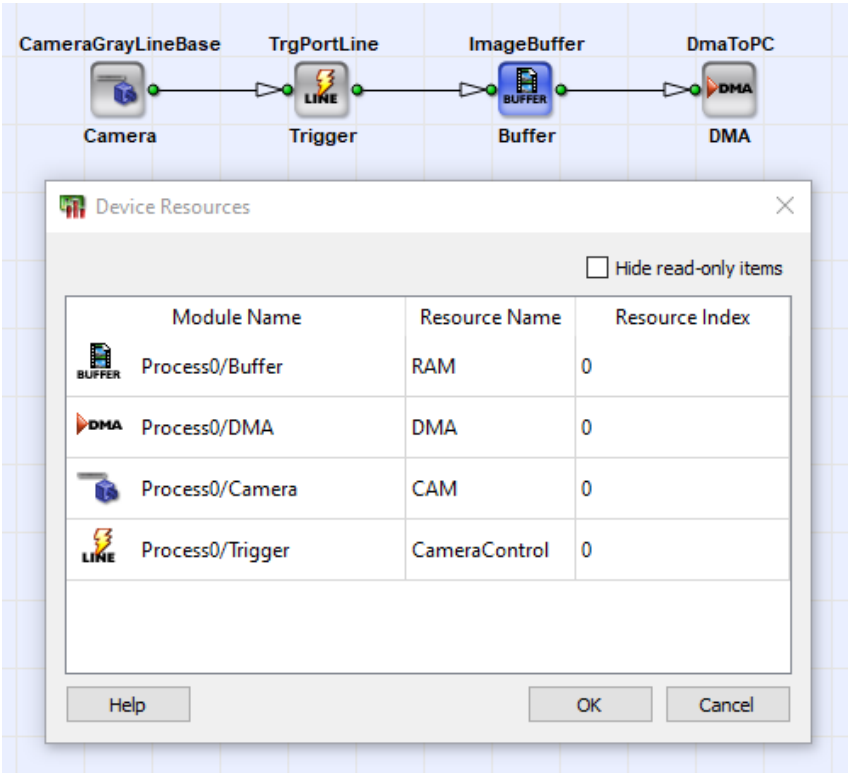


Figure 3.50. Device Resource Allocation Window

The following table lists all types of resources.

Type	Description	Listed in *Device Resources* Window
CAM	The camera port index	yes
RAM	Index of *frame grabber RAM*	yes
DMA	The DMA channel index. Both, DmaToPC and DmaFromPC operators use this resource.	yes
CameraControl	For Camera Link frame grabbers: The camera port index of the four camera control outputs.	yes
TriggerOut	Frame grabber digital outputs	no
TxLink / RxLink	Links between a pixelPlant hardware and the frame grabber.	no
Signal Channel (operators TxSignalLink/ RxSignalLink)	Used for arbitrary signal links which are not shown in the diagram.	no
Image Channel (operators	Used for implementing loops into a design.	no

Type	Description	Listed in *Device Resources* Window
TxImageLink/ RxImageLink)		
Event	Logic Event Name (Bit).	no
EventSource	Event source e.g. an operator.	no

Table 3.2. List of Device Resources

Display of Device Resources

Not all of these device resources are listed in the *Device Resources* window. Some of them are automatically assigned, while others are set in the modules which use the device resource.

Some operators for microEnable 5 marathon designs use resources that are displayed, but cannot be set in the *Device Resources* dialog since they are controlled by the operator. These resources are grayed-out in the dialog:

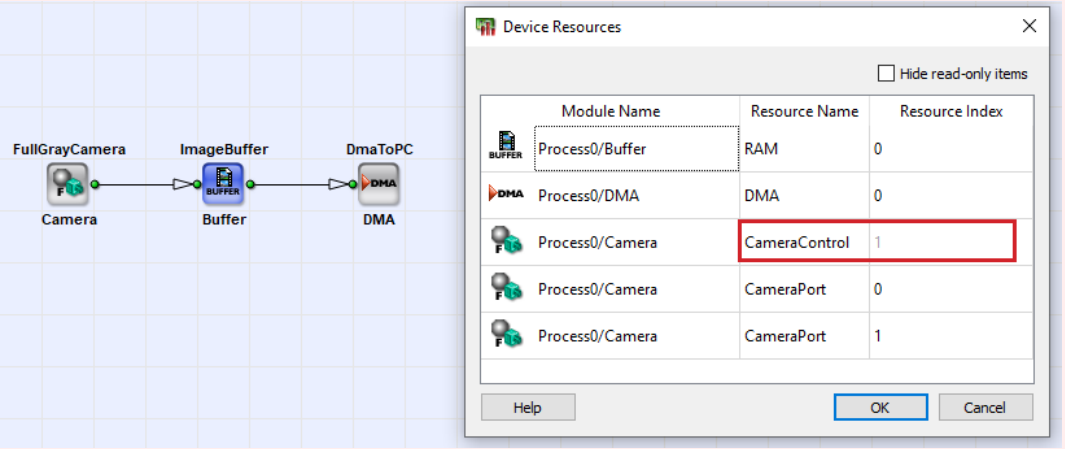


Figure 3.51. Grayed-out resource CameraControl

All resources indices must only be used once. Moreover, some resources have to be in ascending order, starting from zero. If these conditions are not given, the design rules check will fail and the allocation has to be changed. The *Device Resources* window marks conflicts in red. Change the allocation until all conflicts are solved. The following figure shows an example.

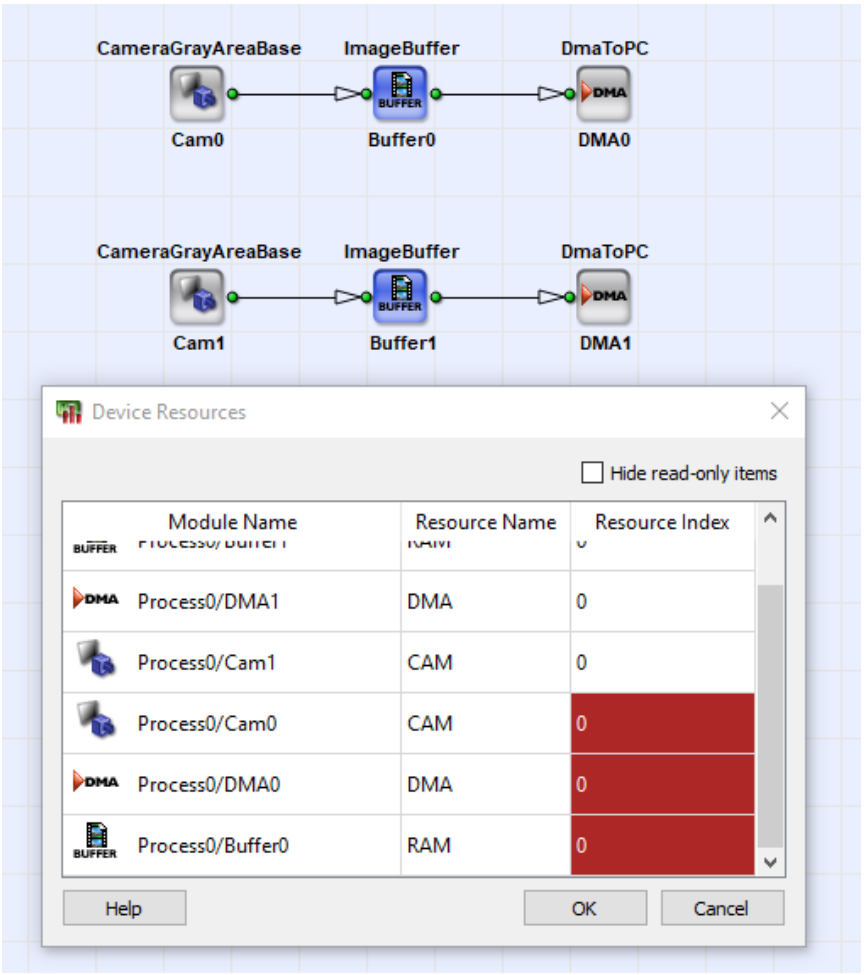


Figure 3.52. Device Resource Conflict

Instead of manually solving the conflicts, VisualApplets can automatically solve conflicts. Click on **OK** in the *Device Resources* window. If a remaining conflict exists, VisualApplets will automatically resolve the conflict. You can either click on **Apply** to accept all changes without verification and close the window. Or you can click on **Show Details...** to see what has been changed (next figure). If you do not want to accept the changes, click on **Retry** to undo changes and go back to the *Device Resources* window.

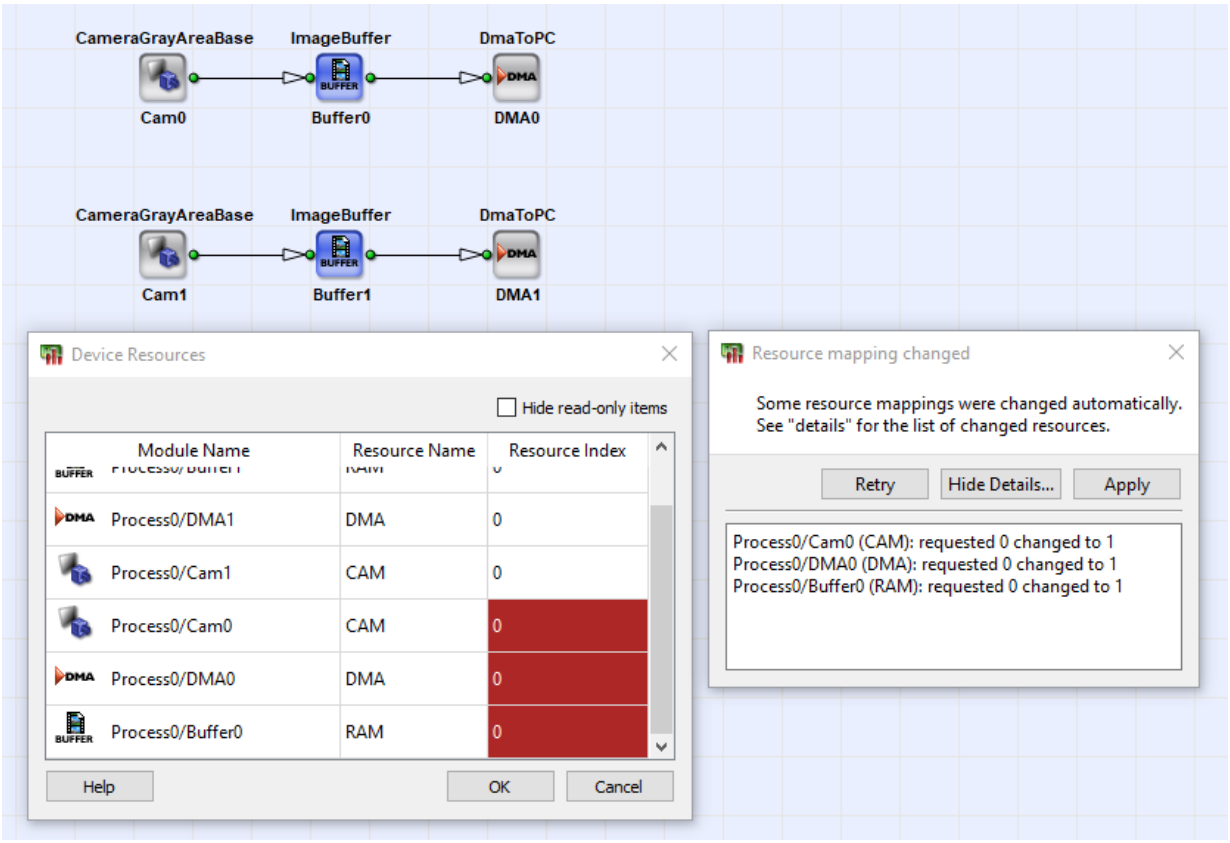


Figure 3.53. Auto Correction of Device Resource Conflicts

Please note that an automatic change might not always result in the desired solution. For example, an automatic change might change the camera allocation.

List of Device Resources for all Supported Hardware Devices

In Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' a detailed list of the available device resources for all supported hardware devices is listed.

Device resources are used for interfacing the FPGA environment (Camera, DRAM etc.)

3.9. Design Rules Check

The design rules check (DRC) is an elementary function of VisualApplets. A design rules check checks if a VisualApplets project does not contain any design errors. Projects which do not pass the DRC can not be build or some functions are disabled.

The DRC log window which is part of the dock, lists the progress and results of the DRCs. It shows important information on design errors and resource usage estimations. Some windows include a DRC log as a sub-window. The DRC log can be saved in a HTML file using a right click in the text and the selection of on the pop-up menu.

In VisualApplets includes two levels of design rules checks. DRC level 1 and DRC level 2 which are explained in detail in the following sections.

3.9.1. DRC Level 1

The DRC level 1 checks the integrity of the project. Click on **Analysis** -> **Design Rules Check Level 1** (**Ctrl+F7**) or use the icon Design Rules Check Level 1 from the Build icon bar to start the DRC level 1. Besides the direct access, the DRC level 1 is automatically started by other VisualApplets functions such as simulation, resource estimation, or build process. The DRC level 1 checks amongst others whether

- no open ports exist in a design.
- no link is in conflict state.
- no operator parameter is in conflict state.
- no conflicts for device resources exist.

The following figure shows four errors reported by the DRC level 1. In this example, three device resource conflicts of the resources CAM, RAM, and DMA are shown as well as a resource index conflict of Cam0 and Cam1. You can simply click on the module name to highlight the module in the diagram which causes the error. This is very useful in complex projects with many diagram windows.

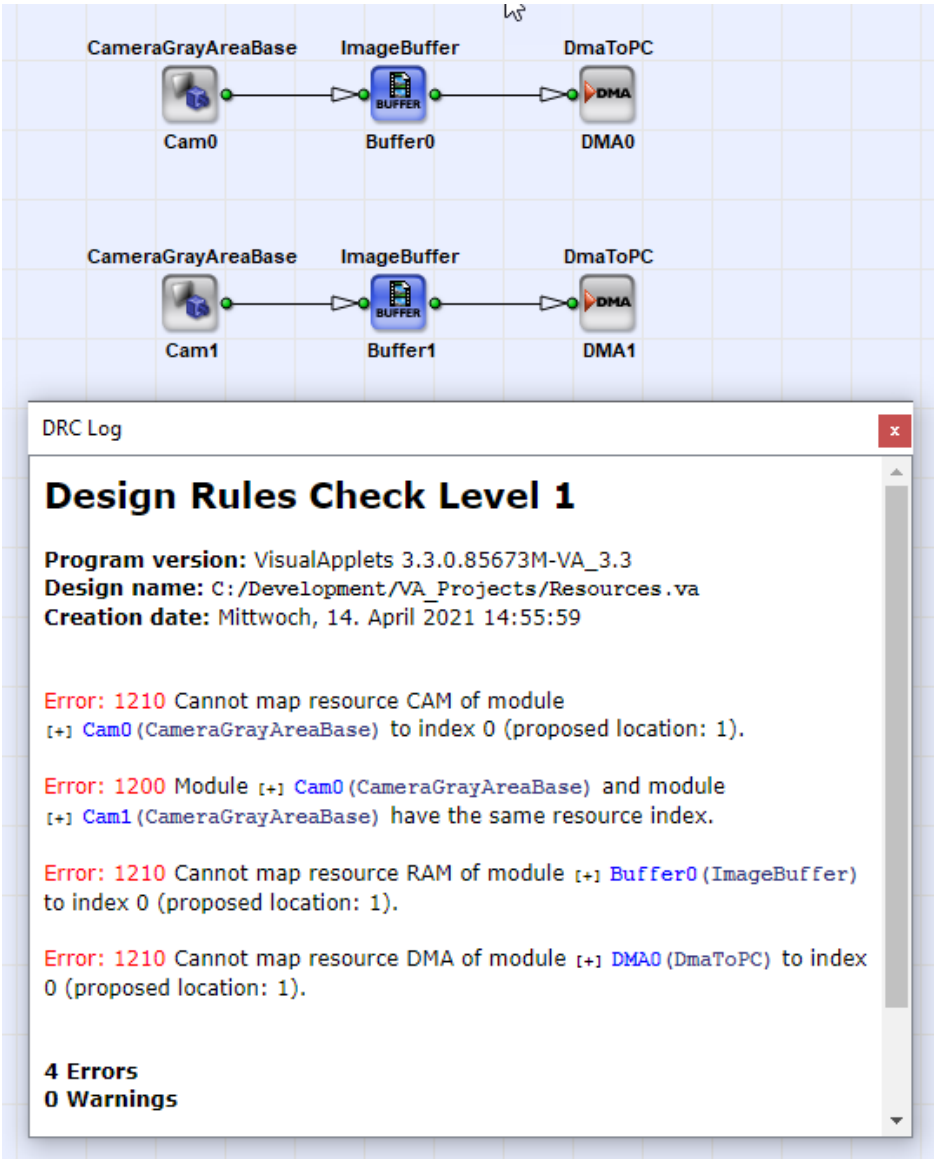


Figure 3.54. DRC Level 1 Error

3.9.2. DRC Level 2

The DRC level 2 can only be started after a successful DRC level 1. However, starting the DRC level 2 by a click on **Analysis** -> **Design Rules Check Level 2** (**Ctrl+F8**) or a click on the icon Design Rules Check Level 2 from the Build icon bar will automatically start DRC level 1, too. Besides the direct access, the DRC level 2 is automatically started by other VisualApplets functions such as the resource estimation and build process. The DRC level 2 performs a low level design rules check and estimates the required FPGA resources.

3.10. Simulation

VisualApplets provides powerful, functional simulation features for simulating designs. You can use simulation for a first test of the implemented image processing algorithm, and for its verification. You can start a simulation directly after editing the design without the need to build a *.hap file.

The simulation in VisualApplets is functional, i.e., it emulates the behavior of the hardware implementation. This makes it very fast compared to low level simulations. A side effect of the functional simulation is that timing is not considered. The simulation behavior of operators is 100% equal to the image processing of the final applet on real hardware.

To simulate the behavior of a design in VisualApplets, two kinds of simulation elements are provided:

- simulation sources, and
- simulation probes.

Simulation sources are used for data input. You can load one image or a whole image sequence into a simulation source (from image files). You can place one simulation source or one simulation probe at any link in your design. Thus, data transport along those links is overwritten by the connected source module or inspected by the respective probe module.



Note

Some operators can function as an image source, too; e.g., operator *CreateBlankImage*.

You can save the resulting images of the simulation probes to image files.

Due to visualization optimizations, the VisualApplets simulation is based on 2D images.

Nevertheless, you can also simulate if the link the simulation source is connected to is 0D (stream of pixels), 1D (stream of lines), or 2D (stream of frames), as long as the simulation source contains at least one 2D image (see Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure').

3.10.1. Limitations

Simulation has the following limitations:

- The simulation of the SIGNAL image protocols is not possible. This is so, because the simulation of the SIGNAL image protocols emulates the functionality, but not the timing of a design. However for simulation of the SIGNAL image protocols, it would be necessary to simulate the timing, too.
- The simulation of the 0D image protocol is limited to exactly one simulation step. This is so, because for simulation all pixel data of one source is aggregated to a single 2D frame. However, subsequent steps can be simulated for the remaining design, but operators generating 0D content will only emit data once during the first step.
- The operator *PseudoRandomNumberGen* does not return the same result in a simulation as on the hardware. This is so, because the operator is non-deterministic. This exceptions is also described at Part III, 'Operator Reference'.
- The operator *Blob Analysis 1D* does not return the same result in a simulation as on the hardware. This is so, because the operator has the port FlushI, but as the flush is asynchronous to the image data, it cannot be simulated to reflect the same behavior as in hardware. This exception is also described at Part III, 'Operator Reference'.
- BMPs and TIFFs with indexed color palette are not supported.

3.10.2. Supported Image Formats

The following image formats are supported for simulation in VisualApplets for source images as well as for saving the output images:

Bitmap	BMP 1 bit black/white (row length has to be a multiple of 8)
	BMP 8 bit gray
	BMP 24 bit (R8 G8 B8) sRGB color space
	Compression like RLE is not supported.
TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)	TIFF 1 bit black/white (row length has to be a multiple of 8)
	TIFF 8 bit gray
	TIFF 24 bit color sRGB color space
	TIFF 48 bit color sRRB color space
	Compression: None, LZW, or PackBits

Limitations

BMPs and TIFFs with indexed color palette are not supported.

3.10.3. Simulation Workflow

Simulating image data processing in your design comprises the following steps:

1. Inserting the simulation sources and probes you need into your design.
2. Loading the image file(s) you want to use for simulation to your simulation source(s).
3. Optimizing your image input via parameters, such as pixel merge and pixel alignment.
4. Setting the number of processing cycles for the simulation in the main simulation window and starting the simulation.
5. Evaluating the simulation results.
6. Saving the simulation results.

In the following sections, these steps are be described in detail.

3.10.4. Inserting Sources and Probes into your Design

To prepare a simulation, you must first insert your simulation source(s) and probe(s) into your design:

1. From the main menu, select **Analysis** -> **New Simulation Source / New Simulation Probe** or use the corresponding icons in the toolbar to insert your source(s) and probe(s) into the current design window.

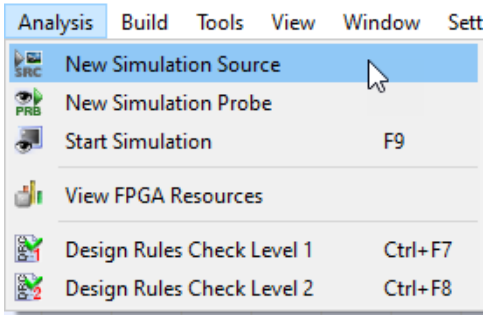


Figure 3.55. Creating New Simulation Sources and Probes

Simulation sources and simulation probes are both displayed as small image frames with a magnetic anchor:

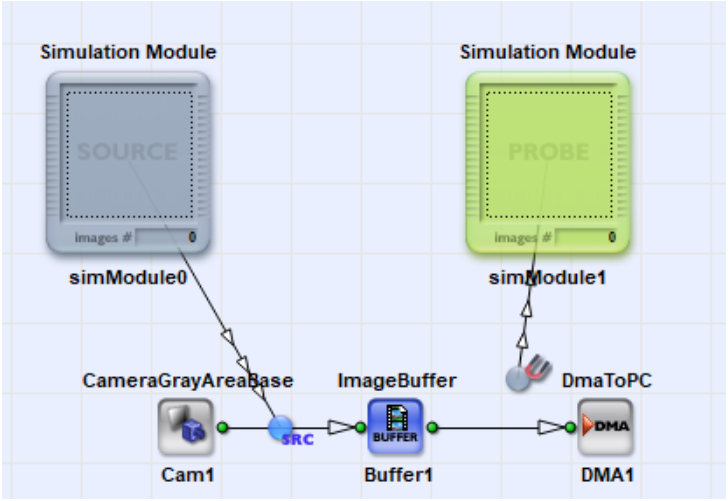


Figure 3.56. Simulation Sources Are Gray Image Frames, Simulation Probes Are Green Image Frames

2. Use the anchor to connect the source or probe to a link in the design. You can easily distinguish simulation sources from simulation probes as sources are of gray, probes of green color.

3. Use drag and drop to position your source(s) and probe(s).

4. Use drag and drop to connect your source(s) and probe(s) to links in your design. If the anchor icon changes to blue, the connection is valid.

Connecting Simulation Sources and Probes to a Link Transporting Kernels or Signals

You can connect a simulation source to a link that transports kernels, but the simulation source needs to provide exactly one input image per kernel. You can connect a simulation probe to a link that transports signals, but this simulation probe then doesn't provide any data.

3.10.5. Loading the Image File(s) to your Simulation Source(s)

3.10.5.1. The Simulation Source Viewer

In the **Simulation Source Viewer**, you can load test images or test image sequences and make them available for simulation.

At first, let’s have a quick look at the **Simulation Source Viewer**.

1. To open the **Simulation Source Viewer**, double-click a source in your design.

The **Simulation Source Viewer** opens up:

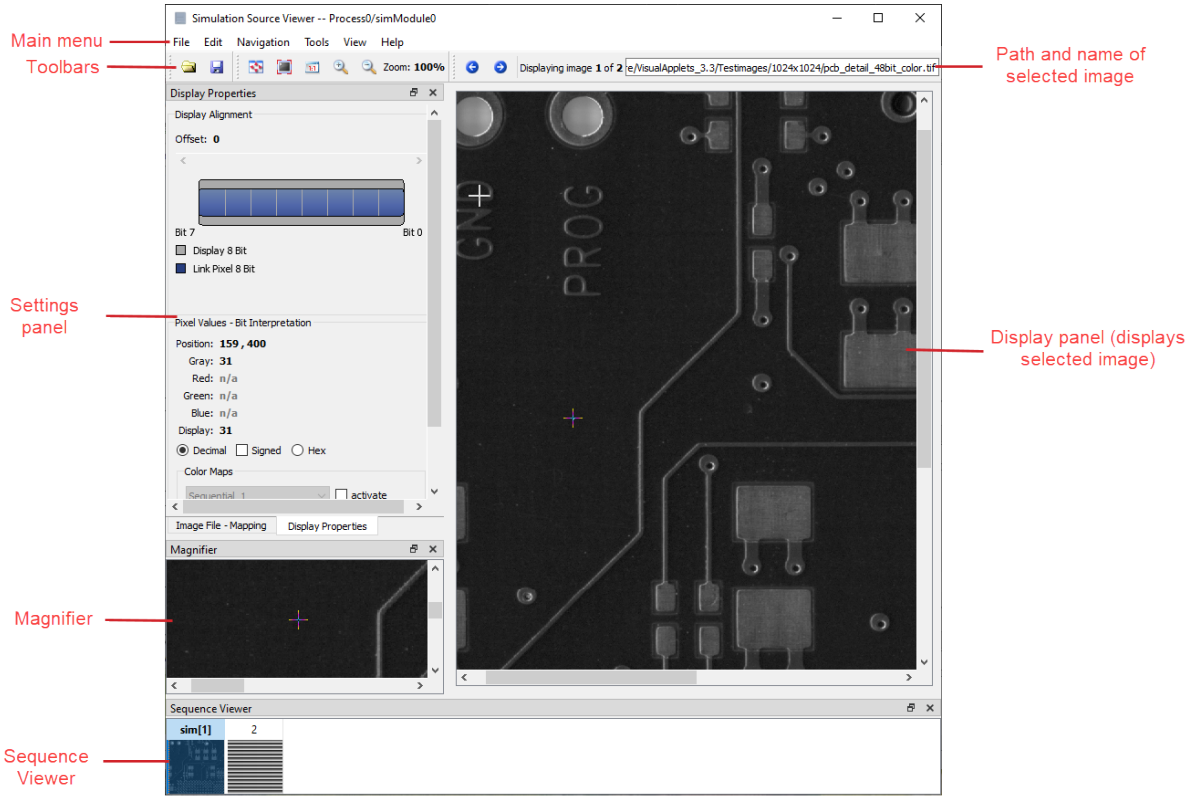
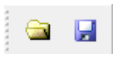
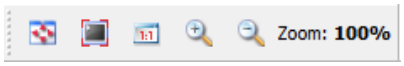


Figure 3.57. **Simulation Source Viewer**

Directly under the menu, you find the toolbars. The icons of the toolbars offer the following options (left to right):

-  File toolbar for opening and saving image files.
-  View toolbar offering different options for image display. These are the same as the first options of the View menu:

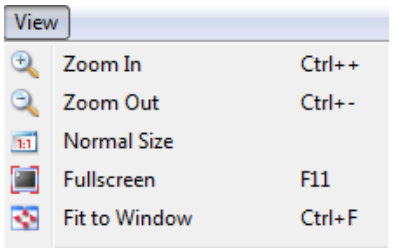
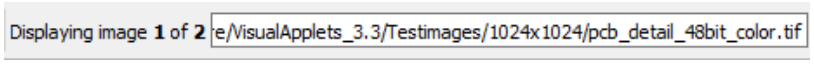


Figure 3.58. Viewing Options

-  The arrows for navigating through image sequences.
-  Display of details on the image currently visible in the display panel of the main viewer window (and magnifier): Displays the position of the image in the image sequence loaded to the simulator, and the path to the image file

On the left hand side, you have the settings panel with two tabs:

Image File – Mapping

Here, you can adjust the settings for simulation, e.g. enter a value for pixel merge, or define the offset for pixel alignment.

Display Properties

Here, you can define the settings for displaying the test images on your own screen. Due to the fact, that monitors always use 8 bit color display, at times you have to decide which part of a pixel you want to see on screen for evaluating your test images. None of the settings you define under **Display Properties** have influence on the simulation or its results.

In addition, you find here the color values of a selected pixel listed, together with the display value. The display value is the mapped value for display on the user monitor.

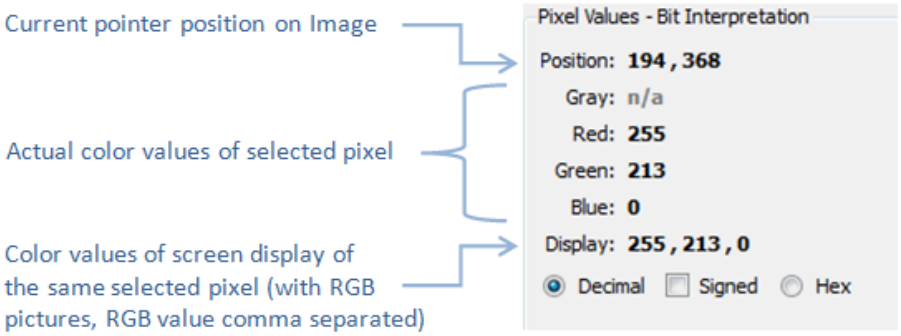


Figure 3.59. Pixel Values

On the right hand side, you have the display panel displaying the image currently selected.

You can zoom in and out on the image displayed in the display channel by either using the corresponding icons in the toolbar, or by using **CTRL +MouseWheelUp** to zoom in and **CTRL+MouseWheelDown** to zoom out.

If you choose a very high zooming factor, a pixel grid is displayed for better orientation and hex/dec values per pixel are displayed.

On the bottom of the simulation viewer, you have another panel: This is the **Sequence viewer**. If you use more than one image in a source, here you can see all images of the image sequence, make changes to the image order of the sequence, or select an image for display in the display panel and magnifier.

The **Magnifier** is actually a second window of the **Source Viewer** which you can easily loosen from the main **Source Viewer** window via drag & drop. The **Magnifier** always shows the same image as is displayed in the display panel of the main **Source Viewer**. Its pointer is always in the center of the **Magnifier** window and positioned exactly on the pixel you point at in the display panel. The great advantage of the **Magnifier** window is that you can display a selection of the image with a completely different zooming factor:

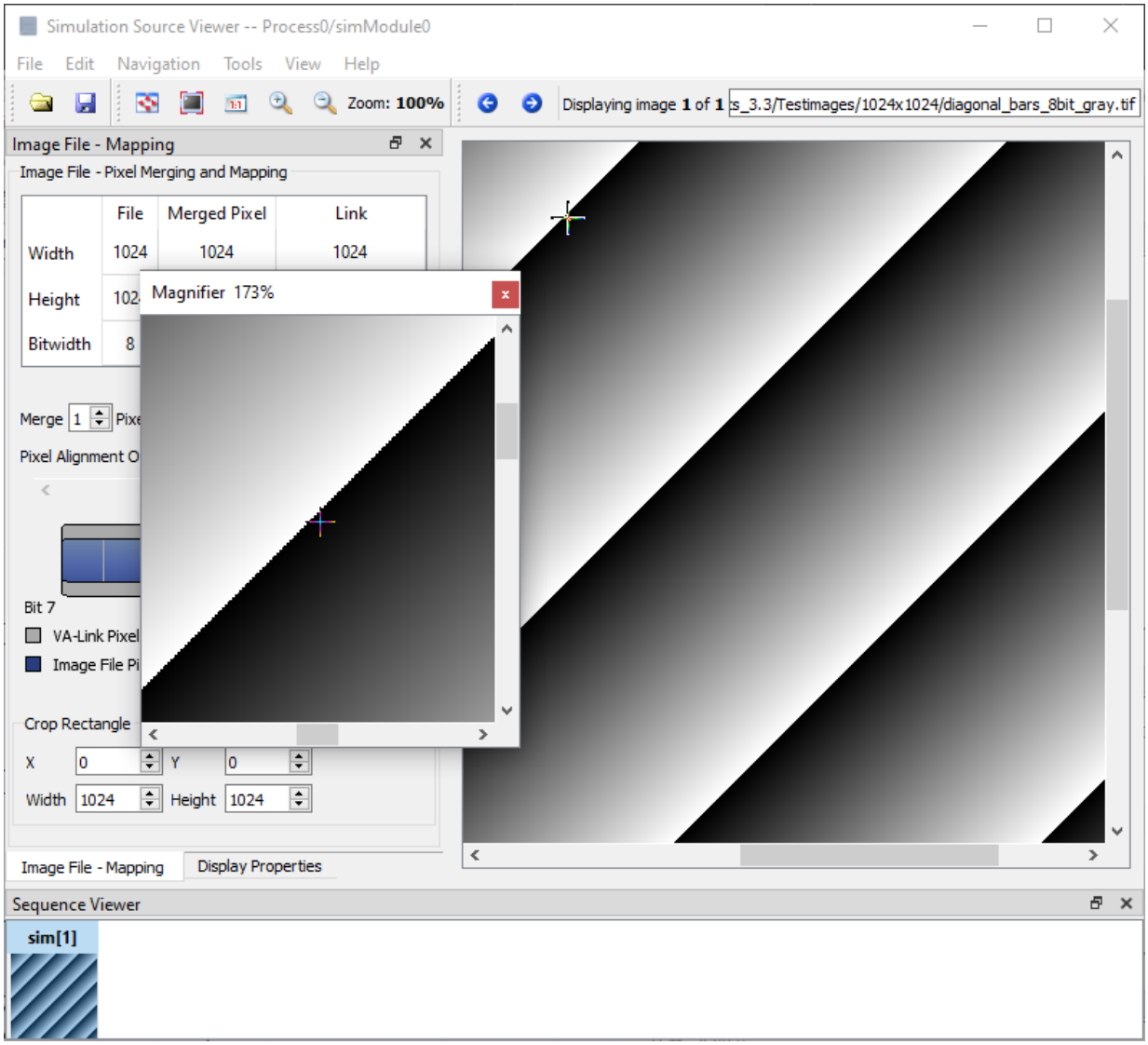


Figure 3.60. Zooming in the Magnifier

If you want to change the zooming factor of the **Magnifier**:

1. Activate the **Tools** -> **Magnifier** window.
2. Use **CTRL+MouseWheelUp** to zoom in and **CTRL+MouseWheelDown** to zoom out.

If you choose a very high zooming factor, a pixel grid is displayed for better orientation.

3.10.5.2. Loading Images into the Source

To load test images or test image sequences into your source,

1. Open the **Simulation Source Viewer** by double-clicking the source in your design.
2. From the main menu of the **Simulation Source Viewer**, select **File** -> **Open** or click the corresponding icon in the toolbar. In the following dialog, select the simulation input image file and click Open.

Note

You find some useful test images in the VisualApplets installation folder under `\Testimages`.

Tip

Alternatively, you can simply drag & drop image files either from your Windows Explorer into the viewer, or from your Windows Explorer onto the source in your diagram.

The input image is now displayed in the **Simulation Source Viewer**.

After closing the **Simulation Source Viewer**, you see a thumbnail of the image in the preview frame of the corresponding source:

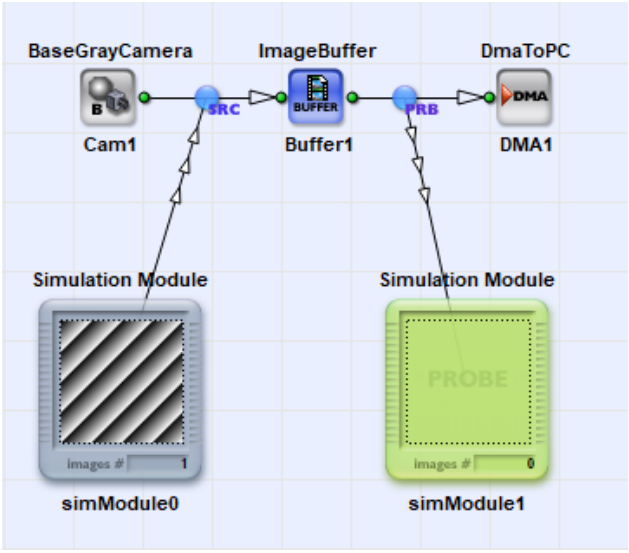


Figure 3.61. Thumbnail Display in Source

As soon as you connect a source to a link, the source takes over the parameter settings of the link (such as maximal image dimension, bit width, and color format). If you load an image that is bigger than the maximal image dimension of the link, a green rectangle is displayed on the image, enclosing the part of the image that will be used for simulation:

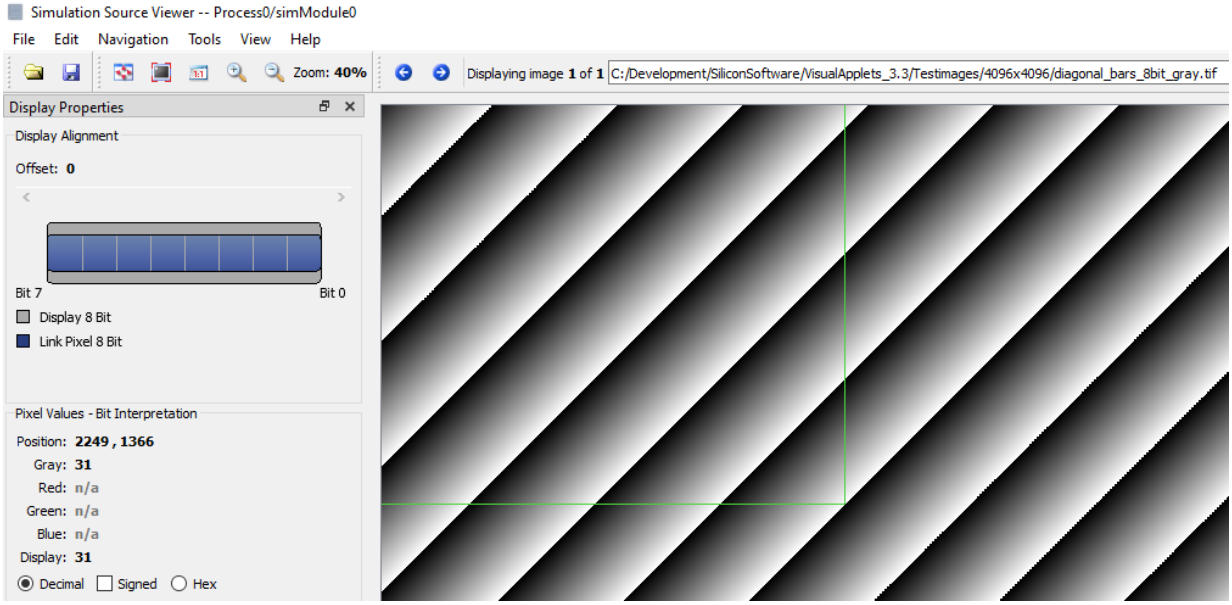


Figure 3.62. Highlighted Image Section Used for Simulation

Convert your Images

It is not possible to load a color picture on a one-channel gray link and vice versa. If your test image does not fit the properties of the link the source is connected to, you need to convert the image. Use any image processing program that offers the necessary functions to convert your test image. Use an image format supported by VisualApplets. For information on supported image formats, see Section 3.10.2, 'Supported Image Formats'.

3.10.5.3. Loading an Image Sequence into your Simulation Source

As soon as you load a new image to the source, the image shows up in the display panel of the **Simulation Source Viewer** and is added to the image sequence of your source. You can see all images of your image sequence in the **Sequence Viewer**, which is located at the bottom of the **Simulation Source Viewer**.

Only the selected image displayed in the display channel is stored in the RAM of the computer. The other images of the sequence are loaded into the RAM when necessary. Thus, loading long image sequences onto a source has nearly no impact on RAM usage.

If you load an image sequence, you can change the order of images after load. In the **Sequence Viewer**, use drag & drop to position an image to where you want it to be in the sequence.

You can easily delete one or more images of a sequence:

1. Press **CTRL** and select the images you want to delete.

2. Press **DEL** or select from the menu **Edit** -> **Remove Selected**.

In the **Sequence Viewer**, **sim[x]** indicates the image that is being simulated during the next simulation step. You can reset **sim[x]** to the first image of the sequence in the *Simulation* dialog by clicking the **Reset** button. If you want to know more about simulation steps and reset, see Section 3.10.7, 'Setting the Number of Processing Cycles and Starting the Simulation'. The simulation order is not influenced by the image currently displayed in the display panel.

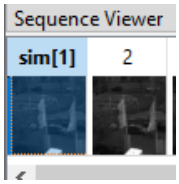


Figure 3.63. sim[x] Indicates the Image that Is Simulated in a Sequence

If you change the image properties by mapping (see Section 3.10.6.3, 'Image File Mapping '), the thumbnails are not refreshed automatically. By default, the **Sequence Viewer** displays the thumbnails of the original images.

You have two possibilities to adapt the thumbnail display. From the menu, select either

- **View** -> **Mapped Thumbs** to get a preview on how your images will look after applying the current mapping settings in a simulation, or
- **View** -> **Refresh** to have thumbnails displayed that reflect the current look of your images.

3.10.6. Optimizing your Image Input via Parameters

You can now optimize your image input via parameters. All parameters are displayed in the **Simulation Source Viewer**.

3.10.6.1. Pixel Values

On each pixel in the display panel, actually two crosshair cursors are displayed If you can’t see the two crosshair cursors, zoom in on the picture in the display panel:

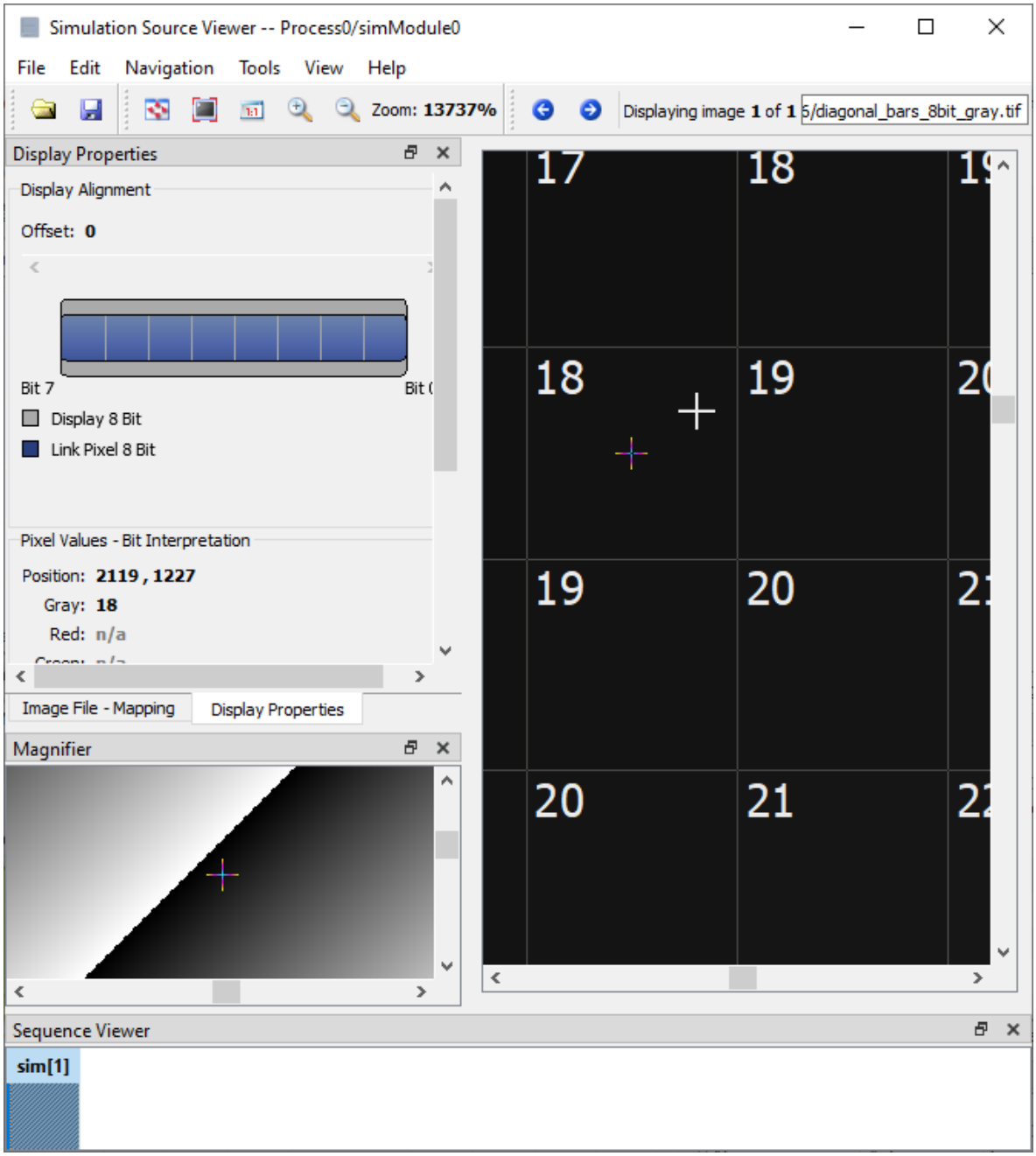


Figure 3.64. Crosshair Cursors in Display Window and Magnifier

The white/black crosshair cursor shows the position of your mouse cursor.

The colored one is positioned in the center of the pixel the mouse cursor points to. This crosshair cursor is also displayed in the **Magnifier** on exactly the same pixel.

In the settings panel tab **Display Properties** the corresponding pixel values are displayed:

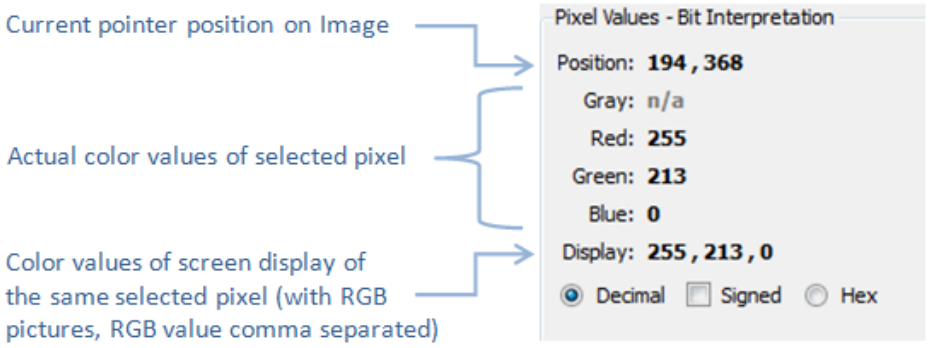


Figure 3.65. Pixel Values

You can choose whether you want to see the pixel values as decimal unsigned, decimal signed or hex figures.

Display shows the value(s) displayed on your screen. This value/these values might be different from the actual color values (or gray value) if a 16 bit or 48 bit image is loaded to your source, since on screen, only 8 bit can be displayed per color channel.

3.10.6.2. Image Dimension

In the **Simulation Source Viewer** tab **Image File – Mapping**, you find a table with the image dimensions of the current image (as it is loaded from file) on the left hand side and the image dimensions of the link on the right hand side:

Image File - Pixel Merging And Mapping

	File	Merged Pixel	Link
Width	1024	1024	1024
Height	1024	1024	1024
Bitwidth	8	8	8

Figure 3.66. Image Dimensions

The column **Merged Pixels** is described at Section 3.10.6.5, 'Pixel Spitting and Merging'.

If an image file has a dimension smaller than the dimension of the link, the image is transferred onto the link on the scale 1:1.

If the image file has a dimension that exceeds the dimension of the link, only part of the picture is used for simulation. You can see in the display panel in the green rectangle which picture part is going to be used for simulation. Also, the corresponding values are highlighted in yellow:

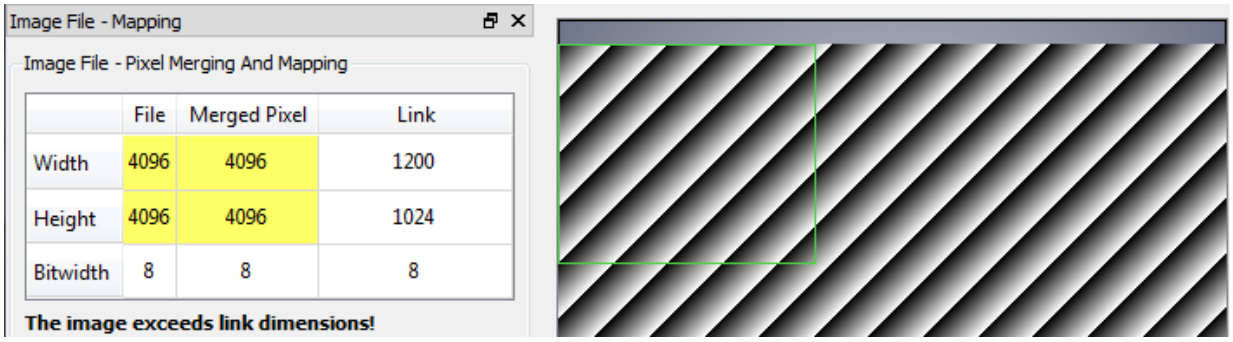


Figure 3.67. Exceeded Image Dimensions

Tip

If you cannot see the green rectangle in your display screen, set your viewing options to **View** -> **Fit to Window**.

3.10.6.3. Image File Mapping

In the **Simulation Source Viewer** tab **Image File – Mapping**, you also find information on the bit width of your test image (file) and on the bit width of the link the source is connected to:

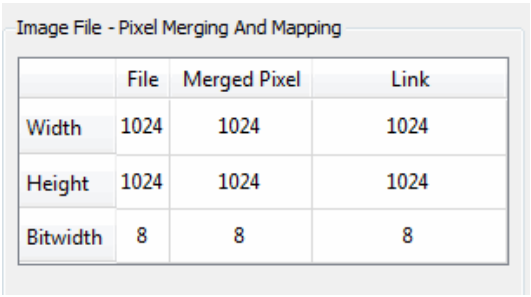


Figure 3.68. Bit Widths of Image and Link

The column **Merged Pixels** is described at Section 3.10.6.5, 'Pixel Spitting and Merging'.

If you want to load an image that has a bit width higher than that of the link, you can choose which bits of your image you want to use for simulation. You can make your selection by using a slider:

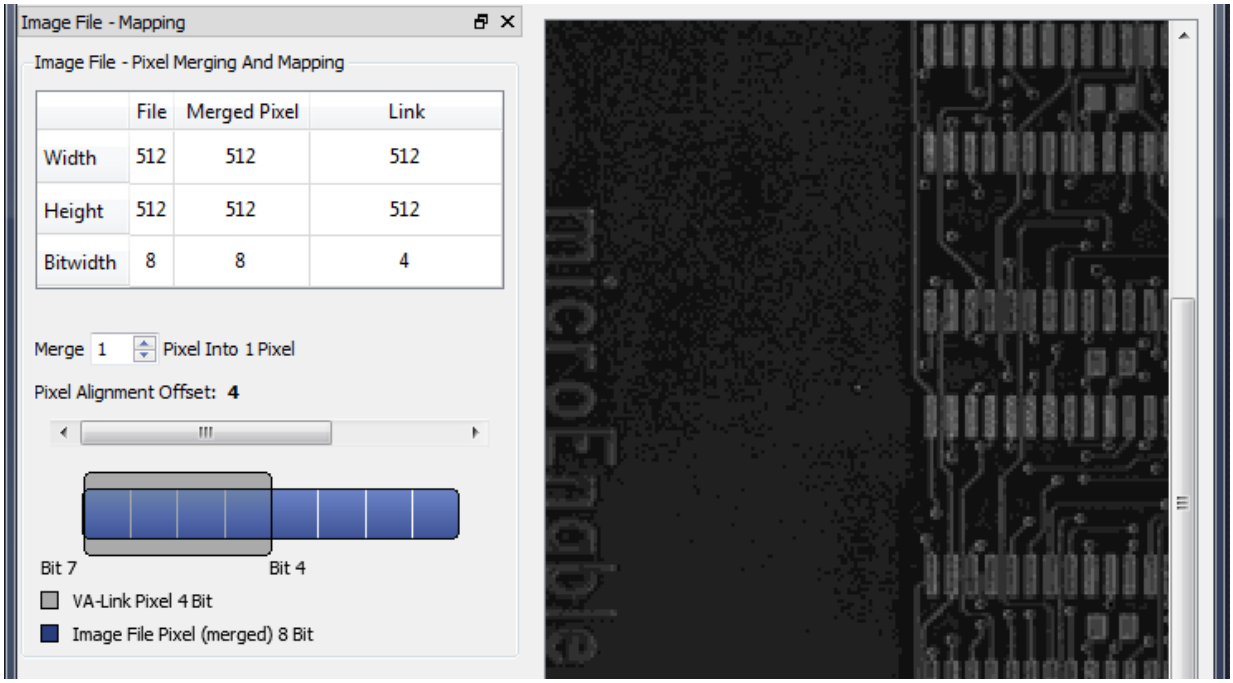


Figure 3.69. Defining Offset for Image Bits to Use

The bit width of the selection slider is the same as the bit width of the link. With the slider you can define a new position for the offset. The offset is the starting point of your bit selection on the bit width of your image. Based on these settings, the **Simulation Source Viewer** immediately calculates the altered image and displays it in the display panel. In the screen shot above, the 4 upper bits have been chosen out of the 8 bit of the 8-bit image. Thus, the test image used for the simulation will only have 16 instead of 256 gray-scale values.



Visualization of Altered Test Image in the Simulation Source Viewer

Since the display on PC monitors is based on 8-bit information per pixel, an image with only 16 gray-scale values cannot be displayed properly. Thus, for visualization on screen the 16 gray-scale values of the test image are mapped to the 256 gray-scale values of the 8-bit monitor display. This mapping doesn't change the number of shades of gray displayed (16), but enhances the contrast between them (0 = black, 15 = white).

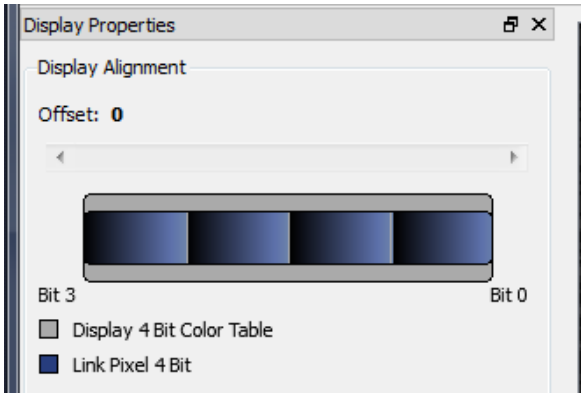


Figure 3.70. Display Properties for 4-bit Image

If you, on the contrary, load an image that has a smaller bit width than the link it is loaded on (i.e. the source module is connected to), you can use the same slider in tab **Image File – Mapping** to define an offset for the bits of the image on the bit width of the link. The remaining bits of the link are set to NULL.

The picture below shows an example where an 8-bit gray-scale image has been loaded onto a link with a bit width of 12 bit:

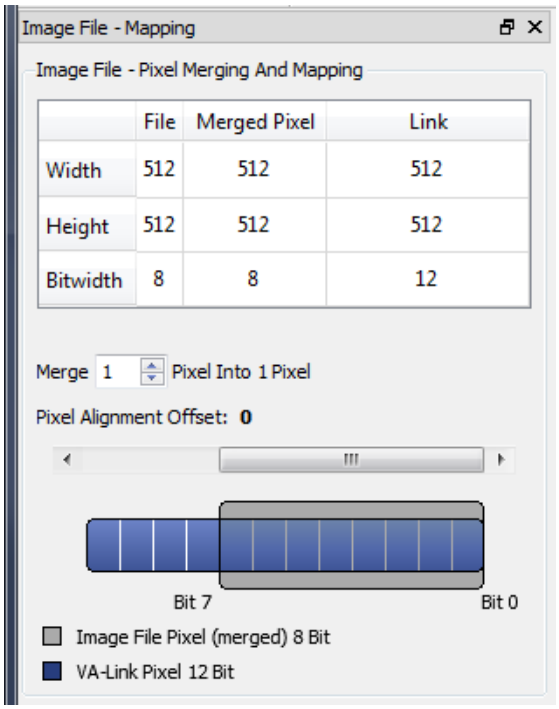


Figure 3.71. Defining Offset for Link Bits to Use

3.10.6.4. Display Alignment

You can define some settings for visualizing the altered test image in the **Simulation Source Viewer** via display alignment:

If the bit width of a link is higher than 8 bit, you have to define which 8 bits out of the link bit width you want to have displayed in the display panel. Since the display on PC monitors is limited to 8 bit per color channel, a higher bit width cannot be displayed.

In the **Simulation Source Viewer** tab **Display properties**, you can define which 8 bits out of the bits of a link you want to have displayed in the display panel. Use the slider to choose the offset for the displayable 8 bits. This display alignment setting has no influence on the simulation.

In the example below, the link has a bit width of 12 bit. With the slider, you can decide which bits out of the 12 you want to have displayed.

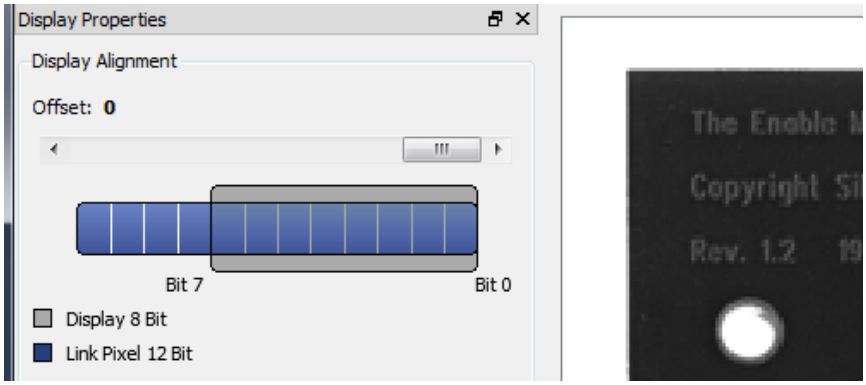


Figure 3.72. Display Alignment

3.10.6.5. Pixel Spitting and Merging

The BMP file format allows a maximum of 8 bit per color channel of a pixel. The TIFF format allows a maximum of 16 bit per color channel. A higher bit width cannot be simply saved in standard image file formats.

VisualApplets offers the possibility of pixel splitting to get around these limitations.

To store an image with a high pixel bit width in a standard image file format, each pixel is split into multiple image file pixels. Thus, it is possible to store up to 64 bit per color channel in BMP or TIFF file format, e.g., in 8 x 8-bit pixels. These images can be viewed in regular image file viewers or image processing programs. Of course, the VisualApplets generated pixel-split-images will be displayed horizontally expanded. Thus, in VisualApplets, pixel splitting is a mere storing option for images with a high bit width (color depth).

To load an image with high bit width that has been stored as a BMP or TIFF file into your simulation source, you have to merge the adjacent pixels that share the color information for one original pixel back to one pixel. Thus, simulation source viewers can merge the pixel-split-images for correct mapping. The splitting can be done in the **Simulation Probe Viewer** (see Section 3.10.8, 'Evaluating the Simulation Results'). You can define the settings for pixel merge in the **Simulation Source Viewer** tab **Image File – Mapping**:

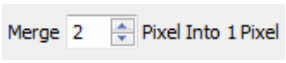


Figure 3.73. Pixel Merge

In the following example, a 2048x1024 BMP file with a bit width (color depth) of 8 bit has been loaded into the source. It is to be interpreted as a 16 bit 1024x1024 image.

If you enter 2 in the Merge N pixel into 1 pixel field, the bit width of the image in your source changes from 8 bit to 16 bit per color channel, whereas the row length of the image in your source will be only half as long, thus changing from 2048 to 1024 pixel.

Before merge:

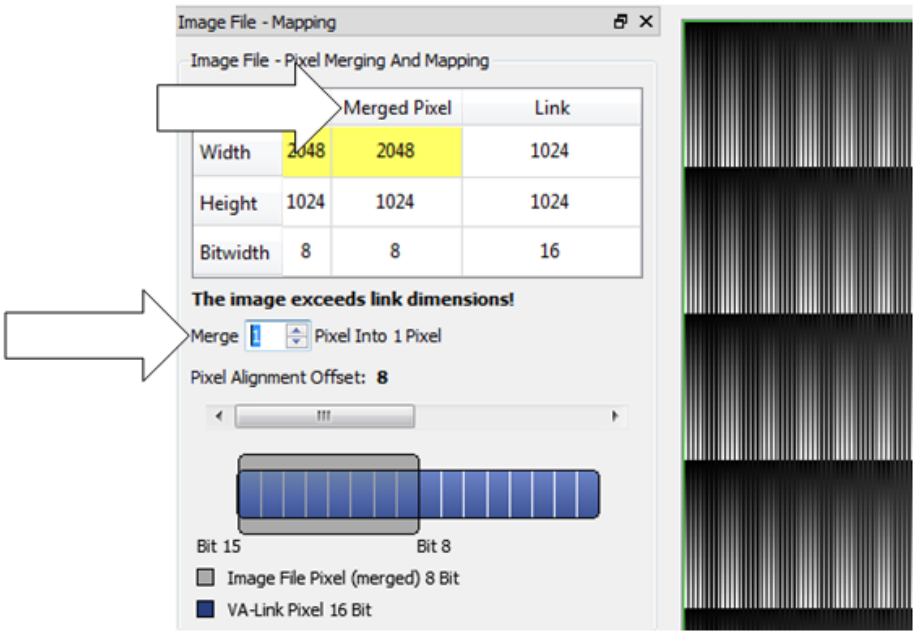


Figure 3.74. Merging Factor = 1, Image Properties Do Not Fit Link Properties

After merge:

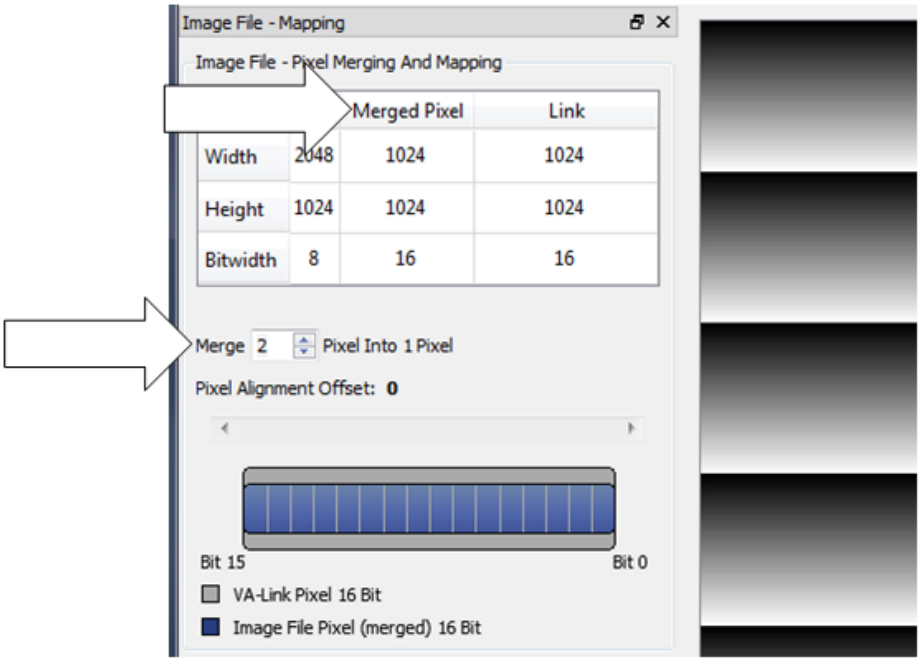


Figure 3.75. Merging Factor = 2, Properties of Merged Image Fit Link Properties

3.10.7. Setting the Number of Processing Cycles and Starting the Simulation

After you have loaded a test image or test image sequence to your source and defined all settings for the image, you can start the simulation.

Use Simulation Probes

Make sure you inserted (and connected) simulation probes on all positions where you want to check image processing results (see Section 3.10.4, ' Inserting Sources and Probes into your Design').

1. From the main menu, select **Analysis** -> **Start Simulation**, or click the toolbar icon **Start Simulation**. Now, VisualApplets automatically triggers a Design Rules Check 1.

   The **Simulation** window opens up:

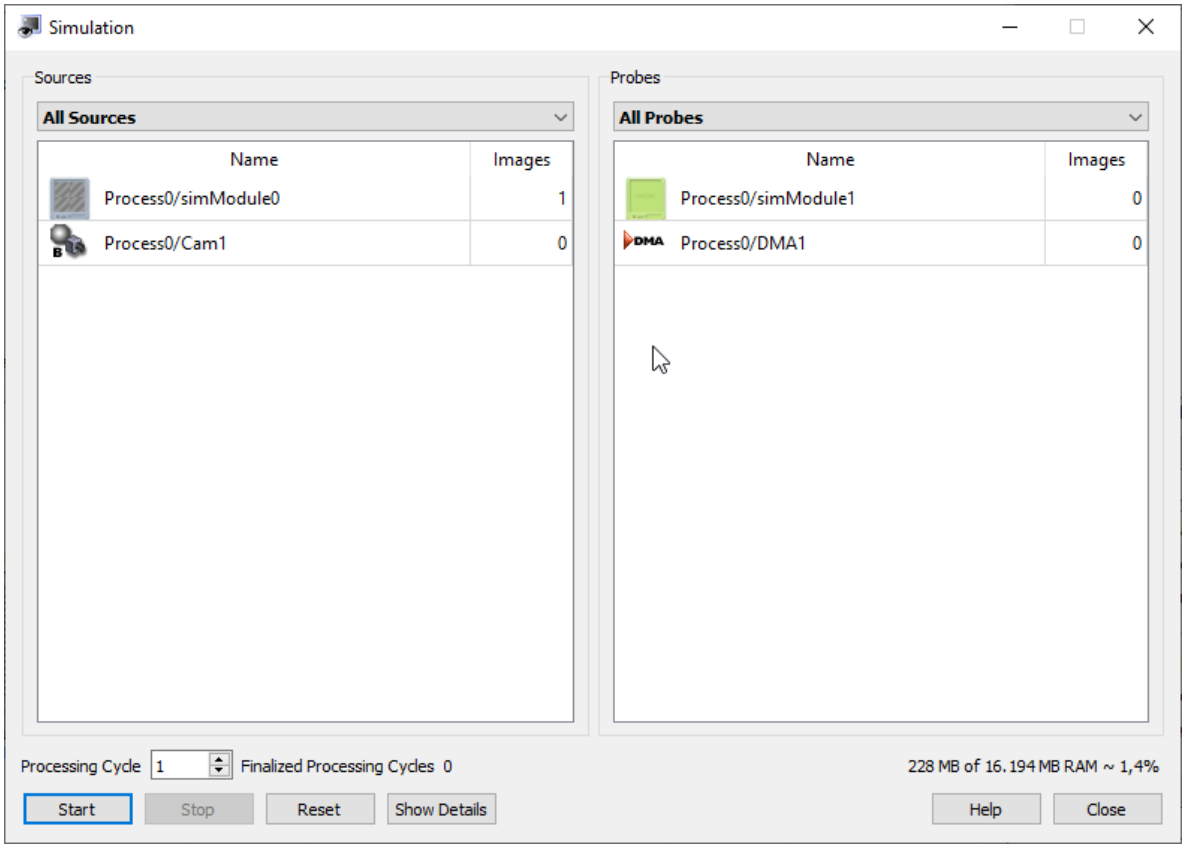


Figure 3.76. Simulation Window

In the upper pane, all simulation sources and simulation probes currently active in the design are listed. The list serves only information purposes.

In the lower pane of the window, you see the results of Design Rules Check 1.

You can change the display of the list via a drop-down list box:

- Simulation Sources and Simulation Probes display only the sources and probes you have set for simulation.
- **All Sources** and **All Probes** display all data sources and data destinations within your design.

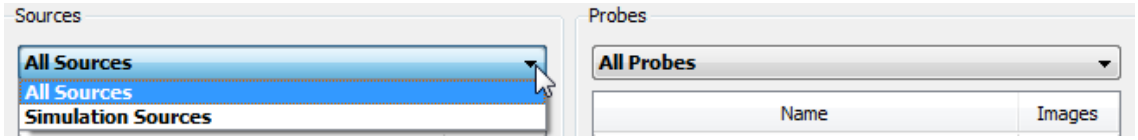


Figure 3.77. Changing Source and Probe Display

Influence of Errors and cautions

A simulation can only be started if no error was detected during Design Rules Check 1. Warnings created by Design Rules Check 1 do not prevent starting the simulation.

Note

Single operators cannot be selected for simulation. A simulation will always run through all operators of a design.

If the list in the main simulation window shows a simulation source or probe marked by a yellow warning triangle, this source/probe is not connected to a link of your design and will be ignored during simulation.

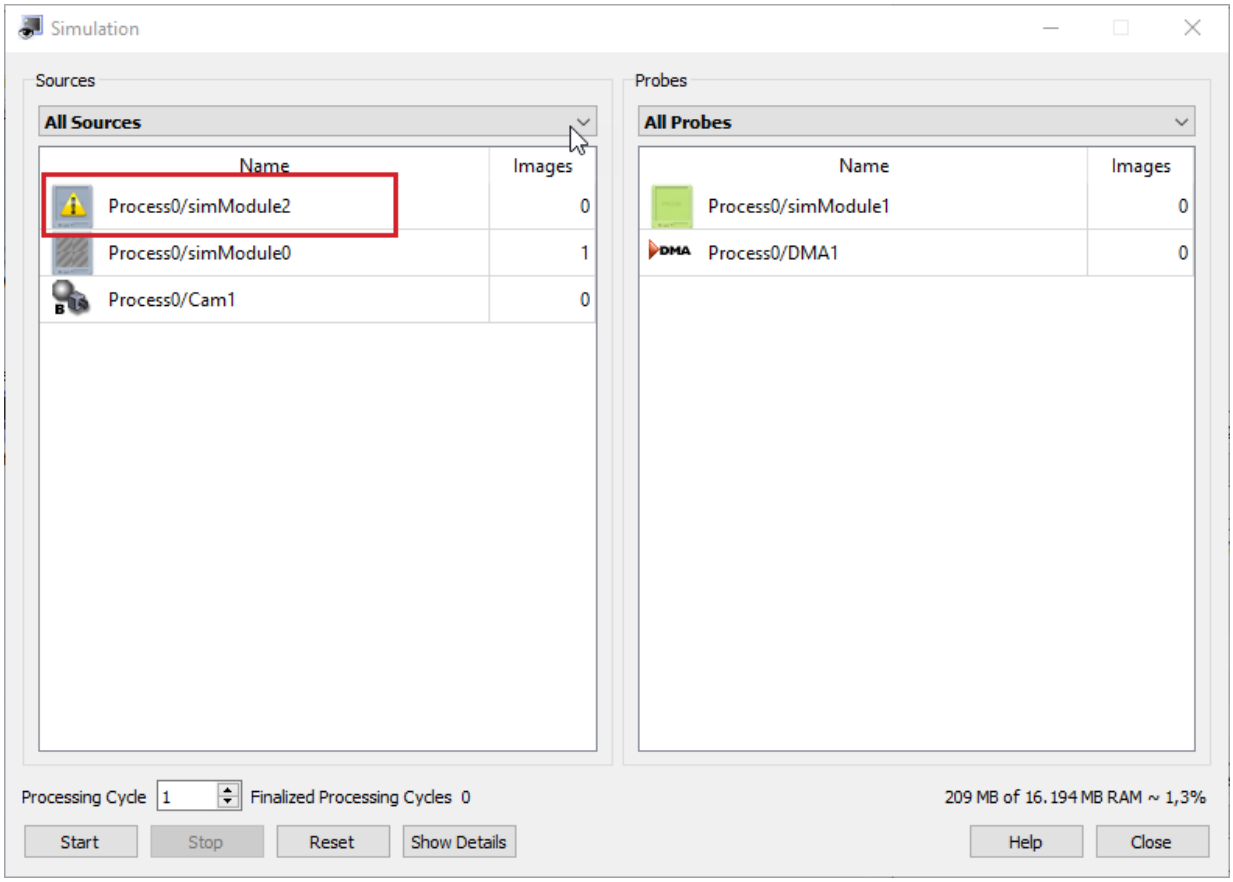


Figure 3.78. Non-connected Simulation Modules

Note

Camera operators do not emit data during simulation. One needs to connect a simulation source to the output link to provide data for the simulation.

In the Processing Cycle field, you can specify how many processing cycles you want the program to carry out.

You can also configure the simulation and the processing cycles via the **System Settings** menu: **Settings** -> **System Settings** -> Simulation:

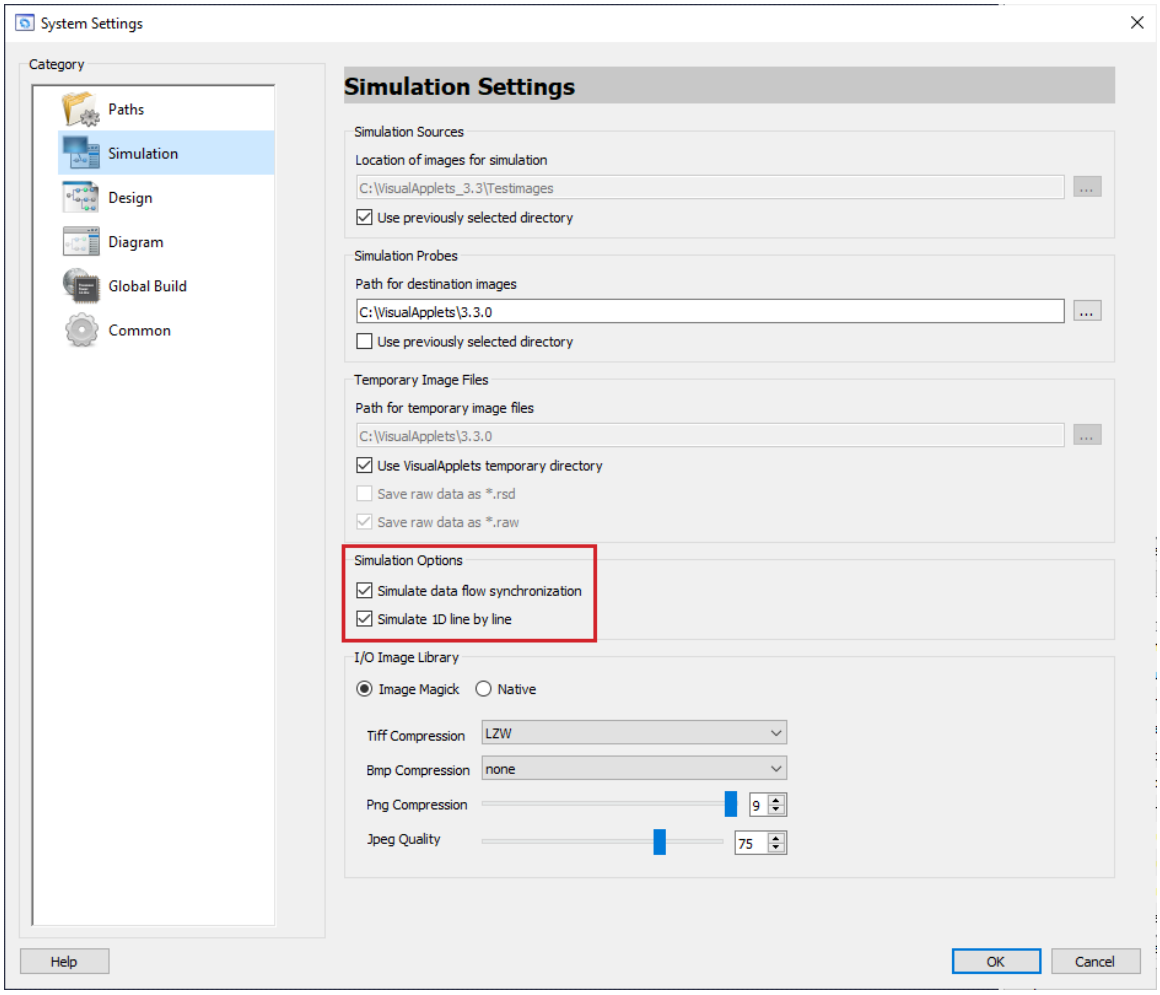


Figure 3.79. Simulation Settings

Simulate data flow synchronization cleared: Each source in your design, e.g. simulation sources and operators like *CreateBlankImage*, or *CoefficientBuffer*, emits one data set per cycle. The cycle ends, if no more data is to be processed or transported. A simplified data management allows operators to divert from the behavior of the corresponding entity in hardware. This means, instead of storing incoming data inside the input ports, an operator might implement unrealistically large internal buffers.

Simulate data flow synchronization selected: The design as a whole is simulated once per cycle from source(s) to sink(s). The focus is on precise modeling of dependencies and accurate data management. Sources are permitted to provide one or more data sets per cycle. The simulation might prevent sources from emitting data if previously generated data is still to be processed. Therefore, operators leave incoming data inside their input ports until data processing requires it to be collected. As long as valid data is stored in the incoming port, upstream operators are prevented from producing data. This causes congestions and corresponds to the concept of inhibits in hardware and allows for the detection of deadlocks.

Simulate 1D line by line: 1D data can be processed by aggregating several lines to one 2D frame and simulates it like any other 2D data. This is fast and robust but limits the simulation to exactly one simulation cycle. If you select **Simulate 1D line by line**, each line is processed individually and thus allows multi-step simulations, e.g., to deal with 1D loops. This feature relies on data flow synchronization, this means you can only select this option, if **Simulate data flow synchronization** is selected.



Behavior of Simulation Probes During Simulate 1D line by line

For simulation probes connected to 1D links, incoming line data is appended to the last frame in the simulation probe. After each processing cycle, the respective lines are

finalized and a new frame is started. While the simulation dialog is open, the **Sequence Viewer** is locked.

After selecting the desired amount of Processing Cycles in the **Simulation** view, the simulation can be run by clicking the **Start** button. As the internal status of all operations is maintained, consecutive runs can be launched from the same window, as long as the simulation dialog is kept open. Once the dialog is closed, all operators are reset to their initialization state.

Example: A given *AppendImage* operator expects three input images for concatenation. A connected source provides one image per processing cycle. The simulation is run for two cycles, a simulation probe connected to the output link of *AppendImage* does not show any data yet, since *AppendImage* still lacks one additional image to start the processing.

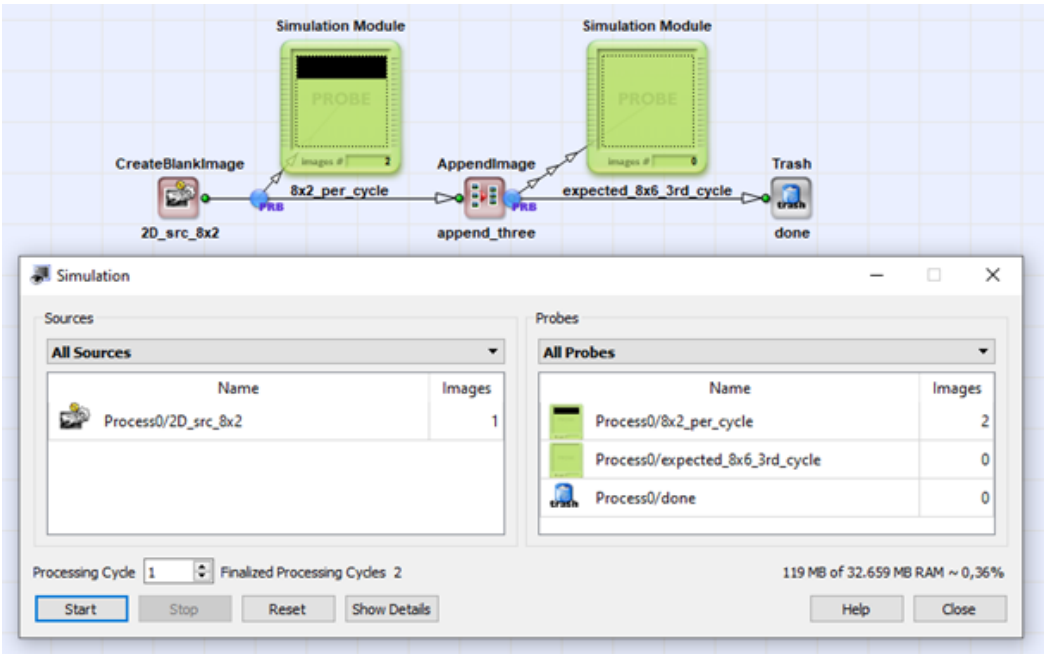


Figure 3.80. Second Simulation Step

While the simulation dialog is still open, one can perform an additional (third) simulation cycle which in turn provides data at the connected simulation probe.

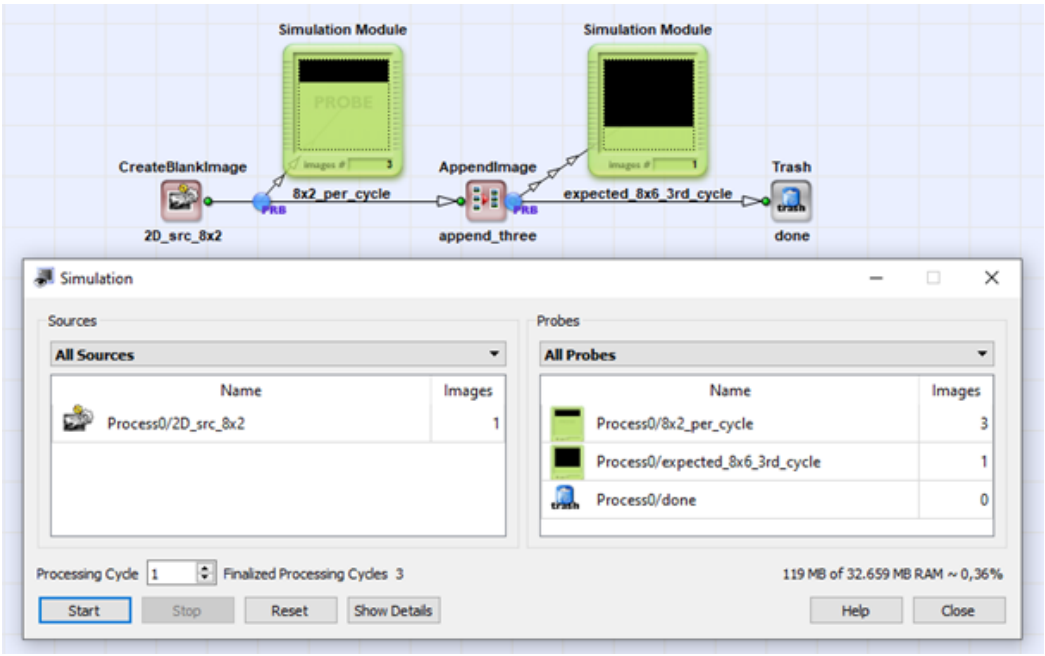


Figure 3.81. Third Simulation Step

If the dialog was closed and reopened in the meantime, the additional simulation cycle would be executed after initializing the design and therefore would provide the first of the three required images for *AppendImage*.

Processing Order of Images within a Source Module

In a new processing cycle, always the next image of the image sequence loaded to the source is processed. When all images of the sequence have been processed, the first image of the sequence is processed again.

If only one image is loaded to the source, this image is processed again and again with each processing cycle. For example, if you specify four processing cycles, the one image of the source is being processed up to four times.

Depending on your design, the number of images fed into the design might differ from the number of images you get as an output, for example when you use the operators *SplitImage* or *RemoveImage*. Thus, for one processing cycle, you might get more or less images as result(s) in a probe than you have source modules in your design. See also the example Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs ' in the VisualApplets tutorial.

To clear the simulation and reset it to the start-up condition, use the **Reset** button.

A reset produces the following effects:

- The image sequence in all simulation sources is reset, that is, a new simulation will start with the first image of the sequence again.
- The content of all probes is deleted.
- All operators are reset to their start-up condition (e.g., image counters, uncollected data in input ports).

Now, you are ready to start the simulation of data processing as defined in your design.

2. Click **Start** to start the simulation.

The current simulation status is displayed in a progress bar at the bottom of the *Simulation* view. Warnings and errors are displayed in the *Log* panel, which you can open or close by clicking the

Show Details/**Hide Details** button. As soon as warnings or errors occur, the *Log* panel is displayed automatically.



Tip

If you want to, you can keep the viewer windows of your simulation modules open during simulation. However, this will slow down simulation.

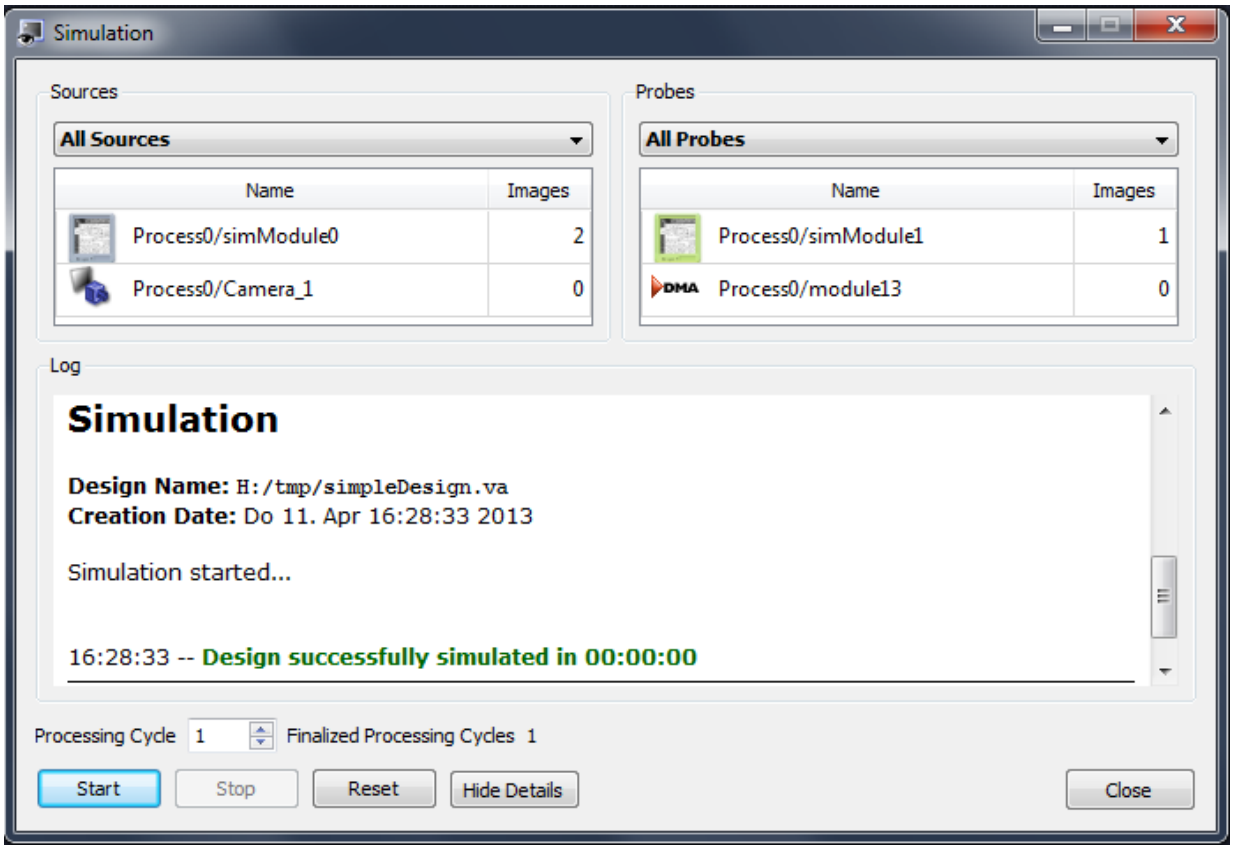


Figure 3.82. Successful Simulation

While a simulation is in progress, the simulation probe modules are filled with the resulting images. Thumbnails of the simulation results are displayed in the preview image frames. After opening the simulation viewer window of a simulation probe, the result(s) will be displayed in full size.



Automatic Simulation Reset

The simulation will automatically reset when you change your design. On reset, all simulation probes are cleared, too.

3.10.8. Evaluating the Simulation Results

After the simulation, you find the simulation results in the probes.



Some Images Are Not Displayed in Probes

When simulation probes contain very large images, VisualApplets may fail to display these images correctly due to memory limitations. In that case, a gray image (i.e. all pixels have the value 205 (0xCD)) is shown. If this happens, use smaller images for your simulation.

Double-click a probe in your design to open the **Simulation Probe Viewer**.

It looks similar to a **Simulation Source Viewer** (see Section 3.10.5, 'Loading the Image File(s) to your Simulation Source(s) '): The settings channel is located at the left hand side, the display channel on the right hand side, and the **Sequence Viewer** at the bottom of the **Simulation Probe Viewer** window.

In the **Simulation Probe Viewer**, you get the simulation results displayed for a first evaluation. You can alter the display options by pixel alignment, and save the images to file. For saving, there are several options available, like, e.g., pixel splitting.

You can zoom in and out on the image displayed in the display channel by either using the corresponding icons in the toolbar, or by using **CTRL+MouseWheelUp** to zoom in and **CTRL+MouseWheelDown** to zoom out.

If you choose a very high zooming factor, a pixel grid is displayed for better orientation and the corresponding pixel values are textually represented.

3.10.8.1. Pixel Values

Like in the **Simulation Source Viewer**, on each pixel in the display panel two crosshair cursors are displayed. If you can't see the two crosshair cursors, zoom in on the picture in the display panel. The white/black crosshair cursor shows the current position of the cursor of your mouse, whereas the colored one is positioned in the center of the pixel the mouse cursor points on. This crosshair cursor is also displayed in the *Magnifier* on exactly the same pixel.

In the settings panel, the corresponding pixel values are displayed:

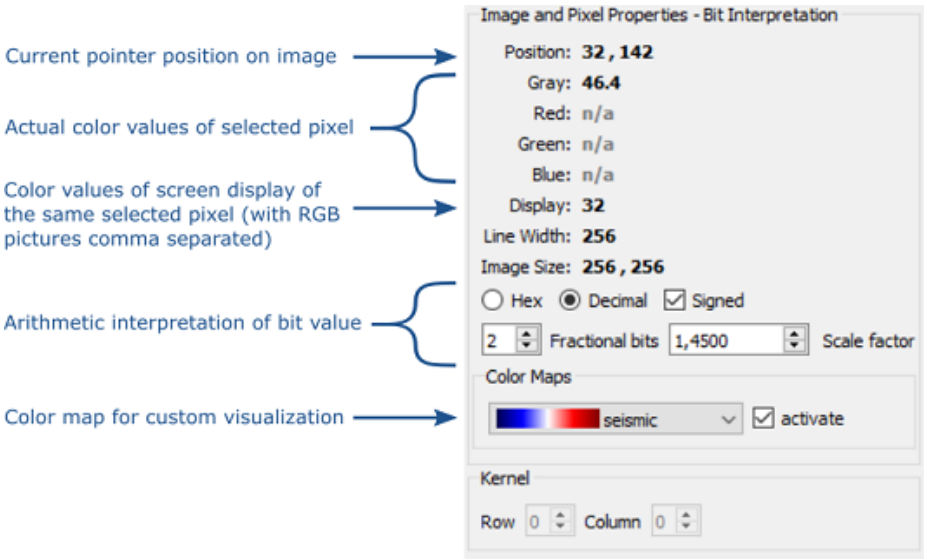


Figure 3.83. Pixel Values Probe

You have different options to adjust the interpretation of color values for the selected pixel:

- You can choose whether you want to see them as hexadecimal numbers or as signed or unsigned decimal numbers.
- You can set the number of fractional bits for an interpretation as fixed-point numbers.
- Additionally, you can define a scaling factor which is multiplied to the values. This is useful for performing linear conversions like radiant to degree.

Display shows the value(s) displayed on your screen. This value/these values might be different from the actual color values (or gray-shade value) if a 16 bit or 48 bit image is in your probe, since on screen, only 8 bit can be displayed per color channel.

You may select a color map which performs tone mapping between the values in *Display* and the shown color in the image window. This is especially useful when dealing with signed image data or when the contained image characteristics are poorly visible in a grey-scale representation.

If the simulation probe is connected to a link which transports kernels, you can select the individual kernel images in the kernel *Row* and kernel *Column* spin boxes in the *Kernel* panel.

3.10.8.2. Image Sequence

Once an image is simulated, it is instantaneously displayed in the **Simulation Probe Viewer** and added to the **Sequence Viewer**.

You cannot change the order of images in the **Simulation Probe Viewer**.

However, you can delete one or more images of a sequence:

1. Press **CTRL** and select the images you want to delete.

2. Press **DEL** or select from the menu **Edit** -> **Remove Selected**.

If you change the image properties by mapping (for example, when you save 16-bit images in BMP files), the thumbnails are not refreshed automatically. By default, the **Sequence Viewer** displays the thumbnails of the original simulation results.

3.10.8.3. Varying Row Length

VisualApplets is not limited to processing and displaying rectangular images with homogeneous row length. It can also display images with rows that are of different length.

The image size for such images is calculated by VisualApplets as follows:



Calculating Image Size for Images with Inhomogeneous Row Lengths

Image size = number of pixels of longest row * number of rows

Rows with row length NULL are counted as well. The undefined areas of the image are represented in the display by a blue-to-cyan color gradient:

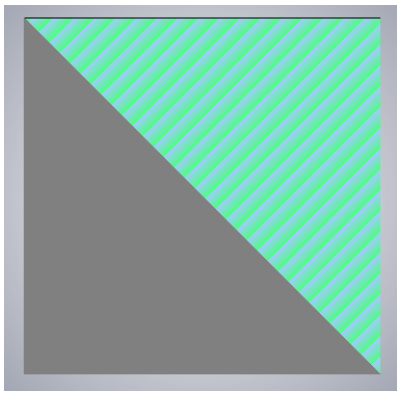


Figure 3.84. Display of Undefined Image Areas

Empty images are displayed by the symbol **Empty Image** and cannot be saved.

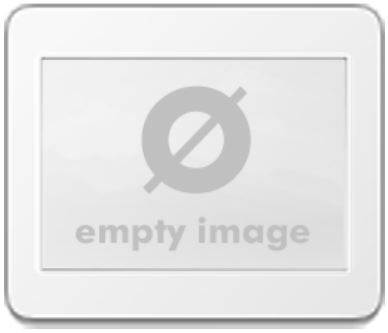


Figure 3.85. Empty Image Symbol

3.10.8.4. Display Alignment

The display panel of the **Simulation Probe Viewer** offers two ways of displaying the same image:

- If you activate *Link View*, the image is displayed as it looked like when it was passed to the probe by the link.
- If you activate *File View*, the image is displayed as it will look when you save it with the current settings to file.

Since monitors always use 8 bit per color channel, images with higher or lower bit width cannot be displayed without further ado.

If a simulation result has a bit width higher than 8 bit, you can use the offset slider to select the 8 bit you want to have displayed in the display panel:

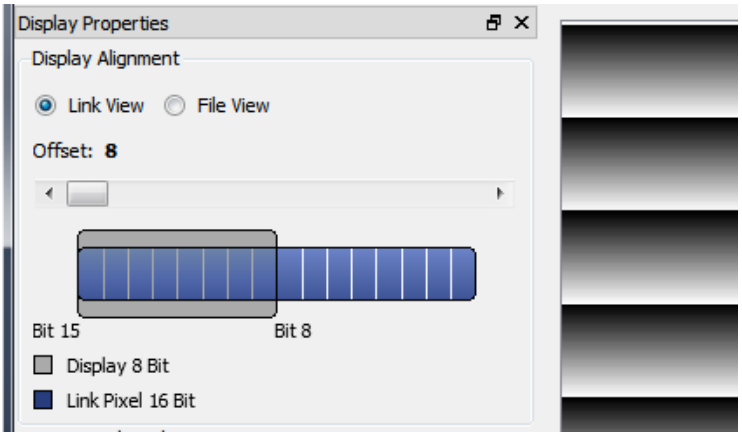


Figure 3.86. Link View

In this example, the upper 8 bits of a 16-bit gray scale are chosen for display.

If the bit width of the image is smaller than 8 bit, the gray-scale values of the test image are automatically mapped to the 256 gray-scale values of the 8-bit monitor display. This mapping doesn't change the number of shades of gray displayed, but enhances the contrast between them. Without this mapping, the human eye might not be able to see an image at all. Take, for example, 1-bit images: If the values 0 and 1 are used for monitor display without mapping, both are interpreted as black by the human eye. In this case, the automatic bit width mapping of VisualApplets interprets 0 as 0 (black) and 1 as 255 (white).

3.10.9. Line Profile

The **Line Profile** view shows the individual color values or gray values of a line. You can open the **Line Profile** via the menu **Tools**.

There are two output areas:

- **Overview**: The individual color values or gray values of the entire line are displayed.
- **Detail**: Enlarges an area marked in the **Overview** view. The area that is currently displayed in the **Detail** view is highlighted in the **Overview** view with a white background. You can move the area displayed in the **Detail** view with the scroll bar under the **Detail** view.

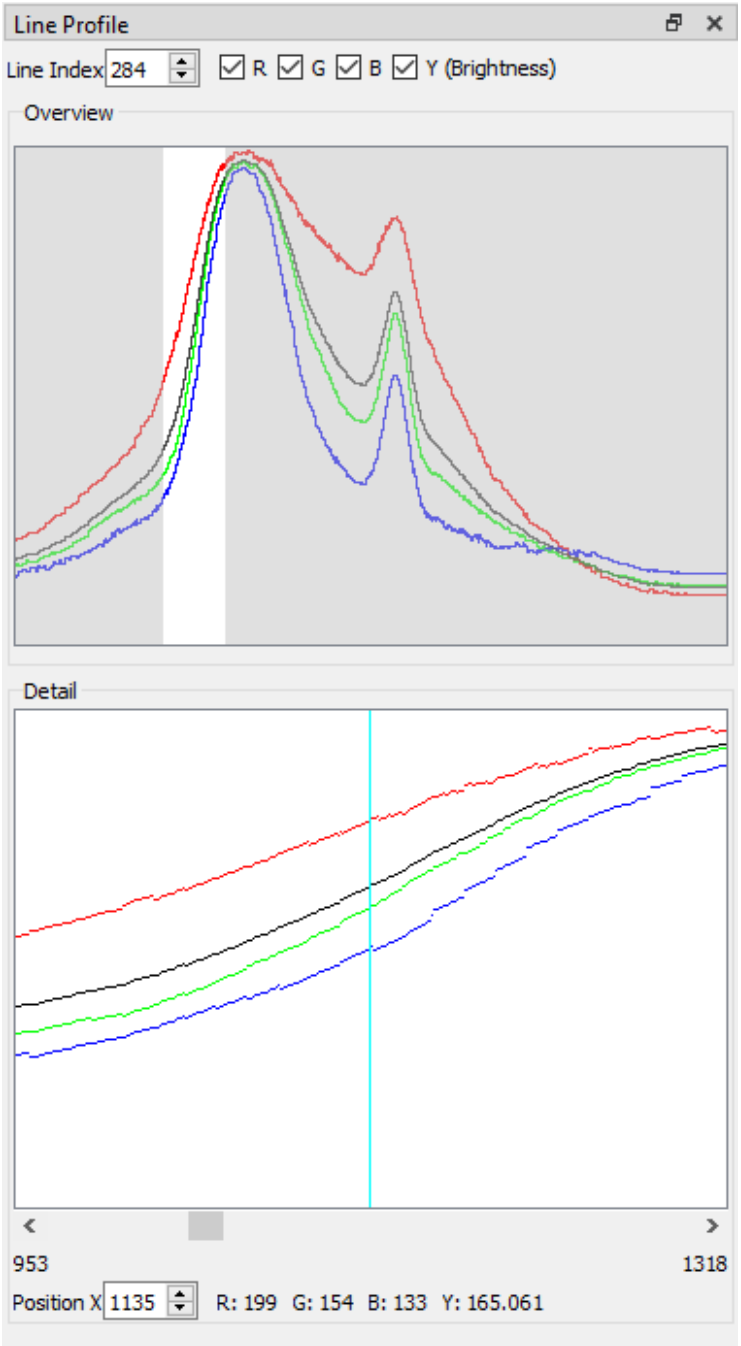


Figure 3.87. Line Profile View

With the spin box **Line Index**, you can select a certain line in the image and the line is marked in the **Display** panel.

For color images, you can switch the individual color channels on or off with the checkboxes **R**, **G**, **B**, and **Y**. **Y** stands for brightness. In addition, you can select a specific pixel position in the line via the spin box **Position X** or with the cyan marker. To use the cyan marker, just move the mouse into the **Detail** view. The values are then displayed in **R**, **G**, **B**, and **Y**.

3.10.10. Line Histogram

The **Line Histogram** view is a representation of the distribution of color values or gray values only of the selected line in an image. You can open the **Line Histogram** via the menu **Tools**.

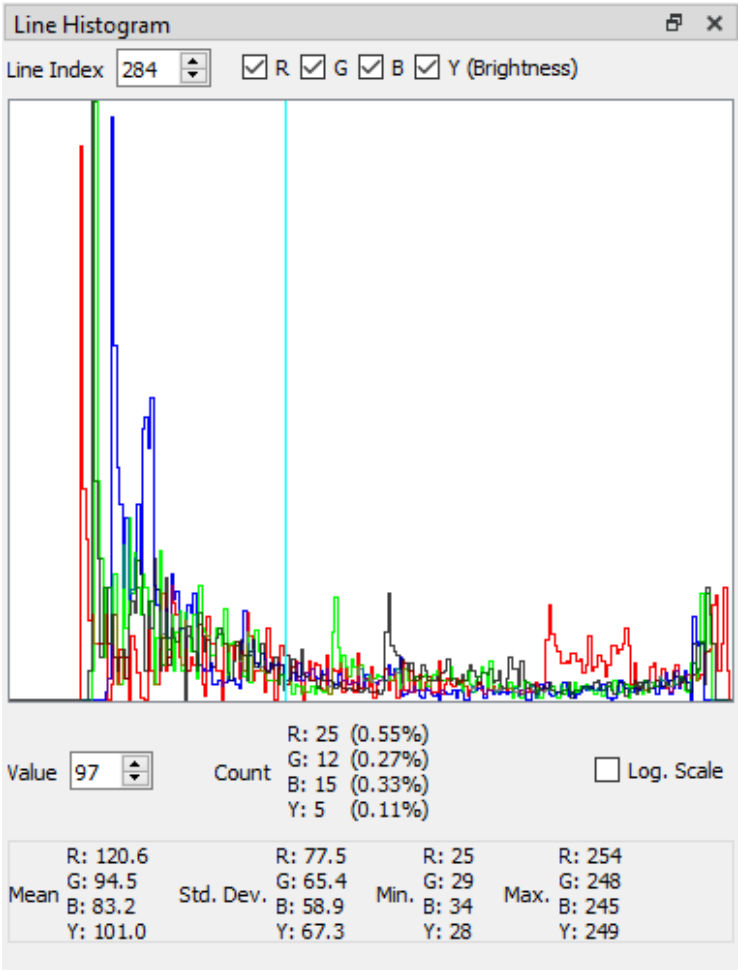


Figure 3.88. Line Histogram View

The histogram view is scaled so it always spans the full height of the diagram.

With the spin box **Line Index**, you can select a certain line in the image. As in the **Line Profile** view, the line is then marked in the **Display** panel.

For color images, you can switch the individual color channels on or off with the checkboxes **R**, **G**, **B**, and **Y**. **Y** stands for brightness. In addition, you can select a specific color value via the spin box **Value** or with the cyan marker. To use the cyan marker, set the mouse cursor into the output view.

For larger color depths, for example 16-bit images, the spin box **Bin** is displayed instead of the spin box **Value** and the bin ranges are displayed next to it: 

For a selected **Value** or **Bin** number, the number of pixels with values in the corresponding range are shown in **Count**. You can manually enter the number in **Value** or **Bin** or select the number by pointing the mouse to the diagram.

For color images, the output is split into the basic color values RGB and the brightness value Y.

3.10.10.1. Displaying Statistical Data

The **Line Histogram** view also displays the following statistical values, which are calculated for the selected line:

- **Mean** value
- **Standard Deviation (St. Dev.)**
- **Minimal (Min.)** value
- **Maximum (Max.)** value

3.10.11. Image Histogram

The **Image Histogram** view is a representation of the distribution of color values or gray values in an image. You can open the **Image Histogram** via the menu **Tools**.

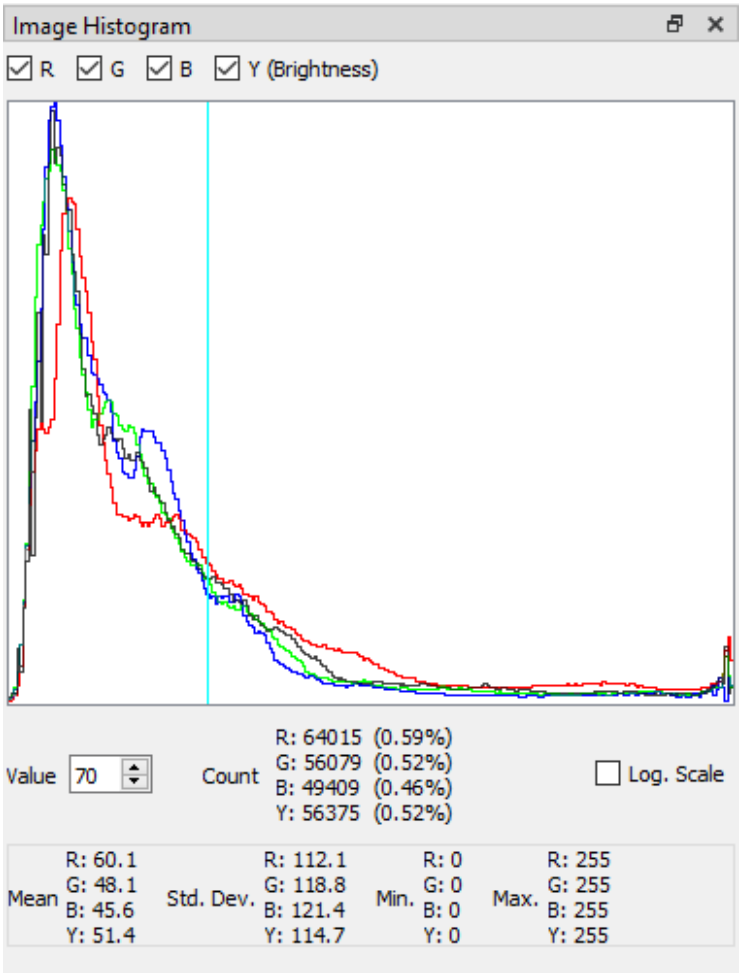


Figure 3.89. Image Histogram View

The histogram view is scaled so it always spans the full height of the diagram.

For color images, you can switch the individual color channels on or off with the checkboxes **R**, **G**, **B**, and **Y**. **Y** stands for brightness. In addition, you can select a specific color value via the spin box **Value** or with the cyan marker. To use the cyan marker, set the mouse cursor into the output view.

For larger color depths, for example 16-bit images, the spin box **Bin** is displayed instead of the spin box **Value** and the bin ranges are displayed next to it: 

For a selected **Value** or **Bin** number, the number of pixels with values in the corresponding range are shown in **Count**. You can manually enter the number in **Value** or **Bin** or select the number by pointing the mouse to the diagram.

For color images, the output is split into the basic color values RGB and the brightness value Y.

3.10.11.1. Displaying Statistical Data

The **Image Histogram** view also displays the following statistical values, which are calculated for the selected image:

- **Mean** value
- **Standard Deviation (St. Dev.)**
- **Minimal (Min.)** value
- **Maximum (Max.)** value

3.10.12. Saving Simulation Results

You can save your simulation results in two image file formats, TIFF and BMP. The TIFF format offers native support of 8 and 16 bit per color channel, whereas BMP offers only 8 bit per channel.

Before you actually save your image, you should define all saving settings in the *Save Options* dialog.

1. To open the dialog, from the main menu of the **Simulation Probe Viewer** select **File** -> **Save Options**. As a result, the Save Options panel opens up on the right hand side of the **Simulation Probe Viewer**.

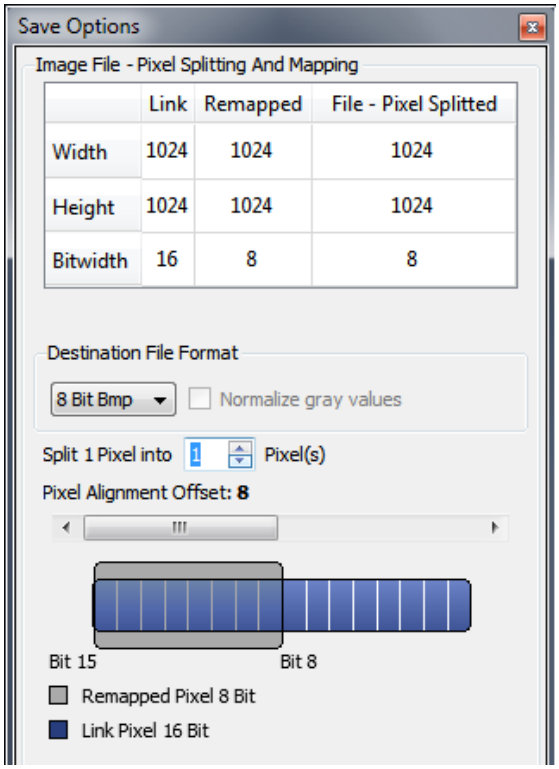


Figure 3.90. Save Options Dialog

In *Destination File Format*, you can define the format in which you want to save the image:

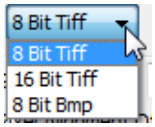


Figure 3.91. File Format Options for Saving

If you want to save a 1-bit simulation result in an 8-bit file format, check the box *Normalize gray values*. **Normalizing** in this context means mapping 0 to 0 (black) and 1 to 255 (white).

3.10.12.1. Pixel Alignment

If the bit width of the image (= the bit width of the link) is the same as the bit width of the file format you have chosen for saving, you can save the image 1:1.

If the bit width of the image is smaller than the bit width of the file format, you can change the pixel alignment offset using the slider. This way, you can save the bits of the simulation result on a certain location within the (larger) pixel of the file format. For example, save the bits of a 12-bit link on the lowest 12 bits or the highest 12 bits of a 16 bit TIFF image.

If the bit width of the image is larger than the bit width of the file format, you can use the slider for choosing which bits out of an image pixel you want to save to file and which bits can be discarded.

To get a preview on the (stripped) image as it will be saved to file: In the main window of the *Simulation Probe Viewer*, set the radio button on top of the settings panel to *File View*.

3.10.12.2. Pixel Splitting

If you want to use the pixel splitting option of VisualApplets, you can define to how many pixels you want to split the color information of one pixel (see also Section 3.10.6.5, 'Pixel Spitting and Merging') .

If you want to save, for example, a 16-bit simulation result in a 8-bit BMP file, set *Split 1 Pixel into* to 2 pixels. Now, the 16-bit pixel of the image is split into two 8-bit pixels.

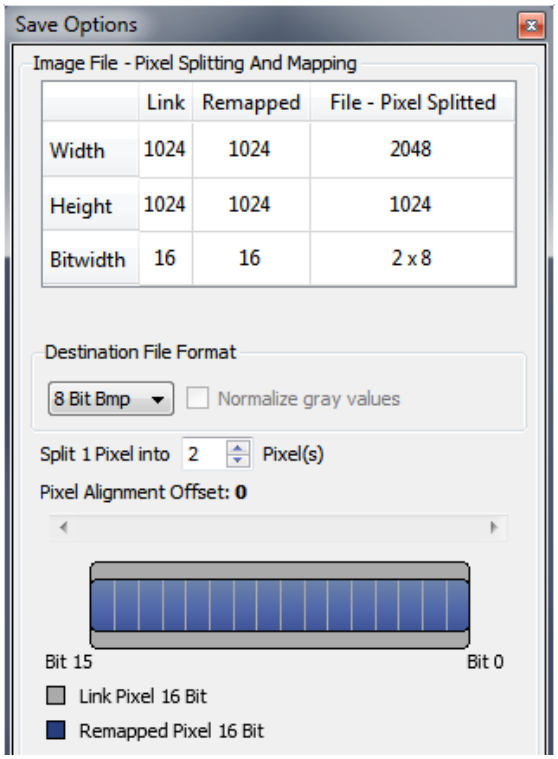


Figure 3.92. Setting the Splitting Factor in the Save Options Dialog

By splitting, the row length is doubled, tripled, etc. (depending on the splitting factor). In our example, the row length is doubled. Regular image visualization/processing programs can display these split images. But since they assume a bit width of 8 bit, the image display is expanded horizontally.

Reconversion of Split Image

You can load a split image in a simulation source and re-convert it to its original bit width by using the pixel merge option (see Section 3.10.6.5, 'Pixel Spitting and Merging').

3.10.12.3. Saving

Important

When selecting **File** -> **Save** from the main menu, all settings you have defined in the *Save Options* dialog are applied.

For saving your simulation results to file, proceed as follows:

1. Select from the main menu **File** -> **Save**.
2. Define saving location and file name.
3. Click **Save**.

Saving an Image Sequence

You can also save a whole image sequence. To save an image sequence, select all images you want to save in the *Simulation Viewer*. To do so, hold **CTRL** pressed and click on

the images. Then, select from the main menu **File** -> **Save**. The saved images are automatically numbered.

3.10.13. Frequently Asked Questions

Q: I converted a color image to a gray-scale image and tried loading it to a simulation source. However, VisualApplets denies loading the image onto a one-channel link. What is the problem?

A:The image still uses 3 channels (with 0% saturation) for color information. Just convert your image to a one-channel image.

Q: My simulation probes do not include any results after simulation. What is the problem?

A:You might not have simulated enough simulation cycles. Increase the number of cycles. Moreover, your algorithm might not generate any output images. Check the respective operator restrictions in the operator references. Also, simulation probes connected to signal links never show output data.

Q: My simulation probes are cleared automatically. Why?

A: Each time the design is modified, the simulation probes might get cleared. This does not occur for minor changes of your design like moving modules or modifying internal parameters of operators that do not affect current ports. Probes are invalidated for changes that alter the topology of the design or parameter changes that are propagated through links to connected operators.

3.11. FPGA Resource Estimation

FPGAs contain a fix number of resources. These resources are components like BlockRAM, FlipFlops, LUTs, etc. An application design must be mapped into these resource components.

FPGA resources:

- BlockRAM is an FPGA-integrated memory used for saving FPGA internal data.
- FlipFlops are electronic circuits used for storing logical state information.
- LUTs (look-up-tables) are used for implementation of logic functions (AND, OR, XOR, etc.).
- RAM LUTs are LUTs-related FPGA internal memories.
- Embedded arithmetic logic units (ALUs or "embedded multipliers"") are hardware multipliers integrated into the FPGA.

How many resources you can use for implementing a design depends on the type of the FPGA.



Resources of Supported Hardware Platforms

In Appendix A, '*Device Resources*', you find information on all supported hardware platforms.

Every module of a VisualApplets design (except branch, trash, etc.) uses part of the available resources exclusively. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that you are informed about the current state of all resources in use while you are creating your design.



No extra resources

You can only use the resources available.

Information on resource usage of individual operators you find in the operator reference (see, for example, *MULT* or *DIV* in the Part III, 'Operator Reference', Arithmetics library).

3.11.1. Resource Usage Estimation on Design Level

The current resource usage of a design is in part calculated exactly and in part estimated by VisualApplets. Calculation and estimation are executed in Design Rule Check 2 (DRC2) (see Section 3.9, 'Design Rules Check').

Exact calculation of resource usage during Design Rule Check 2:

- BlockRAM
- Arithmetic logic units (hardware multipliers)

Estimation of resource usage during Design Rule Check 2:

- LUT
- RAM-LUT
- FlipFlops

Information on the exact resource usage of LUTs, RAM-LUTs and FlipFlops is only available after a successful build of an applet.

After Design Rule Check 2, the absolute result of the FPGA resource usage (followed by the percentage usage) for the complete design is displayed in the information panel, tab *Project Info*, section Project/ Resources (see Section 3.3.1.1, 'Project Info').

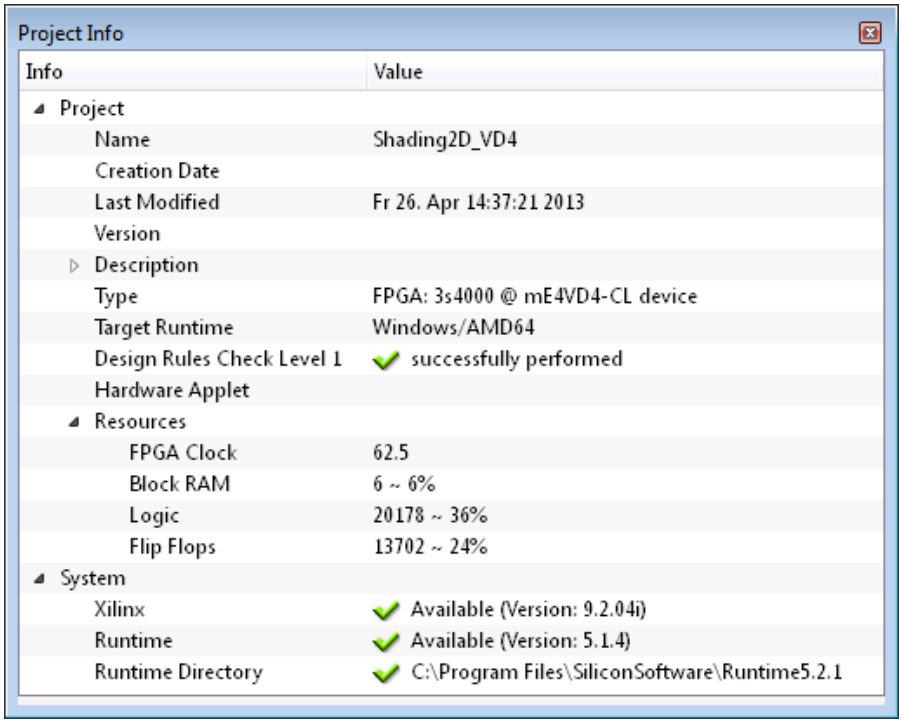


Figure 3.93. Project Info Window

The resource usage of a design depends on the parallelism (link parameter) used in the design, and on the number and complexity of the modules deployed.

Keep Parallelism Low

In order to save resources, you should always try to keep the parallelism of a design as low as possible when defining the settings for the required band width (see description of operator PARALLELdn in Part III, 'Operator Reference').

Estimated Values and Successful Build

If resource estimation values are slightly below 100%, build might fail. On the other hand, even if resource estimation values are slightly over 100%, build might be successful. This is due to the fact that the values are only estimated and the actual resource usage might be slightly higher or lower.

3.11.2. Resource Usage Estimation on Module Level

Detailed information on the resource usage of the entire design as well as on the resource usage of each individual module you can obtain by selecting from the main menu **Analysis** -> **View FPGA Resources** or by clicking the **View FPGA Resources** button .

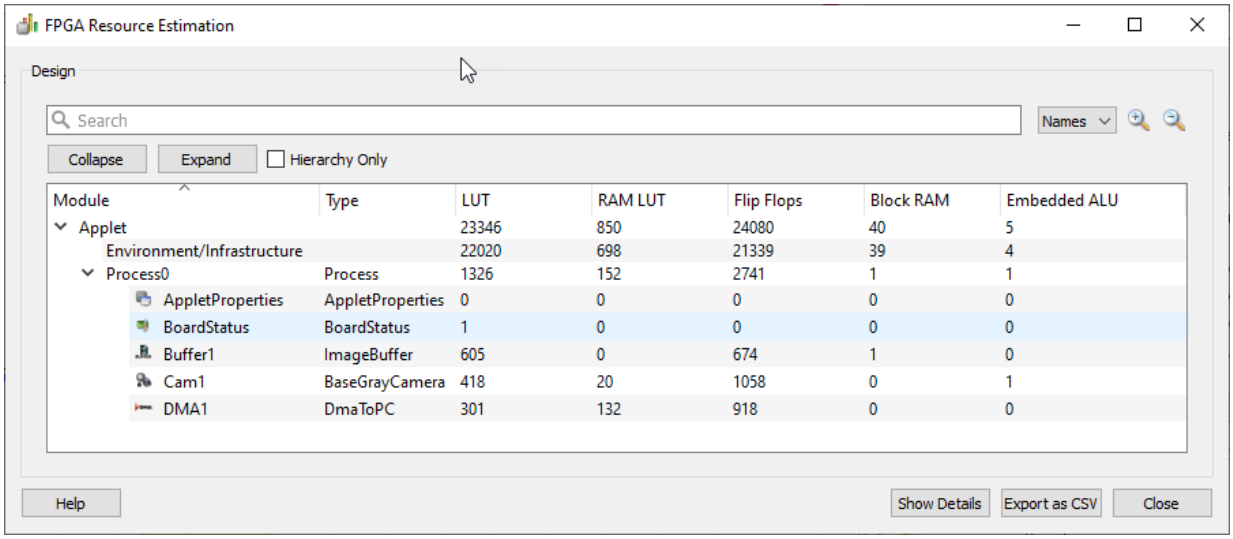


Figure 3.94. Detailed Information on FPGA Resource Estimation

For further comparison, you can export the estimated values as a coma-separated values (CSV) file by clicking the **Export as CSV** button.

You can access information on the estimated FPGA resource usage of an individual module via the context menu (right-click), selecting **FPGA Resources**.

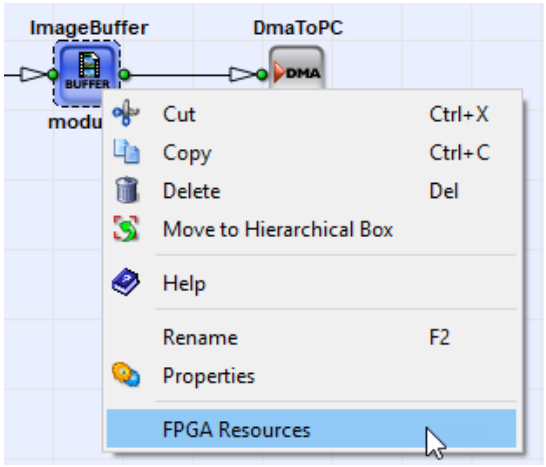


Figure 3.95. Context Menu *FPGA Resources*

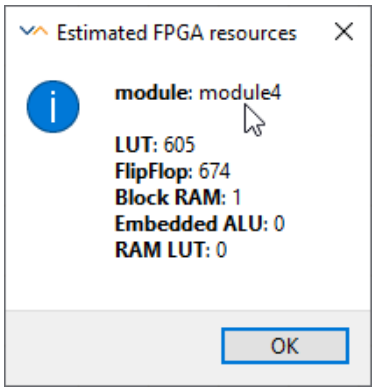


Figure 3.96. FPGA Resource Usage of Individual Module

3.12. Build

The applet build step is the final step in the design process of your applets. During the build step, the VisualApplets implementation is translated into the hardware applet (HAP). It is also called synthesis or compilation. The output of the build step is the hardware applet file *.HAP which can be loaded onto the frame grabber hardware.

VisualApplets will call the external tools of the FPGA manufacturer XILINX for HAP generation. Make sure these tools are installed in the right version and VisualApplets is configured accordingly.



Xilinx Installation

For a detailed description of the required Xilinx tools, and to learn all about their correct installation, refer to the VisualApplets Installation Guide [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/files/documents/VAInstallation/Content/4_VisualApplets/VA_Installation/Start.htm].



Build Settings for microEnable 5

When designing for microEnable 5 or LightBridge, make sure you configured VisualApplets accordingly, see section Section 4.9, 'Build Settings'.

The *Project Info* dock window shows the version of the detected XILINX software (Figure 3.97, 'Detected Xilinx tools').

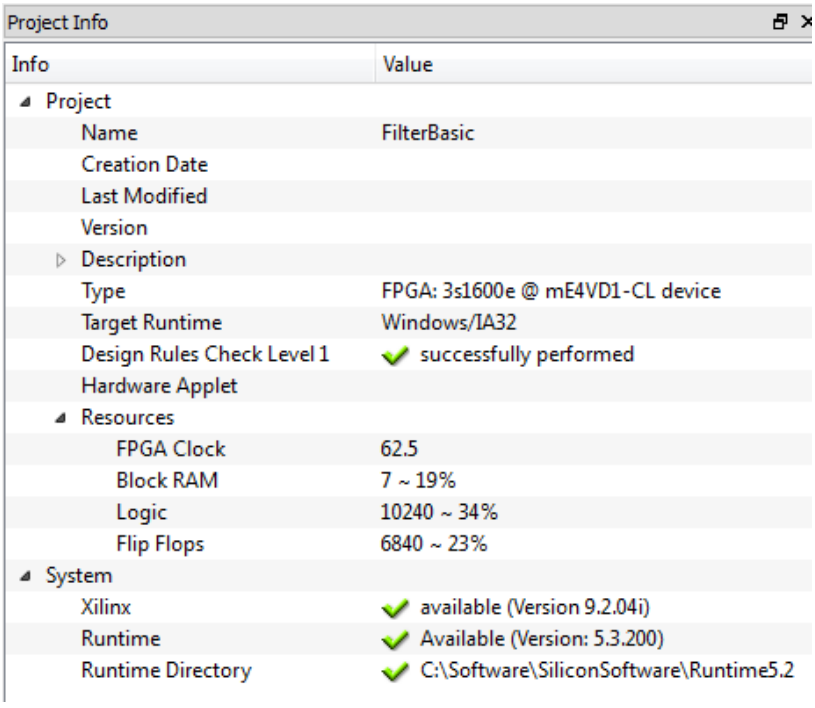


Figure 3.97. Detected Xilinx tools

Open the *Build Hardware Applets* dilaog by clicking **Build** -> **Build Hardware Applet**, by using the Build Harware Applet button  from the tool bar or by using the shortcut **F7**.



Default Directory for Resulting Hardware Applet

VisualApplets will not ask the user where to store the resulting hardware applet (*.hap file). The file is automatically generated and saved in the directory that is specified under

Section 4.7, 'System Settings' / *Global Build Settings / Generation of Hardware Applets / Path for storage of hardware applets (*.hap)*. By default, this is the installation directory of VisualApplets.

If VisualApplets is installed on your system in a folder that requires administrator rights (e.g., C:\Programs), you have to start VisualApplets with administrator rights in order to use the default path, or to adapt the path setting under under Section 4.7, 'System Settings' / *Global Build Settings / Generation of Hardware Applets / Path for storage of hardware applets (*.hap)*.

The file is copied into the runtime directory, if a runtime is installed, matched with the design target runtime and recognized by VisualApplets. The output filename is equal to the filename of the *.va file, i.e., `myDesignName.hap`. The project name has no influence on the file name of the applet (*.hap file).

Experts can change the build settings. Read Section 4.9, 'Build Settings' for more information.

3.12.1. Selecting the Build Configuration

In VisualApplets, multiple build settings can be created in the in the *Build Settings* dialog which are stored in the application.

In the *Build Hardware Applets* dialog under *Xilinx configuration*, you can select one of the build settings you defined in the in the *Build Settings* dialog. The Build configuration you select here will be used for the build you are going to start. Default value is the configuration you specified as *Active configuration* in the *Build Settings* dialog.

1. Under *Xilinx configuration*, select the build configuration you want to use for the build.

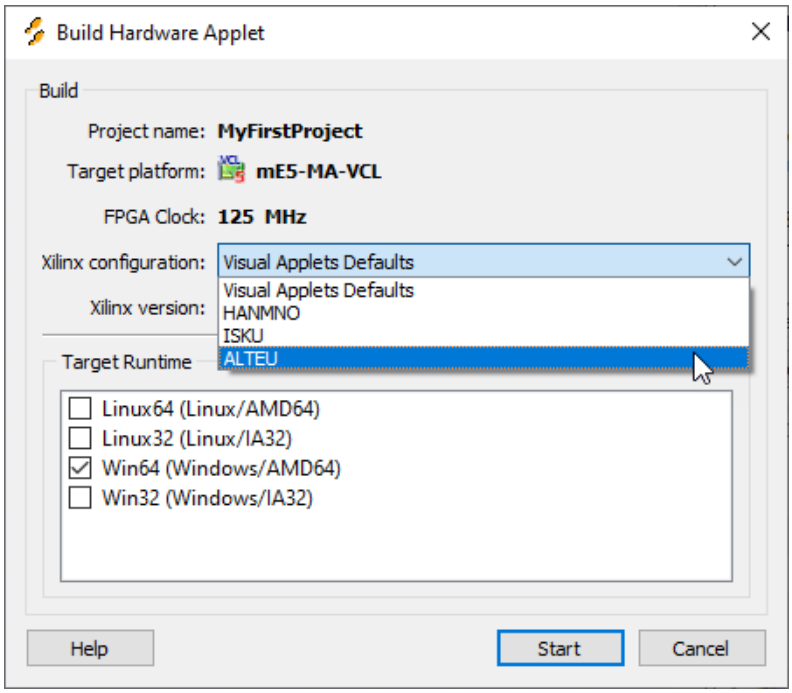


Figure 3.98. Selecting the Build Configuration for Applet Build

3.12.2. Target Runtime Selection

In the same *Build Hardware Applets* dialog, you can specify the required target runtimes. By default, the target runtime of the design file is selected. (See Section 4.8.1, 'Target Runtime') However, sometimes the applet will be used on multiple target runtimes. In this case, multiple target runtimes can be

selected as can be seen in the next figure. VisualAppelts will generate a HAP file for all selected runtimes.

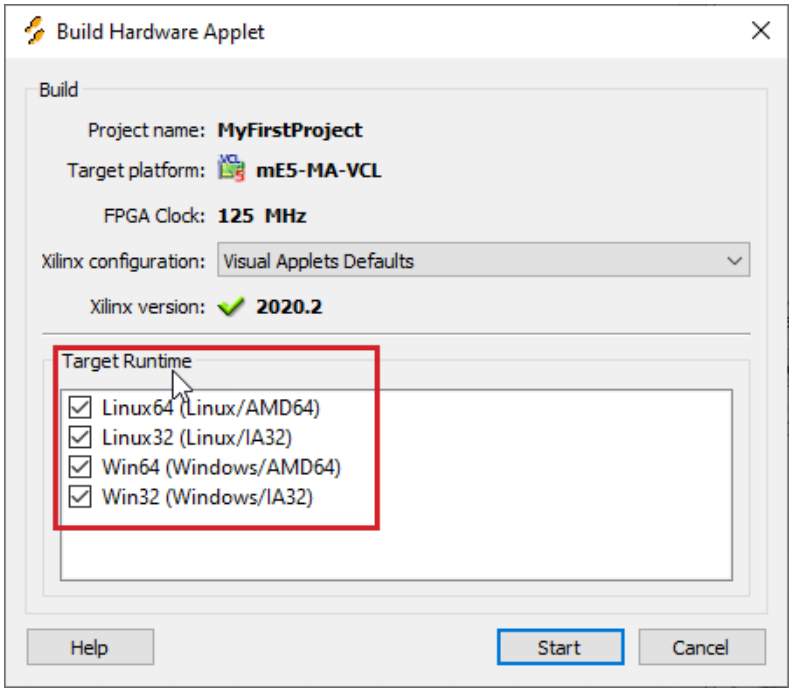


Figure 3.99. Target Runtime Selection during Applet Build

For the target runtime you defined the design file, the output file is located in the specified directory as described above. The file name of this output file is the same as the name of the *.va design file, only with the *.hap extention. The file is copied into the runtime directory, if a runtime is installed.

All additional output files: VisualApplets will add target runtime information to the file name of all additional output files, like "_Linux_AMD64", "_Linux_IA32", etc. These additional HAP files will **NOT** be copied into the runtime directory.



Repacking the *.hap File for Other Target Runtimes at a Later Stage

You can easily create a new *.hap file for an additional target runtime at a later stage without starting the whole build process again. This may save you a lot of time as the repacking only takes some minuts. For details on how to repack a *.hap File for additional target runtimes, see section Section 3.12.6, 'Repacking the *.hap File for Other Operating Systems at a Later Stage'.

3.12.3. Errors during Build

The build process will always execute design rules checks level 1 and level 2. If one of the fails, the build process is aborted. Check Section 3.9, 'Design Rules Check' for more information on the design rules checks.

Moreover, the build process can cause several further errors. The most likely errors is a resource overmap or timing error. If an applet contains to much logic elements, the XILINX tools cannot map all required elements to the physically available elements. In the case of a resource overmap, your design has to be optimized to fit into the FPGA.

In case of a timing error, the XILINX tools cannot route all signals within the allowed constraints. This mostly happens if almost all logic resources are used. The design has to be optimized to use less resources in this case. Designs which have a timing error can still be completed. **Keep in mind that a**

hardware applet which did not meet timing might not work correct. It might result in time-outs, failing data or other unexpected behaviors if used. Therefore, the use of a non-timing matched applet should only be used with care and is at the user's own risk. If the required resources of your design are far less than 100% and you still get timing errors, contact the Basler Support [https://www.baslerweb.com/en/sales-support/support-contact/].

Other errors can be caused by an incorrect XILINX installation or disk volume access permissions.

Note that the build process might require some hours to be completed.

3.12.4. Applet Run

The usage and run of a hardware applet file (HAP) is described in the user documentation of the runtime software [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/#software]. The SDK generator of VisualApplets can help with the first steps of running an applet. See Section 3.13, 'SDK' for more information.

3.12.5. microDisplay

microDisplay is part of the framegrabber runtime software. It is a program for first tests of the generated applets. If a runtime is installed, microDisplay can directly be opened from VisualApplets by clicking on **Build** -> **microDisplay** (**F5**). Alternatively, you can also use the icon microDisplay from the Build icon bar.

3.12.6. Repacking the *.hap File for Other Operating Systems at a Later Stage

You can create additional *.hap files out of an already existing *.hap file. This is especially helpful if you want to use an applet on additional operating systems you did not specify before the first build.

You do not need to start the whole build process again. This saves you a lot of time. The repacking only takes some minutes. Only the operating system specific parts of the original *.hap file are replaced by VisualApplets during the repacking process.



Pre-Conditions

To repack an existing *.hap file for a new operating system, you must use the same VisualApplets version that was used to build the original applet (VA 2.2 or higher).

Otherwise, you will get an according error message.

To create additional *.hap files for additional operating systems:

1. From the Menu, select **Build** -> **Repacking Hardware Applet Files...**.

   The *Repacking Hardware Applet Files* window opens:

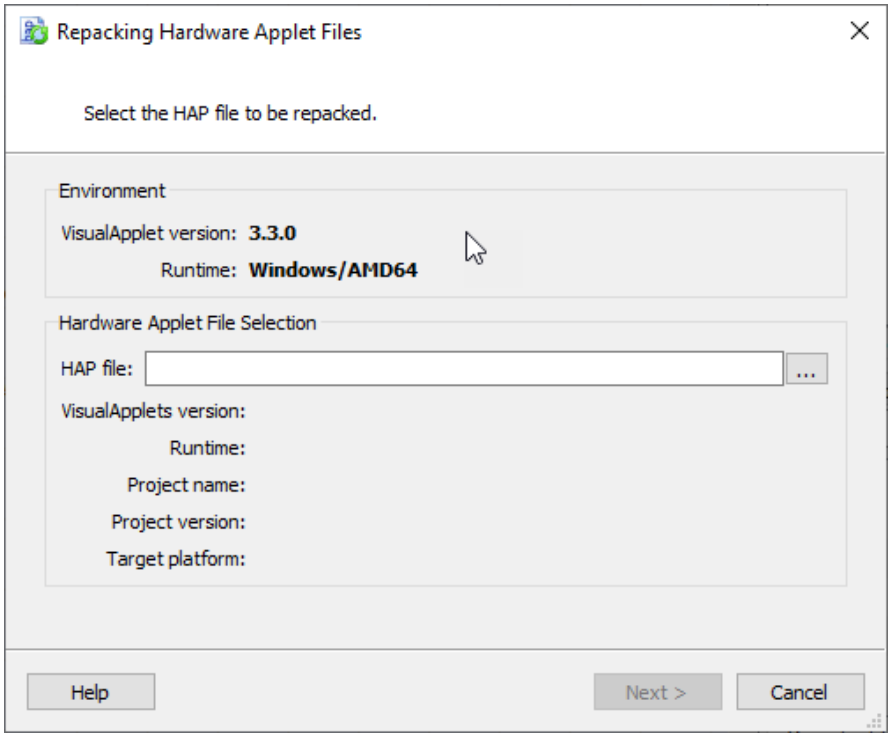


Figure 3.100. Repacking Hardware Applet Files Window

2. Select the original *.hap file using the browse button.

   VisualApplet immeadiately checks if the original *.hap file was created with the same version of VisualApplets (2.2 or higher) you are using now (which is a precondition for the repacking process, see above).

   If the VisualApplets version doesn't match, an according error message is displayed.

3. If everything is fine, click the *Next* button.

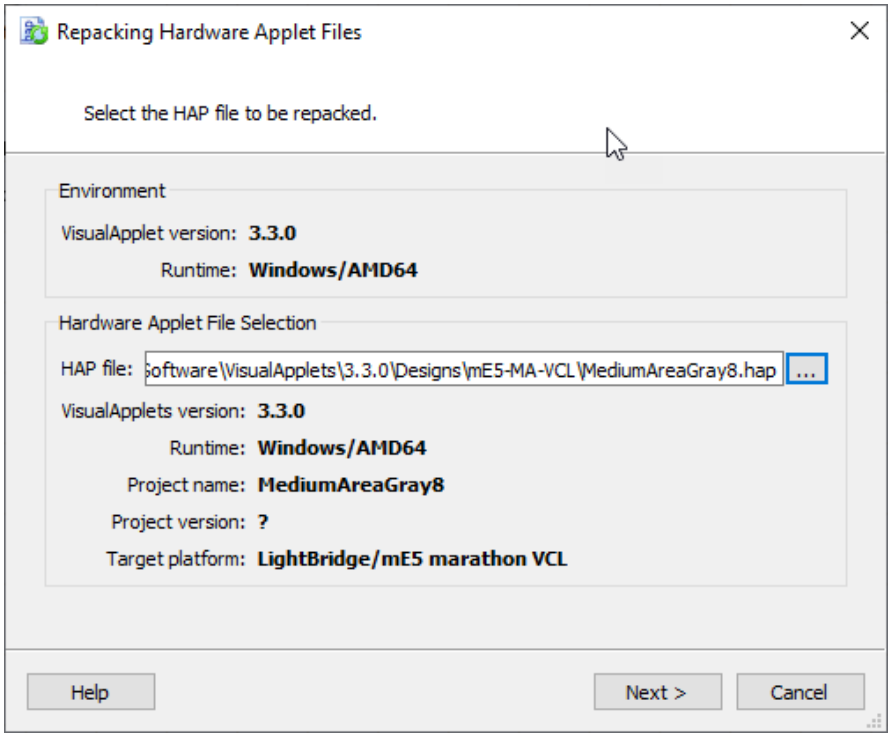


Figure 3.101. Fullfilled Repacking Preconditions

4. Under *Runtime*, select the target runtime (i.e., target operating system) you want to create the new *.hap file for.

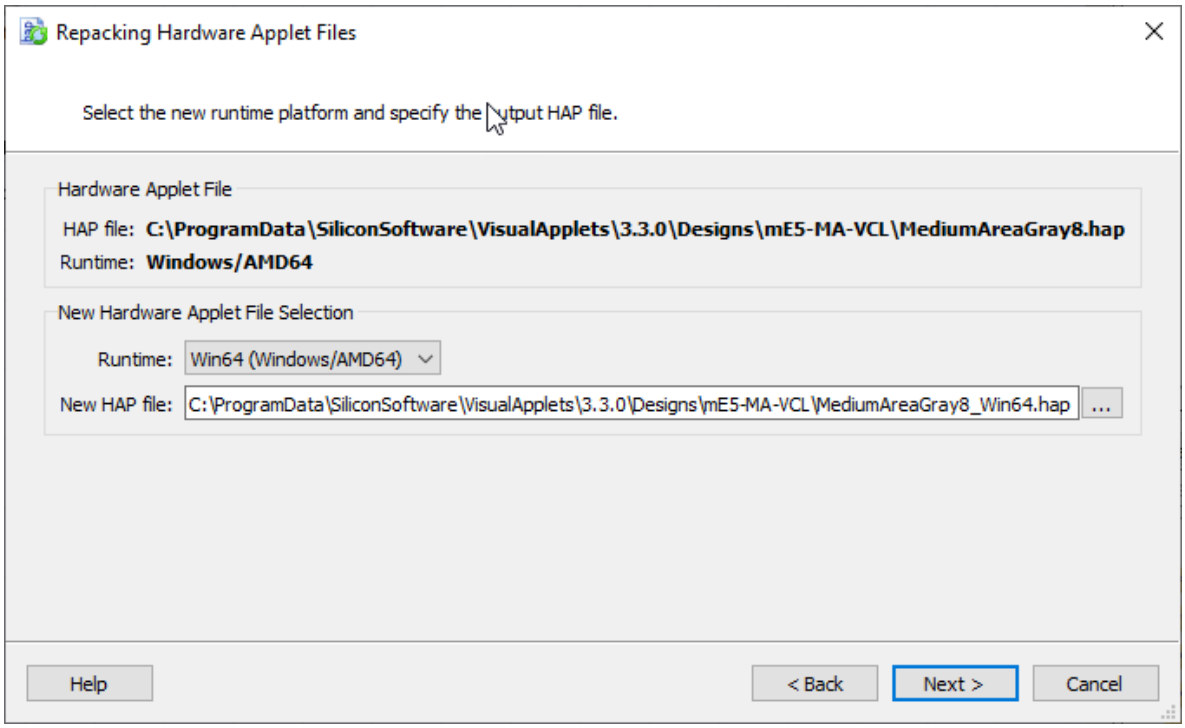


Figure 3.102. Selecting Target Operating System

VisualApplets offers a file name for the new *.hap file.

5. Adapt the output location and the file name for the new *.hap file to your needs.
6. Click *Next*.

   VisualApplets displays all settings you have specified for the repacking:

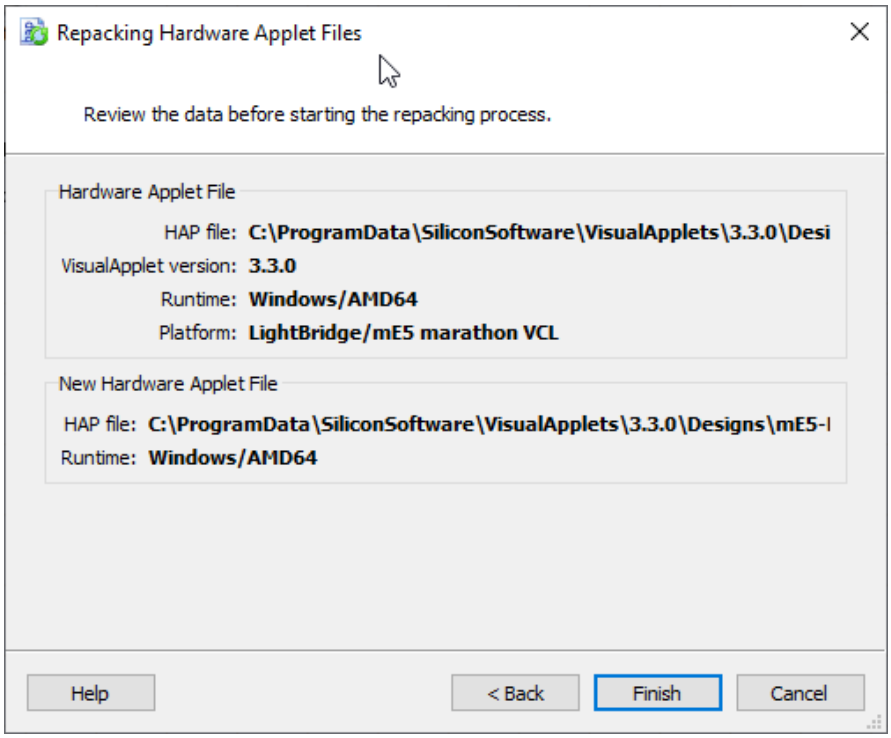


Figure 3.103. Display of Specified Repacking Settings

If you need to adapt your settings, you can use the *Back* button.

7. Click *Finish* to start the repacking process.

   After successful repacking, you get an according message:

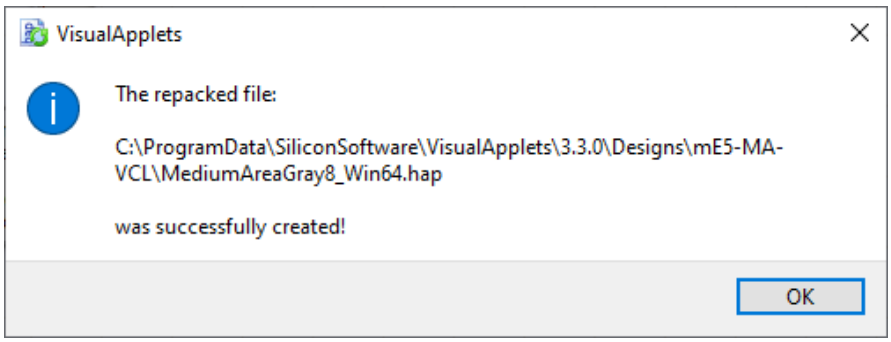


Figure 3.104. Message after Successful Repacking

3.13. SDK

The software development kit (SDK) is used to access the hardware devices in the runtime environment. All VisualApplets implementations can be accessed using the SDK functions. VisualApplets can generate an individual SDK sample project for each VisualApplets implementation.

3.13.1. Generating an SDK Example

You can generate an SDK example for each VisulApplets project. To generate an SDk example, select **Build** -> **Generate SDK example** from the menu or select the  icon in the *Build* toolbar to generate the example. The *Browse to Folder* dialog opens up.

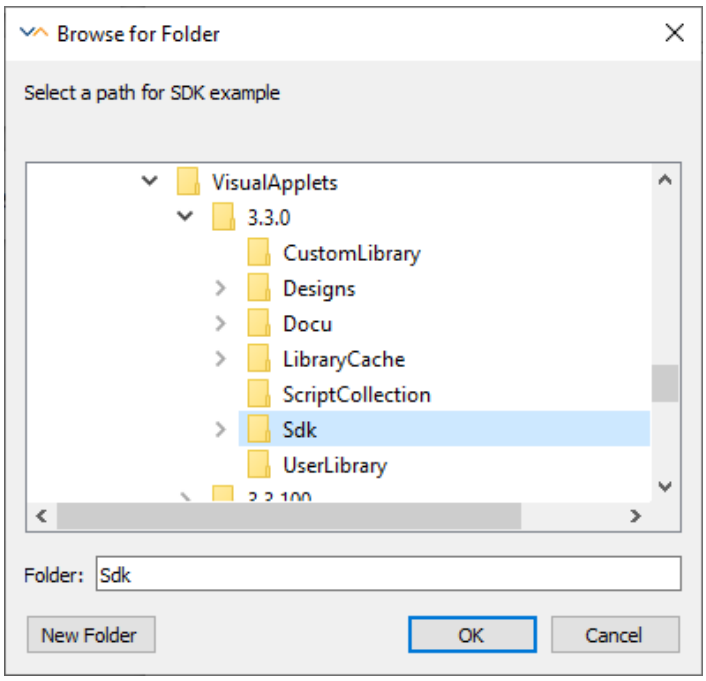
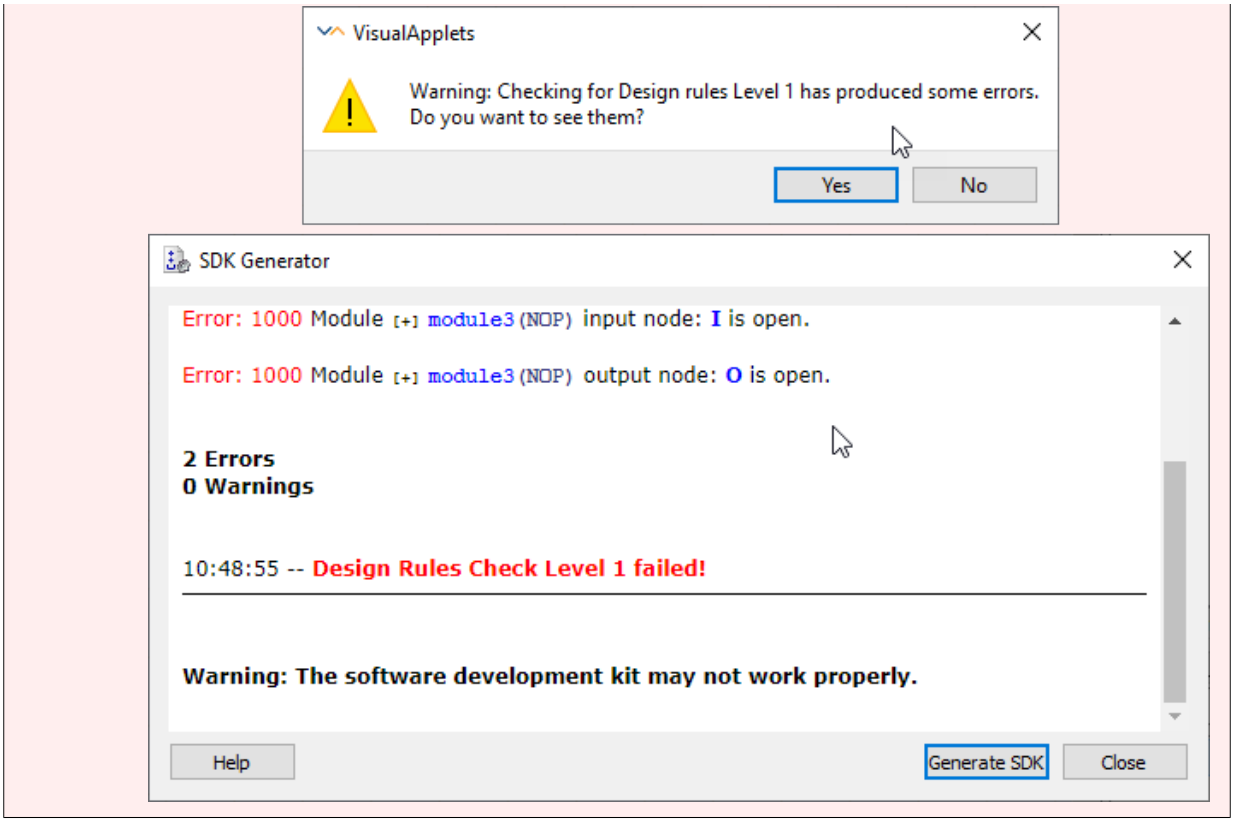


Figure 3.105. Selecting the Storing Location for the SDK Example

Select the location where you want your SDK example to be stored and click **OK**. Note that no subdirectory is generated, therefore it is recommended to create a subdirectory. The SDK example is generated and stored in the selected directory.

VisualApplets Warns in case of Erroneous Designs

Before each SDK example generation, VisualApplets runs a DRC check and prompts a warning, if the DRC check fails:



3.13.2. Using the Generated SDK Example

The SDK example includes the source files as well as a Microsoft VisualStudio 6 project file which you can open also in newer versions of VisualStudio. You can compile and execute the example immediately. All available parameters are included and parametrized examplarily.

For a detailed explanation on the usage of a VisualApplets in the runtime, refer to the Runtime documentation [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/index#software]. Use the function `Fg_getParameterIDByName()` to obtain the unique parameter ID as shown in the example. A header file is generated for all enumerations in VisualApplets operators. A namespace with the name of the operator is created for each operator type used in the applet. Multiple enumerations are embedded in this namespace.

4. Extended Functionality

In this chapter, you are introduced to the possibilities and functions VisualApplets offers to the advanced user. This comprises, amongst other options, a clear structuring of larger designs, creating your own libraries, creating multiple-process designs, defining settings for design and build, and working with different program versions.

4.1. Hierarchical Boxes

The *HierarchicalBox* operator is a special operator in VisualApplets that allows to structure designs. As the name implies, the operator has the function of a box. You can mark a part of your design and make it the content of a hierarchical box.

The hierarchical box is visible in the design as an operator instance (of operator *HierarchicalBox*). The content of the hierarchical box you can see and edit in an individual design window.

A hierarchical box contains a combination of operators and links and can connect them to an arbitrary number of input and output links. The use of *HierarchicalBox* modules allows you to

- structure your design very clearly
- administrate groups of modules

In the design panel, the *HierarchicalBox* module is displayed as an M-type operator (oval shape); nevertheless, its behavior depends on the operators inside the hierarchical box.

The following figure shows an example of a *HierarchicalBox*. As you can see, the operators included in the hierarchical box are displayed in a separate design window. Depending on the window settings, both diagrams can be viewed at the same time as shown in the example. See Section 3.3, 'Main Program Window' for more information on how to arrange diagram windows.

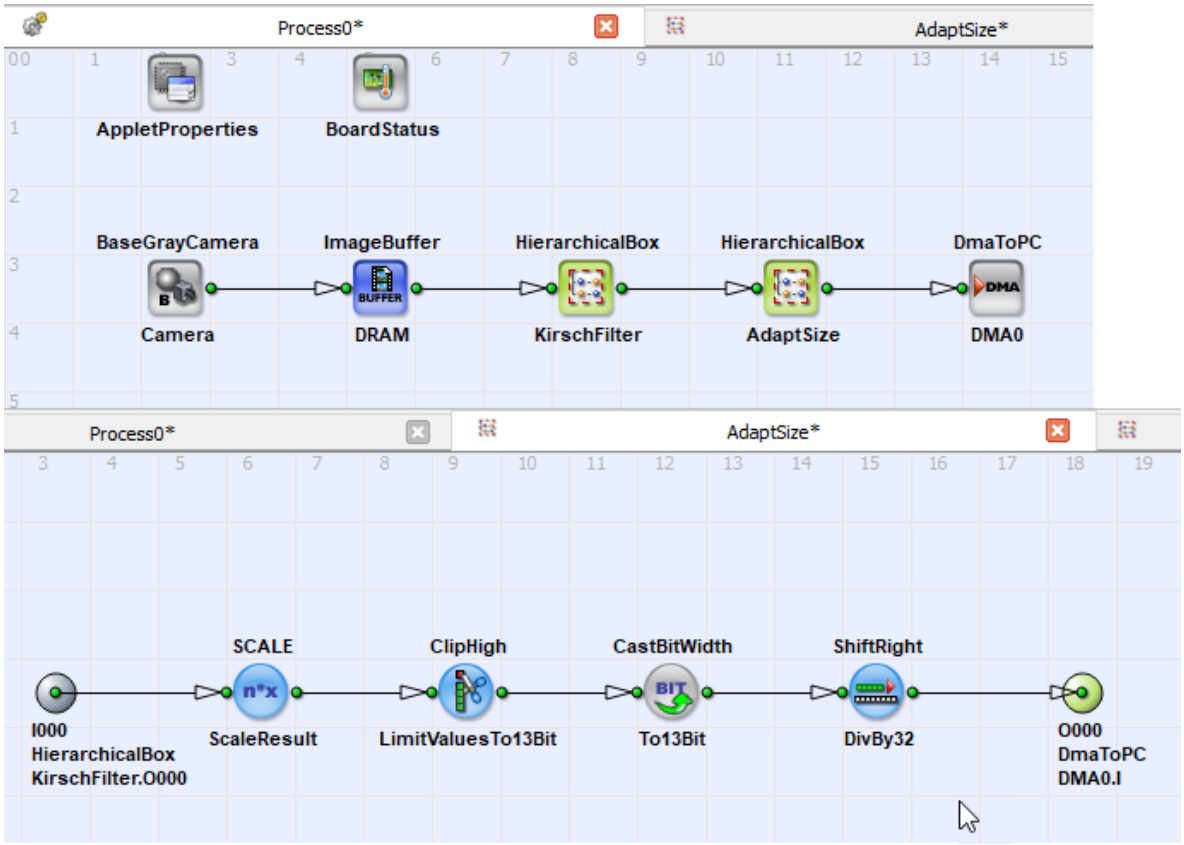


Figure 4.1. Example of a Hierarchical Box

4.1.1. Creating a Hierarchical Box

There are several ways to add a hierarchical box:

- Making a part of your design a hierarchical box:

  1. Select the modules of your design you want to assemble as hierarchical box. (Press the STRG key on your keypad and click on the modules you want to assemble.)

  2. Keep the STRG key pressed and right-click on an empty part of the design window to open the context menu.

  3. From the context menu, select **Move to Hierarchical Box**.

     A new hierarchical box is created that contains all selected modules and the according in- and out links.

  4. Double-click on a hierarchical box to open the diagram window that shows the hierarchical box implementation.

- Defining an empty hierarchical box:

  1. Select the *HierarchicalBox* operator from the *Base* library and add it to your design, or

     Right-click on an empty area in a diagram and select **Insert** -> **Hierarchical Box**, or

     select **Design** -> **Hierarchical Box** from the main menu, or

     Select the icon  in the *Edit* toolbar.

2. In the window that occurs, define the number of input and output links of your new *HierarchicalBox*.
3. Click **OK**.

   The *HierarchicalBox* module is inserted into your diagram; it has the number of input and output ports you just specified.
4. Double-click on the hierarchical box module to open its design window.
5. Add the operators you want to have in your hierarchical box.
6. Connect the design in the box to the input and output ports of the box via links.

4.1.2. Navigating between Design Windows

To go back to the design window of the process that contains the hierarchical-box module:

1. Click on the window tab in the design window:

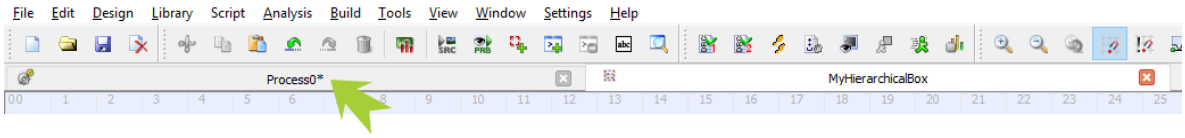


Figure 4.2. Window tabs of the design window

To step back in the hierarchy:

1. Select **View** -> **Window Up** (**Backspace**) or click the *Window Up* button  in the *View* toolbar.

4.1.3. Editing Module Properties

To open the module properties:

1. Right-click on a hierarchical box and from the context menu, select "Properties". Here, you can see and edit the parameters of the hierarchical box that are available for parametrization.

For information how to make parameters deeply nestled within a protected hierarchical box (or within a protected hierarchical box that is part of another protected hierarchical box) visible and available at this level, see the Operator Reference, library "Parameters".

4.1.4. Re-use of Hierarchical Boxes

You can use hierarchical boxes more than once by copy & paste. Each instance of a hierarchical box is independent from its siblings,i.e., if you make changes to one of the copied hierarchical boxes, this has no impact on the others.

For information on how to use hierarchical boxes as library elements and protected library elements, see section Section 4.2.2, 'Creating a User Library Element'.

4.1.5. Inserting Additional Ports to Hierarchical Boxes

You can add further input and output ports to your hierarchical box anytime. To add a port:

1. Navigate to the design window that shows the hierarchical box module.

2. With the mouse pointer, go to an input port (if you want to insert an input port), or to an output port (if you want to insert an output port) so that the port is highlighted.

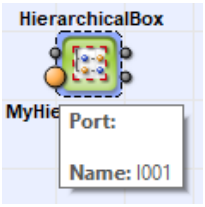


Figure 4.3. Highlighting a Port

3. Right-click on the port.

4. From the context menu, select **Insert Port Above** or **Insert Port Below**.

The new port is inserted. It is given a default name. To give an individual name to the port, use context menu item **Rename Port** (see below).

4.1.6. Deleting a Port of a Hierarchical Box

You can delete input or output ports of your hierarchical box anytime. To delete a port:

1. Navigate to the design window that shows the hierarchical box module.

2. With the mouse pointer, go to the port you want to delete so that it is highlighted.

3. Right-click on the port.

4. From the context menu, select **Remove Port**.

The port is deleted.

4.1.7. Re-naming the Ports of Hierarchical Boxes

To enhance the readability of your design, you can give names to the input ports and output ports of a hierarchical box:

1. Navigate to the design window that shows the hierarchical box module.

2. With the mouse pointer, go on the port you want to re-name so that it is highlighted.

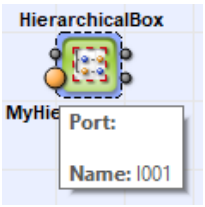


Figure 4.4. Highlighting a Port

3. Right-click on the port you want to re-name.

4. From the context menu, select **Rename Port**.

5. In dialog **Rename Port**, enter a name for the port.

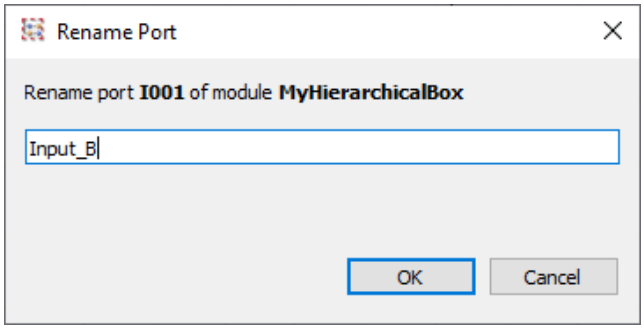


Figure 4.5. Entering a port name

6. Click **OK**.

The new name is visible, for example, in the design window of the hierarchical box module:

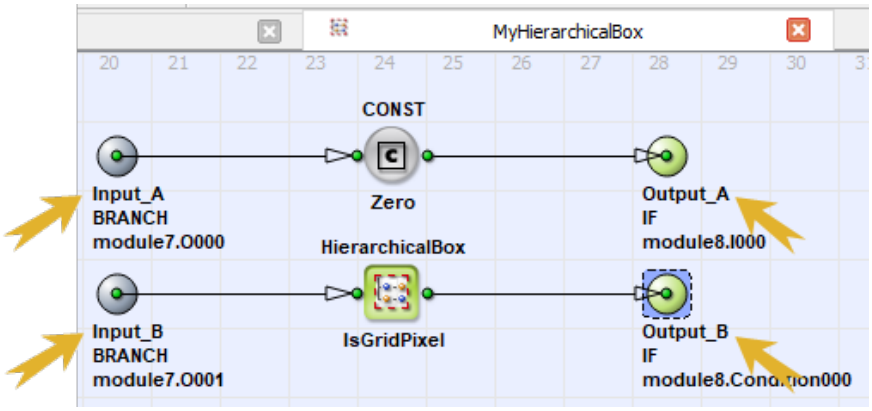


Figure 4.6. Renamed ports of a hierarchical box

4.1.8. Re-ordering the Ports of Hierarchical Boxes

In quite the same manner as renaming, you can re-order the ports of a hierarchical box module:

1. Navigate to the design window that shows the hierarchical box module.
2. With the mouse pointer, go on the port you want to change the position of so that it is highlighted.

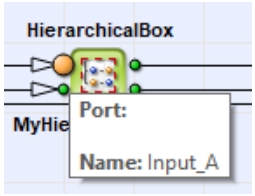


Figure 4.7. Highlighting a port

3. Right-click on the port you want to re-order.
4. From the context menu, select **Move Port Up** or **Move Port Down**.

The order of the ports is swapped. This is visible, for example, in the design window of the hierarchical box module:

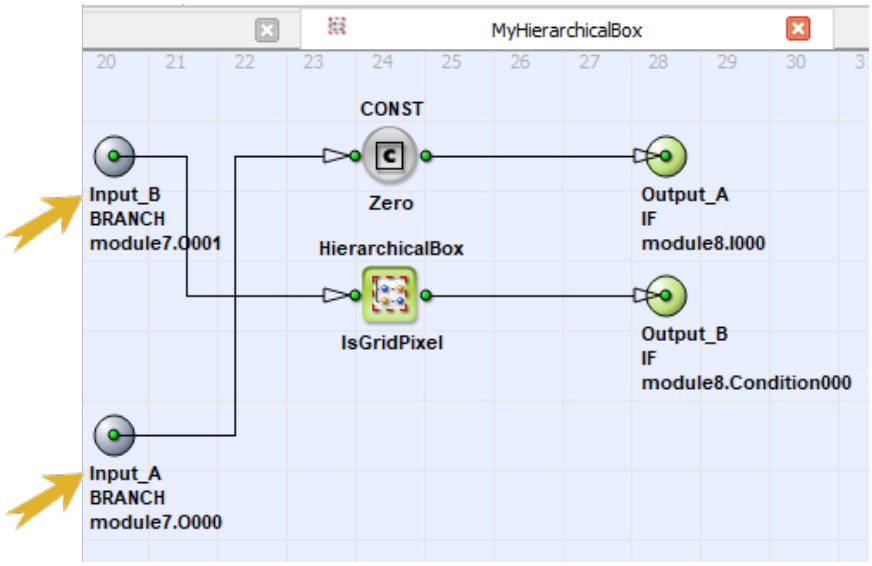


Figure 4.8. Reordered input ports of a hierarchical box

The re-arrangement of port order has no impact on the functionality of the hierarchical box. The re-arranged ports are linked to the same inner and outer design elements as before.

4.2. User Libraries

In user libraries, you can encapsulate a combination of modules which you need more than once and store this combination for later re-use.

You can define as many user libraries as you want. Each user library can contain as many user library elements as you want.

A **user library element** contains a specific combination of modules and links. After you create them, library elements are available in the library panel (tab *User Library*) and can be used like operators.

A user library element is pretty much the same as a hierarchical box (see Section 4.1, 'Hierarchical Boxes'). The difference is that user library elements are stored in a (user-defined) user library and can be inserted into different designs and projects, just as operators from the operator libraries.

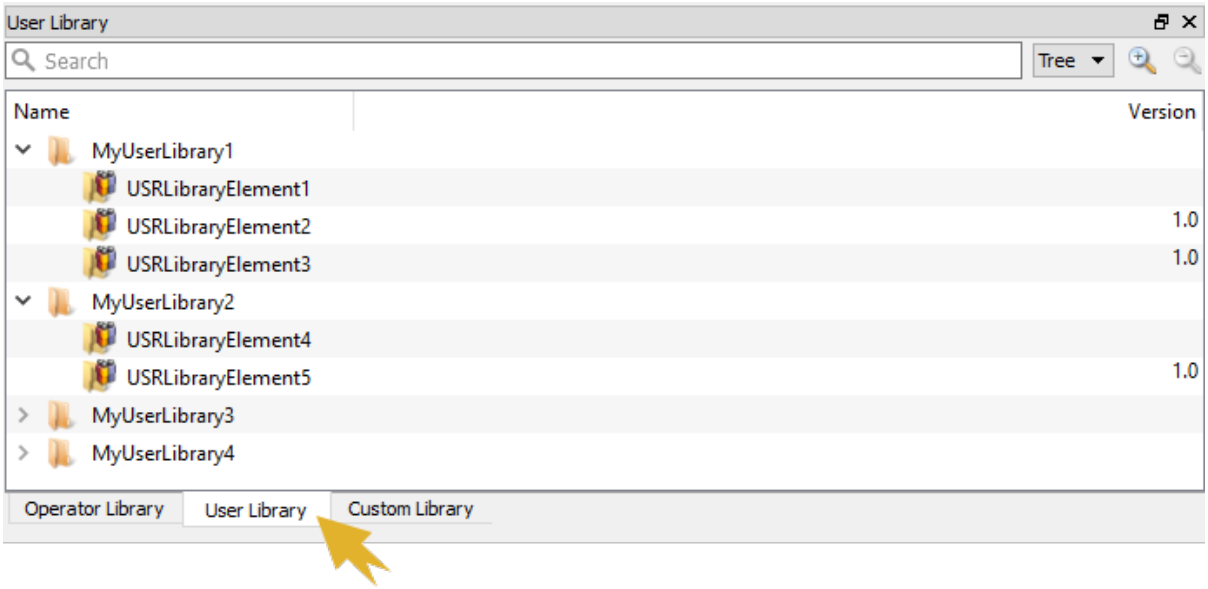


Figure 4.9. User Libraries with Elements in the Library Panel

The instances of a user library element are independent from each other, that is, if you make changes to one of the instances, this has no impact on the other instances of the same user library element.

User libraries are saved as *.vl files. These files are not part of a particular project. Thus, they can also be used in other projects.

In the *System Settings* of VisualApplets, you can specify where you want the *.vl files to be stored on your system (see Section 4.7, 'System Settings').

When you have inserted the instance of a user library element into a design, you do not need the *.vl file for loading the project or for building the applet (*.hap file).

4.2.1. Creating a New User Library

To create a new user library, proceed as follows:

1. In the library panel, click the *User Library* tab.
2. Right-click in the user library window.
3. From the context menu, select **Create New User Library**.

   (Alternatively, you can also use the main menu **Library** -> **Create New User Library**.)

4. Give a name to your new user library and click **OK**.

Now, an empty user library (functioning like a container) has been created which you can fill now with your user library elements.

4.2.2. Creating a User Library Element

There are two ways to create a new user library element. You can either

- save a hierarchical box as a user library element (for general information about hierarchical boxes, see Section 4.1, 'Hierarchical Boxes'), or
- create a user library element from scratch (see Section 4.2.2.2, 'Creating a New User Library Element from Scratch').

4.2.2.1. Saving a Hierarchical Box as a User Library Element

1. Right-click on a hierarchical box to open the context menu of the module.
2. Select **Save to User Library**.

   A *Save* dialog pops up:

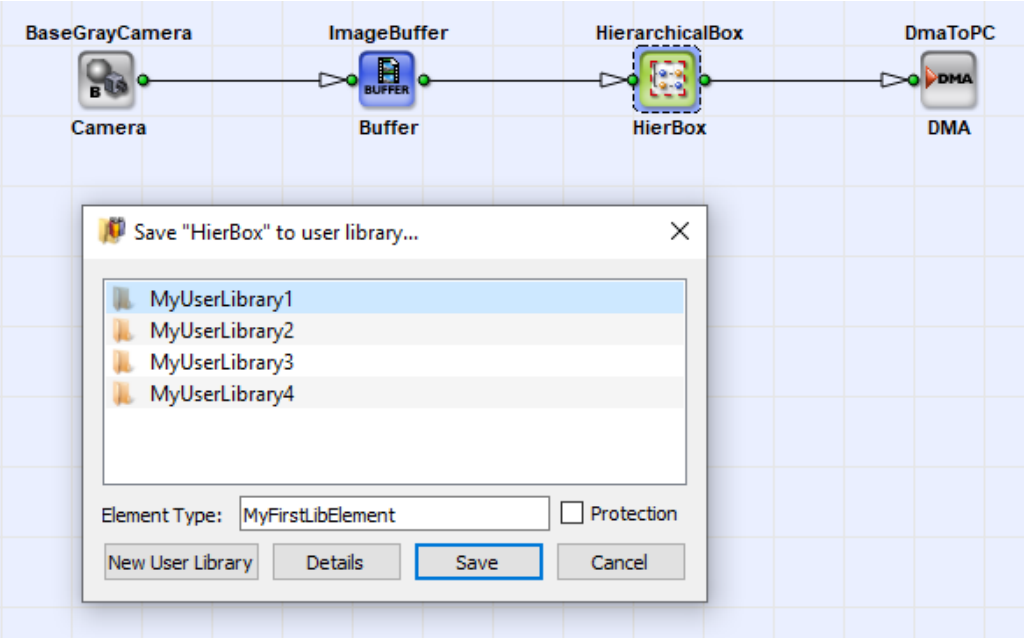


Figure 4.10. Saving a Hierarchical Box as a User Library Element

3. Select the user library you want to save the new element in (or, alternatively, click on **New User Library** and define a new library).
4. Enter a name (under *Element Type*) for your new user library element.
5. Optionally: If you want to add information on your element (version number, short description, individual GUI Icon, documentation in form of HTML help files):

   a. Click on **Details**. A new dialog opens:

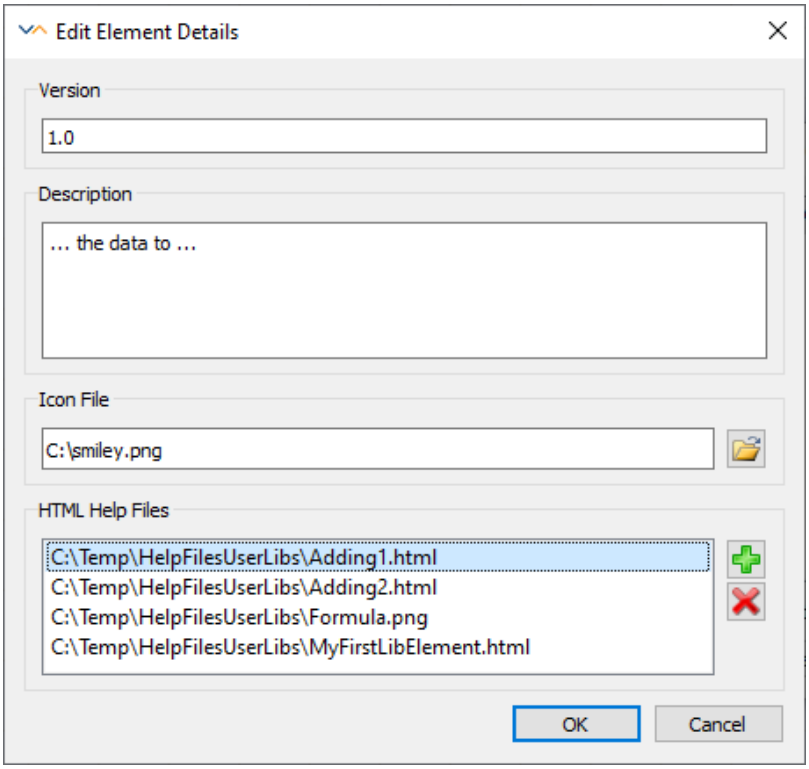


Figure 4.11. Adding documentation, version information, short description, and/or individual GUI Icon

b. Enter a version number for your library element if you want to.

c. Enter a short description for your library element if you want to.

d. To specify a specific icon to be displayed together with the library element on the VisualApplets GUI, in field **Icon File** specify the path to the PNG file or use the navigation button on the right hand side of the field.

e. To add documentation describing your user library element, click the plus button under **HTML Help Files** and navigate to the HTML file that holds the text of your documentation.

   You may specify multiple HTML and image files. If you add multiple HTML files, the first HTML file in the list will be the starting page of your documentation. The starting page is displayed as documentation of your user library element (in the information panel, tab **Help**). The additional files may contain images or further HTML files that are linked by the starting page.

   Naming and Storage of Help Files

   When you save your user library element later on, all the files you specify here will be copied to the VisualApplets installation directory, sub-directory **LibraryCache**. The starting page of your documentation (first HTML file in the list) will be renamed and will have the name of the user library element: **<elementname>.html**

   To unlink an HTML file from the library element, select the file and click on the delete button. The HTML file will be unlinked, but remains in your file system.

f. Confirm the details specification of your new user library element with **OK**.

6. If you want to protect your user library element, select the *Protection* option. This way, the user library element is made a “black box”. (For details on element protection, see Section 4.2.4, 'Protecting User Library Elements'.)

7. Click **Save**.

   The optional PNG and HTML files are copied to the VisualApplets installation directory, sub-directory **LibraryCache**.

   If you activated the *Protection* option, an additional dialog *Protect User Library Element* appeares.

   a. Make sure protection mode **Password** is activated.

   b. Enter your password and click **OK**.

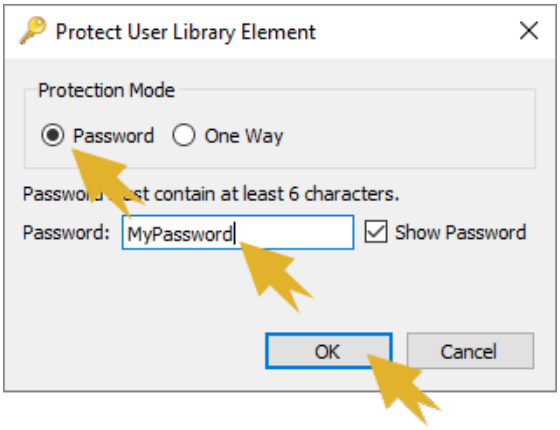


Figure 4.12. Providing a password for a library element

All User libraries and their contents are available in the library panel (see Section 3.3, 'Main Program Window'). Click on the *User Library* tab to display the User Library window.

The icon you selected is visible together with the library element.

Detailed information on an individual element is displayed in the tooltip:

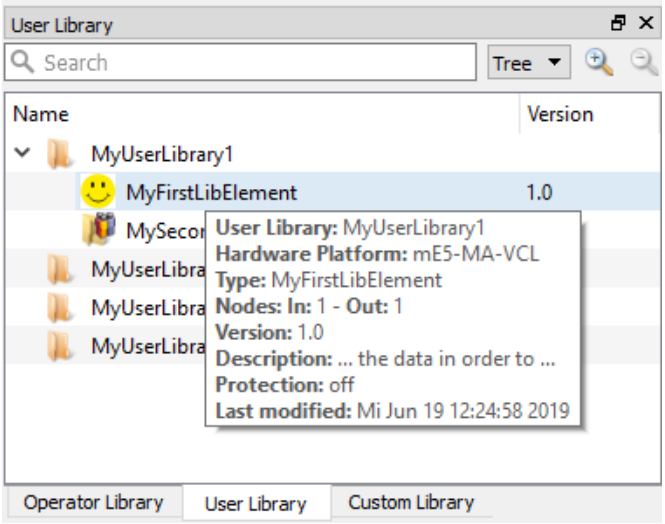


Figure 4.13. Tooltip Information on User Library Element

If you select the new user library element, the according help information is displayed in the information panel under tab **Help**.

The display within the design window has changed: Instead of "HierarchicalBox", the name of the user library element is displayed. The icon for hierarchical boxes has been replaced by the icon you selected for the library element. The name of the instance within the design (below the icon) has remained the same.

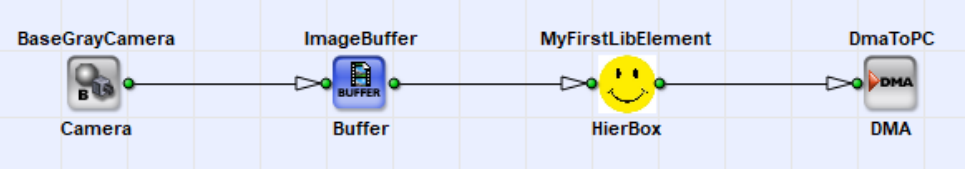


Figure 4.14. Display of Your Library Element in Design

You can change your user library element any time later on (see section Section 4.2.5, 'Editing User Library Elements'. However, these changes will not be promoted to the instances of the element. You have various options for updating the instances of a user library element if you want to (see section Section 4.2.6, 'Updating Instantiated User Library Elements'.

Analysis of User Library Elements

Design Rules Check Level 1 is possible.

Resource analysis, build, and simulation are not possible.

4.2.2.2. Creating a New User Library Element from Scratch

Alternatively, you can create new user library elements from scratch. For defining and/or changing user library elements, you use the **User Library Editor**.

To define a new user library element from scratch:

1. From the main menu, select **Library** -> **Edit User Library** -> **New User Library Element**.

   Now, the design editor closes. Together with the design editor, also the design you have been working on is closed.

   The user library editor opens. The user library editor behaves like the normal design editor.

2. Define a name for your new user library element.

3. Select the target hardware platform.

   (However, the platform is only relevant if you include operators in your element that are dependent on hardware issues, such as camera operators.)

4. Click **OK**.

5. As soon as you click **OK**, a dialog box opens where you have to specify the number of input and output ports of your element. Make sure you specify the right number of input and output links since it is not possible to change these numbers later on.

   a. Specify the number of input ports you need.

   b. Specify the number of output ports you need.

Define necessary number of links

Make sure you specify the right number of input and output links since it is not possible to change these numbers later on.

6. Confirm the port definition with **OK**.

   The user library editor opens with an empty element design containing only the imput and output ports you just specified.

7. Edit the design of your user library element as you want.

8. When you are finished, save your element by selecting from the main menu **File** -> **Save As**.

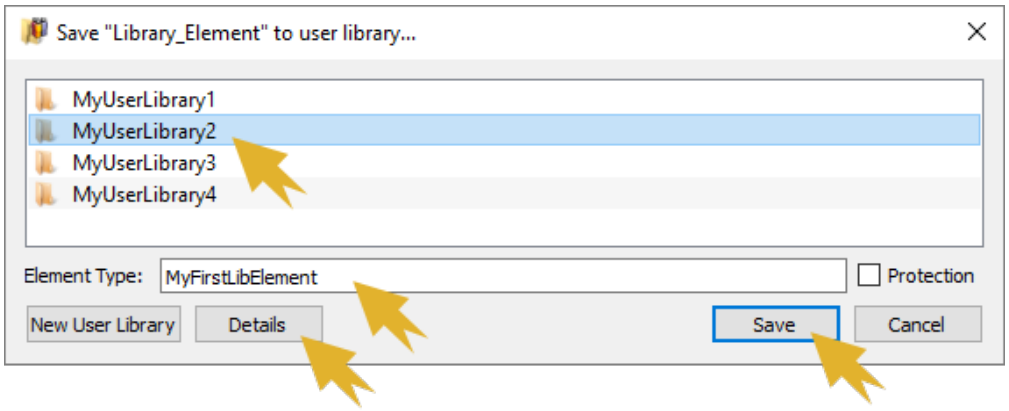


Figure 4.15. Saving New User Library Element

9. Select the user library you want to save the new element in (or, alternatively, click on **New User Library** and define a new library).

10. Optionally: If you want to add information on your element (version number, short description, individual GUI Icon, documentation in form of HTML help files):

    a. Click on **Details**. A new dialog opens:

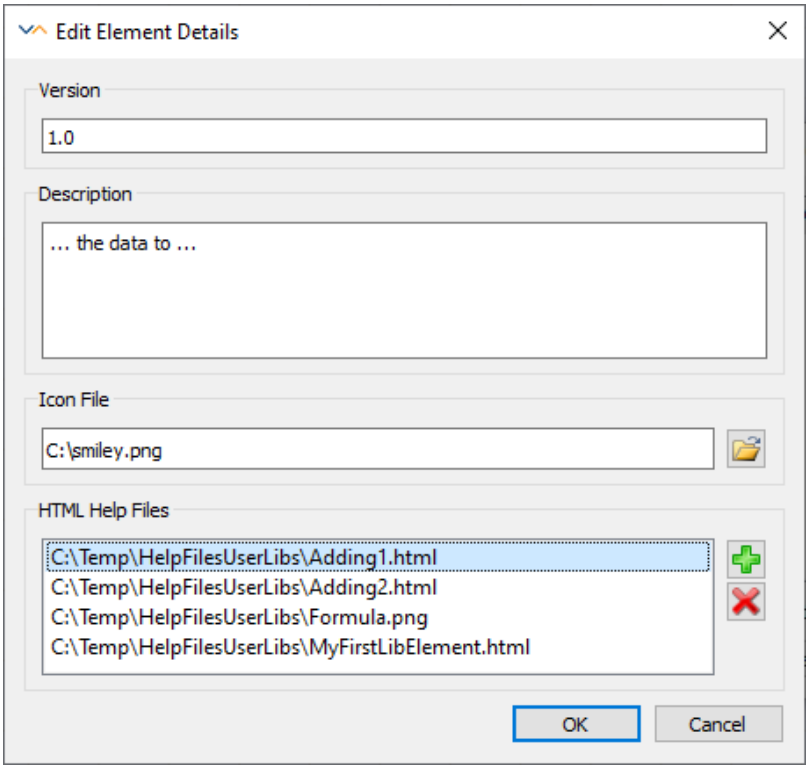


Figure 4.16. Adding documentation, version information, short description, and/or individual GUI Icon

b. Enter a version number for your library element if you want to.

c. Enter a short description for your library element if you want to.

d. To specify a specific icon to be displayed together with the library element on the VisualApplets GUI, in field **Icon File** specify the path to the PNG file or use the navigation button on the right hand side of the field.

e. To add documentation describing your user library element, click the plus button under **HTML Help Files** and navigate to the HTML file that holds the text of your documentation.

   You may specify multiple HTML and image files. If you add multiple HTML files, the first HTML file in the list will be the starting page of your documentation. The starting page is displayed as documentation of your user library element (in the information panel, tab **Help**). The additional files may contain images or further HTML files that are linked by the starting page.

   Naming and Storage of Help Files

   When you save your user library element later on, all the files you specify here will be copied to the VisualApplets installation directory, sub-directory **LibraryCache**. The starting page of your documentation (first HTML file in the list) will be renamed and will have the name of the user library element: **<elementname>.html**

   To unlink an HTML file from the library element, select the element and click on the delete button. The HTML file will be unlinked, but remains in your file system.

f. Confirm the details specification of your new user library element with **OK**.

11. If you want to protect your user library element, select the *Protection* option. This way, the user library element is made a “black box”. (For details on element protection, see Section 4.2.4, 'Protecting User Library Elements'.)

12. Click **Save**.

    The optional PNG and HTML files are copied to the VisualApplets installation directory, sub-directory **LibraryCache**.

    If you activated the *Protection* option, an additional dialog *Protect User Library Element* appears.

    a. Make sure protection mode **Password** is activated.

    b. Enter your password and click **OK**.

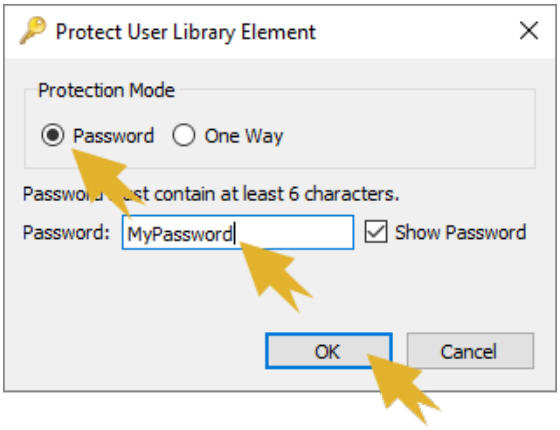


Figure 4.17. Providing a password for a library element

All User libraries and their contents are available in the library panel (see Section 3.3, 'Main Program Window'). Click on the *User Library* tab to display the User Library window.

The icon you selected is visible together with the library element.

Detailed information on an individual element is displayed in the tooltip:

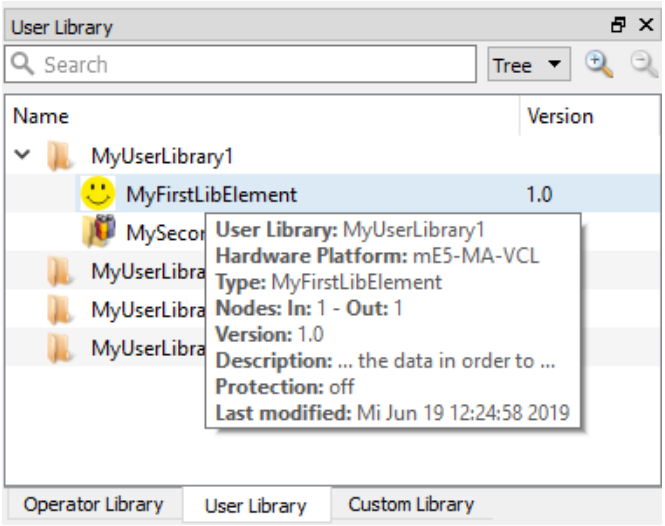


Figure 4.18. Tooltip Information on User Library Element

If you select the new user library element, the according help information is displayed in the information panel under tab **Help**.

13. If you want to proceed working on your design, close the user-library-element design and the user library editor: From the main menu, select **File** -> **Close**.



Close element design via File->Close

It is not enough to close the element design by closing the tab of the design. You need to close the user library editor, too.

To close both, click **File** -> **Close**. Only after closing the design of your user library element (and thus the library editor) in this way, you can re-open the normal design editor and thus your overall applet design.

14. To continue working on your design, open your design.

You can change your user library element any time later on (see section Section 4.2.5, 'Editing User Library Elements'. However, these changes will not be promoted to the instances of the element. You have various options for updating the instances of a user library element if you want to (see section Section 4.2.6, 'Updating Instantiated User Library Elements'.



Analysis of User Library Elements

Design Rules Check Level 1 is possible.

Resource analysis, build, and simulation are not possible.

4.2.3. Using the User Library

4.2.3.1. Inserting User Library Elements into Your Design

You can create an instance of an element by a simple drag & drop into your design (as you do with operators).

The instantiated module behaves like a hierarchical box, but knows it descends from the user library.

4.2.3.2. Adapting Element Instances to Your Design

You can adapt instances of user library elements to fit your overall design. You may need to

- modify individual operator parameters
- modify the layout (adding and deleting of operators and links)



Changing Link Properties

Changed link properties do not change the implementation of the library element instance. Example: If a library element has been saved with a parallelism of 4, but its instance is connected to a parallelism of 8, this of course has an influence on the links inside the instance. However, this is not a change of the implementation of the instance as no operator parameters are influenced by a change of the link properties.

After you changed an instance of a user library element - either by modifying individual operator parameters, or by modifying the layout (adding and deleting of operators and links), the instance is no more a mere copy of the user library element.

To keep you informed which instance contains changes, the modified user library element instance is marked:

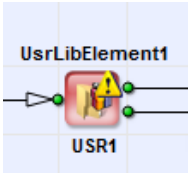


Figure 4.19.

This is very important for you to know, as updating the instances of a user library element (see section Section 4.2.6, 'Updating Instantiated User Library Elements') overwrites the changes you made to an instance. You should always carefully consider the pros and cons before selecting an automatic update for an instance that contains changes.

4.2.4. Protecting User Library Elements

You can protect user library elements. After protection has been enabled, the user library element is made a "black box".

There are two ways to protect a user library element:

- Protection via password: The user library element can afterwards be opened and edited via password. Users that do **not** have the password will not even be able to see which operators are used in the user library element (black box).
- Irreversible protection: The user library element is made a black box for ever and cannot be re-opened, not even by yourself.

To protect a user library element via password:

1. Right-click on the element.
2. From the context menu, select **Protect User Library Element**.

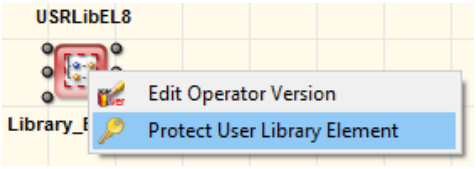


Figure 4.20. Protecting a user library element

3. Make sure protection mode **Password** is activated.
4. Enter your password.

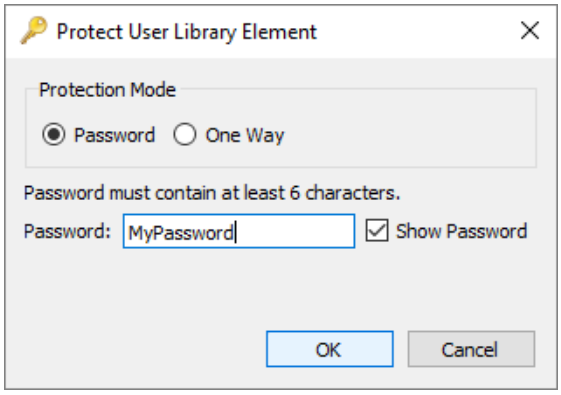


Figure 4.21. Entering password for protected user library element

5. Click **OK**.



"One-Way" Protection Irreversible

If you select protection mode *One Way* (instead of *Password*), the user library element can never be re-opened, not even by yourself. If you plan to enhance the element at a later point of time, make sure you select protection mode **Password** instead. Alternatively, you can save a copy of the element (as a hierarchical box or a non-protected operator) before enabling this protection mode.

4.2.5. Editing User Library Elements

You can make changes to your user library elements. You can do this by either

- editing the library element itself in an library editor, or by
- overwriting it with a changed instance or a hierarchical box.

However, these changes are not propagated automatically. If you want an instance of a library element to reflect the changes you made to the element, you need to update the instance (see section Section 4.2.6, 'Updating Instantiated User Library Elements').

4.2.5.1. Editing User Library Elements in the User Library Editor

You can edit your user library elements in the user library editor. To open the user library editor:

1. Save the design you are currently working on.
2. In the library pane, go to tab *User Library*.
3. Right-click the element you want to edit.
4. From the context menu of the element, select **Edit**.

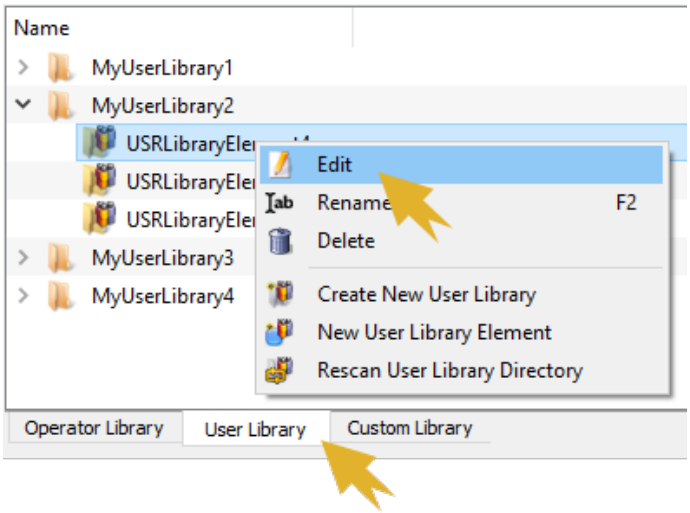


Figure 4.22. Opening the User Library Editor

Now, the design editor closes. Together with the design editor, also the design you have been working on is closed.

The user library editor opens. The user library editor behaves like the normal design editor.

5. Make your changes.
6. Save your changes.

If you want to edit the element description and version number:

7. From the main menu, select **Library** -> **Element Details**.
8. Save the edited element.

Analysis of User Library Elements: You can carry out Design Rules Check Level 1. However, bandwidth analysis, resource analysis, build, and simulation are not possible.



Updating Instances

When you make changes to user library elements, the instantiated elements in your designs are **not** updated with these changes. If you want an instance of a library element to reflect the changes you made to the element, you need to update the instance (see section Section 4.2.6, 'Updating Instantiated User Library Elements').

4.2.5.2. Editing a User Library Element via Overwriting

Alternatively, you can edit a user library element by simply overwriting it. To do so:

1. Save a hierarchical box or an instantiated user library element under the name of an already existing user library element (as described in Section 4.2.2.1, 'Saving a Hierarchical Box as a User Library Element').



Updating Instances

When you make changes to user library elements, the instantiated elements in your designs are **not** updated with these changes. If you want an instance of a library element to reflect the changes you made to the element, you need to update the instance (see section Section 4.2.6, 'Updating Instantiated User Library Elements').

In the following sections you get information on how to update instantiated user library elements.

4.2.6. Updating Instantiated User Library Elements

In the normal workflow, it happens that user library elements need to be updated. The changes you make to an element, however, have no influence on the instances of this element. To update the instances of an element in your design(s), you can either add your changes manually, or use one of the two update mechanisms provided by VisualApplets (see below).

4.2.6.1. Updating Manually

If you decide to update the instances of the changed element manually, you can select multiple instances of the element in your design and change them all simultaneously in one step.



No Hierarchical Update

Hierarchical update of user library elements is not supported. If you select more than one module of a hierarchy for updating, only the highest module of the hierarchy is updated.

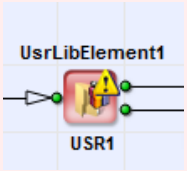
4.2.6.2. Replacing Modules via Quick Update

You can update the instances of a user library element in a design via the function Quick Update.

Updating Overwrites Changes within Instances

Updating the instances of a user library element overwrites all changes you made to an instance (parameter settings, or adding/deleting operators). You should always carefully consider the pros and cons before selecting an automatic update for an instance that contains changes.

To keep you informed which instance contains changes, modified instances of a library element are marked:



To update the instance of a library element via *Quick Update*:

1. Select the instance you want to update.
2. From the main menu, select **Library** -> **Quick Update from User Library**.

The selected instance of the element is replaced by a new one that reflects the changes you made to the element in the library.

Quick Update is only possible if the instances you want to update have the same number of input and output ports as the edited user library element. It is not possible to use Quick Update for replacing the instance of a user library element type A by an instance of user library element type B.

Via Quick Update, you can update multiple instances of an element at once:

1. Press the **Ctrl** key and hold it pressed while you select all instances you want to update.
2. From the main menu, select **Library** -> **Quick Update from User Library**.

   All selected instances of the element are replaced by new ones.

4.2.6.3. Replacing an instance via *Update from User Library*

When you select this option, the instances you want to replace do not have to be of the same type as the library element they are updated with. Thus, you can use this option to replace instances of user library elements or hierarchical boxes by the instance of another user library element. For example, you can replace the instance of a user library element type A by an instance of user library element type B (in contrast to option "Quick Update"). Nevertheless, also **Update from User Library** is only possible if if the instances you want to replace have the same number of input and output ports as the user library element you want them to replace with.

To replace one or more instances of an element by instances of another user library element:

1. Select the modules you want to replace (holding the **Ctrl** key).
2. From the main menu, select **Library** -> **Update from User Library**.

   The dialog window *Update User Library Elements* opens. The left-hand panel shows the module(s) you have chosen for update. The right-hand panel shows your user libraries.

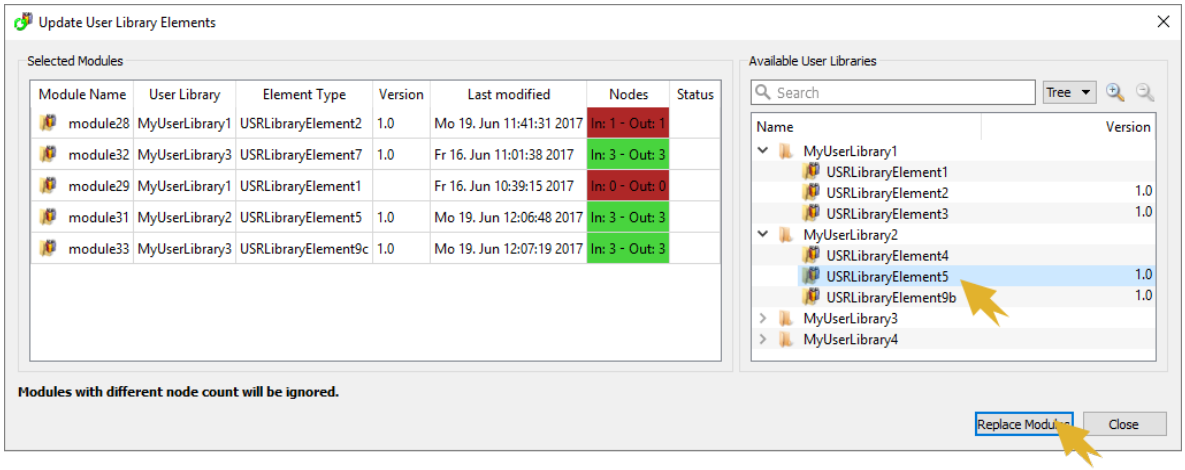


Figure 4.23. Replacement of Instances

3. In the right-hand panel, select the user library element you need. In the left-hand panel, all modules which can be replaced as you desire are highlighted in green (if not, check if the numbers of inputs and outputs fit).

4. Click **Replace Modules**.

   Instantaneously, all listed modules with matching numbers of nodes are replaced by instances of the new user library element.

Example above: The numbers of inputs and outputs do not fit in two cases. Module 28 has only 1 input and 1 output port, whereas USRLibraryELement5 has three inputs and three outputs. Replacement of modules 32, 31, and 33 by USRLibraryELement5 is possible as they have exactly the same number of input and output ports as USRLibraryELement5.

4.2.7. Transforming a User Library Module into a Hierarchical Box

Sometimes you might find it helpful to unlink an element instance from the user library. To do so, you can transform instances of user library elements into hierarchical boxes.

1. Select the module you want to transform in your design. (If you want to transform more than one module, press the **Ctrl** key and select all modules you want to transform.)

2. From the main menu, select **Library** -> **Change to Hierarchical Box**.

Instantaneously, all selected modules are transformed into completely independent hierarchical boxes.

4.3. Custom Operator Libraries

Into the Custom Library, operators designed and provided by a user of the VisualApplets extension *VisualApplets Expert* can be imported.

You can create an instance of a custom operator by a simple drag and drop into your design as usual.

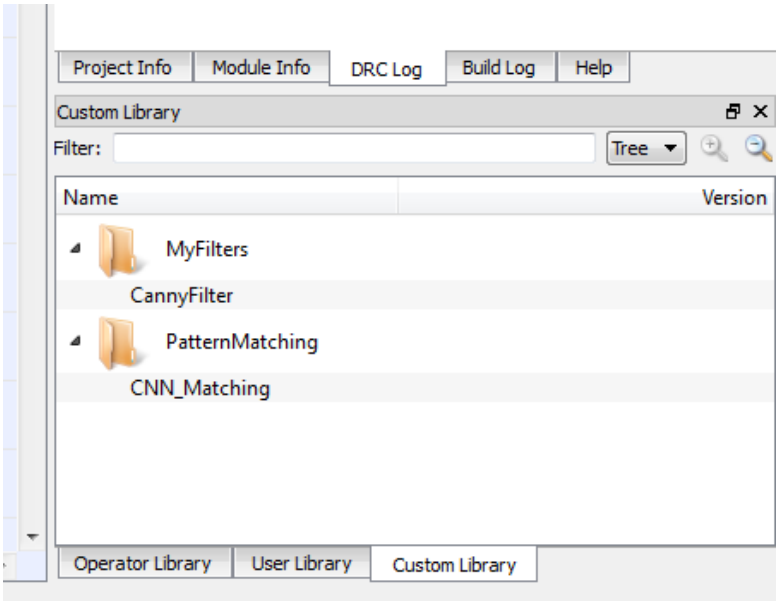


Figure 4.24. Custom Library with operators deesigned with *VisualApplets Expert*

4.3.1. Creating Custom Operators Libraries (Expert edition only)

Step-by-step instructions for creating new custom opertors and custom libraries, see Custom Operator User Guide [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/files/documents/CustomOperators.pdf]

This document also contains a detailed description of the custom operator meachanism and all related files.

4.4. Multiple Processes

VisualApplets projects may include multiple processes. A process is the top level of a diagram and can include an arbitrary number of operators and *hierarchical boxes*. Each process can be started and stopped individually.

A good example where two processes are used is a two camera application. Have a look at the following figure. It shows two processes with a camera, a buffer and a DMA operator in each of the processes.

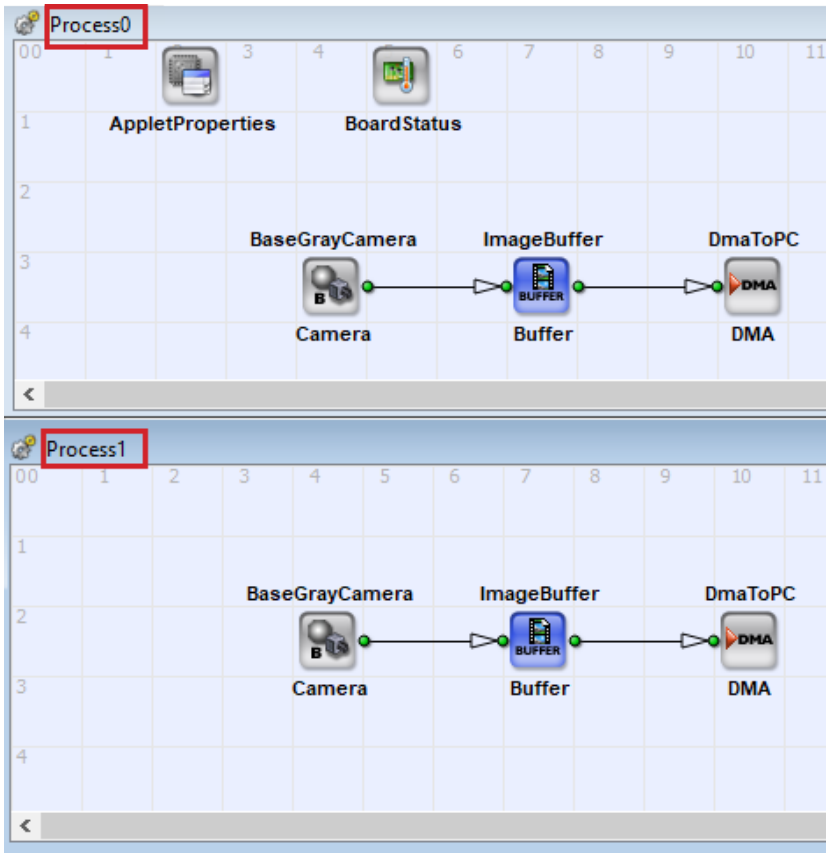


Figure 4.25. Applet with Two Processes

When the applet is used, both processes, i.e., both cameras can be started and stopped individually. If both cameras are in the same process, they have to be started and stopped simultaneously, as all DMAs of a process have always to be started.

To learn more about the usage of VisualApplets applets on hardware, see section Section 2.2, 'Running Your Applet on Hardware', and/or the runtime documentation.

4.4.1. Managing Processes

To add a new process, click **Design** -> **New Process** or choose the icon in the *Edit* toolbar.

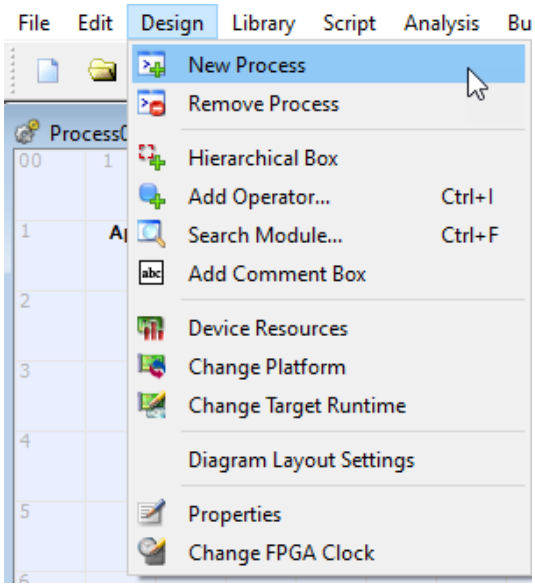


Figure 4.26. Creating a New Process

To remove a process first select any digram window belonging to the process and afterwards select **Design** -> **Remove Process** or choose the icon in the *Edit* toolbar.

Processes always start with index 0 and have to be in ascending order. If a process is removed, processes with higher indices are shifted to fill the gap.

4.4.2. Processes without DMAs / Trigger Processes

As mentioned, an applet process can only be used on the hardware after all DMAs of the respective process have been started. However, if a process does not contain any DMA channels, it will be immediately started after initialization of the applet. This is useful for trigger and signal processing applications as they are used before the image acquisition is started.

To learn more about initialization and usage of VisualApplets applets on hardware, see section Section 2.2, 'Running Your Applet on Hardware', and/or the runtime documentation.

4.4.3. Process Intercommunication

Image data between processes cannot be interchanged. However, using operators *TxSignalLinks* and *RxSignalLinks*, an interprocess communication for signals can be established.

4.5. Target Hardware Porting

A VisualApplets project is always based on a hardware platform, such as the microEnable IV VD4-CL, microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6D etc. VisualApplets offers a powerful hardware porting system. The hardware platform can simply be changed. VisualApplets performs the porting to the new FPGA, DMA interfaces, memory, camera ports, etc. automatically. To perform a hardware porting open the design and select **Design** -> **Change Platform** from the main menu. VisualApplets will then ask for the new file name and allows the selection of the new hardware platform. A design rule check and the build of the new design file can immediately be performed.

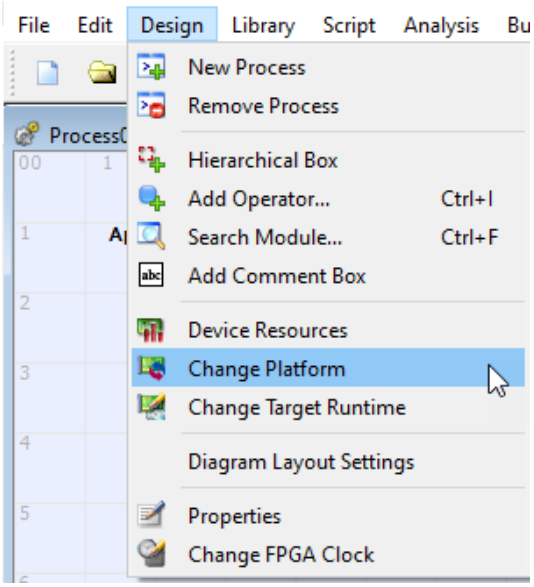


Figure 4.27. Target Hardware Porting

Limitations

Of course, the new platform has to be capable of implementing the design. In the following cases, you may need to adapt your design to match the new platform:

- A smaller FPGA might result in a logic overmap.
- A project cannot be ported if the device resources are not available. For example, the number of DMA channels or digital output ports might not be available on the new platform.
- Not all operators from the *Platform* libraries exist for each platform. For example, a Camera Link camera operator cannot be ported to a gigabit Ethernet camera operator. In this case, the missing operator is replaced by a *Dummy* operator.
- Also operators from other libraries (e.g., EventToHost) may not be available for the new platform. In this case, DRC1 delivers an according error message:

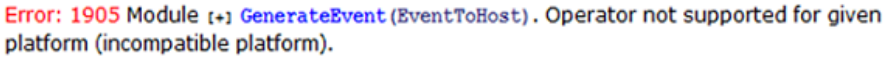


Figure 4.28. Error message in case an operator is not applicable for new hardware platform

4.6. PixelPlant Designs

The PixelPlant hardware is an add-on board family for microEnable IV. At the moment, two boards are available: PixelPlant100 and PixelPlant200 which differ in FPGA and RAM size.

4.6.1. PixelPlant Projects

To develop an applet for using the PixelPlant Px100 / Px200 hardware, two separate design parts have to be created:

1. A base design for the microEnable IV board
2. A design for PixelPlant

Both parts need to be handled in two separate VisualApplets design files. Both designs, PixelPlant and microEnable IV, have to be build, so that two HAP files are generated. Finally, both parts (HAP files) have to be merged into one hardware applet (HAP file).

For data transfer between the microEnable IV applet and the PixelPlant applet, operators *TxLink* and *RxLink* have to be used. *TxLink* operators transmit the data to a PixelPlant board, *RxLink* operators receive data from the PixelPlant. The PixelPlant part has to contain the corresponding *RxLink* and *TxLink* operators to pick the data from the microEnable IV and transmit it back. Each *RxLink* / *TxLink* operator has a channel ID parameter which selects the corresponding *RxLink* / *TxLink* operator on microEnable IV. Theses channel ID parameters as well as the link formats have to match on both, PixelPlant and microEnable IV.

The merging of two applets is explained in the next section.

4.6.2. HAP Merger

Merging PixelPlant and microEnable IV designs can be done by using the HAP Merger utility. Access it by **Build** -> **Hardware Applet Merger**. The utility dialog asks for the microEnable IV HAP file and its corresponding PixelPlant HAP file. Pressing the "Merge" button generates a HAP file containing both design parts. This merged HAP file is used to be loaded on the frame grabber.

Please note: The channel ID of corresponding RxLink / TxLink pairs have to match on both applets as well as the link formats. The hardware applet merger will not merge the HAPs if a mismatch is detected.

4.7. System Settings

Even if VisualApplets comes along with a useful basic configuration, it can be adapted individually to fit the user's needs in the best way. The configuration of the program can be changed and stored on the local computer. You can change your settings in several setting dialogs which are accessible over the user interface of VisualApplets.

You can define global settings for all users, personal settings for the current user, or local settings for a certain installation.

All configurations are stored in one configuration file (`VisualApplets.ini`). During the installation process, you have already selected the location of this file.

The following sections describe the setting options.

You can access the dialogs where you can specify your system settings as follows:

1. Select menu item **Settings** -> **System Settings**.

The *System Settings* window opens where you can choose between different setting categories. For each category, a settings dialog is displayed.

4.7.1. Path Settings

This dialog allows configuring the default locations of different types of files.



Default Path Settings

If Visual Applets is installed on your system in a folder that requires administrator rights (e.g., C:\Programs), you have to start VisualApplets with administrator rights in order to use the default paths.

Alternatively, you can adapt the path settings under *System Settings / Path Settings*. Also adapt the path under Section 4.7, 'System Settings' / *Global Build Settings / Generation of Hardware Applets / Path for storage of hardware applets (*.hap)* in this case.

Temporary files

Path for temporary files: While running, VisualApplets needs to generate temporary files. Usually, these files will be deleted when VisualApplets is closed. Select the directory where these files should be created.

Use the system's temporary directory: If you check this option, VisualApplets retrieves this location from the operating system. This is the recommended setting. If you want to use another directory for this purpose, un-check this box, specify an alternative directory in the field above and make sure it is not write-protected.

User libraries

Path for storage of user libraries: User libraries are containers for modules created by the user himself. (See the according chapter for further details.) In this field you can specify the directory where the user-defined modules are to be saved to and loaded from. Change this directory to another directory (e.g., to one on a network drive) when you are sharing these libraries with other team members or on different PCs. Make sure this directory is not write-protected.

Custom libraries

Path for storage of custom libraries: Custom libraries are containers for custom operators created by the user himself. (For creating custom operators, a VisualApplets Expert license is required.) In this field, you can specify the directory where the custom operators are to be saved to and loaded from. Change this directory to another directory (e.g., to one on a network drive) when you are sharing

the custom operators with other team members or on different PCs. Make sure this directory is not write-protected.

Script collection

Path for storage of your Tcl script collection: VisualApplets allows you to create Tcl scripts and to make use of the individual Tcl procedures as library elements. In this field, you can specify the directory where your Tcl scripts are to be saved to and loaded from. Change this directory to another directory (e.g., to one on a network drive) when you are sharing the your Tcl script collection with other team members or on different PCs. Make sure this directory is not write-protected.

VisualApplets designs

Path for VisualApplets designs: Here, you can define the default location where VisualApplets saves design files (*.VA) and loads them from. Make sure this directory is not write-protected, and clear the *Use previously selected directory* option.

Use previously selected directory: If the box is checked, VisualApplets suggests to save the *.va file into the directory you used last time for this purpose. If unchecked, VisualApplets suggests the directory specified in the field *Path for VisualApplets designs* for saving/loading design files.

SDK projects

Path for storing SDK projects: Select here the default location of the automatically generated source code („SDK project“) that demonstrates the usage and parametrization of the generated applet inside the runtime. The SDK project is generated after the build of the hardware applet or on demand when you choose from the menu **Build** -> **Generate SDK Example**.

Help

Path to help: Points to the base directory where the files for operator and context help are installed. You can change this path to a central location in order to share the help files among different installations. Make sure the help files are available in the directory you specify.



Where to store the hardware applets (*.hap files created during the build process)

The directory for storing your final hardware applets (*.hap files) you define under 'System Settings' in the category *Global Build Settings* and here under *Generation of Hardware Applets / Path for storage of hardware applets (*.hap)*.

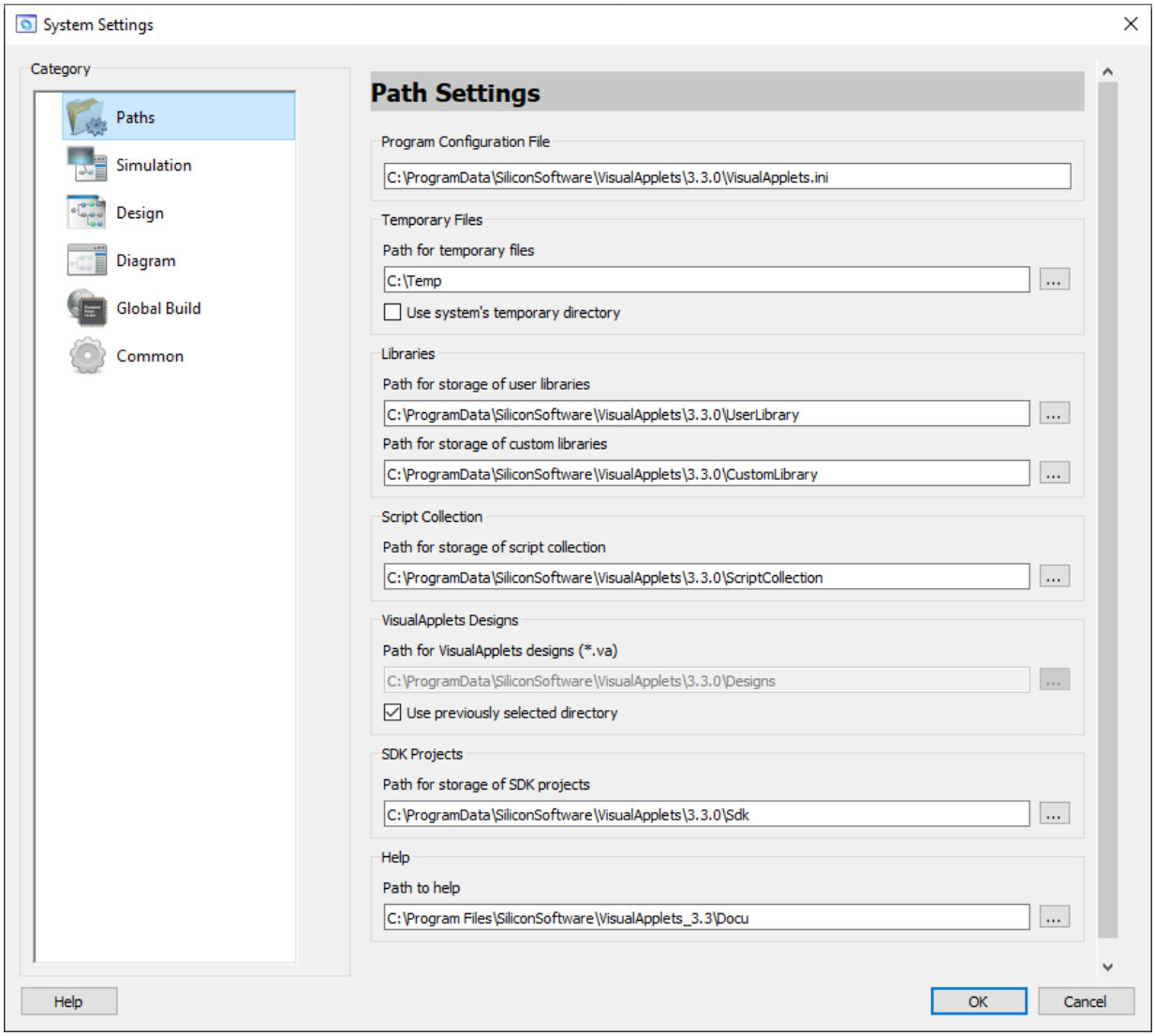


Figure 4.29. Dialog window for *Path Settings*

4.7.2. Simulation Settings

These settings affect the default behaviour of the simulation functionality of VisualApplets.

Simulation Sources

Location of images for simulation: Specify here the directory where VisualApplets should get the images for simulation. VisualApplets comes along with some sample images for demonstration. But in a real world, you will have your own images, similar to those which have to be processed. Specify the directory where your test images are.

Use previously selected directory: If the box is checked, VisualApplets first suggests the directory where you selected an image for simulation from last time. If unchecked, VisualApplets always suggests the directory specified above for loading images.

Simulation Probes

Path for destination images: Storage location of image files which are created at simulation probes while the simulation is running. This setting comes up as suggested path when the user is saving the collected simulation results of a certain simulation probe.

Temporary Image Files

Path for temporary image files: Storage location of temporary files which are created while the simulation is running by modules processing simulation data. The specification of this location allows VisualApplets to pick up these files automatically, e.g. at a certain module, and to put them as a source to another part of the design or to another module within the same design.

Use VisualApplets' temporary directory: If you clear this option, make sure the directory you specify is not write-protected. If write-protected, VisualApplets cannot simulate data at all.

The results of the simulation are saved in a binary file format. Two different formats are available:

- Save Raw Data as *.rsd : Files are saved in the „RSD" file format (image data and descriptive data).
- Save Raw Data as *.raw: Files are saved in the „Raw" file format (image data only).

Normally, the user doesn't need to edit any of these settings.

Simulation Options

VisualApplets (version 3.2 and higher) is equipped with a new simulation Engine. The new engine gives a very realistic depiction of the data flow and allows simulating blocked image data streams. The new engine is enabled per default. You can disable the new engine here in cases where you prefer the old simulation engine.

I/O Image Library

Here, you have the choice between two libraries: You can define to use either the Image Magick libary for loading and saving images, or the native implementation of VisualApplets. The Image Magick library is selected per default.

Below, you can set the compression parameters for saving probe images.

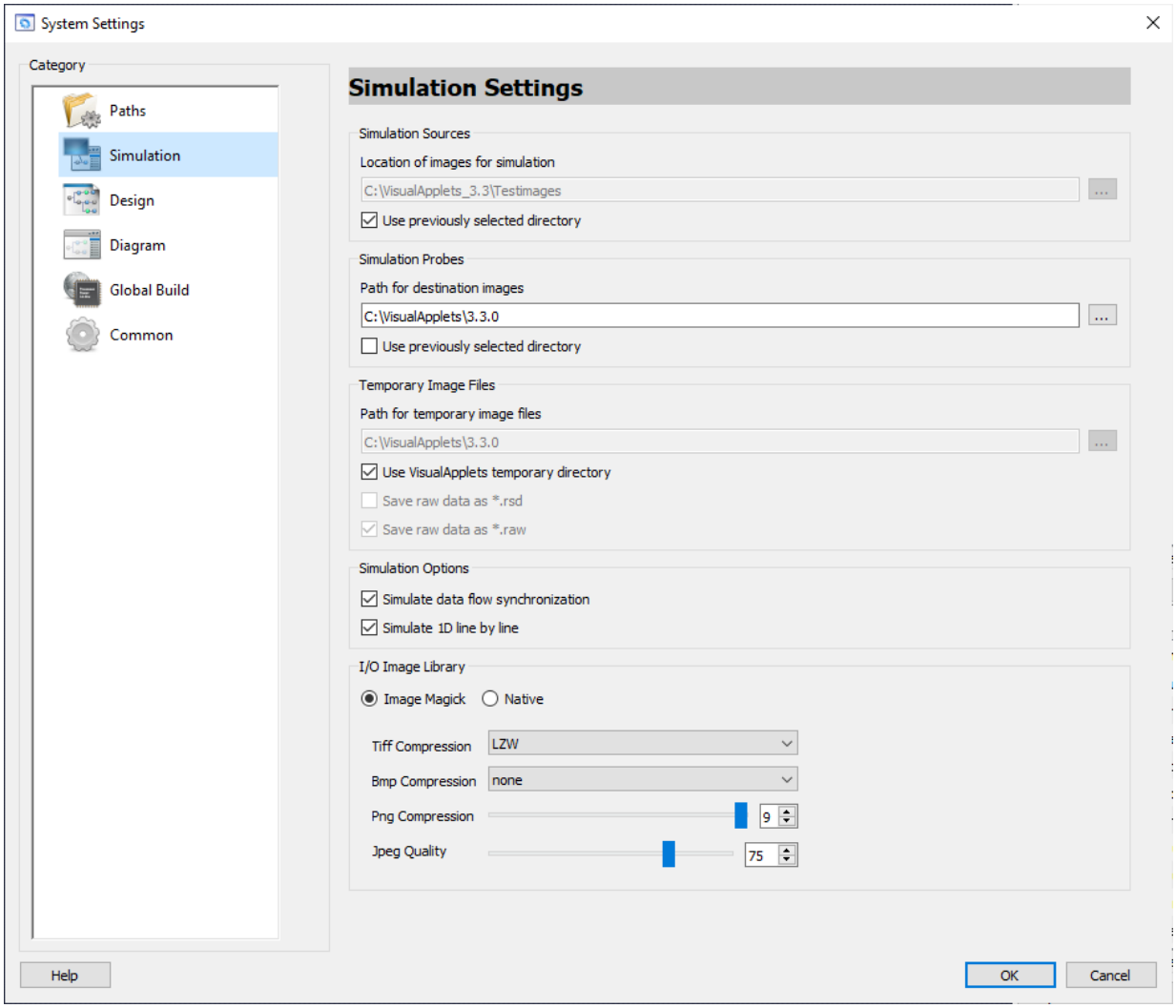


Figure 4.30. Dialog window for *Simulation Settings*

4.7.3. Settings for New Designs

These settings allow the user to define the default target platform the applets created in VisualApplets (target hardware applets) will run on. To set this settings is helpful when a developer's work is focused on certain framegrabbers („Hardware platform") or certain operating systems of the Runtime („Operating system platform").

Default platform for target hardware applets

Hardware platform: The hardware platform selection shows all available hardware platforms (frame grabber types) which are currently available at the installation of VisualApplets. The platform you specify here will by suggested by the program as the default platform when you create a new design by using the menu item **File** -> **New**.

Example: If you create a project based on a microEnable IV – VD4-CL frame grabber, you can set this hardware platform here as the default platform. It will be suggested by the program when you create a new applet design.

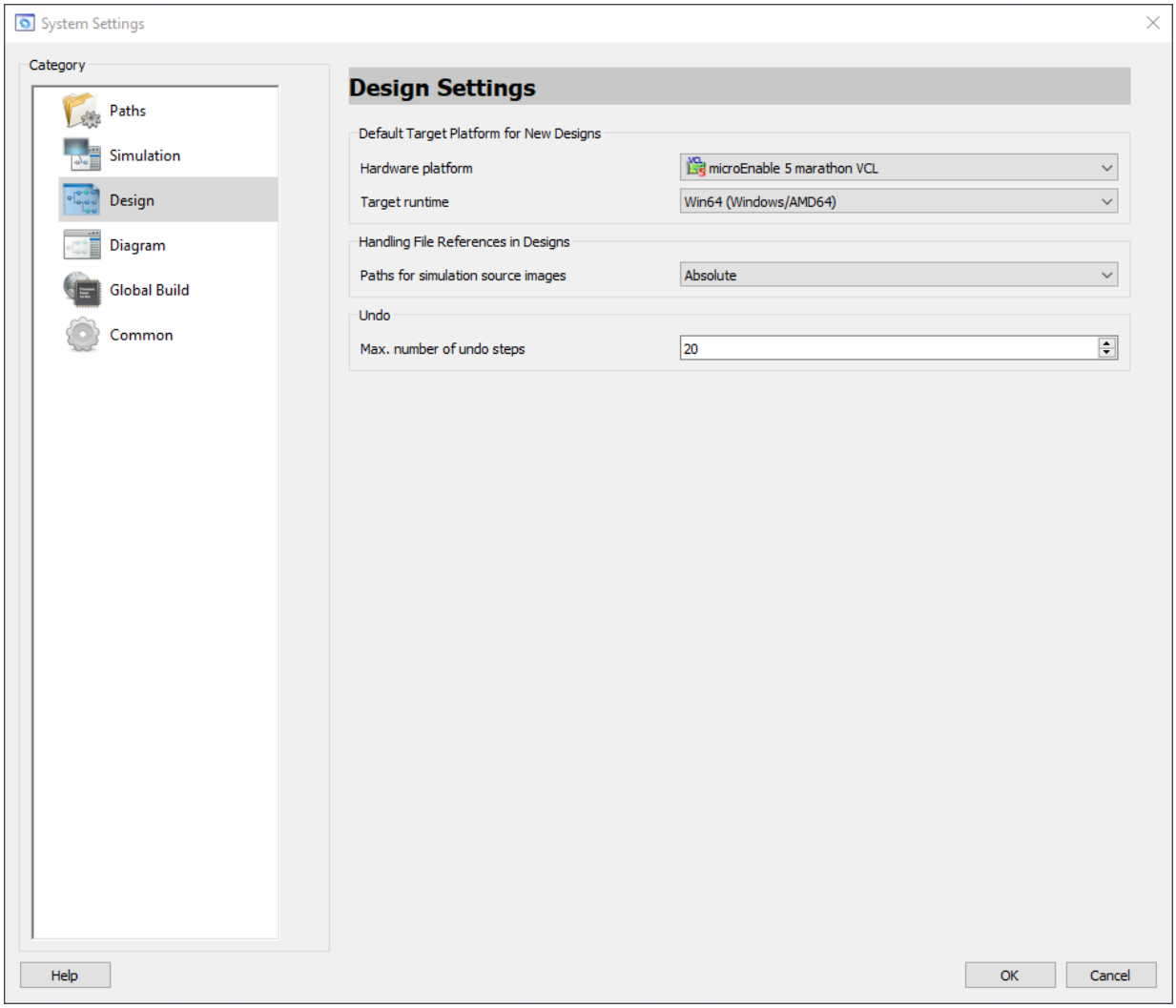


Figure 4.31. Example: If you always create applets for a Win64 system, you can set this operating system platform here as the default platform

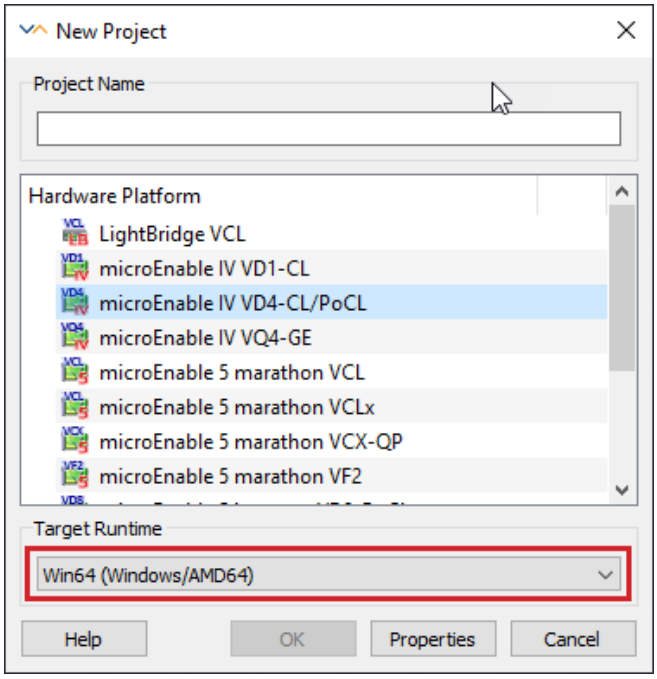


Figure 4.32. Example: Win64 will be suggested by the program when you create a new applet design

Operating system platform: The operating system platform selection shows all available operating systems for which applets can be created. The platform you specify here will by suggested by the program as the default platform when you create a new design by using the menu item **File** -> **New**.



Tip

Please note that the settings you enter here will come up as suggestions only. You can change both platforms any time, while creating a new applet, during the design process, or even when you are already done with the applet design. The information about target hardware and target operating system is stored in the according *.VA design file.

4.7.4. Diagram Settings

This set of settings is related to the design window of VisualApplet.

Extended Link Capture

Defines the size of the capture area around the input or output ports of selected modules. Increasing the capture area allows an easier and faster creation of links for individual module ports since the user doesn’t need to hit the small ports exactly.

Layout presettings for new designs

Defines the default layout dimensions for new VisualApplets designs. This setting comes into effect when a new VisualApplets design is created via File/New. Please note that the layout dimensions of an existing design can be changed anytime via menu item Design/Diagram Layout Settings/ and are stored for each VisualApplets design individually.

Grid

Defines the default distances of grid lines in the design panel. This setting comes into effect when a new VisualApplets design is created via File/New. Please note that the grid line distance of an existing design can be changed anytime via menu item Design/Diagram Layout Settings/ and is stored for each VisualApplets design individually.

Link Appearance

These settings define the visualization of the connection links which are combining different modules at a design. Changes of these settings take effect immediately if you have a design file opened.

Link Tool Tip

Defines the information which is displayed at the tool tip when the user moves the mouse cursor over a link. Changes of these settings take effect immediately if you have a design file opened.

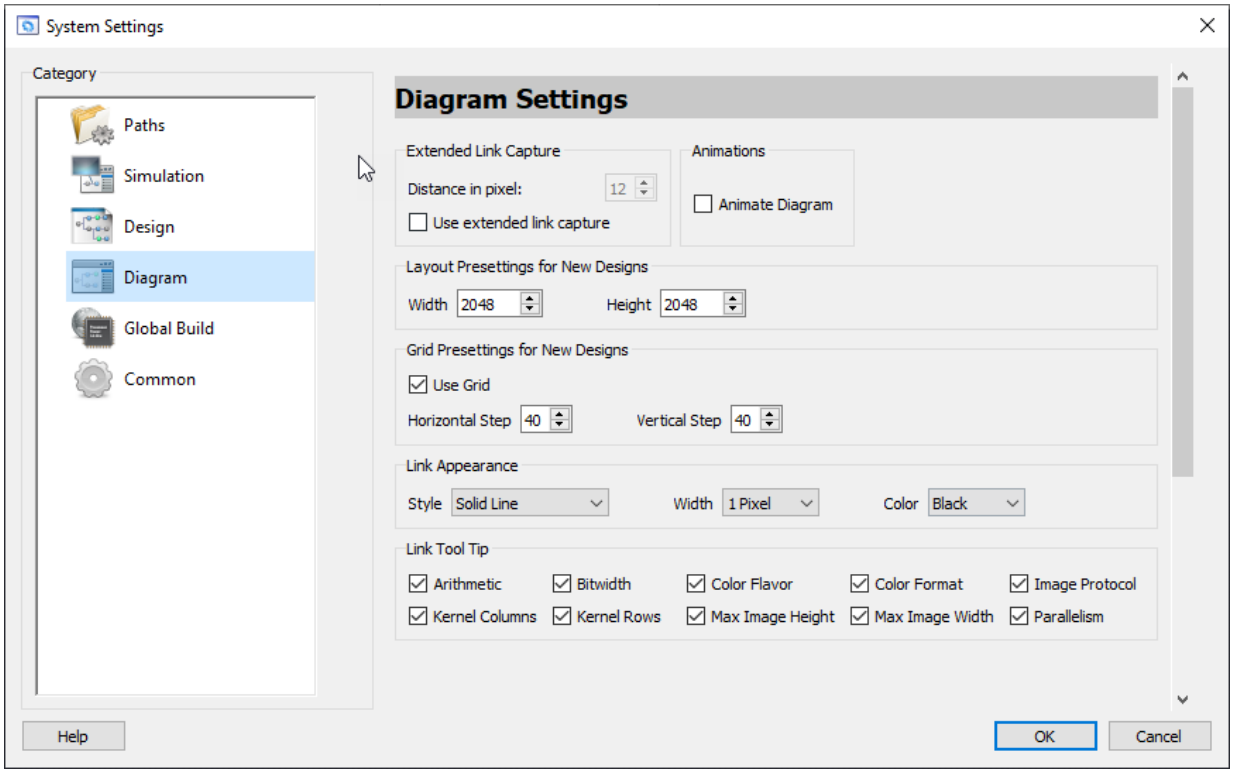


Figure 4.33. Dialog window for *Diagram Settings*

4.7.5. Global Build Settings

The settings of this category allow customizing the process of creating applets.

Specific Synthesis Directory

Here, you can specify the directory where temporary files created during the build process will be generated. These files will be deleted after the applet is generated. (See also **Build trace files** below)

Generation of Hardware Applets

Here, you can specify the location where generated hardware applets (*hap files) will be stored.

Create subdirectories for hardware platforms: Generates an additional subdirectory according to the platform name.

Copy applets to runtime directories: Copies the resulting files to the runtime (if installed) in order to load the files immediately to a present Framegrabber.

Build Trace Files

Keep build trace files: Here, you can specify a directory where the intermediate files (which will be generated during the build process) can be copied into for detailed analysis of these files or for traceability reasons.

Special Settings

Style of synthesized design netlists: Select here the style for netlist generation:

- Use *Optimized* when building timing-critical designs to try to achieve a better timing closure in the build flow. VisualApplets will generate the FPGA netlist with an alternative naming scheme which in some cases helps the Xilinx tool flow to generate a better distribution of logic on the FPGA. The setting of environment variable VA_NETLIST_STYLE has no influence.
- If set to *Default*, the environment variable VA_NETLIST_STYLE is consulted:
  - If the environment variable set to value 2, the alternative naming scheme is used for FPGA netlist generation. The alternative naming scheme in some cases helps the Xilinx tool flow to generate a better distribution of logic on the FPGA.
  - If the environment variable set to value 1, the legacy naming scheme (VisualApplets 3.1 and lower) will be used.
- If set to *Legacy*, the legacy naming scheme (VisualApplets 3.1 and lower) will be used. The setting of environment variable VA_NETLIST_STYLE has no influence.

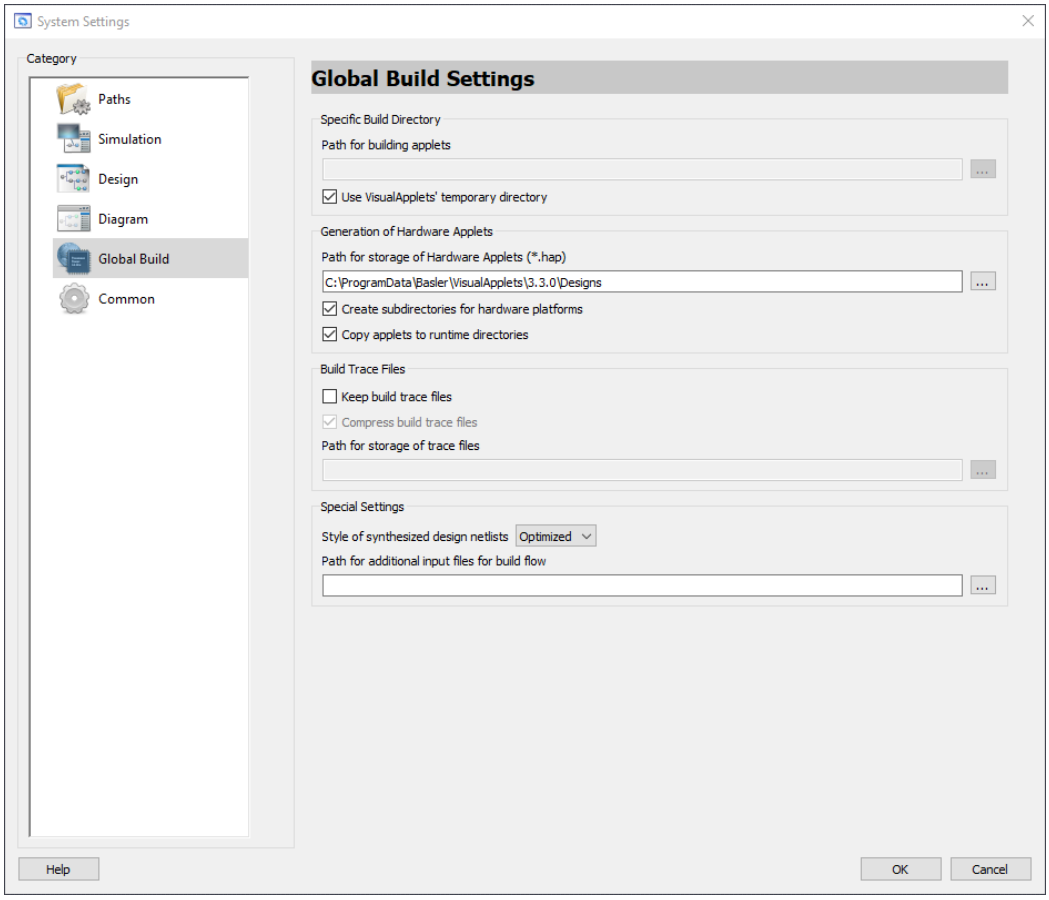


Figure 4.34. Dialog window for *Global Build Settings*

4.7.6. Common Settings

Here, you can select your preferred language for displaying the user interface of VisualApplets.

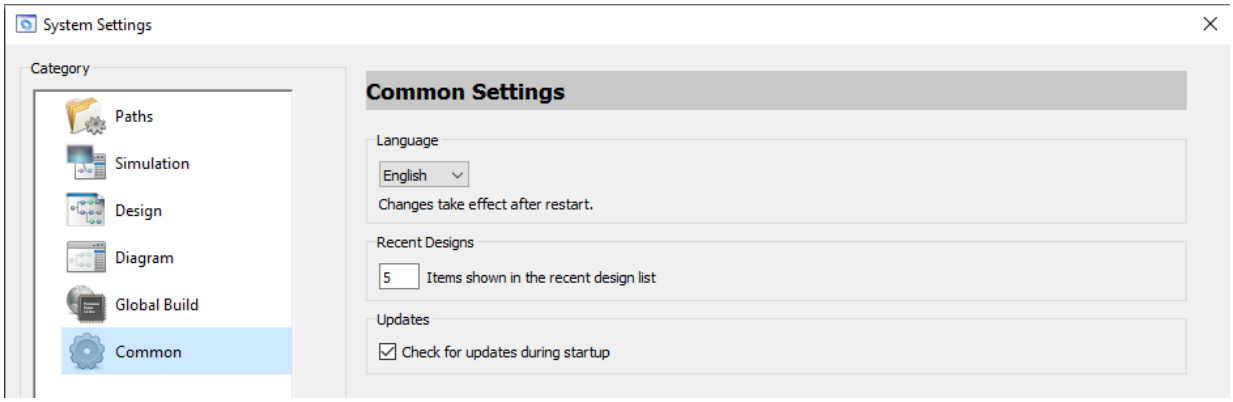


Figure 4.35. Dialog window for *common settings*

4.8. Design Settings

Besides the program settings it is possible to define default settings for each VisualApplets project. These setting will be stored in the *.va file and comprise the target runtime, project details as well as diagram layout settings.

4.8.1. Target Runtime

A VisualApplets hardware applet (HAP) can only be run on a single target runtime e.g. Windows 32Bit, Windows64Bit, Linux 32Bit, Linux 64Bit or QNX 32 Bit. When a VisualApplets project is build i.e. transformed into a HAP (See Section 3.12, 'Build') the HAP can only be used on the previously selected target runtime. The build step allows the selection of the target runtime. However, a default target runtime can be defined for each project individually.

To set the default target runtime of a project select **Design** -> **Change Target Runtime**. From the list, one of the supported target runtimes can be selected as shown in the next figure. This target runtime is now used for your project. Keep in mind to save your project file.

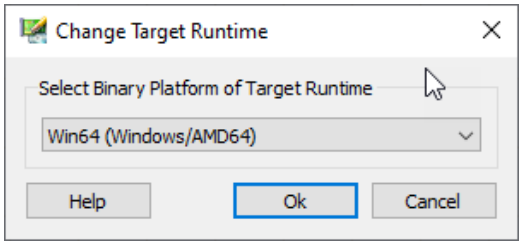


Figure 4.36. Target Runtime Project Setting

The default setting for new projects can be changed in the system settings. See Section 4.7, 'System Settings' for more information.

4.8.2. Project Properties

For each project, a project name, a version number (string) and a description can be added. To edit these attributes of your project, click **Design** -> **Properties** Enter any string values as shown in the next figure. Do not forget to save your design after modification. The entered values are shown in the project info dock window. After Build, this information is included in the applet and displayed in microDisplay as parameter values under "Applet Properties".

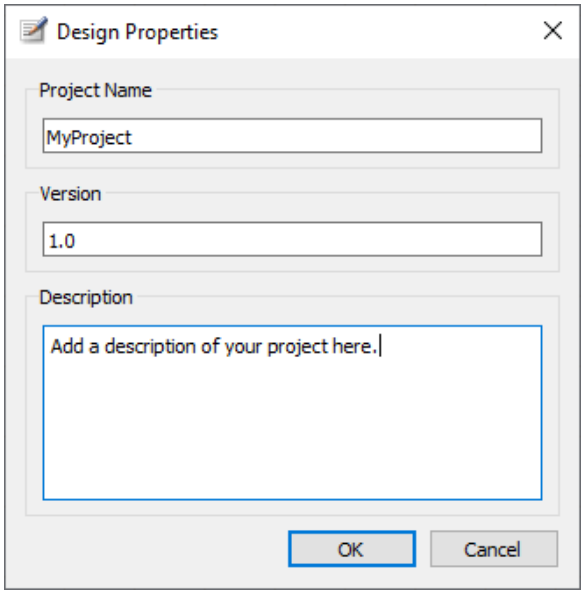


Figure 4.37. Editing the Design Properties

4.8.3. Diagram Layout Settings

To change the diagram layout settings of a project click on **Design** -> **Diagram Layout Settings** (see next figure). You can change the design area size of a project. By default, the size is 2048 by 2048 pixel. Moreover it is possible to enable or disable the grid and change its step size. The grid can also be enabled and disabled from the icon in the *View* toolbar. Do not forget to save your design after modification.

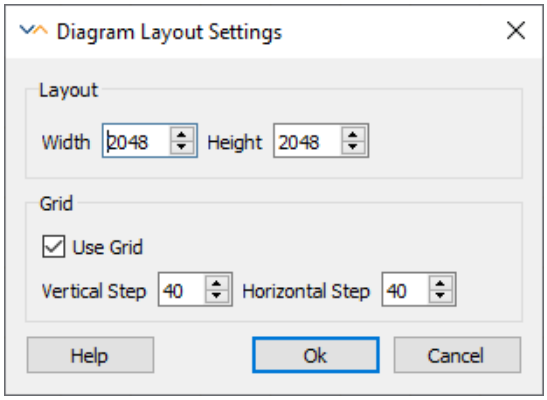


Figure 4.38. Diagram Layout Settings

4.9. Build Settings

To actually generate (build) the hardware applets (see Section 3.12, 'Build'), VisualApplets uses a whole tool chain that works in the background.

For each hardware platform, VisualApplets provides a default build setup that is optimized for the specific hardware platform.

Based on the hardware platform you selected for your design in the design settings, the according default setup for build is proposed by VisualApplets. This setup cannot be changed by the user, but can be replaced by a user-defined setup.



You have to replace the default build setup by own settings if ...

- You create designs for a microEnable 5 (ironman and marathon) or LightBridge platform.
- You work with Xilinx Vivado.
- You work with a Xilinx ISE version higher than 9.2.



Recommended Xilinx Tools

See Which Xilinx Toolchain and Version for Which Frame Grabber Platform? [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/installing-visualapplets#which-xilinx-toolchain-and-version-for-which-frame-grabber-platform] for detailed information about which Xilinx tool is required to build applets for which hardware platform.

mE5 marathon and LightBridge: Although applet build for mE5 marathon and LightBridge is possible with ISE 14.7, Basler recommends to use Xilinx Vivado since applet build (synthesis) with Vivado is much faster for these platforms.

4.9.1. Defining Build Settings

4.9.1.1. Using one Parameter Set as Active Configuration

Each time the program performs the build steps, a certain set of build parameters will be used.

There are several sets of build parameters that come with VisualApplets. You can add additional sets.

For building an applet, one of these sets has to be specified as the “Active configuration”. This configuration will be used and the tool chain will be controlled accordingly.

All setting information is stored in the file “SynthesizeSettings.xml” at your local installation.



Activated and Current Parameter Set

To open the *Build Settings* dialog, click **Settings** -> **Build Settings**.

The Dialog opens. The activated parameter set displayed:

- The activated parameter set is indicated by a green tick in the left-hand panel of the Build Settings dialog.
- The activated parameter set is used for build.
- The activated parameter set stays activated even if you select another parameter set to be displayed. (To display a parameter set, click on its name in the left-hand panel

of the Build Settings dialog. The selected parameter set will be displayed in the right-hand panel of the Build Settings dialog.)

- The parameter set displayed you can edit, copy, save, or delete (see below).

In the following, we will refer to the parameter set displayed as the "current parameter set".

4.9.1.2. Defining New Parameter Sets

The set of parameters itself consists of parameters for starting the external applications (Xilinx tools) that perform certain steps of the workflow, and of parameters for controlling these tools. You can define a certain set to be the default configuration (for starting a build of the current design) by checking “Active configuration”, and you can add a comment to describe the purpose of this specific set.

1. To open the *Build Settings* dialog, click menu **Settings** -> **Build Settings**.

   The Dialog opens. The activated parameter set is displayed.

   Before Adding the First Alternative Parameter Set

   As long as no additional parameter set for the target hardware of your design has been created, the default build settings are displayed.

   You cannot make any changes to these default settings, therefore, all input fields are deactivated.

   You also cannot uncheck “Active configuration” as there is no alternative to the default yet.

2. Click **Add** to create a new set of parameters.

   You will be asked for hardware platform information. You can specify here which parameter set you want to load as a basis for creating your own parameter set. In most cases, it is quite sensible to select here the target hardware of your design.

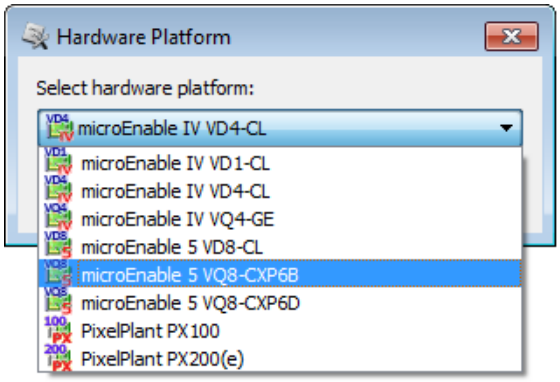


Figure 4.39. Selection of Hardware Platform

3. Klick on **Ok** in the *Hardware Platform* selection box.

   Now, you can edit the first fields.

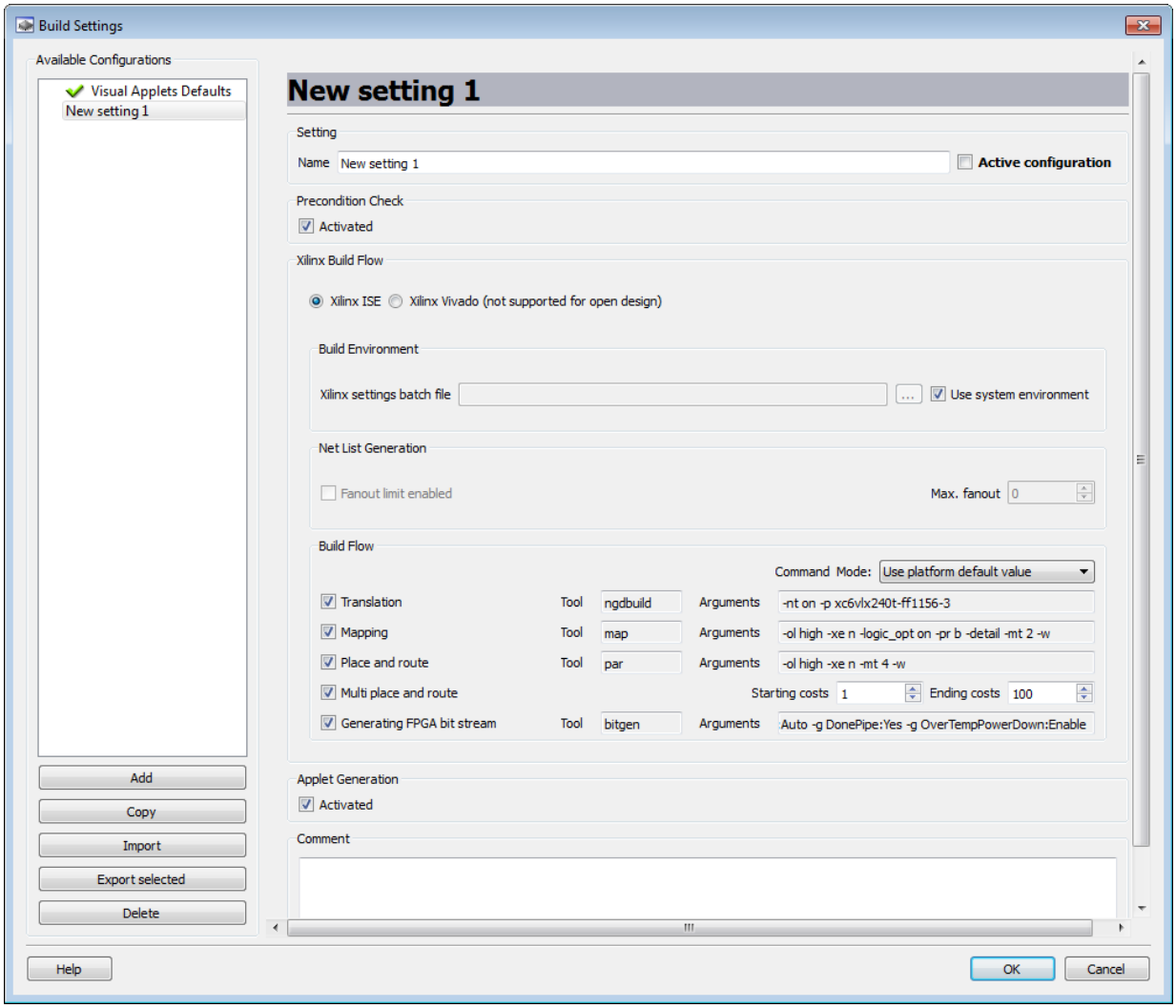


Figure 4.40. Build Settings Window

4. **Name:** Give a name to your new set of properties for identification. This name will show up in the configuration dialog and in the build protocols.

5. **Active configuration:** If you want to use this set of parameters when building your applet, check the box *Active Configuration*.

> **Active Configuration**
>
> The set of parameters you define as **Active configuration** will be used as often as you execute a build.
>
> When you change the hardware platform you selected as target hardware platform of the design: Define new build settings for this new platform.

6. **Precondition Check:** In default mode, the Precondition Check is activated. The Precondition Check verifies that the FPGA type on the target hardware of your design is supported by your Xilinx tool chain. In addition, in all designs for mE5 or LightBridge platforms: When this check box is activated, the information in operator *AppletProperties* is updated at each build, namely the fields *BuildTime* and *AppletUid*. Therefore, after a build has been completed, the design is in "unsaved" mode, since the parameter values in the operator *AppletProperties* have been changed during build.



Avoiding the Update of AppletProperties

Under specific circumstances you might not want to update the *AppletProperties* operator by a build. In this case, simply de-activate the check box *Preconditions Check*.

7. **Xilinx ISE/Xilinx Vivado:** Select the Xilinx tool chain you are going to use. Vivado is supported by all marathon and LightBridge platforms. If Vivado is not supported by the target hardware of the open design, this is stated directly in the GUI:

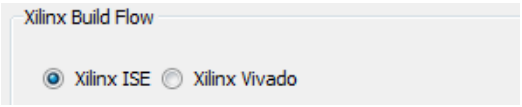


Figure 4.41. Vivado Supported by Target Hardware Design

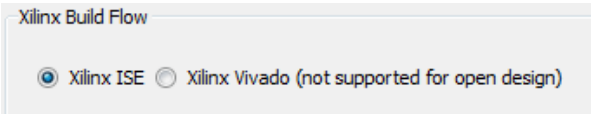


Figure 4.42. Vivado not Supported by Target Hardware Design

8. **Build Environment:**

   - When using a newer Xilinx tool (i.e., when developing with Xilinx Vivado or with Xilinx ISE in a version higher than 9.2):
     - De-activate the "Use system environment" checkbox, and
     - from your file system, select the Xilinx settings batch file that sets the environment to launch the external tools.

     Please follow the Xilinx documentation to make the best choice.

     You find the batch file in the Xilinx installation folder:

     - **ISE:** \Xilinx\14.7\ISE_DS\settings64.bat.
     - **Vivado:** \Xilinx\Vivado\2016.1\settings64.bat.

     Basler recommends to use the 64-bit Windows operating system when developing applets for microEnable 5 platforms. Make sure you select the batch file that matches the operating system you are using, e.g., "settings64.bat" which is the file for the 64-bit Windows OP.

   - If you use an older Xilinx ISE version (version 9.2 or older) **and** all environment variables are set at the operating system, activate the "Use system environment" checkbox.

9. **Build Flow:** Activate all options under *Build Flow*. Normally, all steps should be activated.

   Basler recommends to set the system under *Multi place and route* to 20 iterations.

   Keep the *Command Mode* at *Use platform default value*.

10. **Applet Generation:** Activate *Applet Generation*.

11. **Comment:** Enter a comment that describes the set of parameters you just created. The entries you make here have no effect on the actual build process.

12. Click the **OK** button.

Example: When developing for microEnable 5 or LightBridge, the following parameter values need to be set:

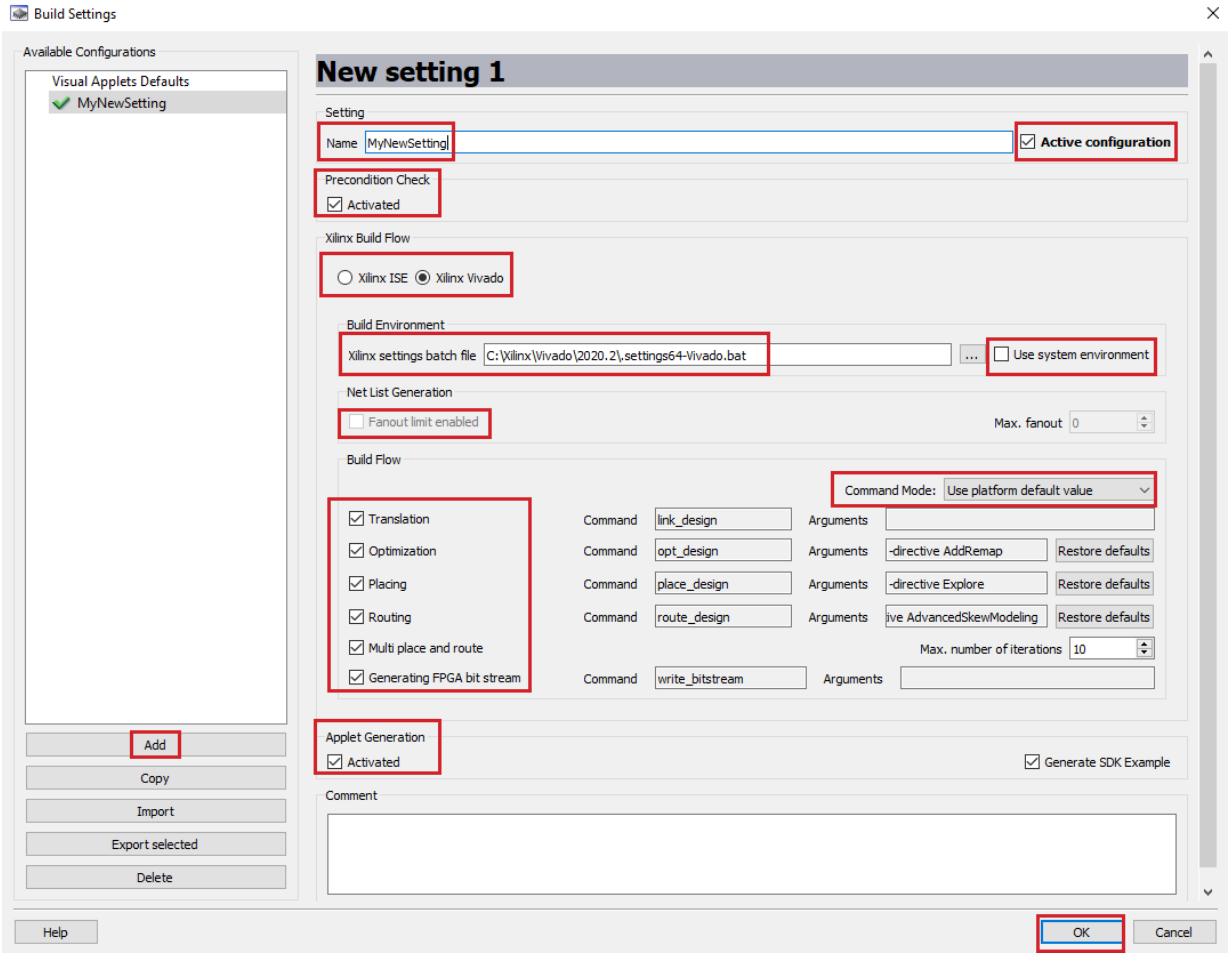


Figure 4.43. Parameter Set Example: Developing for microEnable 5 or LightBridge

Disabling Build Flow Steps

Per default, all build flow steps (translation, mapping, ...) are activated:

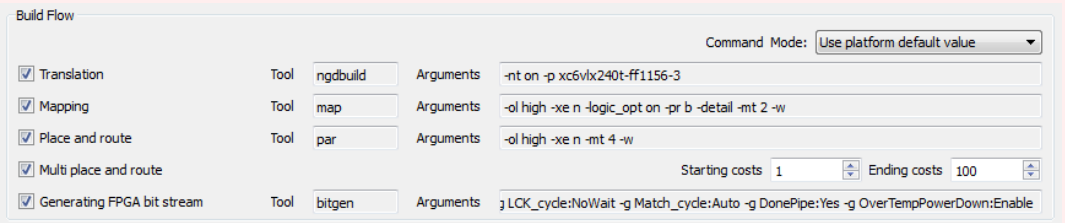


Figure 4.44. Defaut: All Build Flow Steps Activated

You can de-select individual steps. However, the build steps depend on each other. They are listed in the order of their dependence:

- Translation is the first step that can always be executed.
- Mapping can only be executed if the step Translation has been executed before.
- Place and route can only be executed if the step Mapping has been executed before, and so on.

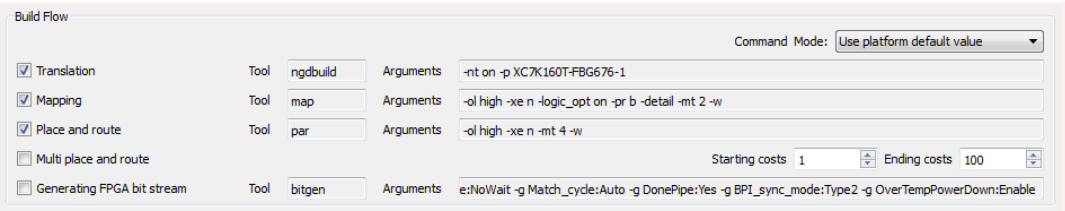


Figure 4.45. Subsequent Build Steps Deactivated

However, a previous step doesn't need to be executed within the same build run. It might as well have been executed in an earlier build run. As long as the files (trace files) that have been generated during an earlier build run are still available, it is possible to deactivate steps that come earlier in the "Build Flow" list and to activate steps that come later in the list.

To keep trace files of earlier build runs: Go to menu **Settings** -> **System Settings** -> Global Build. Under *Build Trace Files*, activate *Keep build trace files*. Deactivate *Compress build trace files*.

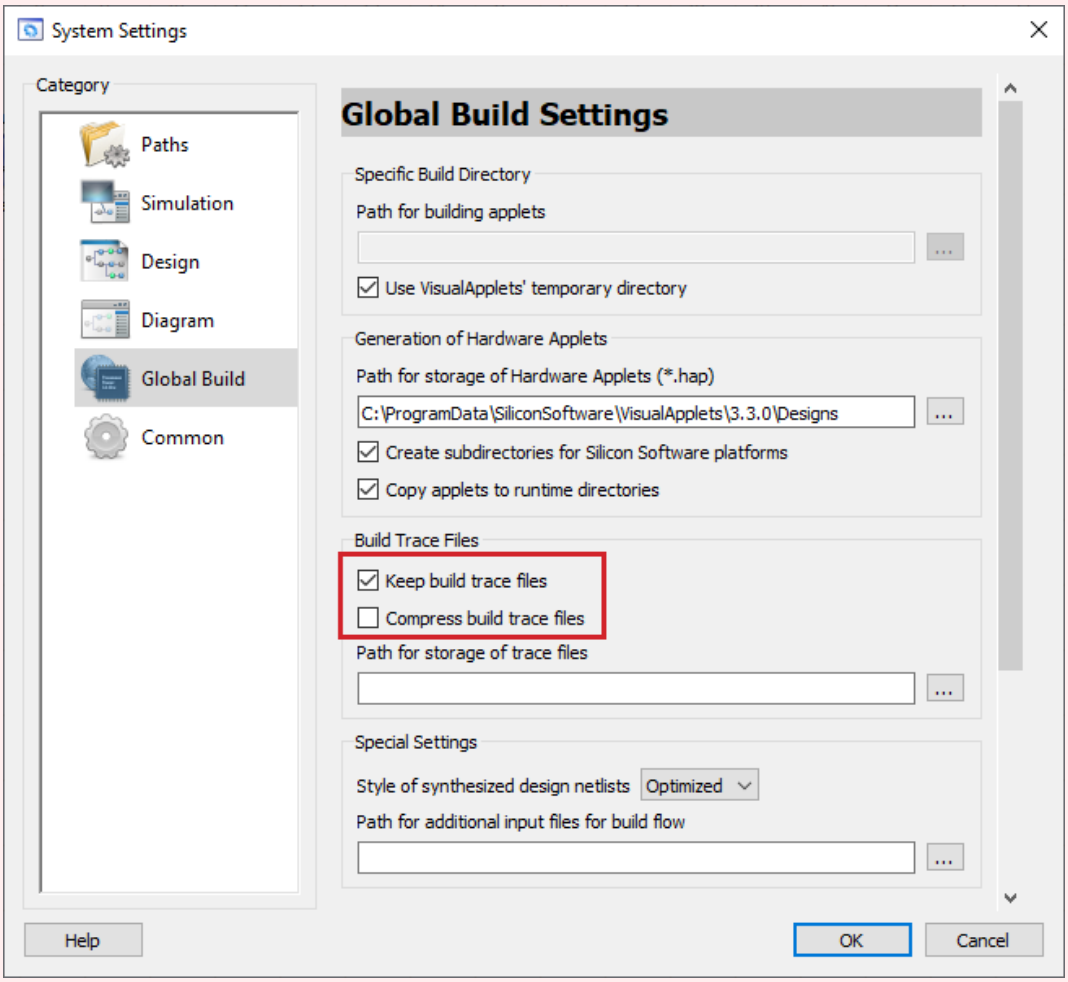


Figure 4.46. Keeping Build Files of the Individual Build Steps

If you keep the build trace files, and you have carried out all previous build flow steps once before, you can also activate only subsequent steps, e.g.:

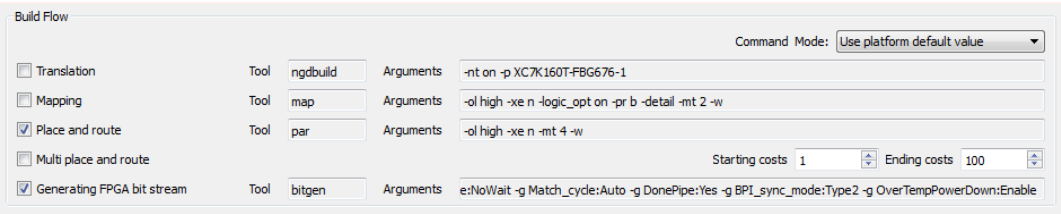


Figure 4.47. Keeping Build Files of the Individual Build Steps



Command Mode Options (VisualApplets Expert Only)

Go to *Command Mode* at the right upper corner of the *Build Flow* area.

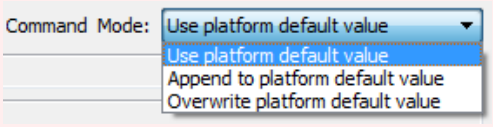


Figure 4.48. Command Mode Options

In the list, you have three different options:

- Use platform default value (Default)
- Append to platform default value
- Overwrite platform default value

Use platform default value (Default):

If you keep or select this option, VisualApplets displays the default values recommended for the hardware platform you specified as target platform for the open design.

VisualApplets also uses these default values when running the Xilinx tools (i.e., when the actual applet is build (synthesized) out of the open design).

Since default sets cannot be modified, it is not possible to edit the *Arguments* fields in the *Use platform default value* mode.

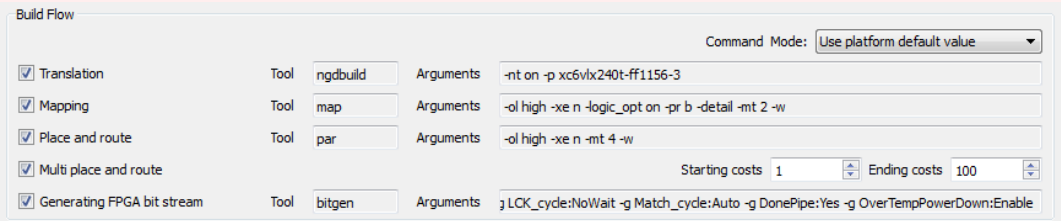


Figure 4.49. Command Mode "Use platform default value"

Append to platform default value:

If you select this option, you can add information for the *Mapping* and *Place and route* tools to the basic arguments provided by VisualApplets.

During build, VisualApplets adds the parameters you defined in the *Arguments* fields to the platform default values when calling the tool. **This setting is for experienced users only.**

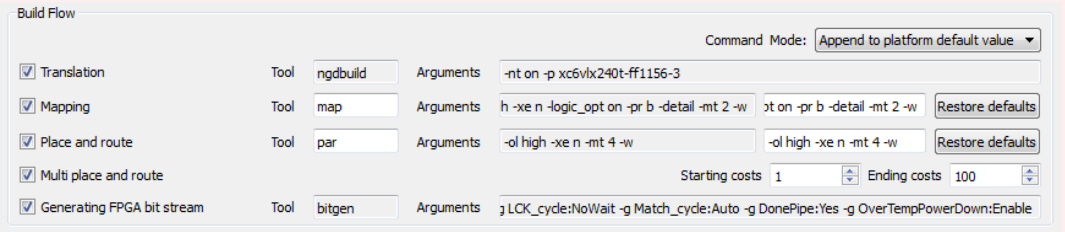


Figure 4.50. Command Mode "Append to platform default value"

Overwrite platform default value:

If you select this option, VisualApplets displays the default arguments for *Mapping* and *Place and route* for the target hardware platform you selected directly after creating the new applet set. You can define (overwrite) the *Mapping* and *Place and route* arguments stated here. VisualApplets now uses only the parameters you specify in these *Arguments* fields when calling the tools. **This setting is for experienced users only.**

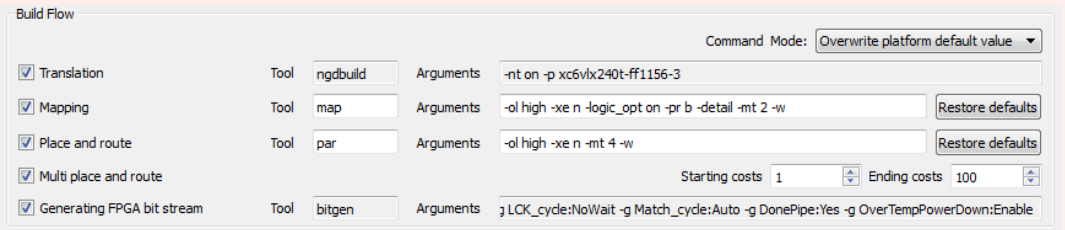


Figure 4.51. Command Mode "Overwrite platform default value"

4.9.1.3. Re-Using Parameter Sets

In the *Build Settings* window, you have some options for handling parameter sets:

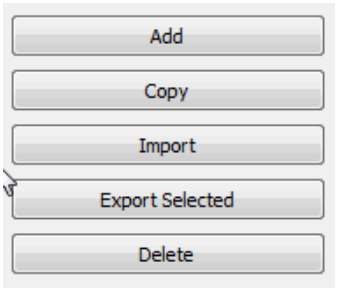


Figure 4.52. Handling Options

Clicking on

- **Add** creates a new parameter set which you can modify as you want (based on the hardware platform you select).
- **Copy** copies the parameters of the current set, creates a new set and pastes the parameters of the copied set into the new set.
- **Import** allows to import a certain set of parameters into the current installation of VisualApplets.

- **Export selected** saves the current parameter set to a file. The file can be used for transporting the data to a different PC or installation or for backup reasons. A dialog is displayed where you can specify a file name and location.
- **Delete** deletes the current set of parameters.

4.9.1.4. Experienced users only: Creating *.hap Files for Different Operating Systems Using the Same Build (mE 5 ironman, mE5 marathon and LightBridge)

For mE 5 ironman, mE5 marathon and LightBridge, the checkbox **Precondition Check** offers a specific function:

- If **Precondition Check** is activated, at each start of synthesis (build) the entries for BuildTime and AppletUid are updated. If you want to start a complete build (from netlist generation through to applet generation) you need to activate **Precondition Check**. Otherwise, later on (when using the applet on the frame grabber) the loaded applet cannot be reliably validated by the runtime environment.
- Specific option: If you have already completely built an applet, but decide you need another *.hap file for another target operating system: You can build a new OS-specific hap file out of the complete build to make your design usable on other target operating systems (i.e., for another target runtime). Proceed as follows:

  1. In menu **Settings**, select **System Settings**.
  2. In the window that opens, select category **Global Build**.
  3. Here, under **Build Trace Files**, activate the option **Keep build trace files** and specify a path.
  4. Go to menu **Settings**, menu item **Build Settings**.
  5. **Deactivate** option **Precondition Check**.
  6. Deactivate all other options under **Xilinx Build Flow**.
  7. Activate **Applet Generation**.
  8. Under Defaults, activate **Active Configuration**.
  9. Start the build of the OS specific *.hap file.

  Especially with complex designs, this option allows you to save time.

4.10. Tcl Scripting

Tcl provides the power of a programming language while being easy-to-learn. Using it can be as simple as calling commands in a shell. At the same time advanced programming techniques can be used to set up sophisticated processing schemes.

To combine VisualApplets with the power of a scripting language allows for an enormous increase of productivity.

You can

- **Automatize the creation of designs:**

  Use scripts to assemble components of your design controlled by parameters. Set up libraries of processing pipelines and create bunches of different designs automatically.

- **Automatize the simulation of designs:**

  Tcl allows you to define very extensive simulation runs: You can, for example, specify series of simulation runs over thousands of images stored somewhere in your file system. Or, you can define various simulation runs where different sets of design parameters are used for simulation.



Documentation

You find information on how to use the VisualApplets Tcl console and an extensive command reference at TCL Documentation [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/overview-of-tcl-scripting].



Availability

The VisualApplets TCL scripting feature is part of **VisualApplets Expert**.

To use TCL scripting, you need to hold a *VisualApplets Expert license*.

4.11. Script Collection (Tcl)

You can make the individual procedures in your Tcl scripts available directly in the VisualApplets GUI.

VisualApplets allows you to define a script collection (library) containing sorted commands that each call a specific procedure in a specified Tcl script. The commands are graphically available directly on the VisualApplets GUI. As soon as you start a command via mouse click or per Drag and Drop, the underlying procedure is carried out. You can monitor what happens in the Tcl console of the VisualApplets program window.

You can define a script collection either in a graphical way, using the VisualApplets GUI, or creating/editing an XML file that defines the script collection.

As all information regarding your script collection is stored in XML files, you can use version control systems not only for the individual Tcl scripts, but also for the structure and content definition of your script collection.

The commands are available in pane Script Collection:

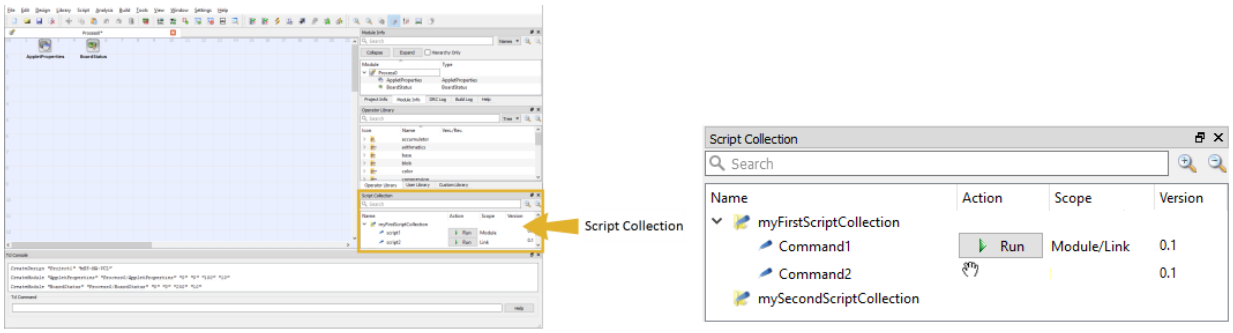


Figure 4.53. Script Collection in the VisualApplets program window

Documentation

You find information on how to use the VisualApplets Tcl console and an extensive command reference at Creating Script Collections (Script Libraries) [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/creating-script-collections] and at Command Reference [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/tcl-command-reference].

Availability

The VisualApplets TCL scripting feature is part of **VisualApplets Expert**.

To use TCL scripting, you need to hold a *VisualApplets Expert license*.

4.12. Tcl Export

VisualApplets allows you to export VisualApplets designs as Tcl script (*.tcl).

You can use the script format for the following purposes:

- revision control
- comparing versions automatically (by creating "diffs")

However, some information is lost during export to Tcl script. Therefore, you should always save your design in `*.va` format. The Tcl file is not qualified to be used as the primary data format.



Save Design in *.va Format

Use the `*.va` file format as primary data format for your VisualApplets designs.

The Tcl script does not contain the full design information.

4.12.1. Exporting to Tcl

The following information is lost during export to Tcl script:

- The local modifications you made in a user library element instance (to adapt the instance to the surrounding design) are lost. If you re-import a Tcl script into VisualApplets, the instance is inserted as a fresh copy of the user library element. The content of the instance in your design has not been saved in Tcl.
- The content of info boxes is kept in Tcl format. However, the formatting of info boxes is lost.

You should always save your design in `*.va` format, too. The Tcl file is not qualified to be used as the primary data format.

To export your design to a Tcl file (`*.tcl`):

1. From the menu, select **File** -> **Export** -> Design to Script....

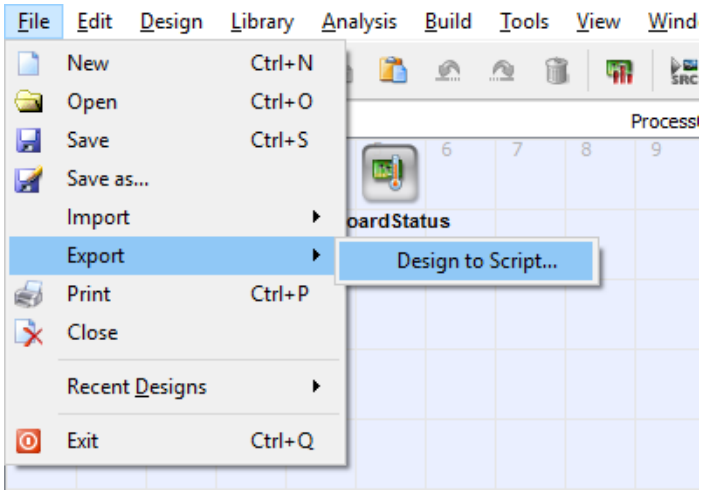


Figure 4.54. Exporting a Design

2. Select a location for the `*.tcl` file containing your design, and click on **Save**.

Now you can check in the Tcl file into your version control system, or find differences between different versions of the design using a "diff" tool.

4.12.2. Importing from Tcl

To import your `*.tcl` design file into VisualApplets:

1. From the menu, select **File** -> **Import** -> Design from Script....

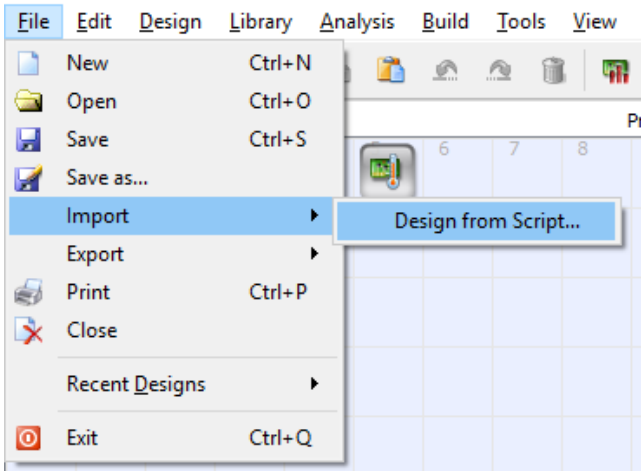


Figure 4.55. Importing a Design

2. Browse to the location of the `*.tcl` file containing your design, and select the ***.tcl** file.
3. Click on **Open**.

Now your design is opened in VisualApplets, and you can

- continue editing your design within VisualApplets,
- save your design file as `*.va` file.

Always use *.va File Format as Primary Data Format

Always use the `*.va` file format as primary data format for your VisualApplets designs.

Never use the Tcl script format as primary data format, as the Tcl script does not contain the full design information.

4.12.3. Tcl Import/Export Command Reference

In the generated Tcl source file the following VisualApplets-specific commands are used.

Syntax

Optional parameters: The notation of optional parameters follows the Wirth Syntax Notation (brackets).

Parameter FullModuleName: Hierarchical path starting at process level. The hierarchies are separated by a slash.

Command	Parameters	Description
Creating, Loading, and Saving Designs		
CreateDesign	Name Platform	Command for creating a new design with the name "Name" for a hardware platform "Platform". For specifying the target platform of the design, you can either use

Command	Parameters	Description
		• the VisualApplets library name for the platform (e.g., "mE4VQ4-GE"), or • the full name of the platform (e.g., "microEnable IV VQ4-GE"). Using capitals in the names has no effect.
SetDesignProperty	Key Value	Use this command to enter design properties. There are tree values you can use as key: • ProjectName (the name you want the project to give) • Version (version of the design) • Description (description of the project).
SetDesignClock	NewFrequency	Command for setting the basic clock frequency of the FPGA (in MHz).
Setting up a Design		
CreateProcess	-	Creates a new process
CreateModule	OperatorType FullModuleName [InPortMultiplicity [OutPortMultiplicity {NamedPortMultiplicity}]] xPos yPos	Creates an instance (Module) of an operator (OperatorType). The position of the module in the design window you define via parameters xPos and yPos. With FullModuleName you define the module's hierarchical position within the design and it's name after instantiation (e.g., Process0/branch). Optionally, you can use the value pair InPortMultiplicity and OutPortMultiplicity to specify the multiplicity of the vector inputs and vector outputs of the module. If you use this value pair, you define the number of ports (in operators with variable port numbers, like BRANCH) for the module (which is a specific instance of an operator). In addition, you can specify the multiplicity of individual vector ports (NamedPortMultiplicity). You can use NamedPortMultiplicity multiple times in one command line. The format is PortGroup:Number. Example: CreateModule BRANCH Process0/branch 0 0 O:3 100 100
ConnectModules	FromModule FromModulePort ToModule ToModulePort [x1 [y2 x3]]	Command for connecting modules. For FromModule and ToModule, use hierarchical names (names containing the hierarchical position of a module within a design plus actual module name, e.g., (e.g., Process0/branch). Nodes within hierarchical boxes are identified via the prefix "INBOUND#" or "OUTBOUND#". Example: "OUTBOUND#O001". The optional parameters x1, y2 and x3 you use to define the geometry of the connecting polygon

Command	Parameters	Description
		(horizontal line from FromModuleOutputPort to x1, vertical line to y2, horizontal line to x3, vertical line up to the height of ToModulePort, horizontal line to ToModulePort).
CreateComment	FullModuleName Text xPos yPos	The content of Text can contain Unicode characters. If you use characters that are not part of ASCII, use the according Tcl syntax to represent Unicode, for example: [encoding convert from utf-8 "A-Umlaut: \xc3\x84"]
SetParamInt	FullModuleName ParameterName Value	Command for setting an integer parameter.
SetParamFloat	FullModuleName ParameterName Value	Command for setting a floating point parameter.
SetParamEnum	FullModuleName ParameterName Value	Command for setting an addressed enum parameter. Value is the string of the enum value. Example: Process0/module1 (SetSignalStatus), "SetParamEnum Process0/module1 Mode High" sets parameter Mode to High.
SetParamString	FullModuleName ParameterName Value	Command for setting a string parameter.
SetParamIntField	FullModuleName ParameterName Index Value1 {OtherValues}	Command for setting integer field entries starting with index "Index" for the following values.
SetParamFloatField	FullModuleName ParameterName Index Value {OtherValues}	Command for setting float field entries starting with index "Index" for the following values.
SetParamStatic	FullModuleName ParameterName	If a parameter can be static as well as dynamic, in the vast majority of cases the parameter is set to dynamic per default. Use this command to set such a parameter to static.
SetParamDynamic	FullModuleName ParameterName	You can use this function to set a parameter to dynamic (if the parameter can be can be dynamic at all).
SetLinkParam	FullModuleName PortName	Command for configuring links. The connection is identified via the connection node of a module.

Command	Parameters	Description
	ParameterName Value { OtherParameterName OtherParameterValue }	
SetResourceMapping	FullModuleName ResourceName [Index] NewMapping	Command for changing the mapping of resources to a module. The resource ResourceName will be mapped to the new index NewMapping. In case the module allocates multiple resources of the same type, use the optional parameter Index for selecting the resource.
Further Editing Commands		
Move	FullModuleName [HierNodeName] PosX PosY	Command for re-positioning a module, a H-Box node, a comment box, or a simulation module to a new position within the design window. Use parameter [HierNodeName] only for selecting an H-Box node. Nodes within hierarchical boxes are identified via the prefix "INBOUND#" or "OUTBOUND#"(like you do when using command ConnectModules), for example, "INBOUND#I000".
CreateSimSource	FullSimModuleName xPos yPos	Command for creating a simulation source on the indicated position.
CreateSimProbe	FullSimModuleName xPos yPos	Command for creating a simulation probe on the indicated position.
ConnectSimModule	FullSimModuleName TargetModuleName TargetModulePortName [xPos yPos]	Command for connecting a simulation module with a link. The connection is identified via the specified module (TargetModuleName) and port (TargetModulePortName). TargetModuleName must be located in the same hierarchy as FullSimModuleName. Optionally, you can define the position of the connection on the link via the parameters xPos and yPos.
SetSimModuleProperty	FullSimModuleName Key Value {OtherValue}	Command for configuring a simulation module. The following parameters can be set (in the list below, the key word Key is followed by the parameter values Value): PixelAligmentOffset BITS ImageFileSubPixels NUMBER ImageFilePixelBits BITS ImageFileNormalize CHOICE where CHOICE = "1" | "0" | "yes" | "no" | "on" | "off" | "true" | "false" CropRect [imageNr] X Y WIDTH HEIGHT

Command	Parameters	Description
		CurrentImage INDEX
AddImage	FullSimSourceName ImageFileName1 {OtherImageFileName} [ImageLibrary]	Command for adding an image to a simulation source. If the number of kernel elements on the link is > 1, you need to specify as many images as there are kernel elements on the link. Optionally, you can specify the image library you want to be used (ImageLibrary = "Native" | "ImageMagick").
User Libraries		
InstUserLibOperator	LibName OperatorName FullModuleName XPos YPos	Command for instantiating a user library element.
Custom Library Handling		
InstCustomLibOperator	LibName OperatorName FullModuleName XPos YPos	Command for instantiating a custom library element.

Table 4.1. Commands for Creating and Editing a VA Design in Tcl

4.13. Print / Screenshot

VisualApplets offers the possibility to print a diagram window or copy its content as an image into the system clipboard. The printing / screenshot is applied to the currently selected diagram window. The full window including all operators and links will be selected for output even if parts of the content cannot be fit into the current screen due to the limited resolution.

To start printing select the required diagram window and select **File** -> **Print** (**Ctrl+P**). The design will automatically be resized.

To generate a screenshot and copy the content into clipboard select the required diagram window and click on **Edit** -> **Screenshot to clipboard**. If you prefer to directly save the screenshot in an image file select **Edit** -> **Screenshot to file**.

4.14. Migration from Older Versions

In VisualApplets version 3, files from version 1.2 and higher can be loaded.

Loading of files from previous versions might result in incomplete designs. Some names, functionality and parameters of some links and operators might have changed. VisualApplets will adapt, add, and transform most of the module settings to the new parameter sets. However, in some cases, an automatic transformation cannot be performed. In any case, you should verify your implementation if migrated from a previous version.

Migration from older versions can result in one of the following:

- **"Update to Current Version" Window**

  When a design using operators from an older VisualApplets version is opened, VisualApplets might ask for an update of the design to the current version.

- **Open Input Links at Signal Operators**

  If you do not use the auto update function "Update to Current Version", the inputs of some signal operators might not be connected. VisualApplets offers a function to automatically connect *Reset* inputs to operator *Gnd* and *Tick* inputs to operator *Vcc*. Simply right click on the respective operator and select **Connect to ground** or **Connect to Vcc**.

- **Missing Operators**

  If an operator which was previously used does not exist in the current version anymore, it is replaced by operator *Dummy*. The missing operator has to be replaced. For most missing operators a replacement is available. Read the documentation of the operator in detail in Section 18.11, 'Dummy'.



Release Notes

Check the VisualApplets release notes to get more information about changes.

5. Miscellaneous

In this chapter, you find a collection of useful information for working with VisualApplets.

5.1. Command Line Options

VisualApplets offers some command line arguments in order to use VisualApplets, for example, in batch scripts, or for linking the program into a system environment.

The syntax follows the following scheme:

<VISUALAPPLETSINSTALLDIR>\VisualApplets <-COMMAND> <ARGUMENTS>

The commands, together with the expected arguments, are listed in the following table:

Command Line	Argument & Meaning
-file	Execute commands stored in a specified Tcl script. Arguments: • Filename of Tcl script (*.tcl)
-compile	Load a specified file and create an applet. The design will be checked against the design rules. Arguments: • Filename of VisualApplets design file (*.va) • Filename of resulting applet file (*.hap)
-merge	Merges a microEnable IV applet file with a PixelPlant applet file. A check for suitability of both source applet files will be done. Arguments: • Filename of mother board applet (*.hap) • Filename of PixelPlant applet (*.hap) • Filename of resulting applet file
-sdk	Generates an SDK Example (C source code) for using the applet inside the Runtime. The design will be checked against the design rules. Arguments: • Filename of VisualApplets design file (*.va) • Filename of PixelPlant applet file (*.hap)
-KeepSyntheseTraceFiles	Additional option when generating a hardware applet. Keeps the intermediate files (created during the build process) for tracing purposes after the build is completed.
<VAFilename>	Load a specified VisualApplets design file. Used, for example, when assigning *.va files for opening by double click inside the Explorer.

Command Line	Argument & Meaning
	Arguments: • Filename of VisualApplets design file (*.va)

Table 5.1. Command Line Options and According Arguments

5.2. Keyboard Shortcuts

Below, you find a list of all shortcuts available in VisualApplets.

5.2.1. Main Program Window

Shortcut	Menu Item
Ctrl+N	**File** -> New Project
Ctrl+O	**File** -> Open Project
Ctrl+S	**File** -> Save Project
Ctrl+P	**File** -> Print Visible Diagram
Ctrl+Q	**File** -> Quit Application
Ctrl+Z	**Edit** -> Undo
Ctrl+Shift+Z	**Edit** -> Redo
Ctrl+Z	**Edit** -> Undo
Ctrl+X	**Edit** -> Cut
Ctrl+C	**Edit** -> Copy
Ctrl+V	**Edit** -> Paste
Del	**Edit** -> Delete
F2	**Edit** -> Rename Module
Ctrl+I	**Design** -> Add Operator
Mouse 3+	**Design** -> Add Operator
Ctrl+F	**Design** -> Search Module
F9	**Analysis** -> Start Simulation
Ctrl+F7	**Analysis** -> Design Rules Check Level 1
Ctrl+F8	**Analysis** -> Design Rules Check Level 2
F7	**Build** -> Build
F5	**Build** -> Start microDisplay
F11	**View** -> Fullscreen
Ctrl++	**View** -> Zoom In Diagram
Ctrl+-	**View** -> Zoom Out Diagram
Ctrl+Mouse wheel up	**View** -> Zoom In Diagram
Ctrl+Mouse wheel down	**View** -> Zoom Out Diagram
Ctrl+Return	**View** -> Zoom Reset
Backspace	**View** -> Window Up
Ctrl+Space	**View** -> Toggle Hand/Selection Tool
Ctrl+Arrow Right	**Window** -> Next Diagram
Ctrl+Arrow Left	**Window** -> Previous Diagram

Shortcut	Menu Item
Drag+Drop	**Project files can be dropped on main window.**

Table 5.2. Shortcut List for Main Program Window

5.2.2. Simulation Viewer

Shortcut	Menu Item
Ctrl+Q	**File** -> Exit Simulation Viewer
Ctrl+C	**Edit** -> Copy Image to Clipboard
Del	**Edit** -> Remove Selected Images
Ctrl+Del	**Edit** -> Remove all Images
Arrow left	**Navigation** -> Previous Image
Arrow right	**Navigation** -> Next Image
Ctrl++	**View** -> Zoom In
Ctrl+Mouse wheel up	**View** -> Zoom In
Ctrl+-	**View** -> Zoom Out
Ctrl+Mouse wheel down	**View** -> Zoom Out
Ctrl+Mouse 3	**View** -> Normal Size 1:1
F11	**View** -> Full Screen
Ctrl+F	**View** -> Fit to Window
Ctrl+T	**View** -> Mapped Thumbs
Ctrl+R	**View** -> Reset Parameters
Drag+Drop	**Images can be dropped directly on simulation viewer (source) or simulation source module.**

Table 5.3. Shortcut List for Simulation Viewer

5.3. Error Reporting

Even the best developed and tested software might – at times – run into some errors. If you want to help Basler in improving VisualApplets, please report any misbehavior to our support team and describe the situation.

Additional data like the VisualApplets design file (*.va), a description of the system environment like operating system and PC hardware, or your specific VisualApplets system settings is helpful for us when correcting the erroneous misbehavior.

In case of system crashes, a trace file will be generated. This file allows us at Basler to restore the exact situation that led to the crash. This trace file is stored inside a zip-archive which you will find in the installation directory of VisualApplets: <INSTDIR>\bin\bugs\bug*.zip. Please decide if you want to send this supplementary information to Basler or not. Please note that the trace file contains only information that has been entered into VisualApplets. It does not contain any information regarding the computer system VisualApplets was running on.

Part II

Tutorial and Examples

6. Introduction

VisualApplets is a very easy to learn self explaining software. The usage is very simple. However, as for all programs and programming languages, examples and step by step tutorials help learning its usage. We recommend to read and implement the design presented previously in the getting started chapter to get introduced into the world of VisualApplets (see 2. *Getting Started*). Next, looking at the tutorials and examples presented in the following will ease the barrier to start your own implementations.

Always mind to use the operator reference if you need more information about VisualApplets operators (see Part III, 'Operator Reference'). Each operator description includes a list of examples where it is used.

If you have problems of understanding a feature of VisualApplets or if you have problems in understanding the theory behind VisualApplets desings, check the respective chapters in the user manual (see Part I, 'User Manual').

The tutorial and examples consist of three parts. First, a tutorial presenting the basic design theory is presented. Next, a list of basic acquisition applets is given which will allow you to start your own project with the required camera interface and hardware device. The examples chapter is a list of example files which can be found in the VisualApplets installation folder. These examples show the usage of operators and might provide implementation ideas.

7. Hardware Applet: From Idea to Application

In this Application Note you will learn how to design and create an image processing application (=applet) in VisualApplets and how to use it on a frame grabber. You will also learn how to use this applet during runtime using microDisplay X and Framegrabber API and how to configure parameters of your applet in this software. You find an introduction how to design, build and use an applet during runtime in microDisplay X at 2. *Getting Started*. In this Application Note you will learn the above mentioned phases of applet development and usage with the example of a Sobel edge filter application.

7.1. Workflow Description

The workflow is as follows:

1. Designing an applet in VisualApplets.
2. Simulating the applet in VisualApplets and performing a Design Rules Check (DRC).
3. Building the applet.
4. For mE5 platforms: Flashing the applet.
5. Using the applet on the hardware via microDisplay X or Framegrabber API.

7.2. Designing an Applet in VisualApplets

7.2.1. Starting a New Project

The design phase of an applet takes place in VisualApplets. To open VisualApplets, click on the file `VisualApplets.exe` in the `bin` folder in the VisualApplets installation directory, or the VisualApplets program icon in the Windows Start menu or on the icon on your desktop.

1. At first, the VisualApplets main window opens up with no project loaded.

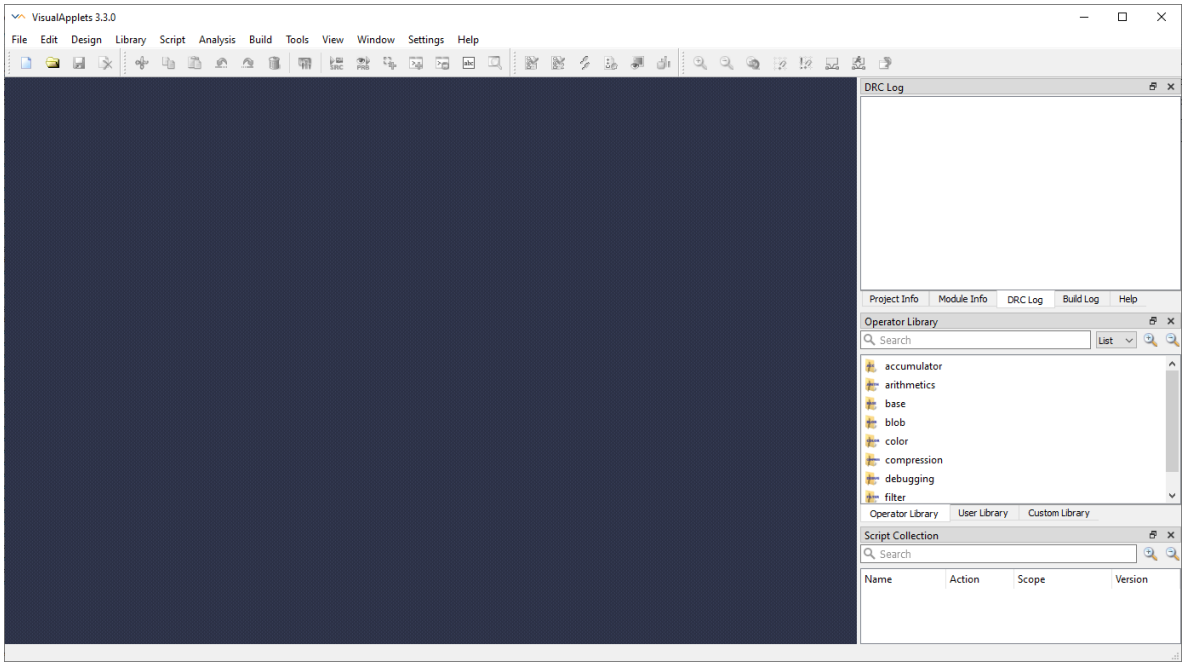


Figure 7.1. VisualApplets Main Window

2. Click on **File**+**New (Ctrl+N)** or use the **New** icon from the **File** icon bar. A **New Project** window opens up which allows you to specify project name, target hardware platform, and target runtime. You can always change these settings later on.

3. To follow the example here, use the following settings:

   Project Name: Sobel_Filter

   Hardware Platform: microEnable 5 marathon VCL

   Target Runtime: Win 64 (Windows/AMD64)

4. Confirm your settings by clicking **OK**.

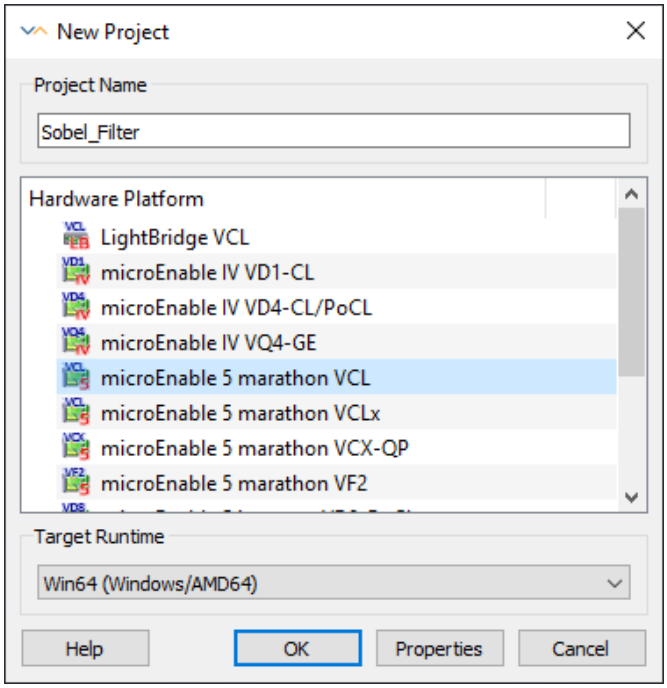


Figure 7.2. New Project window

VisualApplets now starts a new project and you see a blank design window in the center of the program window. In the **Project Info** tab on the right, information regarding the current project, such as project name, target hardware, target platform etc. is displayed.

7.2.2. Operators and Links

In VisualApplets, image processing operations are represented by operators. You find all these operators in the **Operator Library** on the right side of the VisualApplets design window. You can very easily place operators into the design window using drag-and-drop.

An instance of an operator in the design is called a **module**. Operators can have input and output ports. Operators in a design (i.e., modules) can be connected using these ports. Connections between modules are called links which are represented in the design window by arrows. These modules and links represent the image- (or signal-) processing pipeline. Hence, the order of operations is determined by the order of modules.

The operators and links have properties, which describe the settings relevant for the current image processing pipeline, like image dimensions. To see and edit these properties, double-click the operators. The properties of the operators are explained in detail in the operator documentation under **Help**.

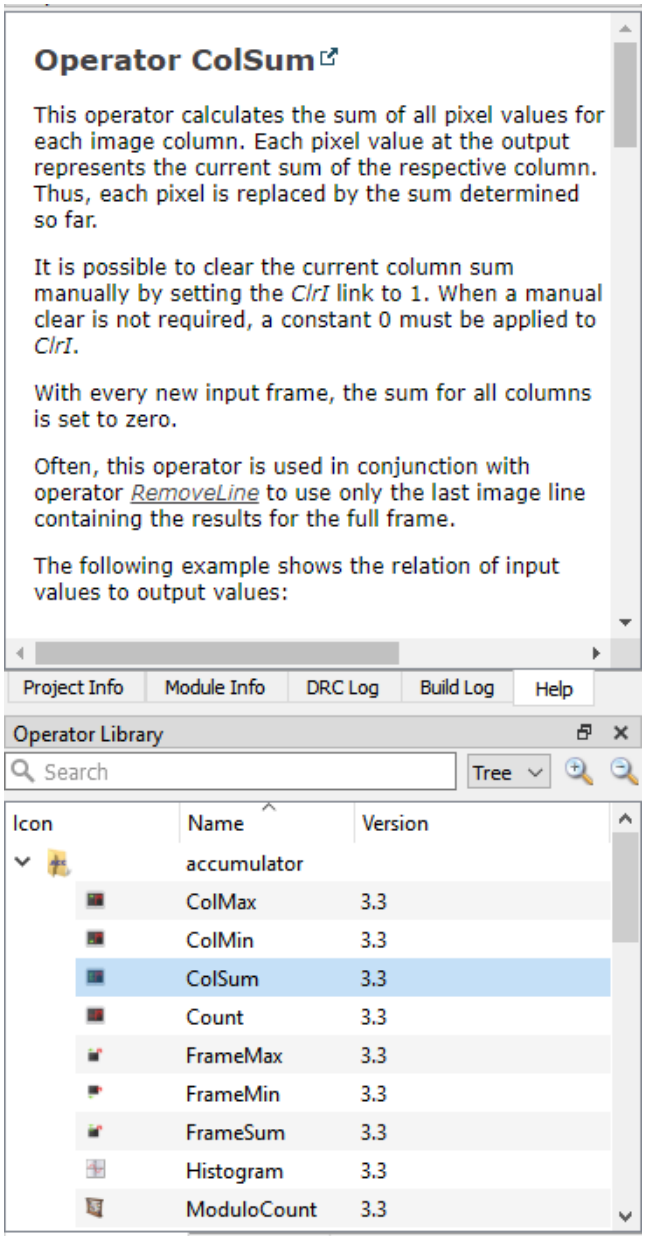


Figure 7.3. Operator Documentation in VisualApplets

7.2.3. Implementation of the Design

This example implements a Sobel edge filter algorithm [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobel_operator].

In the VisualApplets design sample library, there are "ready-to-use" samples for edge filtering and further image processing applications. You find these design examples under `Examples\Processing` in your VisualApplets installation directory with the corresponding documentation, see 10. *Processing Examples*. You can use these example designs as base for your own application.

For the implementation of this sample Sobel filter design, locate the operators in the **Operator Library**, drag them into the design and connect them with links as described in the 2. *Getting Started* section.

You can rename the modules later on for better overview in the design and for better usage during runtime.

Whenever useful, structure the design using HierarchicalBoxes for a better design overview.

And don't forget to save the design from time to time.

7.2.4. Design Components

The sample design in this application note consists of the following components as shown in the following figure:

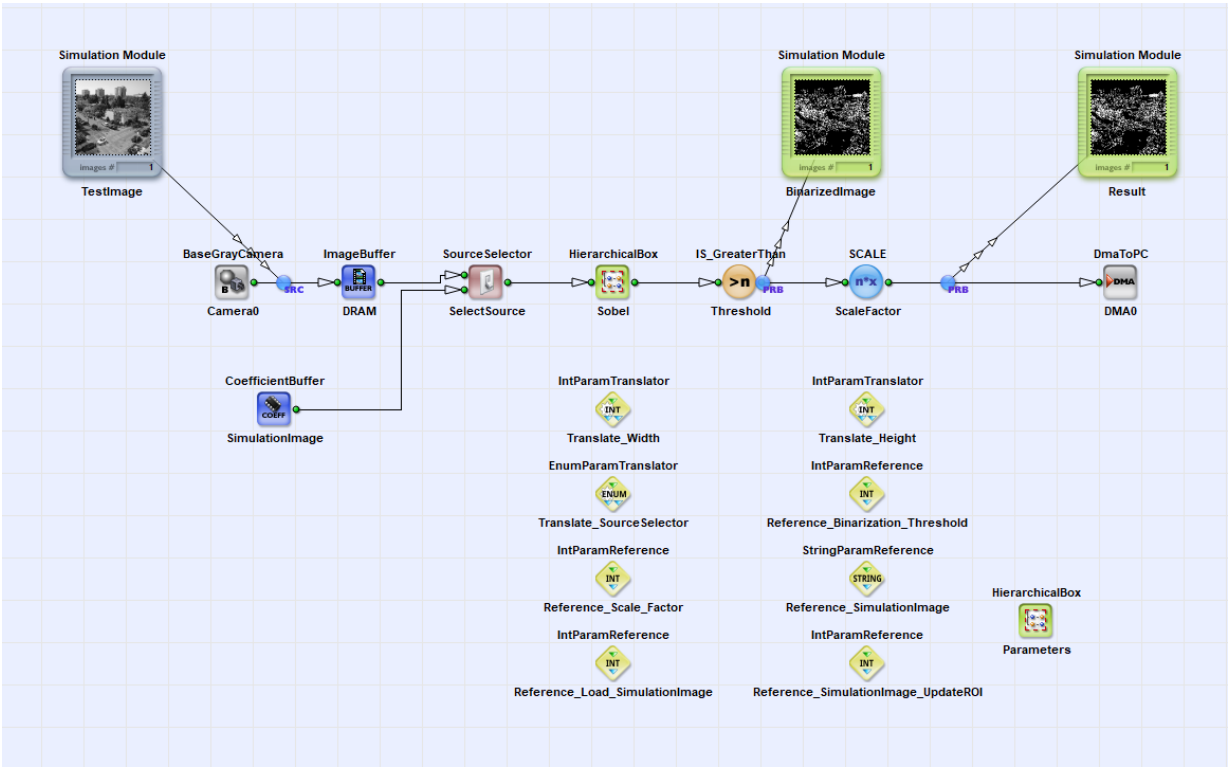


Figure 7.4. Example Design Implementation `Sobel_Filter.va`

- A Camera Link grayscale camera interface
- An image buffer
- The Sobel edge filter module with edge filtering in x and y direction (based on the example `Sobel_Multi_Gradient.va` under `Examples\Processing\Filter\EdgeDetection\Sobel_Multi_Gradient` in the VisualApplets installation directory)
- An adjustable binarization threshold and a scale operator for better visualization of the binarized image on the display during runtime
- The DMA to PC.

You can use the *CoefficientBuffer* in the design as simulation source for images instead of using the images acquired by a camera. Via the operator *SourceSelector* you can choose the image input source for the processing pipeline in VisualApplets and during runtime.

7.2.5. Parameter Settings

To parameterize the operators and links, you can edit the parameters of each element by double-clicking the element.

7.2.5.1. Link Parameters

Links have properties, which define the properties of the processed images such as maximum image dimensions, the image protocol, the bit width, and a parameter which is related to the maximum

possible bandwidth: the parallelism (i.e. numbers of pixel transferred at one design clock cycle). If these links are connected to specific operators (see corresponding operator documentation), e.g. the camera interface operators, you can edit and adjust these properties according to your purpose.

The higher the maximum image dimensions and the parallelism you choose, the higher the FPGA resource consumption is. Therefore, Basler recommends to set these values only as high as necessary in order to save FPGA resources. The link properties can only be changed during design phase in VisualApplets.

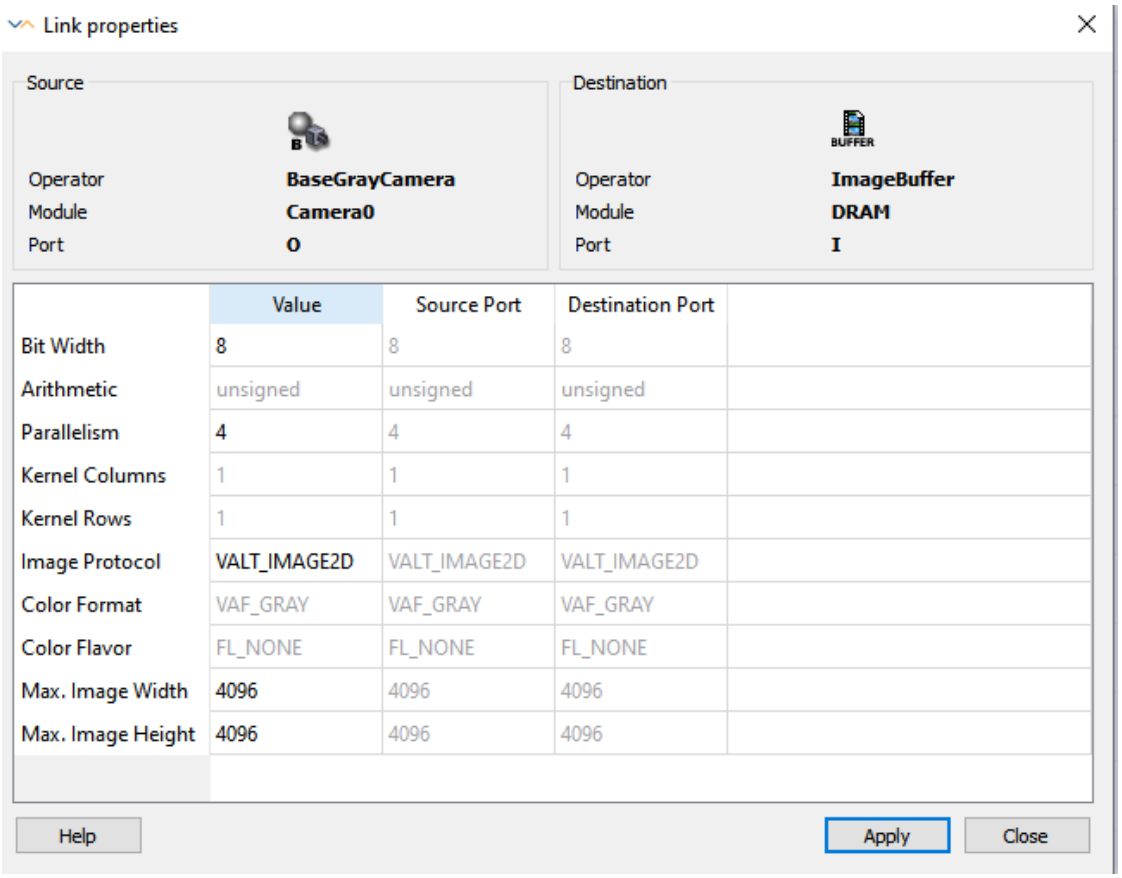


Figure 7.5. Link Properties

7.2.5.2. Operator Properties

There are two types of operator properties: **static** and **dynamic**. You can change static parameters only during design phase in VisualApplets, whereas you can change dynamic parameters during design phase and during runtime. See the screenshot below for examples of static and dynamic parameters for the operator *IS_GreaterThan*.

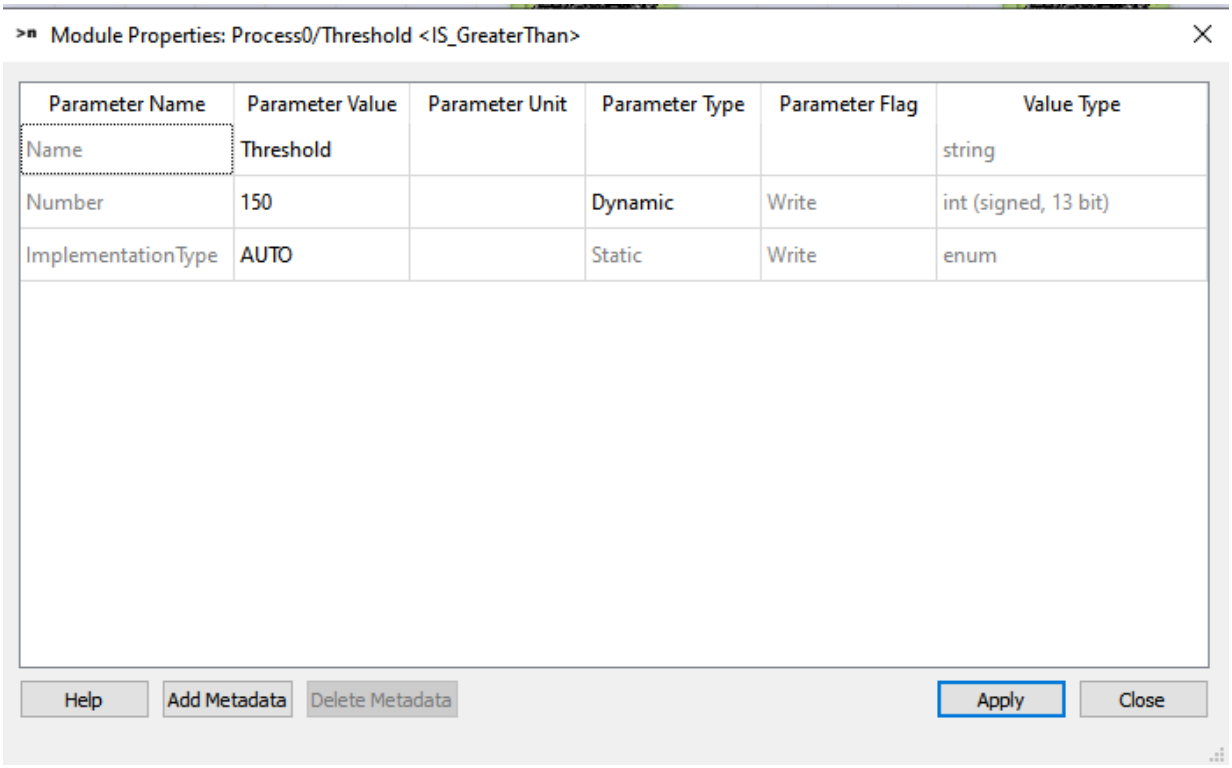


Figure 7.6. Static and Dynamic Operator Parameters

In this sample design, set the following parameters:

Operator *IS_GreaterThan*: Set the parameter *Number* to *600*.

This identifies the grayscale of the edges. If you want to find out the grayscale of your edges, set a simulation probe before the *IS_GreaterThan* operator, run a simulation, and zoom into the pixels that contain edges and see which grayscale they have. This is a dynamical paramter, which you can alter during runtime.

Operator *SCALE*: Set the parameter *ScaleFactor* to *255*.

This augments the visibility of the edges. This is a dynamical parameter. However, to save FPGA resources, you can set this parameter to *Static*.

7.2.5.3. Preparation for Parameter Access during Runtime

During runtime you can change the dynamic parameters. A common use case is that you have many operators in a design and you need to change the same parameters e.g. the image dimensions for many different operators in the design.

The library **Parameters** provides operators which enable accessing different module parameters in a design by controlling only one parameter. Additionally, these operators also enable that access parameters are displayed on a specific hierarchy level. These options make parameter configuration easier during runtime. Whether the library **Parameters** is available for you depends on the license you have purchased. For questions regarding your license, contact the Basler Sales Department [https://www.baslerweb.com/en/sales-support/sales/]. The example design `Sobel_Filter.va` (see Figure 7.4, 'Example Design Implementation `Sobel_Filter.va`') uses translate and reference parameters to easily access image width and height, the image source selector, the threshold value and the scale factor on the hierarchy level **Parameters**. For this, create an empty HierarchicalBox, name it **Parameters** and set the *DisplayHierarchy* parameter of the corresponding translate and reference parameters to **Parameters**. You find a detailed documentation of the **Parameters** library in the corresponding documentation, see 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

7.2.6. Finalizing the Design

7.2.6.1. Simulation Sources and Probes

During design phase the simulation sources and probes are very helpful. Using the simulation sources you can load test images and check your processed image on every link in the processing pipeline within a few moments. Exception: Signals can’t be simulated. Furthermore, the simulation performs a Design Rule Check Level 1 for the formal correctness of the implementation. The simulation result is equivalent to the result during runtime. You find the simulation sources and probes in the icon menu or under Analysis in the text menu in VisualApplets. For a detailed description of the usage of the simulation sources and probes, see the detailed documentation under Section 3.10, 'Simulation'.

In Figure 7.4, 'Example Design Implementation `Sobel_Filter.va`' you can see a test image loaded to a simulation source in the example design `Sobel_Filter.va`. After threshold and before DMA you can see the result of the current processing step.

7.2.6.2. Design Rule Check (DRC)

After you have finalized the implementation, it is recommended to perform a Design Rule Check Level 1 and 2. To perform a Design Rule Check Level 1 and 2, select **Analysis**+**Design Rules Check Level 1 and 2** or use the icon **Design Rules Check Level 1 and 2** from the icon bar.

Design Rule Check Level 1 reports formal errors in the implementation and their exact location in the design. You must correct these errors before the design can be translated to a hardware applet.

Design Rule Check Level 2 additionally gives information about the estimated FPGA resources used in the design. With this information you can check, whether enough FPGA resources are available for your image processing implementation. If the resources exceed 100% of one of the FPGA resources, you need to redesign your implementation to save resources.

In Figure 7.7, 'Design Rule Check 1 and 2 for the Example Design `Sobel_Filter.va`' the result of Design Rule Check 1 and 2 is shown: Everything is designed correctly and about 36% of the available Lookup Tables, 22% FlipFlops, 15 % Block RAM and 2 % of the available embedded ALUs are used. You can see a detailed overview on how many FPGA resources each element in the design consumes (see Figure 7.8, 'FPGA Resource Estimation') under **Analysis**+**FPGA Resource Estimation**

DRC Log

0 Errors
0 Warnings

10:00:23 -- **Design Rules Check Level 1 successfully performed.**

Check Build Preconditions

Creation date: Monday, 11 April 2022 10:00:23

10:00:23 -- **All checks successfully performed.**

Netlist Generation

Creation date: Monday, 11 April 2022 10:00:23

Netlist generation started...

Info: Building design for FPGA clock frequency 125 MHz

FPGA resource estimation:

Resource	Count	Fill Level
LookupTables	37132	~ 36%
Flip Flops	44960	~ 22%
Block RAM	103	~ 15%
Embedded ALU	14	~ 2%

10:00:26 -- **Netlist successfully generated in 00:00:03.**

Figure 7.7. Design Rule Check 1 and 2 for the Example Design `Sobel_Filter.va`

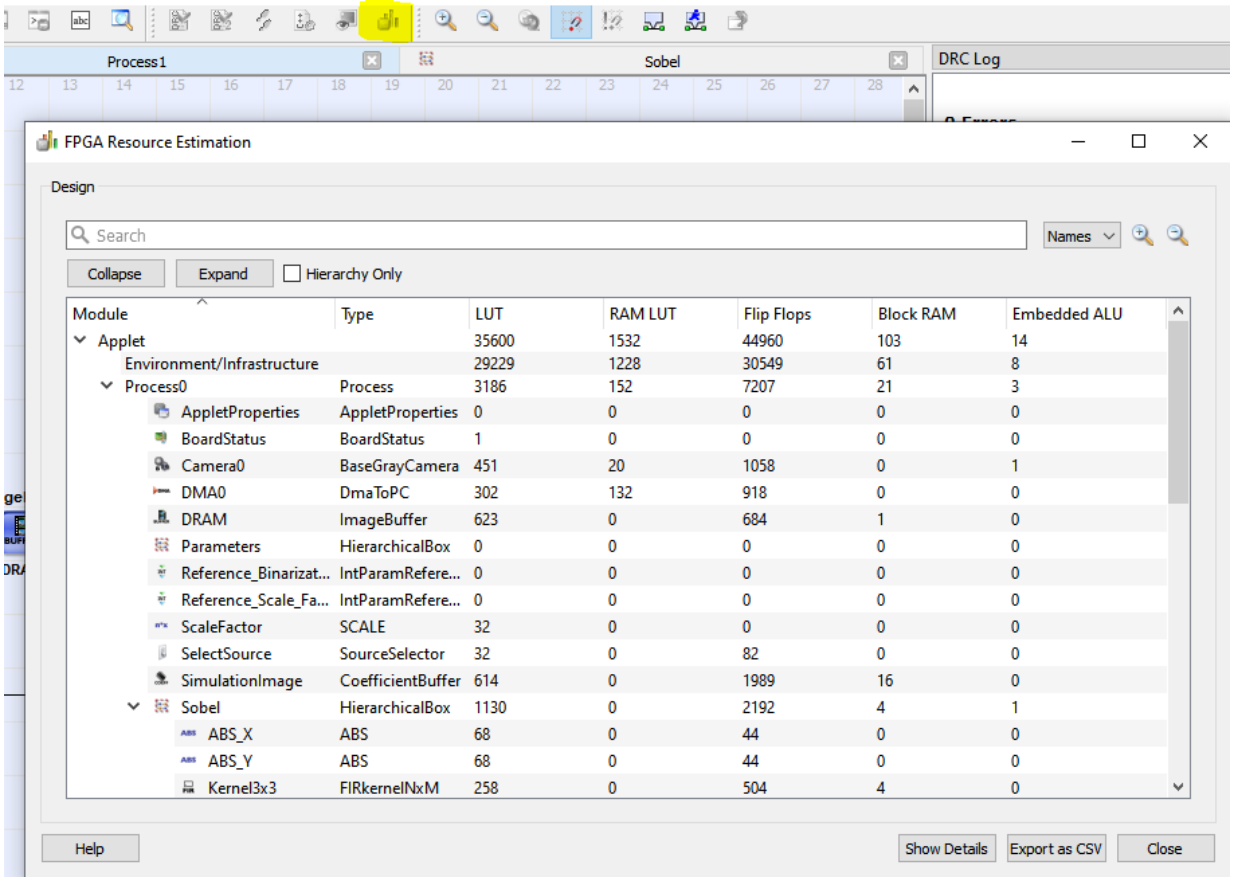


Figure 7.8. FPGA Resource Estimation

7.3. Building the Applet in VisualApplets

7.3.1. Precondition

The hardware applet build process can only be performed if the XILINX tools are properly installed. Under https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/installing-visualapplets#which-xilinx-toolchain-and-version-for-which-frame-grabber-platform you can find a detailed overview, which Xilinx versions is suitable for your frame grabber platform. In this sample design `Sobel_Filter.va` the microEnable 5 marathon VCL platform is selected. Thus, Xilinx ISE version 14.7 or Vivado versions between 2016.1 and 2020.1 are suitable.

7.3.2. Editing the Build Settings

Now you have finished the example design `Sobel_Filter.va` and want to translate the design into a hardware applet. For this translation process, called **build** you need to select the correct Xilinx build settings. Open **Settings**+**Build Settings**, and select the batch file `settings64.bat` of your corresponding Xilinx version (recommended: Xilinx Vivado 2018.2) from your file system and confirm with OK. You find a detailed description of editing the build settings under Section 4.9, 'Build Settings'.

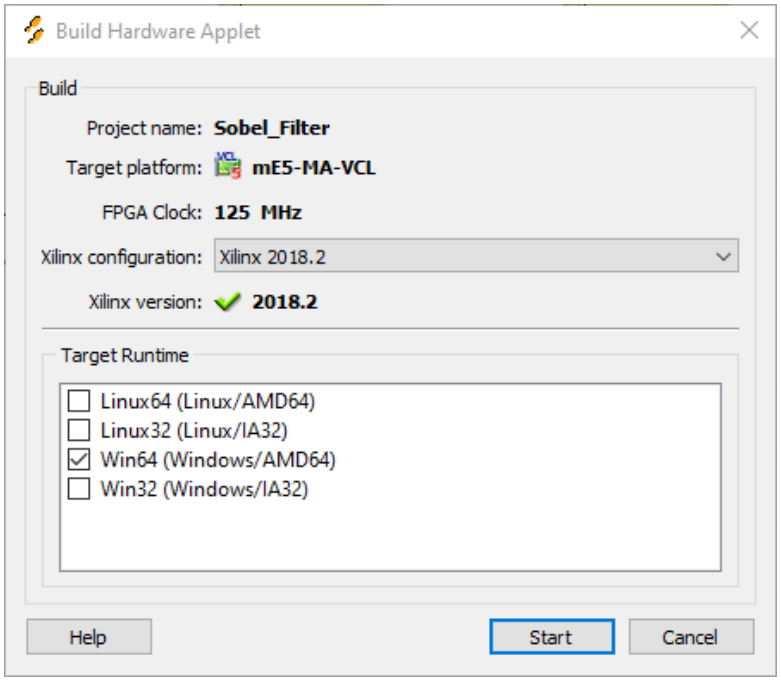


Figure 7.9. Build Hardware Applet Dialog

VisualApplets now uses the Xilinx tools to translate the application into the FPGA bitstream, i.e., the **program** or **applet**. The duration of this process depends on the complexity of the design. The build of highly complex designs might take several hours. For this example implementation `Sobel_Filter.va`, the build time is about 15 minutes. After successful build, the applet is fully generated. The name of the applet (`*.hap` file) is the same as the name of the design file (`*.va`): `Sobel_Filter.hap`

7.4. Running the Applet on Hardware

7.4.1. Precondition

To run an applet in hardware on a frame grabber, a programmable (V Series) frame grabber (hardware) needs to be installed on the system. Furthermore, the Framegrabber SDK software needs to be installed on the PC. For this example applet for the microEnable 5 marathon VCL, the latest possible Framegrabber SDK version is 5.7.

7.4.2. Flashing

If, like in this example, you use a frame grabber of the microEnable 5 series (marathon, ironman or a LightBridge), you need to flash your frame grabber with the new applet using microDiagnostics.

If you are going to use the new applet on a microEnable IV frame grabber or a frame grabber of the latest CXP 12 series, just skip this section.

To flash the frame grabber, perform the following steps:

1. Start the tool microDiagnostics under `bin` in the Framegrabber SDK installation directory.
2. Select your frame grabber.
3. Select **Firmware** in the left side of the dialog.
4. Assign your hardware applet to one of the displayed partitions (0 to 7): Go to the directory, where the created hardware applet is located and select the file.

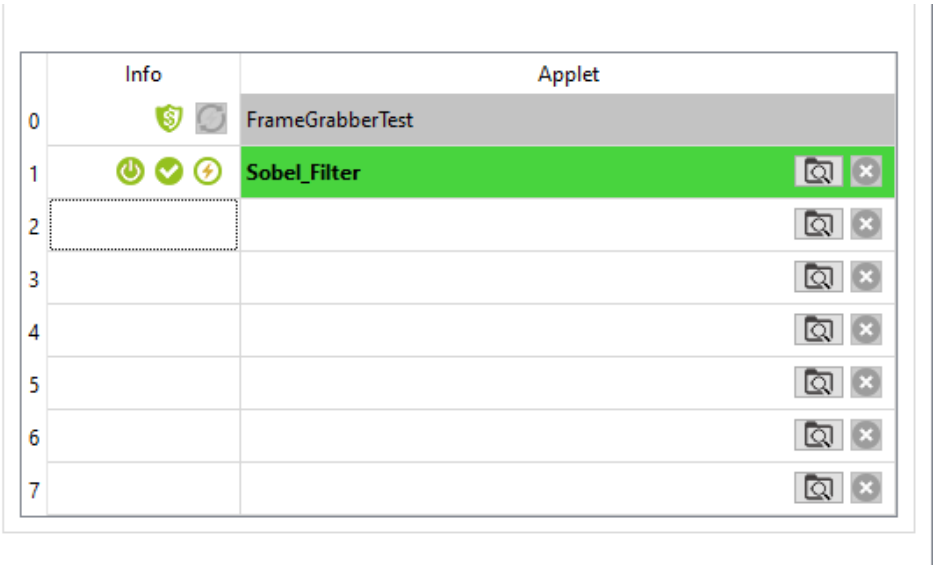


Figure 7.10. Firmware Partitions Displayed in microDiagnostics

5. Click **Flash Now**

6. Wait until the new firmware is completely installed. When flashing is completed, you get a message in microDiagnostics.

7. Follow the instructions in the message.

7.4.3. Testing and Loading the Applet in microDisplay X

To test your applet `Sobel_Filter.hap` and to set some first parameters,use the program microDisplay X. Following steps are necessary to load an applet:

1. Save the applet (here: `Sobel_Filter.hap`) under `Hardware Applets\<your frame grabber>` (here: mE5-MA-VCL) in the Framegrabber SDK installation directory.

2. Start microDisplay X from the `bin` folder in the Framegrabber SDK installation directory.

3. In microDisplay X, select the frame grabber you want to use under **Acquisition Devices**. Immediately, all applets available for the selected frame grabber are displayed.

4. Select the `*.hap` file you want to use (here: `Sobel_Filter.hap`) with double-click.

7.4.4. Parameter Settings and Acquisition

After loading the applet, you can see the parameter tree and the image acquisition window in microDisplay X. Below, a screenshot of the applet `Sobel_Filter.hap` loaded in microDisplay X is shown.

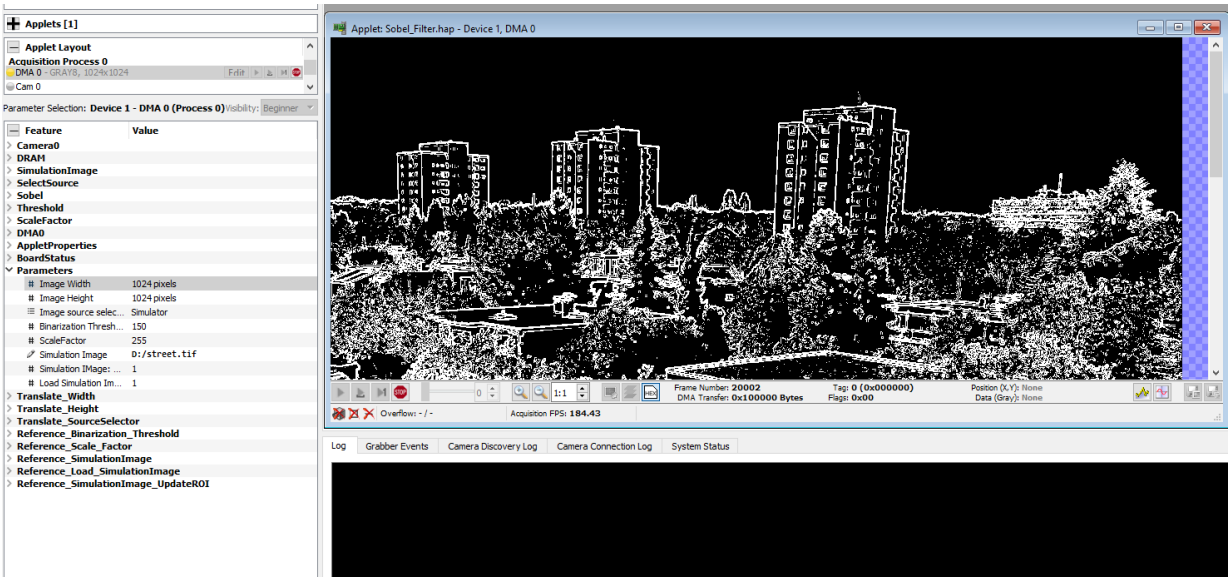


Figure 7.11. Parameter Tree and Image Acquisition Window in microDisplay X

On the left side, the parameter tree is displayed. These parameters are equivalent to the operator names during design phase in VisualApplets. It is important to use a good naming of the operators, in order to find the correct parameters you want to adjust for acquisition. Dynamic parameters are adjustable during runtime. There are two kinds of dynamic parameters: Those parameters, which are only adjustable before start of acquisition (e.g. *DMA dimensions*) and those, which can be adjusted even during image acquisition (e.g. threshold values of operator *IS_GreaterThan*).

In this example, you perform the image acquisition using an image from a simulator source and set the binarization threshold to value 150. If you have integrated the parameters of the **Parameters** library during design phase in VisualApplets, you can set all relevant dynamic parameters under the hierarchy level **Parameters** in the parameter tree. Otherwise, you need to step though the different hierarchy levels to find the correct parameters we want to set.

In this example, go to the hierarchy level **Parameters** and unfold it:

1. Right mouse-click the **Parameter Simulation Image**. As a result, you can select the example image you want to use for image acquisition.
2. Load this image by clicking **Load Simulation Image**.
3. Set the parameter *ImageSource selector* to *Simulator* and the *Binarization Threshold* to value *150*.
4. Set the image dimensions to 1024x1024 pixels.

After you have set these parameters (or all parameters relevant for your applet), you can start the acquisition. Here you can select between continuous grabbing, grabbing of a sequence or a single frame. To stop the continuous grabbing, click on the Stop button. For the case of a multi process design, you can start and stop the the acquisition of the single processes separately.

For a detailed description of the applet configuration and acquisition with microDisplay X, see https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/Tools/mDisplayX/Content/3_Runtime/Tools/microDisplayX/Intro/WhatIsmDisplay.htm.

7.4.5. Starting the Applet in Your Own SDK

Instead of performing the applet configuration and acquisition in mircoDisplay X you can alternatively integrate them in your own SDK environment. In this section you find an introduction to the basic functionalities of the relevant SDK componets for image acquisition and configuration.

As base of a C++ SDK you can use the VisualApplets internal SDK code generator, which you find the icon menu or under **Build**+**Generate SDK Example** in VisualApplets. This function automatically

generates the corresponding CMake File and the VisualStudio project files, which you can use as base for your SDK code.

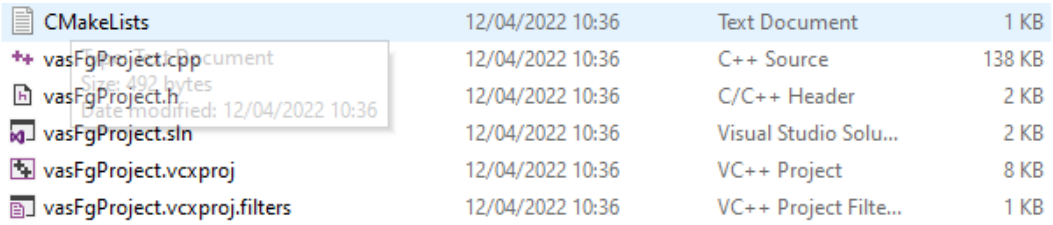


Figure 7.12. Generated SDK Project Files

The generated C++ code in the project file `vasFgProject.cpp` contains the following code components:

1. Frame Grabber: Initialization

   Definition of number of acquisition cycles, definition of board index, call of function `Fg_Init("Sobel_Filter.hap", boardIndex)` to start the applet.

2. Allocation of memory for buffers for acquisition.

   function: `Fg_AllocMemEx(fg, ..., ...)`

3. Frame Grabber: Get* and Set* parameters for Process0

   functions: `Fg_setParameterWithType(fg, ..., ..., ...)` and `Fg_getParameterWithType(fg, ..., ..., ...)`

   Here all parameters contained in the design are listed. Basler recommends to delete all parameters, which are not necessary for adjustment during runtime, for better overview.

4. Create the display(s)

   function `CreateDisplay()`

5. Start acquisition at applet and camera for each present port:

   function: `Fg_AcquireEx(fg, 0, nrOfCycles, ...,...);`

6. Grab images:

   function: `Fg_getLastPicNumberBlockingEx(fg, ..., ..., ..., ...);`

7. Stop acquisition

   Function `Fg_stopAcquireEx(fg, .., .., ...)`

8. Close the display

   function `CloseDisplay(...);`

9. Release the memory for buffer(s)

   function `Fg_FreeMemEx(fg, ..);`

10. Frame Grabber Uninitialization

    function `Fg_FreeGrabber(fg);`

A detailed description and explanation of the SDK functions is available at https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/documents/SDK/functions/fgrab__prototyp_8h.html

A detailed introduction into a SDK development is available at https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/documents/SDK/SDK.html.

You can integrate the generated sample SDK code into a larger SDK environment for the further software processing of the frame grabber (pre-)processed images.

8. Basic Design Theory

The following tutorial will guide you through the basic principles of VisualApplets step by step. Don't miss the getting started tutorial before you continue with the following sections. The getting started tutorial can be found in 2. *Getting Started*.

1. Section 8.1, 'Applet Parameterization'

   The first tutorial uses the VisualApplets design implemented in the getting started guide. It will show the parameterization of operators and links in a more detailed context. You will learn how settings can influence the design and you will learn on how to solve conflicts.

2. Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

   In this tutorial, the use of multiple DMAs in one design is shown. In detail, a threshold binarization as well as an image selection is implemented. You will learn how to binarize images and how to count and remove images from a sequence.

   The example will include all required steps of the development including implementation, verification by using the simulation and the usage in hardware.

3. Section 8.3, ' Synchronization of Asynchronous Image Pipelines '

   The third tutorial outlines two synchronization examples. You will learn how to merge the images of two camera sources. One example will present an image overlay of the images of port B to the images of port A. The second example shows a simple image stitching.

8.1. Applet Parameterization

Let's have a look on the design of the getting started tutorial once again. If you have not made the design of the getting started so far, you should go back and do the getting started first (2. *Getting Started*). So far, the only adaptation we made were the parameter names. Now, we want to adapt the applet to process images from cameras with the following properties

- image side size 512 x 512
- 12 bit / pixel grayscale
- Camera Link interface in dual tap base configuration mode

Our design is already equipped with a CameraGrayAreaBase operator. This operator is from the mE4VD4-CL operator library and is only available for mE4 Camera Link frame grabbers, i.e., the mE4VD4-CL library is a library containing hardware specific operators. The CameraGrayAreaBase operator supports grayscale area scan cameras using Camera Link in base configuration mode. Double click on the camera module in your design to open it's properties. One of the parameters is called "Format". Here, the specific Camera Link format can be selected. We select DualTap12Bit, apply our changes and close the window. Our design is now capable to acquire 12 bit camera images.

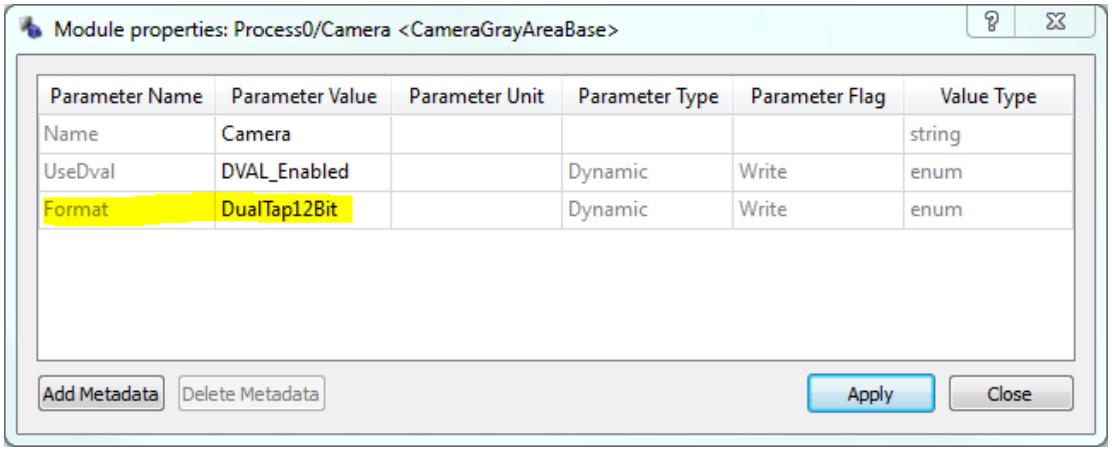


Figure 8.1. Properties of Operator CameraGrayAreaBase

Note that the "Format" parameter is dynamic. This means, the value can be changed after synthesis of your design in hardware which allows the flexible use of multiple camera formats. However, if we double click on the link at the camera, we see that the link's bit width is still at 8 bit/pixel. Moreover, the maximum image dimension is not large enough. You might ask yourself why a 12 bit camera can be used if the link only has 8 bits. The answer is that only to eight most significant bits of the camera images are transported i.e. only the available link bits are used. The operator will automatically select the correct bits from the images depending on the settings in the camera operator. Check the documentation of the camera operators for more information (Section 27.12, 'CameraGrayAreaBase'). We will change the bit width to 12 bit to process the full camera bit depth.

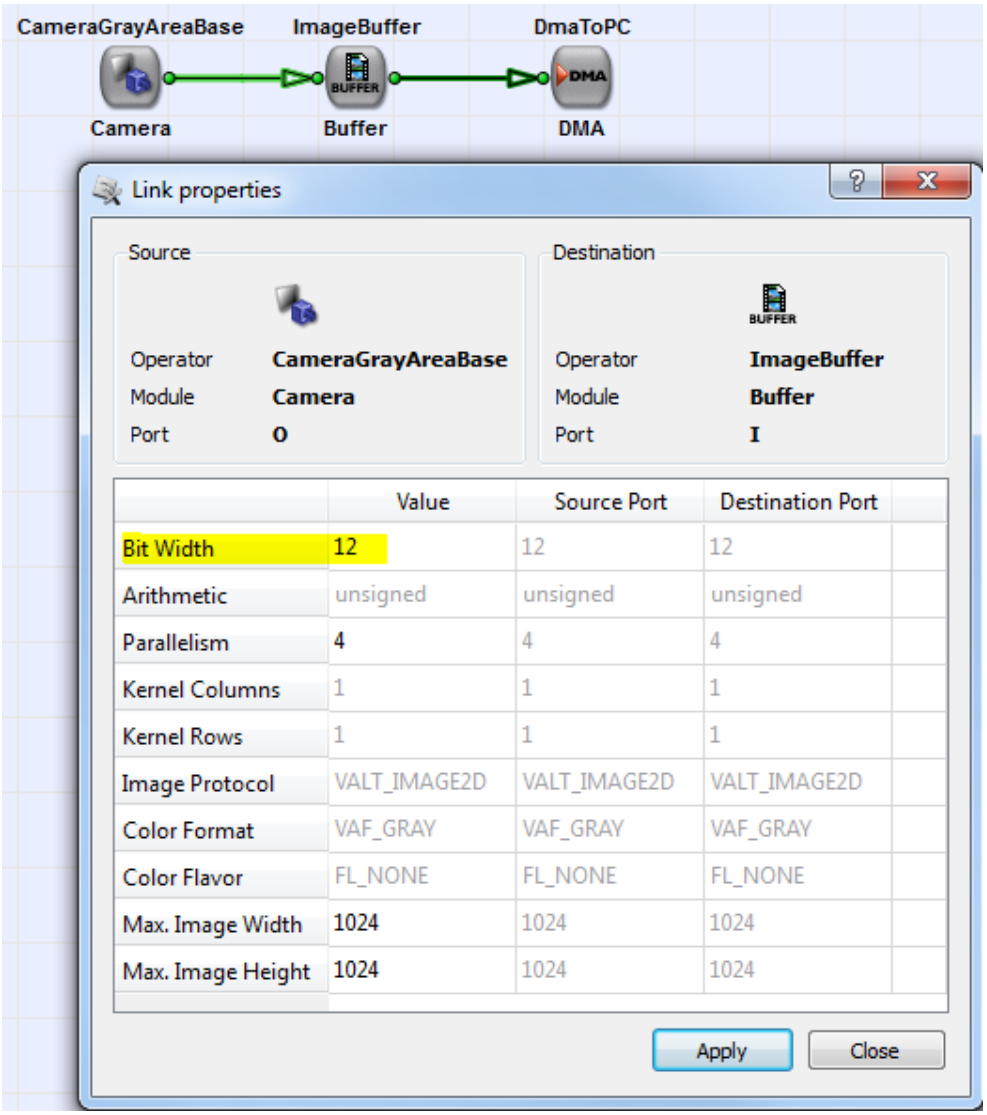


Figure 8.2. Changed the Link Bit Width of the Camera Operator

After changing the value, click on Apply. As you can see, the color of the links between the camera, the buffer and the DMA has changed from black to green. This indicates that the change was accepted and validated. Moreover the link property "bit width" was propagated through the image buffer to the link between the buffer and the DMA module. Thus, users are not required to change the bitwidth on every link. Link properties are propagated through modules until they change the link bitwidth themselves or require user input. If you open the link properties of the link between the buffer and the DMA, you will notice that it is not possible to change the bitwidth here.

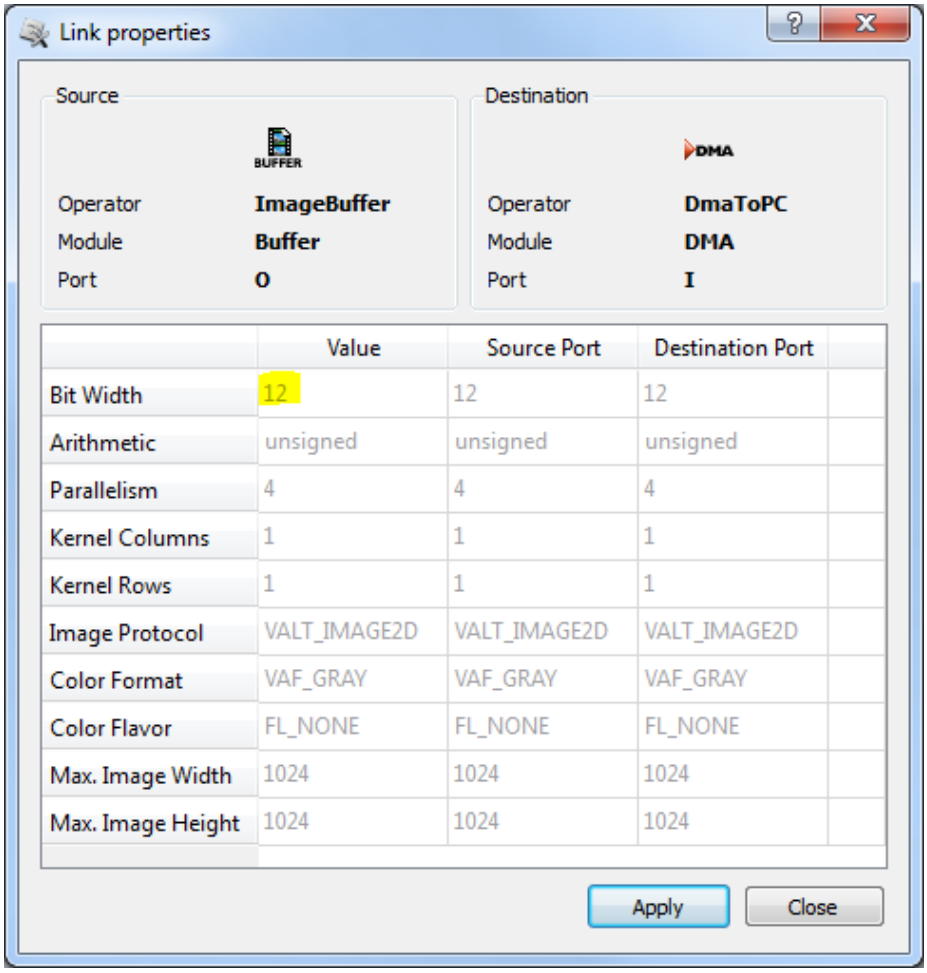


Figure 8.3. Bit Width Cannot be Changed at Buffer Module Output Link

That's because the antecedent operator *ImageBuffer* is not capable to change the link bit width. Hence, link properties can only be changed if the connected operator allows the change i.e. is by definition an operation which influences the bit width.

The required image side size for the camera is 512 x 512 pixel. In the link properties, we can see properties called Max. Img Width and Max. Image Height. These properties represent the maximum image dimension on the link. This is the maximum. Any lower dimensions are allowed. However, an image size exceeding this limitation will violate the VisualApplets design rules and you might get an error when using the applet in hardware.

The setting of the image dimension should always be chosen to the required minimum as a lower image dimension can save FPGA logic and memory resources. Back to our example: Open the link properties of the link between the camera and the buffer and select a maximum image width and height of 512 x 512. After you are done, click on apply.

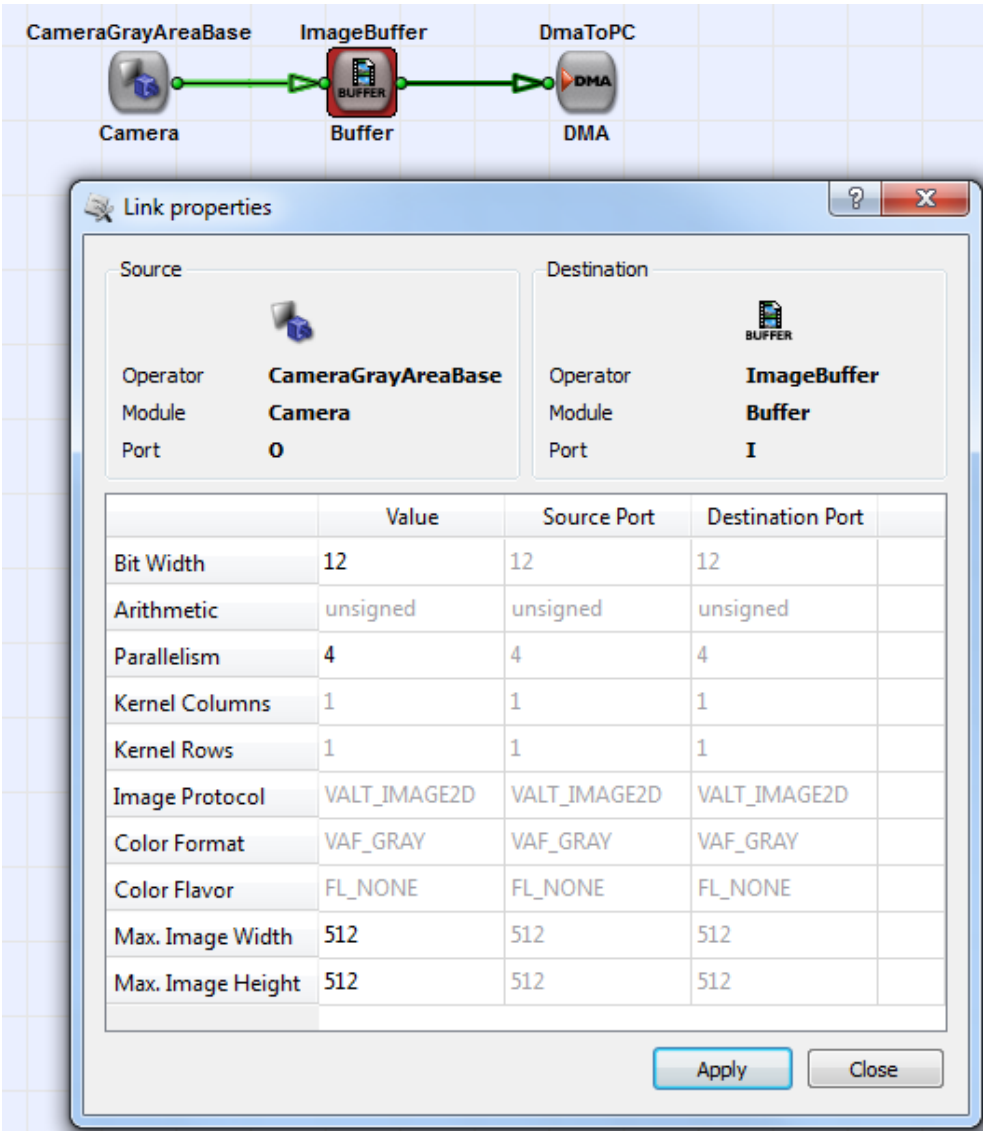


Figure 8.4. Illegal Condition after Link Property Change

Again, you will notice that the change directly influenced the link properties of the current link and the link located after the buffer module. Moreover, you can see that the buffer module is now marked red. That's because we now have created a so called "illegal condition". This means, one or more of the link properties are not compatible with the parameter settings in the module. In our case, the parameter settings of the ImageBuffer cannot be used with the settings of the link. If you close all property windows and perform a design rules check **Ctrl+F7** you will get error messages as shown in the following figure.

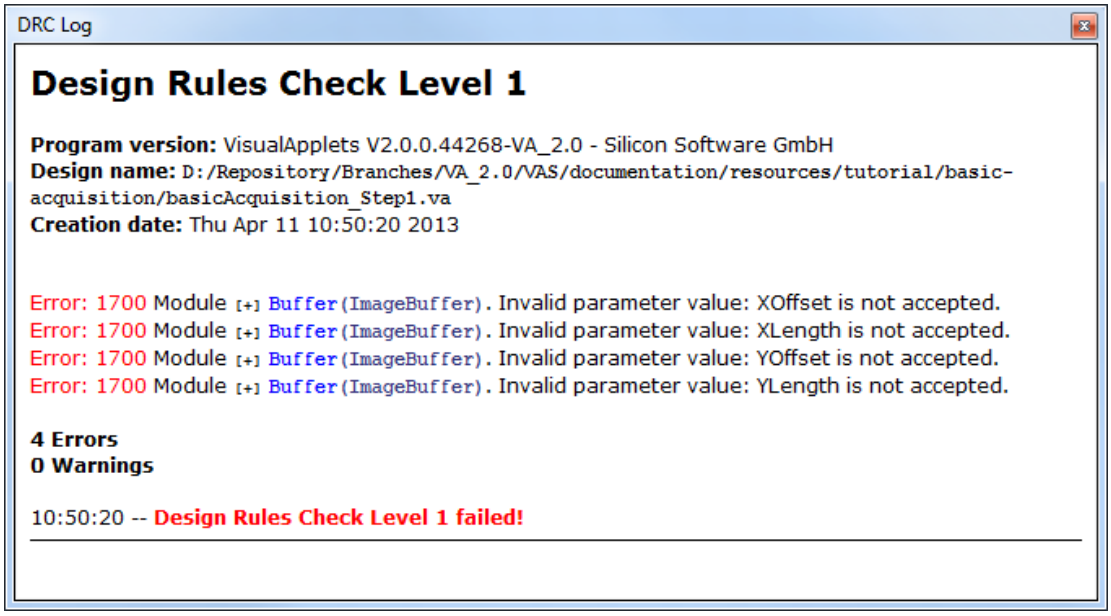


Figure 8.5. DRC Error Messages Invalid Parameters

You can click on one of the error messages to highlight the module with the error. This is very useful if you have large designs in multiple hierarchies and cannot immediately see where the operator is located. Now, open the properties dialog of the Buffer module. Again, you can see that the four parameters which cause the error are dyed in red.

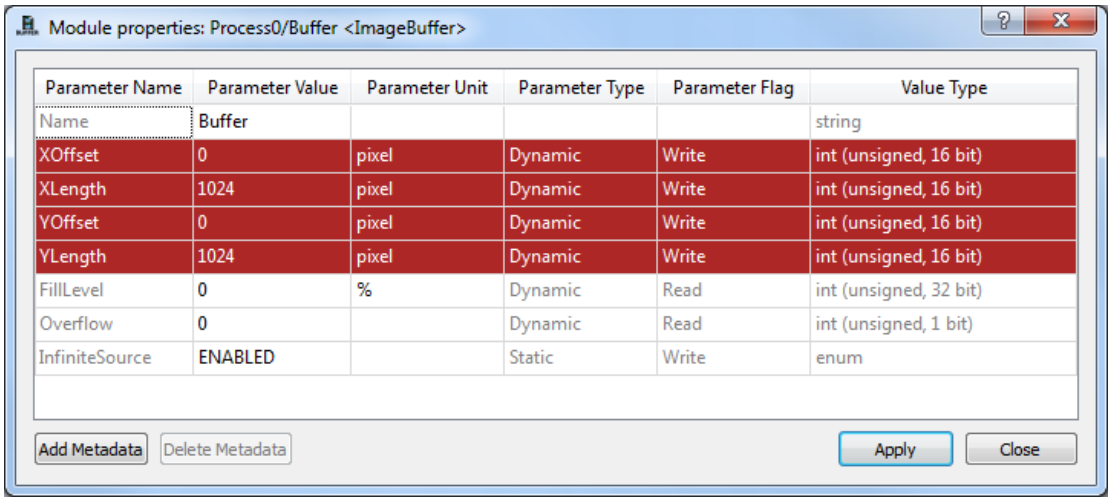


Figure 8.6. Red Parameters show Illegal Condition

Also, the reason for the error now becomes obvious: A region of interest in the operator is set which is larger than the maximum allowed image dimension on the link. This will violate the operator's parameter range and the VisualApplets design rules and therefore, causes the error. You can immediately bring your design into a valid condition by changing the XLength and YLength parameters to value 512.

We are almost done with our design. We can already start the build and use the design in hardware. However, there is one more step we should consider. So far, we connected our 12 bit pixel values directly to the DMA module. This will cause the transfer of 12 bit for each pixel to the PC. This format is very difficult to be handled by software programs as pixels are distributed to multiple bytes. Therefore, each pixel should consume exactly one or more byte. In our example, we expand our pixel to 16 bit. To do so, we need to place another operator between the buffer and the DMA module. There exists several operators to solve our task. We will use operator *ConvertPixelFormat* from the base operator library. Place the operator between the buffer and the DMA module. If you place the operator directly over the

link, the operator will automatically be inserted. Next, you should rename the module to "To16Bit" and open the link properties behind the operator. As you can see, the default link bit width is chosen for the module output which is 8 bit per pixel. Thus, the module has overwritten the input link bit width. Any changes of the input link bit width are ignored. The module will always output the parameterized value. The default eight bit per pixel will decrease the bit width from 12 to 8, but instead, we want to increase the bit width. So, you just need to change the link property value to 16 bit and confirm the changes.

The ConvertPixelFormat operator will now expand the 12 bit input pixels to 16 bit by inserting four constant zero-bits at lower positions. In other words, we performed a left shift by four bit. Instead of using the ConvertPixelFormat operator, operator ShiftLeft can be used in alternative. Delete the ConvertPixelFormat operator from you design by selecting it with the mouse and press delete from the pop-up menu or from the main menu bar; or simply press **Del** . Insert operator ShiftLeft from the arith operator library. Insert it into the design and check the link properties. As you can see, the link bit width is still at 12 bit and cannot be changed in the link properties. For this operator, the link bit width is changed by a parameter. Namely parameter Shift. Change the parameter value to 4 and, apply the changes and go back to the link properties. As you can see, the link bit width has now been changed to 16 bit. To summarize: Some link properties can be changed on the link while some are changed using operator properties. In the respective example these two methods are required for the operators because one is used to specify the output bitwidth independent of the input bitwidth i.e. the shift value is automatically determined. While the shift operator is used to specify the shift value. Here, the output bitwidth is automatically determined by the parameterized value and the input bit width.

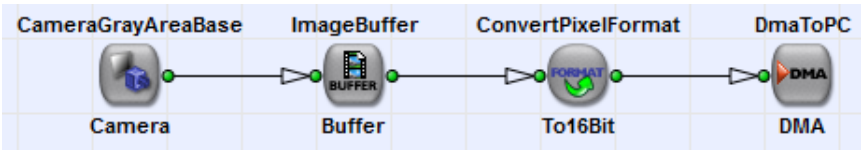


Figure 8.7. ConvertPixelFormat Operator Added for 16Bit Output

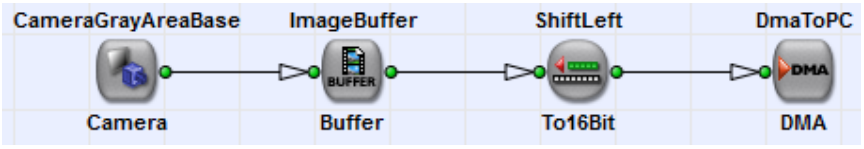


Figure 8.8. ShiftLeft Operator Added for 16Bit Output

In the example, we inserted four bits at the lower bit position. If you rather want to add four bits to higher bit positions to get 16 bit you can use operator *CastBitWidth* instead.

An explanation and examples of the bit manipulation operators can be found in the operator reference. See Section 18.8, 'ConvertPixelFormat', Section 17.15, 'ShiftLeft', Section 17.16, 'ShiftRight' and Section 18.2, 'CastBitWidth'.

We now have finalized the extension of our basic acquisition design. Next, you can build and use your design in hardware. You have learned on how to set parameters and how to solve conflicts. In the next section, a list of the basic acquisition applets for all kind of cameras is given.

8.2. Multiple DMA Channel Designs

Most VisualApplets applications require the acquisition of camera images, process the image through image processing algorithms and output the results to the host PC. Besides that users want to monitor the original monitoring images. Thus we need two image outputs. The original monitoring images and the processed results of the algorithmic implementation. In the following we will implement a VisualApplets design which fulfills the following specification:

- grayscale images using a Camera Link camera in base configuration mode
- maximum resolution = 1024 x 1024 pixel @ 8Bit/pixel
- buffer images and forward every 10th acquired image to the host PC (monitoring)
- binarize each of the acquired images uising thresholding and output the resulting images to the host PC
- the binarized output images have to be in the format: 0 = black, white = 255 (8Bit/Pixel)

Using the specification, we can generate a block diagram.

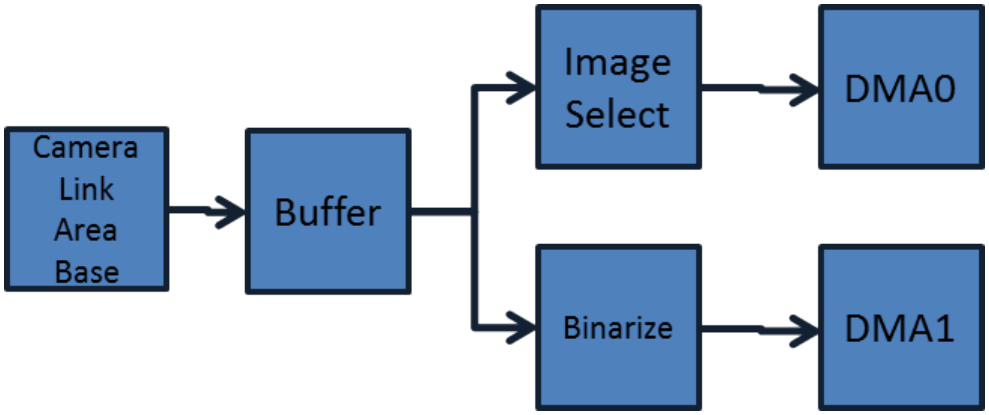


Figure 8.9. Block Diagram of Threshold Binarization Design with Monitoring

As we can see images are grabbed and buffered. After the buffer the processing pipeline is split into two paths. The first path is responsible for the output of every 10th image for monitoring. The second path includes the binarization and the output of the binary images.

Most VisualApplets implementations follow the same principle: Image acquisition and buffering comes first. After the buffering, the image processing logic is located. In Section 3.5, 'Data Flow ' you can find more information on VisualApplets processing pipelines and the basic setup of designs. In the following we will go through the implementation of a VisualApplets design which fulfills the specification step by step. Besides the VisualApplets implementation, we will verify the design using the build-in simulation and use the design in real hardware.

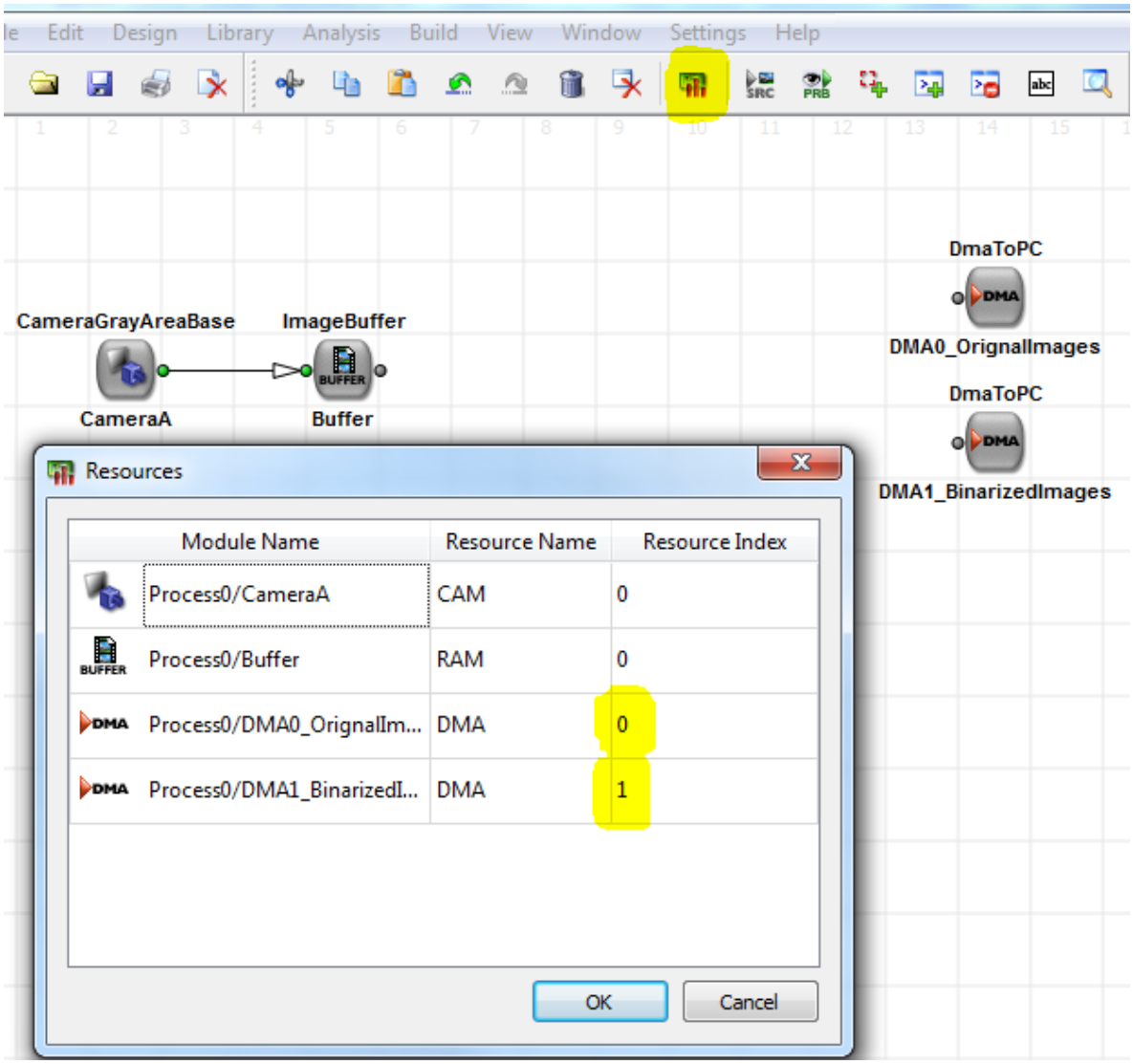
8.2.1. VisualApplets Implementation of Binarization with Monitoring

1. We will start with the basic operators we used in the previous examples. These are the camera operator *CameraGrayAreaBase*, the buffer *ImageBuffer* and the operator to transfer the results to the host PC, namely *DmaToPC*. In contrast, this time we will need a second *DmaToPC* module in the design to transfer the original image as well as the binarized results. Locate and rename all operators as shown in the following design.



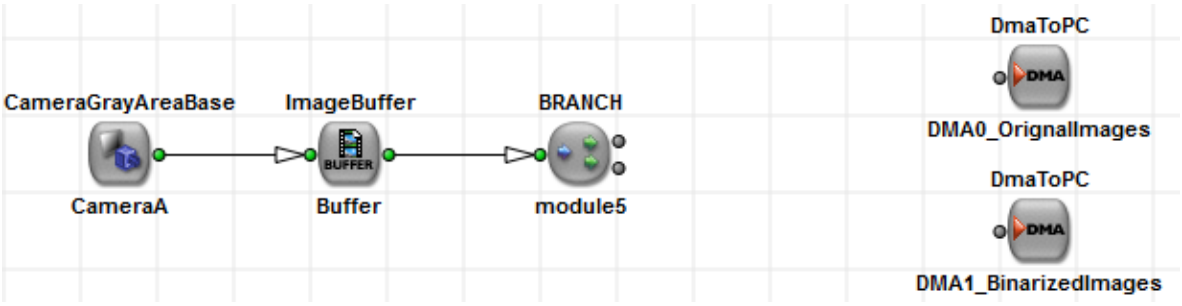
2. As you can see, we renamed the DMA modules to DMA0_OriginalImages and DMA1_BinarizedImages. Thus we gave them an index. That's because each DMA channel uses a channel index. This channel index is used to access the data from any PC software. Most non FPGA-internal resources use an index to specify their location. Some of the operators using FPGA external hardware are the camera operators, operators using DRAM e.g. the ImageBuffer, operators using general purpose input outputs e.g. trigger signals and DMA operators. In fact, all operators which are in our design so far are using external resources and can be allocated to an index. The camera operator can be allocated to the Camera Link port A or B. The buffer can be allocated to one of the four DRAMs on the microEnable IV VD4-CL and the DMA to one of the DMA channels. A detailed explanation of the use of the device resources can be found in Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'. A list of the available device resources for all supported hardware platforms is presented in Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'.

   Most of the device resources can be changed using the resource dialog window in VisualApplets. Some can change their resources using the operator's parameters. To change a device resource, we have to open the resource dialog window which can be accessed from **Design** -> **Resource** or by using the icon in the edit menu bar.



Ensure that the DMA module DMA0_OriginalImages is allocated to index 0 and DMA1_BinarizedImages is allocated to index 1. The camera module should be allocated to index 0 which represents Camera Link port A. We don't really care which of the DRAM chips our buffer is using, so we let VisualApplets choose an index automatically if there is a conflict between some memory operators. In general, VisualApplets will always chose an unused index. If you have two camera modules and delete the module using index 0, the remaining camera module will use index 1. So ensure to check all device resource indices before the start the build of the applet. The resource indices cannot be changed after synthesis.

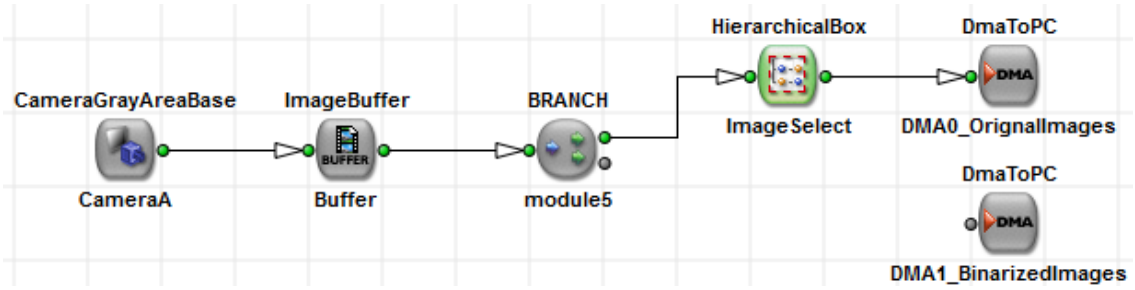
3. Next, we need to include our image processing algorithms. As we have to implement two different image processing algorithms, we need to branch our pipeline into two paths. This is simply done by a branch operator. Locate the operator in the base operator library and drag it into your design. When you release the mouse button a window will pop-up which will allow users to specify the number of output links i.e. the number of branches. Select two and OK. You will now have a branch module in your design with two output links and one input link. Move the module next to the buffer and connect them.



We now have branched our pipeline and can implement both image processing algorithms between the branch and the DMA modules.

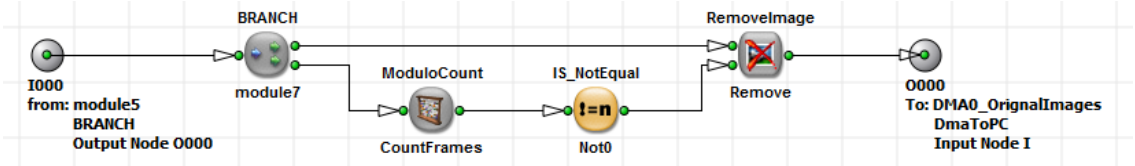
a. First, we will implement the original image output path where only every 10th image is required to be output. Instead of placing all required operators on the main design level, we will use a hierarchical box. With the help of hierarchical modules, it is practical to implement a hierarchical structure into your design and combine an arbitrary number of operators to a new operator. The use of hierarchical modules ease the overview of the construction area. Insert an hierarchical box with one input and one output into your design. You can find the hierarchical box in the base operator library, from the design area pop-up menu or form the main menu "Design".

   Place the HierarchicalBox module between the branch and the DMA and connect them. You can rename the module using it's context menu or by selecting it and hitting the F2 key.



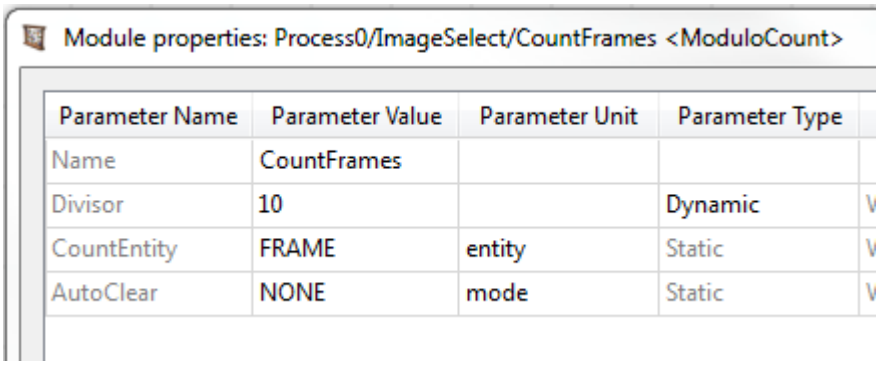
   To edit the hierarchical module content just double-click on it. A new blank design window will open. It only includes the input and output connectors. We will place the required operators in-between and connect them to the ports. To exit the hierarchical module hit Backspace or icon .

   To remove 9 out of 10 images, we need the operators as shown in the following.

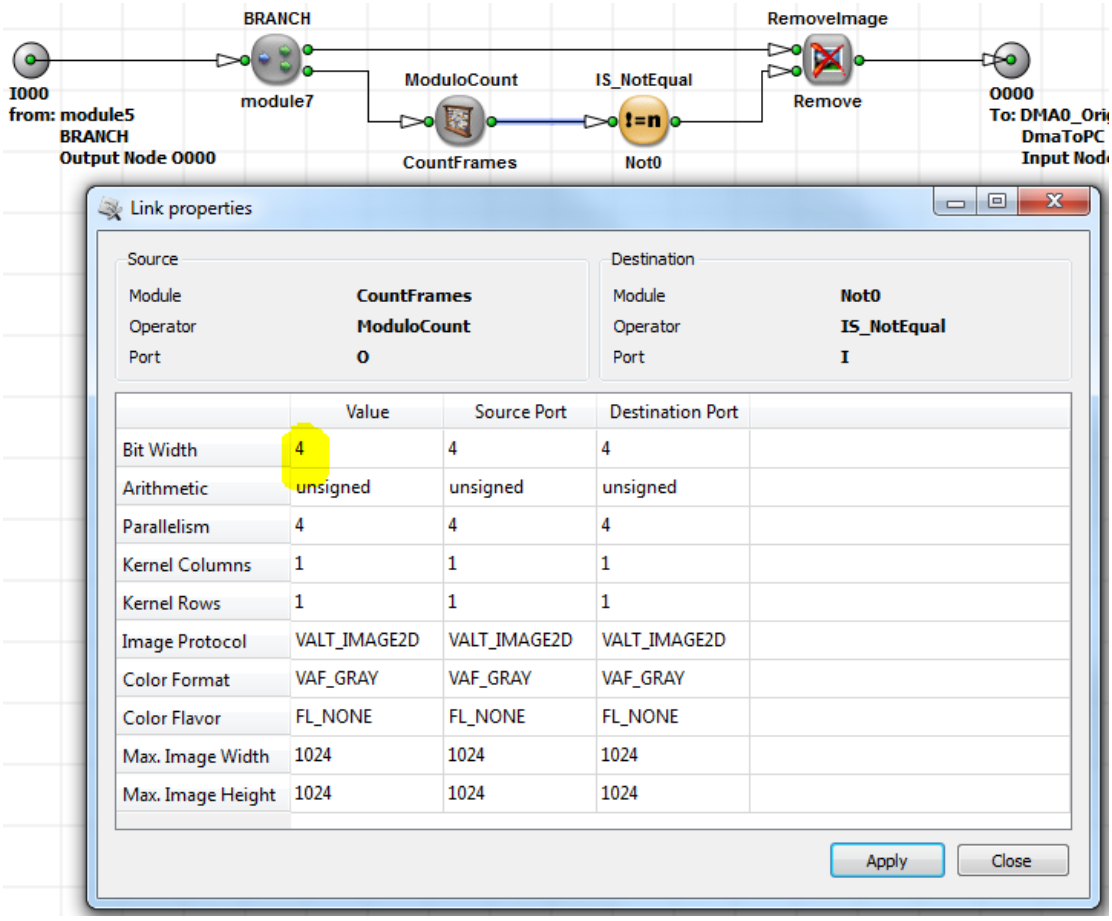


   and parameterization:

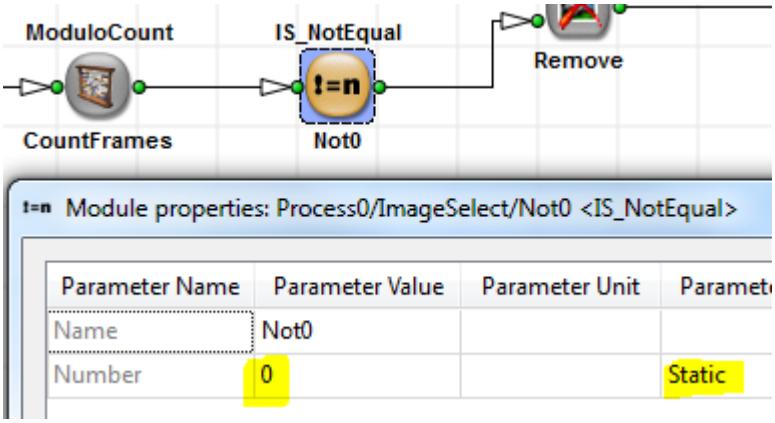
   • Properties of module CountFrames



- Link Properties of the output of module CountFrames

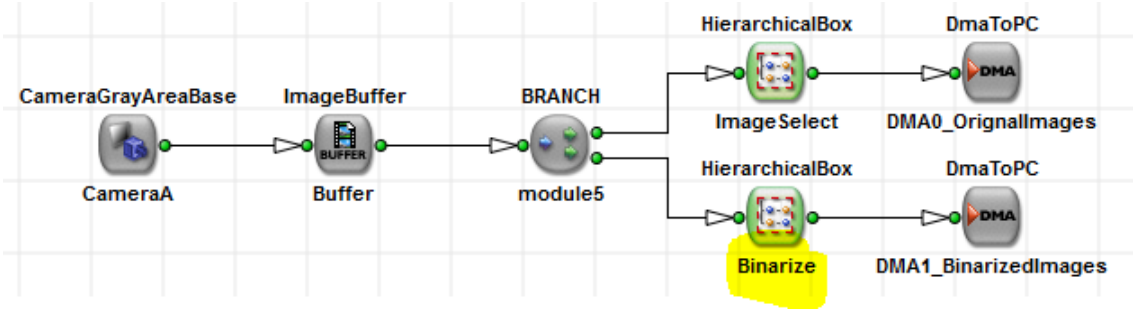


- Properties of module Not0

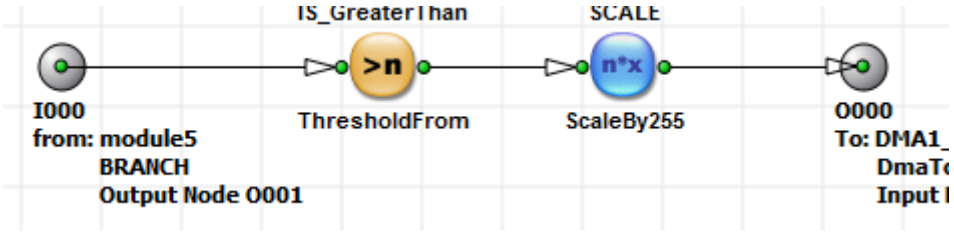


How it works: The CountFrames module will replace the pixels of each image by a value between 0 and 9. Hence, it will repetively count from 0 to 9 with each image. Module Not0 will replace every pixel of each image by value 1, if the current count value is not 0. The RemoveImage module deletes each image, if the pixel value of the second input "Rem" is value 1. Thus, image number 0, 10, 20, 30, ... will be bypassed. All other images will be deleted.

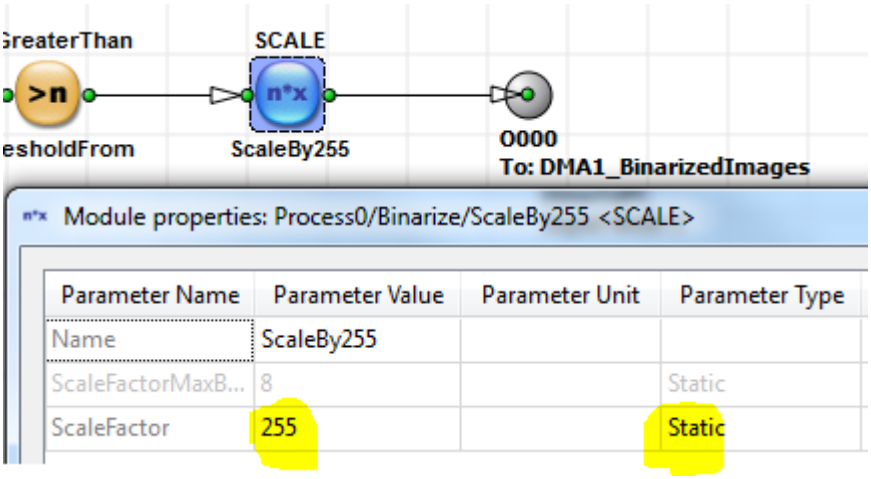
b. For the implementation of the binarization we will add another hierarchical module into the design.



The operators in this hierarchical module are "Is_GreaterThan" and "Scale".



Module ThresholdFrom represents the actual binarization. For each input pixel value grater than value specified by parameter Number, value one is output, otherwise zero. Thus, the output bit depth of the module will be one bit. You can check this by opening the link properties. As we do not want to output one bit values, we need to bring our results to eight bit values. A very simple solution to do is to scale each of the values with 255. Thus, binary value one becomes 255 and binary value 0 remains at 0. Set the parameters of the ScaleBy255 module to the following values.



As you can see, we have set the parameter type of parameter ScaleFactor to Static. For this operator this is very important as it will require much less FPGA resources compared to a dynamic parameter. In general, always set parameters to a static type if you know that you will not need to change them after synthesis.

4. The final step of your implementation will be the check for design rule errors. Perform a DRC to check for errors. If you have no errors you can now build your design and use it in hardware. In alternative, you can verify your implementation using the simulation which is shown in the next section. Do not forget to save your design from time to time.

8.2.2. Verification of the Binarization Design using Simulation

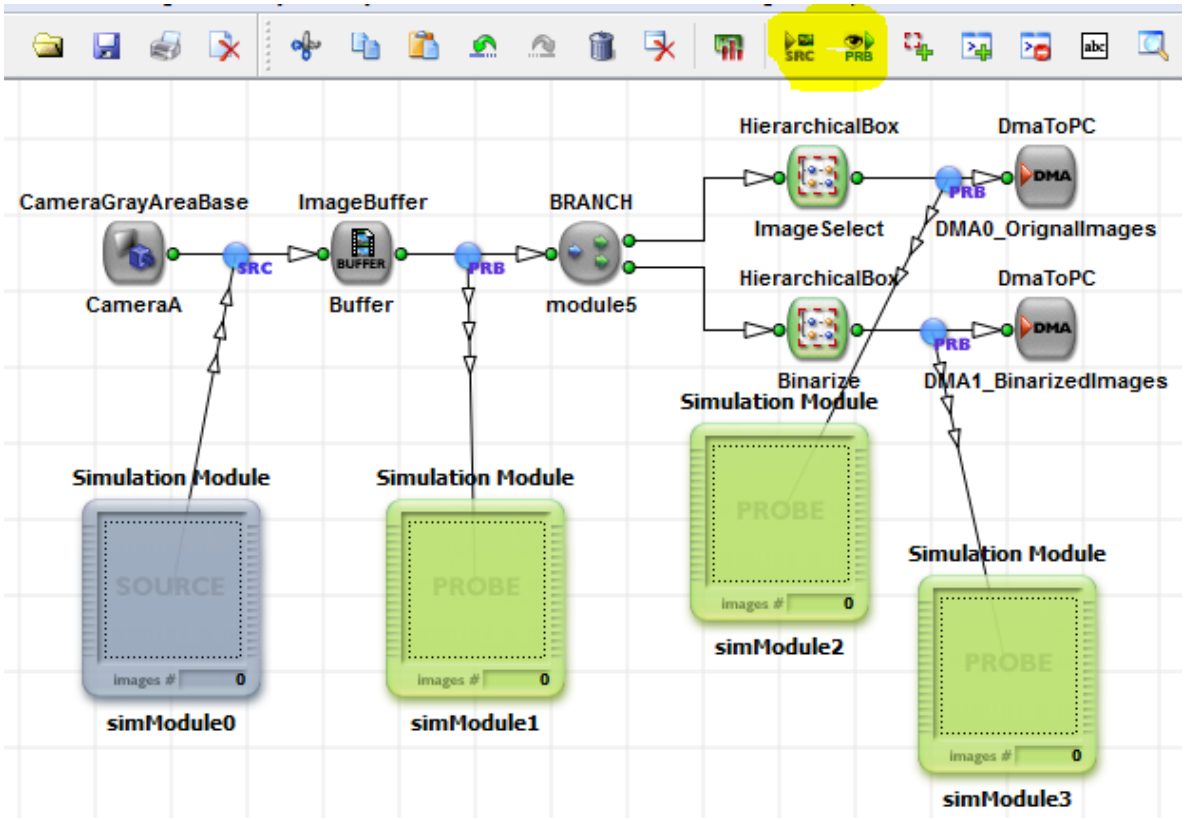
For most designs it is very useful to verify the functionality of the implementation using the simulation before the use in real FPGA hardware. We will verify our design using the simulation in the following.

1. **Preparation**

   First we will need an image to simulate. You will need to use an image file in TIFF or BMP format. You have to use an image with a single color component if you like to inject the image data to an image processing pipeline using grayscale images as in our example. More information about allowed image files for simulation can be found in Section 3.10, 'Simulation'. There are some sample images in the VisualApplets installation folder.

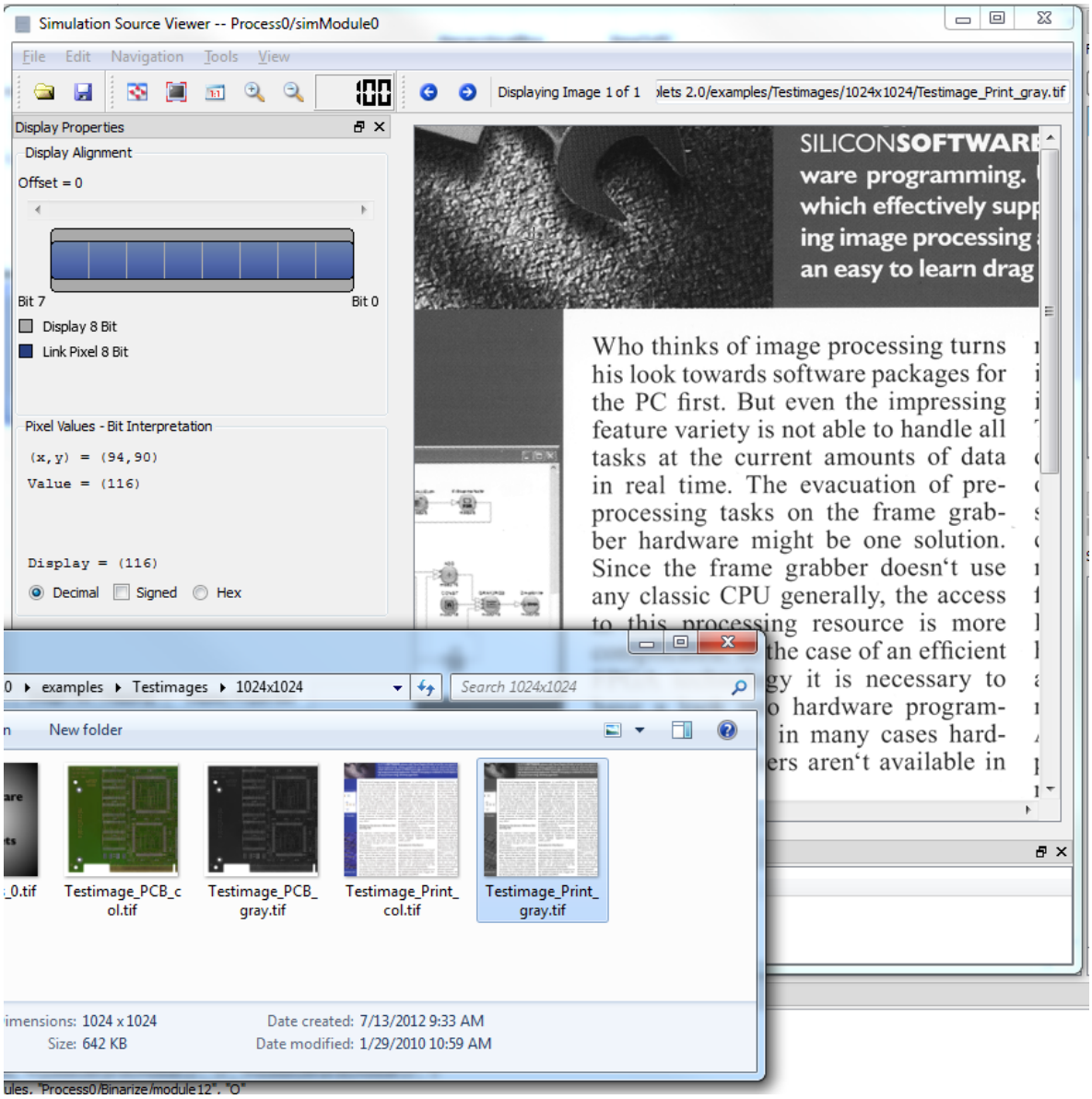
2. **Sources and Probes**

   Image files can be injected to any image transporting link using "simulation_source"" modules and can be monitored on any other link using "simulation_probe" modules. In our example, we add a simulation source to the link between the camera and the buffer and simulation probes according to the following screenshot. You can add simulation sources and probes from the "Analysis" menu, from the context menu of the design window, or simply from the icons marked in the Figure.



3. **Add Image File**

   To add an image file to the simulation source, open the Simulation Source Viewer using a double-click on the source in your design. Now simply drag-and drop your image file to the Simulation Source Viewer window or use the **File** -> **Open** menu.



The image file was now added to the simulation source. You can add more files to the source by simply dragging them on the module or window. At the bottom of the Simulation Source Viewer Windows you can see all images in the sequence.

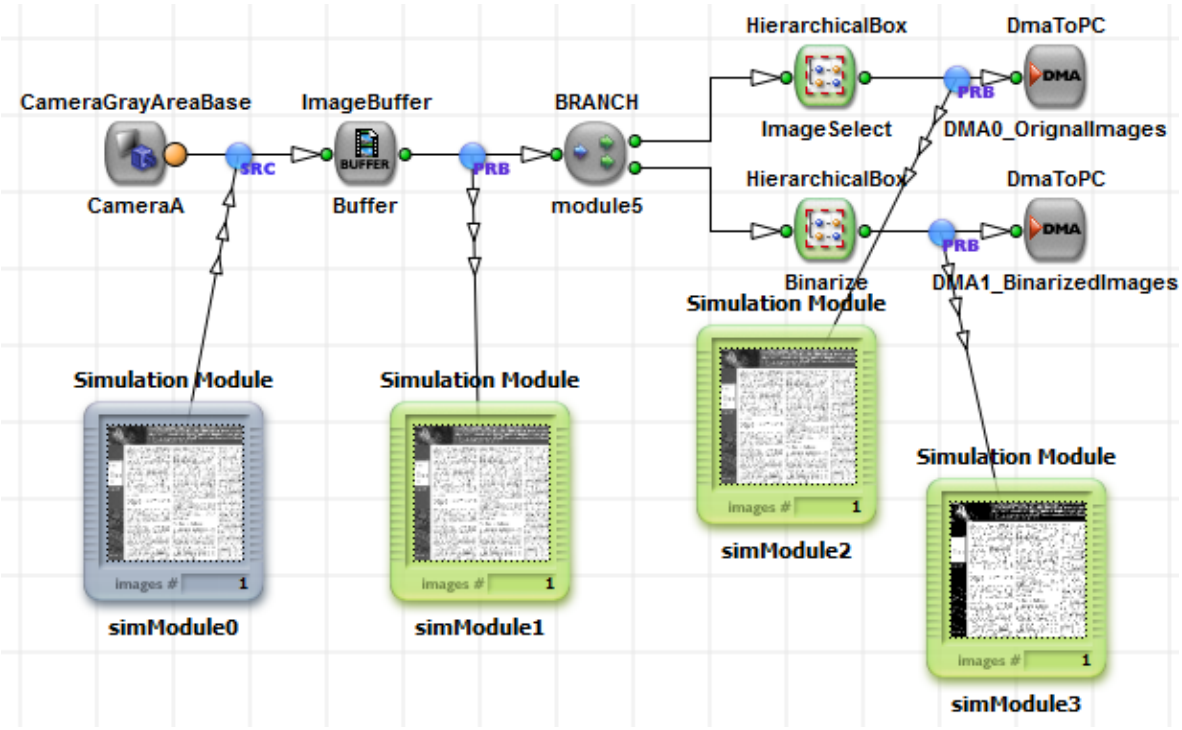
4. **Simulation Start**

   We are now ready to start the simulation. Select **Analysis** -> **Start Simulation** (**F9**) to open the main Simulation window. Each time you open this window a design rules check will automatically be performed. It is not possible to simulate a design with a failed design rules check.

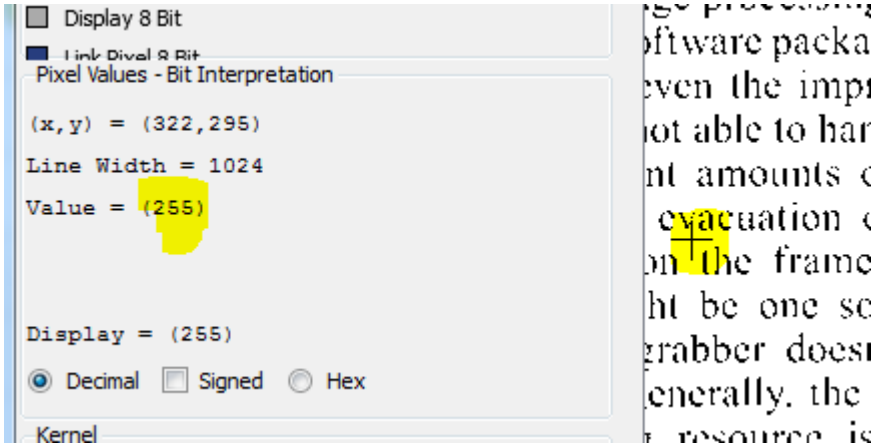
   In VisualApplets, simulations are processed in cycles. Each cycle represents the injection of an image from all simulation sources in the design. Simply click on **Start** to start the simulation. VisualApplets will now perform the simulation. Depending on the complexity of the design this might take some seconds.

5. **Check Results**

   We can now check the results of our simulation. Close the Simulation window. The simulation probes should now have been filled with results.



If you open the Simulation Probe Viewer of the probe located behind the binarization, you can immediately see if the simulation worked. The image should include pixels having values 0 and 255.



Results can now be saved to disk, if required.

6. **Sequence Simulation**

We could verify the binarization in the previous step. However, a single simulation image is not sufficient to verify the monitoring output as only every 10th image is supposed to be transfered to the host PC. Thus we need to simulate a sequence of images.

a. Open the Simulation window once again.

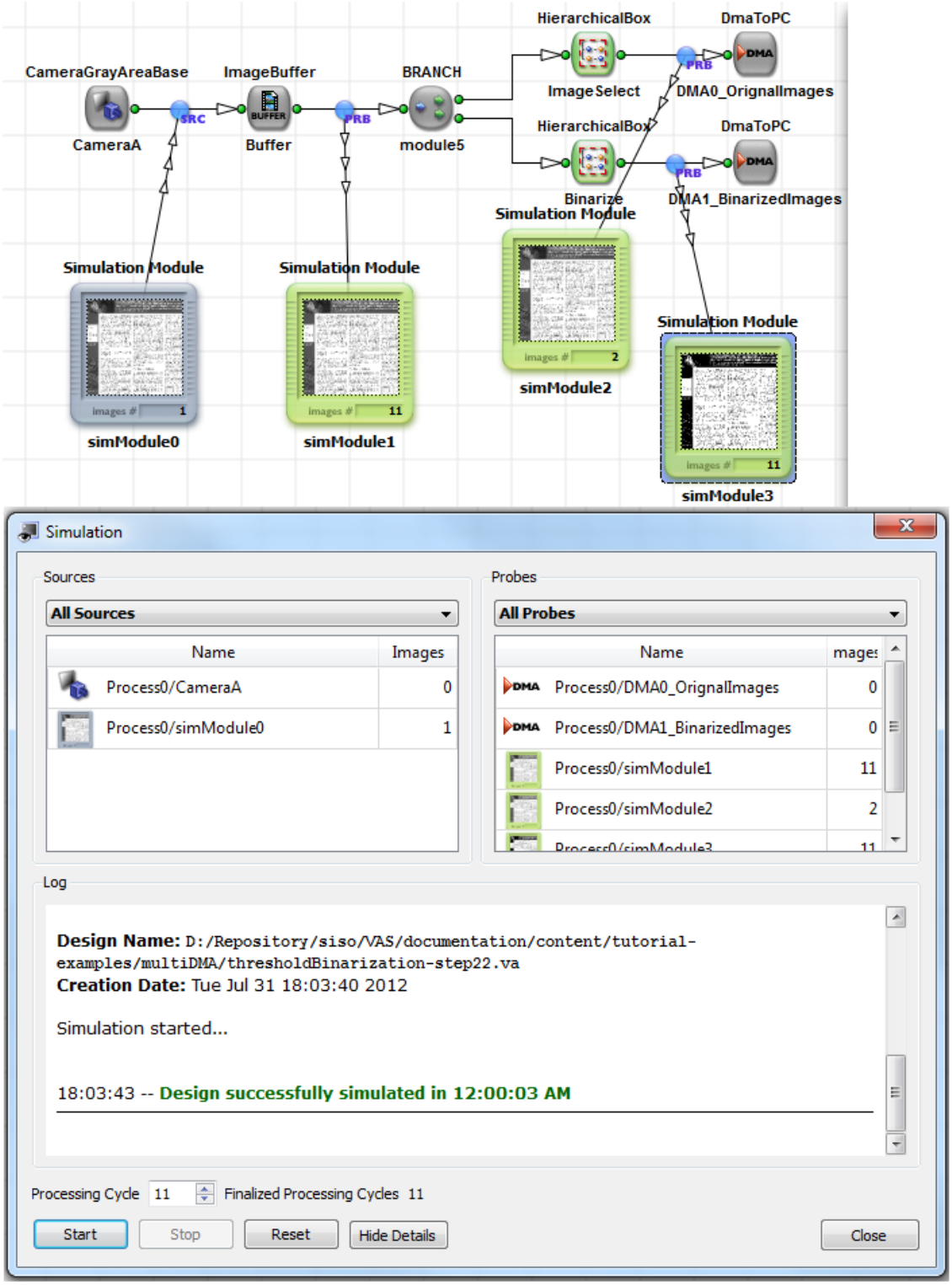
b. Click on **Reset** to reset the sequence from previous simulations. In general, if you want to start a new simulation, it is useful to always reset the simulation to avoid user errors.

c. Click on **Start** to simulate one image. We will get a result in each of the simulation probes. It is not required to close the Simulation window now. You can get the current number

of images in a simulation probe by looking at the numbers of the modules in the design window.

d. Now perform another cycle by a click on **Start**. This time, the image number of all simulation probes should have been increased to two except the one at the DMA0 module.

Repeat this step until you have simulated 11 cycles in total. The probe at DMA 0 should now include two images. This shows the correct functionality of our implementation.



e. Instead of clicking 11 times on **Start** you can set the number of processing cycles using the spin box in the Simulation window. The simulation result will be the same. Also, you can set 10 simulation cycles, start them and start the next 10 cycles after. As you like...

8.2.3. Verification of the Binarization Design in Hardware

After we verified the functionality of our implementation we can test and use it in hardware. You will need to build your design to get the hardware applet file HAP. (User Manual: Section 3.12, 'Build') Ensure that your design matches the hardware platform e.g. mE4VD4-CL in our example. Moreover ensure that your project is using the correct architecture e.g. Windows 64 Bit. It has to be the same as the installed Runtime. Start the build by **Build** -> **Synthesize** (**F7**). VisualApplets will now use the FGPA manufacturer tool to translate your design into the FPGA bitstream.

The result of the synthesis is an HAP-file. It contains the FPGA bitstream and the software interface to access data and parameters. The HAP file is located in your runtime installation directory in subdirectory "Hardware Applets" or, if no runtime is installed or you selected another target runtime, the file is located in the folder specified in the system settings (See Section 4.7, 'System Settings').

We will test our design in the runtime program microDisplay. microDisplay is a program for a first test of applets. Open microDisplay and load the applet. microDisplay will show two DMA image windows, namely the original image window where only every 10th image is shown and the second DMA window showing the binarized images. A detailed explanation on the use of applets in the runtime can be obtained from the runtime documentation.

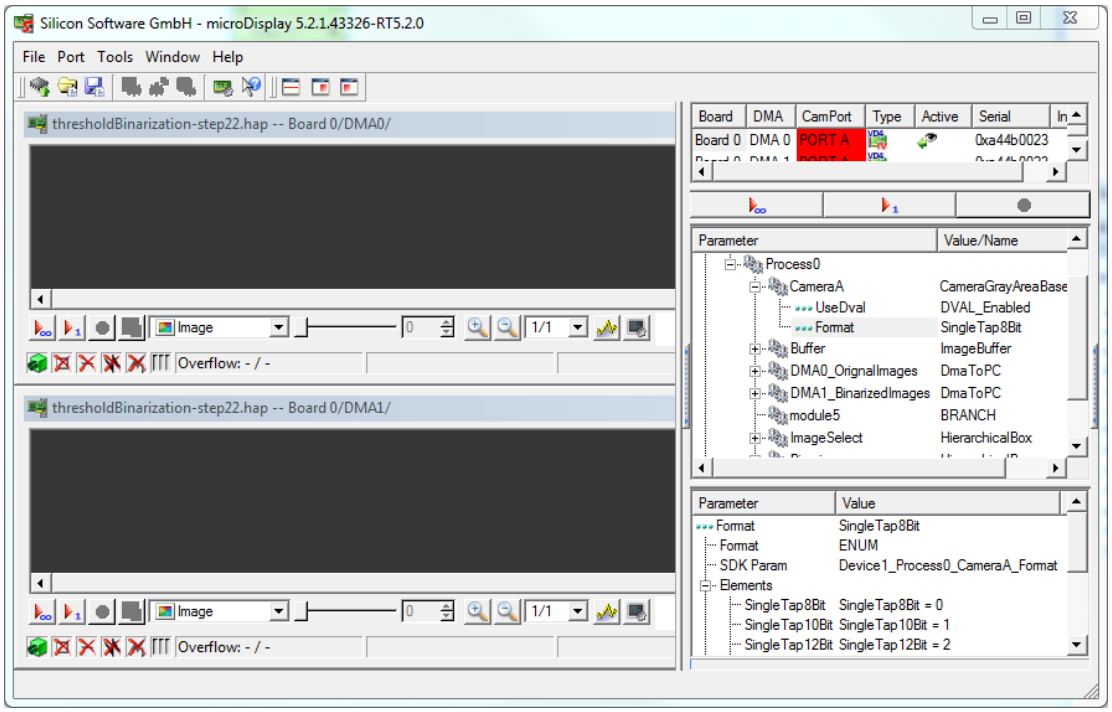


Figure 8.10. Use of the Binarization Applet in microDisplay

8.3. Synchronization of Asynchronous Image Pipelines

8.3.1. Synchronizing Cameras

A powerful feature of VisualApplets is to combine the images of different camera sources. In the following we will learn on how to

1. switch between camera sources
2. overlay the images of two cameras
3. multiplex the camera images
4. stitch the images of two cameras

8.3.1.1. Switch Between two Cameras

To switch between two cameras, we need a simple design including two camera modules. In VisualApplets operator SourceSelector (see Section 30.23, 'SourceSelector') can be used to switch between two asynchronous sources. This operator allows the selection of one of it's inputs, while the data on the other inputs is discarded. If one of the inputs is selected, the others behave like they are connected to a Trash operator. It is possible to switch the inputs while the acquisition is running. The operator will switch with the start of a new frame. The frame rate and image sizes of both inputs do not have to be the same.

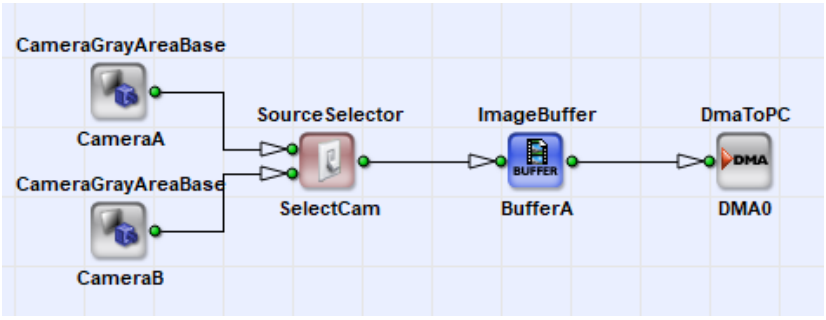


Figure 8.11. VisualApplets design to switch between two cameras

8.3.1.2. Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend

In the following, we will have a look on how to combine the image data of both cameras. In our example, we use an overlay-blend to combine both images.

The specification for our example will be:

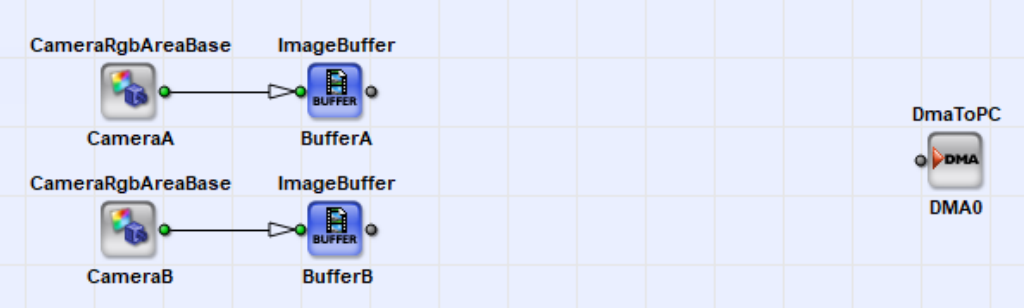
- Camera: Two CameraLink RGB area scan cameras in base configuration mode
- Resolution: 1024 x 1024 pixel
- Overlay-Blend:

$$ResultColor = \begin{cases} \dfrac{2ColorAColorB}{256} & \text{if ColorA} \leq 128 \\ 255 - \dfrac{2(255 - ColorA)(255 - ColorB)}{256} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Equation 8.1. Overlay Blend

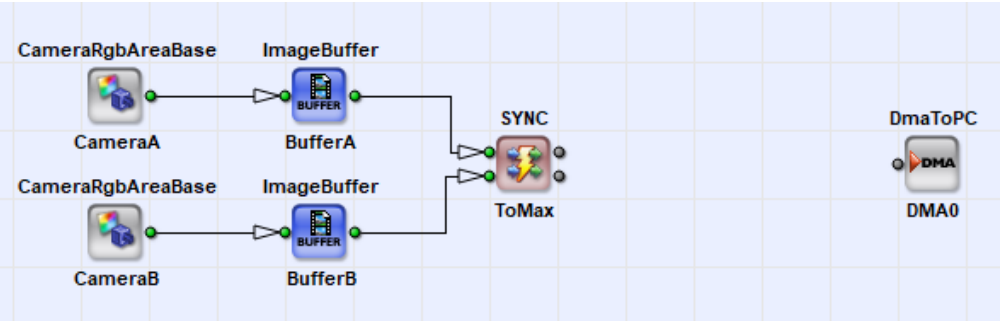
1. **Basic Operators**

   We start with the basic operators in our design as shown in the following figure. We can use all the default parameters and link properties.



2. **Synchronization**

   Next we need to synchronize the data streams of both cameras. This can simply be done by using operator *SYNC*. The *SYNC* operator controls it's inputs so that the outputs are fully synchronized. As you can see, we used two buffer modules before the synchronization. We need to use them because we cannot ensure that both cameras are 100% synchronous.



   Although we synchronized our image data, we still need pay attention to some constraints:

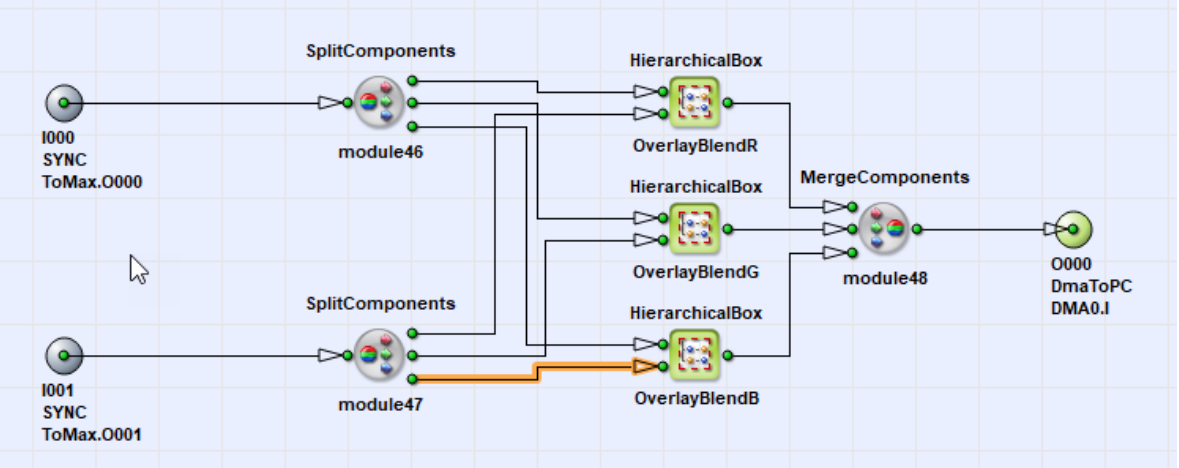
   - The number of frames i.e. the frame rate of both cameras has to be the same. If one camera has a higher frame rate than the other camera, one of the ImageBuffer modules will need to store some images and might get in an overflow condition. Thus, for a long time acquisition, both cameras have to acquire their frames using the same frame rate. A trigger system can ensure this.

   - The image size and the image position of the ROIs of both cameras may differ. The *SYNC* operator will, depending on it's parametrization, automatically expand the smaller image to the larger one or cut the larger image. See the description of the *SYNC* operator for more details: (Section 30.26, 'SYNC')

3. **Overlay-Blend**

   The last step to do is to implement the overlay blend to combine both images. For convenience, we use a hierarchical box for the overlay-blend implementation.

   The overlay blend has to be individually applied to all color components. Thus we need to split our links into all three color components. The overlay blends are placed in hierarchical boxes once again. Thus we have three hierarchical boxes inside the current hierarchical box. You can use copy and paste to duplicate the boxes for each color component.



We will have varying possibilities to realize the equation given above using VisualApplets operators. In general, you should always try to adapt and optimize an equation for FPGA use before implementing it.

The equation includes some multiplications and divisions with constant values. These operations are available in VisualApplets but cannot be very efficiently implemented on FPGAs. If the multiplication or division can be written as a power of two multiplication we can use a simple bit shift for implementation. A bit shift will require no resources at all! We will simplify

$$2/256$$

to

$$1/128 = 1/2^7$$

which is a simple right shift by 7 bit i.e. we discard the seven least significant bit.

$$ResultColor = \begin{cases} \dfrac{ColorAColorB}{128} & \text{if ColorA } \leq \text{ 128} \\ 255 - \dfrac{(255 - ColorA)(255 - ColorB)}{128} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Next, there are some parts in the equation like 255 minus ColorA. This is a simple color inversion. White becomes dark, dark becomes white. An inversion of an value can also be made using a simple inversion of each bit. This allows us to finally rewrite the equation:

$$ResultColor = \begin{cases} \dfrac{ColorAColorB}{128} & \text{if ColorA } \leq \text{ 128} \\ \overline{\left(\dfrac{\overline{ColorA}\ \overline{ColorB}}{128}\right)} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

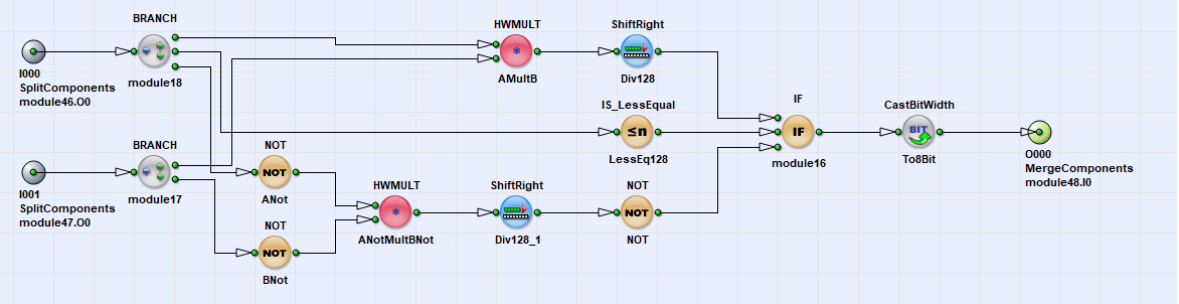
Equation 8.2. Optimized Overlay Blend for FPGA Implementation

We can now start our implementation. The remaining operations in the equation are available as VisualApplets operators. We will need

- *IF*
- *NOT* for the inversion
- *ShiftRight* for the division by 2^7
- *HWMULT* for the multiplication

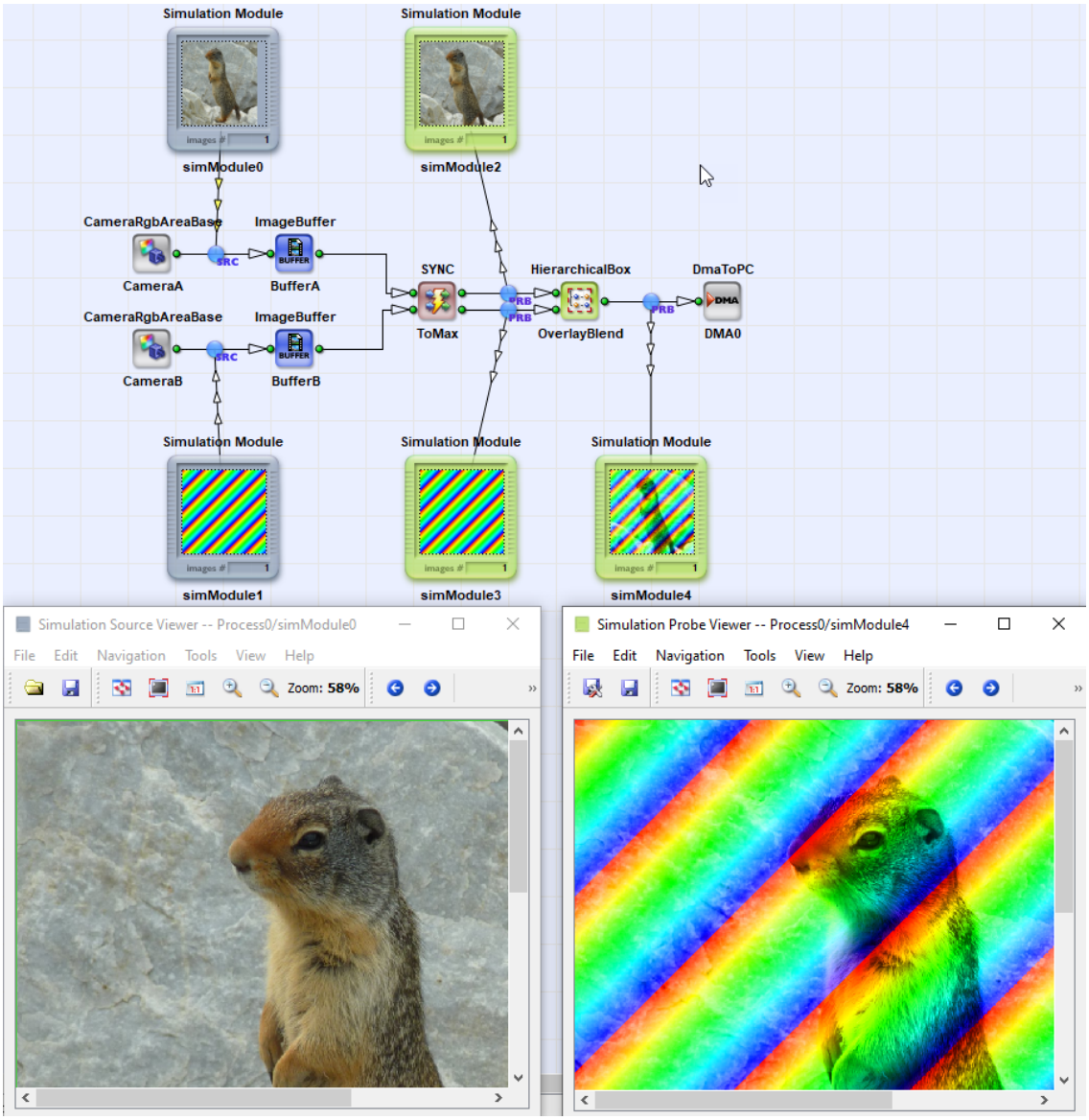
  Besides *HWMULT*, VisualApplets includes the *MULT* operator. The do the same, but *HWMULT* will use dedicated multiplier in the FPGA and therefore, will require much less resources.

- For bit depth limitation, we will need a *CastBitWidth* operator. This operator can be used to switch from 9 bit to 8 bit by discarding the MSB. From the formula we know that there will be no values greater than 255.



4. **Verification using the Simulation**

a. We can easily verify the functionality of our overflow-blend using the VisualApplets simulation. Use two simulation sources to inject an image for both cameras. Place simulation probes to any link you like. The simulation results will show you the overlay of both images. If interested, you can also check the intermediate results of the overlay in the hierarchical boxes.



b. The verification of the synchronization is not possible with the simulation as the simulation will only reflect the functional parts of the applets and not the timing. A verification in hardware is required.

5. **Adding a Trigger**

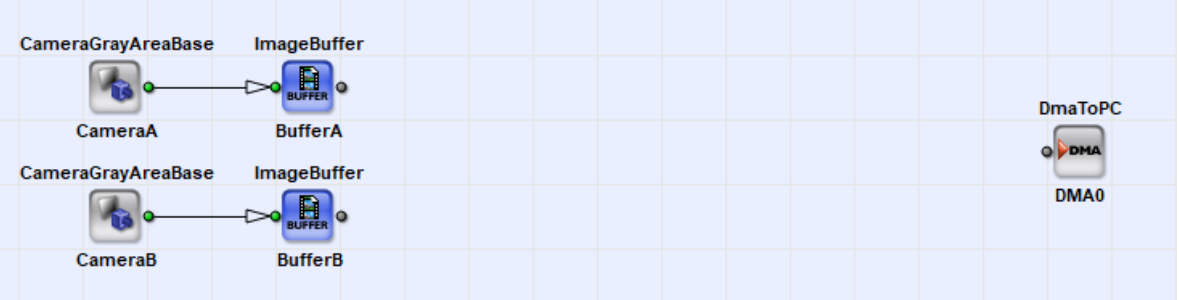
   As mentioned, both cameras have to run at the same frame rate to avoid an overflow on one of the buffers. This can be easily solved using a trigger system.

8.3.1.3. Multiplex the Images of Two Cameras

The multiplexing of images or lines in VisualApplets is very easy. We will start with the example of multiplexing the images of two cameras i.e. we want to use the same DMA channel to alternately output the images of camera A and camera B.

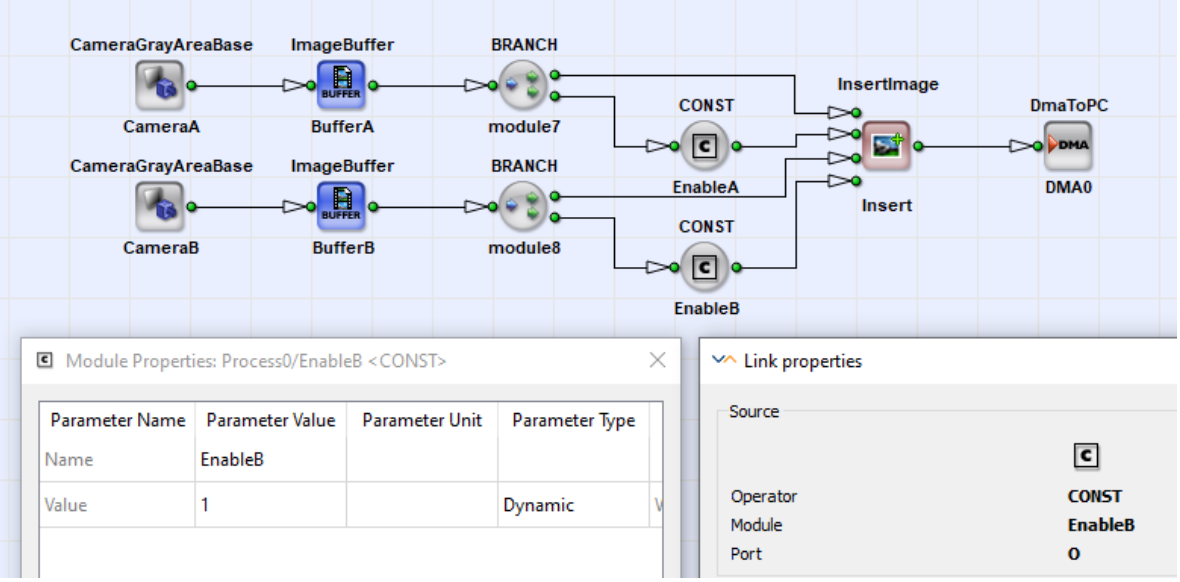
1. **Basic Operators**

   We will need the standard design for two cameras using two cameras modules, two buffers and one DMA.



2. **Multiplex Images**

To multiplex the images, we use operator InsertImage. This operator will forward the images of it's inputs one after another. For example, if we use two inputs, the operator will forward the images of input 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, ... Thus, after one input has been processed, the next one will be used. Therefore, it is required that the number of frames at both inputs is the same i.e. the inputs will have the same frame rate.



As you can see, we placed the image buffer modules before the insertion. This is because the InsertImage operator has no buffer itself. While images of input 0 are forwarded, input one is blocked, thus camera images need to be buffered to avoid the loss of data.

For each input (I0, I1, ..) the operator provides a second input called Ins0, Ins1, ... This input is a control input to control whether images shall be used or discarded. Thus an input can be skipped if value 0 is at the Ins input and will be used if value 1 is provided. The input groups I and Ins have to be synchronous, i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. See Section 3.6.1, 'Operator Types' for more information. As both inputs are synchronous, they will need to have the same image dimension. InsertImage will use the first pixel on the Ins inputs to decide whether an image is used or discarded. As you can see in the previous screenshots, we simply used a *CONST* operator to enable the use of the images. Set the output link bit depth of the *CONST* operator to one bit and the parameter "Value" to 1 to enable the insertion.

Please note: If the value at one of the Ins inputs is zero, the operator will still need to process the images on this inputs. A value zero does not mean, that no image has to be provided. If no image is provided at an input, the operator waits until an image is available.

As mentioned always one of the inputs is opened at a time, while the others are blocked. The images have to be sourced asynchronously e.g. from different buffers. In the following figure,

you can see two configurations which will not work. You will not get any results from the applet as it is blocking itself. It is a so called "deadlock" condition.

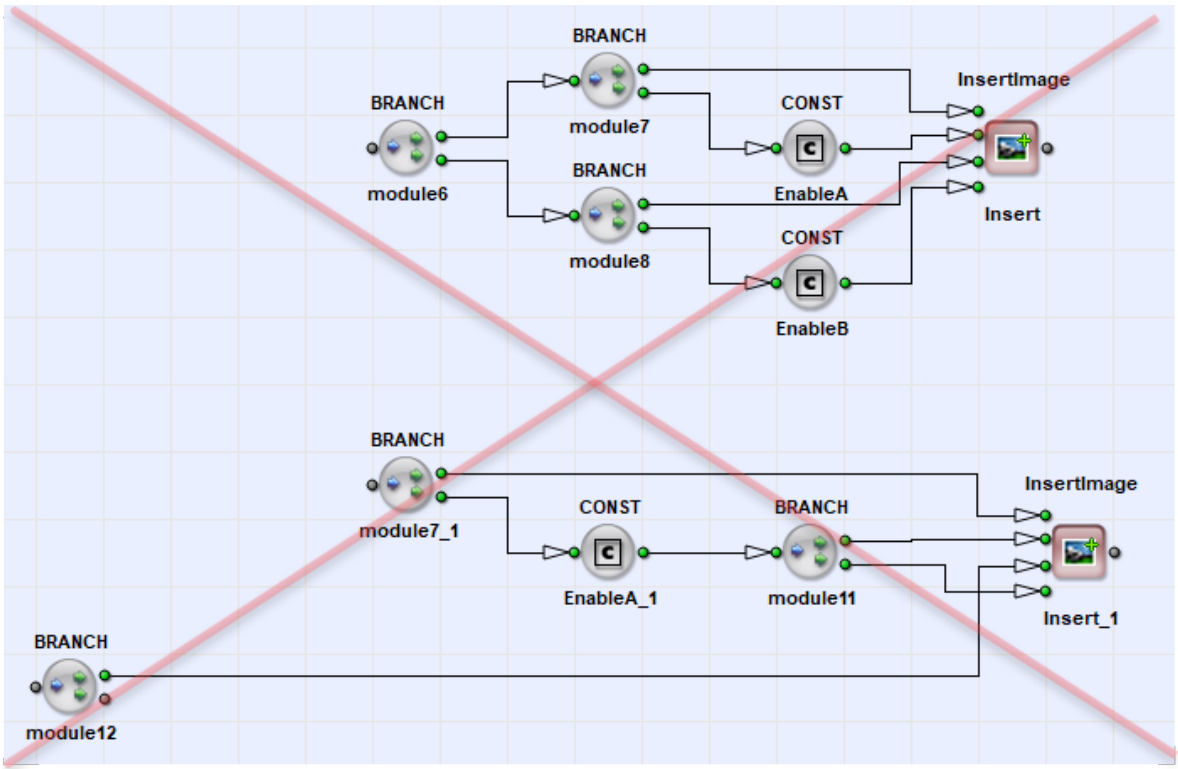
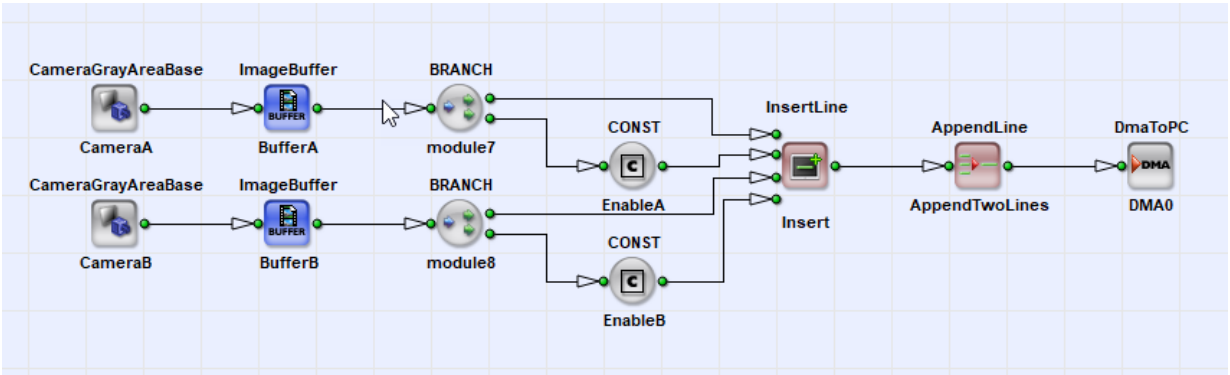


Figure 8.12. Deadlock Configurations using InsertImage

Always check if one of the inputs can be buffered when stopped, while the other one is active. Do not forget that deadlock situations cannot be detected by the DRC nor the simulation. More information on deadlocks can be found in Section 3.6.6, 'Timing Synchronization'.

8.3.1.4. Stitching of Two Cameras

In the previous section we multiplexed two cameras images. Stitching is almost done in the same way. We use operator InsertLine instead and need to append two successive lines using an AppendLine operator.



InsertLine will first multiplex the lines of both inputs and after, we need to append two lines.

Of course, it is possible to use the same image source for the last two examples, too. The only thing we have to care is that we have sufficient buffers before the insertion. For inserting an image, we will need to buffer a full image. For duplicating a line, we simply need to buffer one of the lines, while the

same line is processed on the other path. To buffer only a few lines we can use operator ImageFifo. This operators will not use frame grabber DRAM memory. Instead, it uses the FPGA internal BlockRAM memory. We will configure the FIFOs to store a maximum of one line. In the following example, we duplicated an image line, where the duplication is inverted. Thus our result is the original image on the left, and the inverted (negative) version on the right.

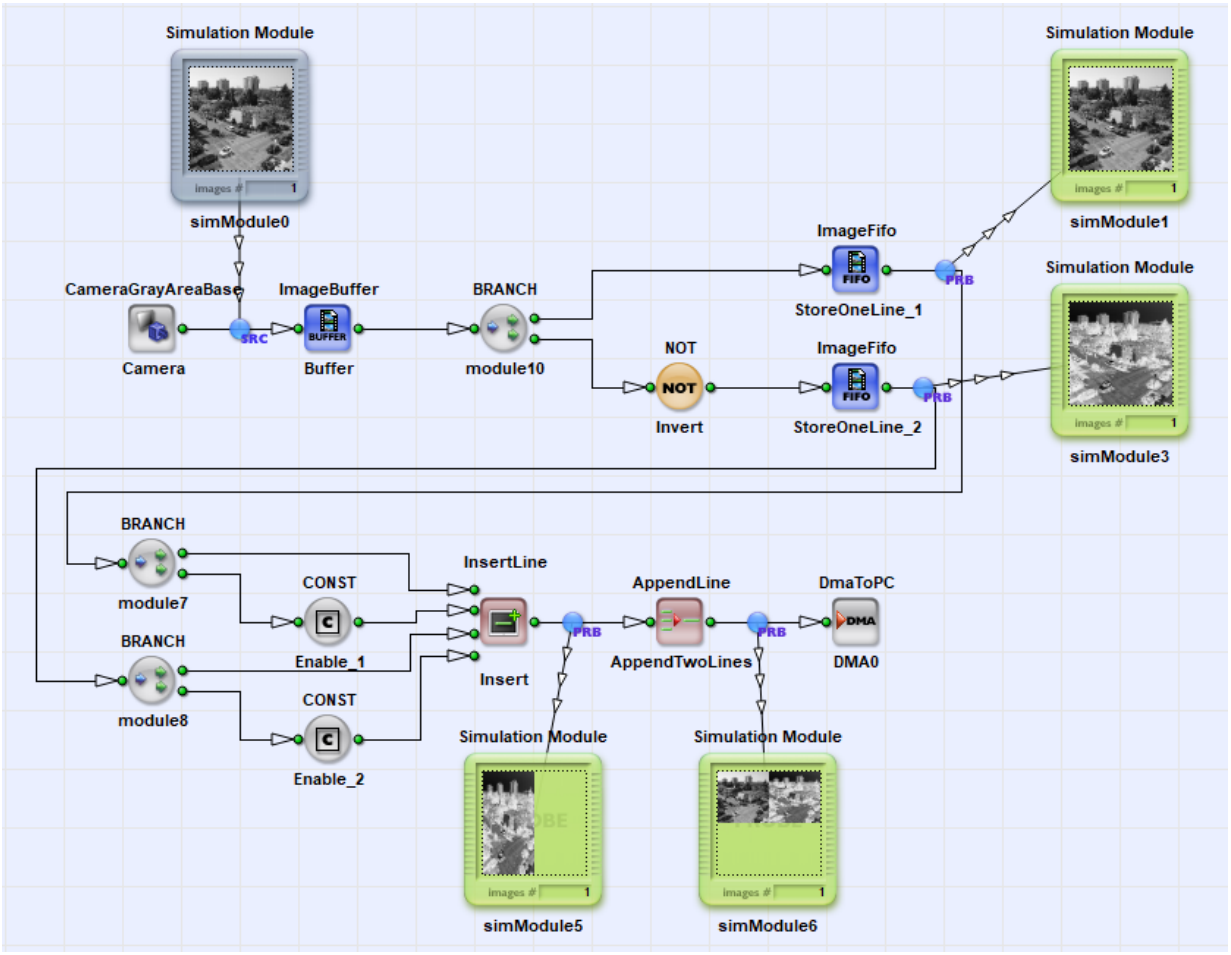


Figure 8.13. Line Duplication

9. Basic Acquisition Designs for Varying Camera Types and Hardware Platforms

VisualApplets is designed to easily switch between different camera interfaces and protocols. In the following, basic acquisition designs for different camera interfaces are presented. All designs are implemented for a specific frame grabber. These are the microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL, microEnable IV VQ4-GE, microEnable 5 marathon VCL, LightBridge and microEnable 5 VCX-QP, microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6D and microEnable 5 VD8-CL platforms. If you like to use another frame grabber which has the same camera interface and is of the same frame grabber generation, you can save the design to another frame grabber model. Check Section 4.5, 'Target Hardware Porting' for more information on how to change the frame grabber of a design.

The following examples will not explain details such as bandwidth and the use of multiple DMAs. We have a look on this in Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '.

The following table lists all basic acquisiton examples.

Interface	Sensor	Color	Frame Grabber Generation	Example
Camera Link base configuration	area scan	grayscale	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.1.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Area'
Camera Link base configuration	area scan	RGB	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.1.2, 'RGB Camera Link Base Area'
Camera Link medium configuration	area scan	grayscale	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.1.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Area'
Camera Link medium configuration	area scan	RGB	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'
Camera Link full configuration	area scan	grayscale	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.1.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Area'
Camera Link base configuration	line scan	grayscale	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.2.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Line'
Camera Link base configuration	line scan	RGB	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.2.2, 'RGB Camera Link Base Line'
Camera Link medium configuration	line scan	grayscale	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.2.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Line'
Camera Link full configuration	line scan	grayscale	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.1.2.4, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Line'
GigE Vision	area scan	grayscale	mE4VQ4-GE	Section 9.2.1.1, ' GigE Vision Grayscale Area Scan Cameras '
GigE Vision	area scan	RGB	mE4VQ4-GE	Section 9.2.1.2, ' GigE Vision RGB Area Scan Cameras '

Interface	Sensor	Color	Frame Grabber Generation	Example
GigE Vision	line scan	grayscale	mE4VQ4-GE	Section 9.2.2.1, 'GigE Vision Grayscale Line Scan Cameras'
GigE Vision	line scan	RGB	mE4VQ4-GE	Section 9.2.2.2, 'GigE Vision RGB Line Scan Cameras'
Camera Link base configuration	area scan	grayscale	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.3.1.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Area'
Camera Link base configuration	area scan	RGB	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.3.1.2, 'RGB Camera Link Base Area'
Camera Link medium configuration	area scan	grayscale	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.3.1.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Area'
Camera Link medium configuration	area scan	RGB	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL	Section 9.3.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'
Camera Link full configuration	area scan	grayscale	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL	Section 9.3.1.5, 'Camera Link Full Area'
Camera Link base configuration	line scan	grayscale	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL	Section 9.3.2.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Line Scan Cameras '
Camera Link base configuration	line scan	RGB	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL	Section 9.3.2.2, 'RGB Camera Link Base Line Scan Cameras '
Camera Link medium configuration	line scan	grayscale	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL	Section 9.3.2.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Line Scan Cameras '
Camera Link medium configuration	line scan	RGB	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL	Section 9.3.2.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Line Scan Cameras '
Camera Link full configuration	line scan	grayscale	mE5-MA-VCL/LB-VCL/ mE5VD8-CL	Section 9.3.2.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Line Scan Cameras '
CoaXPress	area scan	grayscale/ RGB	mE5-MA-VCX-QP/ mE5VQ8-CXP6D	Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'
CoaXPress	line scan	grayscale/ RGB	mE5-MA-VCX-QP/ mE5VQ8-CXP6D	Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'

Table 9.1. List of Basic Acquisition Examples

9.1. Basic Acquisition Examples for Camera Link Cameras for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Frame Grabber

You can find Camera Link scan examples for mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL platform in the following sections. In subsection Section 9.1.1, ' Camera Link Area Scan Cameras ' examples for area scan cameras and in subsection Section 9.1.2, 'Camera Link Line Scan Cameras' for line scan cameras are described.

9.1.1. Camera Link Area Scan Cameras

The basic acquisition for area scan cameras is very easy. You simply need to select a suitable camera operator. Connect the camera operator to an ImageBuffer and DmaToPC operator. Any processing logic can be placed in between, preferably behind the buffer.

9.1.1.1. Grayscale Camera Link Base Area

Simply connect the three operators and parameterize them to meet your requirements. If you are using a bit depth not equal to 8 or 16, you should consider a change of the output bit depth to one of these formats. In tutorial Section 8.1, 'Applet Parameterization' explanations on bit depth modifications can be found.

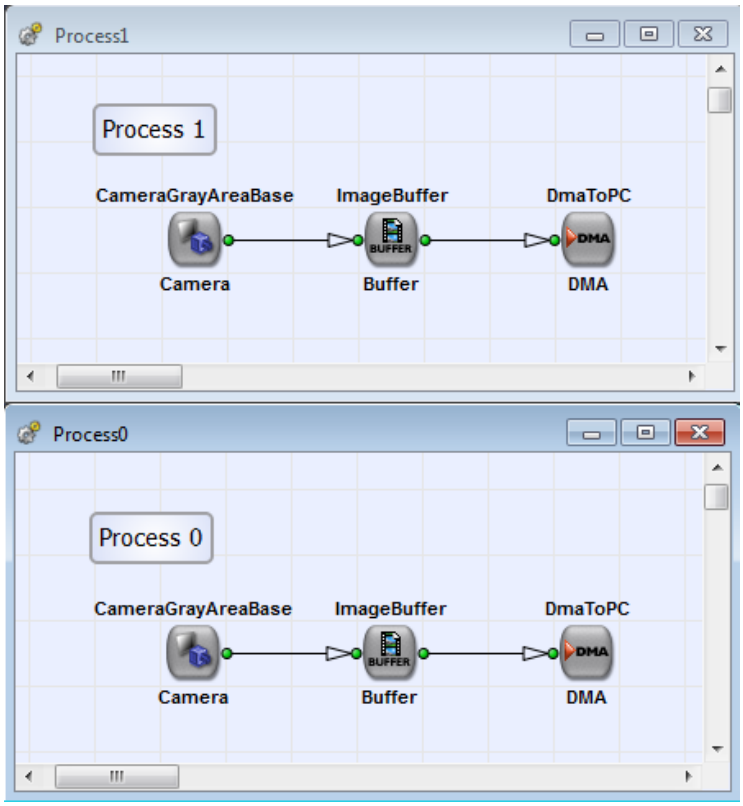


Figure 9.1. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

The design includes two cameras in two different processes. You can find this example under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\DualBaseAreaGray8.va. Check Section 4.4, 'Multiple Processes' for more information on multiple processes. Under \examples \Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\BaseAreaGray8.va and \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\BaseAreaGray12.va you also have access to two basic single acquisition processes for 8 bit and 12 bit input bit depth.

9.1.1.2. RGB Camera Link Base Area

The use of RGB cameras is similar to the use of grayscale cameras. Again, it might be necessary to modify the output bit depth. You can find the following example under \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\DualBaseAreaRGB24.va. It is an example with two processes analog to the example in Section 9.1.1.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Area'. An single process example for RGB area scan cameras is placed under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL \BaseAreaRGB24.va.

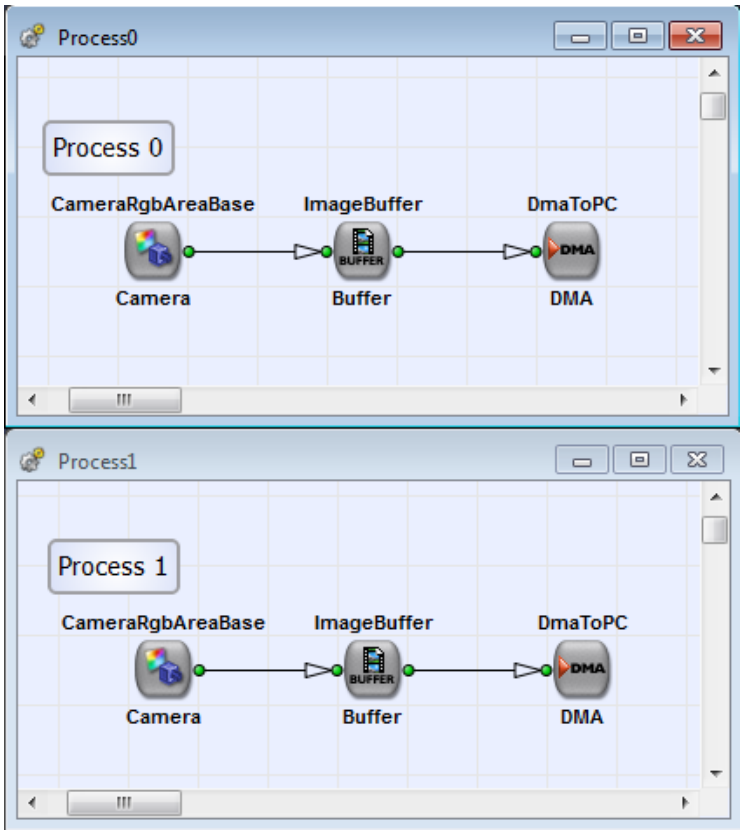


Figure 9.2. Basic Acquisition for RGB Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

9.1.1.3. Grayscale Camera Link Medium Area

The use of medium cameras is similar to the use of cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode. The camera medium configuration camera operator allows a higher bandwidth.

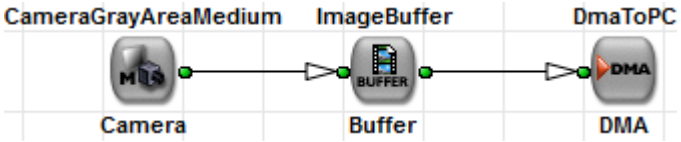


Figure 9.3. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Medium Configuration Mode

The examples for 8 bit and 12 bit input bit depth are placed under \examples \Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\MediumAreaGray8.va and \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\MediumAreaGray12.va.

9.1.1.4. RGB Camera Link Medium Area

Designs for RGB Camera Link cameras in medium configuration mode need a little modification compared to the other modes. For the medium configuration mode up to 85MPixel/s @ 36 bit per pixel i.e. 382.5MB/s can be transfered. The frame grabber RAM operators cannot process this high data rate. Thus, it is not possible to connect a single ImageBuffer operator to the camera module. From the operator documentation of operator *ImageBuffer* we know that only 64 bit can be connected to the buffer input. As we need parallelism 2 and 36 bit, we will get a DRC error. A simple solution to solve the bandwidth bottleneck is the use of two buffers in parallel. One buffer module will store the lower bits (LSBs) while another buffer module is used to store the upper bits (MSBs).

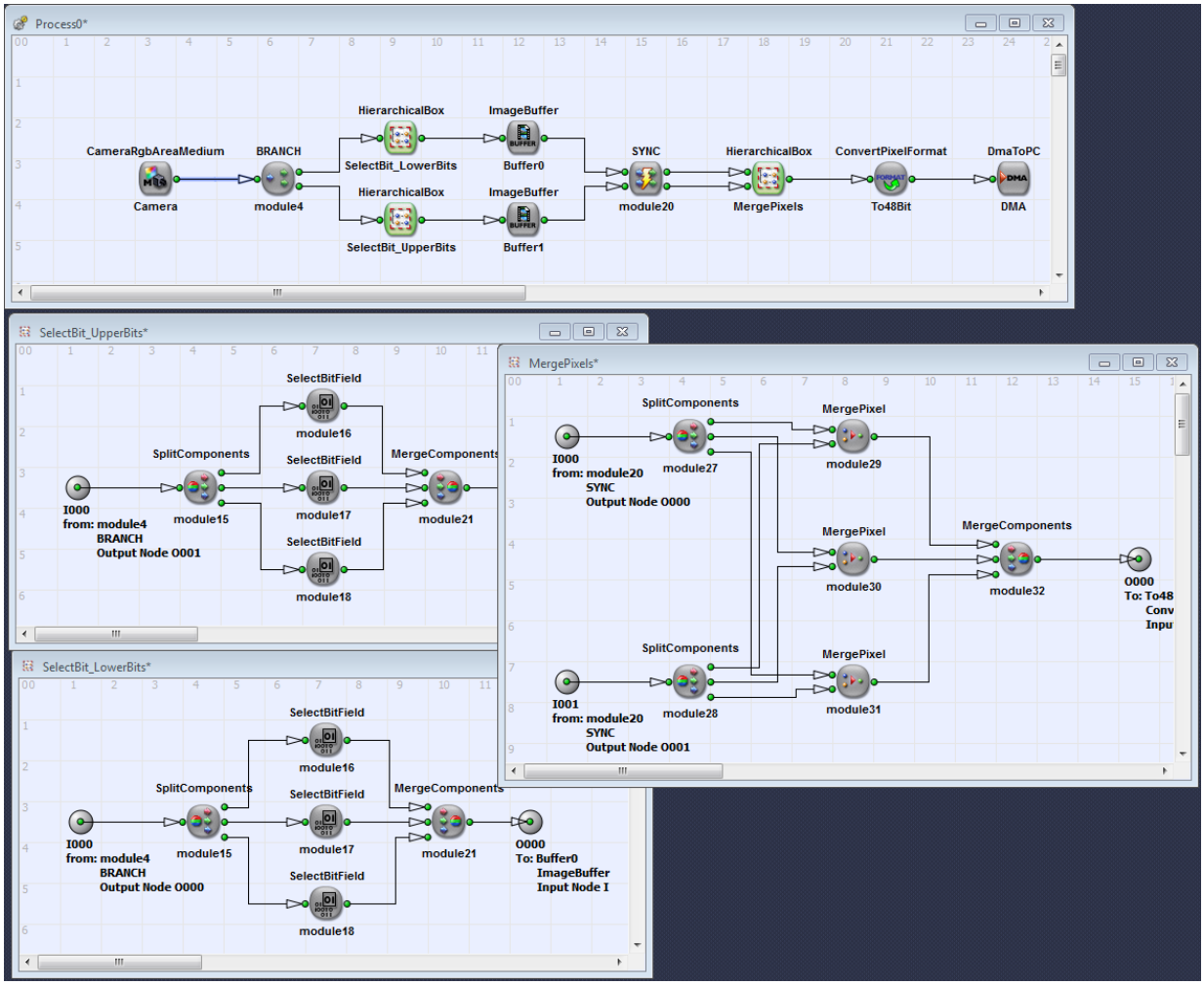


Figure 9.4. Basic Acquisition for RGB Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Medium Configuration Mode

You can find this example under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan \MediumAreaRGB36.va.

9.1.1.5. Grayscale Camera Link Full Area

For the microEnable IV frame grabbers, designs for cameras in Camera Link full configuration mode need a little modification compared to cameras in medium or base configuration mode. The full configuration mode represents the fastest Camera Link mode. In theory, up to 850 Mbyte/s can be transfered. The frame grabber RAM operators cannot process this high data rate. Thus, it is not possible to connect a single ImageBuffer operator to the camera module. From the operator documentation of operator *ImageBuffer* we know that only 64 bit can be connected to the buffer input. We will obtain a DRC error when trying to build a design with only one ImageBuffer module. A simple solution to solve

the bandwidth bottleneck is the use of two buffer operators in parallel. One buffer module will store the lower bits (LSBs), while another buffer module is used to store the upper bits (MSBs).

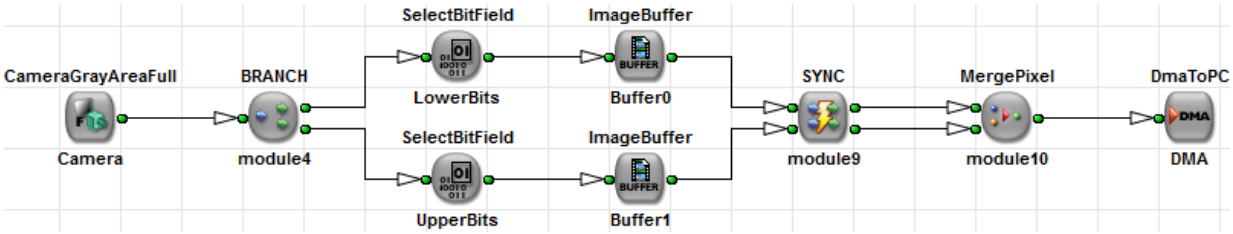


Figure 9.5. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Full Configuration Mode

The use of a 10 bit Camera Link full camera is similar. Change the properties in the camera module and link to 10 bit and parallelism 12. The *SelectBitField* modules now have to be changed to 5 bit and 5 bit offset. Note that the DMA output is 10 bit in this case. This is a packed format as one byte can contain multiple pixel. If you extend the output to 16 bit you might get a bandwidth limitation.

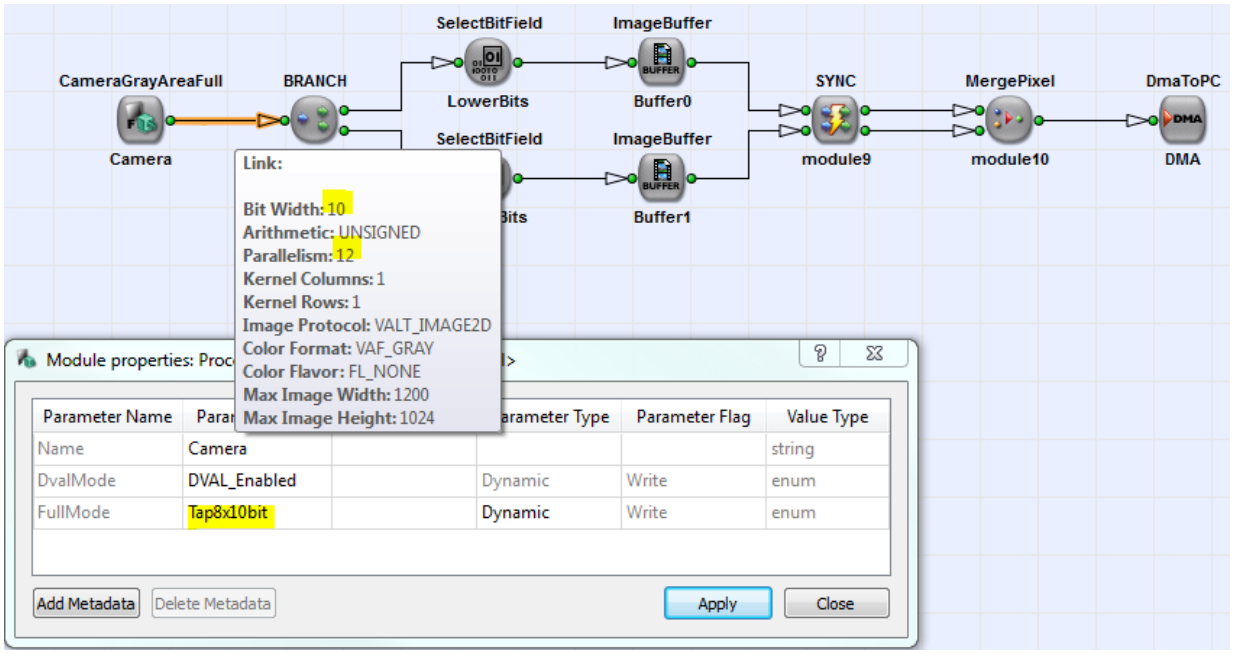


Figure 9.6. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Full Configuration 10 Bit Mode

You find the two basic acquisition examples for 8 bit and 10 bit input bit depth under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\FullAreaGray8.va and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\AreaScan\FullAreaGray10.va.

9.1.2. Camera Link Line Scan Cameras

The acquisition for line scan cameras always requires the cut of the camera lines into images of a specific height. In detail, line scan cameras transfer line by line to the frame grabber. They will not include information on the end or start of a new image. The transfer of data from the frame grabber to the PC is required to be send in packages i.e. frames. Therefore, the lines from line scan cameras have to be assembled into an image of a specific height. There exist numerous possibilities to specify the height. One simple possibility is to accumulate a specific number of lines to form an image, or the image height is determined by other dynamic sources such as external image trigger gate signals. The following Camera Link examples are equipped with a *TrgPortLine* operator (see Section 27.49, 'TrgPortLine'). This operator covers a wide range of trigger functionalities and can be used as an all-

purpose trigger module. Besides the image trigger functionality it can be used to trigger the camera.For more information on the data transfer of line scan cameras Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure' The following designs show simple Camera Link line scan VisualApplets implementations for basic acquisition.

9.1.2.1. Grayscale Camera Link Base Line

The example (\examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\LineScan\DualBaseLineGray8.va) in the following figure is a dual process design for 8 bit input bit depth. The equivalent single process example is placed under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\LineScan \BaseLineGray8.va.

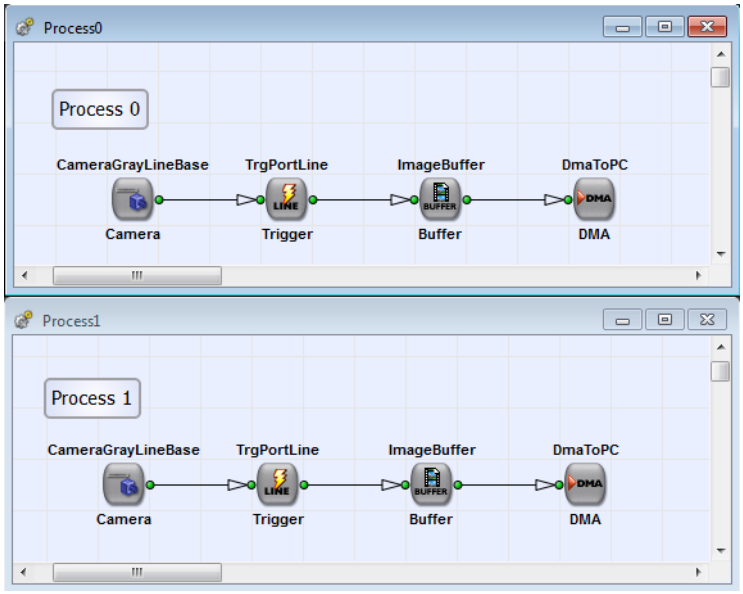


Figure 9.7. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

9.1.2.2. RGB Camera Link Base Line

The following dual process acquisition example for RGB cameras in Camera Link Base configuration mode is equivalent to the grayscale example in Section 9.1.2.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Line'. You can find it under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\LineScan \DualBaseLineRGB24.va.

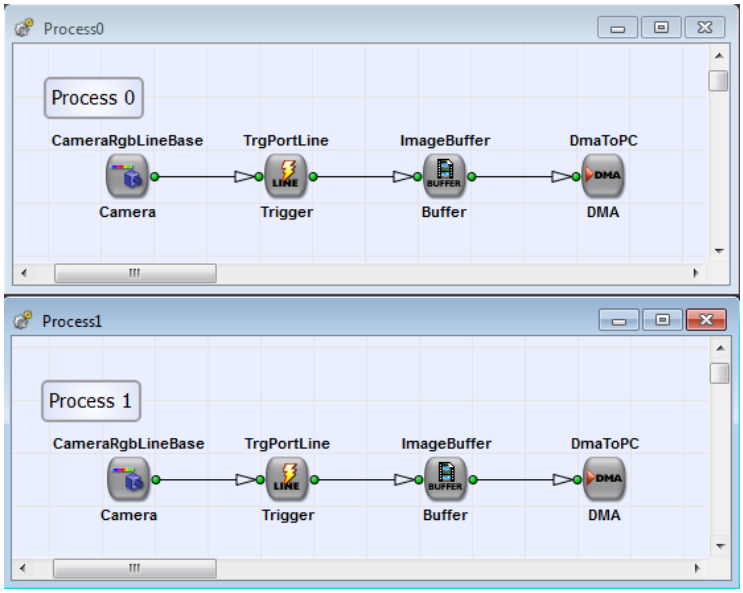


Figure 9.8. Basic Acquisition for RGB Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

For the single process example see \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\LineScan \BaseLineRGB24.va.

9.1.2.3. Grayscale Camera Link Medium Line

The following two examples show acquisition designs for 8 bit (\examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition \mE4VD4-CL\LineScan\MediumLineGray8.va) and 12 bit (\examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition \mE4VD4-CL\LineScan\MediumLineGray12.va) input bit depth.

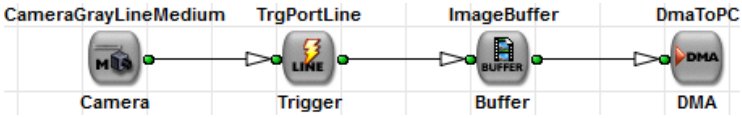


Figure 9.9. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Medium Configuration Mode

For medium 12 bit cameras two buffers are required as shown in the example for the area scan cameras (see Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area').

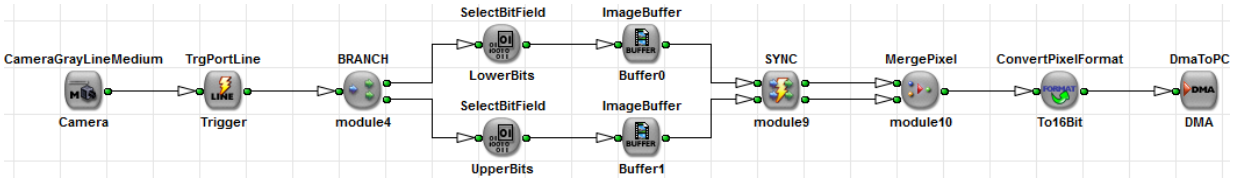


Figure 9.10. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale 12 Bit Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Medium Configuration Mode

9.1.2.4. Grayscale Camera Link Full Line

The example in the following figure presents an acquisition design in the Camera Link full configuration mode for 8 bit (\examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\LineScan\FullLineGray8.va) and 10 bit (\examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VD4-CL\LineScan\FullLineGray8.va) input bit width.

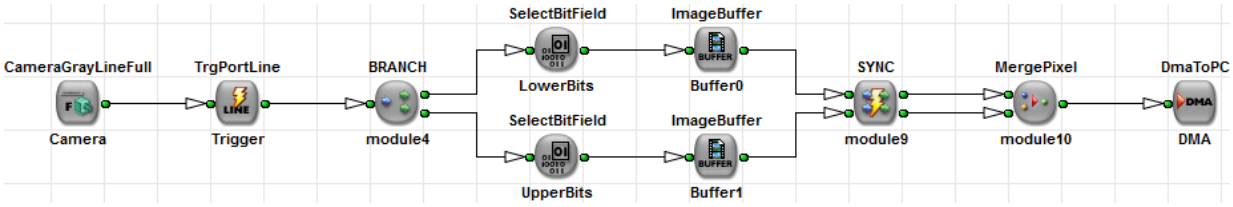


Figure 9.11. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Full Configuration Mode

9.2. Basic Acquisition Examples for GigE Vision Cameras for microEnable IV Frame Grabber

You can find GigE Vision scan examples for mE4VQ4-GE platforms in the following sections. In Section 9.2.1, ' GigE Vision Area Scan Cameras ' or Section 9.2.2, 'GigE Vision Line Scan Cameras' examples for area scan cameras or line scan cameras are described.

9.2.1. GigE Vision Area Scan Cameras

The designs for acquisition of GigE Vision cameras is very simple as can be seen in the following figures. Note that the microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE allows the connection of up to four cameras with gigabit ethernet interface. Thus, user can use all four cameras at the same time in either four different processes individually or by combining their images and use a common processing. Check Section 4.4, 'Multiple Processes' for more information on multiple processes and Section 8.3.1, ' Synchronizing Cameras ' for more information on how to combine the images of multiple cameras.

9.2.1.1. GigE Vision Grayscale Area Scan Cameras

The example "DualAreaGray8.va" is a two process acquisition design for two grayscale GigE cameras with 8 bit pixel depth. The designs "QuadAreaGray8.va" and "QuadAreaGray12.va" are two 4 process designs for 4 GigE area scan cameras with 8 bit and 12 bit grayscale values. You can find the examples under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VQ4-GE\Area. In Fig. 9.12 you can se the basic design structure of the 4 processes design "QuadAreaGray8.va".

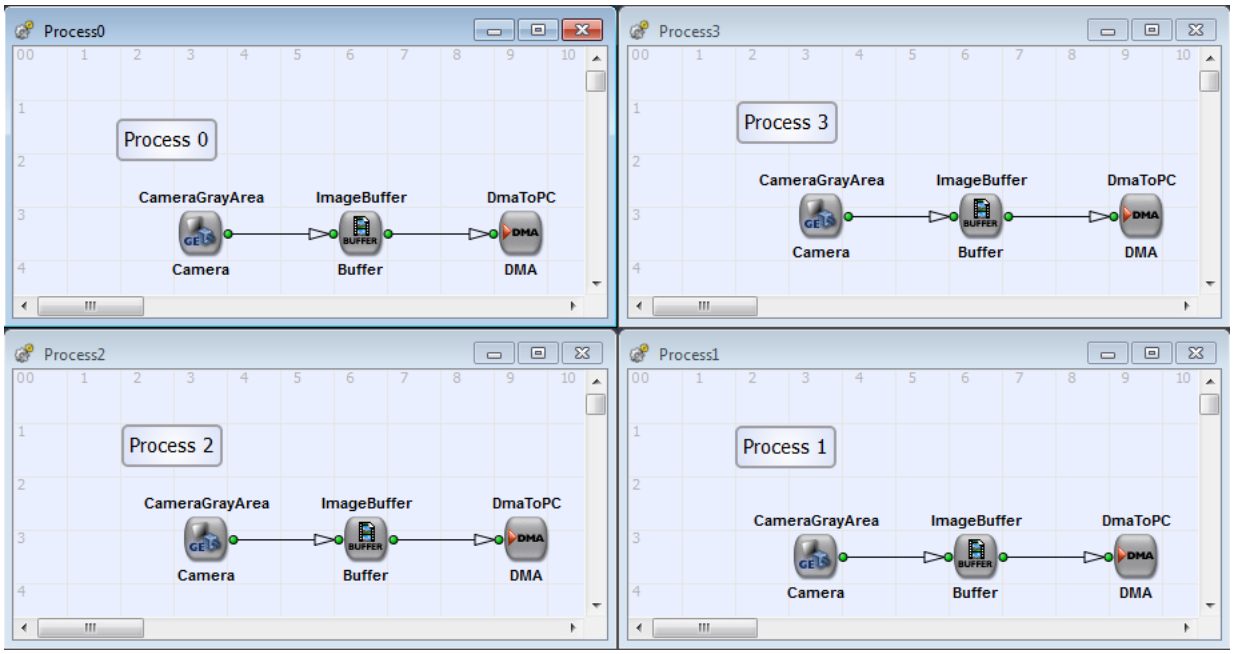


Figure 9.12. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale GigE Vision Area Scan Cameras

9.2.1.2. GigE Vision RGB Area Scan Cameras

The examples "DualAreaRGB24.va" and "DualAreaRGB36.va" are dual process designs for RGB image acquisition for 24 bit (8 bit per color component) and 36 bit (12 bit per color component) pixel depth. The design "QuadAreaRGB24.va" is a quad process design and equivalent to the example in Section 9.2.1.1, ' GigE Vision Grayscale Area Scan Cameras '. You can see its basic design structure in Fig. 9.13. Please find the examples under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VQ4-GE\Area.

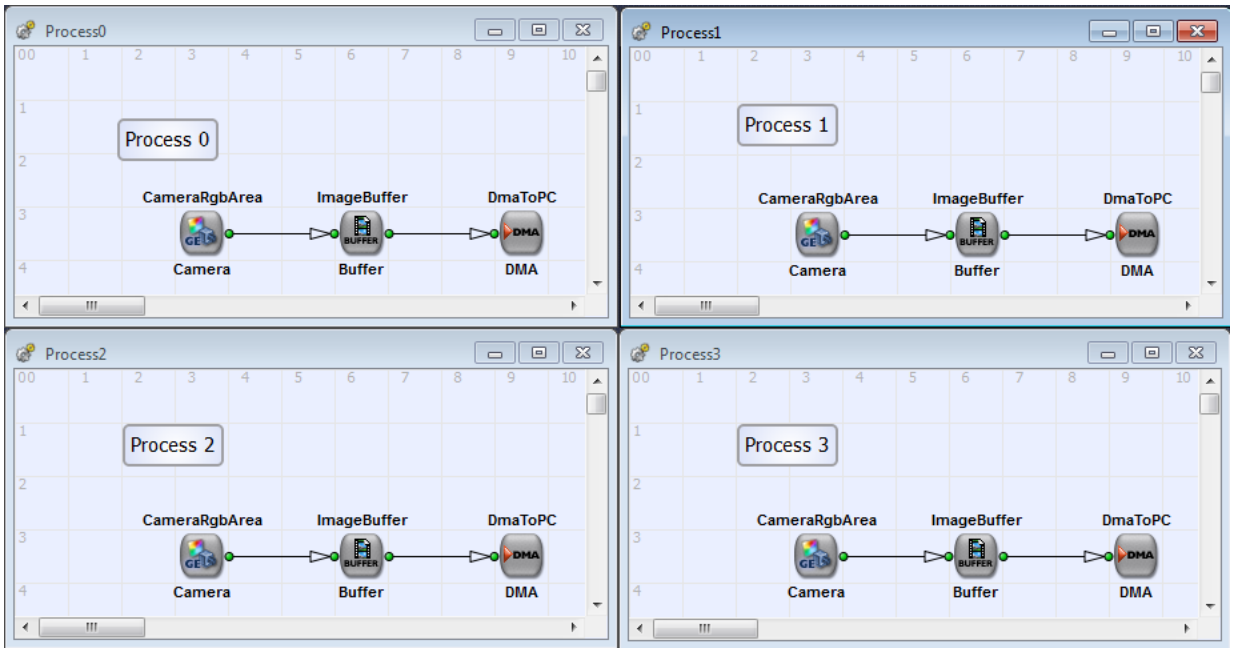


Figure 9.13. Basic Acquisition for RGB GigE Vision Area Scan Cameras

9.2.2. GigE Vision Line Scan Cameras

The acquisition for line scan cameras always requires the cut of the camera lines into images of a specific height. In detail, line scan cameras transfer line by line to the frame grabber. They will not include information on the end or start of a new image. The transfer of data from the frame grabber to the PC is required to be send in packages i.e. frames. Therefore, the lines from line scan cameras have to be assembled into an image of a specific height. The GigE Vision examples use the *SplitImage* operator (See Section 30.24, 'SplitImage') to set a parameter defined image height to all acquired images. Another possibility is the usage of operator *SignalGate* (See Section 29.25, 'SignalGate'). For more information on the data transfer of line scan cameras Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure' The following designs show simple Camera Link line scan VisualApplets implementations for basic acquisition. The following designs show the basic acquisition for GigE Vision line scan cameras.

9.2.2.1. GigE Vision Grayscale Line Scan Cameras

This example is a four processes design for a grayscale camera with 8 bit. You can find it under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE4VQ4-GE\QuadLineGray8.va.

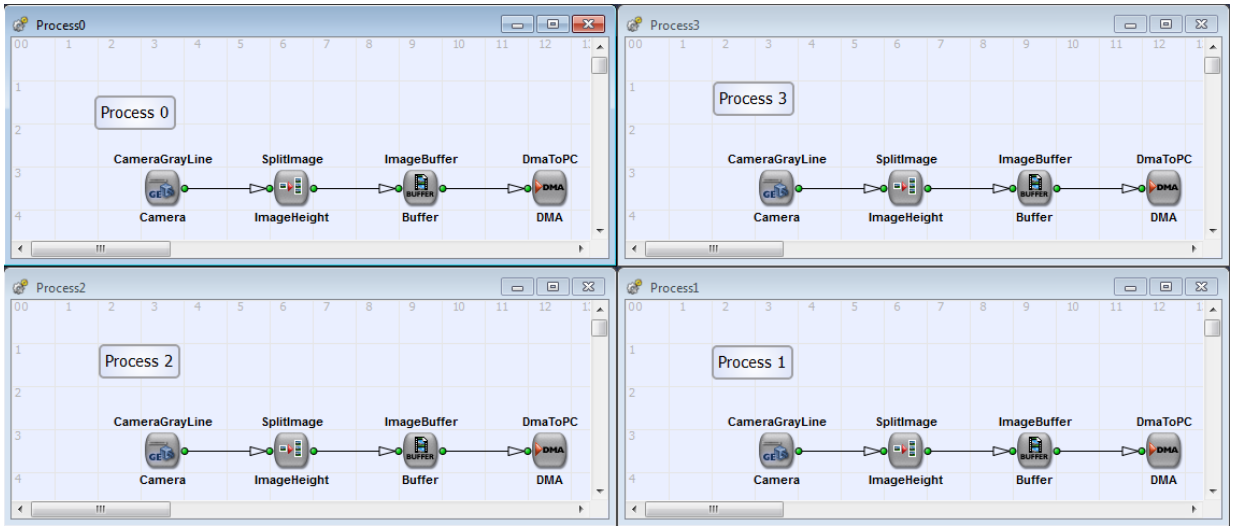


Figure 9.14. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale GigE Vision Line Scan Cameras

9.2.2.2. GigE Vision RGB Line Scan Cameras

This example is a four process design for a RGB camera . You can find it under \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE4VQ4-GE\QuadLineRGB.va.

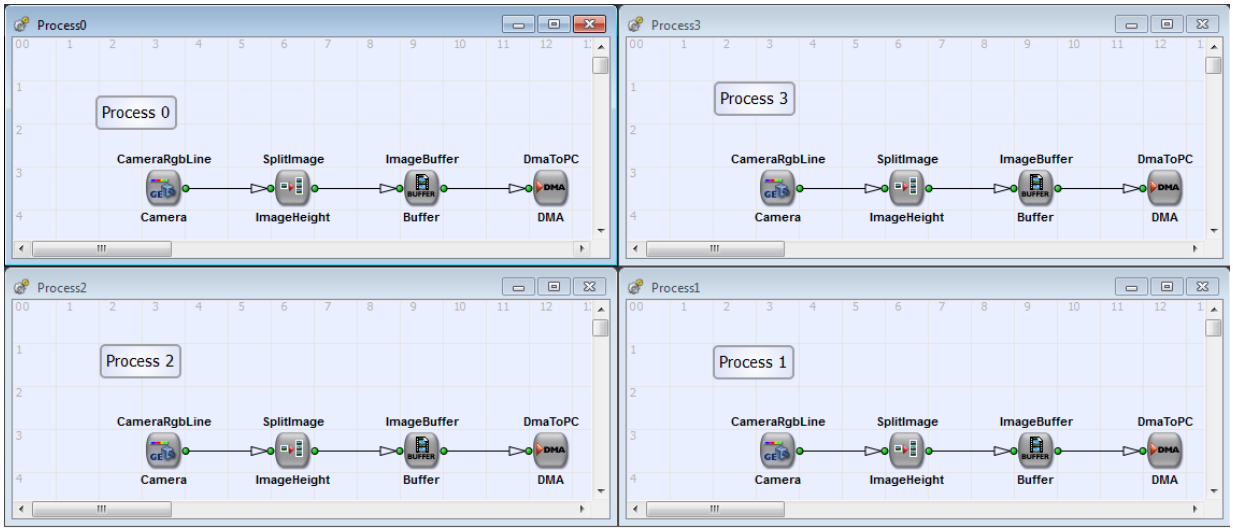


Figure 9.15. Basic Acquisition for RGB GigE Vision Line Scan Cameras

9.3. Basic Acquisition Examples for Camera Link Cameras for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabbers

You can find Camera Link scan examples for marathon (mE5-MA-VCL), LightBridge (LB-VCL) and ironman (mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL) platforms in the following sections. The basic acquisition examples are very similar to the ones on the mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL platform. In 9.3.1 and in 9.3.2 examples for area and line scan cameras are described.

9.3.1. Camera Link Area Scan Cameras

The basic acquisition for area scan cameras is very easy. You simply need to select a suitable camera operator. Connect the camera operator to an ImageBuffer and DmaToPC operator. Any processing logic can be placed in between, preferably behind the buffer. In the following basic examples for Camera Link configuration mode base, medium and full are presented.

9.3.1.1. Grayscale Camera Link Base Area

Simply connect the three operators and parameterize them to meet your requirements. If you are using a bit depth no equal to eight or 16, you should consider a change of the output bit depth to one of these formats. In tutorial Section 8.1, 'Applet Parameterization' explanations on bit depth modifications can be found.

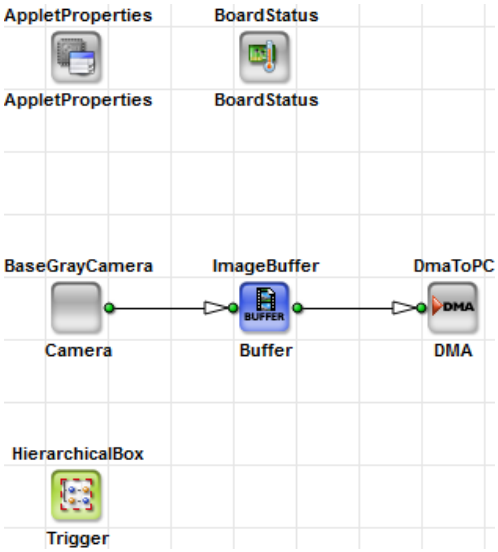


Figure 9.16. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode on LightBridge VCL, marathon VCL and ironman VCL

You can find the examples "BaseAreaGray8.va", "DualBaseAreaGray8.va" and "BaseAreaGray12.va" for 8 bit and 12 bit under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Area. The example "DualBaseAreaGray8.va" is a dual process design. Please read for information purpose under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' the concept of shared memory on the microEnable 5 marathon and LightBridge platforms. For more information about the Trigger box in "BaseAreaGray8.va" and how to trigger Camera Link area scan cameras see Section 10.15, 'Trigger'.

9.3.1.2. RGB Camera Link Base Area

Please find the examples "BaseAreaRGB24.va" and "DualBaseAreaRGB24.va" for RGB 24 bit for acquisition with a camera in Camera Link base configuration under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Area. The example "DualBaseAreaRGB24.va" is a dual process design. Please read for information purpose under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' the concept of shared memory on the microEnable 5 marathon and LightBridge platforms. For more information on how to trigger your Camera Link camera see Section 10.15, 'Trigger'.

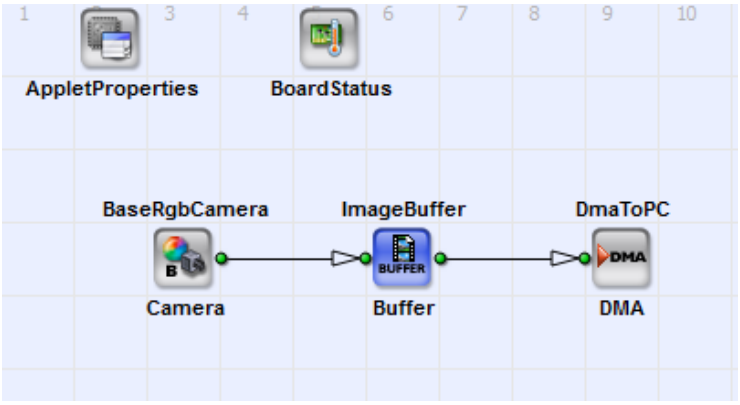


Figure 9.17. Basic Acquisition for RGB Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode on LightBridge VCL, marathon VCL and ironman VCL

9.3.1.3. Grayscale Camera Link Medium Area

The use of medium cameras is similar to the use of cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode. The camera medium configuration camera operator allows a higher bandwidth. You find the example designs "MediumAreaGray8.va" and "MediumAreaGray12.va" for 8 bit and 12 bit for the medium configuration of a Camera Link grayscale camera under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Area.

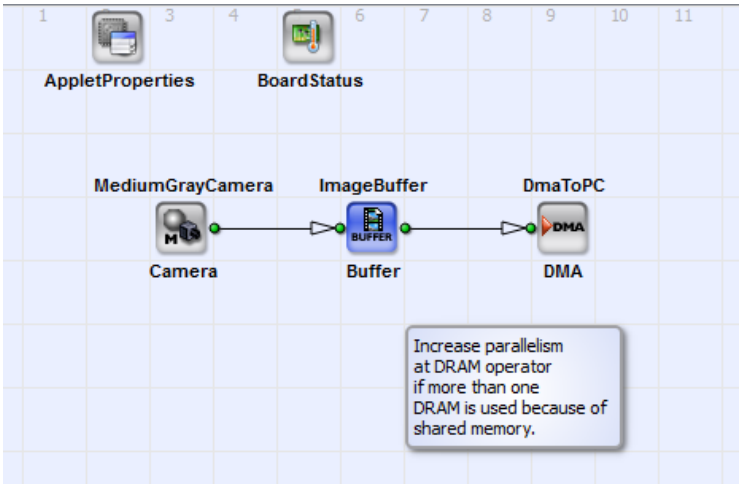


Figure 9.18. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Medium Configuration Mode on LightBridge VCL, marathon VCL and ironman VCL

9.3.1.4. RGB Camera Link Medium Area

Please find the example "MediumAreaRGB36.va" for 36 bit input bit depth for acquisition with a camera in Camera Link medium configuration under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Area. In comparison to the medium RGB design for the mE IV VD4 CL/-Pocl (see section 9.1.1.4) the design requires only one DRAM element at a parallelism of 2 and 36 bit pixel depth due to the allowed DRAM data width of 256 bit (mE5-MA-VCL) and 128 bit on (mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL) (see Appendix A, '*Device Resources*').

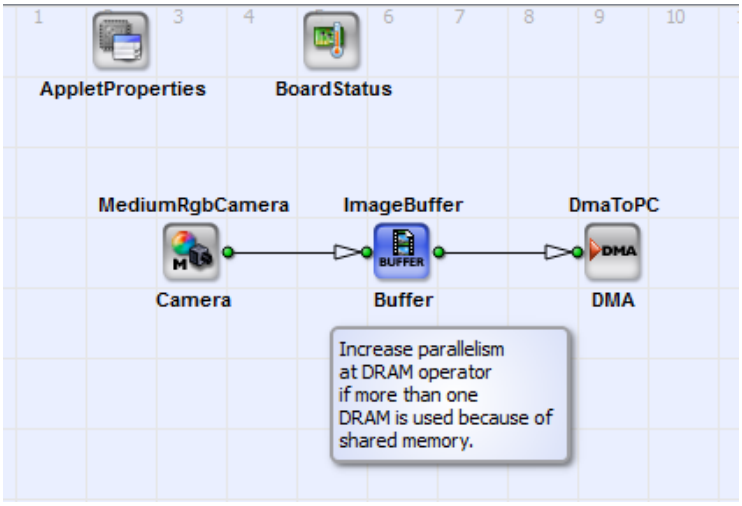


Figure 9.19. Basic Acquisition for RGB Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode on LightBridge VCL, marathon VCL and ironman VCL

9.3.1.5. Camera Link Full Area

For the marathon, LightBrige and ironman frame grabber the usage of an area scan camera in full configuration mode is simple. The following figure shows the usage. Ensure to set the VALT_IMAGE2D image protocol in the link properties. You can find the examples "FullAreaGray8.va" and "FullAreaGray10.va" for 8 and 10 bit pixel depth under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition \mE5-MA-VCL\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Area.

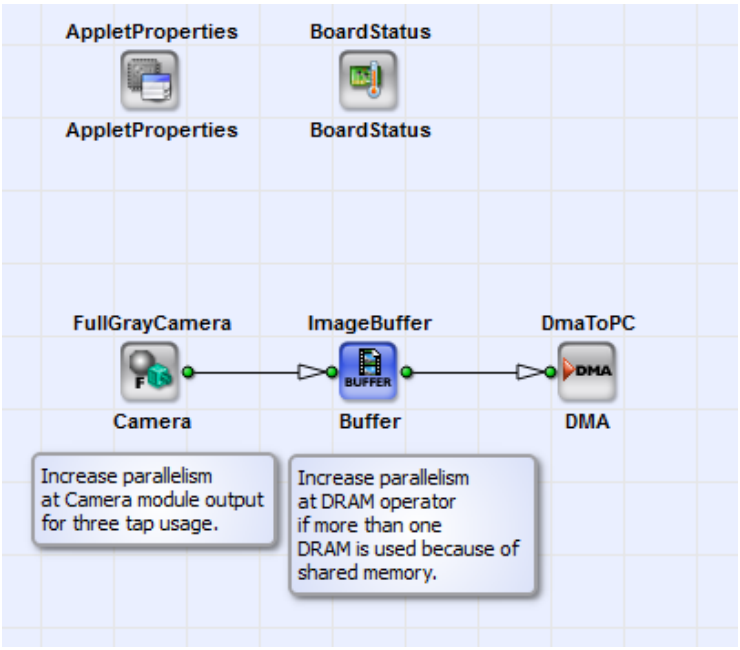


Figure 9.20. Basic Acquisition Design for marathon VCL, LightBridge VCL and ironman VCL Frame Grabber for Camera Link Area Scan Cameras in Full Configuration Mode

9.3.2. Camera Link Line Scan Cameras

The acquisition for line scan cameras always requires the cut of the camera lines into images of a specific height. In detail, line scan cameras transfer line by line to the frame grabber. The transfer of data from the frame grabber to the PC is required to be send in packages i.e. frames. Therefore,

the lines from line scan cameras have to be assembled into an image of a specific height. There exist numerous possibilities to specify the height. One simple possibility is to accumulate a specific number of lines to form an image, or the image height is determined by other dynamic sources such as external image trigger gate signals. For the microEnable 5, the TrgPortLine operator (see Section 9.1.2, 'Camera Link Line Scan Cameras') is not available. The following example converts the line data from camera to 2D image data in *SplitImage*. Ensure to set the image protocol output of the camera operator to VALT_LINE1D. The examples are for grayscale cameras for Camera Link base and full configuration mode. Please adapt the example design for RGB cameras and Camera Link medium configuration equivalently.

9.3.2.1. Grayscale Camera Link Base Line Scan Cameras

The examples "BaseLineGray8.va", "DualBaseLineGray8.va" and "BaseLineGray12.va" for 8 bit and 12 bit pixel depth are basic acquisition designs for greyscale line cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode. The design "DualBaseLineGray8.va" is a dual process design. Please read for information purpose under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' the concept of shared memory on the microEnable 5 marathon and LightBridge platforms. You can find the examples under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Line and \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Line.

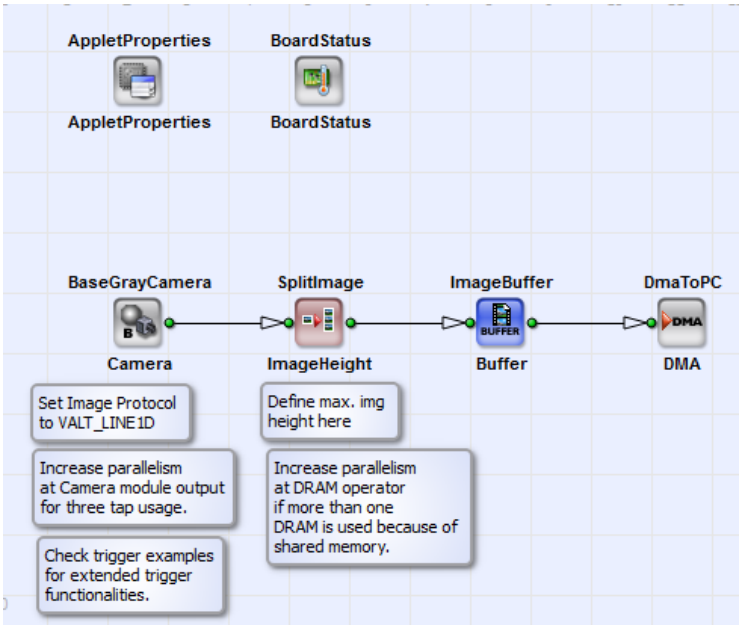


Figure 9.21. Basic Acquisition Design for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabber for Grayscale Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

For the LightBridge, marathon and ironman frame grabbers we use as an alternative *TrgBoxLine* instead of TrgPortLine. See the following figure. Ensure to set the image protocol output of the camera operator to VALT_LINE1D.

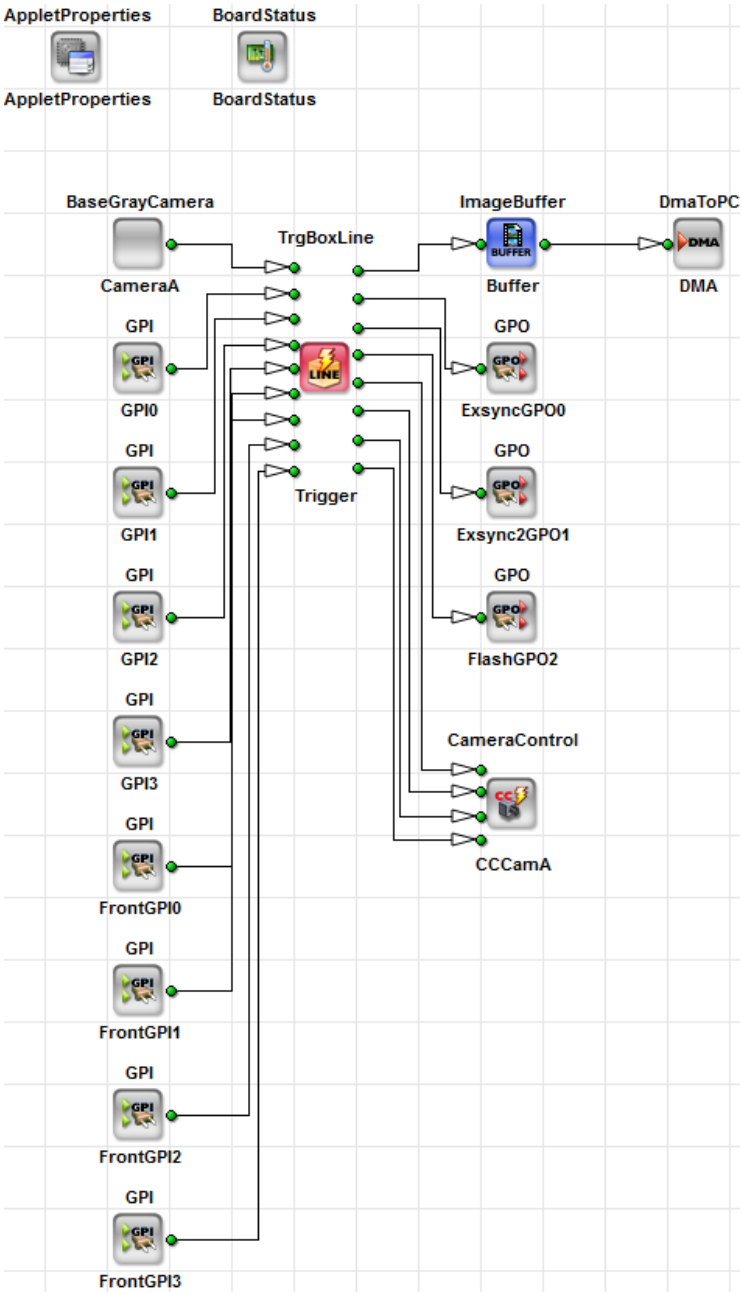


Figure 9.22. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode on the LightBridge VCL, marathon VCL and ironman VCL

9.3.2.2. RGB Camera Link Base Line Scan Cameras

You find the examples "BaseLineRGB24.va" and "DualBaseLineRGB24.va" for 24 bit pixel depth (8 bits per color component) for acquisition with RGB line cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Line and \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Line. They are equivalent to the grayscale line scan acquisition design (see section 9.3.2.1). Please read in section Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' the concept of shared memory on the microEnable 5 marathon and LightBridge platforms. This information is highly relevant for multiple process designs (e.g. "DualBaseLineRGB24.va") or designs which use multiple DRAM elements.

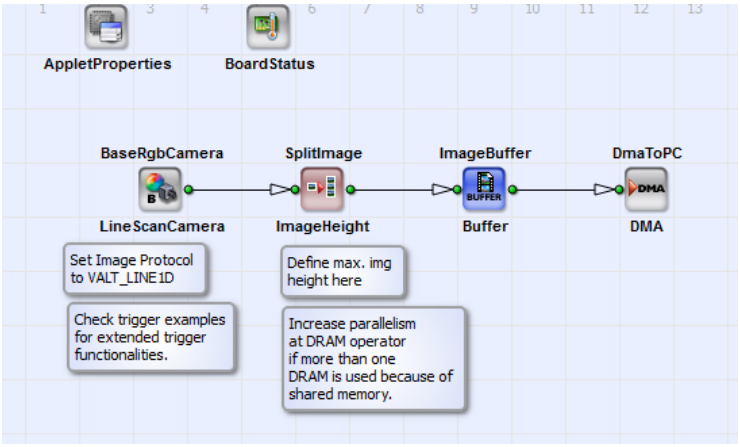


Figure 9.23. Basic Acquisition Design for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabber for RGB Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

9.3.2.3. Grayscale Camera Link Medium Line Scan Cameras

The examples "MediumLineGray8.va" and "MediumLineGray12.va" for 8 bit and 12 bit pixel depth are basic acquisition designs for greyscale line cameras in Camera Link medium configuration mode. They are equivalent to the designs for base configuration but allow a higher data rate. You can find the examples under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Line and \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Line.

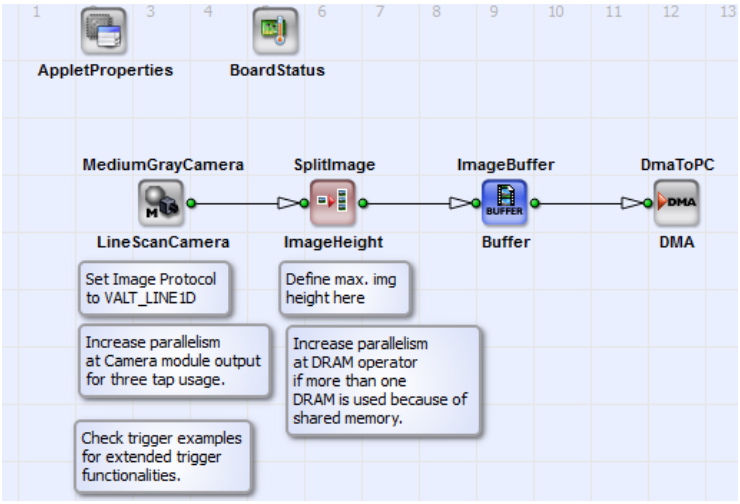


Figure 9.24. Basic Acquisition Design for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabber for Grayscale Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

9.3.2.4. RGB Camera Link Medium Line Scan Cameras

You find the example "MediumLineRGB36.va" for 36 bit pixel depth (12 bits per color component) for acquisition with RGB line scan cameras in Camera Link medium configuration mode under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Line and \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Line. It is equivalent to the grayscale line scan acquisition designs (see section 9.3.2.3).

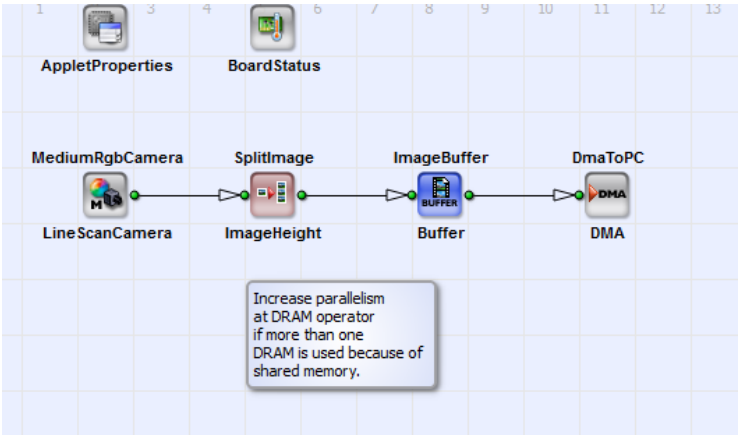


Figure 9.25. Basic Acquisition Design for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabber for RGB Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Base Configuration Mode

9.3.2.5. Grayscale Camera Link Full Line Scan Cameras

You can find the Camera Link full line scan acquisition design examples "FullLineGray8.va" and "FullLineGray10.va" for 8 bit and 10 bit pixel depth under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCL\Line\FullLineGray8.va \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VD8-CL\Line. If you want to perform RGB image acquisition instead of grayscale, simply replace the operator "FullGrayCamera" by the operator "FullRgbCamera".

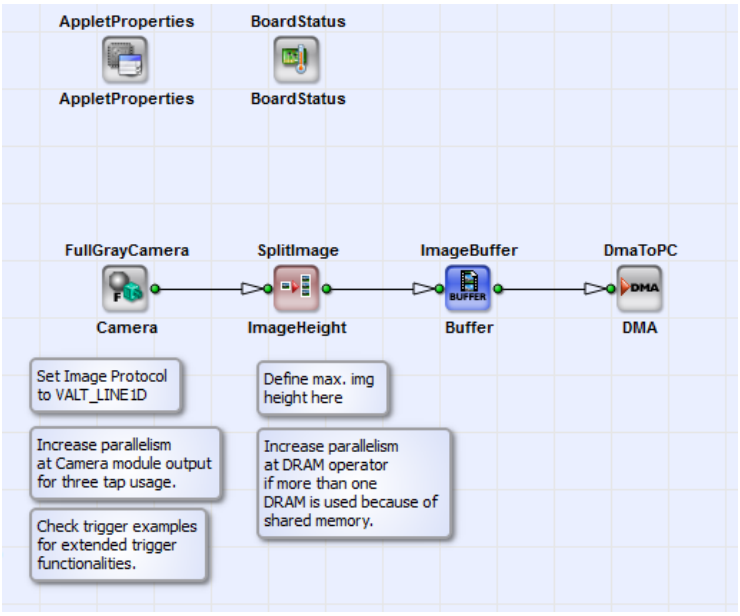


Figure 9.26. Basic Acquisition for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabber for Camera Link Line Scan Cameras in Full Configuration Mode

9.4. Basic Acquisition Examples for CoaXPress Cameras for marathon and ironman Frame Grabbers

In the following you can find basic acquisition examples for CoaXPress cameras for the marathon and ironman frame grabbers mE5-MA-VCX-QP and mE5VQ8-CXP6D. In Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras' designs for area scan cameras and in Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras' designs for line scan cameras are presented.

9.4.1. CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras

Basic acquisition for CoaXPress cameras on the marathon mE5-MA-VCX-QP and ironman mE5VQ8-CXP6D platforms is very simple. You have to use either operator *CXPSingleCamera*, *CXPDualCamera* or *CXPQuadCamera*. With "double-mouse-click" on the camera operator you can choose the format type (i.e. Gray, RGB, or also Bayer Raw) and the format mode i.e the corresponding bit depth. Therefore for the CoaXPress cameras no separate camera operators for grayscale and RGB acquisition exist. In the following sections example designs for image acquisition with the three camera types (CXPSingleCamera, CXPDualCamera and CXPQuadCamera) are introduced. Keep in mind to set the correct link format in the output links of the camera operators. Ensure that the maximum image width and the correct image protocol is set. Some operators output their data at a parallelism which is not a multiple of a power of two value. As it is more convenient to work on power of two parallelism, the parallelism can be increase with a *PARALLELup* operator. The successive *ImageBuffer* will then cut the correct ROI and remove dummy pixel which might have been added due to parallelism conversions.

9.4.1.1. Basic Acquisition Example for Single Line CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras

Please find the basic acquisition designs "SingleCXP6x1AreaGray8", "SingleCXP6x1AreaGray10.va", "SingleCXP6x1AreaGray12.va" (grayscale 8 bit, 10 bit and 12 bit) and "SingleCXP6x1AreaRGB24.va" (color 24 bit) for one single link aggregation camera for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platforms under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Area. The designs for the two platforms are equivalent. The following figure shows the basic design structure of the example designs. The examples for four single link aggregation cameras are the designs "QuadCXP6x1AreaGray12.va" (grayscale 12 bit) and "QuadCXP6x1AreaRGB36.va" (color 36 bit with 12 bit per component) and are located in the same folder. Please read the shared memory concept for the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'. This information is highly relevant when you use multiple DRAM elements in one design.

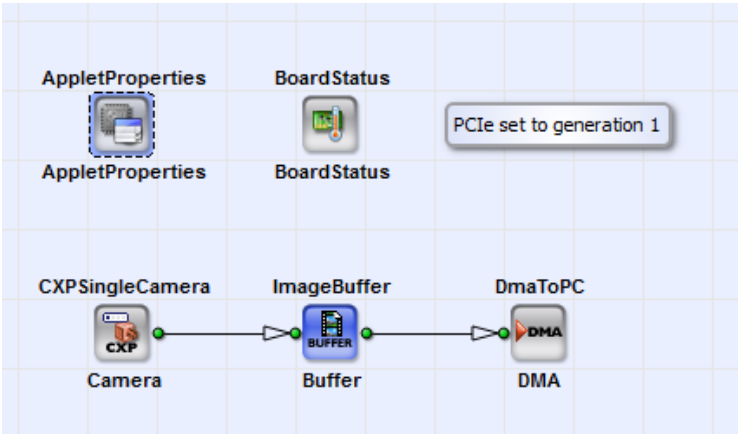


Figure 9.27. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale CoaxPress Area Scan Cameras in 6GBit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 1 on the ironman Frame Grabber

9.4.1.2. Basic Acquisition Examples for two Dual Line CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras

Please find the two example designs "DualCXP6x2AreaGray8.va" (grayscale 8 bit) and "DualCXP6x2AreaRGB24.va" (RGB 24 bit, 8 bits per color component) for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Area. The designs are dual process designs for two CoaXPress cameras with dual link aggregation. Please read also under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' information on the shared memory concept for the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform. The following figure shows the basic acquisition design for the design "DualCXP6x2AreaGray8.va".

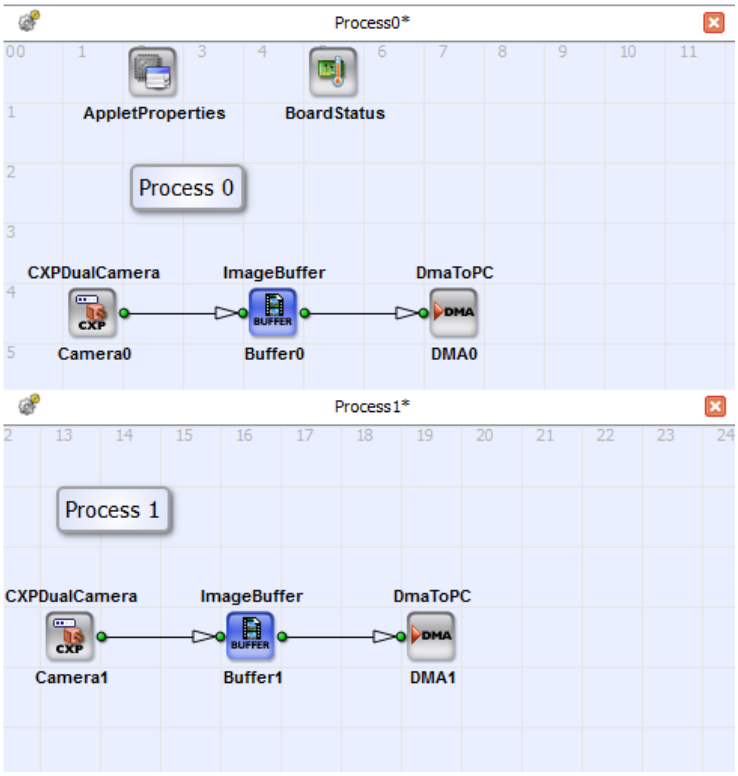


Figure 9.28. Basic Acquisition for RGB CoaxPress Area Scan Cameras in 6 Gbit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 2 on the ironman Frame Grabber

9.4.1.3. Basic Acquisition Examples for One Quad Line CoaXPress Area Scan Camera

"SingleCXP6x4AreaGray8.va" (grayscale 8 bit) and "SingleCXP6x4AreaRGB36.va" (RGB with 12 bits per color component) are example designs for one camera with 4 link aggregation. You can find the designs for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform under \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Area and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCX-QP \Area. The designs for the two platforms differ but follow the same principle. In Fig. 9.29 you can see the basic design structure of the design "SingleCXP6x4AreaGray8.va" for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D platform. As the memory bandwidth (128 bit RAM data width at 3.2 GB/s) for the 6 Gbit/s with link aggregation 4 is not sufficient with a single buffer, two buffers have to be used in parallel for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D platform. For the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform only one DRAM element is necessary to achieve the required bandwidth of 6Gbit/s per line. Here up to 512 bit RAM data width at a RAM bandwidth of 12.8 GB/s are possible. Please read for more information on the devices resources Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'. In Fig. 9.30 you can see the basic design structure of the example "SingleCXP6x4AreaGray8.va" on the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform.

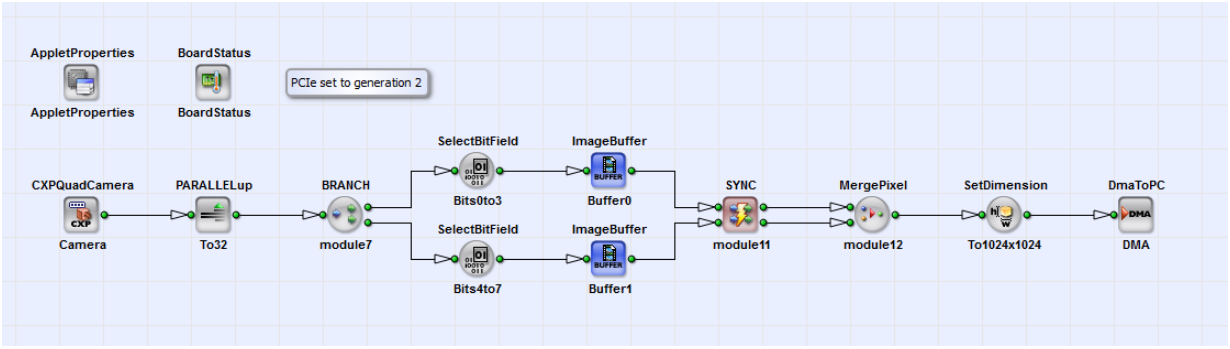


Figure 9.29. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale CoaxPress Area Scan Cameras in 6 Gbit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 4 on the ironman Frame Grabber

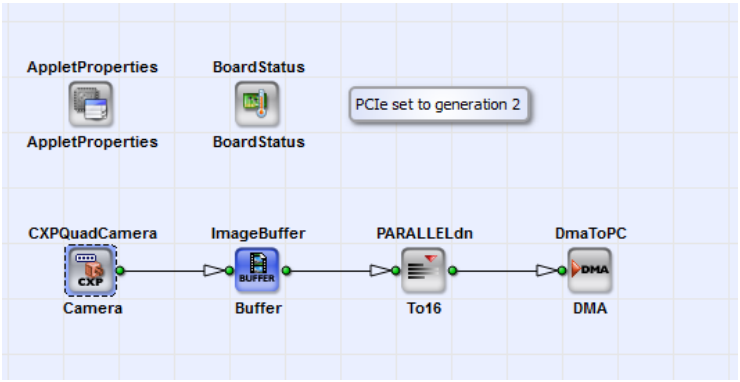


Figure 9.30. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale CoaxPress Area Scan Cameras in 6 Gbit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 4 on the marathon Frame Grabber

9.4.2. CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras

The examples presented in the following subsections are basic acquisition designs for grayscale line scan CoaXPress cameras. They are equivalent to the designs in section Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'. Just set the camera operator to VALT_LINE1D and add the operator "SplitImage".

9.4.2.1. Basic Acquisition Example for Single Line CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras

Please find the basic acquisition designs "SingleCXP6x1LineGray8", "SingleCXP6x1LineGray10.va", "SingleCXP6x1LineGray12.va" (grayscale 8 bit, 10 bit and 12 bit) and "SingleCXP6x1LineRGB24.va" (color 24 bit) for one single link aggregation camera for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platforms under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Line and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Line. The designs for the two platforms are equivalent. The following figure shows the basic design structure of the example designs. The examples for four single link aggregation cameras are the designs "QuadCXP6x1LineGray12.va" (grayscale 12 bit) and "QuadCXP6x1LineRGB36.va" (color 36 bit) and are located in the same folder. Please read the shared memory concept for the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'. This information is highly relevant when you use multiple DRAM elements in one design.

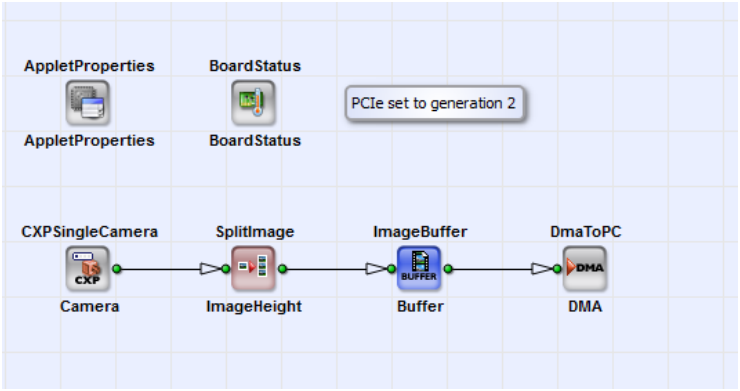


Figure 9.31. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale CoaxPress Line Scan Cameras in 6 GBit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 1 on the ironman Frame Grabber

9.4.2.2. Basic Acquisition Examples for two Dual Line CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras

Please find the two example designs "DualCXP6x2LineGray8.va" (grayscale 8 bit) and "DualCXP6x2LineRGB24.va" (RGB 24 bit, 8 bits per color component) for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform under \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Line and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Line. The designs are dual process designs for two CoaXPress cameras with dual link aggregation. Please read also under Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' information on the shared memory concept for the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform. Fig. 9.32 shows the basic acquisition design for the design "DualCXP6x2LineGray8.va".

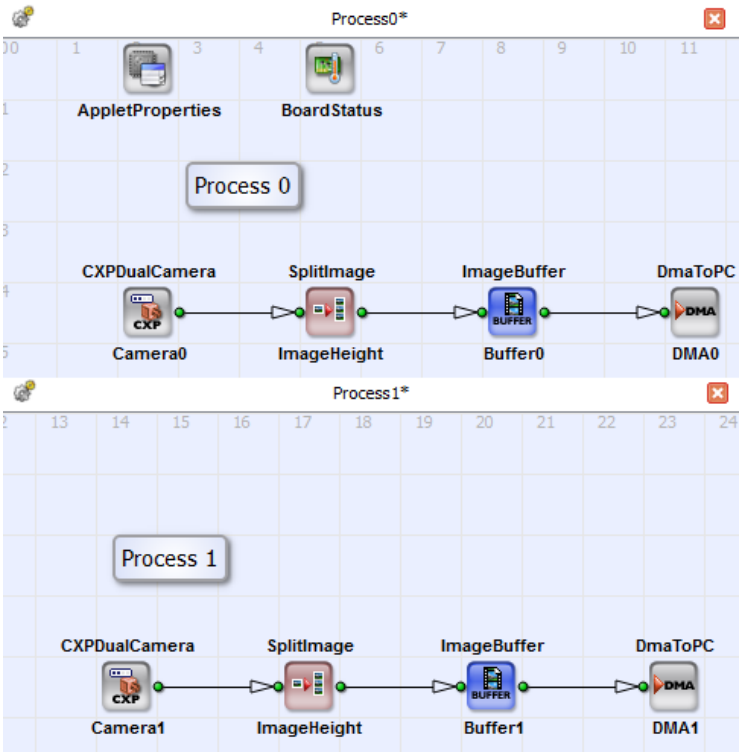


Figure 9.32. Basic Acquisition for RGB CoaxPress Line Scan Cameras in 6 Gbit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 2 on the ironman Frame Grabber

9.4.2.3. Basic Acquisition Examples for One Quad Line CoaXPress Line Scan Camera

"SingleCXP6x4LineGray8.va" (grayscale 8 bit) and "SingleCXP6x4LineRGB36.va" (RGB with 12 bits per color component) are example designs for one camera with 4 link aggregation. You can find the designs for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform under \examples\Acquisition \BasicAcquisition\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Line and \examples\Acquisition\BasicAcquisition\mE5-MA-VCX-QP \Line. The designs for the two platforms differ but follow the same principle. In Fig. 9.33 you can see the basic design structure of the design "SingleCXP6x4LineGray8.va" for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D platform. As the memory bandwidth (128 bit RAM data width at 3.2 GB/s) for the 6 Gbit/s with link aggregation 4 is not sufficient with a single buffer, two buffers have to be used in parallel for the mE5VQ8-CXP6D platform. For the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform only one DRAM element is necessary to achieve the required bandwidth of 6Gbit/s per line. Here up to 512 bit RAM data width at a RAM bandwidth of 12.8 GB/s are possible. Please read for more information on the devices resources Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'. In Fig. 9.34 you can see the basic design structure of the example "SingleCXP6x4LineGray8.va" on the mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform.

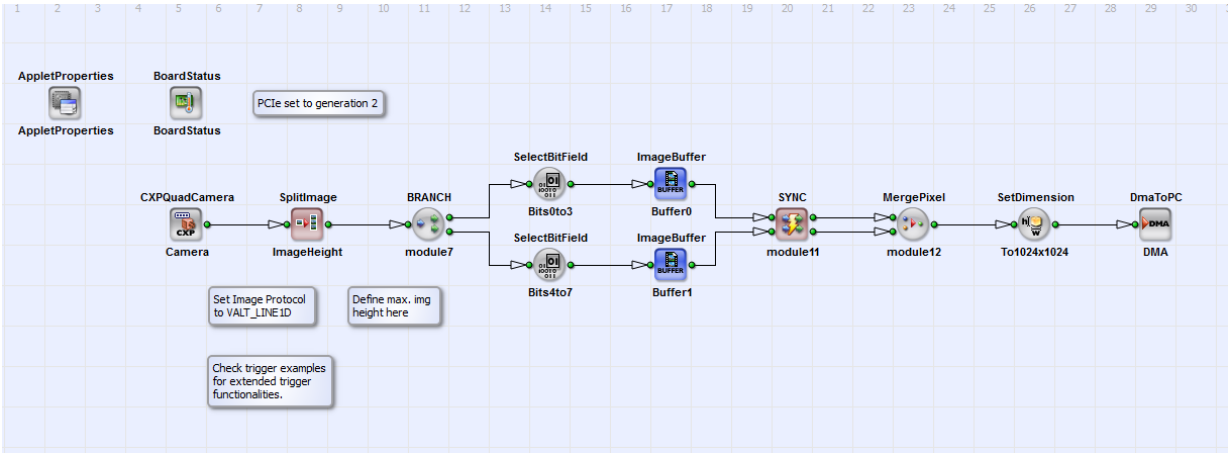


Figure 9.33. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale CoaxPress Line Scan Cameras in 6 Gbit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 4 on the ironman Frame Grabber

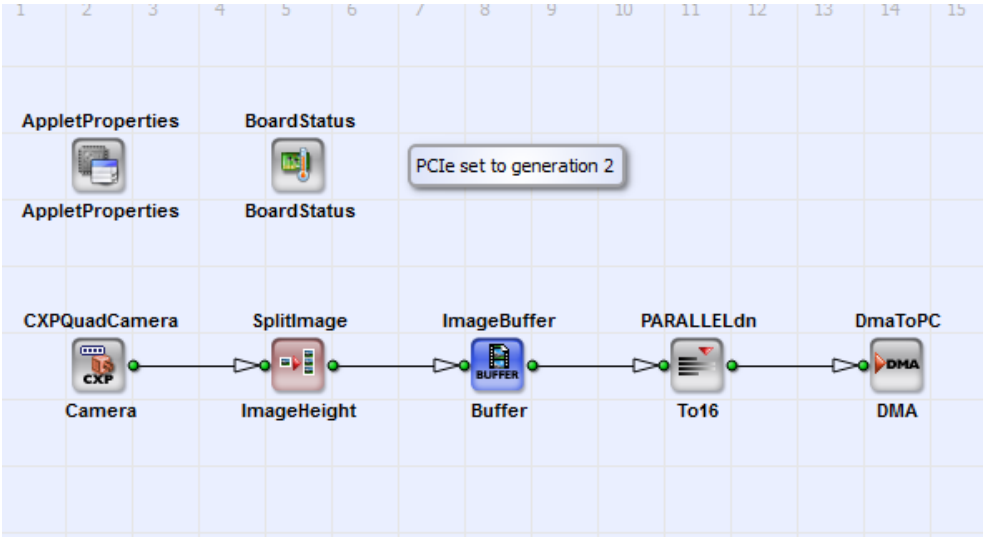


Figure 9.34. Basic Acquisition for Grayscale CoaxPress Line Scan Cameras in 6 Gbit/s Mode with Link Aggregation 4 on the ironman Frame Grabber

10. Processing Examples

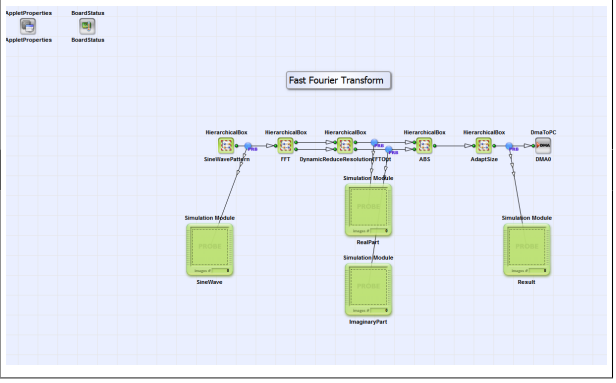
VisualApplets includes numerous examples which will show the usage of operators and will provide you with implementation ideas. All examples can be found in the VisualApplets installation directory in sub-directory examples i.e. "**%VASINSTALLDIR%/examples**". Testimages for simulation can be found in "**%VASINSTALLDIR%/testimages**"

The following sections show an overview on all examples. A brief introduction is presented as well as the folder and filename. All examples use a default hardware platform. Nearly most of them can easily be converted to other hardware platforms. See Section 4.5, 'Target Hardware Porting' for more information on how to switch the hardware platform.

10.1. Advanced

This section contains advanced examples on laser pointer detection and laser triangulation. Also examples for the usage of the operators **ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray**, **JPEG_Encoder_Gray** and the fast fourier transformation operator **FFT** are provided. An additional example produces a run length code from a gray scale image. The image is binarized and converted into RLE code.

10.1.1. Fast Fourier transform

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Advanced \FastFourierTransform\mE5-MA-VCL\fft.va **File:** \examples\Processing\Advanced \FastFourierTransform\mE5-VD8-CL\fft.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL or mE5-VD8-CL	
Short Description Shows the usage of operator *FFT*. The applet generates a sine pattern and performs the FFT. The results show the frequency part. Use the VisualApplets simulation.	

The provided example will demonstrate the use of the FFT. In the example, a simple sine wave with period 256 and magnitude ± 16384 is generated.

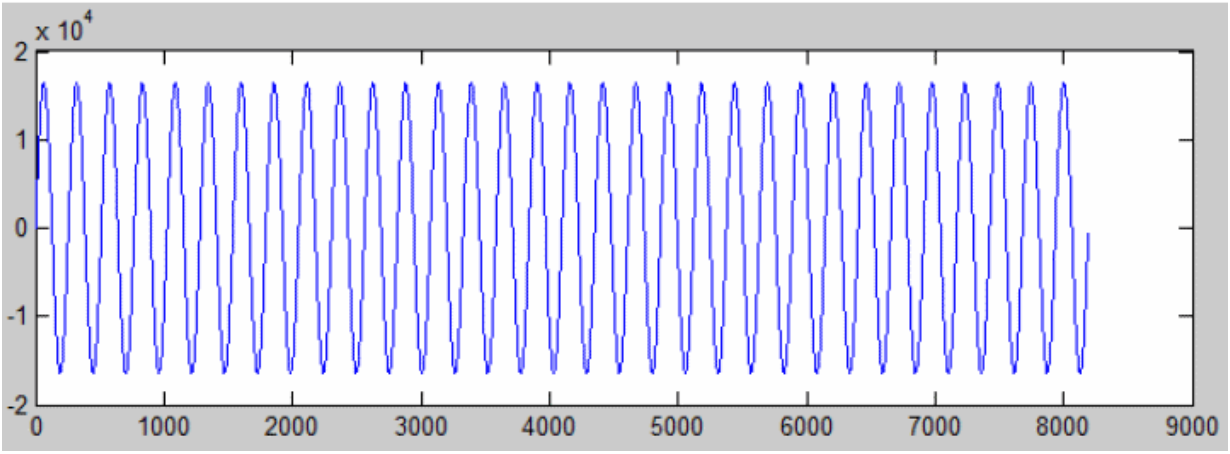


Figure 10.1. Sinewave

The resulting real and imaginary part are squared and added. So the output is the squared absolute value.

The result shows the expected peak at x = 32 i.e. a period of 8192 / 32 = 256. At position 32 the real part value is -43 and imaginary part is -67108738. When we compare the values with a Matlab FFT calculation we see real = 8,7e-10 and imag = 6710900. So we can see that the result is very good. There exists a small inaccuracy in the calculation only.

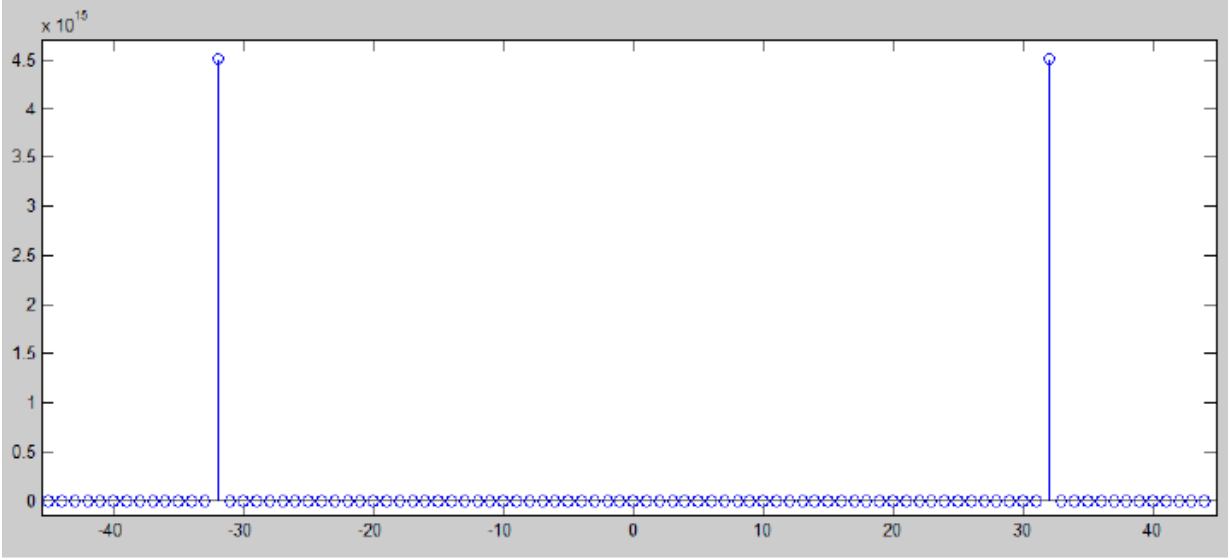


Figure 10.2. FFT Result

The implementation is very simple. A sine wave input. H-Box DynamicReduceResolutionFFTOut is used to shift results and reduce their resolution. This is not required for the given sine wave.

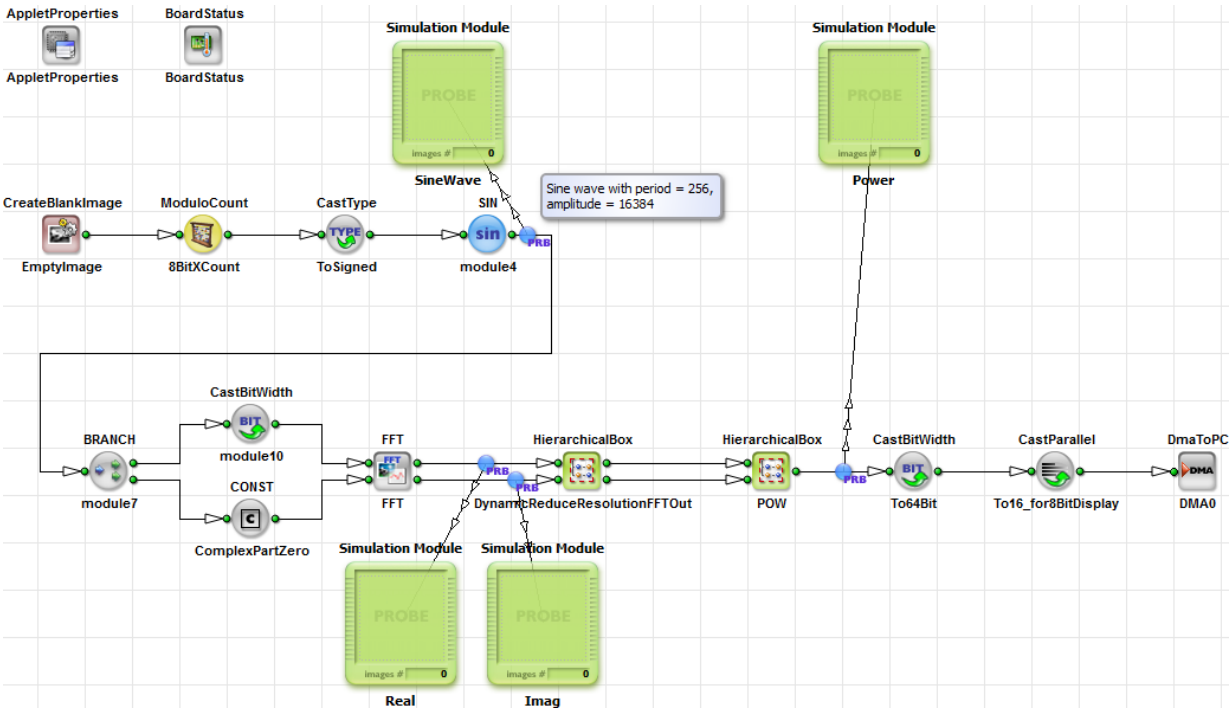
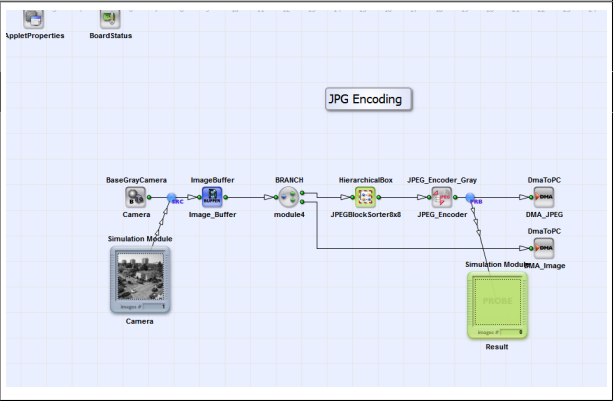
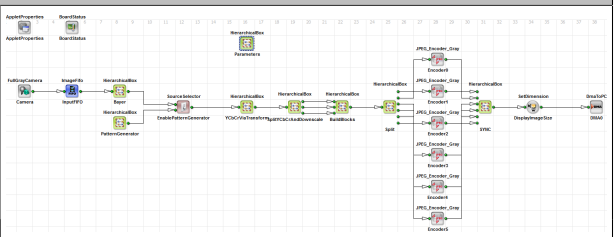


Figure 10.3. FFT Result

10.1.2. JPEG Encoder Gray

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG \JPEG_Gray\JPEG_Gray.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A simple example which shows the usage of the JPEG operators.	

10.1.3. Using more than one JPEG encoder to enhance the bandwidth of JPEG compression.

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG \JPEG_multi\JPEG_Color.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG \JPEG_multi\JPEG_Gray.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG \JPEG_multi\Software	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL mE5-MA-ACX-QP	
Short Description Using more than one encoder to enhance the bandwidth for a JPEG compression.	

This example is designed to enhance the bandwidth for a JPEG compression. To allow this several encoders are used in parallel. There exist two examples for the marathon mE5 VCL plattform. The JPEG_Gray example uses 4 encoders to encode a full configuration grayscale image. The JPEG_Color example uses 6 encoders to encode an image from a bayer camera with a subsampling in horizontal and vertical direction for the Chroma components.

10.1.3.1. JPEG_Gray - VisualApplets Design

This Design uses four JPEG_Encoder_Gray operators to to encode an image with a bandwidth of maximum 1200MP/s (this would be suffizient for a CameraLink Camera in full configuration).
A JPEG Stream bases on a runlength encoding. Each Stream starts with a DC part followed by several AC components. So in order to split an image to several encoders the encoding needs to be restarted in intervals. This can be done in the JPEG format using Restart markers. The VisualApplets design therefor splits the Image into Blocks of 8 Lines (1 Line of MCUs). At the end of each MCU Line a restart Marker is inserted.

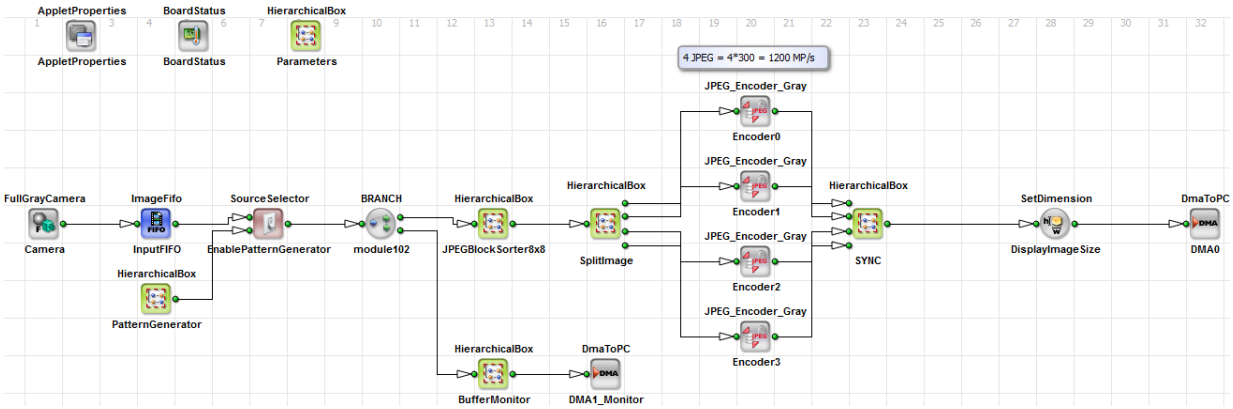


Figure 10.4. Basic design structure

In Fig. 10.4 you can see the general applet. For the compression there are three interesting hierarchical boxes (**JPEGBlockSorter8x8**, **SplitImage** and **SYNC**). In **JPEGBlockSorter8x8**(Fig. 10.5) the data of 8 lines is rearanged to blocks of 8x8 pixel. These blocks are send consecutively.
To keep the image handy the dimensions are kept the same.
SplitImage(Fig. 10.7) saves the image to the DRAM and rearanges the lines in a way, that the 4 consecutive lines addresses 4 independend MCU-block-lines. In this way for streams of MCU-block-lines can be split and send to 4 independend encoders.
SYNC collects the encoded streams, replaces the information Tag at the end by a restart marker and appends all lines to an image.

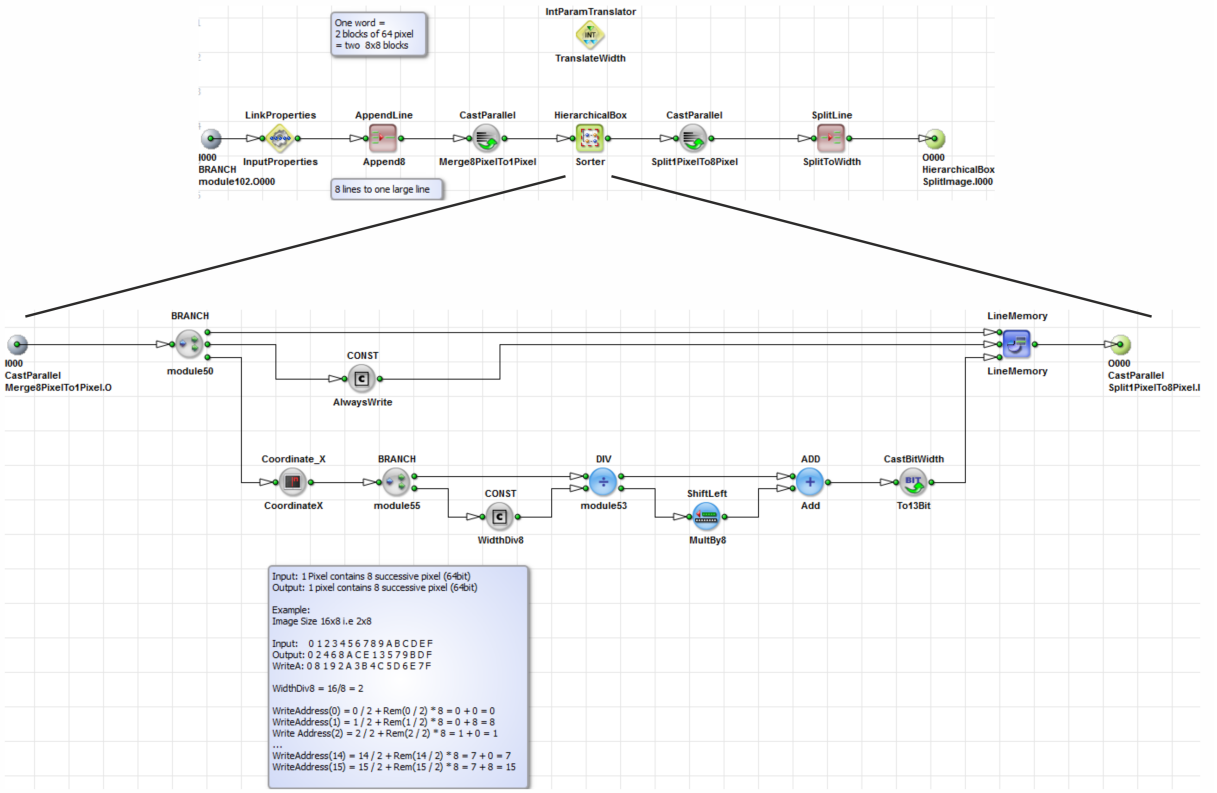


Figure 10.5. Content of box **JPEGBlockSorter8x8**

First 8 pixel are appended to one "block-pixel". In the Sort Box these "block-pixel" are arranged in a way that the block pixel of each line follow after another as shown in Fig. 10.6

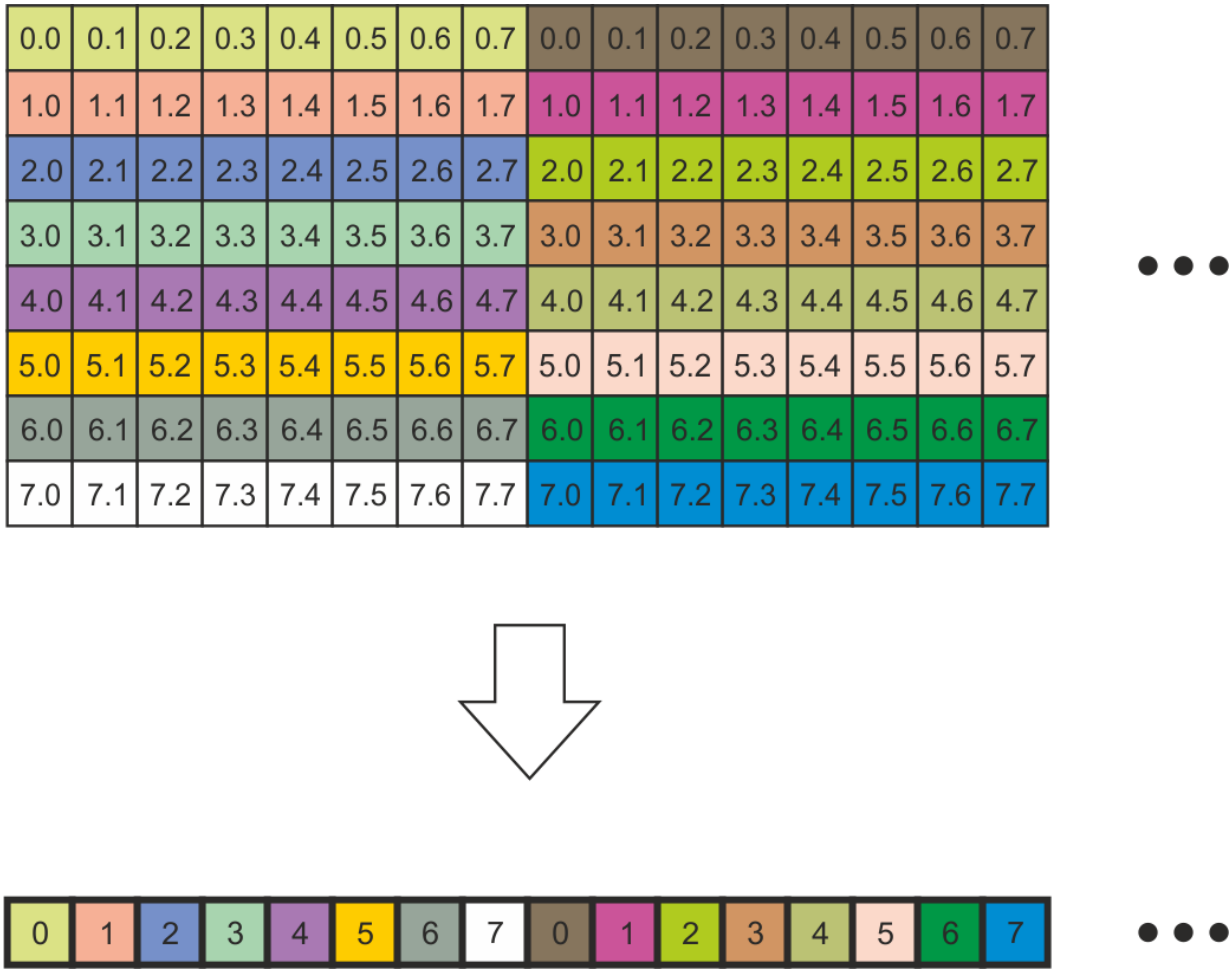


Figure 10.6. Rearangement of Pixel in JPEGBlockSorter8x8

The **SplitImage**(Fig. 10.7) box rearanges the lines from the **JPEGBlockSorter8x8**(Fig. 10.5) into a schema, where always 4 blocks are separatly transmitted. Each Block consists of 8 Lines. This procedure is repeated till all lines are transmitted.
In the **Split** box the image is split into 4 Images. This is done by removing all lines from each link that doesn't belong to the image. These sub images are split to images of the height 8, so that the applet can insert restart intervalls at the end of 8 lines.

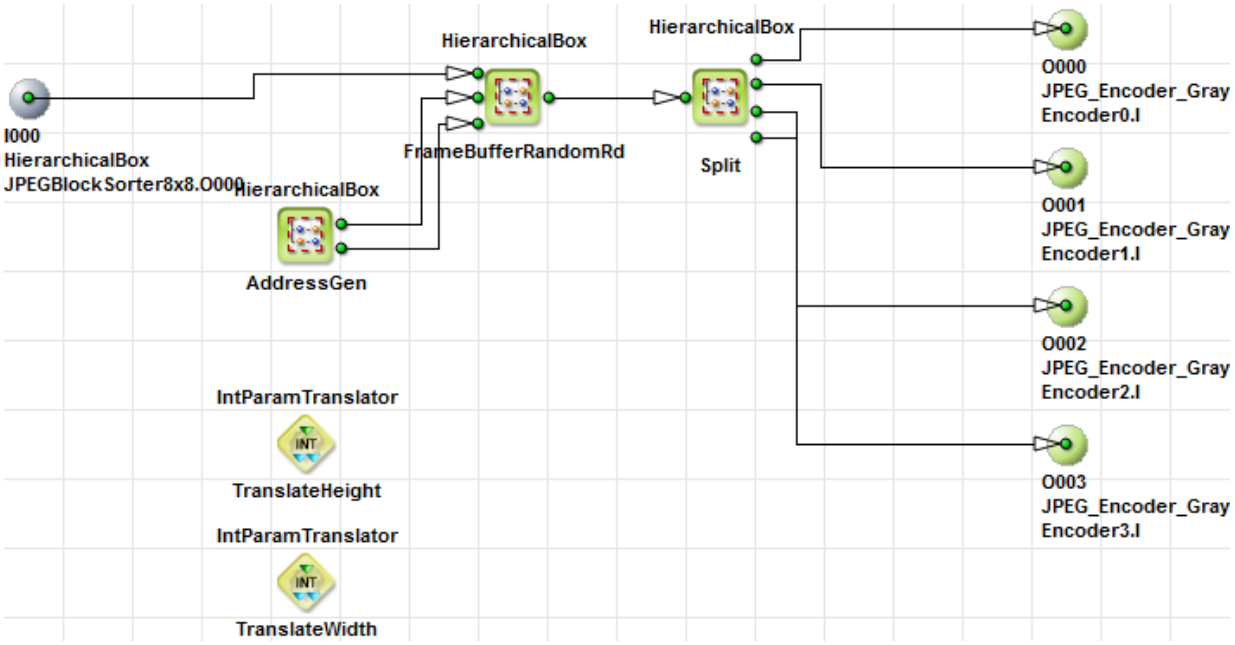


Figure 10.7. Content of **SplitImage** box

The **SYNC** box combines the streams of each JPEG_Converter into one image. This is done in three steps. First the final bytes (0xFFD9 - End of Image Marker + Informations from the operator) are marked for removal. This is done in the Box **RemoveFillByte**(Fig. 10.8). Second restart markers are added in between the blocks. Restart Markers in a JPEG stream are in a structure: "0xFFDx", where x is a value from 0 to 7 counting round and robbin. This is done in the Box **RestartMarker**(Fig. 10.5). Third unused Bytes are removed.

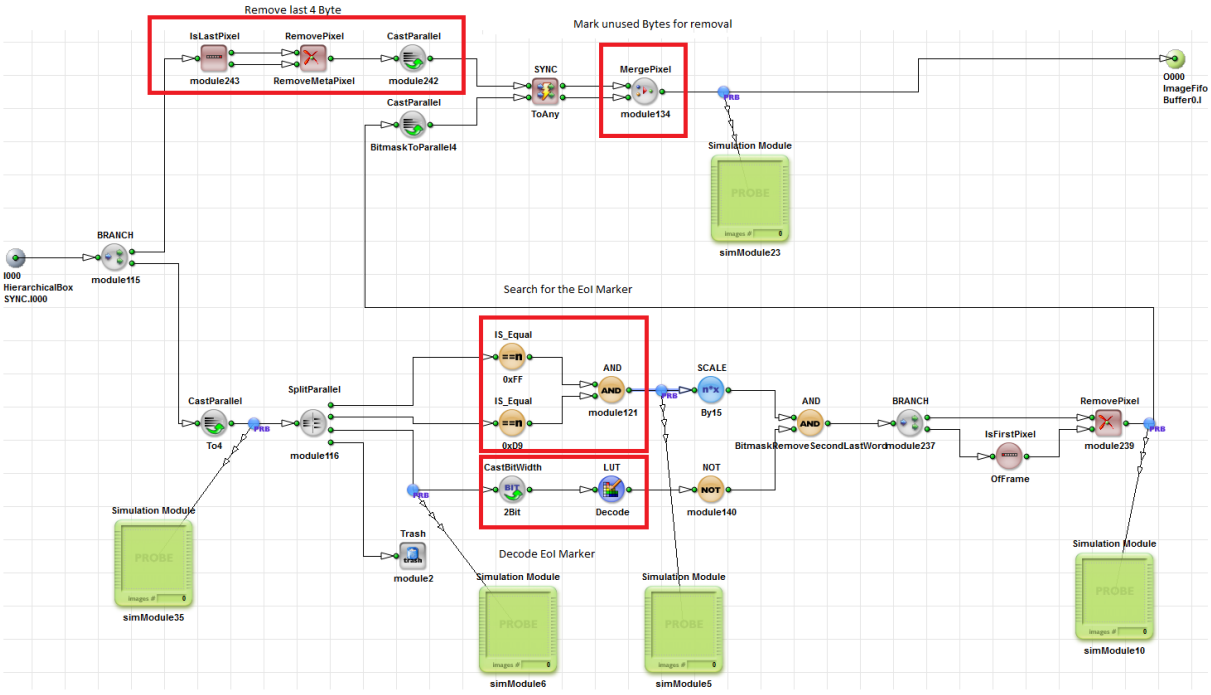


Figure 10.8. Content of the **RemoveFillByte** box

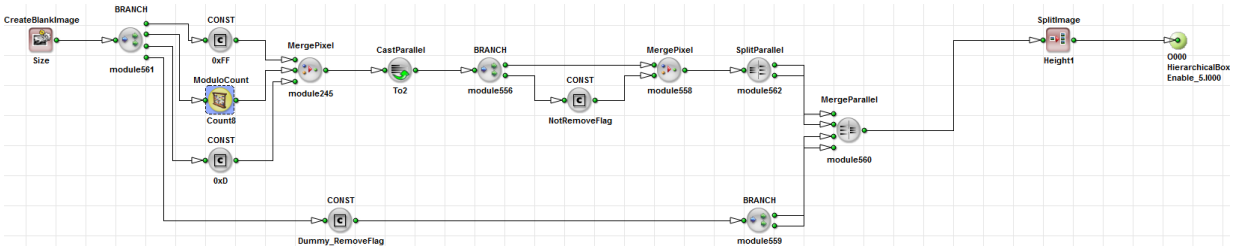


Figure 10.9. Content of the **RestartMarker** box

For the imagedata you get out of this applet you need to add Restart information to the header. This is done by adding the DRI Marker (0xFF DD) to the header.

10.1.3.2. JPEG_Gray - VisualApplets Design

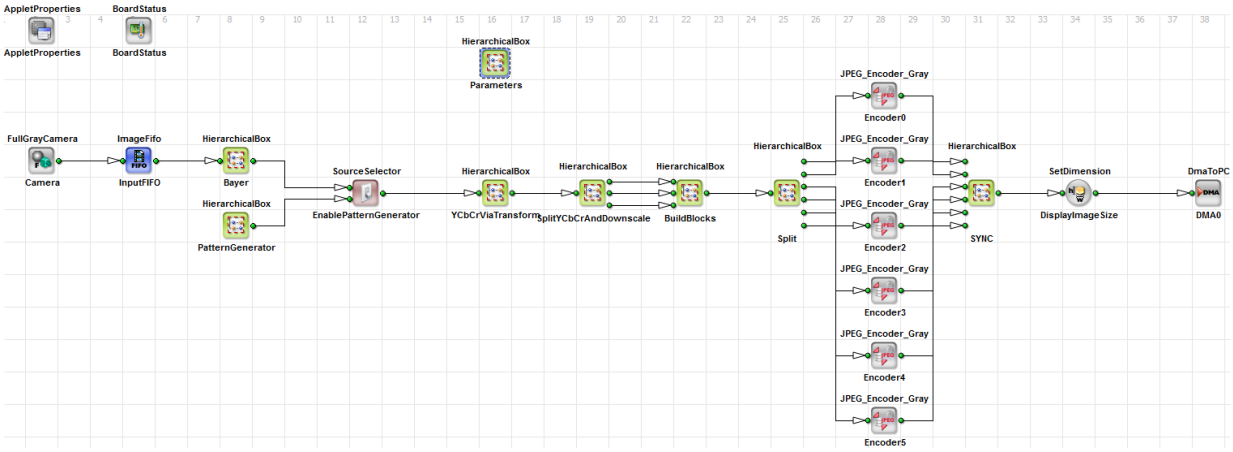
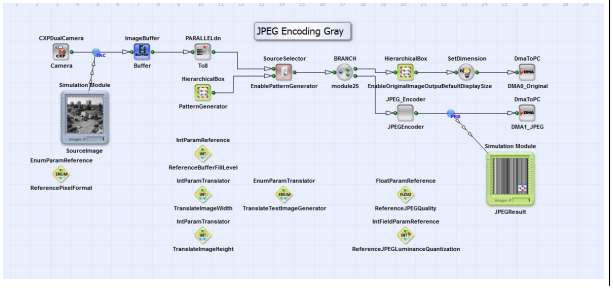


Figure 10.10. Basic design structure

This Example is basically the same as the Gray example. The differences are:
1. RGB data from a Bayer conversion is converted to the YCrCb colorspace.
2. Cr and Cb components are subsampled.
3. The separated images are buffered in a separate buffer. In order to sort the Lines to 6 converters without inserting dummy lines an independend sorting buffer is needed.
4. Sync needs to be split into 3 different images of different height.

In order to use restart interfalls in a subsampled image the sampling factor needs to be adjusted to the minimum number of MCUs in a channel. We use a 4:2:0 Subsampling. This means we have only half the line width in the Cr and Cb image. That's why lines need to be split in half in the Y image as well in order to get all restart markers in the same place.

10.1.4. JPEG Compression Using Operator JPEG_Encoder

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCL\JPEG_DualBaseAreaGray.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCL\JPEG_SingleFullAreaGray.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\JPEG_SingleCXP6x4AreaGray.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\JPEG_DualCXP6x2AreaGray.va	

Brief Description	
\examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\JPEG_QuadCXP6x1AreaGray.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL mE5-MA-VCX-QP	
Short Description Simple examples which show the usage of the operator **JPEG_Encoder**.	

In these VisualApplets examples we show the usage of the operator **JPEG_Encoder** for the compression of grayscale 8 bit images for mE5-MA-VCL and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform for various link configurations and input bandwidths. For news on the operator **JPEG_Encoder**, the example designs or if you have questions please have a look in our VisualApplets forum under https://forum.silicon.software/forum/index.php?thread/100-new-high-speed-jpeg-operator-and-examples-va-3-2-0/ .

10.1.4.1. Grayscale JPEG Encoding

In Fig. 10.11 you can see the top level design of a process of the VisualApplets examples for grayscale JPEG encoding with the modules **Implementation** and **Parameters**. In this top level design you find also information on the number of processes in the design and on the design clock frequency used in the example implementation.

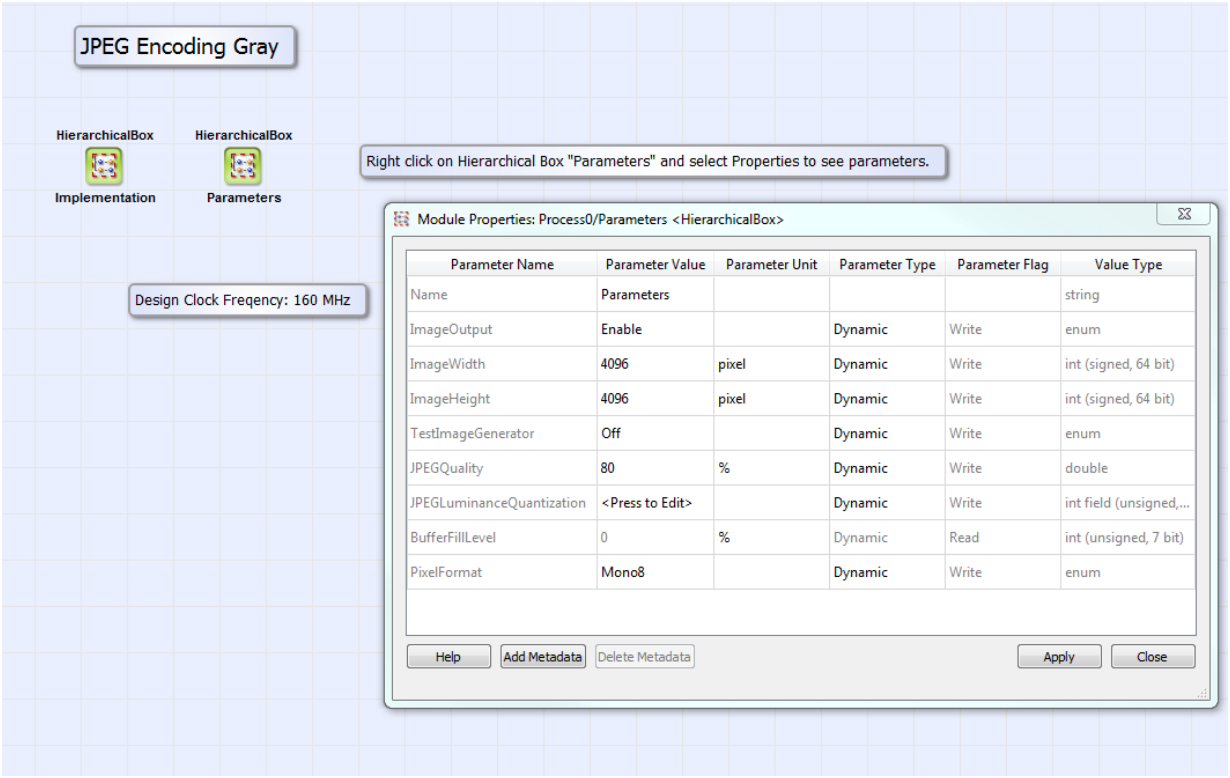


Figure 10.11. Top level design structure

With right-mouse-click on the box **Parameters** you can set the applet parameters like image dimension, JPEG quality or pixel format. You can set these parameters dynamically during execution of the applet in hardware. In the module **Implementation** the JPEG compression is implemented. Please see Fig. 10.12 for the basic implementation structure.

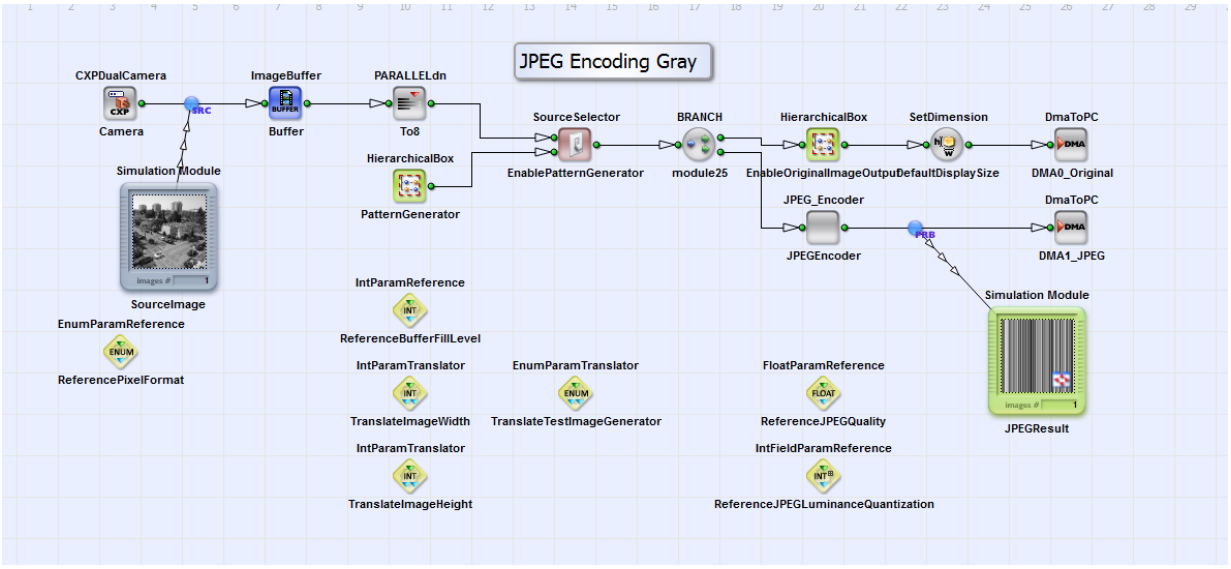


Figure 10.12. Basic implementation of grayscale JPEG compression using operator **JPEG_Encoder**

An grayscale 8 bit image with maximum image dimensions of 5120x5120 pixels is forwarded from camera interface directly to operator **JPEG_Encoder**. In comparison to previous JPEG operator **JPEG_Encoder_Gray** no external 8x8 pixels block sorting module is necessary. With right-mouse-click on the operator you can set parameters like image width and height or you can include or exclude a JPEG header. The quality of the JPEG compression can be set using two options: You can set the quality of the compression in percent using parameter **Quality** or you can configure the quantization table values individually in setting the values of the matrix parameter **LuminanceQuantization**. As alternative you can modify these parameters in the top level design with right-mouse-click on module **Parameters** using the corresponding translate and reference operators (see Fig. 10.12). The compressed JPEG stream is then transmitted via **DMA1_JPEG** to PC. Via **DMA0_Original** the user has the possibility to transfer the original input image to PC. This can be realized in setting the parameter **ImageOutput** in the Properties library of module **Parameters** in the top level design (see above) to "Enable". A disabling of the transfer of the original image via DMA minimizes the DMA payload. In the design the user has the possibility to transmit images generated by a pattern generator instead of images acquired by a camera. This can be done in choosing the input source of Source Selector operator **EnablePattern Generator** or in setting the corresponding parameter **TestImageGenerator** in the module **Parameters** in the top level design.

10.1.4.2. Design Versions

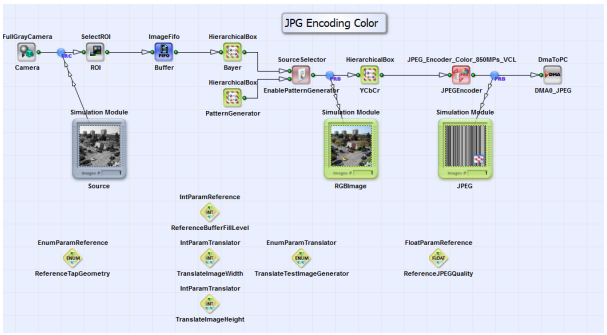
For JPEG grayscale encoding five example designs for microEnable 5 marathon platform for CameraLink and CoaxPress camera interfaces and for different link configurations and bandwidths are implemented. With the operator **JPEG_Encoder** the full data rate defined by the input link parameters can be processed. The bandwidth which can be processed in a design is defined by the by the design clock frequency and the link paraellism. Please see the following table for the available design versions:

Example	Camera Interface	Number of Processes	Input Bandwidth per Camera Interface
JPEG_DualBaseAreaGray.va	Camera Link Base (mE5-MA-VCL)	2	Camera Link Base Speed 255 MP/s: Parallelism 4, Design Clock Frequency: 125 MHz
JPEG_SingleFullAreaGray.va	Camera Link Full (mE5-MA-VCL)	1	Camera Link Full Speed 850MP/s: Parallelism 8, Design Clock Frequency: 125 MHz
JPEG_SingleCXP6x4AreaGray.va	CoaxPress Quad Link (mE5-MA-VCX-QP)	1	2500 MPixel/s: Parallelism 16, Design

Example	Camera Interface	Number of Processes	Input Bandwidth per Camera Interface
			Clock Frequency: 160 MHz
JPEG_DualCXP6x4AreaGray	CoaxPress Dual Link(mE5-MA-VCX-QP)	2	1280 MPixel/s: Parallelism 8, Design Clock Frequency: 160 MHz
JPEG_QuadCXP6x1AreaGray	CoaxPress Single Link(mE5-MA-VCX-QP)	4	CoaxPress Single Link Speed 780 MPixel/s: Parallelism 8, Design Clock Frequency: 125 MHz

Table 10.1. Design Versions for Grayscale JPEG Encoding

10.1.5. JPEG Color Compression Using User Library Elements

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCL\JPEG_DualBaseAreaBayer.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCL\JPEG_SingleFullAreaBayer.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\JPEG_SingleCXP6x4AreaBayer.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\JPEG_DualCXP6x2AreaBayer.va \examples\Processing\Advanced\JPEG\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\JPEG_TripleCXP6x1AreaBayer.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL mE5-MA-VCX-QP	
Short Description Simple examples which show the usage of the user library elements **JPEG_Encoder_Color_300MPs_VCL**, **JPEG_Encoder_Color_850MPs_VCL**, **JPEG_Encoder_Color_600MPs_VCX**, **JPEG_Encoder_Color_800MPs_VCX** and **JPEG_Encoder_Color_2500MPs_VCX**.	

In these VisualApplets examples we show the usage of the user library elements **JPEG_Encoder_Color_300MPs_VCL**, **JPEG_Encoder_Color_850MPs_VCL** and **JPEG_Encoder_Color_2500MPs_VCX** for the compression of color images for mE5-MA-VCL and mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform for various link configurations and input bandwidths. For news on these user library elements, the corresponding design examples or if you have questions please have a look in our VisualApplets forum under https://forum.silicon.software/forum/index.php?thread/100-new-high-speed-jpeg-operator-and-examples-va-3-2-0/ .

10.1.5.1. Color JPEG Encoding

In Fig. 10.13 you can see the top level design for each process of the VisualApplets examples for color JPEG encoding with the modules **Implementation** and **Parameters**. In this top level design you find also information on the number of processes in the design and on the design clock frequency used in the example implementation.

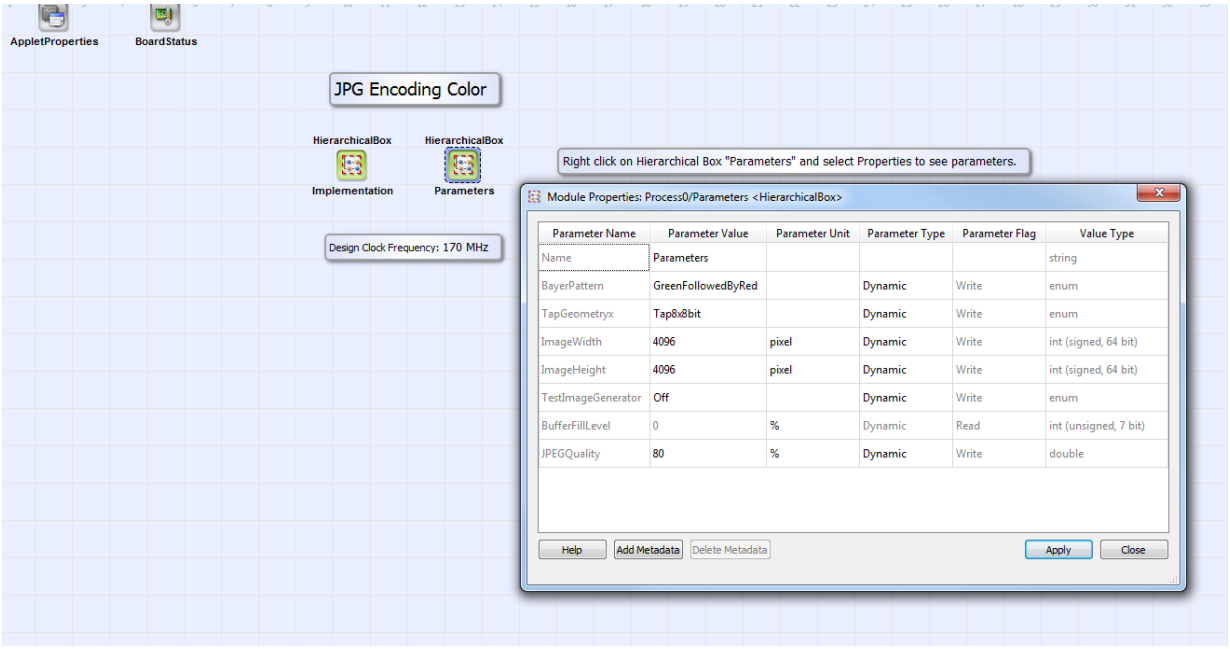


Figure 10.13. Top level design structure

With right-mouse-click on the box **Parameters** you can set the applets parameters like image dimension, JPEG quality, pixel format or Bayer Pattern. You can set these parameters dynamically during execution of the applet in hardware. In the module **Implementation** the JPEG compression is implemented. Please see Fig. 10.14 for the basic implementation structure.

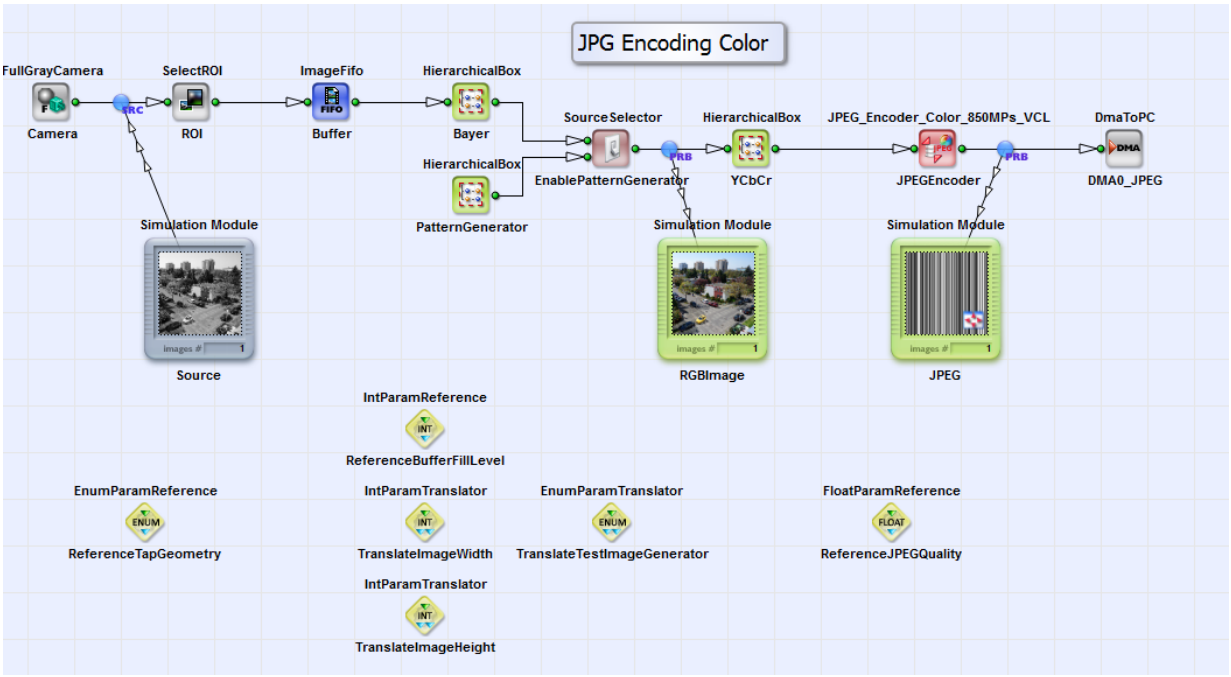


Figure 10.14. Basic implementation of color JPEG compression using user library elements

The input images acquired by a Bayer camera with maximum image dimensions of 5120x5120 pixels are forwarded to the module **Bayer**. In this module the color images are reconstructed using the DeBayering operator **Bayer3x3Linear**. Output of this module are RGB color images with 8 bit per color component. These images are converted from RGB to YCbCr color space using module **YCbCr** before they are forwarded to the user library elements for color JPEG compression. The color JPEG compression is performed using a chroma subsampling of 4:2:0. With right-mouse-click

on the user library element you can configure parameters like image width and height (maximum image dimensions: 5120x5120 pixels) or the quality of the JPEG compression in percent. As a more comfortable alternative you can modify these parameters in the top level design with right-mouse click on module **Parameters** (see above). The compressed JPEG Huffman stream with included header is then transmitted via **DMA0_JPEG** to PC. Each of the user elements for color JPEG compression is optimized for a specific platform and can process an individual maximum bandwidth. The name of the user library elements gives hint to these properties. In the following section you find a table of the user library elements used in the example designs for color JPEG compression. In the designs the user has furthermore the possibility to process images generated by a color pattern generator instead of images acquired by a camera. This can be realized in choosing the input source for Source Selector operator **EnablePatternGenerator** or in setting the corresponding parameter **TestImageGenerator** of the module **Parameters** in the top level design (see above).

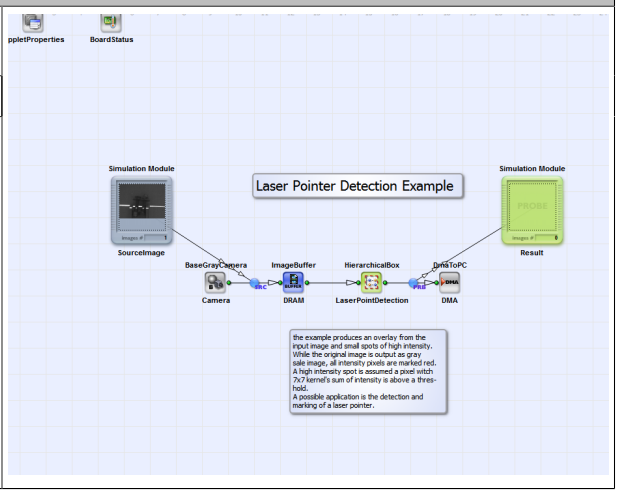
10.1.5.2. Design Versions

For JPEG color compression six example designs for microEnable 5 marathon platform for CameraLink and CoaxPress camera interfaces and for different link configurations and bandwidths are available. In each design an user library element for color JPEG compression, which is optimized for a specific platform and bandwidth is used. Please see the following table for the available design versions, the user library elements, the camera interface and the input bandwidth:

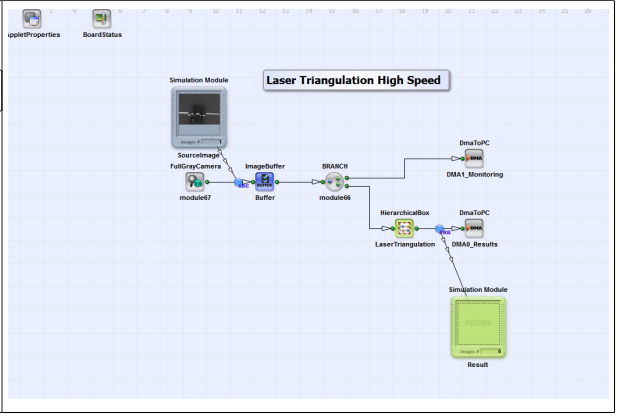
Example	Camera Interface	User Library Element	Number of Processes	Input Bandwidth per Camera Interface
JPEG_DualBaseAreaBayer.va	Camera Link Base (mE5-MA-VCL)	**JPEG_Encoder_Color_300MPs_VCL**	2	Camera Link Base Speed 255MP/s: Parallelism 4, Design Clock Frequency: 125 MHz
JPEG_SingleFullAreaBayer.va	Camera Link Full (mE5-MA-VCL)	**JPEG_Encoder_Color_850MPs_VCL**	1	Camera Link Full Speed 850 MP/s: Parallelism 8, Design Clock Frequency: 170 MHz
JPEG_SingleCXP6x4AreaBayer.va	CoaxPress Quad Link (mE5-MA-VCX-QP)	**JPEG_Encoder_Color_2500MPs_VCX**	1	2500 MPixel/s: Parallelism 16, Design Clock Frequency: 160 MHz
JPEG_DualCXP6x2AreaBayer.va	CoaxPress Dual Link (mE5-MA-VCX-QP)	**JPEG_Encoder_Color_800MPs_ VCX**	1	Mean Bandwidth 800 MPixel/s: Parallelism 8, Design Clock Frequency: 160 MHz
JPEG_TripleCXP6x1AreaBayer.va	CoaxPress Single Link (mE5-MA-VCX-QP)	**JPEG_Encoder_Color_600MPs_ VCX**	1	Mean Bandwidth 600 MPixel/s: Parallelism 4, Design Clock Frequency: 155 MHz

Table 10.2. Design Versions for Color JPEG Encoding

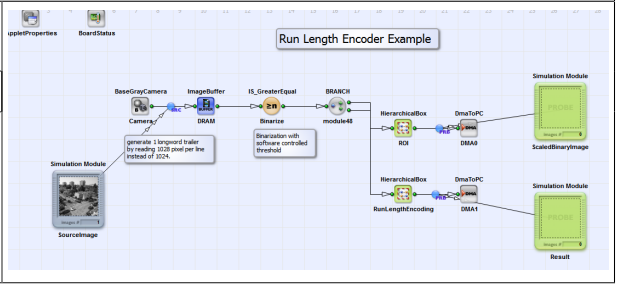
10.1.6. Laser Pointer Detection

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \LaserPointerDetection\LaserPointerDetection.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.	

10.1.7. Laser Triangulation

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\LaserTriangulation \LaserTriangulation.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.	

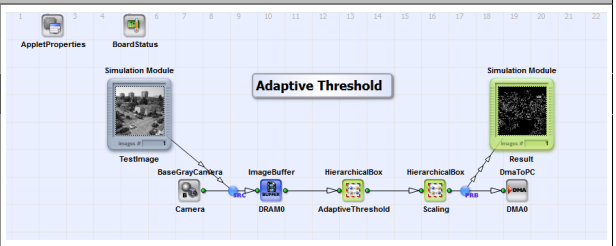
10.1.8. Run Length Encoder

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\RunLengthEncoder \RunLengthEncoder.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A run length encoding example of defined format. Check the designs comments for more information.	

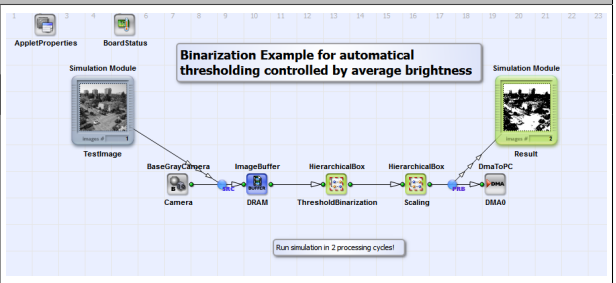
10.2. Binarization

In the following subsections you find four examples for binarization methods. A simple threshold binarization, an adaptive threshold algorithm, an example for automatical thresholding controlled by average brightness and a histogram threshold example are provided.

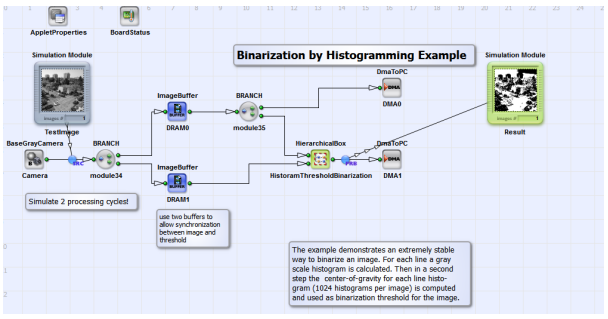
10.2.1. Adaptive Threshold

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Binarization \AdaptiveThreshold\AdaptiveThreshold.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.	

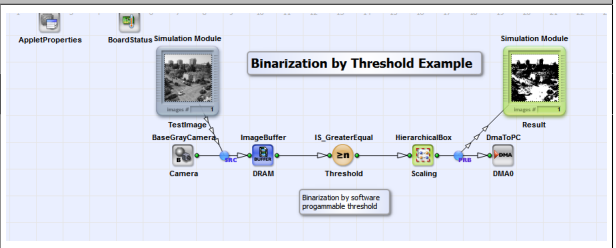
10.2.2. Auto Threshold Mean

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Binarization \AutoThresholdMean\AutoThresholdMean.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Determines the mean value of an image and used the value as threshold value for the next image processed.	

10.2.3. Histogram Threshold

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Binarization \HistogramThreshold\HistogramThreshold.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Histogram thresholding.	

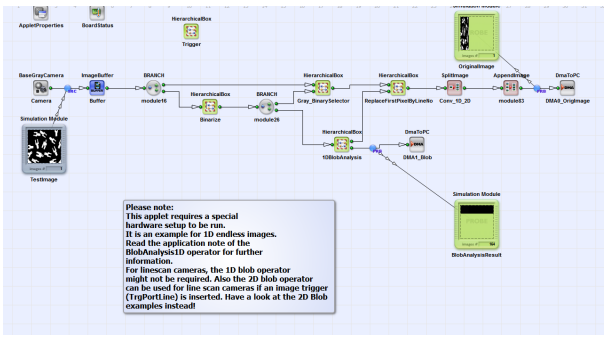
10.2.4. Simple Threshold Binarization

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Binarization \SimpleThreshold\SimpleThreshold.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Simple thresholding for binarization.	

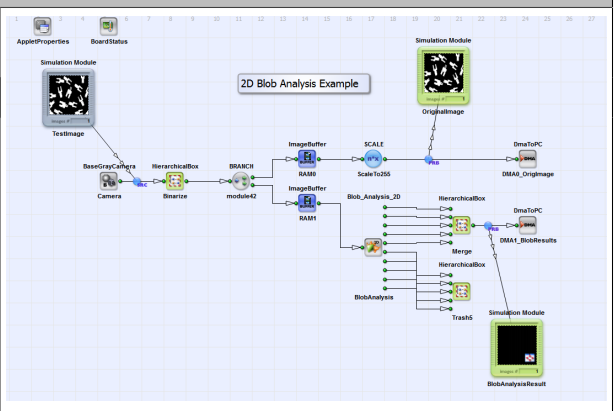
10.3. Blob Analysis

The example designs in this section are about the blob analysis of an image using the one and two dimensional operators **Blob_Analysis_1D** and **Blob_Analysis_2D**.

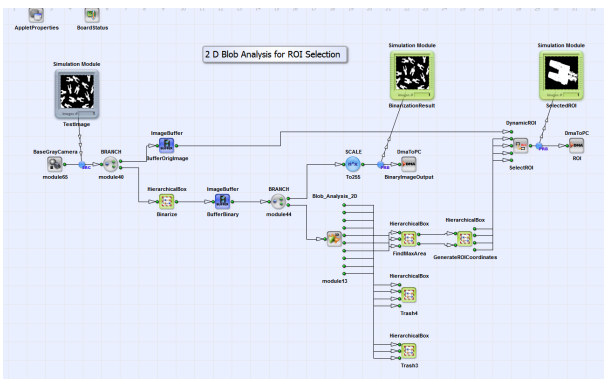
10.3.1. Blob 1D

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\BlobAnalysis\Blob1D\Blob1D.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications. Please note that the example was build for a special hardware setup.	

10.3.2. Blob 2D

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\BlobAnalysis\Blob2D\Blob2D.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.	

10.3.3. Blob2D ROI Selection

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\BlobAnalysis\Blob2D_ROI_select\Blob2D_ROI_select.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.	

10.4. Color

Find examples on color processing in the following sections. The examples contain color plane separation, Bayer demosaicing, RGB white balancing and Hue saturation intensity classification.

10.4.1. Bayer De-mosaicing

In literature different algorithms for interpolation of an color image from a Bayer Pattern image (Bayer demosaicing) exist. In this section we give several examples of such algorithms. In the following table they are summarized:

Algorithm	Description	Example
"Nearest Neighbor filter"	according to [Ada95]	Section 10.4.1.1, 'Nearest Neighbor De-Mosaicing'
"Bayer3x3filter"	bilinear interpolation; based on VisualApplets operator **BAYER3x3Linear**	Section 10.4.1.2, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosaicing'
"Bayer3x3filter" with white balancing	bilinear interpolation; based on VisualApplets operator **BAYER3x3Linear** with additional white balancing	Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'
"Bayer5x5filter"	bilinear interpolation; based on VisualApplets operator **BAYER5x5Linear**	Section 10.4.1.3, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosaicing'
"Bayer5x5filter" with white balancing	bilinear interpolation; based on VisualApplets operator **BAYER5x5Linear** with additional white balancing	Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'
"Laplace filter"	edge sensitive	Section 10.4.1.6, 'Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm'
"original Laroche filter"	according to [Lar94]	Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'
"modified Laroche filter"	according to [Lar94]; modified	Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '
Bilinear Bayer Red/ BlueFollowedByGreen GreenFollowedByBlue/Red	according to [Bas13]	Section 10.4.1.9, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern Red/ BlueFollowedByGreen GreenFollowedByBlue/Red '
Bilinear Bayer Red/ BlueFollowedByBlue/Red GreenFollowedByGreen		Section 10.4.1.10, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern RedFollowedByBlue GreenFollowedByGreen '

Table 10.3. List of Bayer Demosaicing Examples

The algorithms named above are explained in detail in the corresponding sections. Here we give a short overview on the qualitative results obtained with the different demosaicing methods for an artificial test image (Figure 10.15, 'Artificial test image').



Figure 10.15. Artificial test image

The following figures show closer details on single structures. From left to right for: a) the **"original Laroche filter"** [Lar94], b) the **"modified Laroche filter"**, c) the **"Laplace filter"**, d) the **"Bayer5x5filter"**, e) the nearest neighbor interpolation method and for f) the **"Bayer3x3filter"**:

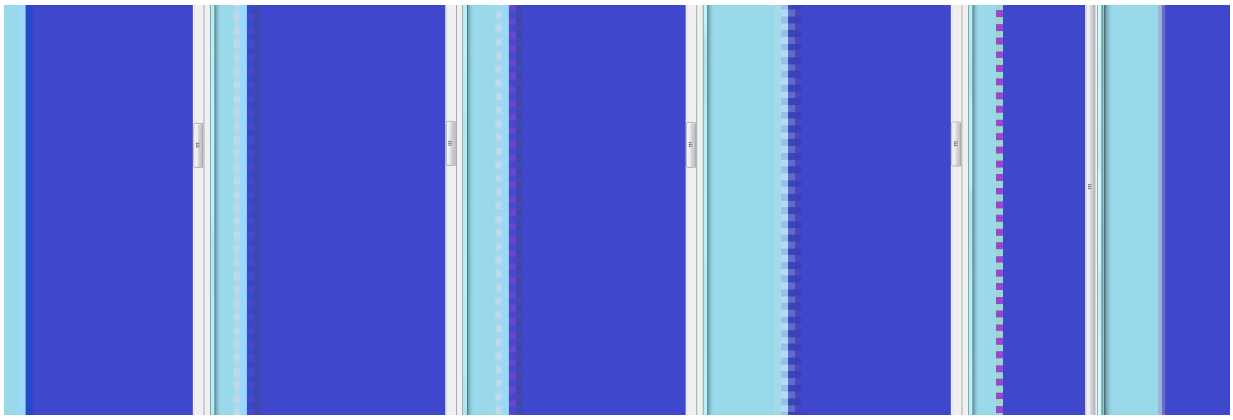


Figure 10.16. Straight edge

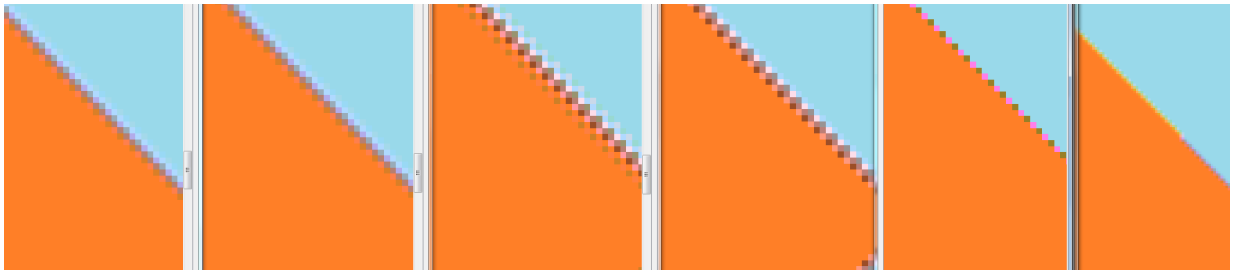


Figure 10.17. Diagonal edge

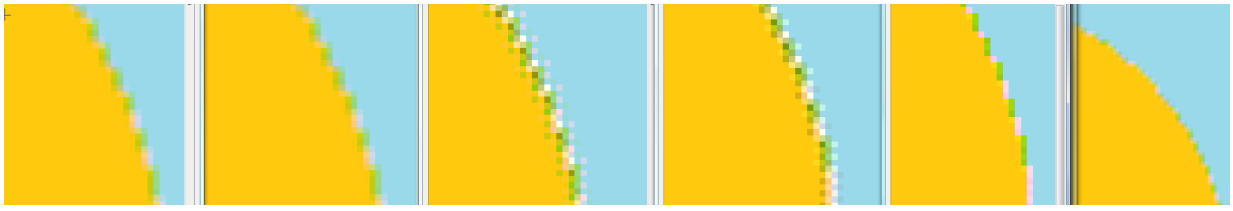


Figure 10.18. Curved edge

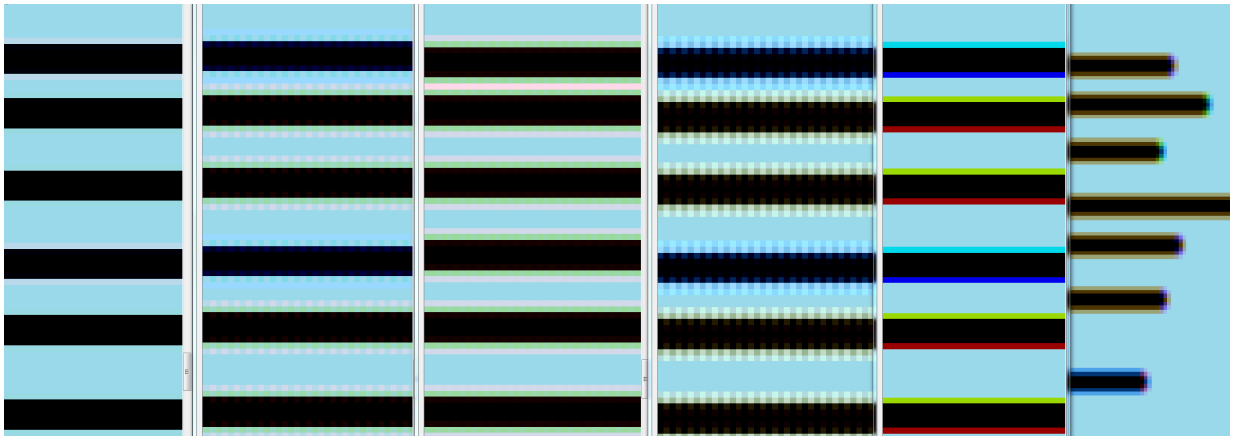


Figure 10.19. Periodic structure

For the artificial test image the **"original Laroche filter"** shows the best subjective result according to zipper- and false color effects. The **"modified Laroche filter"** has light zipper effects and is comparable to the **"Laplace filter"**. For the **"Laplace filter"** in addition many false color pixel appear at curved and diagonal edges. The **"Bayer5x5filter"** shows strong zipper effects, whereas the **"Nearest Neighbor filter"** shows strong false color effects. For straight edges strong zipper effects appear here. All edges appear blurry with the **"Bayer3x3filter"**.

Attention: The **"original Laroche filter"** is not always the best solution for Bayer demosaicing! It has no or very few zipper effects for an artificial test image but may have those for a noisy Bayer RAW image. During research we found, that the filtering algorithm is influenced by the noise.The **"modified Laroche" filter"** has zipper effects for the artificial test image but only light zipper effects for a noisy Bayer RAW image. Here the filtering algorithm is less than the **"original Laroche filter"** filter influenced by the noise. Also the **"Laplace filter"** has zipper effects for the artificial test image but no zipper effects for a noisy Bayer test image. False color effects appear here in addition. In a consequence you have to choose, which Bayer demosaicing algorithm is the best for your special purpose.

10.4.1.1. Nearest Neighbor De-Mosaicing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \NearestNeighbor_maVCL.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Nearest Neighbor Bayer De-Mosaicing	

10.4.1.1.1. Theory

The nearest neighbor interpolation method is the simplest Bayer demosaicing algorithm. For a Bayer pattern [Bay76] of four neighboring pixels P1 to P4 (see Figure 10.20, 'Bayer pattern') the missing red (R), green (G) and blue (B) colors can be interpolated according to [Ada95]:

$$\begin{aligned} R2 = R3 = R4 = R1, \\ B1 = B2 = B3 = B4, \\ G1 = G2, \\ G3 = G4\ . \end{aligned} \tag{10.1}$$

Here a pattern Red-followed-by-Green is shown, but this interpolation method is equivalent for all Bayer patterns.

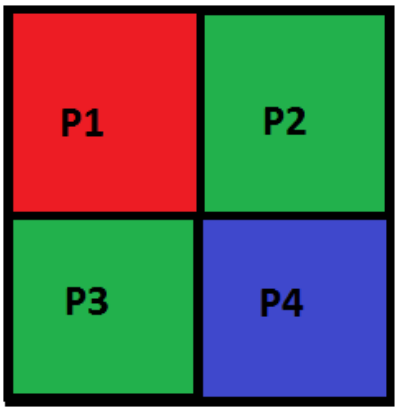


Figure 10.20. Bayer pattern

10.4.1.1.2. VisualApplets Design

In VisualApplets an example design for nearest neighbor interpolation is implemented. You can find it under \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer\NearestNeighbor_maVCL.va. You can see its basic design structure in Figure 10.21, 'Basic design structure'. The content of the HierarchicalBoxes **InputImage** and **OutputImage** is equivalent to a basic acquisition design (see e.g. Section 9.3, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for Camera Link Cameras for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabbers').

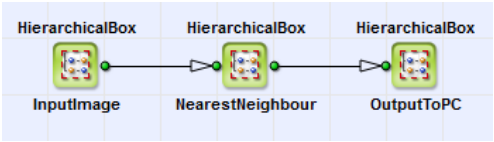


Figure 10.21. Basic design structure

In Figure 10.22, 'Content of **NearestNeighbour**' you can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **NearestNeighbour**. A 2×2 kernel is defined. The current pixel position is here the upper left corner. The colors red, green and blue are calculated according to Equation 10.1 in the HierarchicalBoxes **Red**, **Green**, **Blue** and with **CurrentPixel** using the VisualApplets operator **SelectSubkernel**. In **WhereAmI_Colour** the color of the current pixel position in the Bayer pattern is determined using Modulo-,AND-, NOT and NotEqual-operators. The comment boxes in the design give detailed information of the color at the current position and at every link. With three **IF** operators the missing colors are added to the current pixel. All three colors are merged with the operator **MergeComponents**.

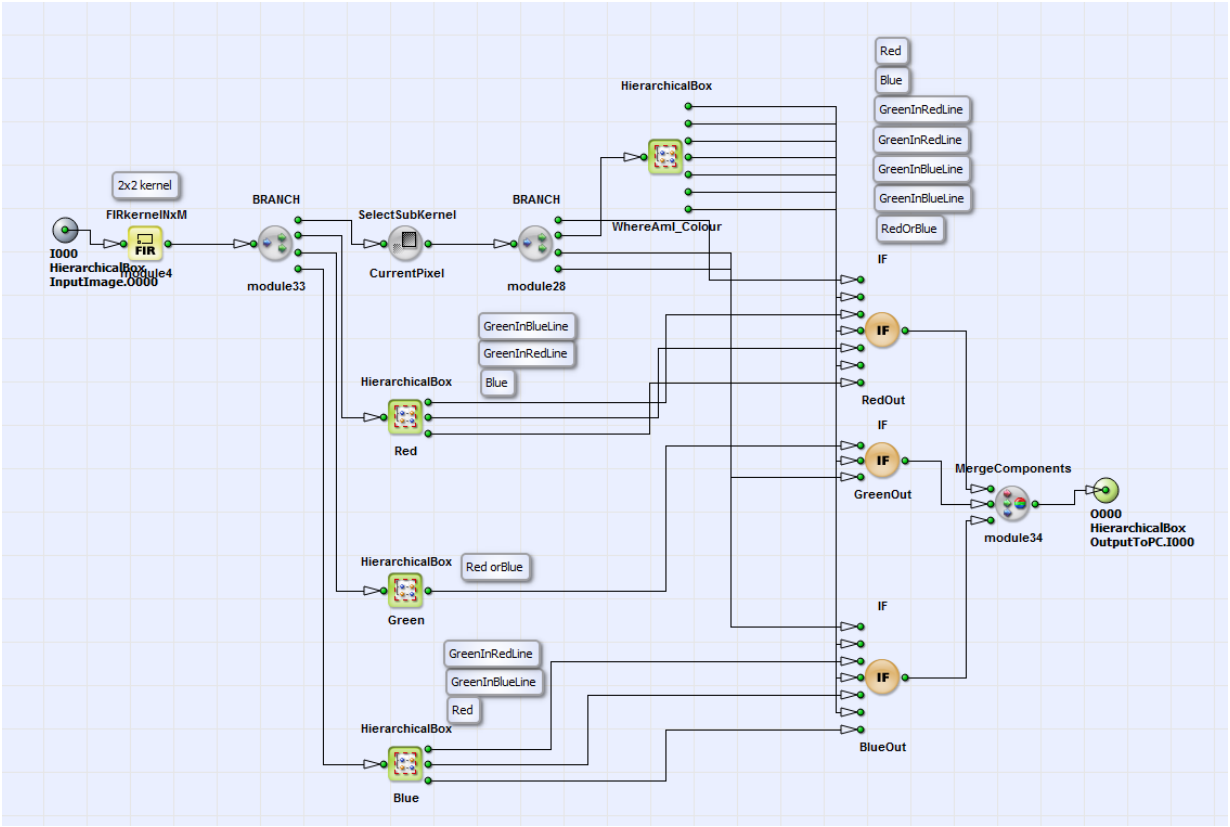


Figure 10.22. Content of **NearestNeighbour**

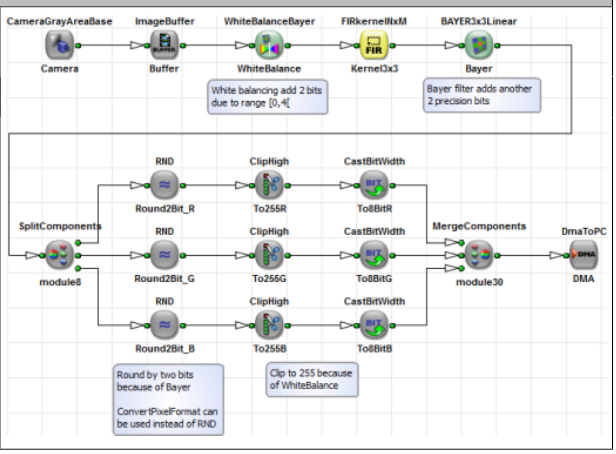
10.4.1.2. Bayer 3x3 De-Mosaicing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \Bayer3x3.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Note the usage of operator *ConvertPixelFormat* to reduce the bit width to 8 bit per component.	

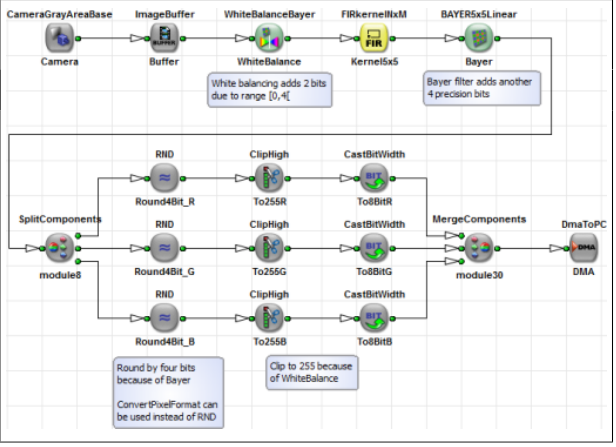
10.4.1.3. Bayer 5x5 De-Mosaicing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \Bayer3x3.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Note the usage of operator *ConvertPixelFormat* to reduce the bit width to 8 bit per component.	

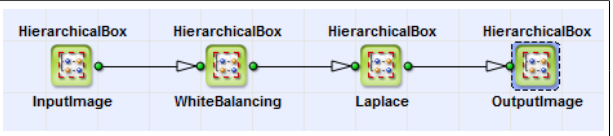
10.4.1.4. Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \BayerWhiteBalancing3x3.va	
Default Platform: mE4VD4-CL	
Short Description The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.	

10.4.1.5. Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \BayerWhiteBalancing5x5.va	
Default Platform: mE4VD4-CL	
Short Description The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.	

10.4.1.6. Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \LaplaceFilter_maVCL.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Laplace Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing	

In this section we give an example of an edge sensitive Bayer demosaicing algorithm, which we call **"Laplace filter"**. In the following we first describe the interpolation algorithm and introduce shortly the implementation in VisualApplets afterwards.

10.4.1.6.1. Interpolation Algorithm

For the interpolation of the green values on red and blue pixels gradients in vertical and horizontal directions (Δh and Δv) are used:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v &= |G_{x,y-1} - G_{x,y+1}| + |2 \cdot I_{x,y} - I_{x,y-2} - I_{x,y+2}|, \\ \Delta h &= |G_{x-1,y} - G_{x+1,y}| + |2 \cdot I_{x,x} - I_{x-2,y} - I_{x+2,y}| \ .\end{aligned} \tag{10.2}$$

$I_{x,y}$ is the chrominance value (red or blue) on the pixel where the green value has to be interpolated. Green $G_{x,y}$ is then on the red and blue pixel positions:

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{If } \Delta v < \Delta h - c: \\ G_{x,y} = A &= \frac{2 \cdot [G_{x,y-1} + G_{x,y+1} + I_{x,y}] - I_{x,y-2} - I_{x,y+2}}{4}, \\ &\text{If } \Delta v - c > \Delta h: \\ G_{x,y} = B &= \frac{2 \cdot [G_{x-1,y} + G_{x+1,y} + I_{x,y}] - I_{x-2,y} - I_{x+2,y}}{4}, \\ &\text{If } |\Delta v - \Delta h| \leq c: \\ G_{x,y} &= \frac{A + B}{2} \ .\end{aligned} \tag{10.3}$$

Here the value c determines the significance of an edge. For the interpolation of the colors red and blue there exist three cases:

1. Interpolation of color $I_{x,y}$ on a green pixel in a line with the same color:

$$I_{x,y} = \frac{2 \cdot [I_{x-1,y} + I_{x+1,y} + G_{x,y}] - G_{x-2,y} - G_{x+2,y}}{4} \ . \tag{10.4}$$

2. Interpolation of color $I_{x,y}$ on a green pixel in a line with other color:

$$I_{x,y} = \frac{2 \cdot [I_{x,y+1} + I_{x,y-1} + G_{x,y}] - G_{x,y+2} - G_{x,y-2}}{4} \ . \tag{10.5}$$

3. For the interpolation of a color on a pixel with other color gradients $\Delta d1$ and $\Delta d2$ are used:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta d1 &= |I_{x-1,y+1} - I_{x+1,y-1}| + |2 \cdot I_{x,y} - I_{x+2,y-2} - I_{x-2,y+2}| \ , \\ \Delta d2 &= |I_{x-1,y-1} - I_{x+1,y+1}| + |2 \cdot I_{x,y} - I_{x-2,y-2} - I_{x+2,y+2}| \ .\end{aligned} \tag{10.6}$$

The color (red or blue) is then:

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{If } \Delta d1 < \Delta d2 - c: \\ I_{x,y} = C &= \frac{2 \cdot [I_{x-1,y-1} + I_{x+1,y+1} + I_{x,y}] - I_{x+2,y+2} - I_{x-2,y-2}}{4}, \\ &\text{If } \Delta d1 - c > \Delta h: \\ I_{x,y} = D &= \frac{2 \cdot [I_{x+1,y-1} + I_{x-1,y+1} + I_{x,y}] - I_{x+2,y-2} - I_{x-2,y+2}}{4}, \\ &\text{If } |\Delta d1 - \Delta d2| \leq c: \\ G_{x,y} &= \frac{C + D}{2} \ .\end{aligned} \tag{10.7}$$

10.4.1.6.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

You can find the VisualAplets design for the **Laplace filter"** under \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \LaplaceFilter_maVCL.va. In Fig. 10.23 you can see the basic design structure. The content of **InputImage** and **OutputImage** is equivalent to the basic acquisition examples (see e.g. Section 9.3, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for Camera Link Cameras for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabbers').

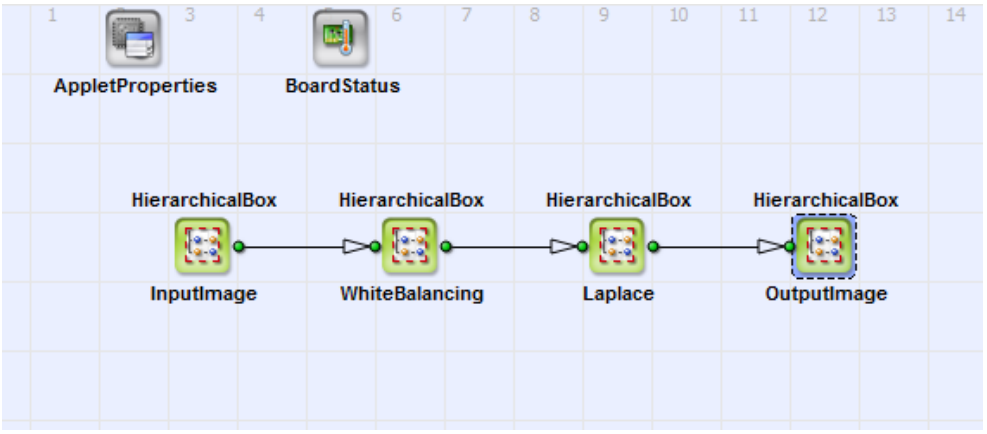


Figure 10.23. Basic design structure

In Figure 10.24, 'Content of HierarchicalBox **Laplace**' the content of the HierarchicalBox **Laplace** is shown.

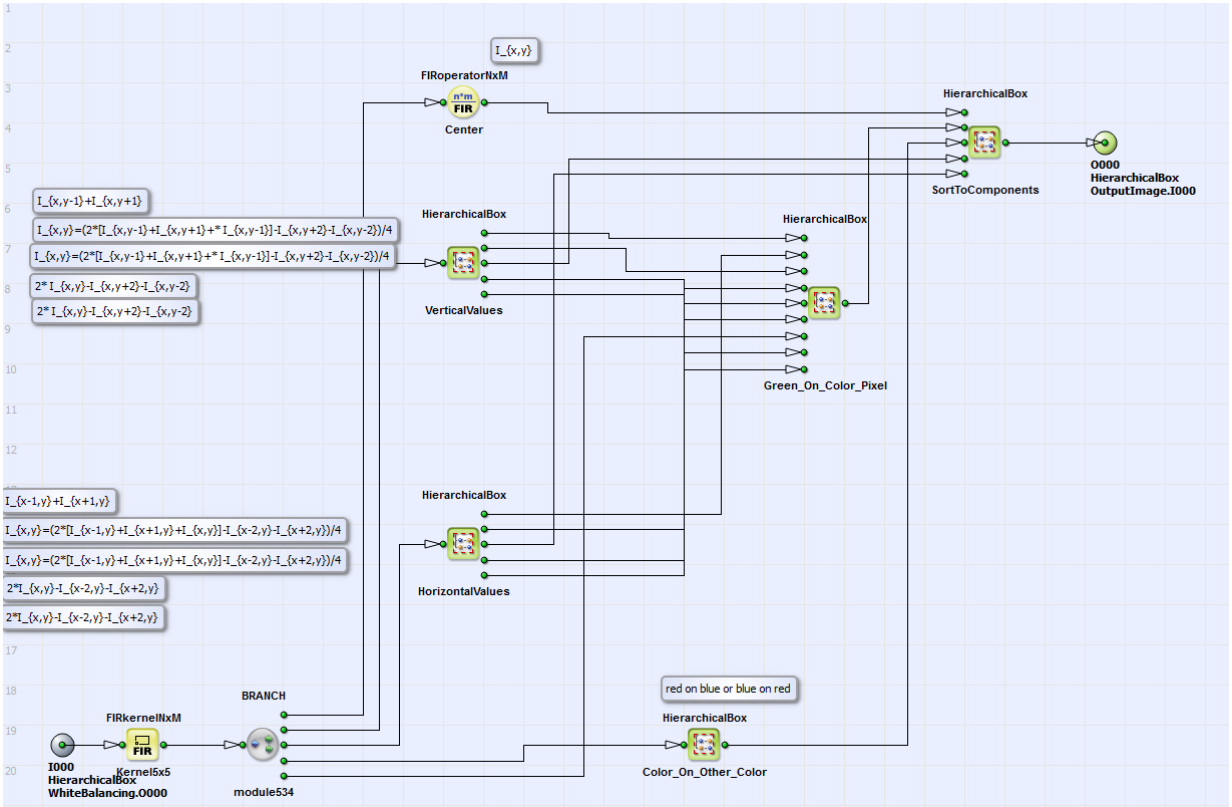


Figure 10.24. Content of HierarchicalBox **Laplace**

In the HierarchicalBoxes **HorizontalValues**, **VerticalValues**, **Green_On_Color_Pixel** and **Color_On_Other_Color** the single kernel components of a 5×5 kernel are used for calculation of the single equation steps of Equation 10.2 to Equation 10.7. Comment boxes give detailed information on the content of each HierarchiaclBox and the current equation step.

In Figure 10.25, 'Content of HierarchicalBox **SortToComponents**' you can see the content of the box **SortToComponents**. Here the calculated color values red, green and blue are assigned to the output value in dependence on the current pixel color. The color of the current pixel is determined in the HierarchicalBox **WhereAmI_Colour**. Here different you can choose different Bayer patterns as explained in the corresponding comment box in the example.

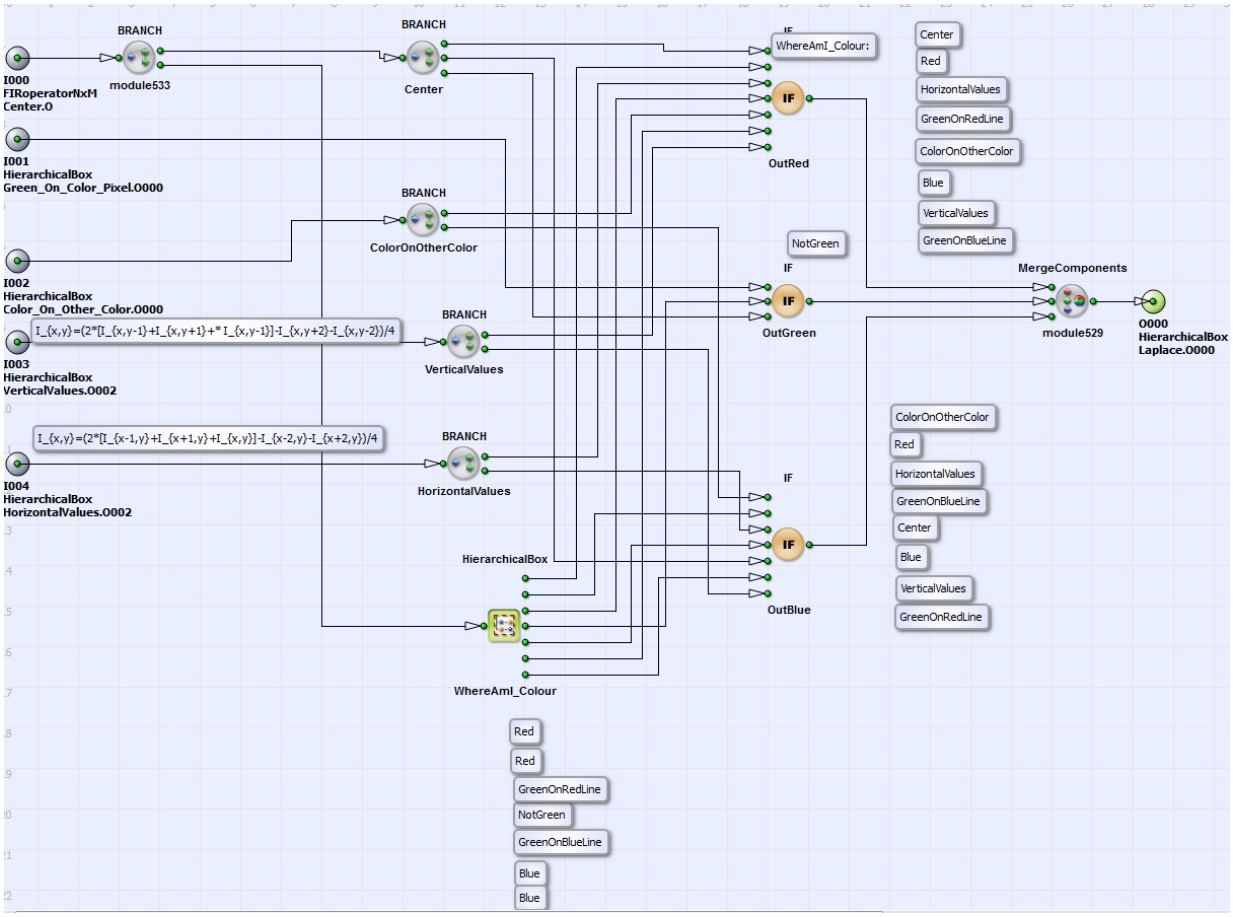
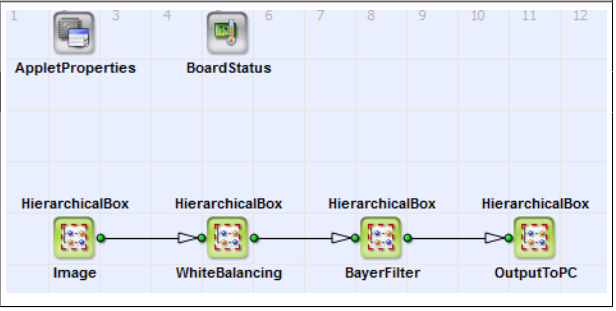


Figure 10.25. Content of HierarchicalBox **SortToComponents**

10.4.1.7. Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \Laroche_original_maVCL.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche	

According to Laroche et al. [Lar94] the red, green and blue pixel values from a Bayer-Pattern [Bay76] can be extrapolated using the following algorithm:

10.4.1.7.1. Interpolation Step 1

In a first step all green pixel values (luminance values) are extrapolated with horizontal and vertical chrominance gradients (ΔH and ΔV). The gradients are defined using a 5×5 kernel:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= |\frac{I_{x-2,y} + I_{x+2,y}}{2} - I_{x,y}| \ , \\ \Delta V &= |\frac{I_{x,y-2} + I_{x,y+2}}{2} - I_{x,y}| \ . \end{aligned} \tag{10.8}$$

$I_{x,y}$ is the chrominance value (red or blue) on the pixel where the green value has to be interpolated. Green $G_{x,y}$ is then on the red and blue pixel positions:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{If } \Delta H < \Delta V: \\ G_{x,y} &= \frac{G_{x-1,y} + G_{x+1,y}}{2} \ , \\ &\text{If } \Delta V < \Delta H: \\ G_{x,y} &= \frac{G_{x,y-1} + G_{x,y+1}}{2} \ , \\ &\text{If } \Delta H \approx \Delta V: \\ G_{x,y} &= \frac{G_{x-1,y} + G_{x+1,y} G_{x,y-1} + G_{x,y+1}}{4} \ . \end{aligned} \tag{10.9}$$

10.4.1.7.2. Interpolation Step 2

From the interpolated luminance the missing red and blue pixel values can be calculated [Lar94]. Blue on a red pixel or red on a blue pixel:

$$I_{x,y} = \frac{(I_{x-1,y-1} - G_{x-1,y-1}) + (I_{x+1,y-1} - G_{x+1,y-1}) + (I_{x+1,y+1} + G_{x+1,y+1}) + (I_{x-1,y+1} - G_{x-1,y+1})}{4} + G_{x,y} \ , \tag{10.10}$$

blue on a green pixel in a red line or red on a green pixel in a blue line:

$$I_{x,y} = \frac{(I_{x,y-1} - G_{x,y-1}) + (I_{x,y+1} - G_{x,y+1})}{2} + G_{x,y} \ , \tag{10.11}$$

and blue on a green pixel in a blue line and red on a green pixel in a red line:

$$I_{x,y} = \frac{(I_{x-1,y} - G_{x-1,y}) + (I_{x+1,y} - G_{x+1,y})}{2} + G_{x,y} \ . \tag{10.12}$$

Here $I_{x,y}$ is the color value red or blue, that has to be determined. The red, green and blue values on the red, green and blue pixels are the ones from the Bayer-Pattern input image.

10.4.1.7.3. VisualApplets-Design

The complete algorithm (\examples\Processing\Color\Bayer\Laroche_original_maVCL.va) is implemented in a VisualApplets design for a microEnable5 frame grabber (marathon, Lightbride or ironman). You can see its basic design structure in Figure 10.26, 'Basic design structure'. The content of the HierarchicalBoxes **Image** and **OutputToPC** is equivalent to the basic acquisition designs, see e.g. Section 9.3, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for Camera Link Cameras for marathon, LightBridge and ironman Frame Grabbers'. In the HierarchicalBox **WhiteBalancing** a white balancing equivalent to the example in Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing' is performed. In Figure 10.27, 'Interpolation step 1 of the Bayer-demosaicing process' to Figure 10.29, 'Content of the HierarchicalBox **BlueAndRed**' the content of box **BayerFilter** with detailed comments is shown: In Figure 10.27, 'Interpolation step 1 of the Bayer-demosaicing process' the gradients ΔH and ΔV are calculated according to Equation 10.8. The green values on red and blue pixels are determined according to Equation 10.9.

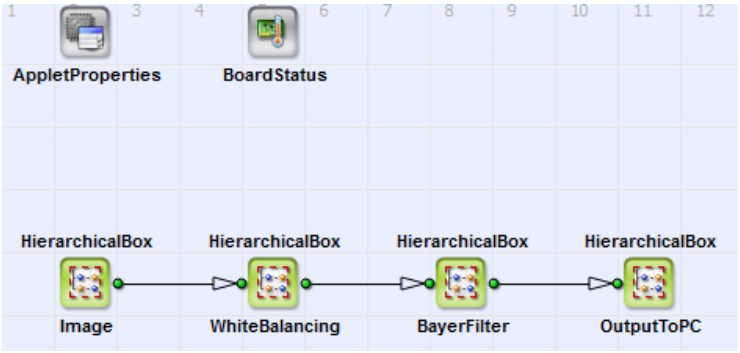


Figure 10.26. Basic design structure

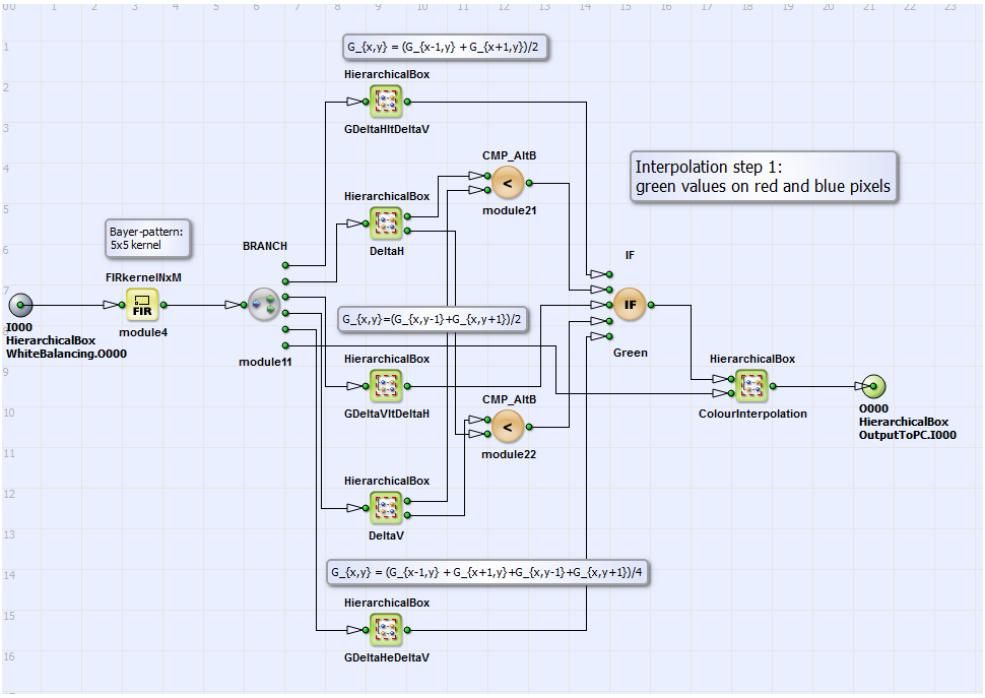


Figure 10.27. Interpolation step 1 of the Bayer-demosaicing process

In Figure 10.28, 'Content of **ColourInterpolation**' the content of the HierarchicalBox **ColourInterpolation** is displayed: In the HierarchicalBox **GreenOut** the green values of interpolation step 1 are determined as output green values if the current position is a red or blue pixel. Otherwise, if the current position is a green pixel, the output green value is the input green value from the Bayer-pattern. The position determination takes place in **WhereAmI RedOrBlue** using Modulo-,AND-, NOT and NotEqual-operators. In the HierarchicalBox **BlueAndRed** all red and blue values are interpolated from the input Bayer-pattern (using a 3×3 kernel) and the interpolated green values according to Equation 10.9. In Figure 10.29, 'Content of the HierarchicalBox **BlueAndRed**' you can see the content of the hierarchical box **BlueAndRed** with the interpolation step 2. The synchronization is performed not for a kernel but for a sum of kernel values to save resources on the FPGA. Finally (see Figure 10.28, 'Content of **ColourInterpolation**') with the IF-operators **RedOut** and **BlueOut** the calculated red and blue values are assigned to the corresponding pixel positions, which are determined in the HierarchicalBox **WhereAmIColour** (analog to **WhereAmI RedOrBlue**).

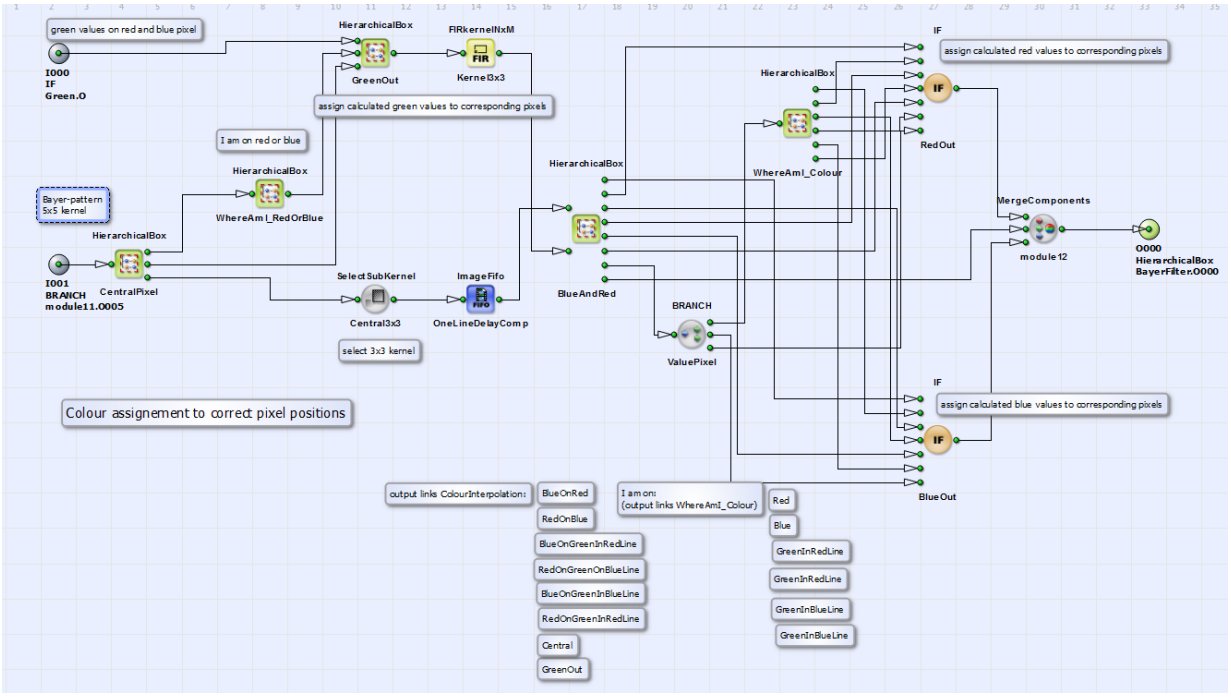


Figure 10.28. Content of **ColourInterpolation**

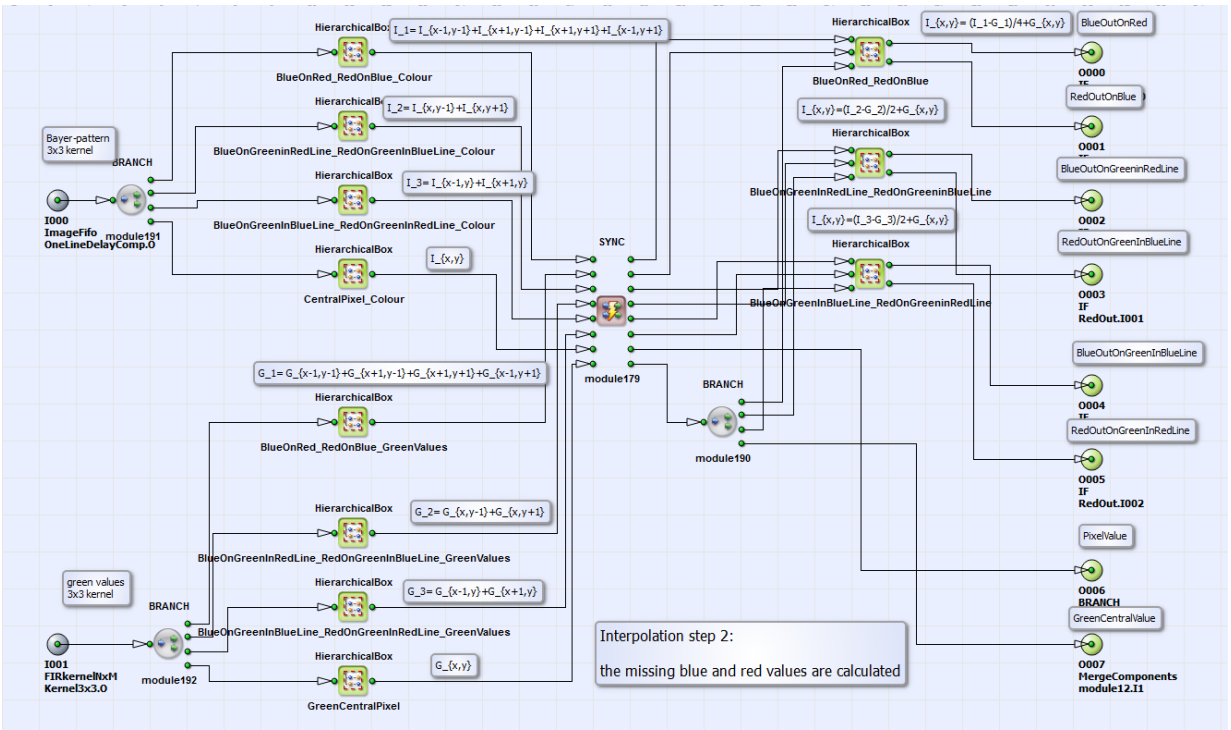


Figure 10.29. Content of the HierarchicalBox **BlueAndRed**

10.4.1.7.4. Result of the Bayer-Demosaicing Process

In Figure 10.31, 'Image demosaiced with the algorithm of Laroche et al. [Lar94]' you can see the result of the Bayer-demosaicing process with the implemented algorithm in comparison to the original artificial color image (Figure 10.30, 'Original color image') and an image demosaiced with an bilinear 5×5 interpolation algorithm, using a VA-standard operator **Bayer5x5** (Figure 10.32, 'Image demosaiced with an bilinear 5×5 algorithm').



Figure 10.30. Original color image



Figure 10.31. Image demosaiced with the algorithm of Laroche et al. [Lar94]

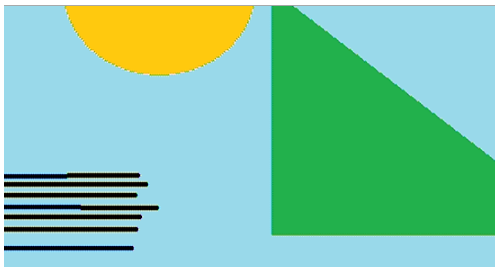
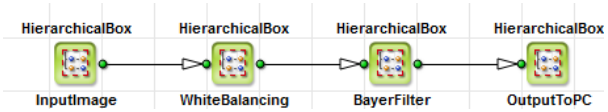


Figure 10.32. Image demosaiced with an bilinear 5×5 algorithm

As a result you can see a reduced zipper effect and reduced false color artefacts in comparison to the 5×5 interpolation method.

10.4.1.8. Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \Laroche_modified_maVCL.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Resource optimized Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche	

In this section we describe a slightly modified version of the Bayer demosaicing algorithm of Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'. The only difference in the interpolation algorithm (see Equation 10.8 to Equation 10.12) is, that the green color values ($G_{x-1,y-1}$, $G_{x+1,y+1}$, $G_{x,y-1}$, $G_{x,y+1}$, $G_{x,y-1}$, $G_{x,y+1}$) for the interpolation of the red and blue color values (Equation 10.10 to Equation 10.12) are bilinearly interpolated. All other color interpolation steps are equivalent to the **"original Laroche filter"**. In Section 10.4.1, 'Bayer De-mosaicing ' the qualitative difference in the Bayer demosaicing results are presented. You can find the

corresponding VisualApplets example for the modified version under \examples\Processing\Color \Bayer\Laroche_modified_maVCL.va. It is implemented for a microEnable 5 frame grabber for 8 bit input bit depth and a parallelism of 2 but can easily adapted to a version for a microEnable IV frame grabber, other input bit depths or parallelisms. In the following shortly the modified parts in the VisualApplets design are presented. In Figure 10.33, 'Content of **ColourInterpolation** for the modified Laroche filter.' you can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **ColourInterpolation** (see Figure 10.27, 'Interpolation step 1 of the Bayer-demosaicing process').

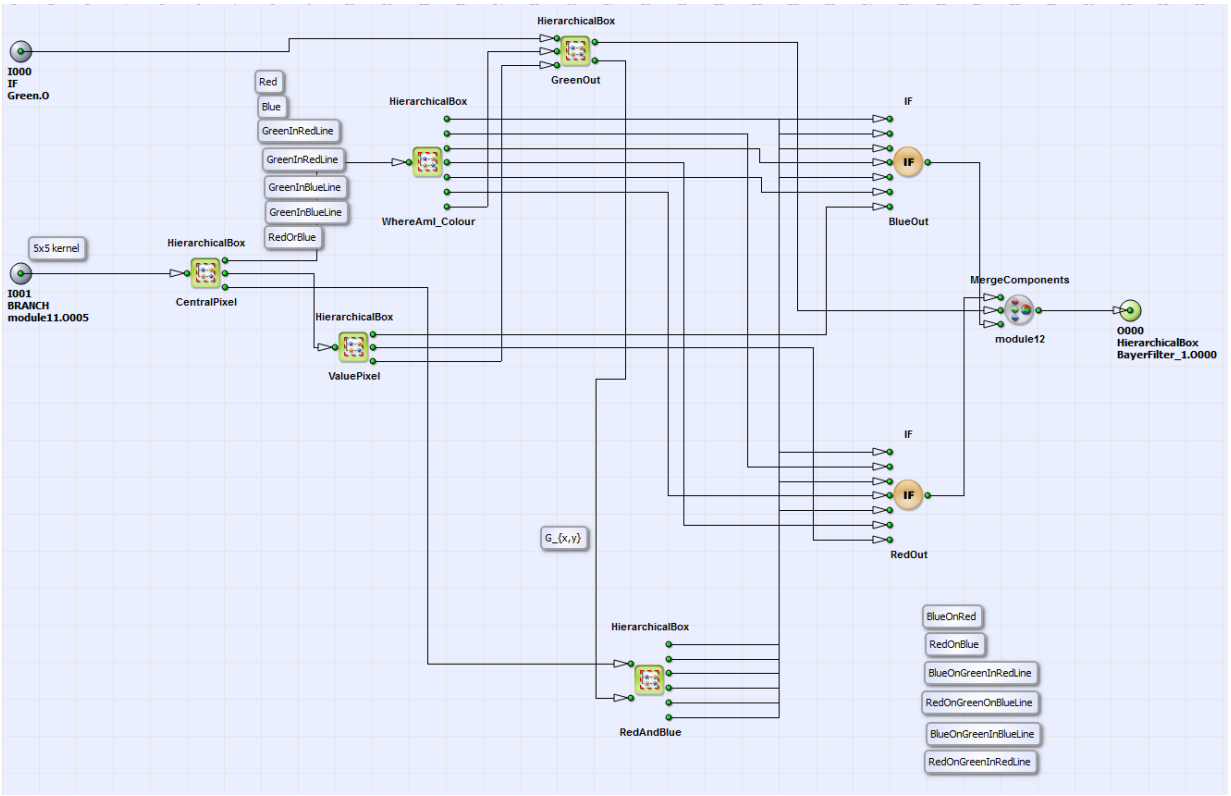
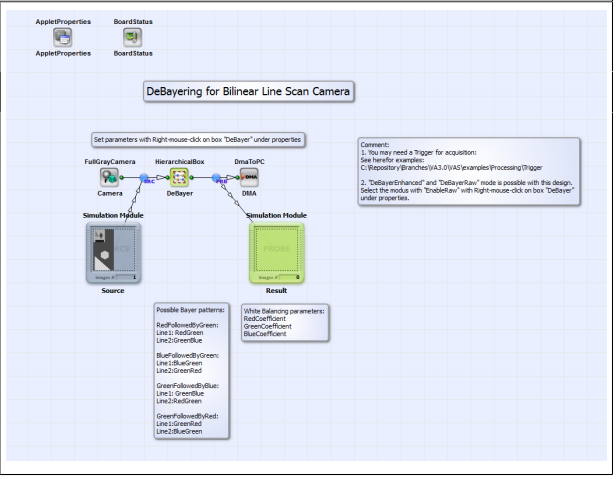


Figure 10.33. Content of **ColourInterpolation** for the modified Laroche filter.

The red and blue color values are interpolated in the box **RedandBlue** out of a 5×5) kernel of a Bayer pattern and the calculated green value $G_{x,y}$ at the current pixel position. The calculation of the green value is done in the HierarchicalBox **GreenOut**. Equivalent to the example in Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche' the color at the current pixel position is found in **whereAmI_Colour**. All three color components are finally merged together.

10.4.1.9. Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen GreenFollowedByBlue/Red

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \BilinearBayer_RG_GB.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/ BlueFollowedByGreen_GreenFollowedByBlue/ Red in "Bayer Enhanced Raw" and "Bayer Raw" mode.	

In the Visual Applets design example "BilinearBayer_RG_GB.va" the Bayer demosaicing for a bilinear line scan camera with colors red or blue followed by green in the first sensor (top) line and colors green followed by blue or red in the second (bottom) sensor line (or vice versa) is implemented. See Fig. 10.34 for the visualization of the sensor layout.

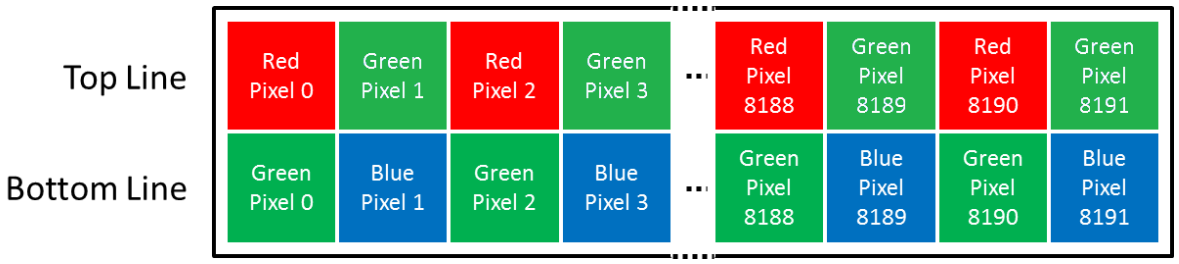


Figure 10.34. Sensor layout of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/ BlueFollowedByGreen_GreenFollowedByBlue/Red

The Bayer demosaicing for this sensor layout is implemented in the applet for two camera modes: the "Bayer Raw" mode and the "Bayer Enhanced Raw" mode. In the first case the motion between two acquisitions is two sensor lines, in the second case one line. Due to this, one color component is acquired for each pixel in the "Bayer Raw" mode and two color components (red and green or green and blue) per pixel in the "Bayer Enhanced Raw" mode. Please find further informations on the camera modes for example under [Bas13]. In Fig. 10.35 you can see the basic structure of the design "BilinearBayer_RG_GB.va".

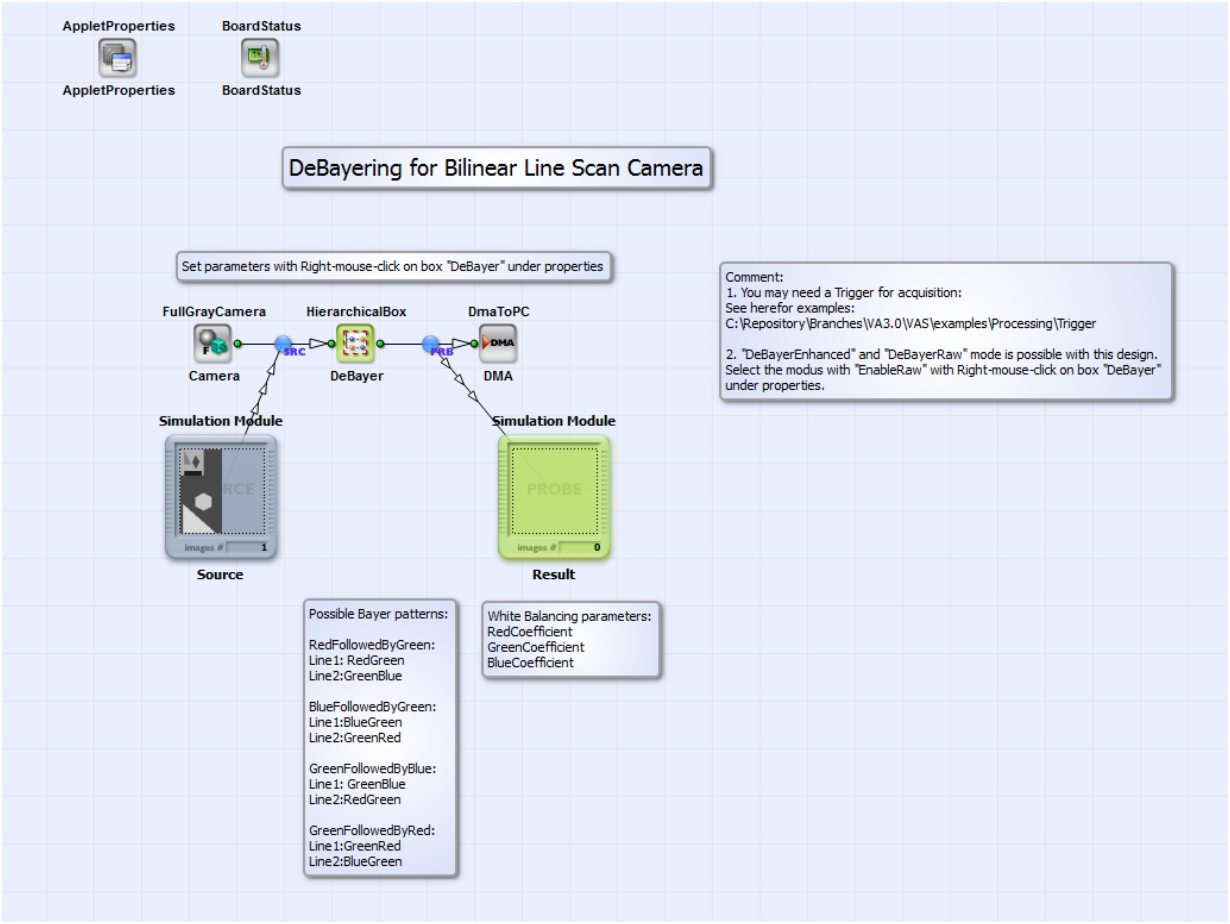


Figure 10.35. Basic design structure of "BilinearBayer_RG_GB.va"

An image acquired in "Bayer Raw" or "Bayer Enhanced Raw" mode from an bilinear line scan camera in Camera Link Full configuration (see camera interface operator **FullGrayCamera**) is demosaiced in the HierarchicalBox **DeBayer**. With "right-mouse-click" on this box you can choose the Bayer pattern under "Properties" and the white balancing coefficients for red, green and blue. The fully color interpolated rgb image is transmitted to PC via DMA. The default platform for this design is microEnable 5 marathon VCL, but it can easily be adapted to another platform. For the design you can find test images for the "Bayer Raw" mode and the "Bayer Enhanced Raw" mode under \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \TestImagesBilinearBayer. The content of box **DeBayer** is shown in Fig. 10.36.

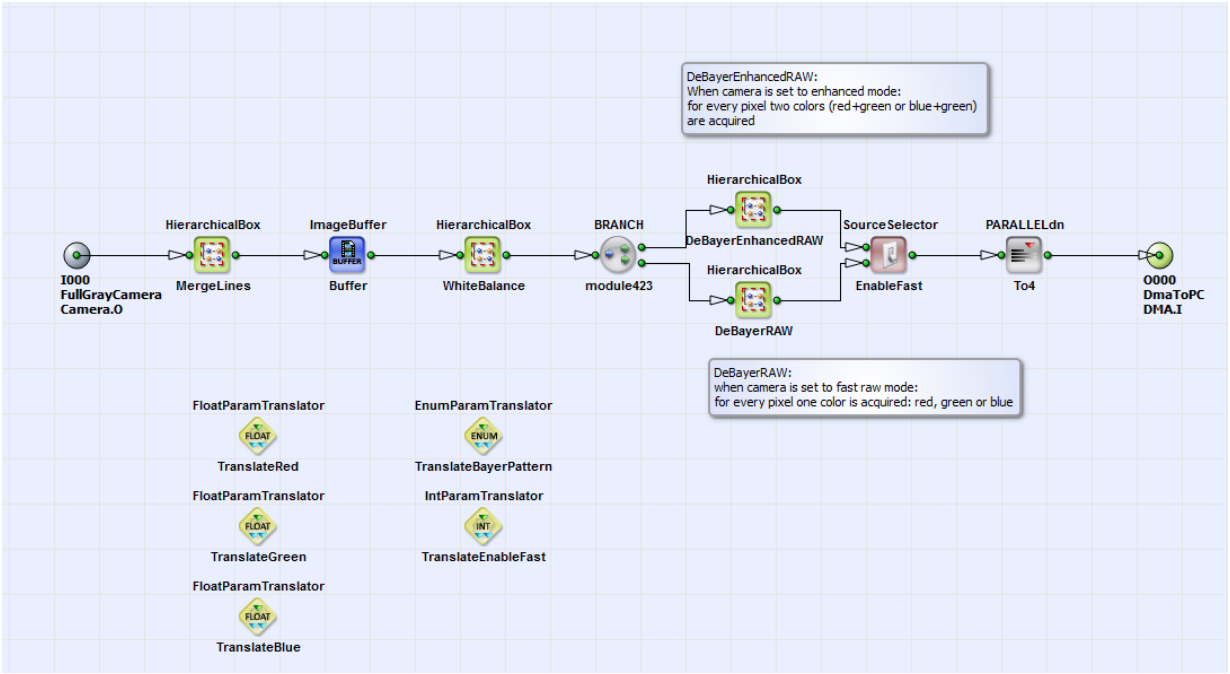


Figure 10.36. Content of HierarchicalBox **DeBayer**

In the HierarchicalBox **MergeLines** the current 8 bit pixel value is merged with its neighbor in the next line to one 16 bit value. In the HierarchicalBoax **WhiteBalance** a white balancing of the red, green and blue components is performed. You can choose the white balancing coefficients directly with "double-mouse-click" on the operator **WhiteBalanceBayer** in this box or with "right-mouse-click" on the box "DeBayer" as described above. With the operator **SourceSelector_EnableFast** you can choose the DeBayer mode **DeBayerEnhancedRAW** or **DeBayerRAW**. In Fig. 10.37 you can see the content of box **DeBayerEnhancedRAW**.

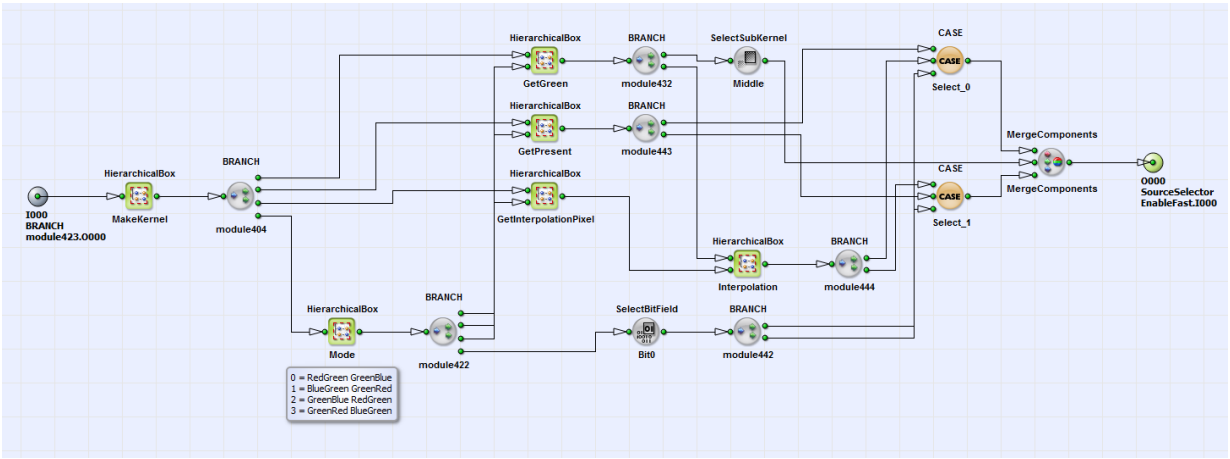


Figure 10.37. Content of HierarchicalBox **DeBayerEnhancedRAW**

In the HierarchicalBox **MakeKernel** a 6x1 Kernel is created. The kernel components are the two 8 bit color components of the current pixel value ("Enhanced Raw" mode!) with its next neighbors. See for visualization of the kernel components order Fig. 10.38 for an example Bayer pattern of "RedFollowedByGreen_GreenFollowedByBlue".

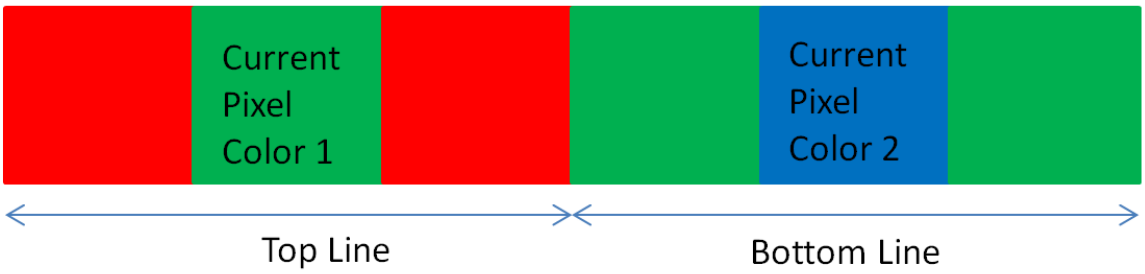


Figure 10.38. Kernel components created in HierarchicalBox **MakeKernel**

In the box **Mode** you can choose the Bayer pattern in setting the operator **Const_Mode** to a value between 0 and 4. See for more information on the corresponding Bayer pattern the comment box beside **Const_Mode**. As more comfortable alternative you can choose the Bayer pattern of your camera with "right-mouse-click" on the box **DeBayer** under "Properties" on the top level of the design as described above. In the boxes **GetGreen** and **GetPresent** the green component and the current color, which is red or blue, is selected for each pixel. In the box **Interpolation** the missing third color component red ($R_{i,j}$) or blue ($B_{i,j}$) at pixel position $i,\ j$ is interpolated according to [Bas13]:

$$R_{i,j} = \frac{R_{i,j-1} + R_{i,j+1}}{2} + \frac{-G_{i,j-1} + 2G_{i,j} - G_{i,j+1}.}{2} \tag{10.13}$$

The color components are finally merged together with the operator **MergeComponents**. If you choose the "Bayer Raw" mode of your camera you can choose for DeBayering of the color components box **DeBayerRAW** (see Fig. 10.36). See the content of box **DeBayerRAW** in Fig. 10.39.

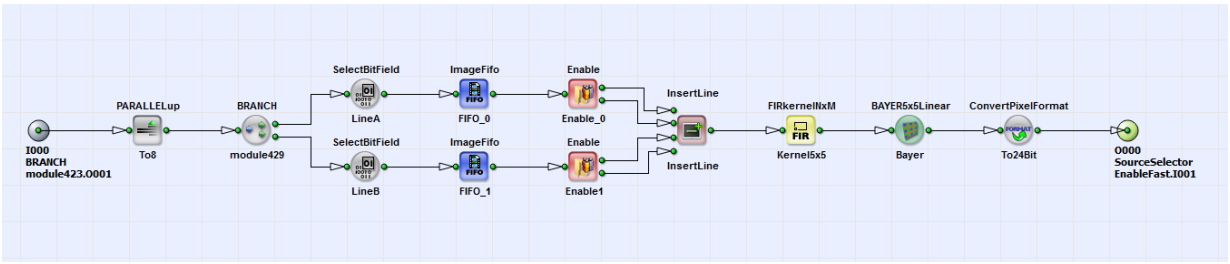
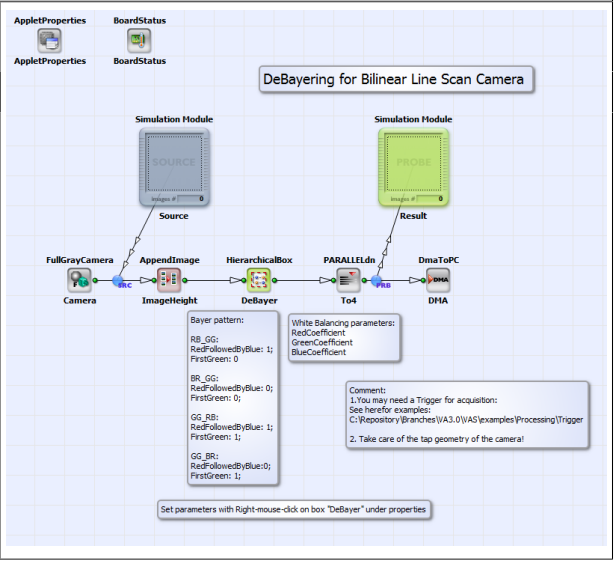


Figure 10.39. Content of HierarchicalBox **DeBayerRAW**

Here the DeBayering of the color components is performed with the operator **BAYER5x5Linear** on a 5x5 kernel around the current pixel. The color interpolated image is then transmitted via DMA to PC as shown in the basic design structure in Fig. 10.35.

10.4.1.10. Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern RedFollowedByBlue GreenFollowedByGreen

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \BilinearBayer_RB_GG.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedBlue/ Red_GreenFollowedGreen in "DeBayer Enhanced" and "DeBayer Fast" (is "Bayer Raw") mode.	

In the Visual Applets design example "BilinearBayer_RB_GG.va" the Bayer demosaicing for a bilinear line scan camera with colors red followed by blue or vice versa in the first sensor (top) line and colors green in the second (bottom) sensor line (or vice versa) is implemented. See Fig. 10.40 for the visualization of the sensor layout.

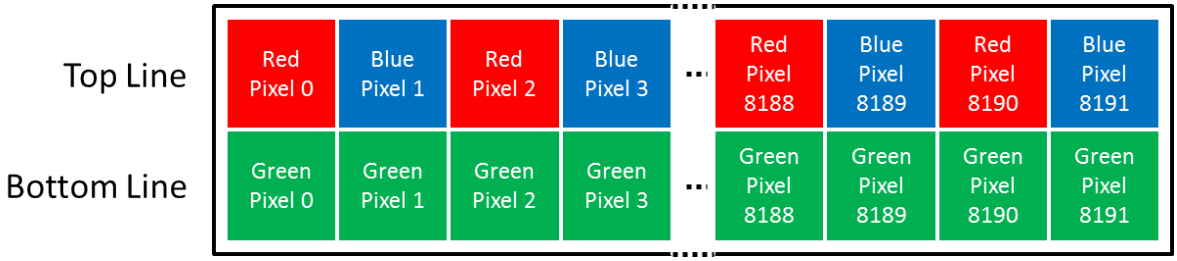


Figure 10.40. Sensor layout of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByBlue/ Red_GreenFollowedByGreen

The Bayer demosaicing for this sensor layout is implemented in the applet for two camera modes: the "DeBayer Fast" mode and the "DeBayer Enhanced" mode. In the first case the motion between two acquisitions is two sensor lines, in the second case one line. Due to this, one color component is acquired for each pixel in the "DeBayer Fast" mode and two color components (red and green or blue and green) per pixel in the "DeBayer Enhanced" mode. In Fig. 10.41 you can see the basic structure of the design "BilinearBayer_RB_GG.va".

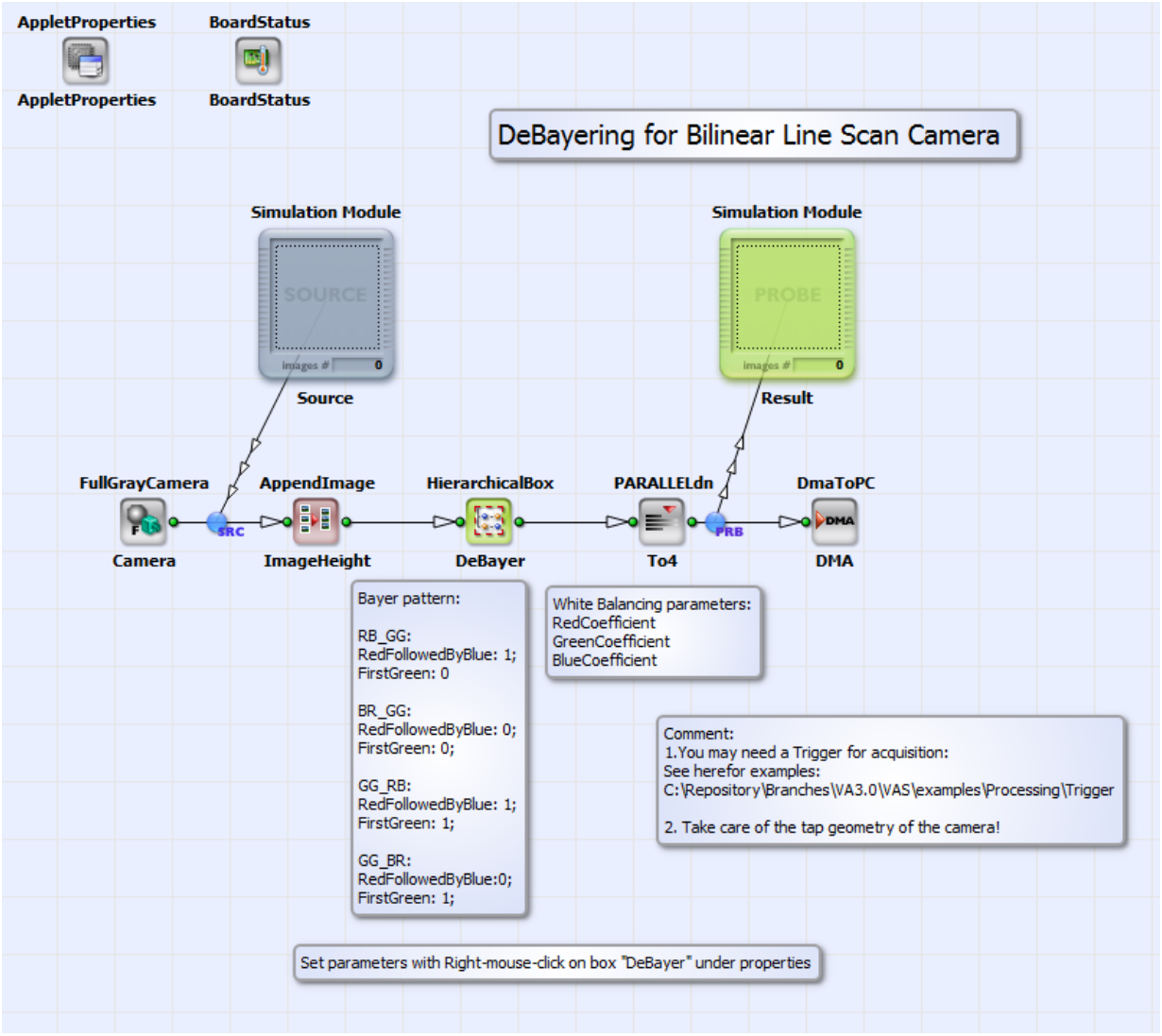


Figure 10.41. Basic design structure of "BilinearBayer_RB_GG.va"

An image acquired in "DeBayer Fast" or "DeBayer Enhanced" mode by a bilinear line scan camera in Camera Link Full configuration (see camera interface operator **FullGrayCamera**) is demosaiced in the HierarchicalBox **DeBayer**. With "right-mouse-click" on this box you can choose the Bayer pattern and the white balancing coefficients for red, green and blue under "Properties". The fully color interpolated rgb image is transmitted to PC via DMA. The default platform for this design is microEnable 5 marathon VCL, but it can easily be adapted to another platform. For the design you can find test images for the "DeBayer Enhanced" mode and the "DeBayer Fast" mode under \examples\Processing\Color\Bayer \TestImagesBilinearBayer. The content of box **DeBayer** is shown in Fig. 10.42.

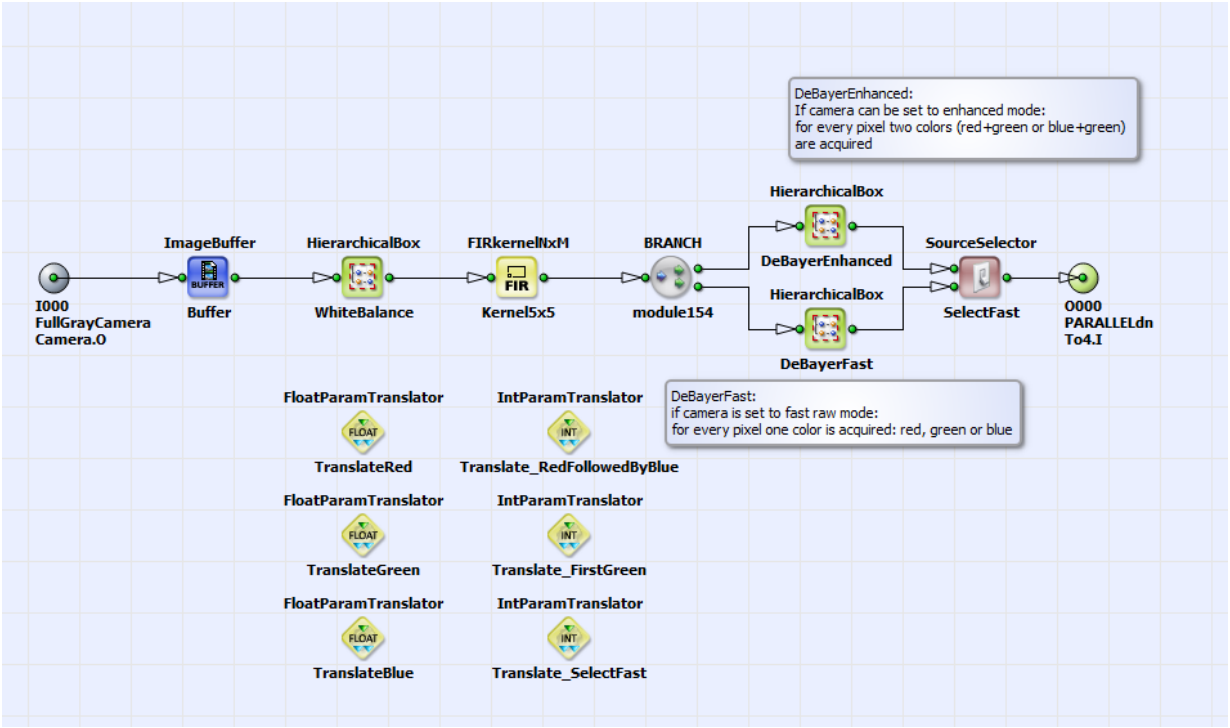


Figure 10.42. Content of HierarchicalBox **DeBayer**

In the HierarchicalBox **WhiteBalance** a white balancing of the red, green and blue components is performed. You can choose the white balancing coefficients directly with "double-mouse-click" on the operator **WhiteBalanceBayer** in this box or with "right-mouse-click" on the box "DeBayer" as described above. The operator **FIRkernelNxM_Kernel5x5** creates a 5x5 pixel kernel around the current pixel. With the operator **SourceSelector_SelectFast** you can choose the DeBayer mode **DeBayerEnhanced** or **DeBayerFast**. In Fig. 10.43 you can see the content of box **DeBayerEnhanced**.

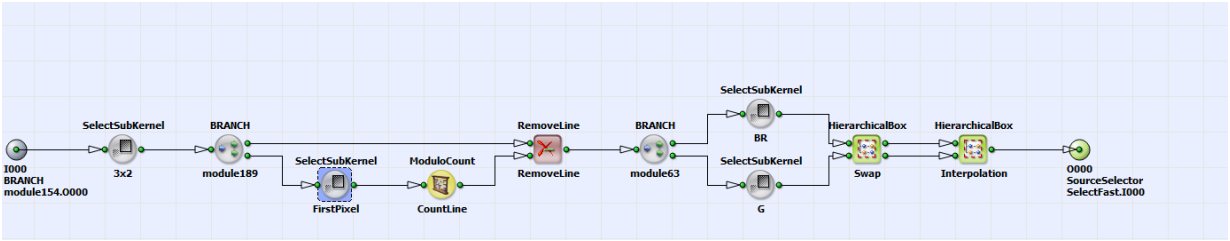


Figure 10.43. Content of HierarchicalBox **DeBayerEnhanced**

From the 5x5 kernel, a 3x2 sub kernel is selected. In the first row the red and blue values and in the second the green color values (or vice versa) are located. See for visualization of the kernel components order Fig. 10.44 for an example Bayer pattern of "RedFollowedByBlue_GreenFollowedByGreen".

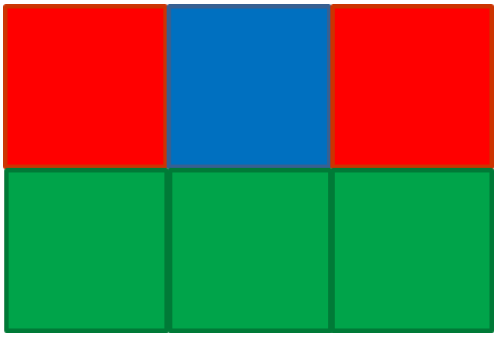


Figure 10.44. Kernel components selected in HierarchicalBox **DeBayerEnhanced** by operator **SelectSubKernel3x2**

With the operator combination **SelectSubKernel-FirstPixel**, **ModuloCountLine** and **RemoveLine** redundant image lines are removed. (The line redundancy occurs from the kernel creation.) With the operators **SelectSubKernel-BR** and **SelectSubKernel-G** the red and blue kernel components are separated from the green kernel components. If the Bayer pattern has the green values in the first kernel row, the components can be swapped in the HierarchicalBox **Swap** with the constant **IsBRthenGG**. The constant is set automatically, if you have chosen the Bayer pattern with "right-mouse-click" on the box "DeBayer" as described above. In the box **Interpolation** the missing third color component red ($R_{i,j}$) or blue ($B_{i,j}$) at pixel position i, j is interpolated according to:

$$R_{i,j} = \frac{R_{i-1,j} + R_{i+1,j} - 4G_{i-1,j+1} + 8G_{i,j} - 4G_{i+1,j+1}}{2} \tag{10.14}$$

where $G_{i,j}$ are the green color components at pixel position i, j. The color components are finally merged together with the operator **MergeComponents**.

If you choose the "Bayer Raw" (also called "DeBayer Fast") mode of your camera, for each pixel only one color is acquired, due to the doubled line speed in comparison to the method described above. For this camera mode you can choose for DeBayering of the color components box **DeBayerFast** (see Fig. 10.42). You can see the content of box **DeBayerFast** in Fig. 10.45.

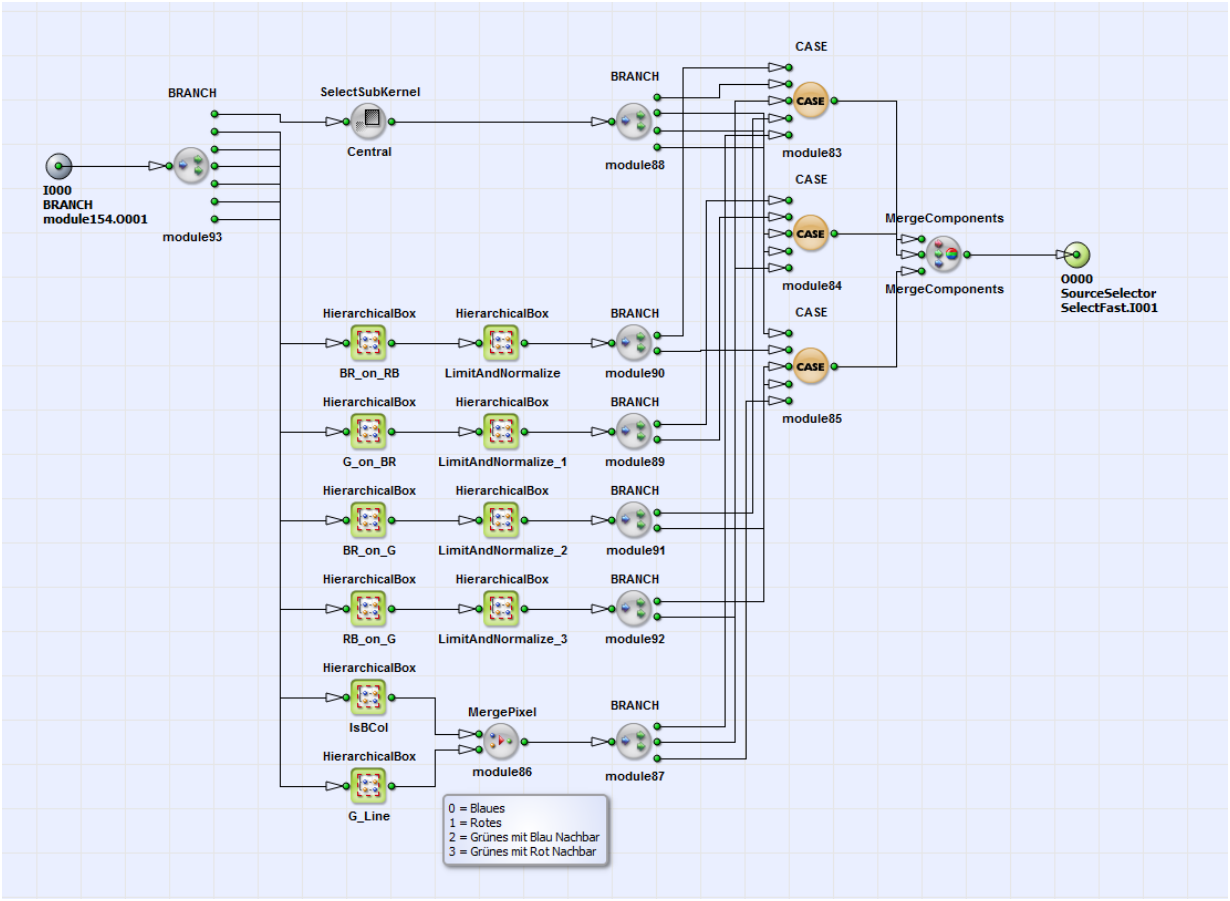


Figure 10.45. Content of HierarchicalBox **DeBayerFast**

Here the DeBayering of the color components red $R_{i,j}$, blue $B_{i,j}$ or green $G_{i,j}$ at pixel position i, j is performed in the following way. The red or blue color components on a blue or red pixel are interpolated according to:

$$R_{i,j} = \frac{8B_{i,j} + 8R_{i-1,j} + 8R_{i+1,j} - 2R_{i,j-2} - 2R_{i-2,j} - 2R_{i,j+2} - 2R_{i+2,j}.}{16} \tag{10.15}$$

The green color components on a red or blue pixel are interpolated according to:

$$G_{i,j} = \frac{4R_{i,j} + 6G_{i,j-1} + 6G_{i,j+1} + G_{i-1,j-1} + Gi + 1, j - 1 + G_{i-1,j+1} + G_{i+1,j+1} - R_{i,j-2} - R_{i-2,j} - 2R_{i,j+2} - R_{i+2,j}}{16} \tag{10.16}$$

The red or blue color components on a green pixel in a red or blue pixel column can be calculated as:

$$R_{i,j} = \frac{8R_{i,j-1} + 8R_{i,j+1} + 8G_{i,j} - 4G_{i-1,j} - 4G_{i+1,j}.}{16} \tag{10.17}$$

Finally the red or blue color components on green pixel in a blue or red pixel column are evaluated as:

$$R_{i,j} = \frac{4R_{i-1,j-1} + 4R_{i+1,j-1} + 4R_{i-1,j+1} + 4R_{i+1,j+1} - 4Gi - 1, j + 8G_{i,j} - 4G_{i+1,j}.}{16} \tag{10.18}$$

For each pixel the evaluated red, green and blue color components are merged together with the operator **MergeComponents** (see Fig. 10.45) The complete image is finally transmitted via DMA to PC as shown in the basic design structure in Fig. 10.41.

10.4.2. Color Plane Separation

In machine vision a basic requirement is to separate color components in different images. This could be for example the separation of RGB into it's components, but as well the separation of HSL or XYZ etc. In the following, some examples for color separation are shown. All examples use a RGB area scan camera for input. Of course, the examples can be applied to line scan cameras as well. Moreover, an antecedent Bayer De-Mosaicing or a color space conversion is likely and can be easily added to the examples.

The examples assume that the color separation is required for post processing on the host PC. Therefore, the examples focus on color separated DMA transfers. If you need a processing on color separated data in the FPGA, the examples can also be applied to your requirements.

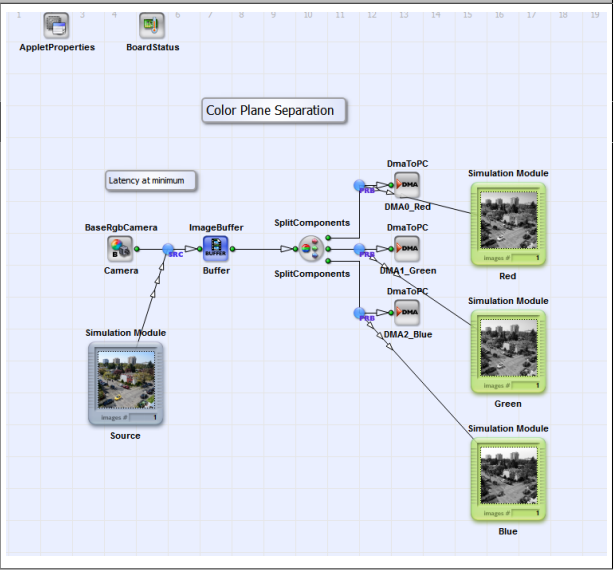
Several examples are shown. The result of all examples is the same. However, the implementations are completely different and all have their pros and cons. You will need to select the example which fits best to your requirements. The following table lists all examples and some of the properties.

Example Name	Latency	DRAM	No. of Block RAM	DMA Output
Three DMAs	No additional latency	1 DRAM buffer	low	3 DMA. One for each color component.
Sequential with 3 buffers	Latency minimized to theoretical minimum.	3 DRAM buffers	low	1 DMA. Sequential color component output.
Sequential with MultiROI Buffer	1 frame latency and bandwidth limitation.	1 DRAM buffer	normal	1 DMA. Sequential color component output.
Sequential with pre-sorted MultiROI Buffer	1 frame latency	1 DRAM buffer	high	1 DMA. Sequential color component output.
Sequential with advanced buffer usage	1 frame latency	1 DRAM buffer	low	1 DMA. Sequential color component output.

Table 10.4. Overview of Color Separation Examples

A full description of the properties shown in the previous table as well as full descriptions of the different methods are outlined in the following sections.

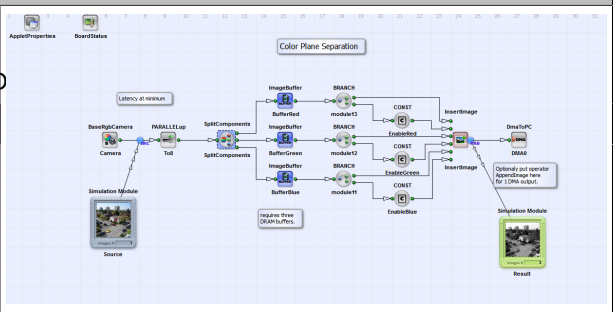
10.4.2.1. Color Plane Separation Option 1 - Three DMAs

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Color\ColorPlaneSeparation \ColorPlaneSeparation_Option1_ThreeDMA.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description RGB color plane separation examples. The components are split into three DMA output channels.	

This example is very simple. The input RGB image is buffered and after, the color planes are split into three output links. These three links are transfered to the PC using three *DmaToPC* operators. An advantage of this solution is, that you have a minimized latency. The image is not buffered in the frame grabber. Operator ImageBuffer will only delay the image by one line if the host PC is fast enough. No additional delay is generated. Another advantage is that only one DRAM operator is required.

A disadvantage of the implementation is that three DMA output operators are required. These operators consume many FPGA logic resources of the frame grabber. If you do not require such a minimized latency, you should consider one of the solution presented in the following chapters.

10.4.2.2. Color Plane Separation Option 2 - Three Buffers, One DMA

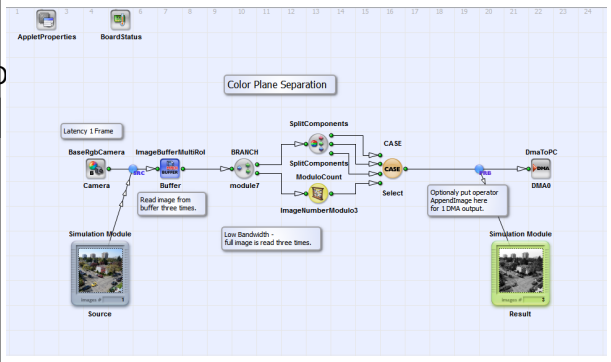
Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Color\ColorPlaneSeparation \ColorPlaneSeparation_Option2_ThreeBuffersOneD	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description RGB color plane separation example. The components are split and buffered in three frame grabber buffers. After that, the color planes are sequentially output using one DMA channel.	

In this solution for RGB color plane separation, the color planes are output in sequential order over DMA channel. This is done by splitting the RGB input into its components and buffering the colors separately in three ImageBuffer modules. Using operator *InsertImage*, the color planes are read one after each other from the *ImageBuffer*s.

In this example, it is important to increase the parallelism before writing the data into the *ImageBuffer*. Otherwise you will get a bottleneck after the InsertImage module.

The advantage of this approach is that you will only need one DMA channel which reduces the required resources. Also, the latency is at its theoretic minimum for sequential output. The DMA transfer for the red channel immediately starts without delay. A drawback of this solution is that three frame grabber memory operators are required. As they are limited this solution is only useful if not more of these buffers are required.

10.4.2.3. Color Plane Separation Option 3 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI

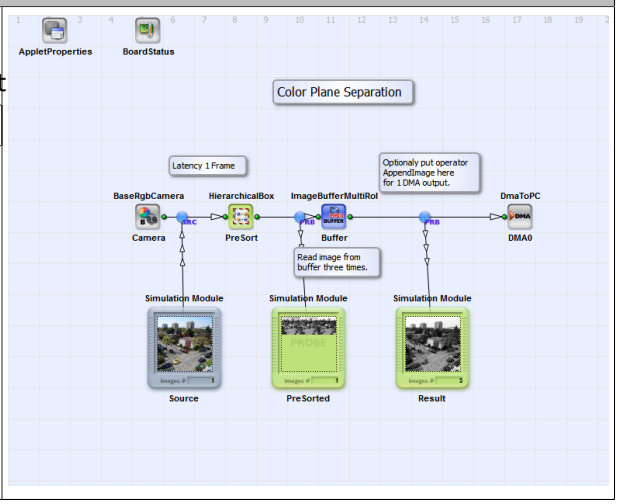
Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Color\ColorPlaneSeparation \ColorPlaneSeparation_Option3_SequentialMultiRO	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description RGB color plane separation example. A sequential DMA output of the three RGB color planes is performed. The sequence is generated by *ImageBufferMultiRoI*. This solution is not good as it limits the bandwidth. See the next example, for an optimized solution.	

This solution is an intermediate step between the previous and the next example. Because of bandwidth limitations, it is not advised to implement this solution. However, it explains in a simple way on how

to get the same output as the previous example with requiring only one frame grabber RAM. To sequentialize the image, we use operator *ImageBufferMultiRoI*. In this operator, we simply read the same image three times. After, we select the red component for the first image, the green for the second image and the blue for the third image. This can be easily done with the *ModuloCount* and the *CASE* operators. The *ModuloCount* is parameterized to count frame numbers modulo 3 i.e. {0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, ...}.

As mentioned, this solution is not the optimum as it reduces the bandwidth. The reason is that we read the same input image three time, but using only one of the three components. Thus in every read cycle, we discard two third of the the data. The next example will show a similar solution which overcomes this limitation.

10.4.2.4. Color Plane Separation Option 4 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI and a pre-sort of the Color Planes

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Color\ColorPlaneSeparation \ColorPlaneSeparation_Option4_SequentialPreSort	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description RGB color plane separation example. A sequential DMA output of the three RGB color planes is performed. The sequence is generated by *ImageBufferMultiRoI*. An additional pre-sorting optimizes the bandwidth and solves the problem presented in the previous example.	

This example is similar to the previous example. In contrast, we do not have a bandwidth limitation in this case. The idea is the same. By use of operator *ImageBufferMultiRoI*, we sequentialize the three color components. In contrast to the previous example, we do not separate the colors after the buffer. Instead we separate the colors before writing them to the buffer. This is done in the the *HierarchicalBox* PreSort which content is shown in the following figure.

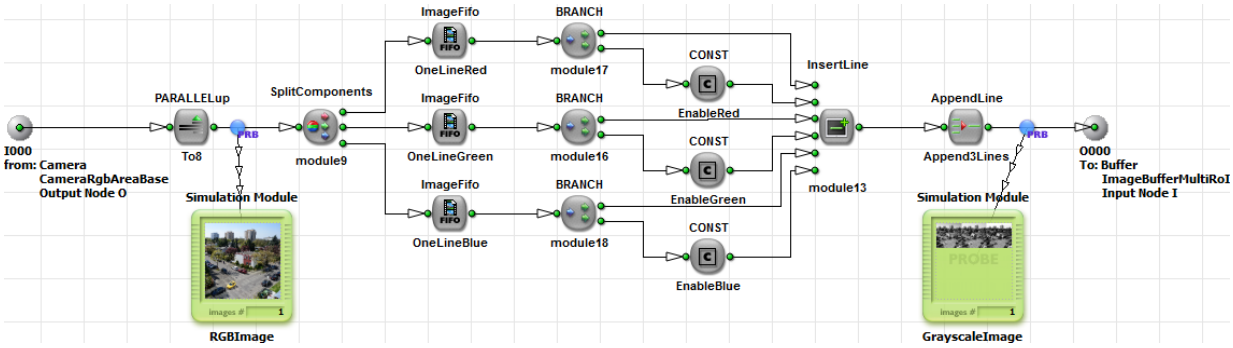


Figure 10.46. Pre-Sorting of Color Components

The idea of this approach is to separate the color components before writing them into the buffer. This is done for every image line. Thus we split the color components into three links. These resulting grayscale links now contain the image lines of the input images. Next, the lines are multiplexed and appended. The result is that we have thre grayscale images in one large image. The red component is on the left, the green in the middle and the blue on the right. Have a look at the simulation results in the next figure to understand the implementation.

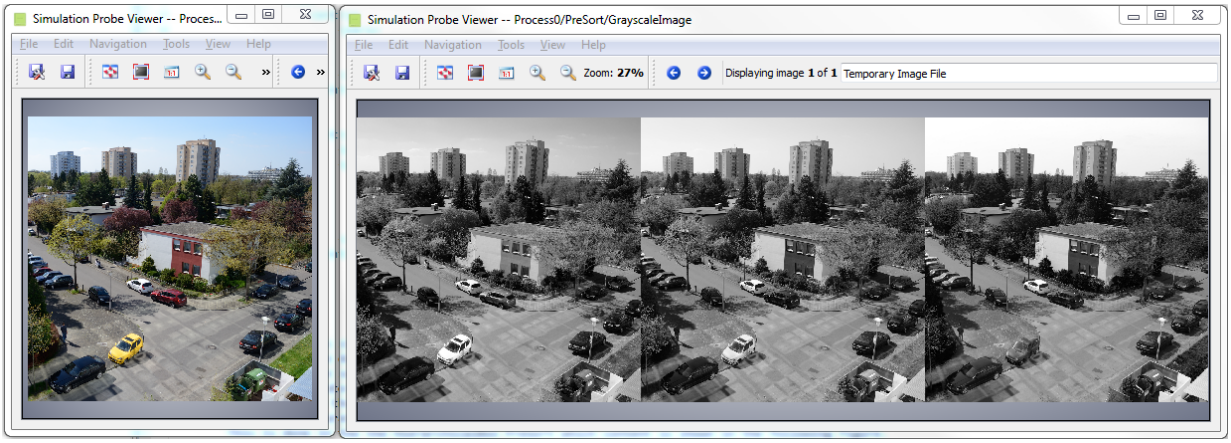


Figure 10.47. Simulation Result of Pre-Sorted Color Components

In the *ImageBufferMultiRoI*, we now have to read the left part first. After that the middle part and finally the right part. Thus, we need to set a different *XOffset* for each ROI as shown in the following.

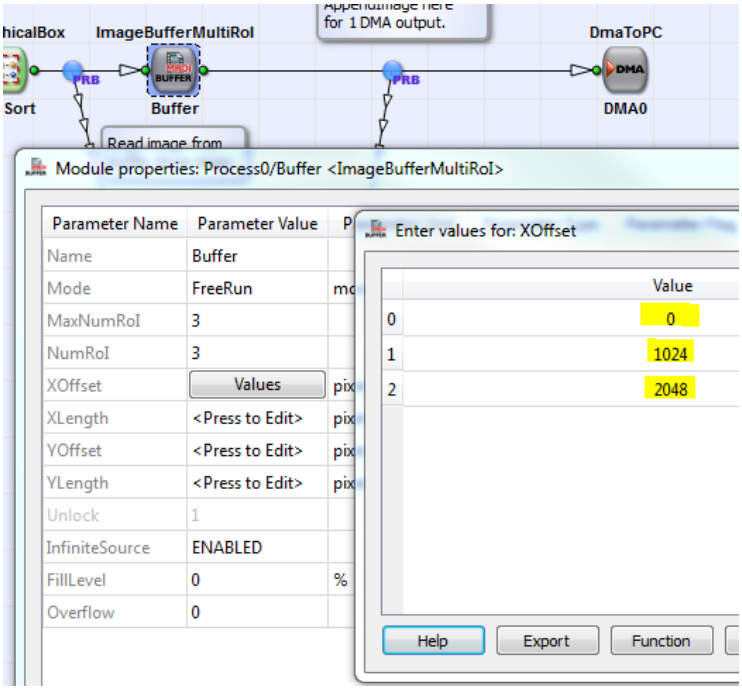
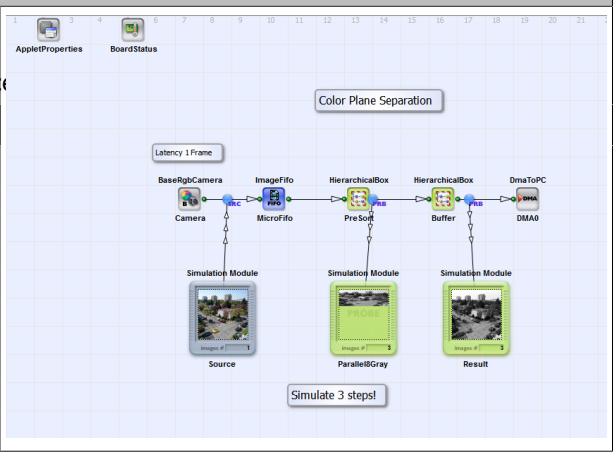


Figure 10.48. Parameter Setting for XOffset of the ImageBufferMultiRoI Operator

When using, do not forget to increase the parallelism before separating the components as shown in the example. This is required to avoid a bottleneck after the InsertLine module. We need at least a three times higher parallelism than the input as we transfer grayscale 8 bit image and not 24 bit RGB images anymore.

This solution does require only one DRAM operator and does not limit the bandwidth. This is an optimized solution. However, some block RAM is required to buffer the separated component lines in the FIFOs. For small images, this should not cause a problem. However, if you have large image widths such as 16384 pixel per line, many block RAM is required. This last drawback is solved with the next example.

10.4.2.5. Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Color\ColorPlaneSeparation \ColorPlaneSeparation_Option5_SequentialAdvanc	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with *FrameBufferRandomRead*.	

This is the most advanced example for color plane separation in VisualApplets. It is focused on a minimum resource usage and maximum bandwidth. The previous example used a pre-sorting to separate the color components so that we could individually read them from the buffer. However, some block RAM is required for the FIFOs in the pre-sorting. In this approach, we use a pre-sorting, too. In contrast, we collect 8 successive pixels of each color component only before switching to the next component. In the previous example, we collected a full line of one component before switching to the next line. This modification results in that we do not need FIFOs anymore. However, the *ImageBufferMultiRoI* cannot be used in this case. Instead, we have to use a *FrameBufferRandomRead*.

The pre-sorting is simple. First, we increase the parallelism to eight. Next, the components are split. This results in three links with parallel eight each. MergeParallel will now put the eight pixel of the components in a sequence. We will therefore get a sequence: R0 to R7, G0 to G7, B0 to B7, R8 to R15, G8 to G15, B8 to B15, ...

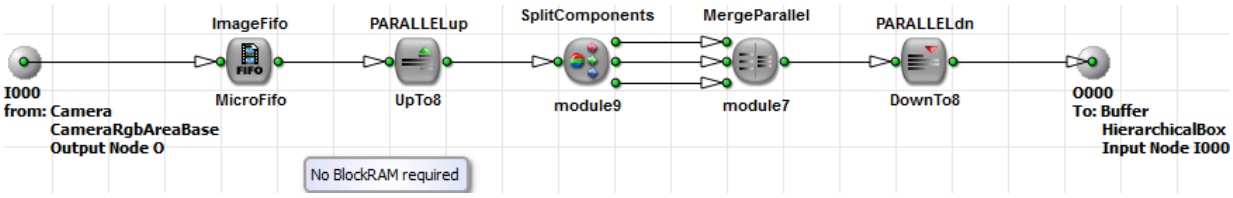


Figure 10.49. Pre-Sorting for Color Separation by collecting eight successive pixel of the same component.

The FIFO at the input is required because of *PARALLELdn* from 16 to 8. This FIFO is required only to avoid a DRC level 2 error. In fact, it will not need to buffer data, so that we set it to a very small size of 2 pixel only.

After we have pre-sorted the pixel, they are buffered in a *FrameBufferRandomRead* operator. This operator has read row and column address inputs and allows to randomly read the data.

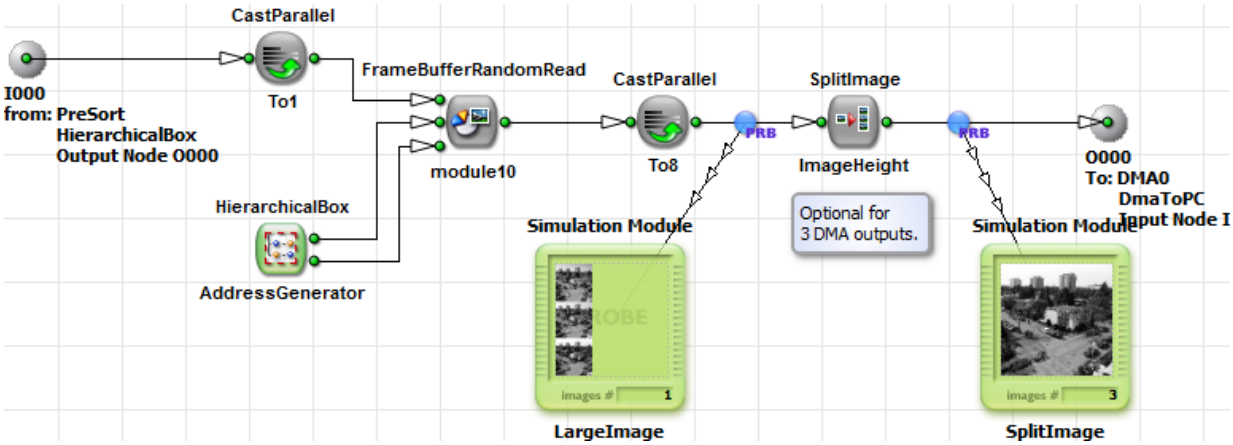


Figure 10.50. Color Separation with FrameBufferRandomRead

The operator can only be used with a parallelism of one. Therefore, we use *CastParallel* to cast from parallelism 8 at 8 bit per pixel to parallelism 1 at 64 bit per pixel. That's why we collected eight successive pixel in the previous step.

To separate the color components we have to increase the addresses by two to jump over the unwanted colors. For the red component, the read addresses will therefore be: RColA(0) = 0, RColA(1) = 2, RColA(2) = 5, ... For the green component, the read addresses will be: RColA(0) = 1, RColA(1) = 3, RColA(2) = 6, ... Hierarchical box AdressGenerator does generate these read addresses. A CreateBlankImage operator defines the required image dimension. As we previously used *CastParallel* from 8 to 1, we have to use an image width divided by 8.

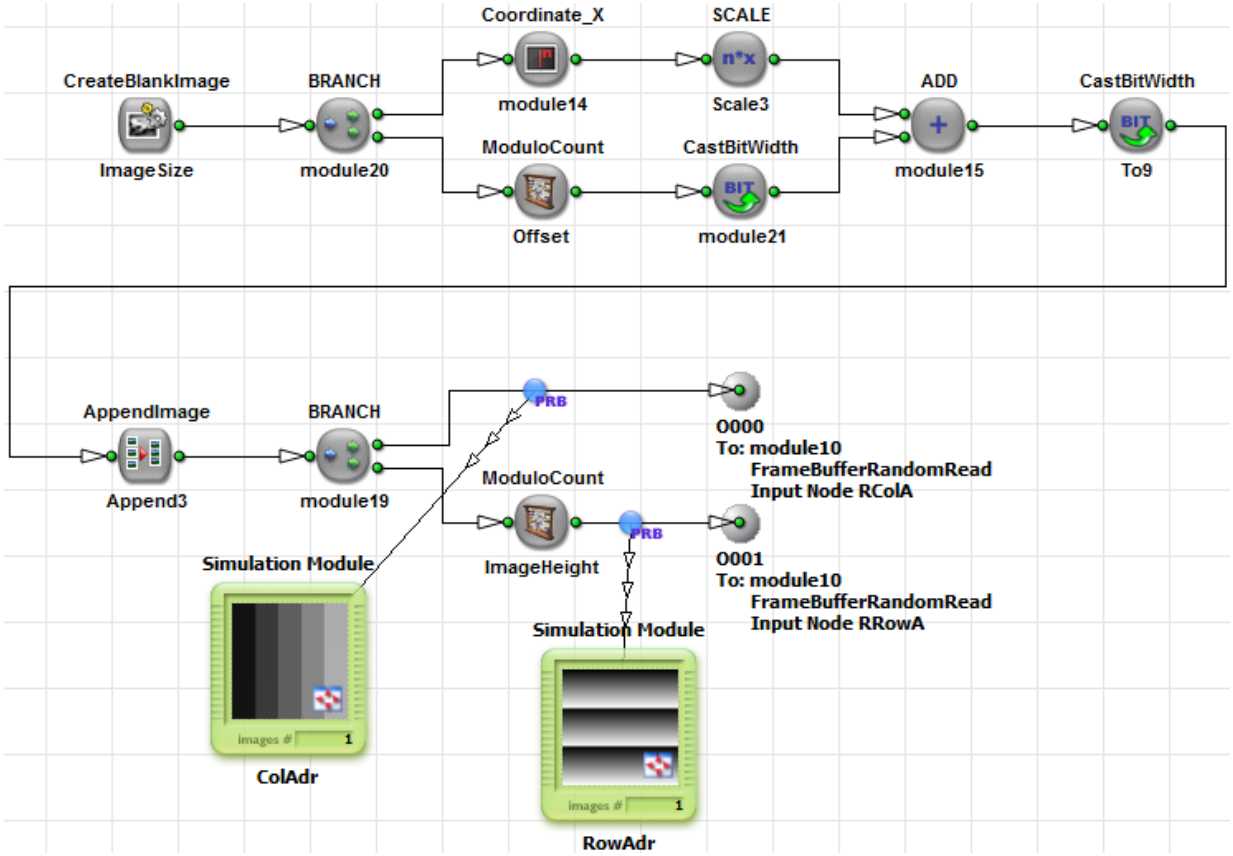


Figure 10.51. Address Generator for FrameBufferRandomRead Input

The column address is simply generated with scaling the *Coordinate_X* output by 3. Depending on the current component, we add 0, 1 or 2 as an offset to the values.

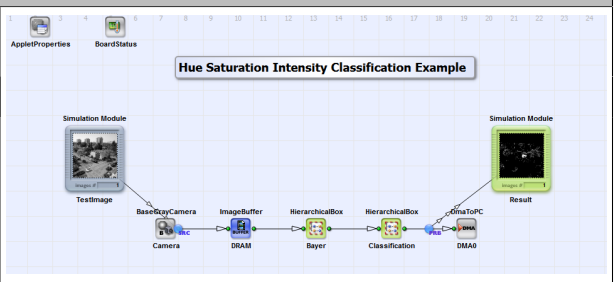
By use of *AppendImage*, the three address images are merged into one larger image. The row address is simply generated with a counter between 0 and the image height. In this case, we use a *ModuloCount* operator for this task. The addresses can now be fed into the *FrameBufferRandomRead* operator. Do not forget to use a parallelism two at the *CreatBlankImage* output to maximize the performance of FrameBufferRandomRead.

After the buffer, we obtain a large image where the first lines include the red image, after the image contains the green image and finally the blue. To split this large image into three separated DMA outputs, we use *SplitImage* and set the image height.

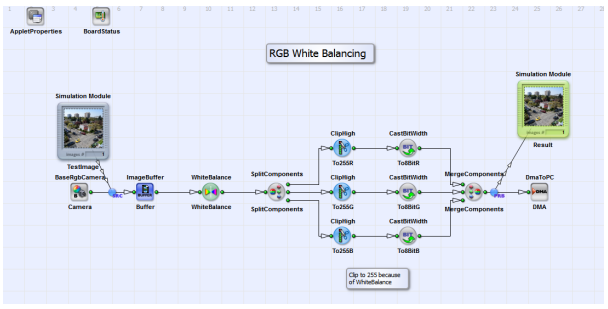
The easiest way to understand the implementation is by looking at the intermediate results step by step. Note that you will need to simulate three steps for one result image. That's because 3 images have to be generated by operator *CreateBlankImage*.

This solution is resource optimized, as only few block RAM resources are required. Moreover, the FPGA logic resources are efficiently used. The address generation only requires few resources.

10.4.3. HSL Color Classification

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color \HSI_Classification\HSI_Classification.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.	

10.4.4. RGB White Balancing

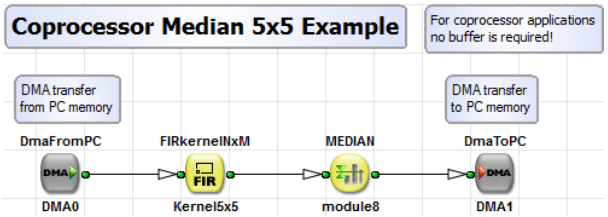
Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Color\Whitebalancing \RGBWhiteBalancing.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The applet shows an example for white balancing on RGB images.	

For white balancing on Bayer RAW images see Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'.

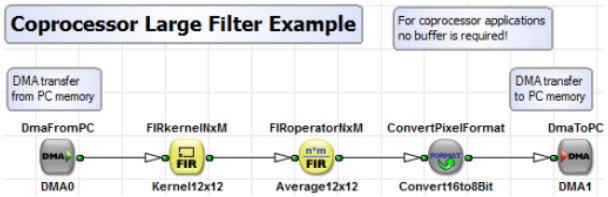
10.5. Co-Processor

In this section we provide two co-processor examples. For these no buffer is required. One design is a large 12x12 filter implementation, the second a 5x5 median filter algorithm.

10.5.1. Co-Processor Median Filter

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\CoProcessor \CoprocessorMedian\CoprocessorMedian.va **Default Platform:** mE4VD1-CL only **Short Description** The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a median filter is calculated.	

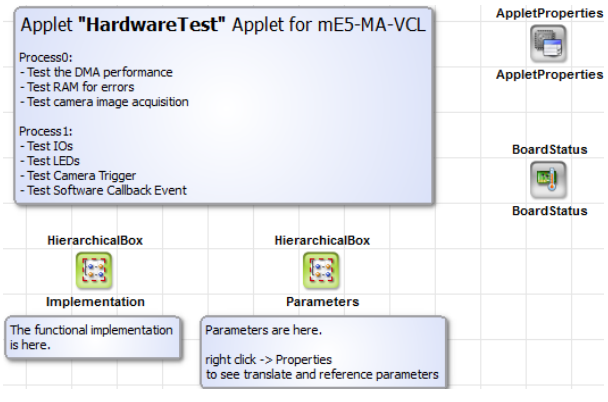
10.5.2. Co-Processor Large Filter Calculation

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\CoProcessor \LargeFilter\LargeFilter.va **Default Platform:** mE4VD1-CL only **Short Description** The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a large filter kernel is calculated.	

10.6. Debugging and Test

Examples to assist in debugging of applets and test of hardware.

10.6.1. Hardware Test

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest \HardwareTest\HardwareTest.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs. This example extensively uses operators of the parameters library.	

The example Hardware Test performs a hardware self test.

The applet comprises the following functions:

- DMA Performance test: Different image dimensions for varying memory sizes and interrupt rates
- RAM Test: Check for errors and processing
- Camera: Check camera port image acquisition

- Camera Trigger: Send trigger signals to camera
- GPIO: Monitor the GPIs and set the GPOs
- Event test: Generate a sofware callback event
- Monitoring: FPGA Temperature, Power, PoCL, ... (See *BoardStatus*)

The following diagram shows the functional blocks of the applet.

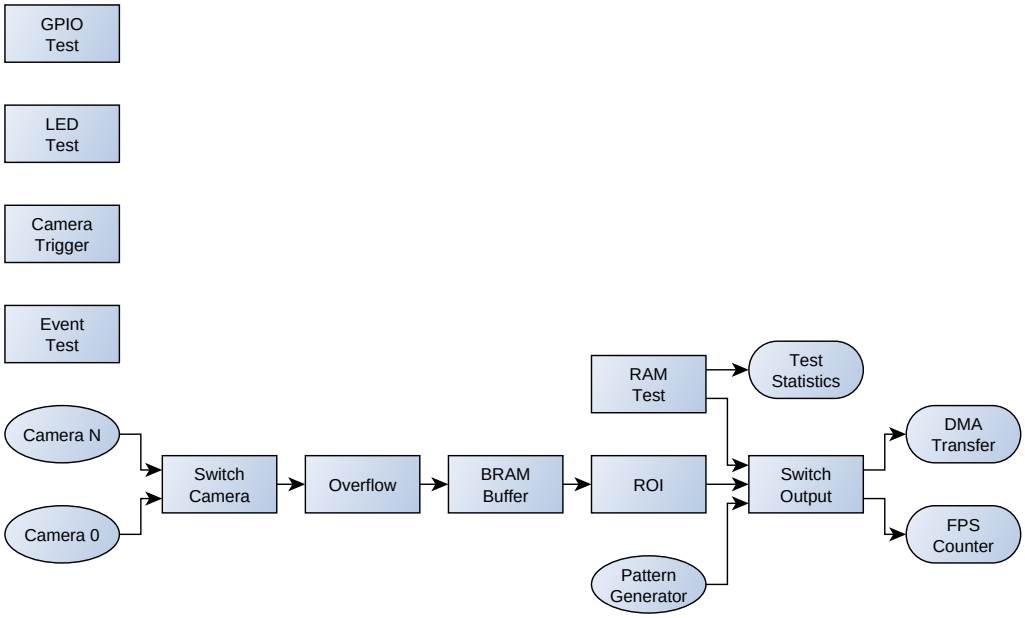


Figure 10.52. Block Diagram of the applet Hardware Test

The VisualApplets implementation is split into two processes. Process0 includes all image processing parts namely the DMA test, RAM test and camera acquisition. Process1 instead includes the parts which are independent of a running acquisition. As processes without DMA operators are immediately started when the applet is loaded, the functions here can be used independently of an acquisition. See Section 4.4.2, 'Processes without DMAs / Trigger Processes' for more information.

The following two screenshots show Process0 and Process1.

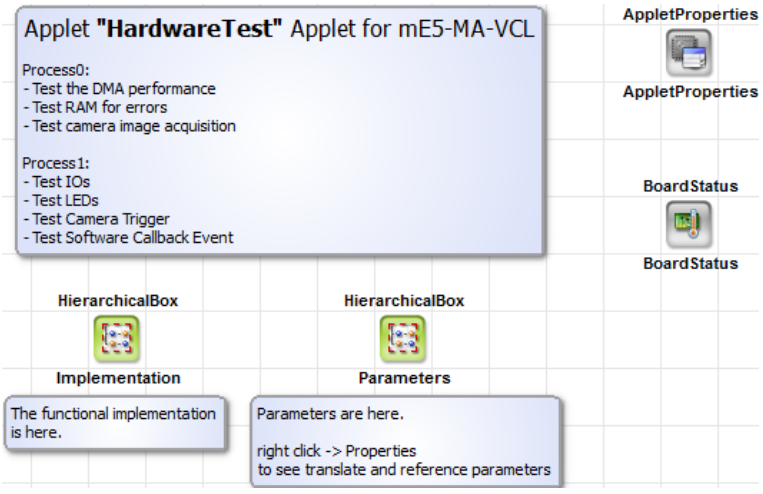


Figure 10.53. Hardware Test Process0

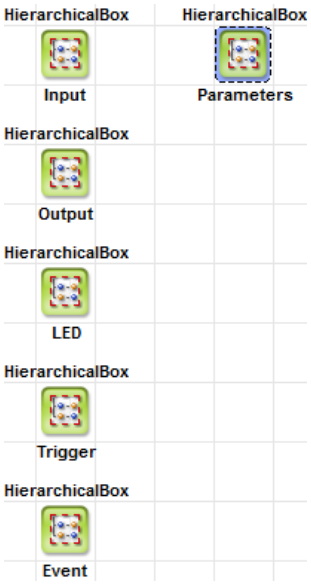


Figure 10.54. Hardware Test Process1

The applet is implemented by intensively using the operators of the *parameters* library for easy usage of the applet. The H-Box Implementation includes the functional parts. Parameters are listed in the properties of the H-Box Parameters for a separated view. This becomes useful when the applet is used in e.g. microDisplay as only easy to use parameters are listed as can be seen in the next screenshot.

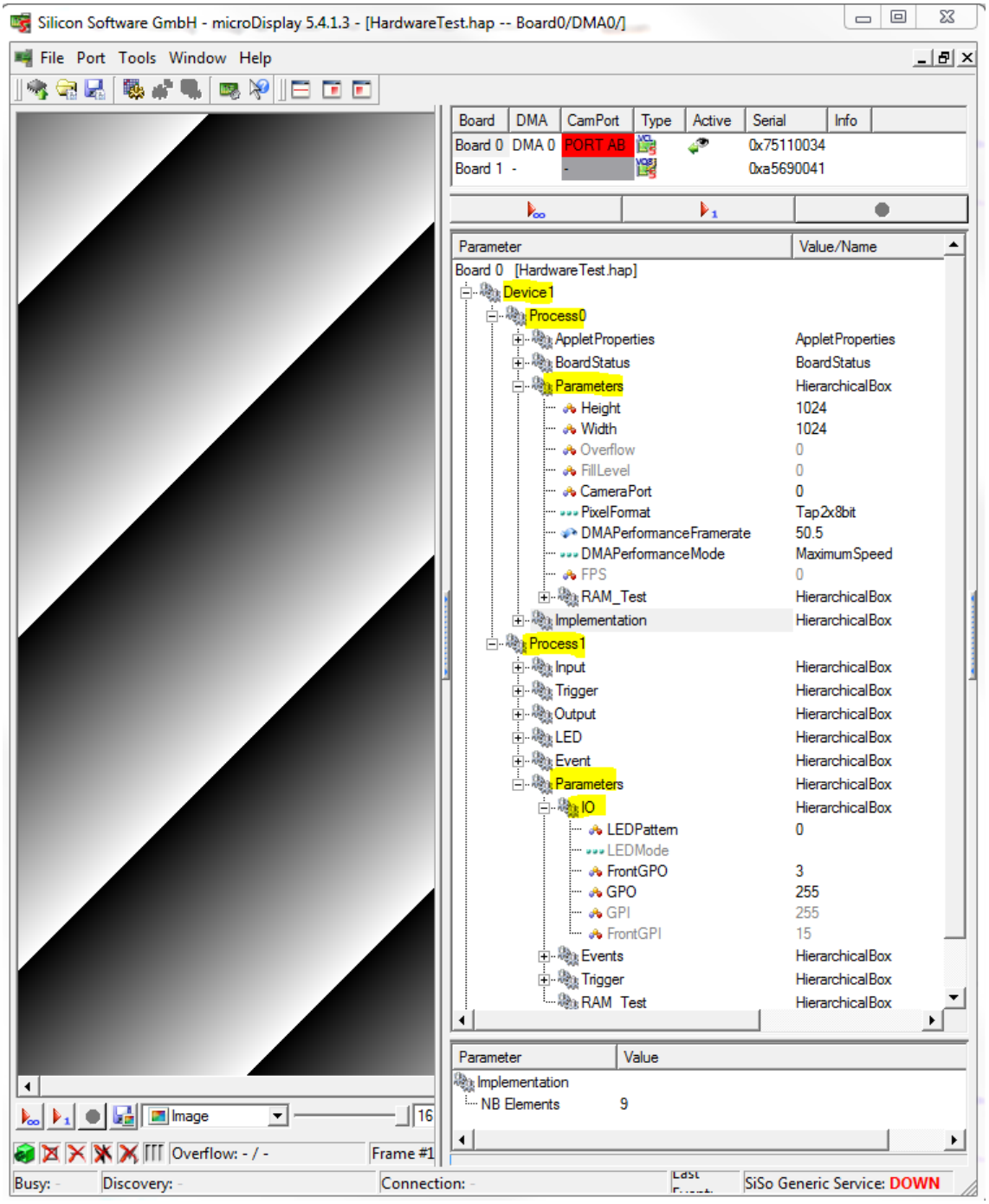


Figure 10.55. Applet Hardware Test use of Parameter Translates and References in microDisplay

The implementation of the applet is straight forward and can be easly understood by studying the VA file. However, we will have a closer look at some of the parmeter translations and references to understand their usage.

10.6.1.1. Implementation of Main Image Processing Part

The main image processing part contains the RAM test, DMA perfomance test and camera acquisition. The applet only allows to output one of the modes on a DMA channel at the same time. Thus, several *SourceSelector* operators are used. To avoid a parameterization specifying the correct input index we use a *EnumParamTranslator* operator for easy usage.

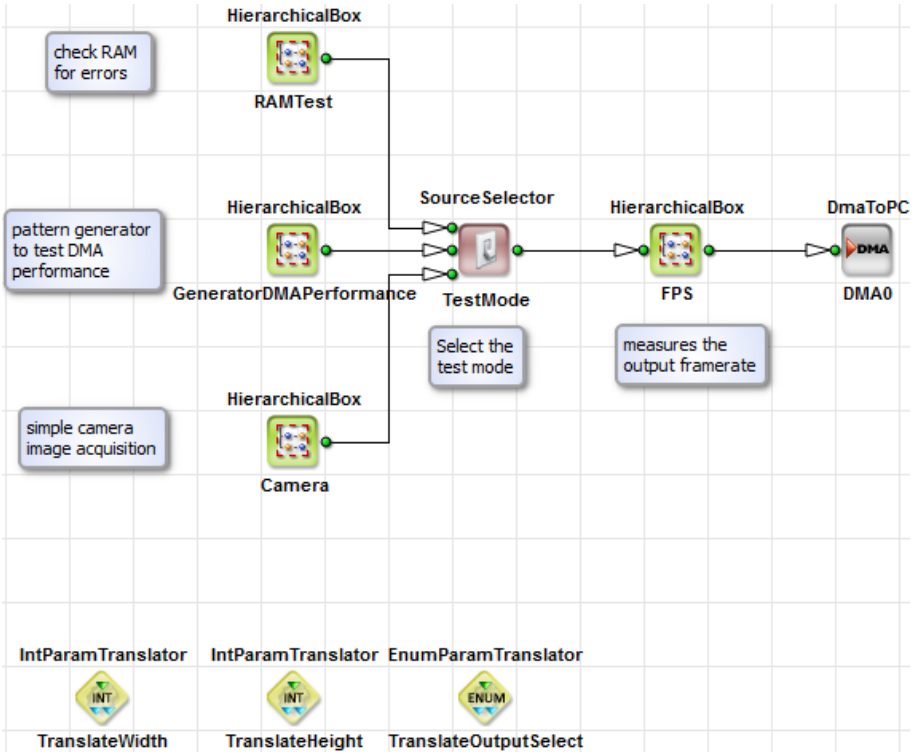
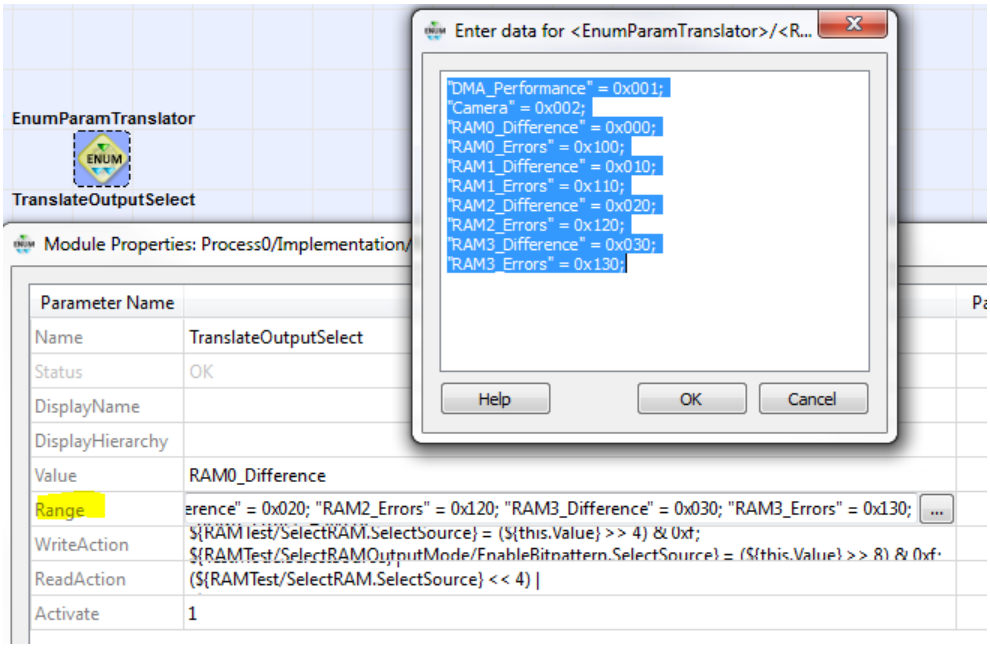


Figure 10.56. Applet Hardware Test Implementation for RAM Test, DMA Perfomance Test and Camera Acquisition

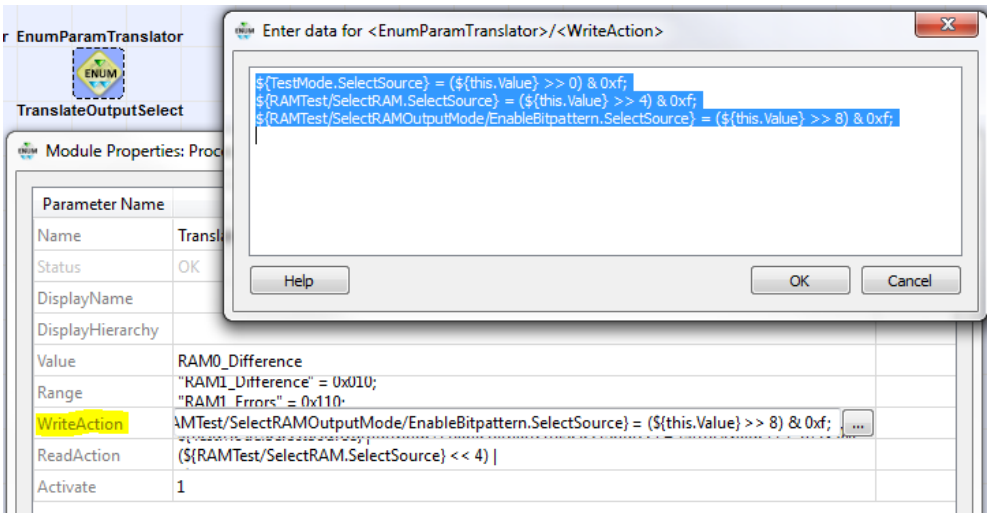
In the following we describe the parameter values of **`TranslateOutputSelect`** in detail.

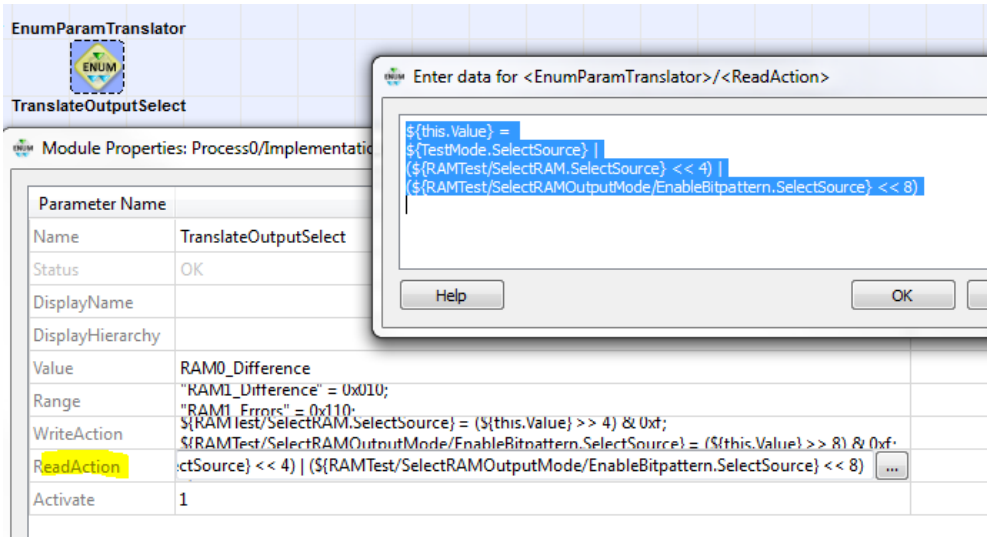
First, the enumeration values need to be defined.

```
"DMA_Performance" = 0x001;
"Camera" = 0x002;
"RAM0_Difference" = 0x000;
"RAM0_Errors" = 0x100;
"RAM1_Difference" = 0x010;
"RAM1_Errors" = 0x110;
"RAM2_Difference" = 0x020;
"RAM2_Errors" = 0x120;
"RAM3_Difference" = 0x030;
"RAM3_Errors" = 0x130;
```

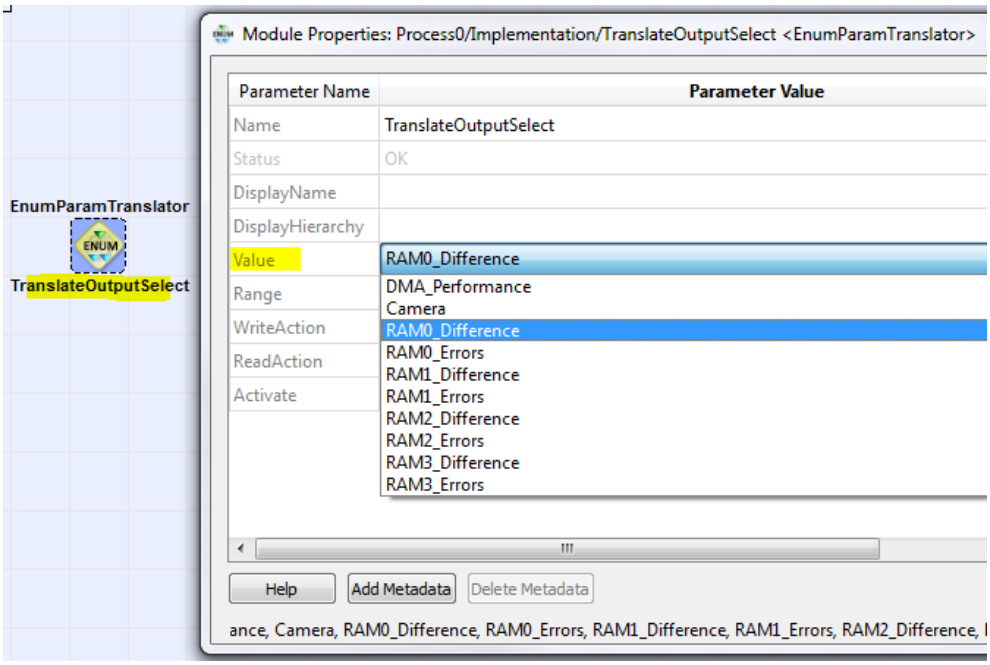


As you can see the values of the enumerations are defined as hexadecimal values. This allows an easy distribution to three *SourceSelector* modules. The lower four bit are used for module *TestMode.SelectSource*, bits 4 to 7 for *RAMTest/SelectRAM.SelectSource* and bits 8 to 11 for *RAMTest/SelectRAMOutputMode/EnableBitpattern.SelectSource*. This facilitates a very simple implementation for the parameters *WriteAction* and *ReadAction*.



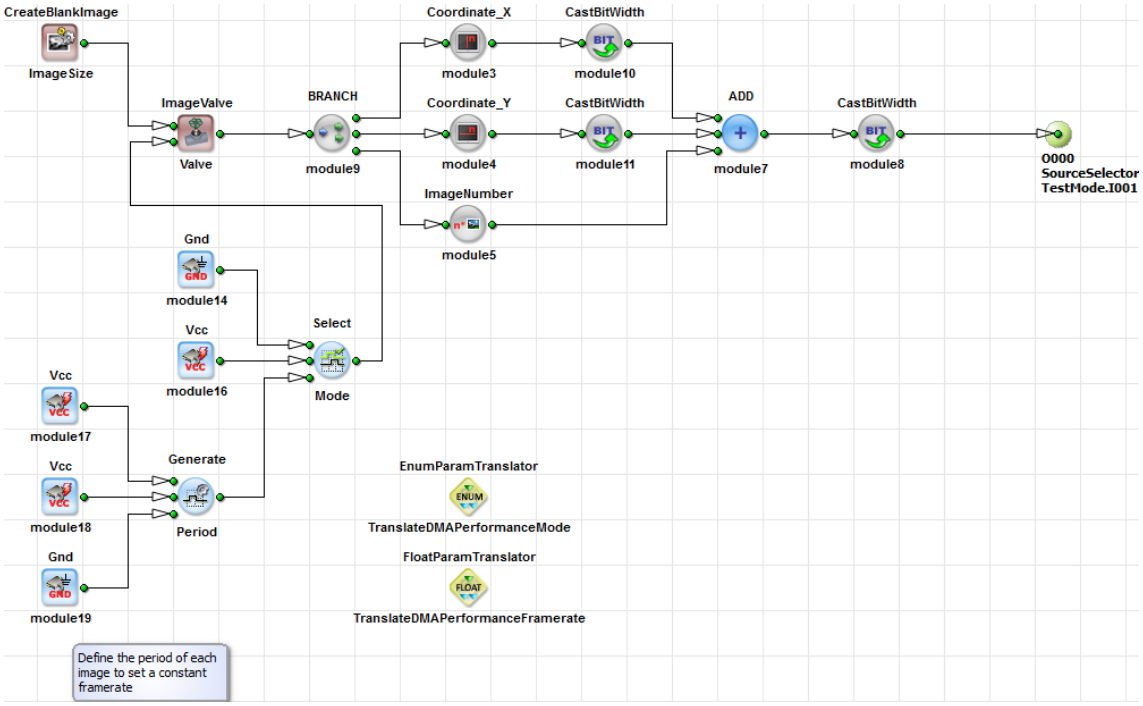


The translate value then can be used with the enumeration values. Changing the value will automatically change the parameter values of the *SourceSelector* modules.



10.6.1.2. Implementation of DMA Performance Pattern Generator

H-Box GeneratorDMAPerformance includes the pattern generator as well as an image valve to controll the output framerate. The pattern generation is very simple using a blank image generator as well as pixel and image counter to generate a rolling diagonal pattern.



The valve is controlled by a period generator operator *Generate*. The unit for the generator is given in ticks. As we want to specify a framerate with a time-base, we use translate operator *FloatParamTranslator*. Thus we use the operator to convert from frames per second to ticks. The following screenshot shows the implementation.

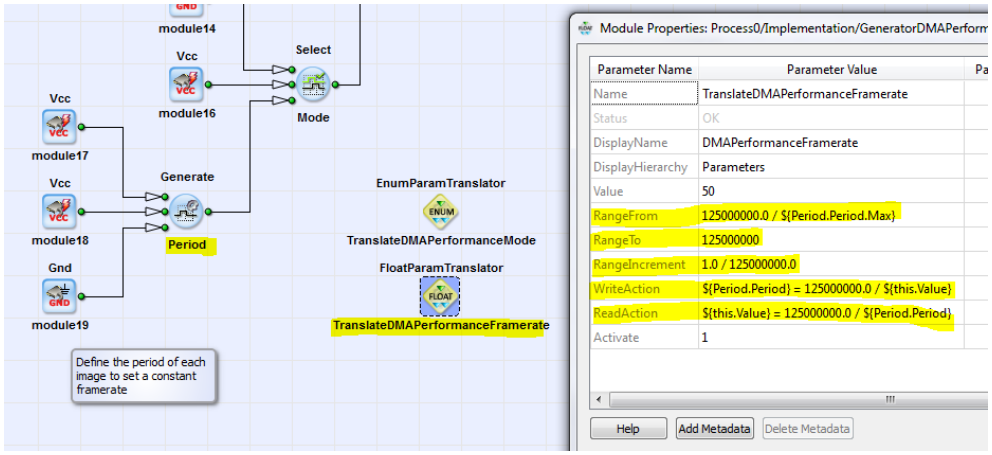


Figure 10.57. Use of *FloatParamTranslator* to Convert from Frames per Second to Ticks

10.6.1.3. Setting the Width and Height in the Example HardwareTest using operator *IntParamTranslator*

The same procdeure as shown in the previous sections is done for the image width and height. In this case we can use an operator *IntParamTranslator*. Here we can directly forward the values to the two modules in the design. Mind the given values for parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*.

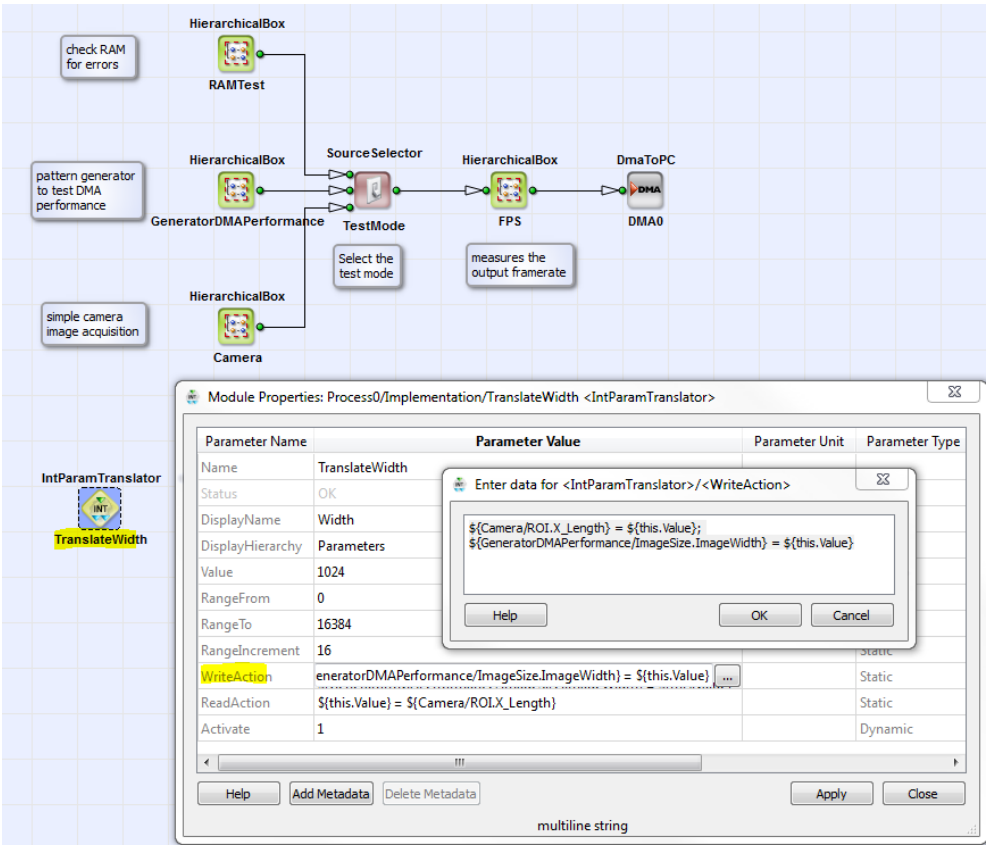
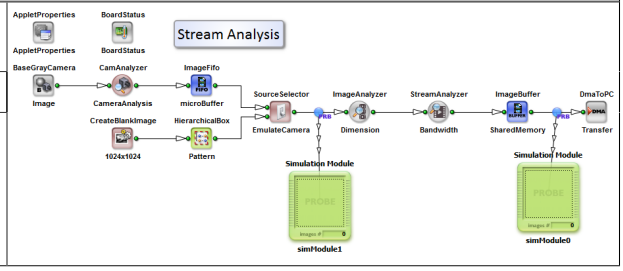
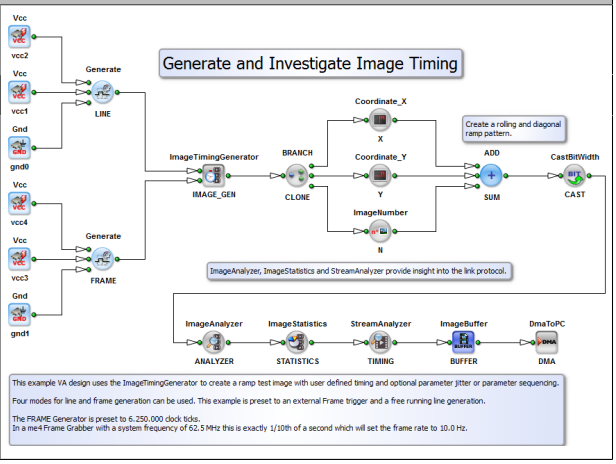


Figure 10.58. Use of *IntParamTranslator* for easy Setting of the Width and Height in the Applet

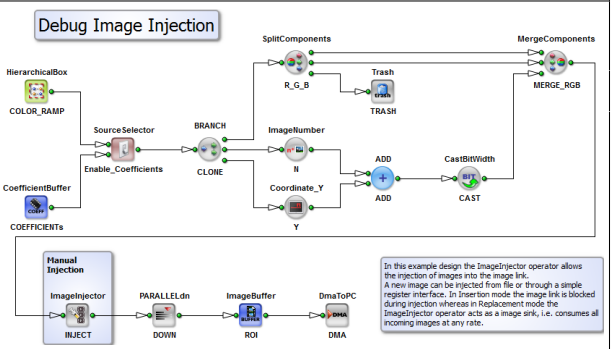
10.6.2. Image Dimension Test

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest\ImageDimensionTest.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow. Especially the influence of the shared memory can be seen.	

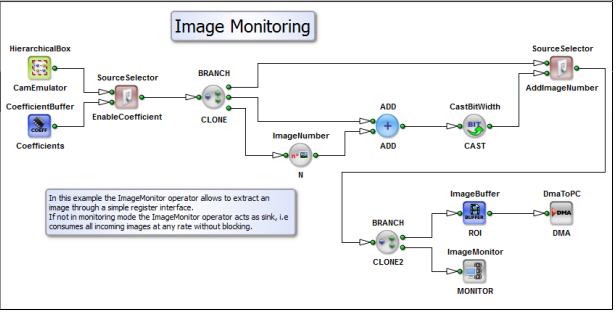
10.6.3. Image Timing Generator

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest\ImageTimingGenerator.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** This example design uses the ImageTimingGenerator to create a ramp test image with user defined timing and optional parameter jitter or parameter sequencing. Four modes for line and frame generation can be used. This example is preset to an external Frame trigger and a free running line generation.	

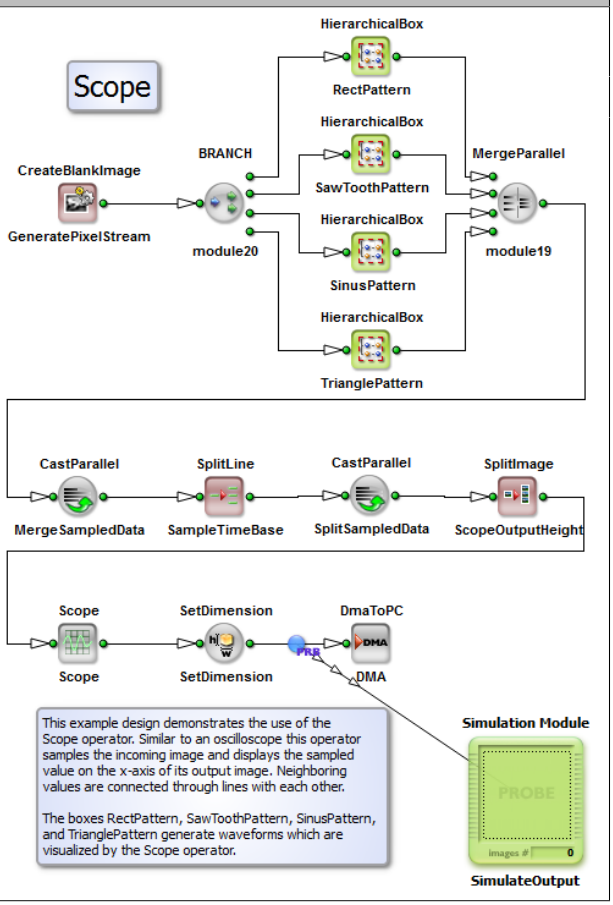
10.6.4. Manual Image Injection

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest\ImageInjector.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** In this example design the ImageInjector operator allows the injection of images into the image link. A new image can be injected from file or through a simple register interface. In Insertion mode the image link is blocked during injection whereas in Replacement mode the ImageInjector operator acts as a image sink, i.e. consumes all incoming images at any rate.	

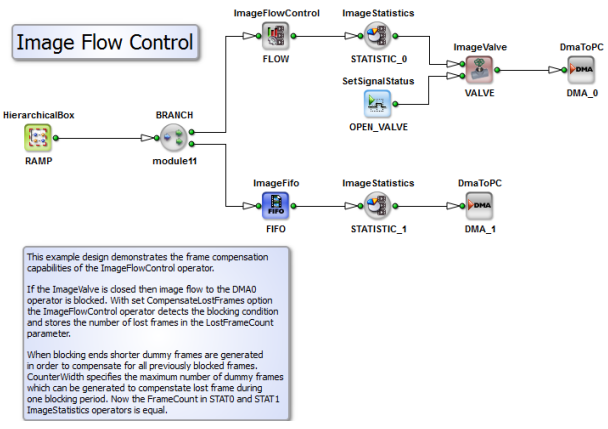
10.6.5. Image Monitoring

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest\ImageMonitor.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** In this example design the ImageMonitor operator allows the investigation of transfer state at a defined link position.	

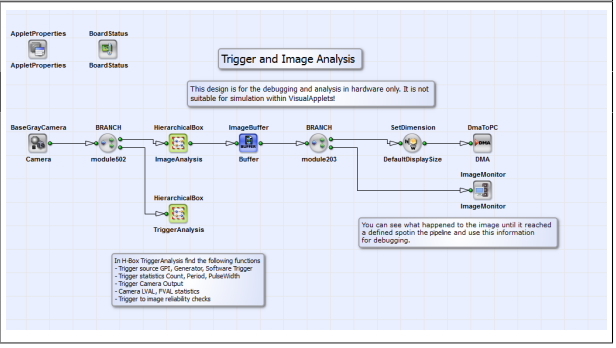
10.6.6. Image Grayscale Scope

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest\Scope.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** The Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. The operator outputs a 2D waveform for each image channel by sampling input image lines. Up to four channels are supported. In a channel, each incoming line is sampled once. According to the settings you define in parameter SampleMode, the gray scale value of the first pixel in the line, the last pixel in the line, the smallest pixel value in the line, or the greatest pixel value in the line is used for sampling.	

10.6.7. Image Flow Control

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest\ImageFlowControl.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** This example design demonstrates the frame compensation capabilities of the ImageFlowControl operator.	

10.6.8. Trigger And Image Statistics

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DebuggingAndTest \TriggerAndImageStatistics.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Analysis of trigger and Camera Link functionalities is provided. The user can analyze the image data stream of a grayscale camera in Camera Link base configuration. The design is intended for the use in hardware only.	

With the example design "TriggerAndImageStatistics.va" the analysis of trigger and Camera Link functionalities like number of pulses, signal width and period is possible. Also the difference between trigger and Camera Link signals is measured. The user can choose for the generation of the trigger signal between a software trigger, a trigger generator or an external source. In this design the user has furthermore the possibility to analyze the image data stream of a grayscale camera in Camera Link base configuration. The design is intended for the use in hardware only. It is not intended for the simulation within VisualApplets. This design is suitable to be a debugging "add-on" for image processing designs. In the following the functionalities of "TriggerAndImageStatistics.va" are explained. Its basic design structure is shown in Fig. 10.59.

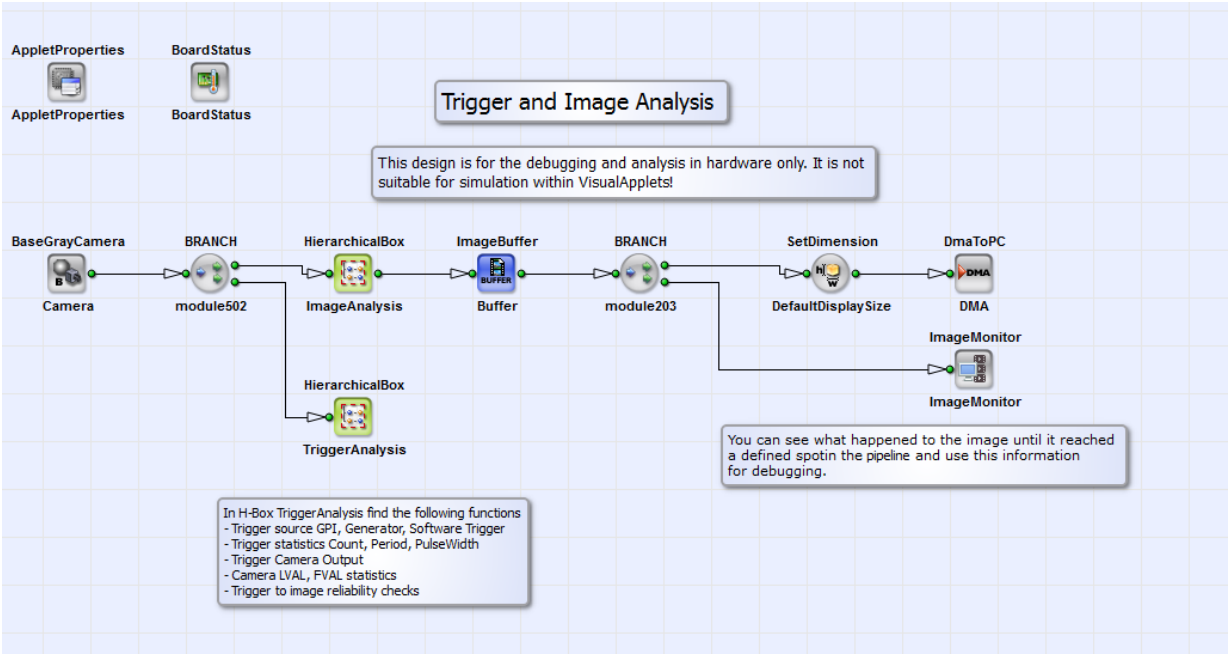


Figure 10.59. Basic design structure of the VA design "TriggerAndImageStatistics.va"

In the HierarchicalBox **ImageAnalysis** the image data stream of a grayscale camera in Camera Link base configuration is analyzed. Image properties of the current frame but also of a complete image sequence, like image dimensions and line length deviations between single frames, are measured there. The frames are sent to PC via DMA. Furthermore the user has the possibility to monitor the image at a any defined point in the pipeline using the debugging operator **ImageMonitor**. In the HierarchicalBox **TriggerStatistics** the properties of the trigger signal and also of Camera Link signals like LVAL and FVAL are measured. Please see Fig. 10.60 for the content of box **TriggerAnalysis**.

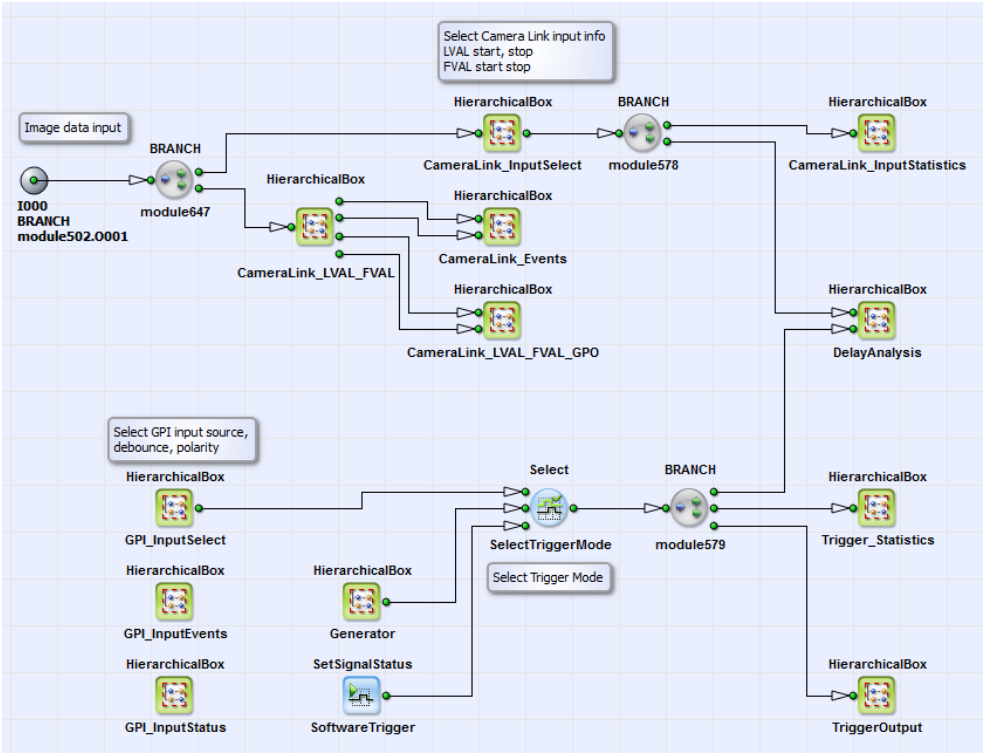


Figure 10.60. Content of HierarchicalBox **TriggerAnalysis**

Here in box **CameraLink_LVAL_FVAL** the LVAL and FVAL signals are defined. At beginning and end of each image line and each frame a signal is generated with operators **LineStartToSignal**/**LineEndToSignal** and **FrameStartToSignal**/**FrameEndToSignal**. The operator **RsFlipFlop** combines the corresponding start/stop signals to the LVAL and FVAL signals, which the user can monitor as events. These events are defined in the HierarchicalBox **CameraLink_Events** with the operator **EventToHost**. In the box **CameraLink_LVAl_FVAL_GPO** the LVAL and FVAL signals are assigned to the GPO and Front GPO with PinID 1. The statistics of the LVAL and FVAL start and stop pulses are defined in the HierarchicalBox **CameraLink_InputStatistics**. You can see the content of this box in Fig. 10.61.

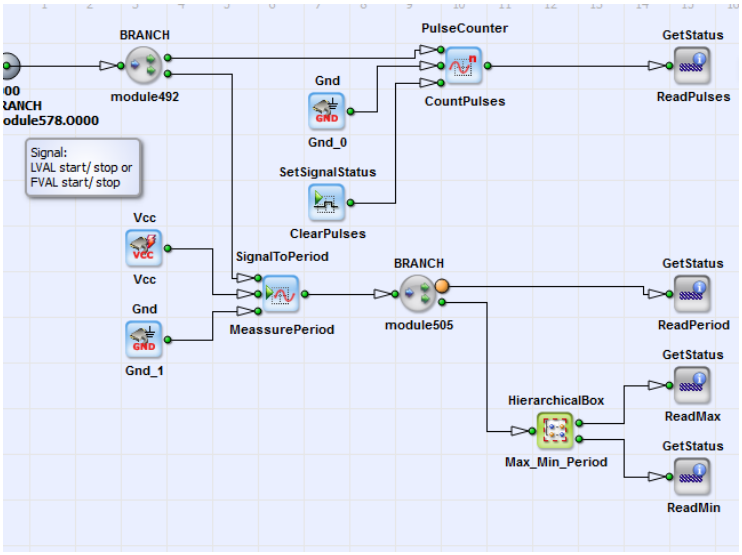


Figure 10.61. Content of HierarchicalBox **CameraLink_InputStatistics**

The number of pulses is here counted with operator **PulseCounter**. The user can monitor this number via the operator **GetStatus_ReadPulses**. The period between LVAL or FVAL start or stop

pulses is defined with operator **SignalToPeriod**. The user can monitor this value via operator **GetStatus_ReadPeriod** together with its maximum and minimum values via **GetStatus_ReadMax** and **GetStatus_ReadMin**. Beside the monitoring of the statistics of the Camera Link signal, the user can observe the statistics of the trigger signal. The trigger signal can be generated using a trigger **Generator**, a **SoftwareTrigger** or external trigger source via GPIs, which can be selected in **GPI_InputSelect**. The user can monitor the GPI input events and the input status (see boxes **GPI_InputEvents** and **GPI_InputStatus**). The trigger signal is applied to the camera control and GPOs in HierarchicalBoax **TriggerOutput**. The user can monitor the statistics of the trigger signal as defined in the HierarchicalBox **Trigger_Statistics**. You can see its content in Fig. 10.62.

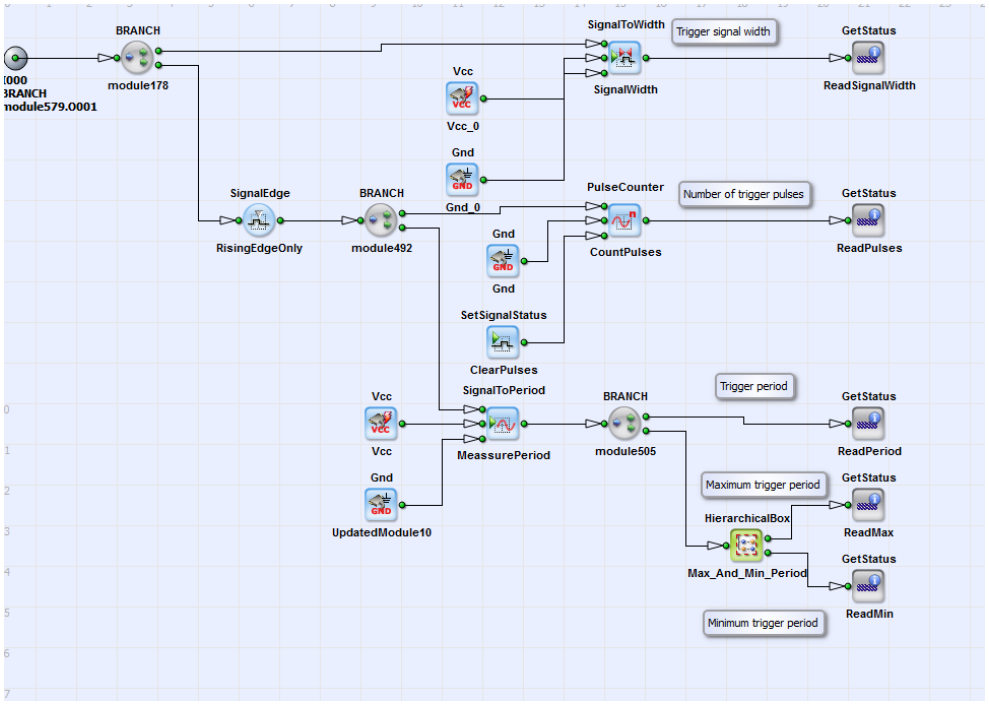


Figure 10.62. Content of HierarchicalBox **Trigger_Statistics**

Here the trigger signal width is defined (see **SignalToWidth** operator **SignalWidth**). The user can observe this value via **GetStatus** operator **ReadSignalWidth**. The number of trigger rising edge pulses is counted with **PulseCounter**. The user can have a look at this number via **GetStatus** operator **ReadPulses**. This is also true for the period between the trigger rising edge pulses, its maximum and minimum value (see **GetStatus** operators **ReadPeriod**, **ReadMax**, **ReadMin**). Coming back to Fig. 10.60. In the HierarchicalBox **DelayAnalysis** the CameraLink signals and the trigger signal are compared. You can see the content of **DelayAnalysis** in Fig. 10.63.

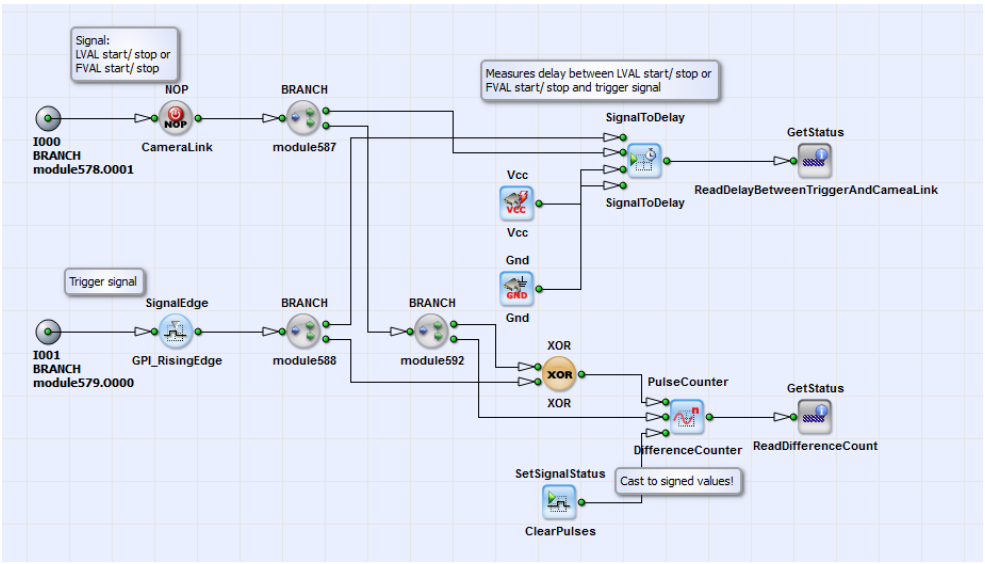


Figure 10.63. Content of HierarchicalBox **DelayAnalysis**

Here the delay between LVAL or FVAL start or stop signal and the trigger rising edge is measured. The user has access to this value via a **GetStatus** operator. Also the difference number of pulses between between the two signal is measured. If the user observes a value of **ReadDifferenceCount** greater than one, the trigger signals have been sent but the camera did not respond. If this value is smaller than 1 the camera sent more frames or lines than trigger pulses came in. Beside the analysis of trigger and Camera Link signals, the analysis of image data stream is implemented in "TriggerAndImageStatistics.va" in the HierachicalBox **ImageAnalysis** (see Fig. 10.59). You can see its content in Fig. 10.64.

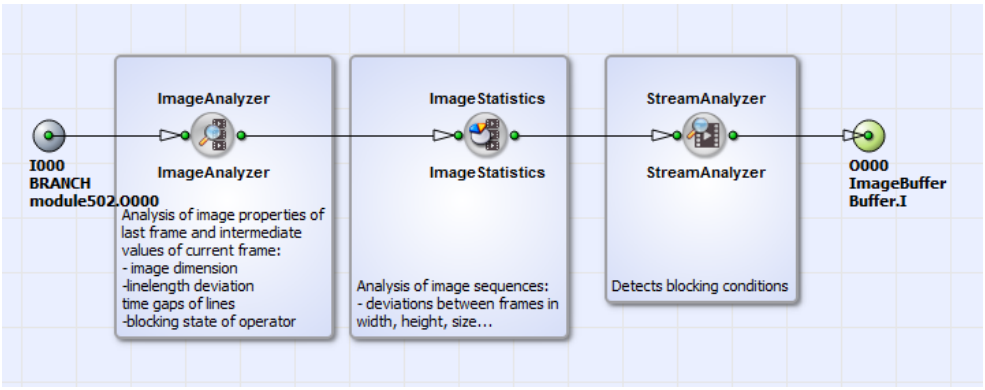


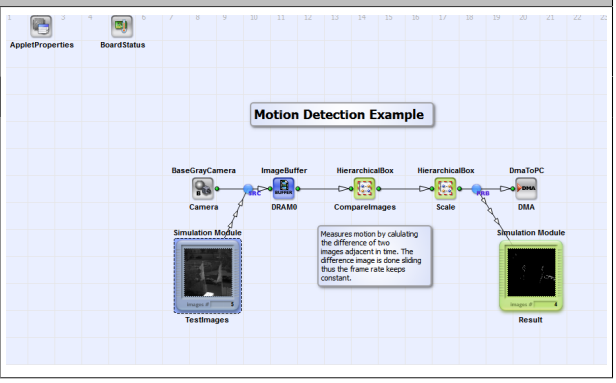
Figure 10.64. Content of HierarchicalBox **ImageAnalysis**

The operator **ImageAnalyzer** gives you the possibility to analyze the image properties of the last frame and the intermediate values of the current frame. These properties are image dimensions, line length deviations and time gaps of lines. This operator gives you also information on the blocking state of the operator input. The operator **ImageStatistics** analyzes complete image sequences. Deviations in image dimensions line gaps etc. are measured. The operator **StreamAnalyzer** gives you information on the data flow and blocking conditions. During the analysis the image data are not touched.

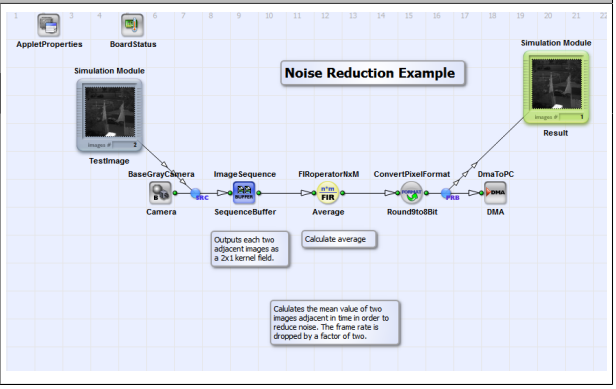
10.7. Difference Images

In this section you find two examples using the difference of two images for noise reduction and motion detection.

10.7.1. Motion Detection

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DifferenceImage \MotionDetection\MotionDetection.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.	

10.7.2. Noise Reduction

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\DifferenceImage \NoiseReduction\NoiseReduction.va **Default Platform:** mE4-VD4-CL **Short Description** The average of two acquired images is calculated to reduce noise.	

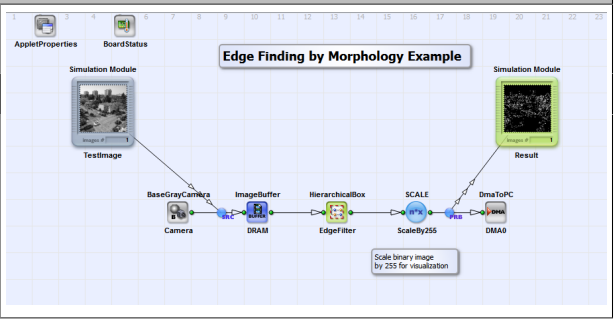
10.8. Filter

The following subsections contain examples for different kinds of filters. These filters are for edge detection, morphology, noise reduction and sharpening. Also general filter principles are introduced.

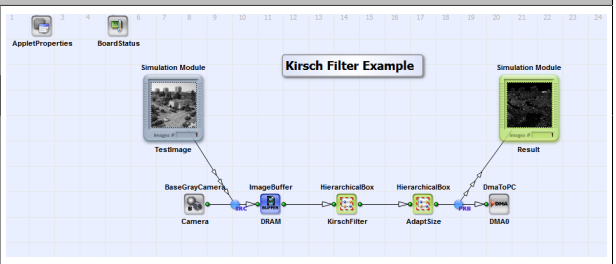
10.8.1. Edge Detection

This subsection contains examples on edge detection filters such as Sobel filter, Kirsch filter, Roberts Cross Gradient filter and an example about edge finding by morphology.

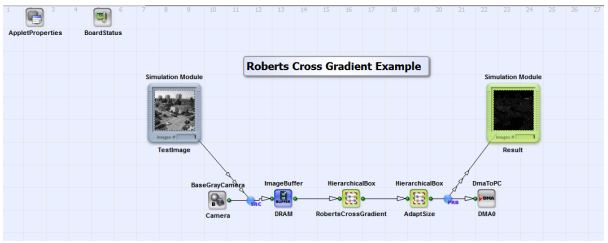
10.8.1.1. Morphological Edge

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\EdgeDetection \MorphologicalEdge\MorphologicalEdge.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Edge detection. For every difference between the image and the eroded image, an edge is assumed.	

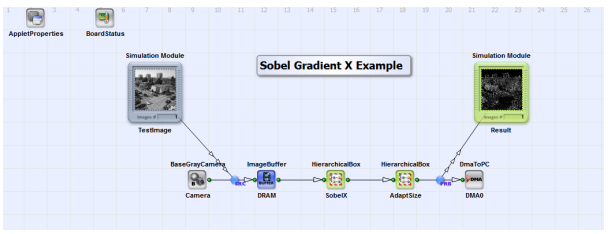
10.8.1.2. Kirsch Filter

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\EdgeDetection\KirschFilter\KirschFilter.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.	

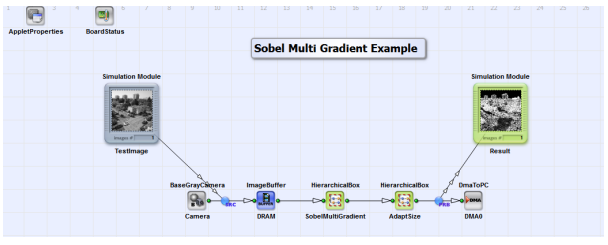
10.8.1.3. Roberts Cross Gradient

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\EdgeDetection\Roberts_Cross_Gradient\Roberts_Cross_Gradient.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Roberts Cross Gradient filter example.	

10.8.1.4. Sobel Gradient X

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\EdgeDetection\Sobel_Gradient_X\Sobel_Gradient_X.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A Sobel filter in x-direction only.	

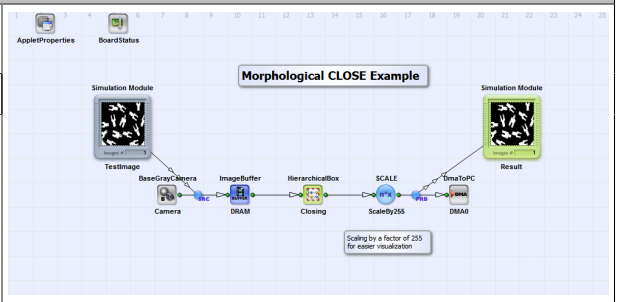
10.8.1.5. Sobel Multi Gradient

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\EdgeDetection\Sobel_Multi_Gradient\Sobel_Multi_Gradient.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.	

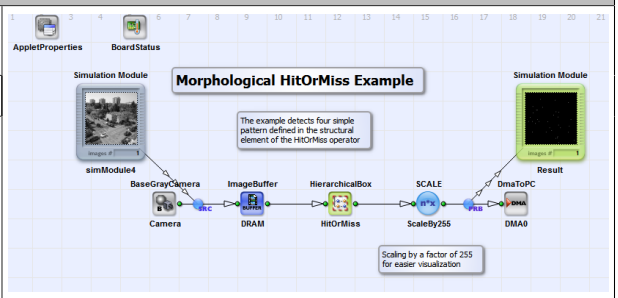
10.8.2. Morphology

You find in this subsection example designs on opening and closing and morphology edge detection. One example demonstrates how to find four simple patterns using the operator **HitOrMiss**.

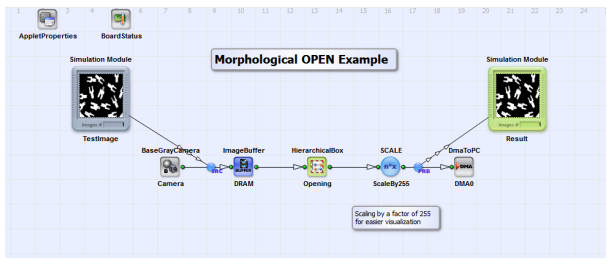
10.8.2.1. Close

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Morphology \Close\Close.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the implementation of a morphological close applied to binary images.	

10.8.2.2. Hit or Miss

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Morphology \HitOrMiss\HitOrMiss.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The implementation can detect four simple patterns in a binary image. For every match, the output will be set to one.	

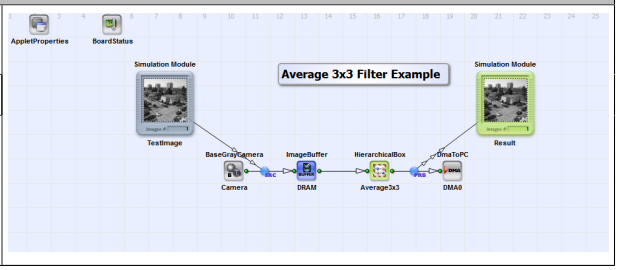
10.8.2.3. Open

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Morphology \Open\Open.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the implementation of a morphological open applied to binary images.	

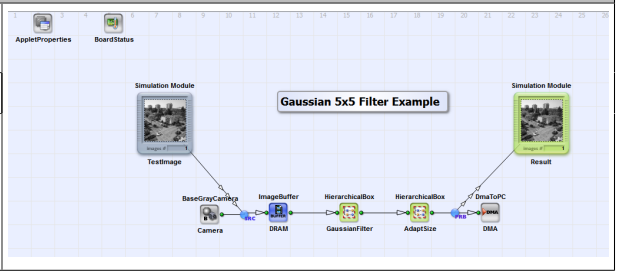
10.8.3. Noise Reduction

The examples in the following demonstrate how to reduce noise in an image. Three examples are provided using an average, a Gaussian and a median filter.

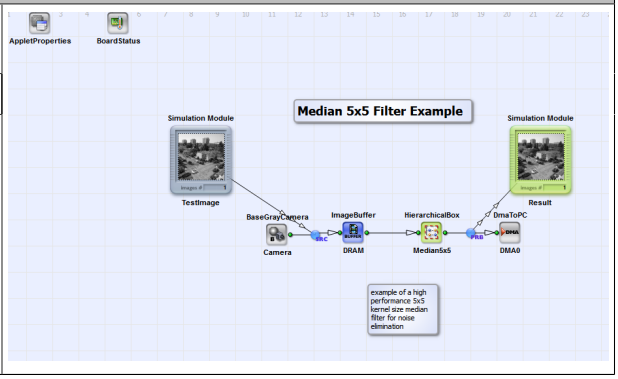
10.8.3.1. Averaging 3x3

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\NoiseReduction\Average3x3\Average3x3.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A simple 3x3 box filter.	

10.8.3.2. Gaussian Filter 5x5

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\NoiseReduction\Gaussian5x5\Gaussian5x5.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.	

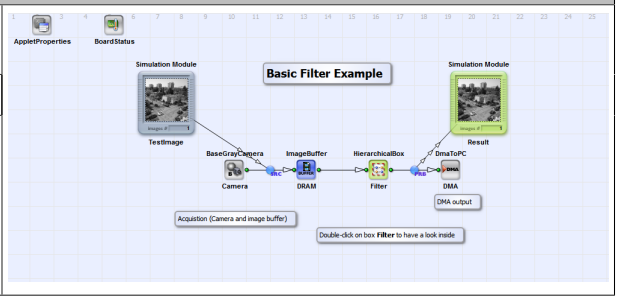
10.8.3.3. Median Filter 5x5

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\NoiseReduction\Median5x5\Median5x5.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Applet applies a 5x5 median filter on the image.	

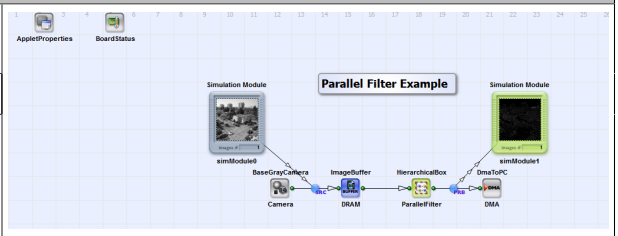
10.8.4. Principles

General principles about filtering are introduced in this subsection. It is demonstrated how you can implement and define a filter yourself, how to use a filter in parallel or for a line scan image.

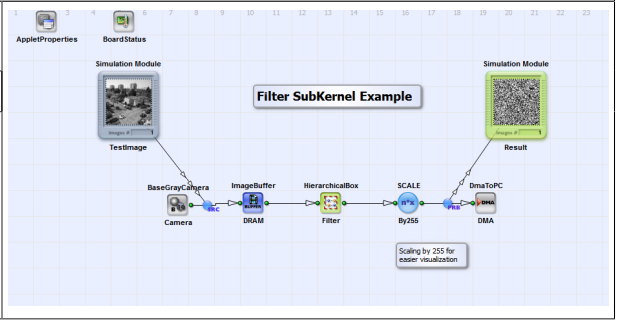
10.8.4.1. Filter Basics

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Principles \FilterBasic\FilterBasic.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Explains the implementation of filters. Check the comments in the design file.	

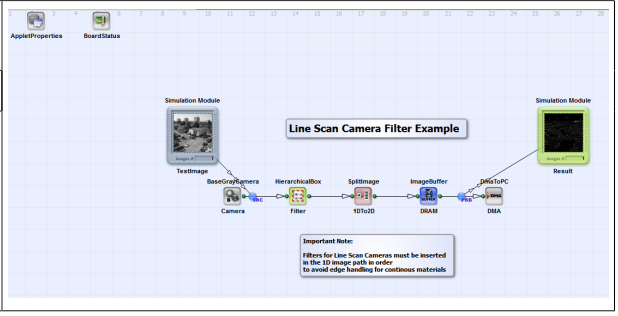
10.8.4.2. Parallel Filters

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Principles \FilterParallel\FilterParallel.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description An example of the use of two filters in parallel. Check the synchronization rules in Section 3.6, 'Rules of Links', too.	

10.8.4.3. Filter Sub Kernels

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Principles \FilterSubKernels\FilterSubKernels.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization. See also Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'.	

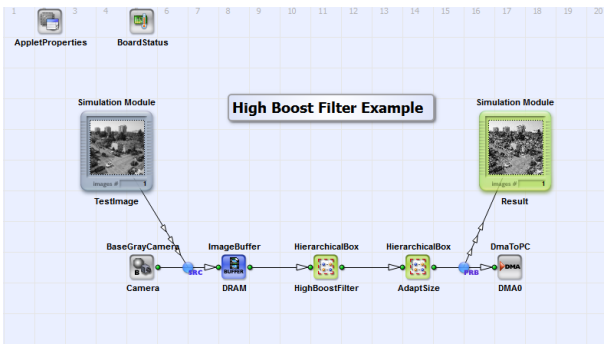
10.8.4.4. Filter for Line Scan Cameras

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Principles \FilterLineScan\FilterLineScan.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras. Check the comments in the design file.	

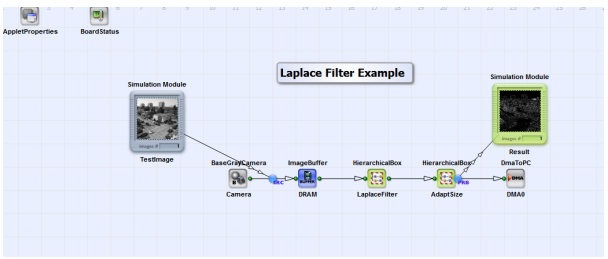
10.8.5. Sharpening

Two examples for sharpening of an image are described in this subsections. An HighBoost filter and a Laplace filter are implemented.

10.8.5.1. High Boost Sharpening Filter

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Sharpening \HighBoost\HighBoost.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A high boost Laplace filter for sharpening.	

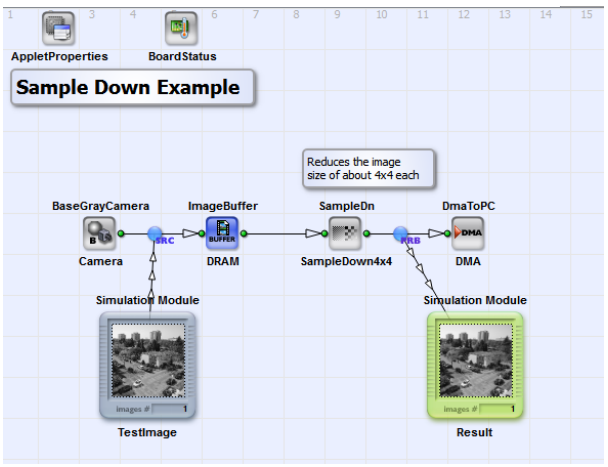
10.8.5.2. Laplace Filter 3x3

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Filter\Sharpening \LaPlace3x3\LaPlace3x3.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A 3x3 Laplace filter.	

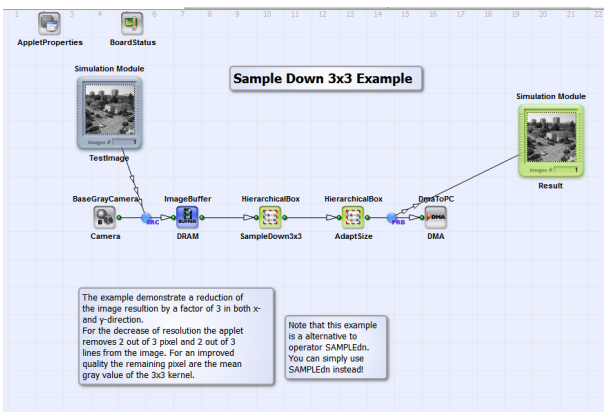
10.9. Geometry

In this section you find the description of examples on different kinds of geometry operations. These are example designs for down sampling of an image, the split and merge of an image and the scaling and shearing of a line scan image. Furthermore the mirroring and the calculation of the image moments of an object are performed.

10.9.1. Downsampling

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry \Downsampling\Downsampling.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** The input image is downsampled i.e. reduced in size by 4x4.	

10.9.2. Downsampling 3x3

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry \Downsampling3x3\Downsampling3x3.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Compared to the downsampling by 4x4 shown in Section 10.9.1, 'Downsampling' a downsampling by a factor of 3 by 3 is presented. The example will not use the *SampleDn* operator. The downsampling is made using discrete operators. Using *SampleDn* is possible, too.	

10.9.3. Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction

We have implemented examples performing geometric transformation, geometric transformation in combination with distortion and Keystone correction and geometric transformation with image moments. In the following sections we first describe the mathematical background and then we introduce the VisualApplets designs.

Example	Description
"GeometricTransformation_ FrameBufferRandomRead.va"	Geometric transformation:translation, rotation, scaling using operator **FrameBufferRandomRead**
"GeometricTransformation_ ImageMoments.va"	Geometric transformation:translation, rotation, scaling using image moments and **FrameBufferRandomRead**
"GeometricTransformation_ PixelReplicator.va"	Geometric transformation:translation, rotation, scaling using operator **PixelReplicator**
"GeometricTransformation_ DistortionCorrection.va"	Geometric transformation:translation, rotation, scaling, distortion and Keystone correction using operator **PixelReplicator**

Example	Description
"DistortionCorrection.va"	Distortion correction using operator **PixelReplicator**

Table 10.5. List of Geometric Transformation Examples

10.9.3.1. Theoretical Background

10.9.3.1.1. Geometric Transformation

A combination of image rotation and translation in 2 dimensions with coordinates x and y can be expressed with:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi) & -\sin(\phi) & T_x \\ sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{10.19}$$

Here x' and y' are the coordinates in the target image. The rotation angle is ϕ and T_x, T_y are the translation parameters in x and y direction. The inverse translation and rotation is then:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi) & \sin(\phi) & -\sin(\phi) \cdot T_y - \cos(\phi) \cdot T_x \\ -sin(\phi) & \cos(\phi) & \sin(\phi) \cdot T_x - \cos(\phi) \cdot T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} . \tag{10.20}$$

And therefore the coordinates in the source image are calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \cos(\phi) \cdot x' + \sin(\phi) \cdot y' - \sin(\phi) \cdot T_y - \cos(\phi) \cdot T_x \\ &\text{and} \\ y &= -\sin(\phi) \cdot x' + \cos(\phi) \cdot y' + \sin(\phi) \cdot T_x - \cos(\phi) \cdot T_y . \end{aligned} \tag{10.21}$$

For a VA design we need the inverse transformation for coordinate calculation due to target-to-source mapping. Scaling of the coordinates can be realized by multiplication with constants S_x, S_y for x and y direction.

10.9.3.1.2. Distortion Correction

Optical distortion appears when the magnification of an object changes with distant to optical axis. The image has then barrel or pincushion shape. For the VA design we use a polynomial ansatz according to [Par09]. The distorted coordinates x_d, y_d are calculated from undistorted coordinates x_u, y_u as:

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{pmatrix} x_d \\ y_d \end{pmatrix} = (1 + r_u^2 \cdot k_1 + r_u^4 \cdot k_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_u \\ y_u \end{pmatrix} = C(r_u) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_u \\ y_u \end{pmatrix} . \\ &with \\ &r_u = \sqrt{x_u^2 + y_u^2} . \end{aligned} \tag{10.22}$$

The coordinates are relative to the optical center of distortion. The parameters k_1, k_2 are the distortion coefficients. Some open source programs e.g. OpenCV give the possibility to calculate those parameters with calibration images [Ope16a]. For all r_u a lookup-table with the correction parameters $C(r_u)$ can be calculated with a Matlab program. You can find it under \examples\Processing\Geometry \GeometricTransformation\LUTDistortionCorrection.m. With this table all distorted coordinates can be calculated by simple multiplication with the undistorted coordinates.

10.9.3.1.3. Keystone Correction

This trapezoidal distortion appears when the camera is not placed perpendicular to the object to be filmed. With a 3x3 transformation matrix M with elements m_1 to m_9 this effect can be corrected as [Ope16b]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} t \cdot x_{Kd} \\ t \cdot y_{Kd} \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \\ m_4 & m_5 & m_6 \\ m_7 & m_8 & m_9 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_{Kc} \\ y_{Kc} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} . \tag{10.23}$$

Please notice that we perform here inverse correction due to target-to-source mapping. The variables x_{Kd}, y_{Kd} and x_{Kc}, y_{Kc} are the Keystone distorted and Keystone corrected coordinates respectively. m_1 to m_9 can be calculated with OpenCV functions [Ope16b].

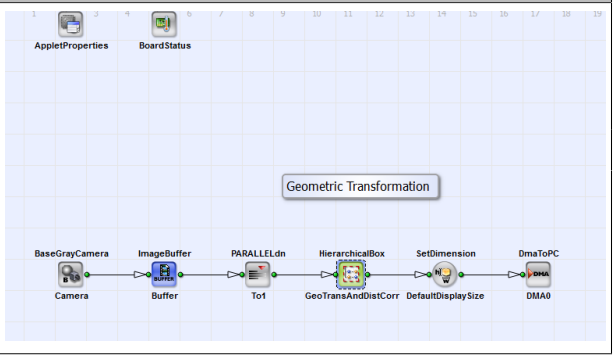
10.9.3.1.4. Image Moments

Please see section 10.9.5 for detailed theoretical description of image moments.

10.9.3.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

In VisualApplets example designs are implemented performing geometric transformation, combined geometric transformation and distortion correction and geometric transformation controlled by image moments. The geometric transformation is implemented with target-to-source mapping i.e. inverse. This method is essential to guarantee, that there are no missing pixels in the target image sent to PC [Bur06]. We have implemented inverse geometric transformation on the basis of the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** and alternative on the basis of the operator **PixelReplicator**. The differences will be explained in the following subsections. In these subsections the example designs are introduced in detail.

10.9.3.2.1. Geometric Transformation Using FrameBufferRandomRead

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Geometry\GeometricTransformation \GeometricTransformation_ FrameBufferRandomRead.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Geometric Transformation: rotation, translation, scaling using the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead**	

A geometric transformation is implemented in the VA design "Geometric Transformation_FrameBufferRandomRead.va" with target-to-source mapping. This method is essential to guarantee, that there are no missing pixels in the target image sent to PC [Bur06]. The coordinates of the source image x, y are calculated with inverse geometric transformation for all target coordinates x',y'. At the position of the coordinates x, y the pixel value in the source image are read with the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** at a parallelism of 1. The operator stores each pixel individually in DRAM and reads one pixel after each other. Linear interpolation helps to correct pixel values in the output image to PC when the calculated source image coordinates do not match pixel coordinates in the source image. In Fig. 10.65 you can see the basic design structure.

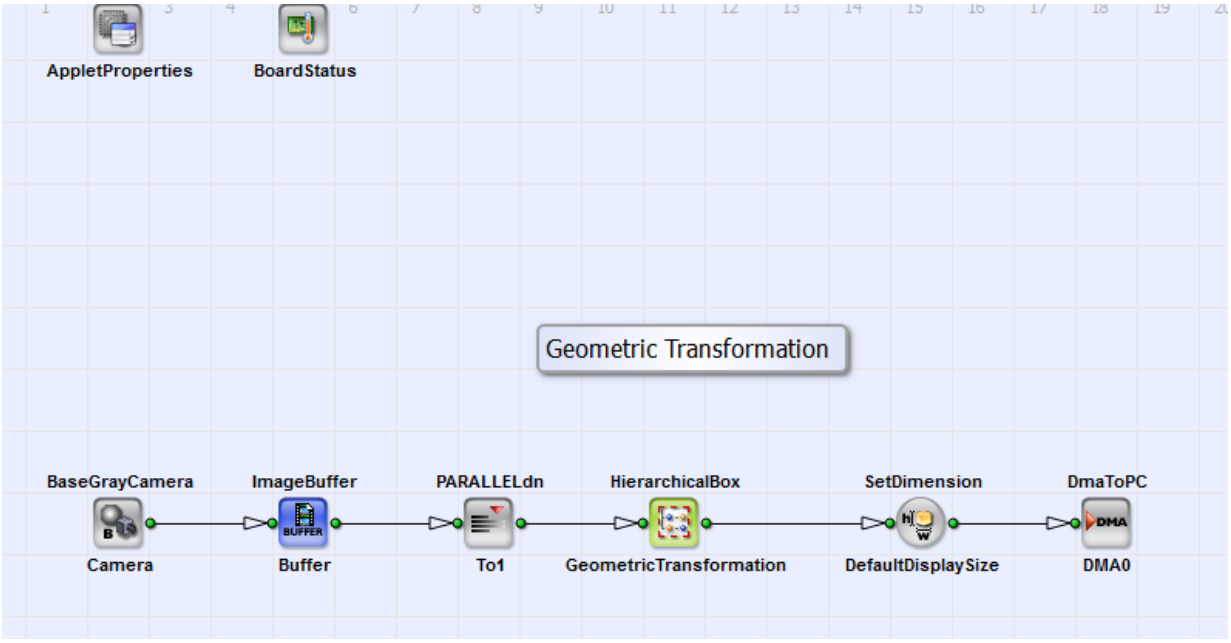


Figure 10.65. Basic design structure of the VA design "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead.va"

The design consists of a camera interface in Camera Link base configuration (**BaseGrayCamera_Camera**) and the HierarchicalBox **Geometric Transformation** in which the scaling, rotation and translation of the acquired images is performed. The operator **ImageBuffer_Buffer** gives the opportunity to store the image. Via DMA (operator **DmaToPC_DMA0**) the image is transferred to PC.

In 10.66 you can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **GeometricTransformation**. The parameters **IntParamTranslator**, **FloatParamReference** and **IntParamReference** give you the possibility to set the relevant parameters of the geometric transformation (value of scaling, rotation, translation and image dimensions) very comfortably. The properties are image **Height** and **Width**, the number of pixels you want to shift the image in x and y direction (parameter: **Translatex** and **Translatey**) and the scale factor in x and y direction **Scalex** and **Scaley**. You can set the rotation angle in degrees with the parameter **Phi**. As alternative you can set these **Properties** via "Right-Mouse-Click" on the HierarchicalBox **GeometricTransformation**. You can see the content of this box in Fig. 10.66.

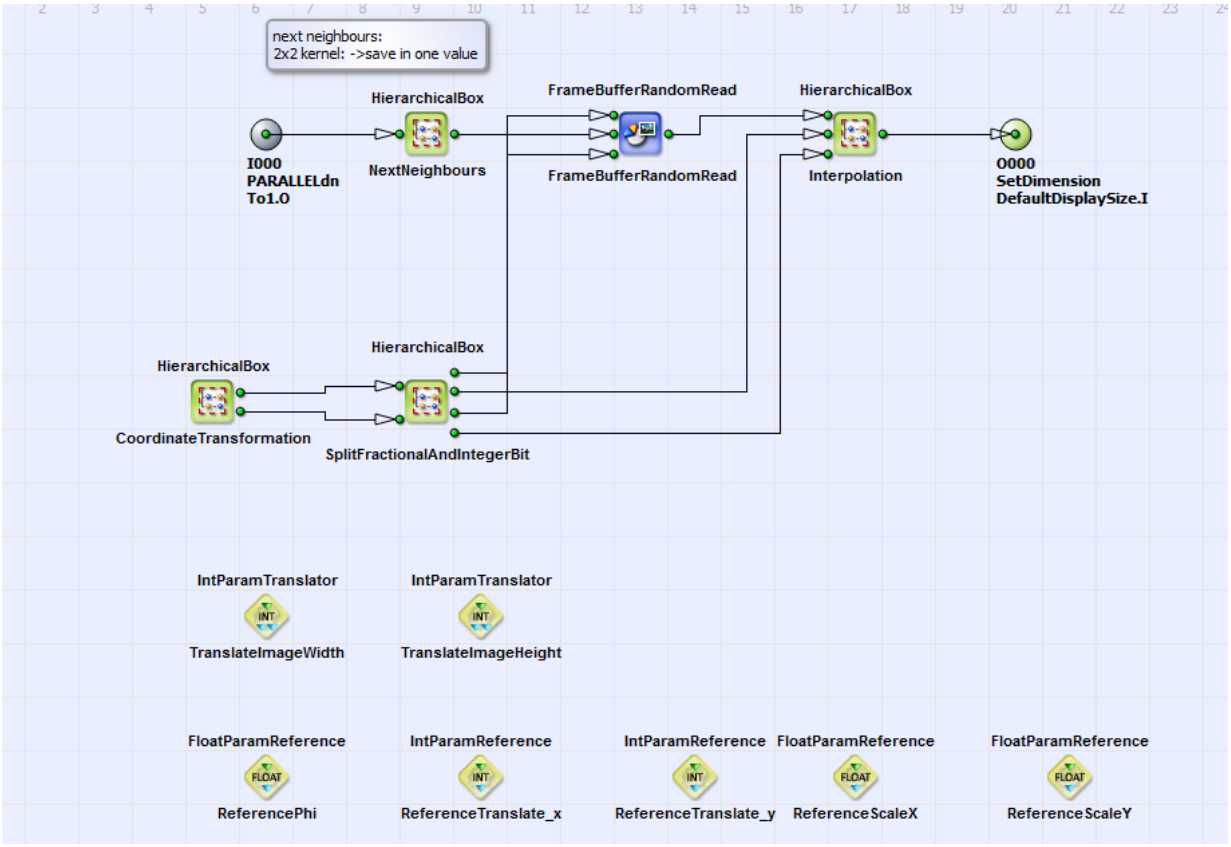


Figure 10.66. Content of HierarchicalBox"GeometricTransformation"

The **SourceImage** is linearly written to the buffer **FrameBufferRandomRead**. With each pixel the next neighbors are saved in a 2x2 kernel (HierarchicalBox **NextNeighbours**). The coordinates of the target image x', y' (eq. 10.21) are created with the operators **CreateBlankImage**, **CoordinateX** and **CoordinateY** in the HierarchicalBox **OutputImage** (contained in HierarchicalBox **CoordinateTransformation**) (see Fig. 10.67 and 10.68).

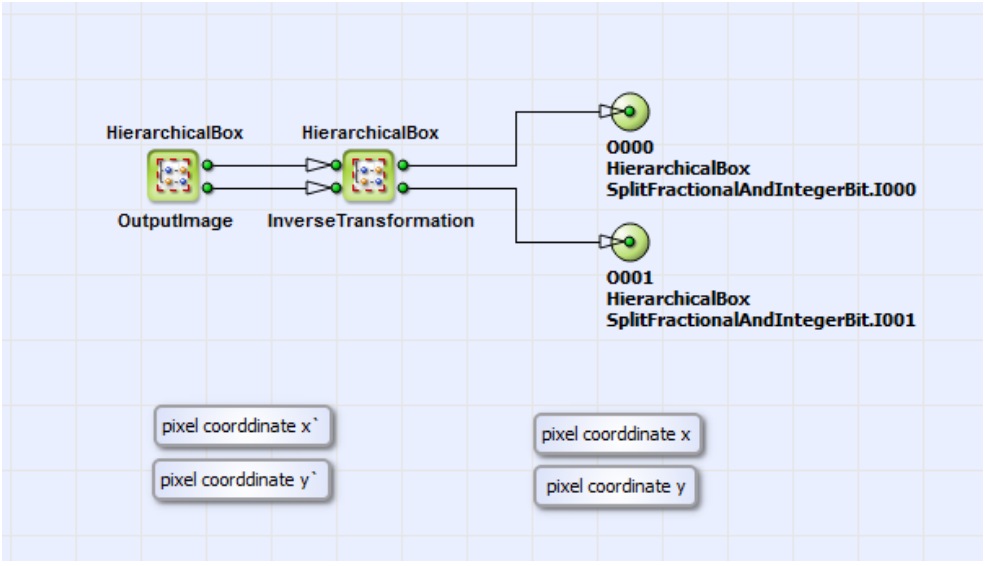


Figure 10.67. Content of HierarchicalBox **CoordinateTransformation**

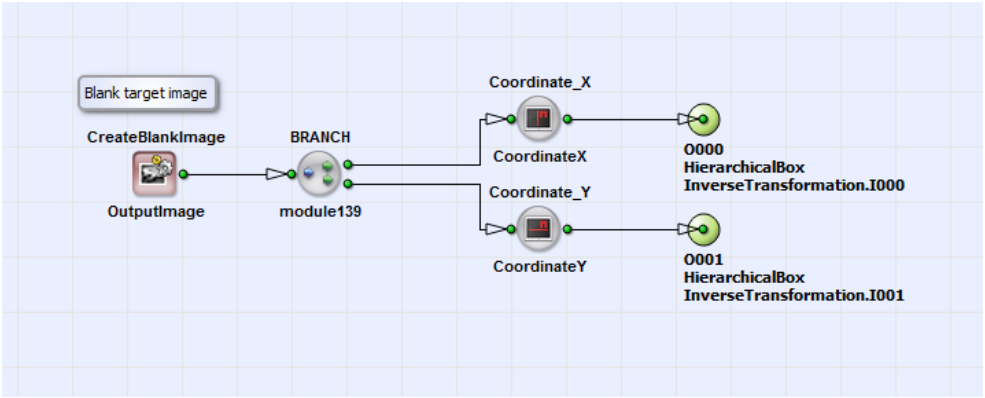


Figure 10.68. Content of HierarchicalBox **OutputImage**

The coordinates x', y' can be rotated, translated and/or scaled in inverse direction according to eq. 10.21. The rotation angle ϕ and the parameters T_x, T_y, S_x and S_y for translation and scaling can be chosen by setting the corresponding constants via the transport parameters as described above. In Fig. 10.69 you can see the VA implementation of eq. 10.21 with the possibility of additional scaling.

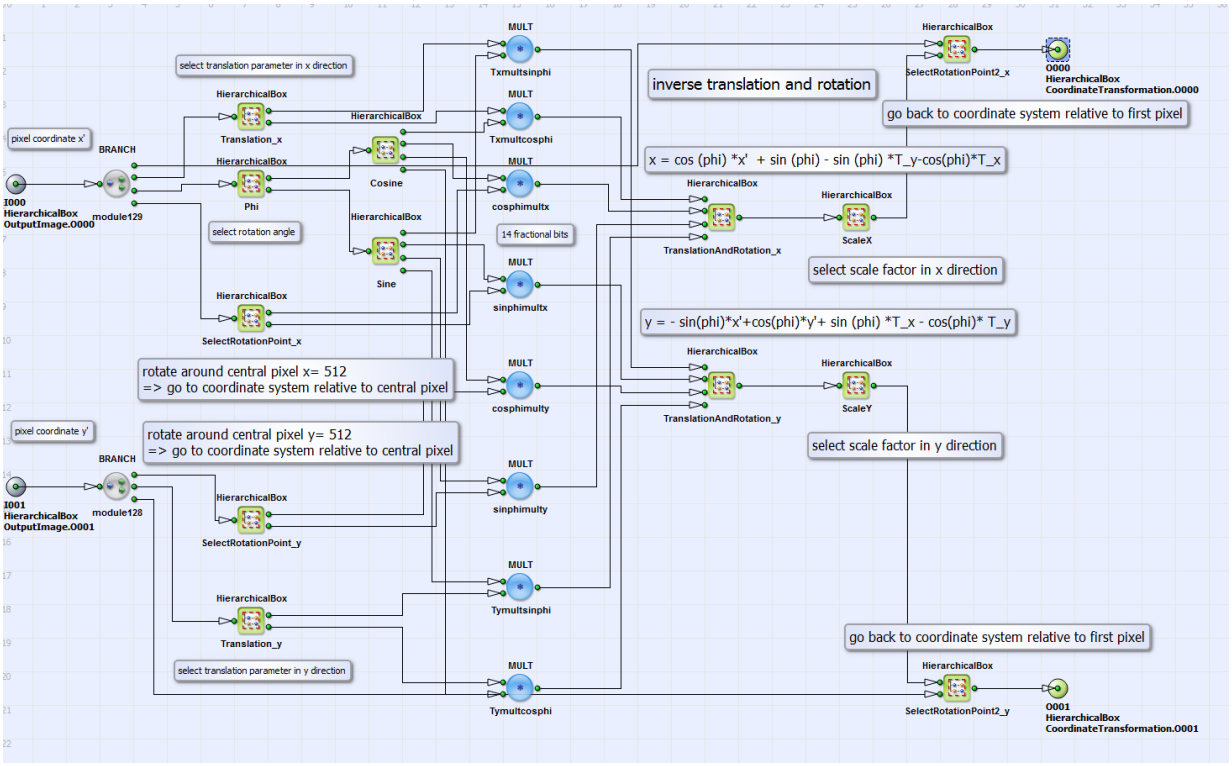


Figure 10.69. Content of HierarchicalBox **InverseTransformation**

The resulting coordinates of inverse transformation are the source coordinates x and y (eq. 10.21). In the HierarchicalBox **SplitFractionalAndIntegerBit** (see Fig. 10.66) the integer and fractional bit part of these coordinates are separated. The integer bit part, which corresponds to pixel positions in the source image, is the coordinate input for the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** in x and y direction (see Fig. 10.66). This operator reads pixel value information (parallelism = 1) together with its next neighbors (see above) from the source image at the corresponding coordinates. The fractional bit part of the source coordinates x and y corresponds to interpixel positions in the source image. With these informations and the pixel value information from the neighboring pixels in the source image the true pixel value in the target image is bilinear interpolated in the HierarchicalBox **Interpolation**. Please see for detailed description for the interpolation process [Bur06].

In Fig. 10.70 and 10.71 you can see for an example geometric transformation the source and target images. A translation of 100 pixels in x and y direction and a rotation around 45° is performed.

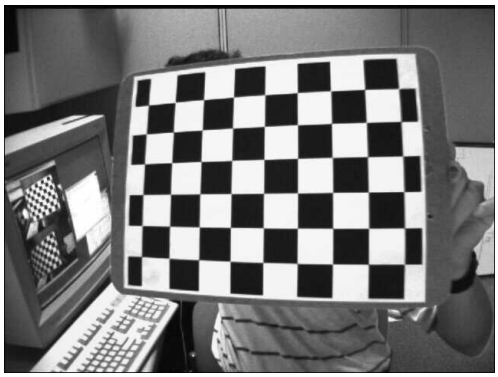


Figure 10.70. Source image [Ope16a]

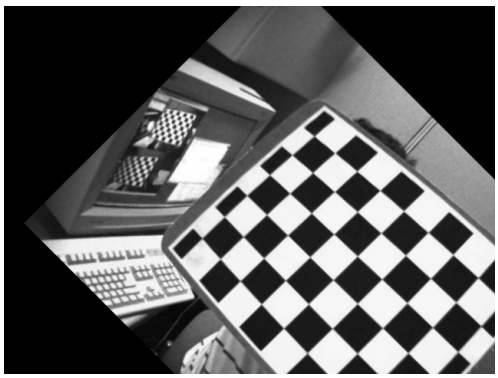
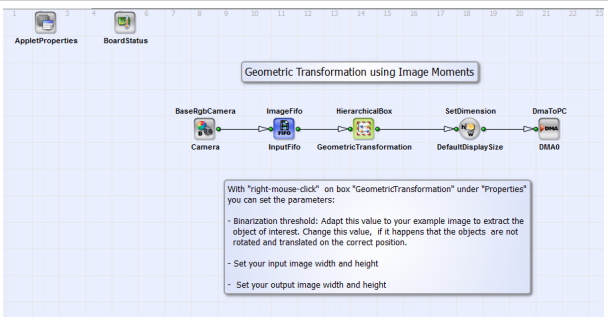


Figure 10.71. Rotated and translated target image

10.9.3.2.2. Geometric Transformation Using Image Moments

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Geometry\GeometricTransformation \GeometricTransformation_ImageMoments.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Geometric Transformation: rotation and translation of an object into the image center using image moments	

In this example design the position and rotation angle of an object in a RGB image is determined with image moments. A rotation into a horizontal orientation and a translation into the image center is performed. As default the input image dimension is 640x240 pixels and the output image dimension 256x128 pixels. In Fig. 10.72 you can see the basic design structure.

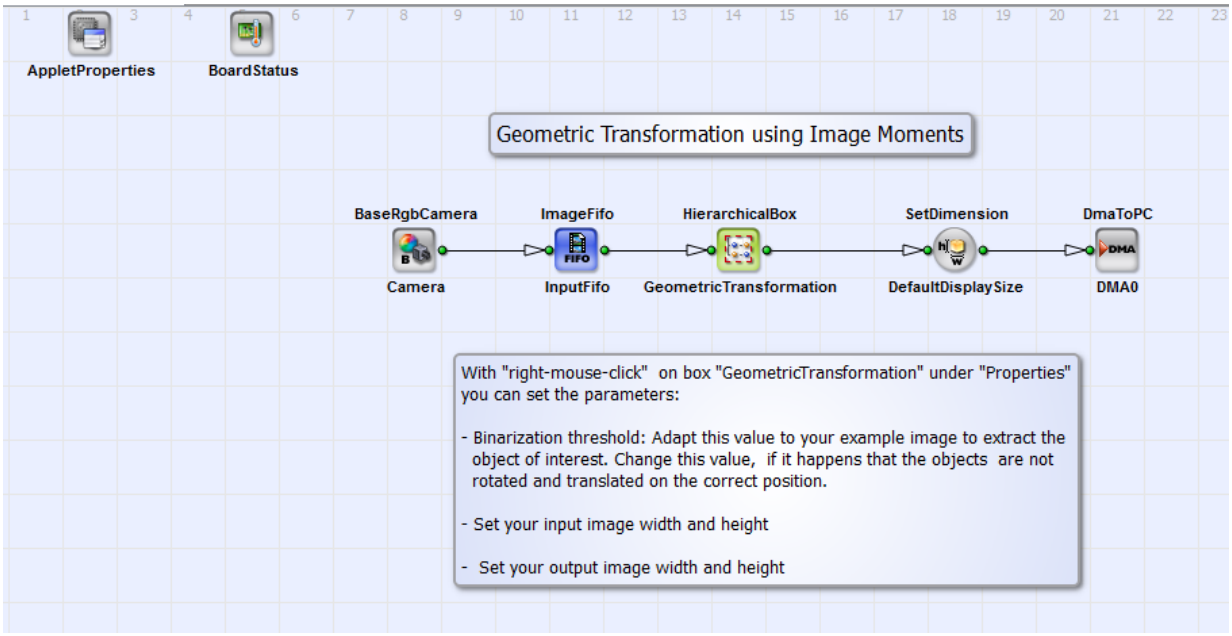


Figure 10.72. Basic design structure of the VA design "GeometricTransformation_ImageMoments.va"

The design consists of an RGB camera interface in Camera Link base configuration (**BaseRgbCamera_Camera**) and the HierarchicalBox **Geometric Transformation** in which the rotation and translation of the acquired images is performed. With "right-mouse-click" under "Properties" you can set the input and output image dimensions and the binarization threshold. This threshold is relevant for the calculation of the image moments as described below. The geometric transformation is done with target-to-source mapping (see introduction text in section 10.9.3.2). Via DMA (operator **DmaToPC_DMA0**) the image is transferred to PC. In Fig. 10.73 you can see the content of **Geometric Transformation**.

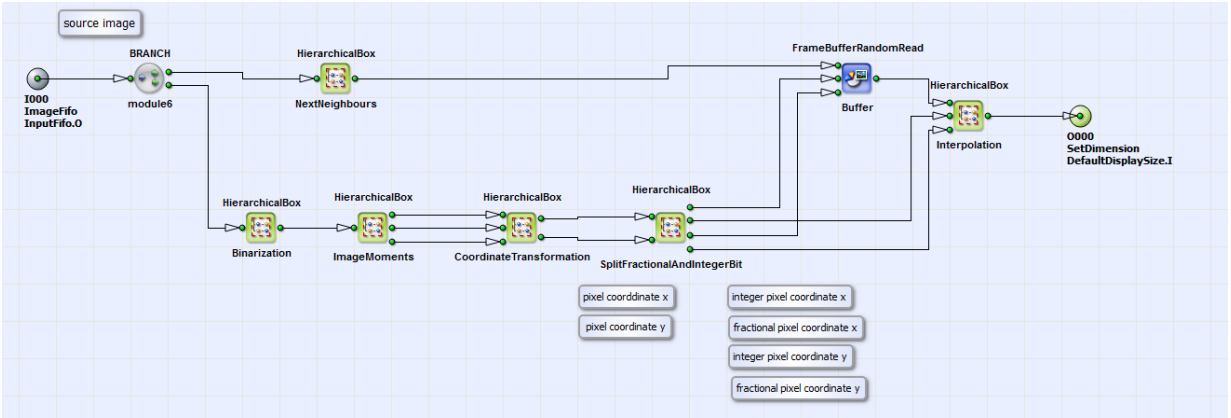


Figure 10.73. Content of the HierarchicalBox **GeometricTransformation**

The rotation angle relative to the horizontal position and the center of gravity position of the object is determined with image moments in the HierarchicalBox **ImageMoments** calculated on the binarized image (HierachicalBox **Binarization**). The content of **ImageMoments** is equivalent to the box **ImageMoments** of the VA example "ImageMoments.va" (see Fig. 10.93 in section 10.9.5) but without the calculation of the object eccentricity. The output links of the HierachicalBox **ImageMoments** (from up to down) are the center of gravity position in x and y direction and the rotation angle. The source coordinate calculation (according to eq. 10.21) based on these parameters is content of the HierachicalBox **CoordinateTransformation**. In 10.74 you can see the content of this box.

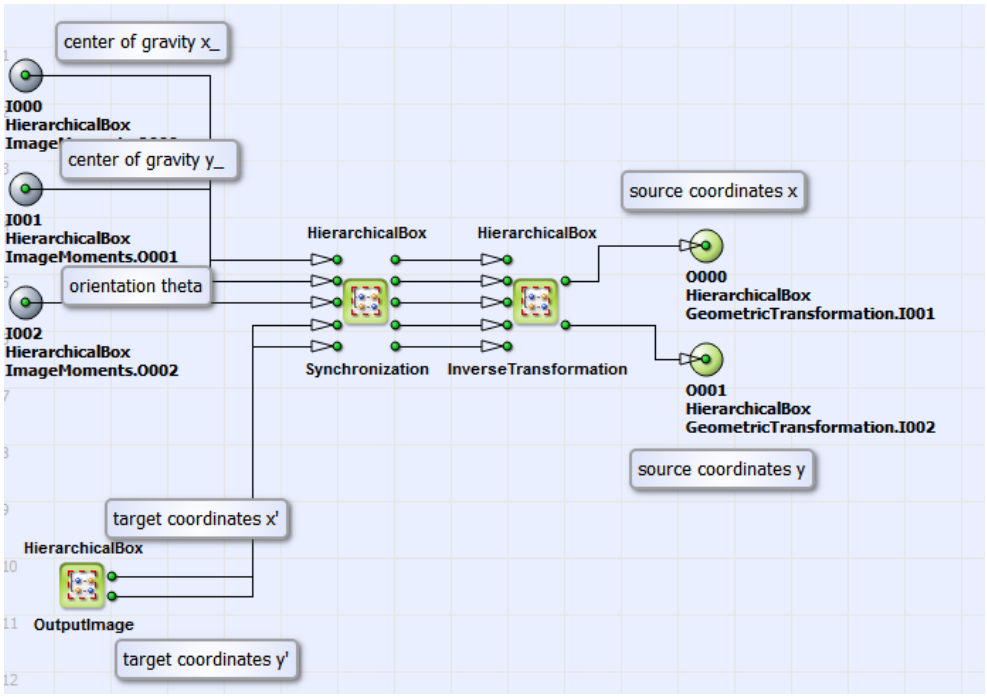


Figure 10.74. Content of HierarchicalBox **CoordinateTransformation**

In the HierarchicalBox **Synchronization** the single pixel values of center of gravity in x and y direction and rotation are extended to output image dimension, which is defined in the HierarchicalBox **OutputImage**. The output links of this box represent the target image coordinates x', y'. In the HierarchicalBox **InverseTransformation** the source coordinates x and y are calculated according to eq. 10.21. In Fig. 10.75 you can see the content of this box.

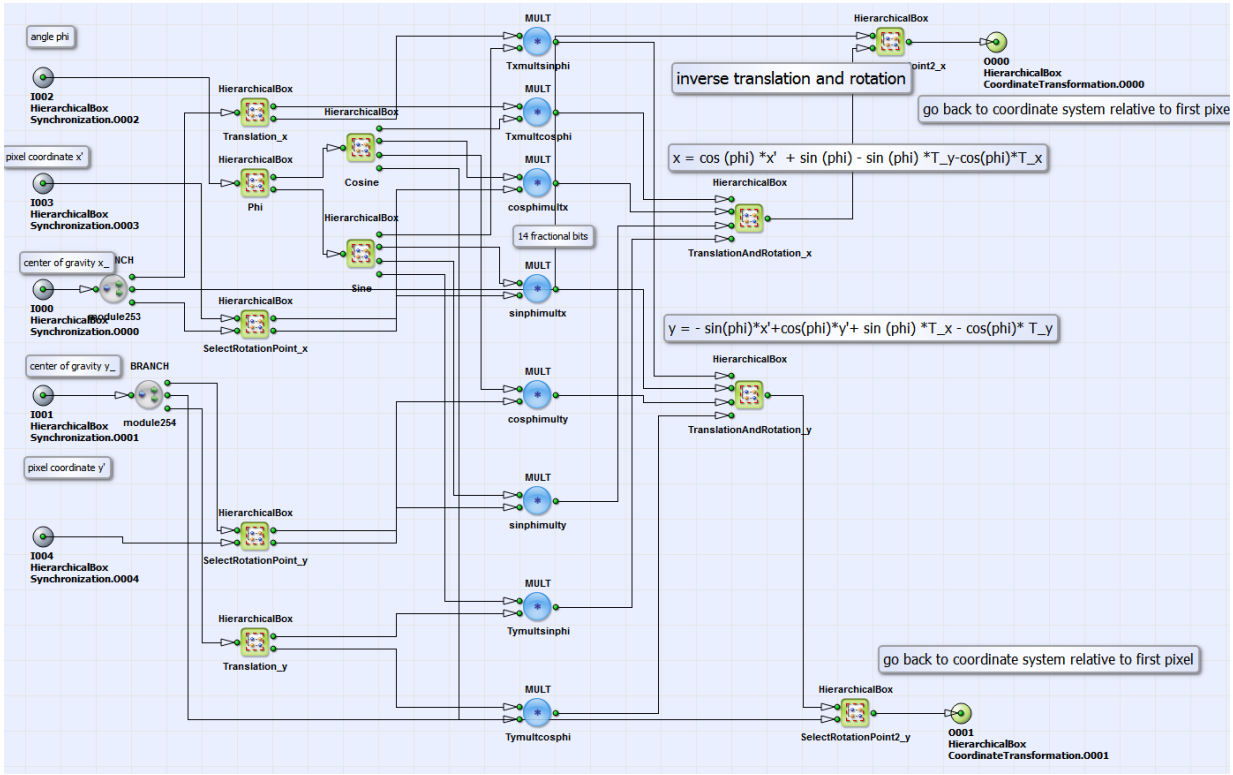


Figure 10.75. Content of HierarchicalBox **InverseTransformation**

The design structure in this box is similar to the implementation of inverse transformation in the examples "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead.va" and "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va". The difference is, that the translation parameter in x and y direction is determined by the difference between the center of gravity and the image center in x and y direction (see content of boxes **Translation_x** and **Translation_y**). The rotation angle (content of box **Phi**) is defined by the result of the image moments calculation. Coming back to the basic design structure in Fig. 10.72. The calculated source image coordinates x and y represent the output links of box **CoordinateTransformation**. In the box **GeometricTransformation** (see Fig. 10.76) the geometric transformation with the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** and the bilinear interpolation of the correct target pixel value is performed analog to the example "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead.va" (see Fig. 10.66 in section 10.9.3.2.1).

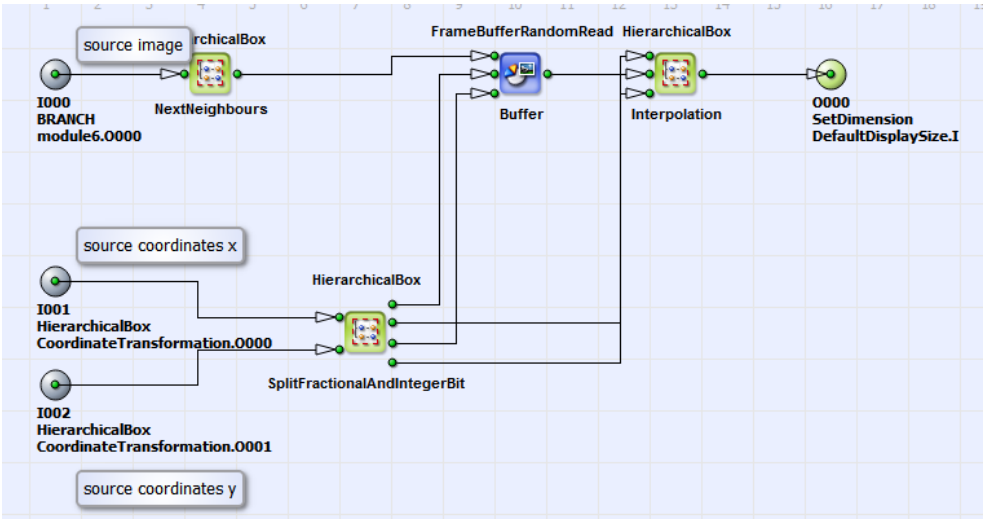


Figure 10.76. Content of HierarchicalBox **GeometricTransformation**

For an example object in Fig. 10.77 you can see the orientation and position corrected target image in Fig. 10.78.

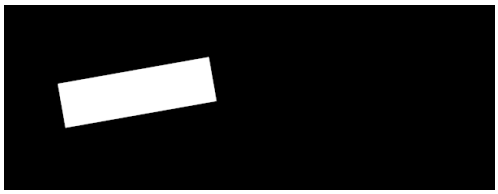
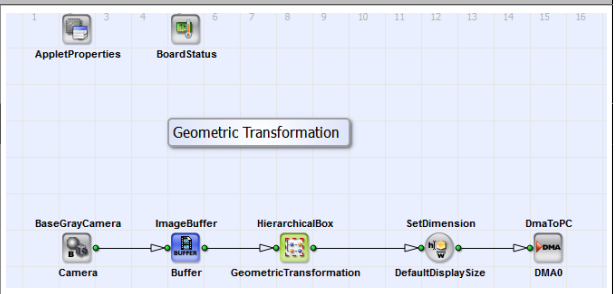


Figure 10.77. Source image (dimension: 640x240 pixels)



Figure 10.78. Position and orientation corrected target image (dimension: 256x128 pixels)

10.9.3.2.3. Geometric Transformation using PixelReplicator

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Geometry\GeometricTransformation \GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Geometric Transformation: rotation, translation, scaling using the operator **PixelReplicator**	

The VisualApplets design example "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va" performs the same geometric transformation as the example "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead.va" but with higher performance. As explained above the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** stores each pixel individually in DRAM and reads them one after each other. In this example a block of a certain amount of pixels is stored in a DRAM cell. The example design reads only from DRAM if the pixel to be read is not in the same cell as the previous pixel. The example in Fig. 10.79 with 8 pixel per DRAM cell gives an idea of the performance increasement.

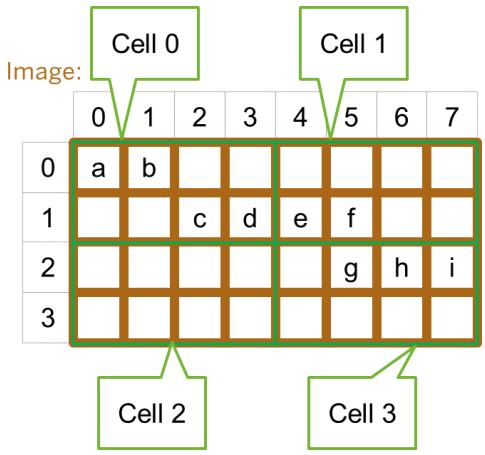


Figure 10.79. Example: 8 Pixels are stored in one DRAM cell

The DRAM blocks are marked in green. To read the 9 pixels a to i you need 3 DRAM cycles instead of 9. We achieve an effective parallelism of 3 here. The maximum amount of 8 bit pixel, which can be stored in one RAM cell, is 32 (marathon VCL data width: 256 Bit). The shape of the ROI for RAM cell block is defined by the rotation angle of the geometric transformation. As default a RAM cell shape of 9x3 pixels is chosen in this example. The basic design structure is equivalent to the design structure in Fig. 10.65 but without the operator **PARALLELdn_To1**. The content of the HierarchicalBox **GeometricTransformation** is also equivalent to the corresponding box (Fig. 10.66) in the example "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead.va". The difference is that the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** is replaced by the HierarchicalBox **FrameBufferRandomRead_Par8**. You can see its content in Fig. 10.80.

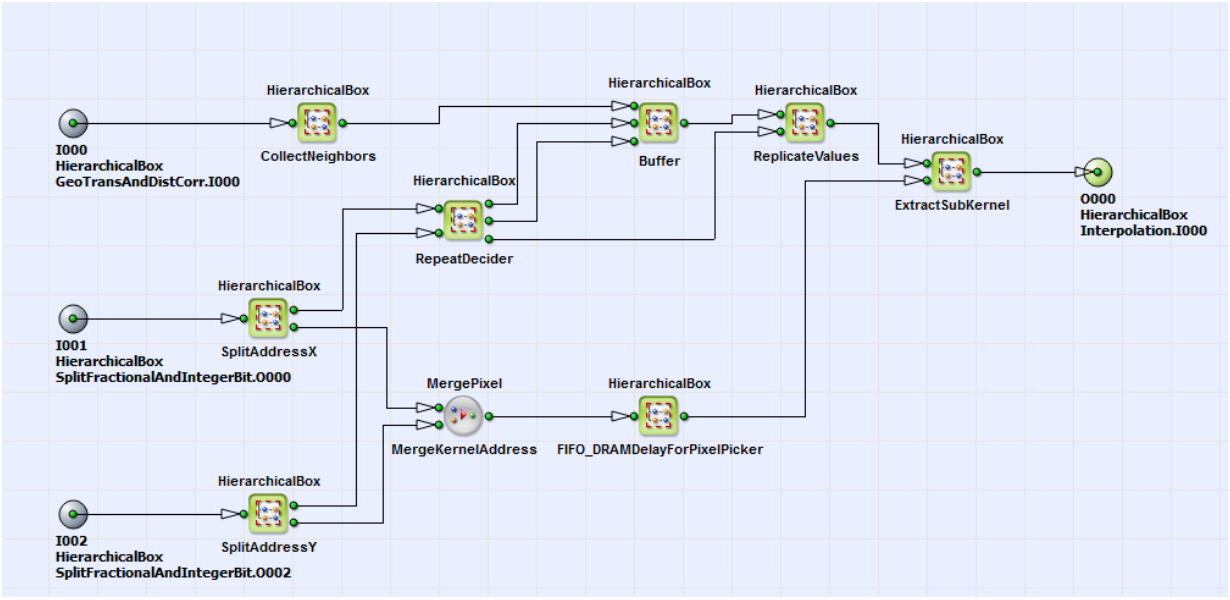
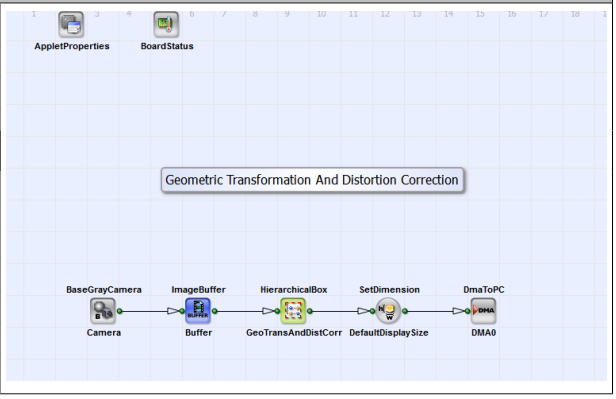


Figure 10.80. Content of HierarchicalBox **FrameBufferRandomRead_Par8**

In the box **CollectNeighbors** the source image is split into sub-ROIs, which define the size of each RAM cell. Here a RAM cell size of 9x3 is chosen. In the HierarchicalBoxes **SplitAdressX** and **SplitAdressY** the integer bit part of the source coordinates x and y as result of inverse geometric transformation (see section 10.9.3.2.1) is split in two components. The upper bit part (upper output link of **SplitAdressX** and **SplitAdressY**) represents the position of the DRAM cell, the lower bit part represents the pixel position in the DRAM cell. A DRAM cell is read at the DRAM cell coordinates in the HierarchicalBox **Buffer** (contains operator **FrameBufferRandomRead**) if it was not decided in the HerarchicalBox **RepeatDecider**to reuse previous DRAM cell. If it is decided to reuse the previous cell, the pixel values of the DRAM cell need to be replicated. This is performed in the HierarchicalBox **ReplicateValues** with the operator **PixelReplicator**. In the box **ExtractSubKernel** the required pixel value together with its next neighbors is extracted from DRAM cell using pixel coordinates as output of **SplitAdressX** and **SplitAdressY** (lower output link). The bilinear interpolation of the correct target pixel value is performed equivalent to the example in 10.9.3.2.1.

10.9.3.2.4. Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Geometry\GeometricTransformation \GeometricTransformation_ DistortionCorrection.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Geometric Transformation: rotation, translation, scaling, distortion and Keystone correction using the operator **PixelReplicator**	

The VA example "GeometricTransformation_DistortionCorrection.va" is an extension of the design "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va". In addition distortion and Keystone correction (according to eq. 10.22 and eq. 10.23) is implemented in this design. In the following only the different parts in comparison to "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va" will be explained. In Fig. 10.81 you can see the basic design structure.

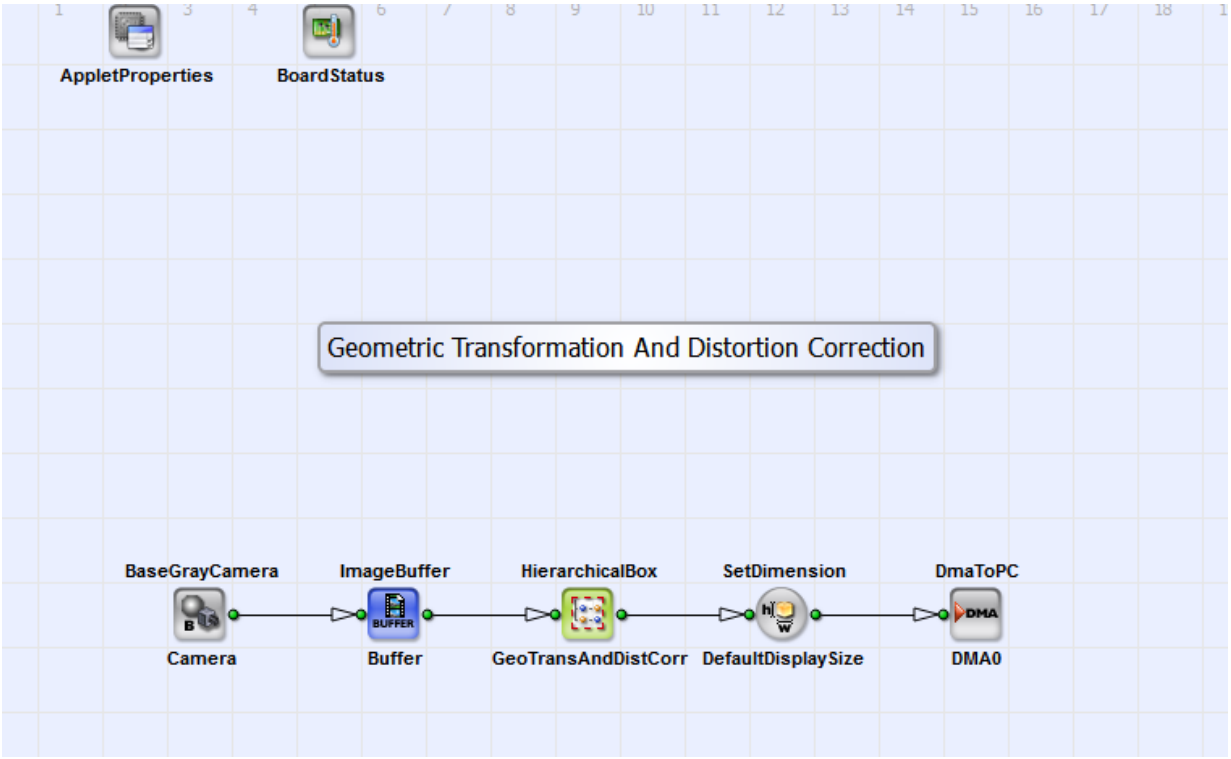


Figure 10.81. Basic design structure of the VA design "GeometricTransformation_DistortionCorrection.va"

A grayscale image (maximum dimension: 4096x4096 pixels) from a camera interface in CameraLink base configuration (**BaseGrayCamera_Camera**) is transformed in the HierarchicalBox **GeoTransAndDistCorr** and transferred to PC via DMA (**DmaToPC_DMA0**). The structure is equivalent to the design "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead" and "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator". The structure of **GeoTransAndDistCorr** is equivalent to the box **GeometricTransformation** of the same two designs (see Fig. 10.66). Here the inverse transformation and in addition distortion and Keystone correction is performed. The content of box **CoordinateTransformation** (in box **GeometricTransformation**) is shown in Fig. 10.82.

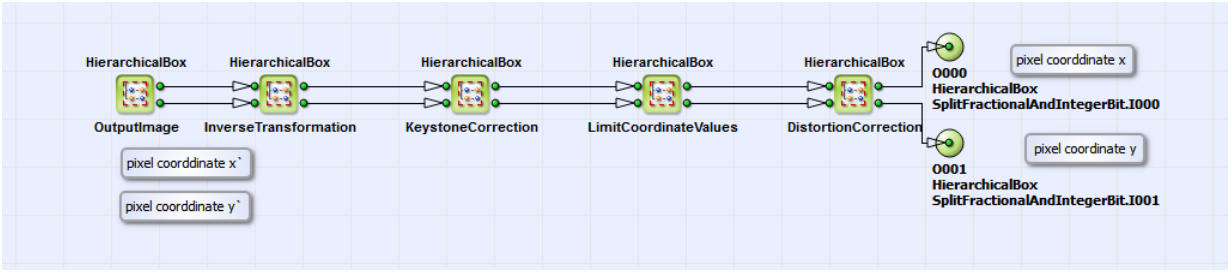


Figure 10.82. Content of HierarchicalBox **CoordinateTransformation**

Equivalent to the designs "GeometricTransformation_FrameBufferRandomRead" and "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator" (sections 10.9.3.2.1 and 10.9.3.2.3) the target coordinates x', y' are inverse transformed according to eq. 10.21 with additional scaling (see also section 10.9.3.2.1). With the resulting coordinates of inverse transformation we perform then a inverse Keystone and distortion correction in the HierarchicalBoxes **KeystoneCorrrection** and **DistortionCorrection**. The content of these boxes are displayed in Fig. 10.83 and Fig. 10.82.

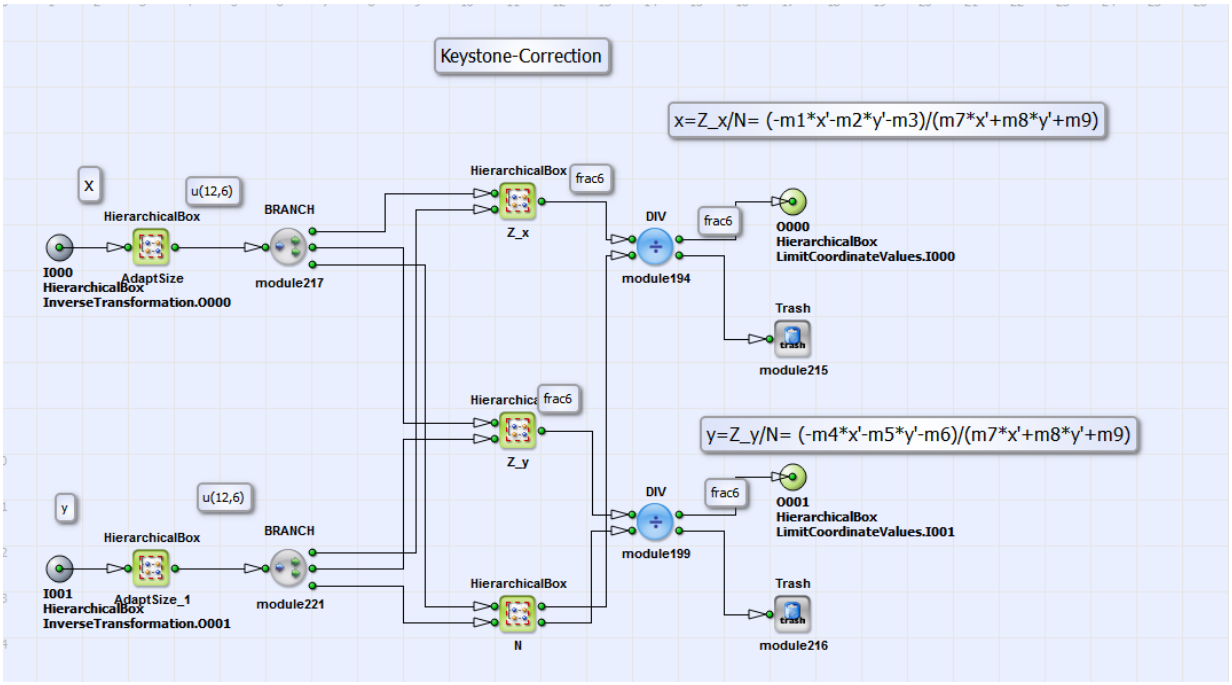


Figure 10.83. Content of HierarchicalBox **KeystoneCorrection**

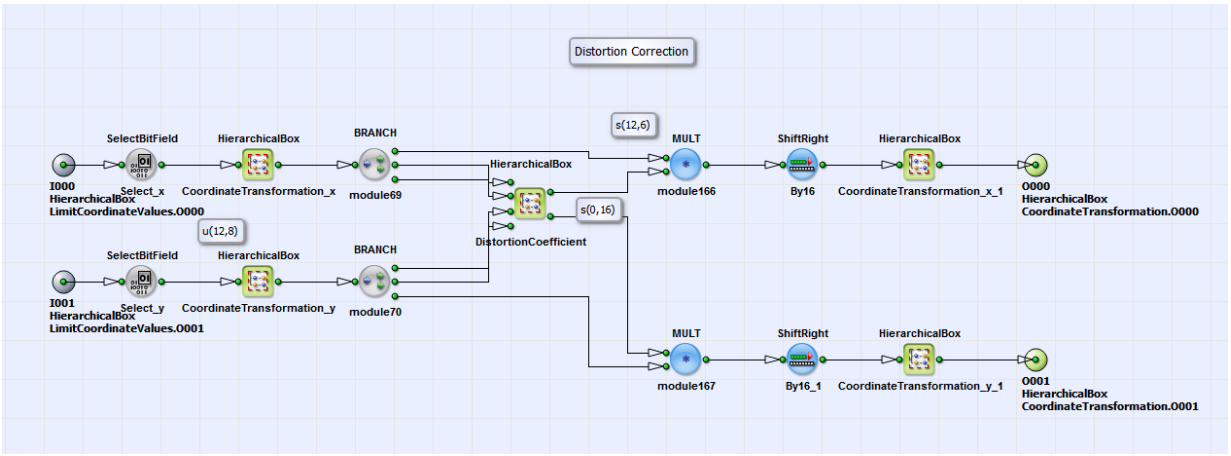


Figure 10.84. Content of HierarchicalBox **DistortionCorrection**

In these boxes eq. 10.22 and eq. 10.23 are implemented. The matrix elements m1 to m9 in the boxes **Z_x**, **Z_y** and **N** (see Fig. 10.83) can be calculated with the help of the OpenCV library [Ope16b]. For the example image "Example.tif" (under \examples\Processing\Geometry\GeometricTransformation) you find the example matrix values in the text file "MatrixValues.txt" at the same location. For the distortion correction in Fig. 10.82 first the coordinates are transformed in a coordinate system relative to the optical center (**CoordinateTransformation_x** and **CoordinateTransformation_y**), which is in most cases the image center. In the HierarchicalBox **DistortionCoefficient** the distance $r_u = \sqrt{x_u^2 + y_u^2}$ (see eq. 10.23) from optical center is calculated. For every r_u then a distortion correction parameter $C(r_u)$ exists in a lookup table (see Fig. 10.85). The lookup-table is externally created with a Matlab module, which you can find under \examples\Processing\Geometry\GeometricTransformation \LUTDistortionCorrection.m and the distortion parameters k_1 and k_2 created with the OpenCV library [Ope16b]. In "LUTDistortionCorrection.m" you find as example the correction parameters k_1 and k_2 for the example image "Example.tif" (under \examples\Processing\Geometry\GeometricTransformation) [Ope16a]. The coefficient $C(r_u)$ is then multiplied with coordinates x_u and y_u (Fig. 10.82). The resulting distorted coordinates are then transformed back to a coordinate system relative to the "left upper image corner" (see boxes **CoordinateTransformation_x** and **CoordinateTransformation_y**). The result are the source image coordinates x_d and y_d. The content of the HierarchicalBox

LimitCoordinateValues (Fig. 10.82) sets boundary conditions for the transformed image coordinates. After separation of integer and fractional bit parts (see box **SplitFractionalAndIntegerBit** in Fig. 10.66) the pixel values at the calculated corresponding integer source image coordinates are read from source image. The fractional bit part is used for bilinear interpolation (see **Interpolation**) according to [Bur06] in order to correct the pixel values in the output image due to interpixel positions in the source image. Via DMA the signal is transferred to PC. For demonstration purpose you can see in Fig. 10.86, 10.87 and 10.88 the distorted source image, the Keystone and distortion corrected target image and a rotated and distortion corrected target image.

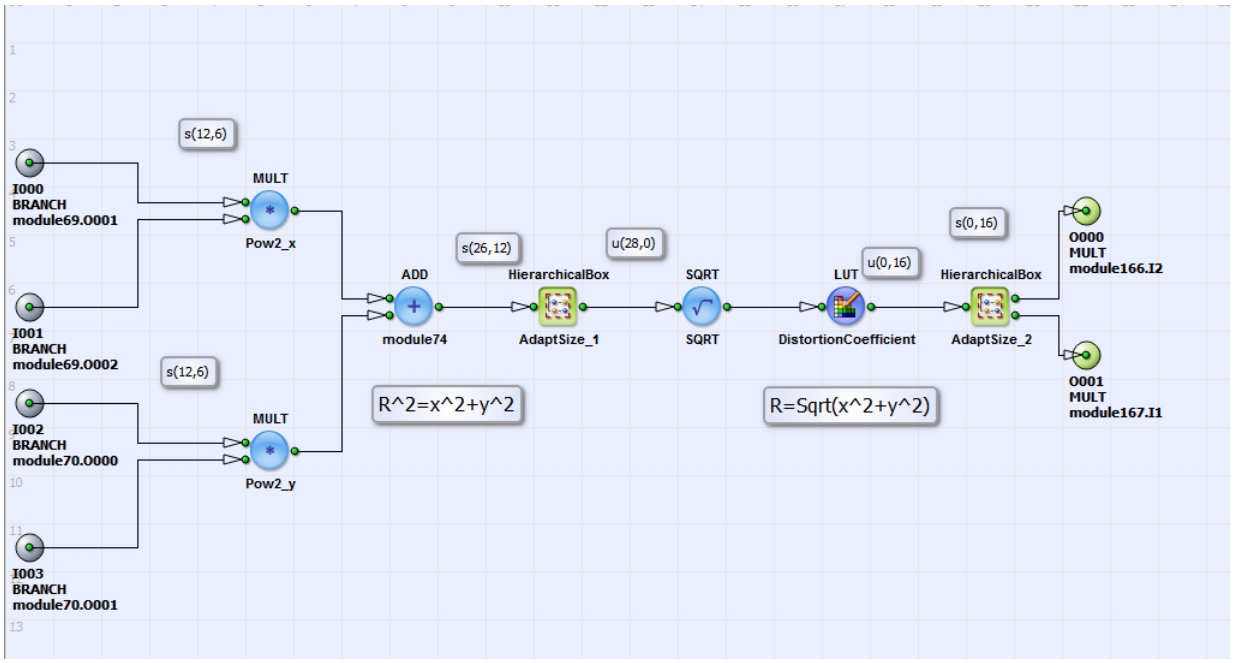


Figure 10.85. Content of HierarchicalBox **DistortionCoefficient**

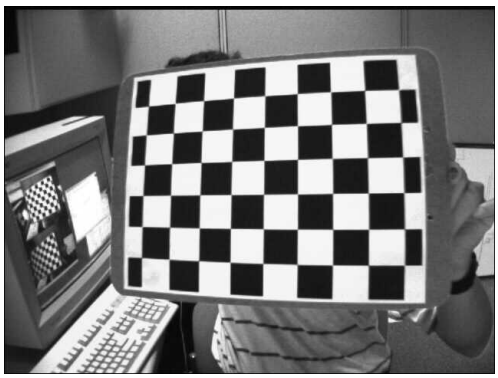


Figure 10.86. Example Source Image [Ope16a]

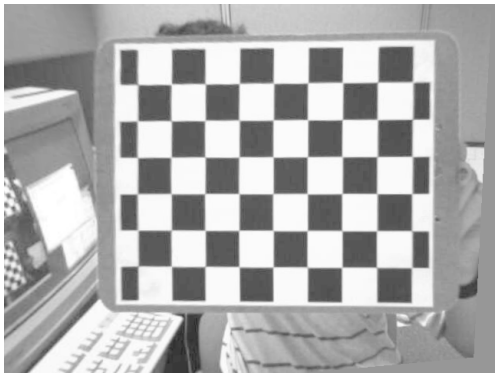


Figure 10.87. Distortion and Keystone corrected target image

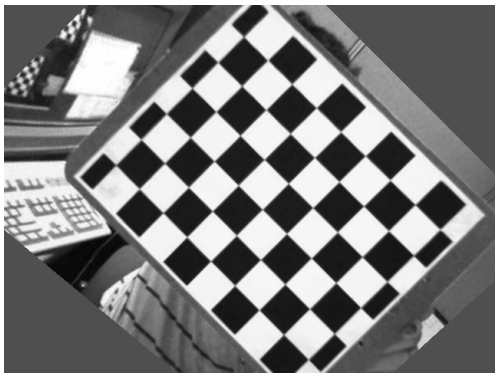
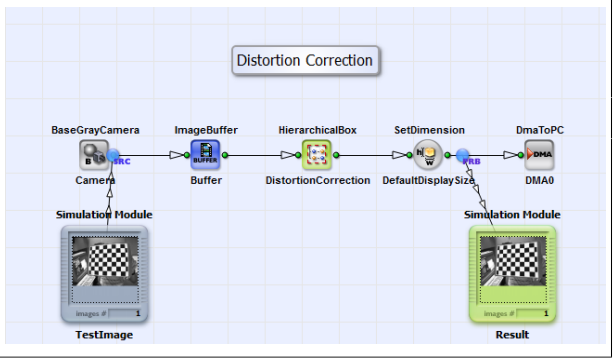


Figure 10.88. Rotated, distortion and Keystone corrected target image

10.9.3.2.5. Distortion Correction

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing \Geometry\GeometricTransformation \DistortionCorrection.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description In this example design a distortion correction is implemented.	

In the design "DistortionCorrection.va" a distortion correction according to eq. 10.22 is implemented. It is analog to the one in the design "GeometricTransformation_DistortionCorrection.va" but without performing geometric transformation and keystone correction. You can see the basic design structure in Fig. 10.89.

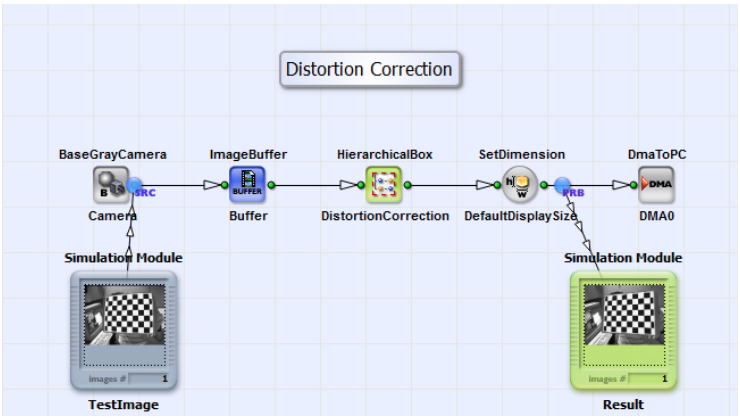


Figure 10.89. Basic design structure of the VA design "DistortionCorrection.va"

The design consists of an interface for a grayscale camera in Camera Link base configuration, a buffer module, the HierachicalBox **DistortionCorrection** and the **DmaToPC**. The distortion correction of the grayscale image is performed in **DistortionCorrection**. You can see its content in Fig. 10.90.

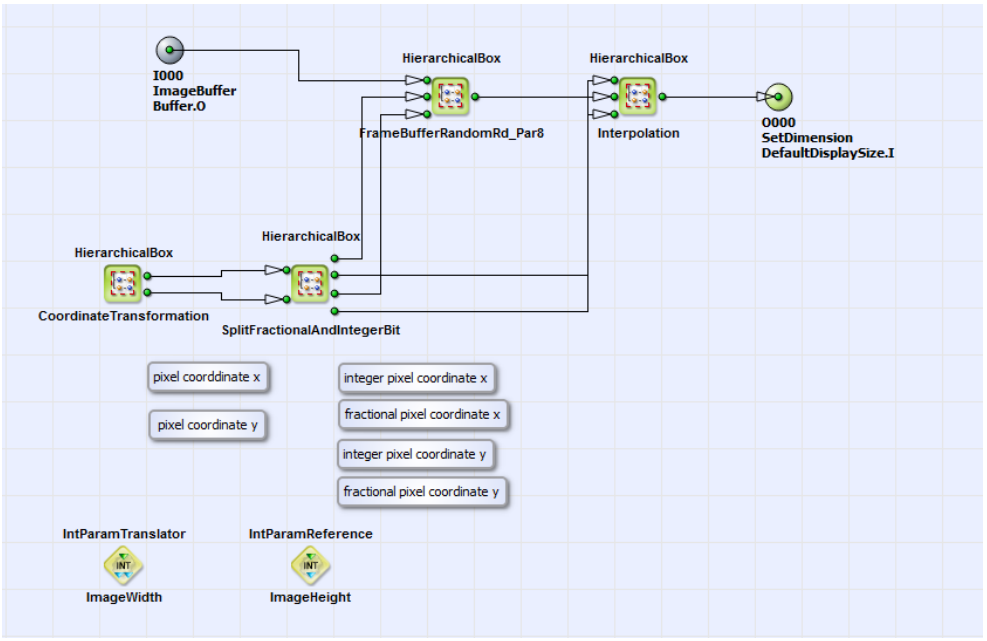


Figure 10.90. Content of HierarchicalBox **DistortionCorrection**

The structure is analog to the content of the HierarchicalBox **GeometricTransformation** (see Fig. 10.66) in the design "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va" of section 10.9.3.2.1. The operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** is replaced by the HierarchicalBox **FrameBufferRandomRd_Par8** as also done in "GeometricTransformation_PixelReplicator.va" and "GeometricTransformation_DistorationCorrection.va" (see sections 10.9.3.2.3 and 10.9.3.2.4). The source image is linearly written to the buffering element **FrameBufferRandomRd_Par8**. In this module also the three next neighbors are stored together with each pixel (see box **CollectNeighbors** in box **FrameBufferRandomRd_Par8**). In box **CoordinateTransformation**/ **OutputImage** the target image coordinates x', y' are created using the operators **CreateBlankImage**, **CoordinateX** and **CoordinateY**. These coordinates are transformed according to eq. 10.22 to the source image coordinates x, y in the HierarchicalBox **InverseCorrection** (see box **CoordinateTransformation**). You can see its content in Fig. 10.91.

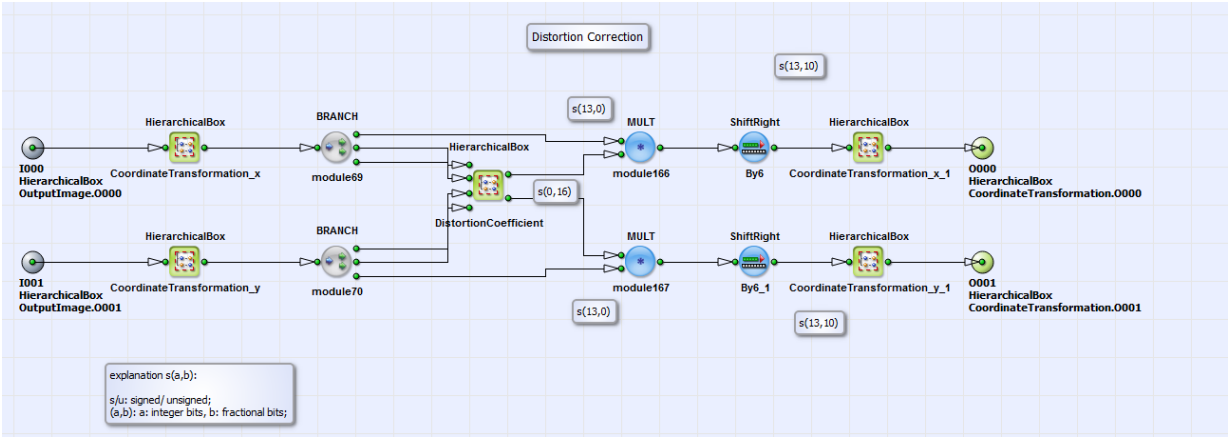
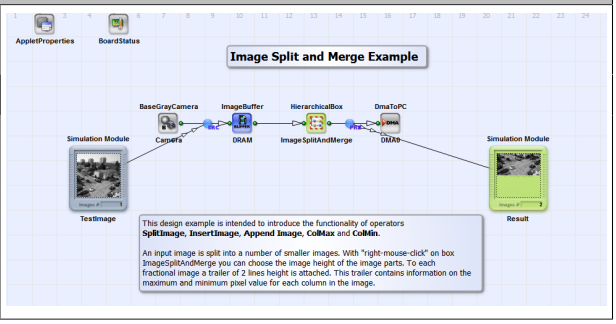


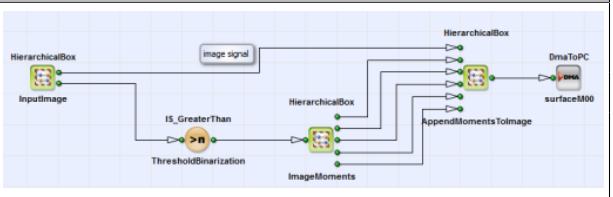
Figure 10.91. Content of HierarchicalBox **InverseCorrection**

It is equivalent to the implementation of box **DistortionCorrection** of "GeometricTransformation_DistortionCorrection.va" (see Fig. 10.84). For each target image radius $r' = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2}$ relative to the image center a lookup table value **C_r** is selected in the HierarchicalBox **DistortionCoefficient**. **C_r** is multiplied with the target image coordinates x', y' according to eq. 10.22 and transformed back to a coordinate system relative to first pixel (see **CoordinateTransformation_x_1** and **CoordinateTransformation_y_1**). As you can see in Fig. 10.90 the resulting source coordinates are split in an integer and fractional part in the box **SplitFractionalAndIntegerBit**. The integer part is used to read the pixels of the source image at the corresponding source image coordinates and the fractional part is used for bilinear interpolation of the final result. The distortion corrected image is the transferred via DMA to PC.

10.9.4. ImageSplitAndMerge

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry \ImageSplitAndMerge\ImageSplitAndMerge.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.	

10.9.5. Moments in Image Processing

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry \ImageMoments\ImageMoments.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Calculates the image moments orientation and eccentricity for the incoming images.	

Moments in image processing are average values from the single pixels` intensities of an image. With this moments physical properties like orientation, eccentricity, the area or the centroid of an object in the image can be identified.

10.9.5.1. Orientation Θ

The orientation Θ of an object is defined as [Bur06]:

$$\Theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\mu_{11}}{\mu_{20} - \mu_{02}}\right), \tag{10.24}$$

with the central moments of second order:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{20} &= \frac{M_{20}}{M_{00}} - \bar{x}^2, \\ \mu_{02} &= \frac{M_{02}}{M_{00}} - \bar{y}^2, \\ \mu_{11} &= \frac{M_{11}}{M_{00}} - \bar{x}\bar{y}, \end{aligned} \tag{10.25}$$

with definition

$$\mu_{ij} = \sum_x \sum_y (x - \bar{x})^i \cdot (y - \bar{y})^j \cdot g(x, y) \ . \tag{10.26}$$

The centroid is

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{M_{10}}{M_{00}}, \frac{M_{01}}{M_{00}}) \tag{10.27}$$

and the raw moments

$$M_{ij} = \sum_x \sum_y x^i \cdot y^j \cdot g(x, y) \ . \tag{10.28}$$

M_{00} corresponds to the area of an object. Here g(x,y) is the greyscale function for digital greyscale images.

10.9.5.2. Eccentricity

The eccentricity e of an object can be calculated with [Bur06]

$$e = \frac{[\mu_{20} \ - \mu_{02}]^2 + 4 \cdot \mu_{11}^2}{[\mu_{20} + \mu_{02}]^2} \tag{10.29}$$

The results of the eccentricity are in a range between 0 (round object) and 1 (elongated object).

10.9.5.3. Design in VisualApplets

In VisualApplets a design is implemented with the original image and geometric properties like the area, the center of gravity, the orientation and the eccentricity of an object as output. You can find the example under \examples\Processing\Geometry\ImageMoments\ImageMoments.va. A parallelism of 4 was chosen for calculation. In Figure 10.92, 'Basic design structure' the structure of the design with comments is shown.

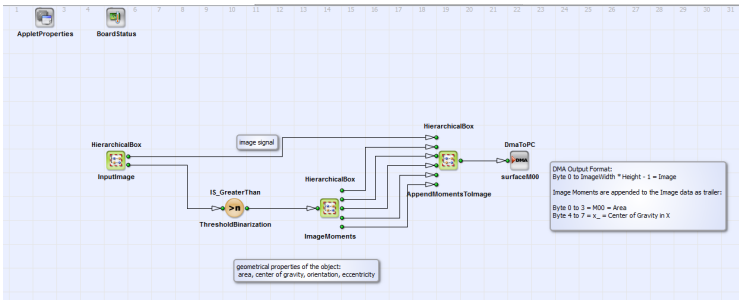


Figure 10.92. Basic design structure

Geometric properties area, center of gravity, orientation and eccentricity of a greyscale image are calculated via moments (HierarchicalBox: **ImageMoments**). These properties are appended to the original camera image (**AppendMomentsToImage**). In Figure 10.93, 'Content of **ImageMoments**' the content of the HierarchicalBox **ImageMoments** is shown. The raw moments M_{00} (which corresponds to the area of an object), $M_{11},\ M_{20},\ M_{02},\ M_{10}$ and M_{01}, as well as the center of gravity $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ and the central moments $\mu_{20},\ \mu_{02}$ and μ_{11} are implemented according to the formulas given above. Finally the geometric properties orientation Θ of the main axis and eccentricity e of an image object are calculated from these results.

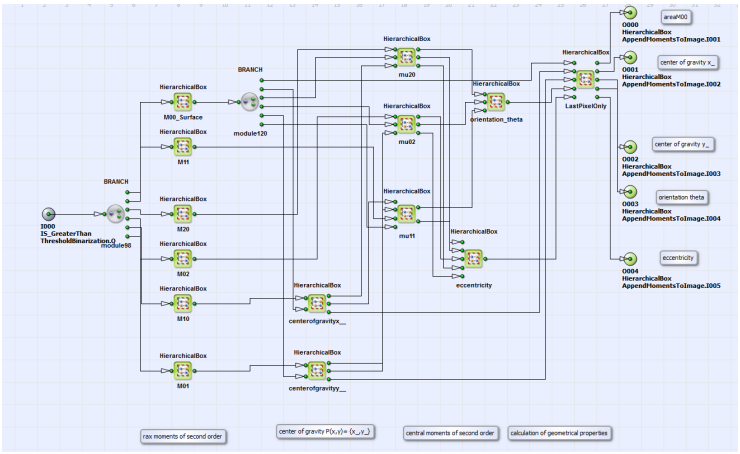


Figure 10.93. Content of **ImageMoments**

In Figure 10.94, 'Content of the HierarchicalBox **orientation_theta**' and Figure 10.95, 'Content of the HierarchicalBox **eccentricity**' the contents of the HierarchicalBoxes **orientation_theta** and **eccentricity** together with inserted comments on the single operation steps are shown. The orientation Θ and eccentricity e are calculated by using the values of $\mu_{11},\ \mu_{20},\ \mu_{02}$ according to Equation 10.24 and Equation 10.29. A resolution of R=7 is chosen for the input signal to the ARCTAN operator.

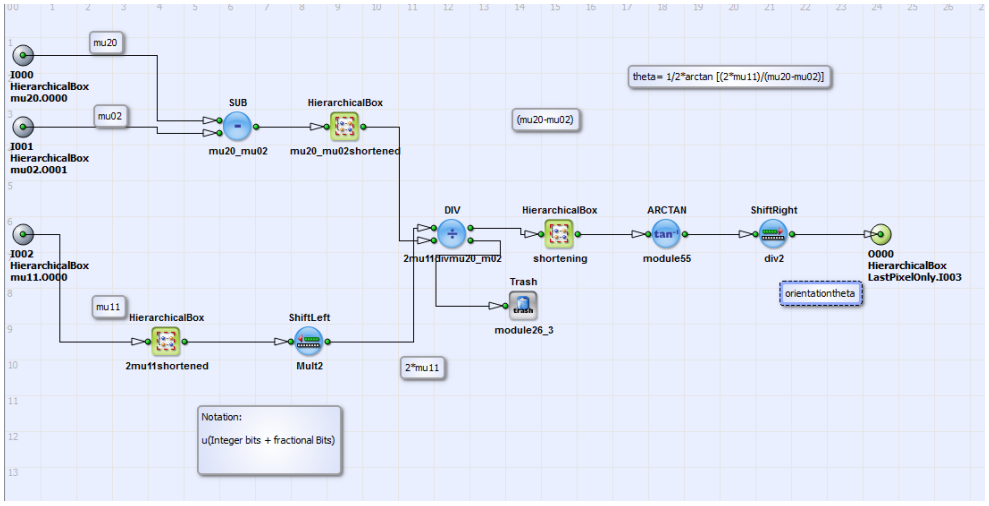


Figure 10.94. Content of the HierarchicalBox **orientation_theta**

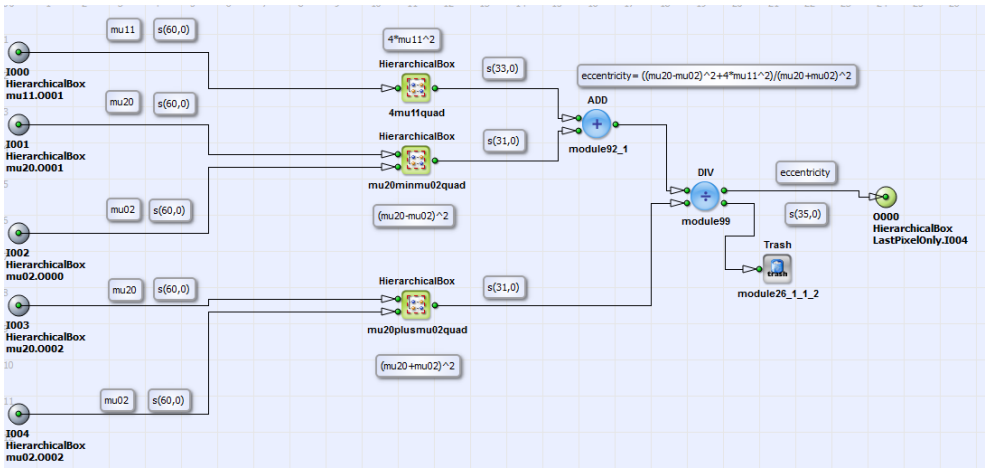
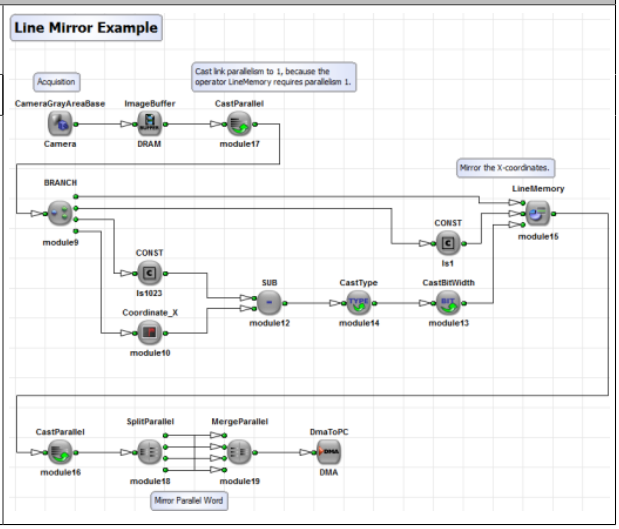


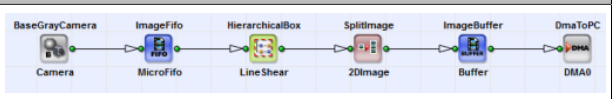
Figure 10.95. Content of the HierarchicalBox **eccentricity**

Comment: During implementation of the orientation of Θ it showed, that limitation to 12 bits maximum input signal of the ARCTAN function can be a problem for calculation of accuracy and resolution: for example the image of an ellipse with orientation Θ= 44.07° (result of moment implementation with MATLAB) was analyzed. The 25 bit input signal for the ARCTAN function has to be limited to 12 bits. With resolution of R= 8 bits the implementation in VisualApplets has result 41.43°; with R=7 bits the result is 43.21° (with resolution for small angles of 0.2°) and with R= 6 it is 44.07° (with resolution for small angles of 0.45°). As an result we found that with high resolution (R= 8 bit) the maximum angle of calculation is smaller than the true angle of orientation, due to bit depth limitation. With smaller resolution R the result of calculation improves for big angles but has as an consequence smaller accuracy in the range of small angles. The problem can be solved by using a Lookup table instead of ARC TAN operator.

10.9.6. Line Mirror

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry\LineMirror\LineMirror.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.	

10.9.7. Shear of an Image

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry\ShearLine\LineShear_V02.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Line shear example with linear interpolation.	

In this example (under \examples\Processing\Geometry\ShearLine\LineShear_V02.va) a line shear for a line scan camera is implemented. If the camera is not mounted along the intended scanning direction of an object, this design can compensate the resulting shift (see Fig. 10.96) in the scanned object. A line shift of 10 pixel in y direction over the complete image width (here 1024 pixel) is chosen here for example.



Figure 10.96. Skew of a scanned object resulting from camera misalignment

In Fig. 10.97 you can see the basic design structure: Every pixel of the 1D image from the camera operator is sheared in y direction in dependence on its x coordinate in the HierarchicalBox **LineShear**. The single lines are assembled to a 2D image with the operator **SplitImage:2DImage**. The corrected image is sent to PC via the operator **DmaToPC** .

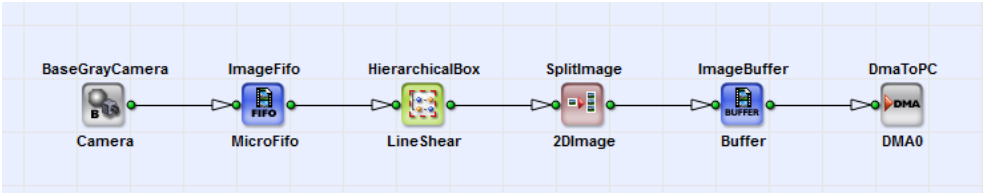


Figure 10.97. Basic design structure

In Fig. 10.98 you can see the content of HierarchicalBox **LineShear**. Here for every pixel the precedent N-1 line neighbors (here 31) are written in a Nx1 kernel.

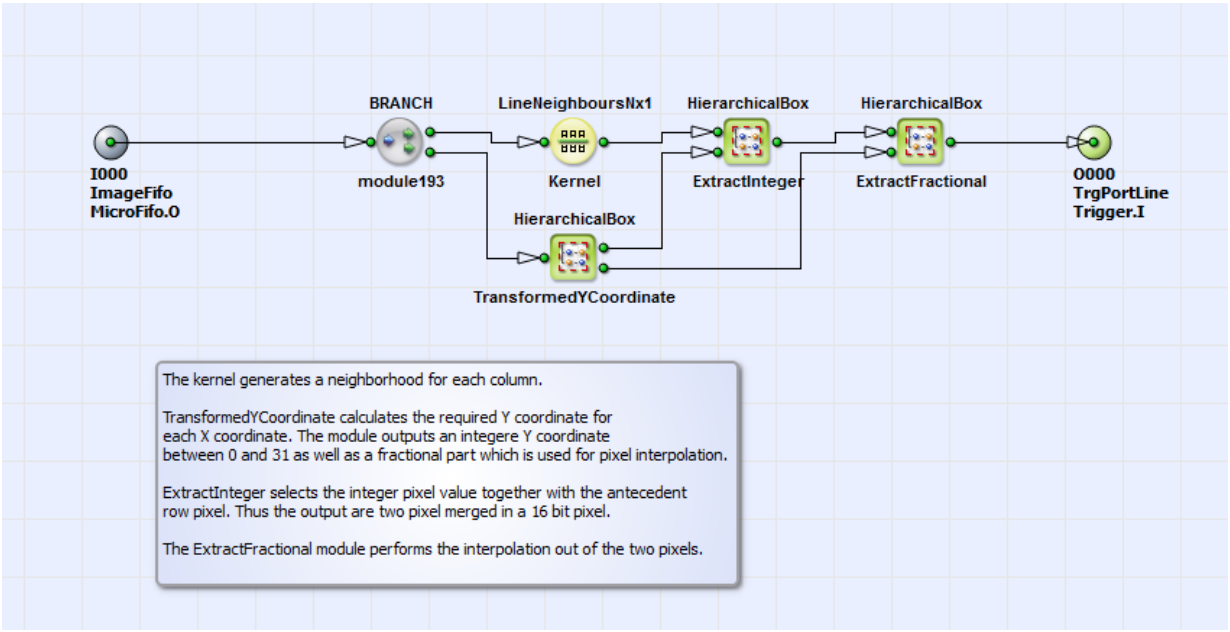


Figure 10.98. Content of HierarchicalBox **LineShear**

Each 8 bit pixel of this column is merged together with its preceding next neighbor (found with the operator **KernelRemap:ShiftedKernel**) into one 16 bit pixel. See therefore the content of HierarchicalBox **ExtractInteger** in Fig. 10.99. In the HierarchicalBox **Select** (see Fig. 10.100) the new pixel value for each pixel is selected with the operator **CASE** in dependence on the shifted (corrected) integer y position.

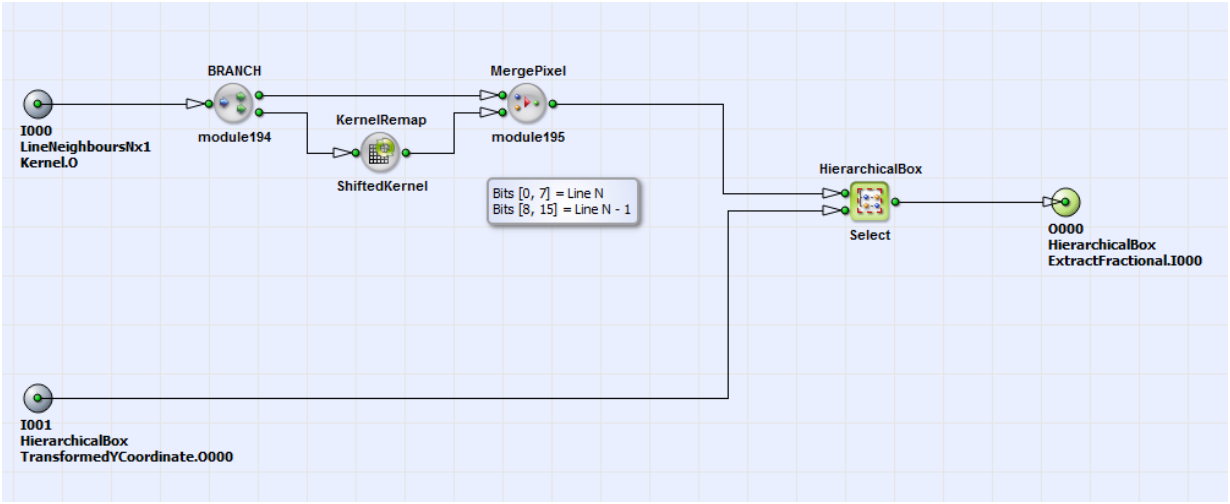


Figure 10.99. Content of HierarchicalBox **ExtractInteger**

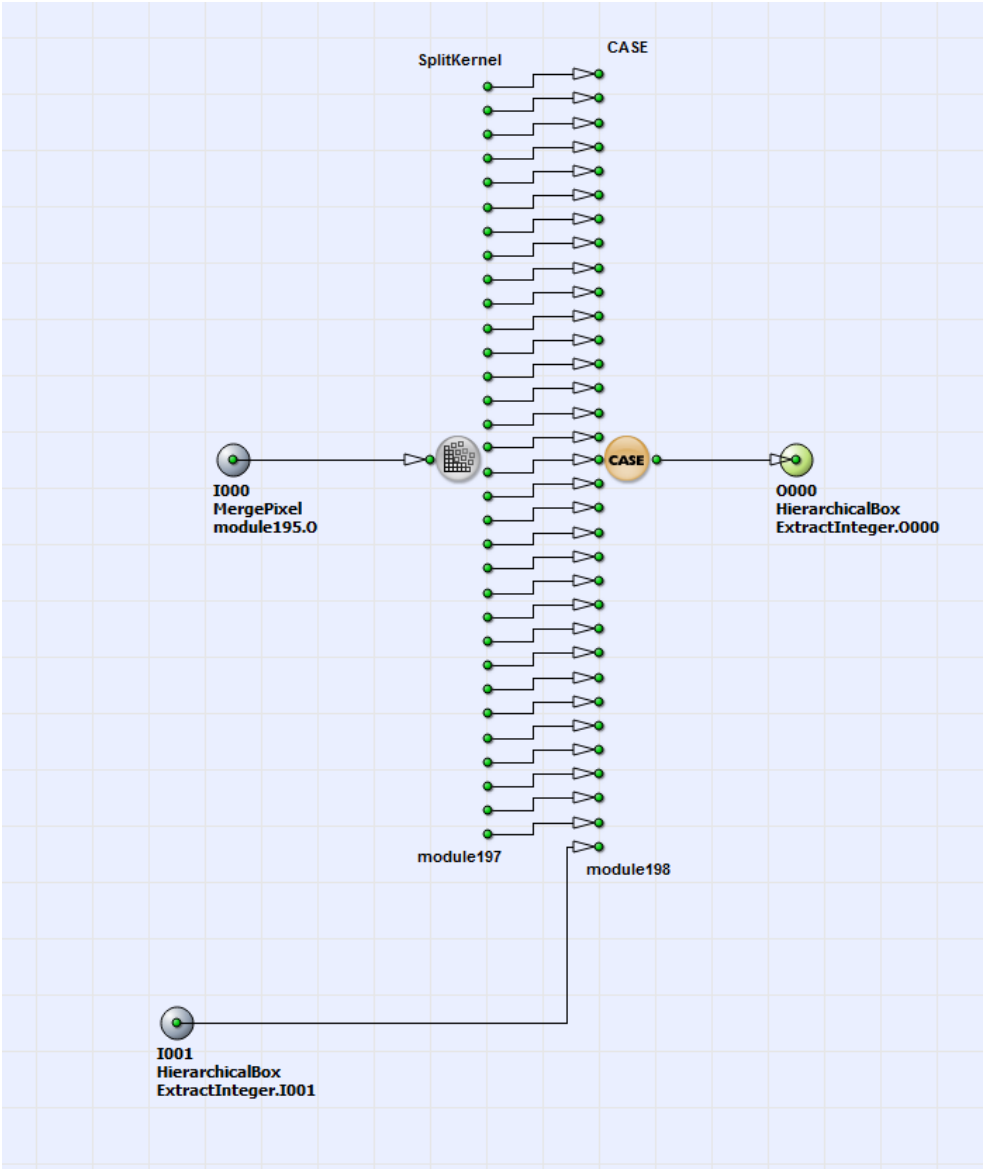


Figure 10.100. Content of HierarchicalBox **Select**

The corrected y position for each pixel is calculated in the HierarchicalBox **TransformedYCoordinate** (see Fig. 10.97). The content of this box is displayed in Fig. 10.101.

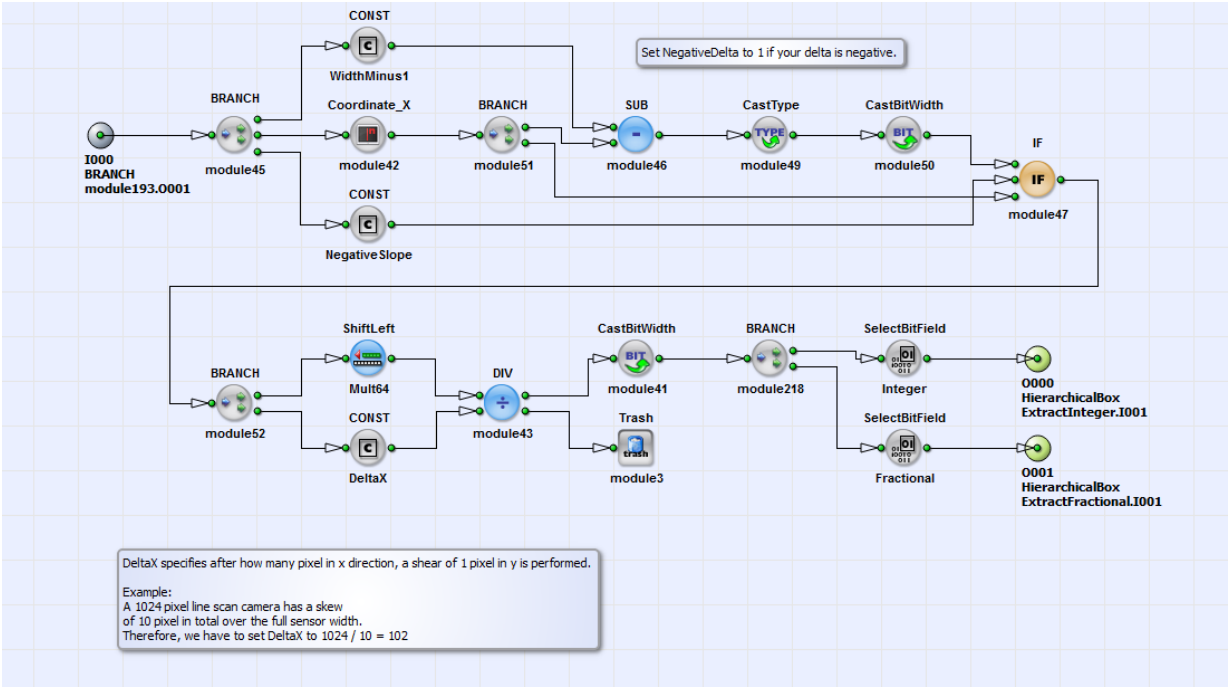


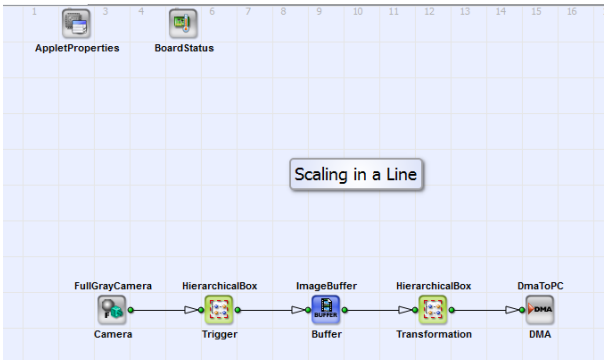
Figure 10.101. Content of HierarchicalBox **TransformedYCoordinate**

With the operator **Coordinate_X** the x position for each pixel is obtained.The possibility to "invert" the x position for negative skew slopes exist (selected with the operators **Const: NegativeSlope** and **IF**). With the operator **CONST: DeltaX** the misalignment of the camera is defined: This constant determines after how many pixels a one pixel shift in y direction is performed. With the operators **SelectBitField: Integer** and **SelectBitField: Fractional** the integer and fractional parts of the corrected y coordinate for every pixel are separated. In this example 6 fractional bits (see operator **ShiftLeft:Mult64**) are determined. The fractional part of each y coordinate is necessary for the linear interpolation performed in the HierachicalBox **Interpolation**, contained in the box **ExtractFractional** (see Fig. 10.98). You can find closer information on the interpolation algorithm in the comment in the HierarchicalBox **Interpolation** in the example. In Fig. 10.102 you can see as a result of the described operations the corrected image.



Figure 10.102. Shift corrected image

10.9.8. Scaling a Line Scan Image

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry\ScalingLine\ScalingLineP16.va \examples\Processing\Geometry\ScalingLine\ScalingLineP8.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Scaling and transformation of a line scan image	

The VisualApplets designs "ScalingLineP8.va" and "ScalingLineP16.va" scale an image of a grayscale line scan camera in CameraLink Full configuration by an arbitrary factor to transform the width of an image between the input and the output. „ScalingLineP8.va" is designed for a parallelism of 8 and "ScalingLineP16.va" for a parallelism of 16 for a marathon VCL platform. This document describes the algorithm and implementation in VisualApplets. For usage of the design, a number of lookup table values need to be calculated. An included C++ and Matlab program provide these calculations to simplify the usage.

10.9.8.1. Basic Idea for Scaling/Transformation in a Line

The scaling/transformation/distortion correction of a line image is performed on the basis of source and target image coordinates. In the following the basic principle of the algorithm is explained with example coordinate pairs and parallelism 4.

Target coordinates: 0 1 2 3 | 4 5 6 7 | 8 9 10 11 | 12 13 14 15
Source coordinates: 0.3 0.5 1.4 1.5 | 2.2 3.4 3.6 4.2| 5.4 5.5 7.8 8.5 | 9.1 11.4 13.3 14.1

We use the Target-To-Source procedure. For every pixel in the target image (= output image to PC) we select the corresponding (rounded off) integer coordinate and the corresponding pixel value in the source image. Positions between pixels are considered by selecting also the preceding pixel neighbor of the current pixel coordinate in the source image. With linear interpolation the correct pixel value in the output image is calculated. Due to parallelism single pixels can not be read from source image. Therefore "words" (unities of pixels read at the same time) have to be read in a useful sequence. It may happen that words have to be read more than once or never. Within these words, which have been read from the source image, the correct pixel positions for the creation of the output word have to be selected. Pixels not needed from the words read are deleted. The following example illustrates the read access from source image coordinates:

Memory Read Count cycles	Requested Target Coordinates	Respective Source Coordinates	Read Word/ incl. Pixel	Use Pixel in Word
1	0, 1 2, 3	0.3, 0.5, 1.4, 1.5	0/ 0, 1, 2, 3	1, 1, 2, 2
2	4	2.2	0/ 0, 1, 2, 3	3, x, x, x
3	5, 6, 7, 8	3.4, 3.6, 4.2, 5.4	1/ 4, 5, 6, 7	4, 4, 5, 6
4	9	5.5	1/ 4, 5, 6, 7	6, x, x, x
5	10, 11, 12	7.8, 8.5, 9.1	2/ 8, 9, 10, 11	9, 8, 10, x
6	13, 14, 15	11.4, 13.3, 14.1	3 / 12, 13, 14, 15	12, 14, 15, x

Table 10.6. Reading Cycles

While "x" indicates that the pixel is deleted.

10.9.8.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

The main components of the design are (Fig. 10.103):

1. Interface to line scan camera including trigger system and buffer;
2. Scaling of camera image (in **Transformation**);
3. DMA data transfer to PC;

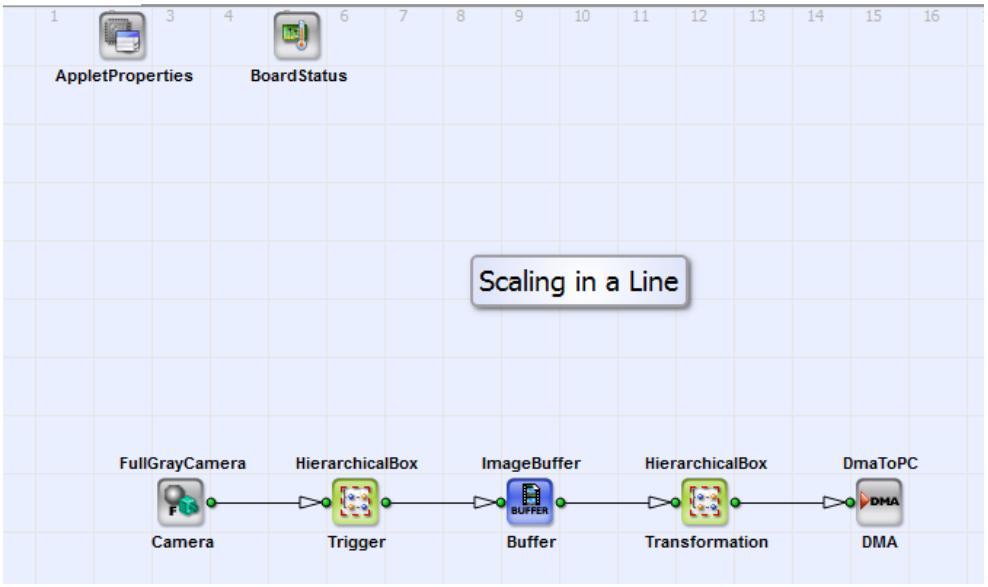


Figure 10.103. Basic design structure for scaling a line camera image

In the following we will describe the main component **Transformation** in detail.

10.9.8.2.1. Transformation

You can see the components of **Transformation** in Fig. 10.104.

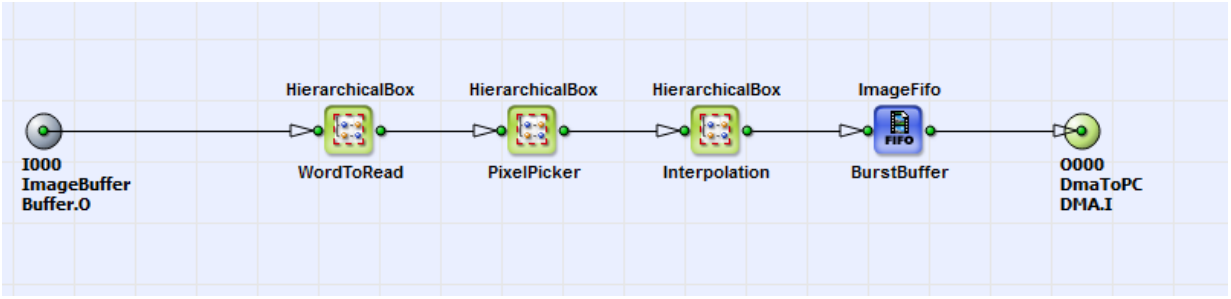


Figure 10.104. Components of **Transformation**

The scaling of a camera line scan image is operated in Target-To-Source procedure. In WordToRead we select in which useful order the unities of 8 parallelism 8 in „ScalingLineP8.va“) or 16 (parallelism 16 in „ScalingLineP16.va“) pixels (= ”word”) are read from input camera image. In **PixelPicker** we decide which pixels we need from the words read. **Interpolation** considers for the calculation of the pixel values in the output image the interpixel position in the source image.

10.9.8.2.1.1. WordToRead

The components of the module WordToRead are shown in Fig. 10.105.

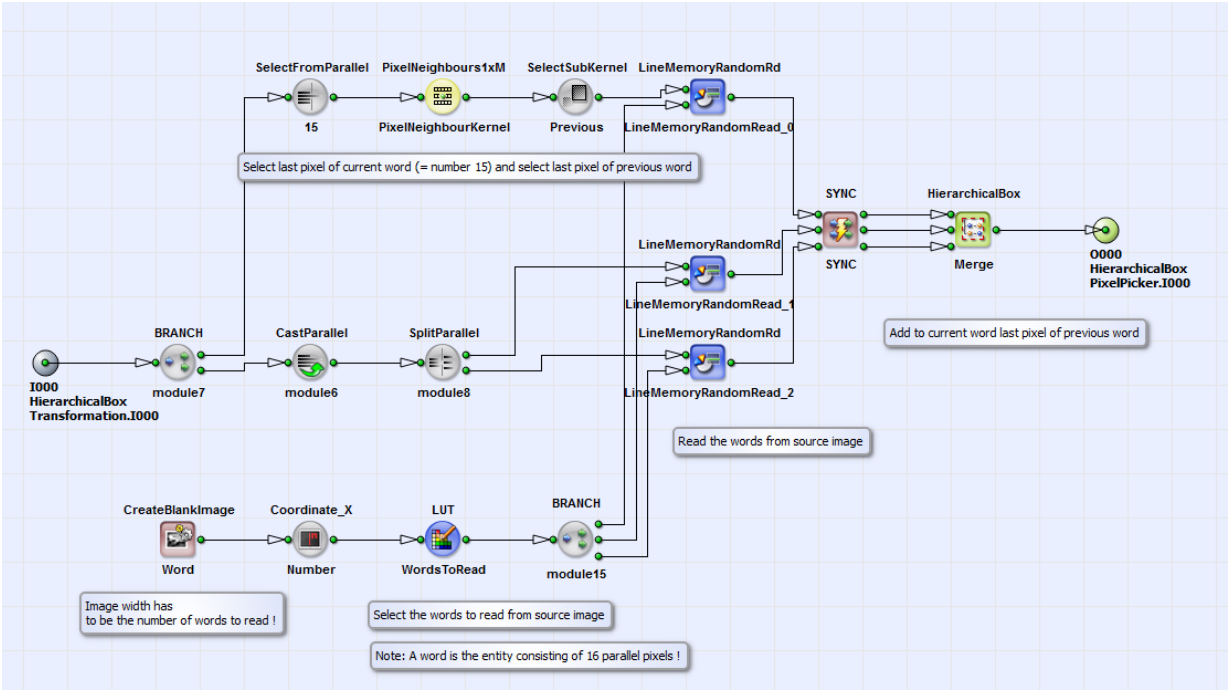


Figure 10.105. Components of **WordToRead**

The order and frequency of the words to be read from the source image is defined in **LUT: WordsToRead**. The content of this table is created with the external C++ program „ScalingLUTS.cpp" or alternative with the MATLAB modules "LUTS_Scaling.m" and "ScalingTablelLine.m". See therefor section 10.9.8.3 in this document. The input link for this lookup table is defined with **CreateBlankImage** and **Coordinate_X**. The value of parameter **ImageWidth** of **CreateBlankImage** has to be exactly the same as the number of elements in **LUT: WordsToRead**. The parameter **ImageHeight** has to match the image dimensions of the source image in y-direction. The words from the source image are read from buffers **LineMemoryRandomRd_1** and **LineMemoryRandomRd_2** in an order defined by **LUT: WordsToRead**. The source image is linearly written to these buffers. Here two buffers are necessary due to a maximum bit depth of 64 bit and parallelism 1. For every word the last pixel of the preceding word is selected and read (upper operation line before **SYNC**). This value is added to the corresponding word with the operator **Merge**.

10.9.8.2.1.2. PixelPicker

In the module **PixelPicker** (see Fig. 10.106) the pixels for the scaled output words are selected with the components **Pick_0** to **Pick_15** (or to **Pick_7** with parallelism 8) from the words read. If pixels of a word read are not needed (see section 10.9.8.1) the lookup table **RemovePixel** deletes them. The content of the tables named above (**Pick_0** to **Pick_15** and **RemovePixel**) can be created with the external C++ program „ScalingLUTS.cpp" or alternative with the MATLAB modules "LUTS_Scaling.m" and "ScalingTablelLine.m". See therefor also section 10.9.8.3 in this document.

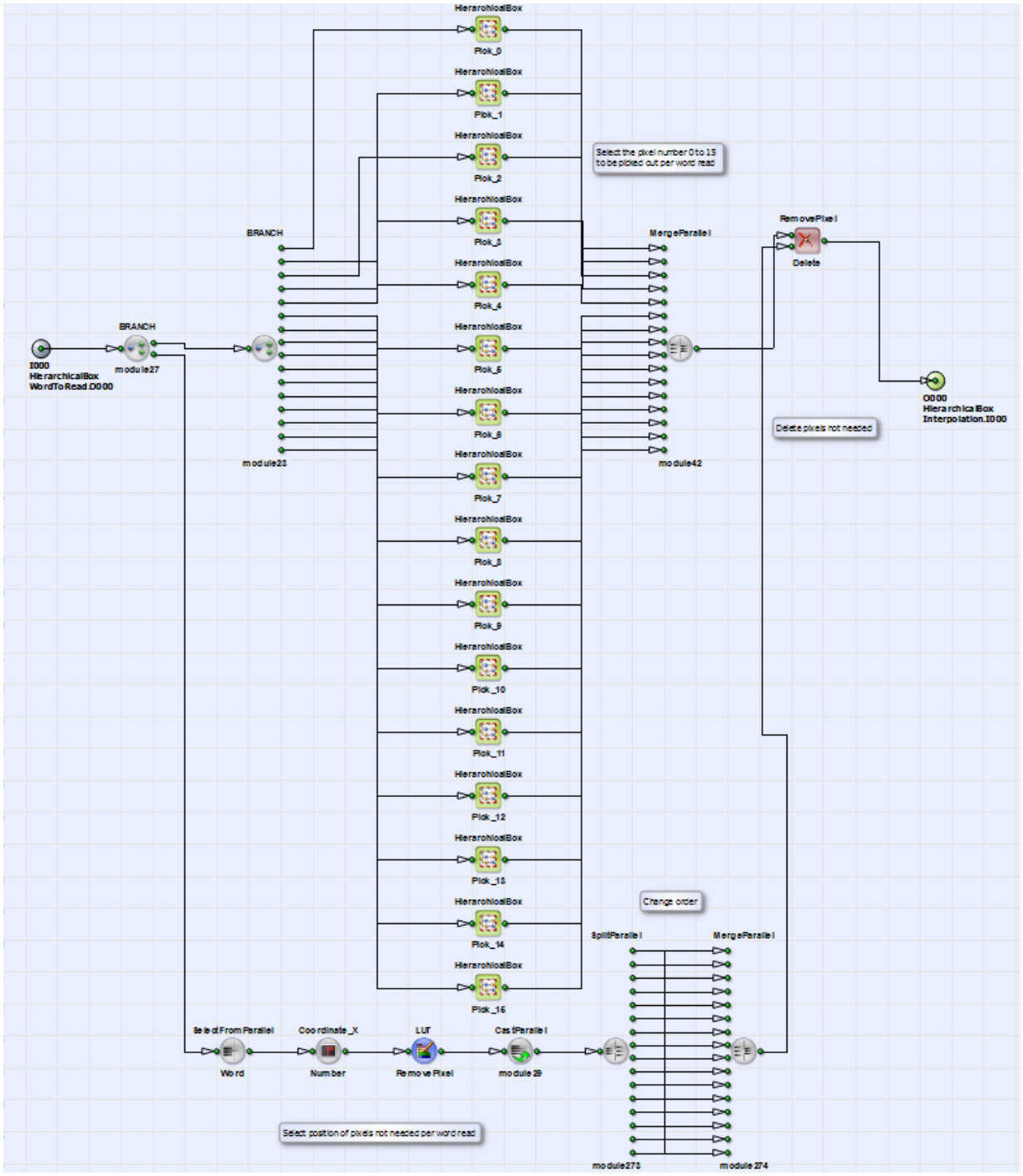


Figure 10.106. Components of **PixelPicker**

In Fig. 10.107 the content of the HierarchicalBox **Pick_0** is shown. The lookup table **PickComponent0** defines which pixel of a word read (**SelectFromParallel: Word** and **Coordinate_X: Number**) is the 0. component of the current output word. With the operator **CASE** the corresponding pixel is selected. Together with its predecessor it is written to the current pixel (**MergePixel**). Analog to this procedure described, the pixels 1 to 15 (or 7 with parallelism 8) of the current output word are selected with the modules **Pick_1** to **Pick_15** (or to **Pick_7**). Die single pixels **Pick_0** to **Pick_15** (or to **Pick_7**) are combined to the current transformed/scaled word with parallelism 16 or 8 (**MergeParallel** in Fig. 10.106).

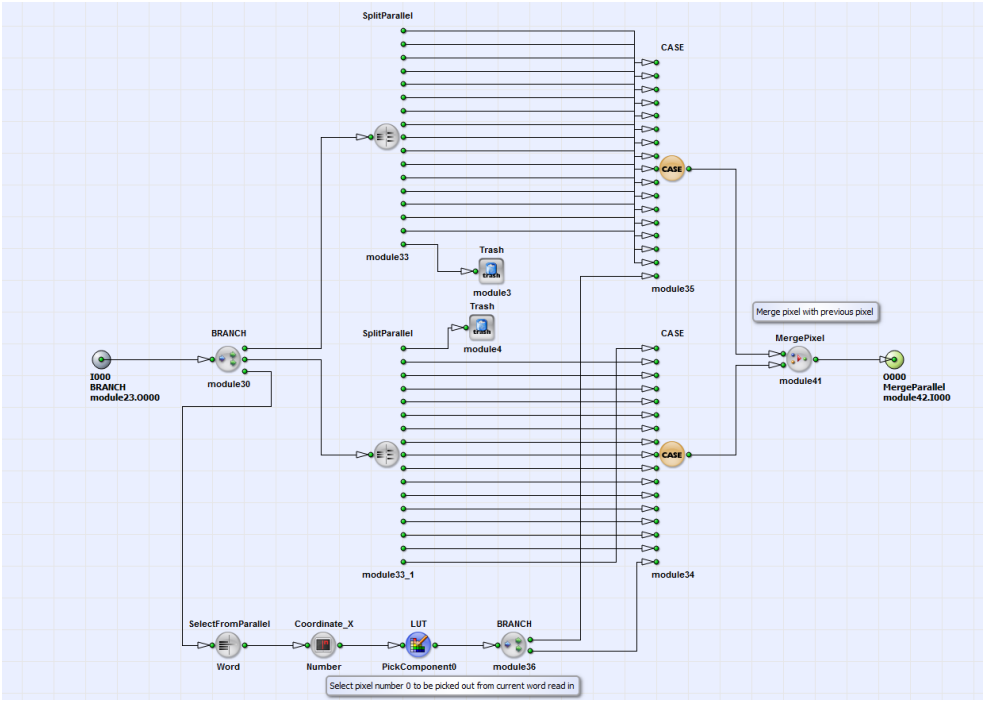


Figure 10.107. Content of **Pick_0**

10.9.8.2.1.3. Interpolation

In order to obtain the correct value on the pixel positions in the output image sent to PC, the interpixel position in the source image has to be considered. In the module **Interpolation** (Fig. 10.104) a linear interpolation is performed [Bur06]:

$$f_c = f(x) = (1 - dx) \cdot f(x_1) + dx \cdot f(x_2) \ . \tag{10.30}$$

Here f_c is the pixel value in the output image, which corresponds to value $f(x)$ in the source image at position x. Furthermore $f(x_1)$ and $f(x_2)$ are the values at pixel coordinates x_1 and x_2 in the source image. The interpixel position is dx. More information on linear interpolation you can find e.g. in [Bur06].

The content of the module **Interpolation** is shown in Fig. 10.108. The values of current pixels $f(x_1)$ and their predecessors $f(x_2)$ are separated with the operators **SelectBitField: Current** and **SelectBitField: Previous**. The values of $f(x_1)$ and $f(x_2)$ are multiplied with $(1 - dx)$ and dx according to eq. 10.30. The information for the interpixel position dx is contained in four lookup tables **Fractional_Part0** to **Fractional_Part3** in the design "ScalingLineP16.va". Every table contains for 4 pixels of the current output word the interpixel position dx. Every interpixel position has 6 bit depth. The content of the LUTs **Fractional_Part0** to **Fractional_Part3** can be created with the external C++ program „ScalingLUTS.cpp" or alternative with the MATLAB modules "LUTS_Scaling.m" and "ScalingTablelLine.m". See therefor also section 10.9.8.3 in this document. The design "ScalingLineP8.va" has one table Fractional containing the interpixel position. Its content can also be created with the external C++ and Matlab program modules. Finally the transformed/scaled line image is sent via DMA transfer to PC (see Fig. 10.104).

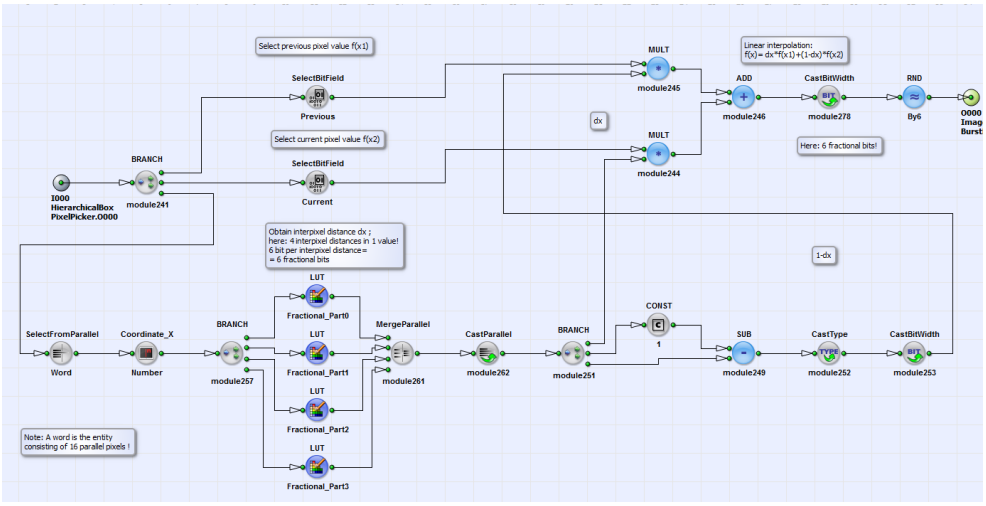


Figure 10.108. Components of **Interpolation**

10.9.8.3. Lookup Tables for The VisualApplets Design

The lookup tables necessary for the design "ScalingLineP16.va" and "ScalingLineP8.va" (see section 10.9.8.2) can be created either with the C++ program "ScalingLUTs.cpp" (in folder "LUTS_Cpp") or with the MATLAB program modules "LUTS_Scaling.m" and "ScalingTableLine.m"(in folder "LUTS_MATLAB").

10.9.8.3.1. ScalingLUTs.cpp

1. Please define following parameters in the program (or in the command prompt):

//////////////////////Parameter//////////////////////

/ Please specify these parameters!//////////

uint64_t parallelism = 8; // =8 for "ScalingLineP8.va" and =16 for "ScalingLineP16.va"

uint64_t fractionalBits = 6; // = 6: default value in "ScalingLineP8.va" and "ScalingLineP16.va"

uint64_t noOfFractionalLUTs = parallelism == 8 ? 1 : 4; // number of fractional tables = 1 in "ScalingLineP8.va" and = 4 in "ScalingLineP16.va"

int InputWidth; // width of input image

int OutputWidth; // width of image sent to PC

For the VisualApplets design "ScalingLineP16.va" set the parallelism parameter to 16 and for"ScalingLineP8.va" to 8. The number of fractionalBits of 6 is a default value in both designs. The design "ScalingLineP16.va"has four tables (const int noOfFractionalLUTs = 4) containing the interpixel positions for the interpolation (see Fig. 10.108). The design "ScalingLineP8.va" has one table (const int noOfFractionalLUTs = 1) instead. The scaling of your line image is defined by the relation between InputWidth and OutputWidth.

2. Run the program!

3. Following files are created which can be loaded to the lookup tables in the VisualApplets designs:

File	VA LUT
FractionalTable_0.txt to **FractionalTable_3.txt**	**Fractional_Part0** (or Fractional for parallelism 8) to **FractionalPart_3**

File	VA LUT
PickerTable_0.txt to **PickerTable_15.txt** (or to **PickerTable_7.txt**)	**PickComponent0** to **PickComponent15** (or to **PickComponent7**)
TableWordsToRead.txt	**WordsToRead**
RemoveTable.txt	**RemovePixel**

Table 10.7. Files and their corresponding lookup tables in Visual Applets

In addition the text file **ScalingTable.txt** is created. It contains for every output image pixel the corresponding coordinates in the source image (see also section 10.9.8.1).

10.9.8.3.2. ScalingTableLine.m and LUTS_Scaling.m

Please open the module "ScalingTableLine.m" and define the parameters

InputWidth=…;

OutputWidth=…;

1. Run the program!

2.The text file ScalingTableLine.txt is created. It contains for every output image pixel the corresponding coordinates in the source image.

3. Please open the module "LUTS_Scaling.m" and define the parameters

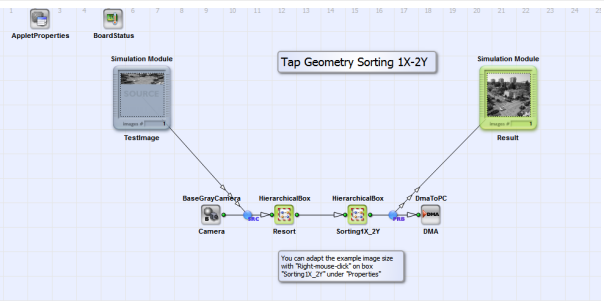
parallelism = ...;

NoOfFractionalBits=...;

NoOfFractionalTables=...;

Run the program! The files created correspond to the files in Tab. 10.7 which can be loaded to the lookup tables in the VisualApplets designs.

10.9.9. Tap Geometry Sorting

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_2X_1Y.va \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_2XE_1Y.va \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_1X_2Y.va \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_2X_2Y.va \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_2X_2YE.va \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_8X_1Y.va \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TapSorting_10X_1Y.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Sorting of Camera Link Taps	

10.9.9.1. Small Theory on Camera Link Tap Geometry

Taps are geometric zones on a camera sensor. The pixels of a frame are transmitted pixel by pixel to the frame grabber in sequential order from the taps. The pixels can be transferred in parallel from these taps. In Camera Link base configuration the number of taps transferred at the same clock cycle are 1 to 3, in medium configuration 3 or 4 and in full configuration 8 or 10. The geometric arrangement of the taps depends on the sensor model. Depending on this order, the pixels in the acquired image need to be resorted in order to achieve an image, which mirrors reality. To describe tap geometry configuration of a camera a naming convention

$$< \mathrm{RegionX} > \mathrm{X}(< \mathrm{TapX} >)(< \mathrm{ExtX} >)\text{-} < \mathrm{RegionY} > \mathrm{Y}(< \mathrm{TapY} >)(< \mathrm{ExtY} >) \tag{10.31}$$

is used. Hereby $< RegionX > and < RegionY >$ are the number of taps in horizontal and vertical direction. The number of consecutive pixels in X and Y direction, which are transferred simultaneously from a tap are $< TapX >$ and $< TapY >$. $< ExtX >$ and $< ExtY >$ can be named "E", "M" or "R". "E" indicates, that the readout per taps starts from both ends of pixel lines/columns. "M" means, that the pixel extraction starts from the middle of line. "R" shows, that pixel extraction starts at the right side of each tap. In table 10.8 the pixel positions in horizontal and vertical direction for an image with width "w" and "height" h for specific tap geometries are listed.

Tap Geometry	X Start	X End	X Step	Y Start	Y End	Y Step	
2X-1Y	Tap 1	1	w/2	1	1	h	1
	Tap 2	w/2+1	w	1	1	h	1
2XE-1Y	Tap 1	1	w/2	1	1	h	1
	Tap 2	w	w/2+1	1	1	h	1
1X-2Y	Tap 1	1	w	1	1	h/2	1
	Tap 2	1	w	1	h/2+1	h	1
2X-2Y	Tap 1	1	w/2	1	1	h/2	1
	Tap 2	w/2+1	w	1	1	h/2	1
	Tap 3	1	w/2	1	h/2+1	h	1
	Tap 4	w/2+1	w	1	h/2+1	h	1
2X-2YE	Tap 1	1	w/2	1	1	h/2	1
	Tap 2	w/2+1	w	1	1	h/2	1
	Tap 3	1	w/2	1	h	h/2+1	1
	Tap 4	w/2+1	w	1	h	h/2+1	1
8X-1Y	Tap 1	1	w/8	1	1	h	1
	Tap 2	w/8+1	1/4 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 3	1/4 w +1	3/8 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 4	3/8 w +1	1/2 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 5	1/2 w +1	5/8 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 6	5/8 w +1	3/4 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 7	3/4 w +1	7/8 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 8	7/8 w +1	w	1	1	h	1
10X-1Y	Tap 1	1	w/10	1	1	h	1
	Tap 2	w/10+1	1/5 w	1	1	h	1

Tap Geometry	X Start	X End	X Step	Y Start	Y End	Y Step	
	Tap 3	1/5 w +1	3/10 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 4	3/10 w +1	2/5 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 5	2/5 w +1	1/2 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 6	1/2 w +1	3/5 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 7	3/5 w +1	7/10 w	1	1	h	1
	Tap 8	7/10 w +1	4/5	1	1	h	1
	Tap 9	4/5 w +1	9/10	1	1	h	1
	Tap 10	9/10 w +1	w	1	1	h	1

Table 10.8. Examples of tap geometries

10.9.9.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

The sorting of the tap geometry modi described above is implemented in seven seperate Visual Applets designs. The designs can be used as part of image processing designs. For the simulation and test of the tap geometry sorting you find example images under \examples\Processing\Geometry \TapGeometrySorting\TestImages. The implementation algorithm differs from design to design to find the best balance between complexity and resource efficiency of the implementation. The simplest way to realize tap geometry sorting in horizontal direction is realized in the designs "TapSorting_2X_1Y.va" and "TapSorting_2XE_1Y.va". You can see the basic design structure of "TapSorting_2XE_1Y.va" in Fig. 10.109.

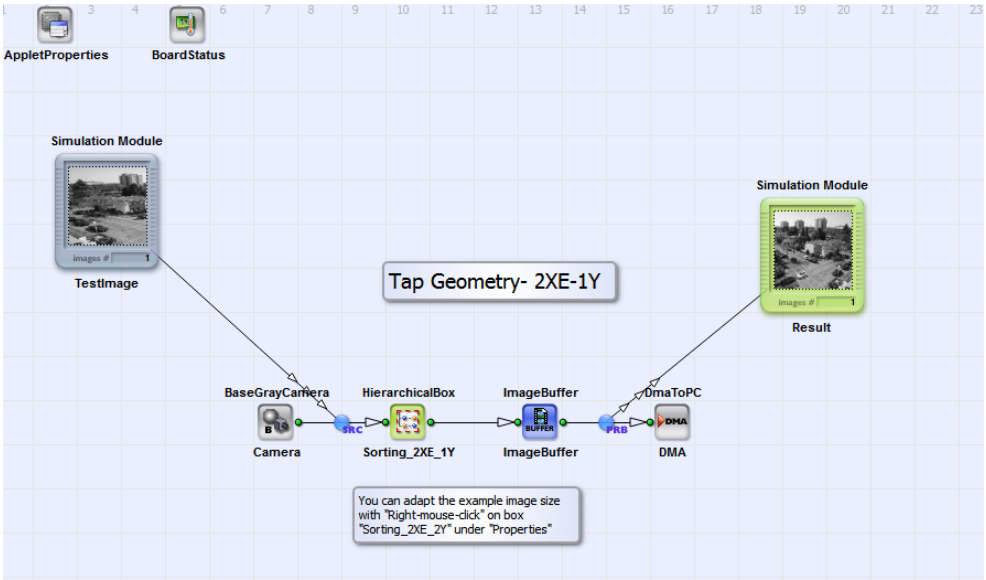


Figure 10.109. Basic design structure for "TapSorting_2XE_1Y.va"

The pixels of the two taps "2X" in horizontal direction coming from a grayscale camera in Camera Link base configuration are split in two branches. The pixels of tap 2 are mirrored in horizontal direction in the HierachicalBox **MirroredLine** using operator **LineMemory**. The pixels of the two

taps are then inserted line by line to a new image. Two sequential lines are then combined to one bigger line. This image is the output image with the correct tap geometry: The pixels of tap 1 are in the left half of the result image, whereas the pixels of tap 2 are in the right half in reverse order due to mirroring. The design structure and algorithm of "TapSorting_2X_1Y.va" is analog to the one of "TapSorting_2XE_1Y.va" but without the mirroring of the pixels of tap 2. The designs "TapSorting_1X_2Y.va", "TapSorting_2X_2Y.va" and "TapSorting_2X_2YE.va" have one or two taps in horizontal ("1X" or "2X") and two taps in vertical direction ("2Y" and "2YE") . The most efficient way of tap sorting is here using operator **FrameBufferRandomRead**. You can see the basic design structure of "TapSorting_2X_2Y.va" in Fig. 10.110. The design structures of "TapSorting_1X_2Y.va" and "TapSorting_2X_2YE.va" are equivalent.

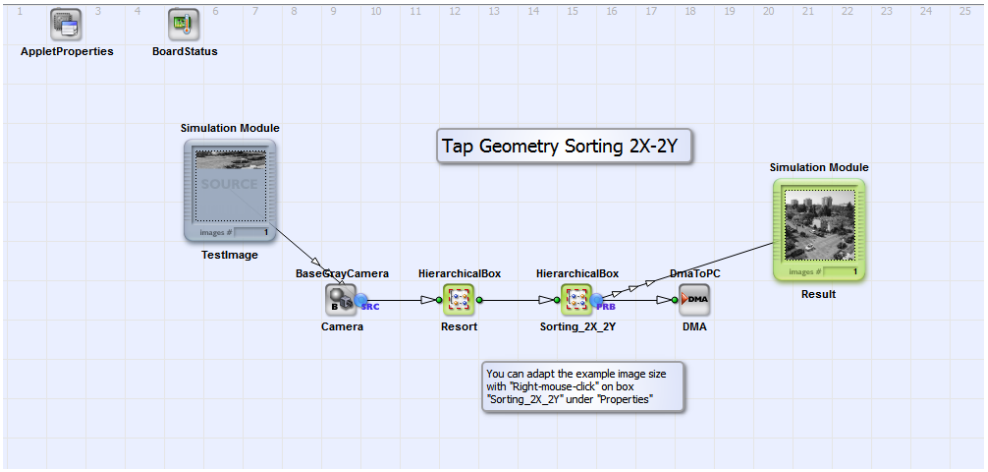


Figure 10.110. Basic design structure of "TapSorting_2X_2Y.va"

The pixels transferred from a camera in camera link base configuration are rearranged in their order in the HierarchicalBox **Resort**. Here four pixels of the same tap are merged to one pixel. Tap 1 to Tap 2 ("TapSorting_1X_2Y.va") or to Tap 4 ("TapSorting_2X_2Y.va" and "TapSorting_2X_2YE.va") are merged in parallel. Via the operator **FrameBufferRandomRead** with subsequent reinterpretation of the pixel depth (operator **CastParallel**) the pixels of the camera taps are positioned correctly in the result image. The correct address input for **FrameBufferRandomRead** is implemented in box **Address**. Here the designs differ in detail in dependence on the tap geometry used but follow the same principle. In Fig. 10.111 you can see the address generation for the design "TapSorting_2X_2Y.va".

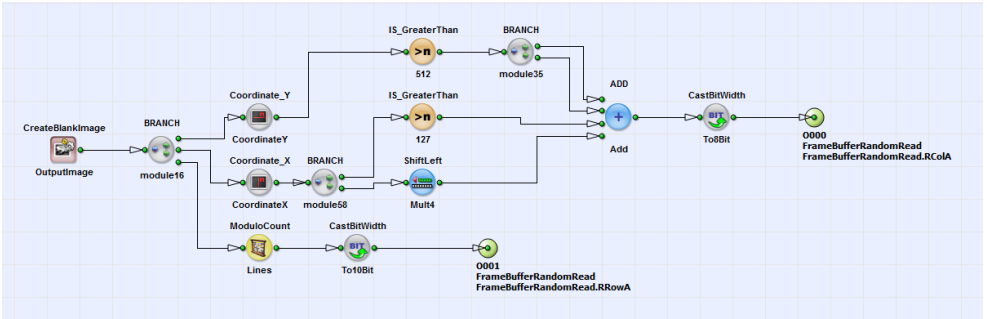


Figure 10.111. Content of the HierarchicalBox **Address** in "TapSorting_2X_2Y.va"

With operators **CoordinateX**, **CoordinateY**, **ModuloCount** and **IS_GreaterThan** the corresponding positions in the input image for each pixel in the output image are evaluated.

For the sorting of the tap geometry of "8X-1Y" and "10X-1Y" in the designs "TapSorting_8X_1Y.va" and "TapSorting_10X_1Y.va" operator **LineMemory** is used. You can see the basic design structure of "TapSorting_8X_1Y.va" in Fig. 10.112. The design structure of "TapSorting_10X_1Y.va" is equivalent.

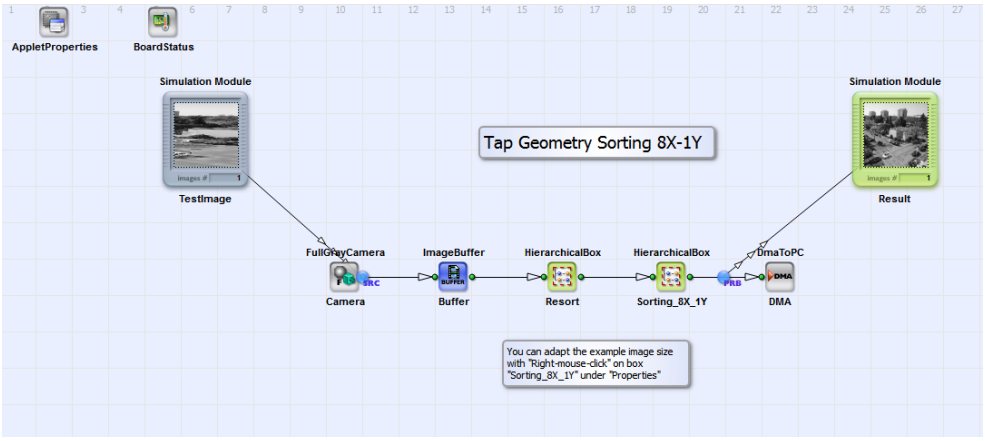


Figure 10.112. Basic design structure of "TapSorting_8X_1Y.va"

The pixels of the eight or ten horizontal taps are rearranged in the HierarchicalBox **Resort**. Eight pixels of the same tap each are merged to one pixel with bit depth 64 bit. The eight or ten taps are merged in parallel. The correct address in the input image for each output pixel is then calculated in the HierachicalBox **Sorting8X1Y** (see Fig. 10.113).

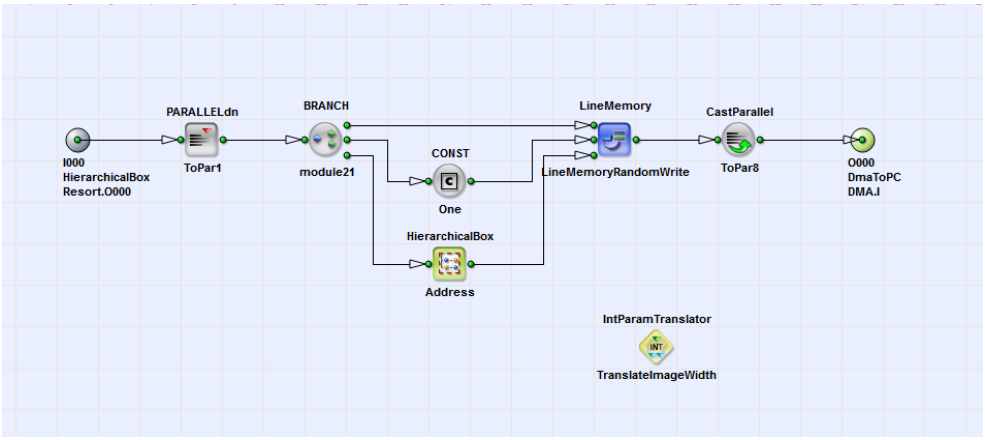


Figure 10.113. Content of the HierarchicalBox **Sorting_8X_1Y**

You can see the the address generation of box **Address** in Fig. 10.114.

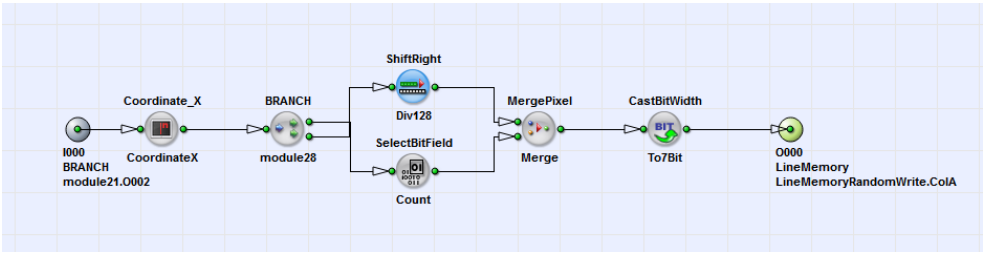


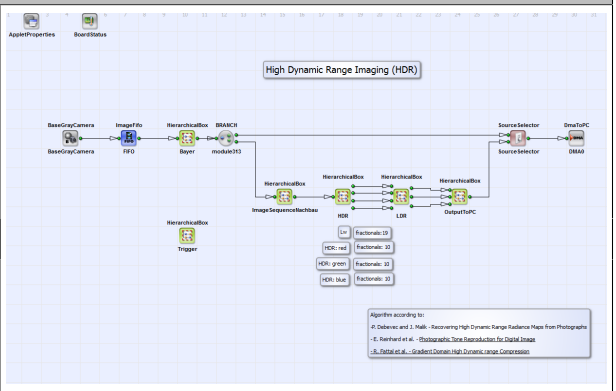
Figure 10.114. Content of the HierarchicalBox **Address** in "TapSorting_8X_1Y.va"

10.10. High Dynamic Range and Image Composition

In this section two example algorithms for the creation of a High Dynamic Range image from a sequence of three Standard Dynamic Range (HDR) images with different exposure times are described. One algorithm is a linear approach and the second an algorithm developed by Debevec et. al. [Deb97]. In

addition the tone mapping algorithms for the output of the HDR image on a PC display are described and implemented in the examples. In this section also the example design "ExposureFusion.va" for the image composition according to the method of exposure fusion is introduced. It can be seen as simpler and less resource alternative to High Dynamic Range imaging.

10.10.1. High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\HighDynamicRange \HDR_CRC_Bayer.va \examples\Processing\HDR_ImageComposition \HighDynamicRange\HDR_CRC_Color.va \examples\Processing\HDR_ImageComposition \HighDynamicRange\HDR_CRC_Gray.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description HDR Algorithm According to Debevec and Malik and LDR Algorithm according to Reinhard et al. and Fattal et al..	

High Dynamic Range (HDR) images reproduce a high range of luminosity. So both very dark and very bright details are combined in one image. With most photography techniques it is not possible to achieve this high range of luminosity with one single exposure time. So a HDR image is created from images with different exposure times. The HDR image can not be displayed directly on most displays. So a scaled reduction in brightness contrast to a Low Dynamic Range (LDR) image is necessary for displaying the HDR image. This procedure is also called tone mapping. In this VisualApplet example an HDR algorithm according to Debevec and Malik [Deb97] is implemented. The LDR algorithm is according to Reinhard [Rei02] and Fattal [Fat02]. In the following both algorithms will shortly be explained.

10.10.1.1. High Dynamic Range Imaging

The pixel value $Z_{x,y}$ in an image i with pixel coordinates x and y can be expressed as a function of the irradiance value E_{xy} and exposure time dt_i:

$$Z_{xy,i} = f(E_{xy} \cdot dt_i) \ . \tag{10.32}$$

When we define $g = lnf^{-1}$ it follows:

$$g(Z_{xy,i}) = ln(E_{xy}) + ln(dt_i) \ , \tag{10.33}$$

where we call $g(Z_{xy},i)$ the response curve. It relates the pixel value $Z_{xy,i}$ for exposure time dt_i to the scene irradiance E_{xy}. E_{xy} is assumed to be constant for every pixel. Knowing dt_i and $Z_{xy,i}$, $g(Z_xy,i)$ can be calculated with singular value decomposition method [Deb97]. An HDR image can now be created using the following expression [Deb97]:

$$ln(E_{xy}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{P} w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [g(Z_{xy,i}) - ln(dt_i)]}{\sum_{i=1}^{P} w(Z_{xy,i}) \ ,} \tag{10.34}$$

where $ln(E_{xy})$ are the logarithmic irradiance values (base e) on pixel x,y in the resulting HDR image. For color images E_{xy} are the red, green and blue values (R_{HDR}, G_{HDR} and B_{HDR}). That is, Equation 10.34 has to be separately calculated for red, green and blue values. P is the number of exposures. In Equation 10.34 $w(Z_{xy,i})$ is a weighting function:

$$w(Z_{xy,i}) = \begin{cases} Z_{xy,i} - Z_{min} \text{ for } z \leq \frac{1}{2}(Z_{min} + Z_{max}) \\ Z_{max} - Z_{xy,i} \text{ for } z > \frac{1}{2}(Z_{min} + Z_{max}) \end{cases} . \tag{10.35}$$

10.10.1.2. Low Dynamic Range Imaging

10.10.1.2.1. Bayer and Color Images

To display the HDR image a reduction in brightness contrast is necessary. According to Reinhard et al. [Rei02] the LDR luminance L_{LDR} can be calculated as:

$$L_{LDR} = \frac{L_s}{1 + L_s} . \tag{10.36}$$

Here L_s is the scaled HDR luminance:

$$L_s = a \cdot \frac{L_w}{\bar{L_w}} . \tag{10.37}$$

The parameter a adjusts the brightness of displayed LDR image. Typical values are between 0.09 and 0.72 [Rei02]. The so called relative "world" luminance L_w is calculated from HDR colors: R_{HDR}, G_{HDR} and B_{HDR}:

$$L_w = 0.2125 \cdot R_{HDR} + 0.7154 \cdot G_{HDR} + 0.0721 \cdot B_{HDR} . \tag{10.38}$$

The mean value $\bar{L_w}$ is in this example calculated as

$$\bar{L_w} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{1}^{N} L_w . \tag{10.39}$$

According to Fattal et al. [Fat02] the LDR color components R_{LDR}, G_{LDR} and B_{LDR} can now be reconstructed as

$$R_{LDR}/G_{LDR}/B_{LDR} = \left(\frac{R_{HDR}/G_{HDR}/B_{HDR}}{L_w} \right)^{0.5} \cdot L_{LDR} . \tag{10.40}$$

10.10.1.2.2. Grayscale Images

The LDR image values $Gray_{LDR}$ for grayscale images for output on display can be calculated as:

$$Gray_{LDR} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{x,y}}}{\sqrt{E_{x,y}} + C} . \tag{10.41}$$

Here $E_{x,y}$ is a result of HDR processing according to Equation 10.34. C is a parameter constant which can be used for adaption of brightness in the output image.

10.10.1.3. VisualApplets Design

The HDR/LDR algorithm for filming scenes with very wide luminosity scale with very dark and very bright objects is implemented in VisualApplets for grayscale ("HDR_CRC_Gray.va"), Bayer

("HDR_CRC_Bayer.va") and color ("HDR_CRC_Color.va") camera images. An image is transferred to PC in which every object of the scene is displayed properly. The basic structure of the design "HDR_CRC_Bayer.va" is shown in Fig. 10.115. All examples follow the same principle. For a Bayer pattern raw image the red, green and blue values for every image pixel are calculated in the HierarchicalBox **Bayer** with a **Bayer5x5Linear** operator. This box is only content of the example "HDR_CRC_Bayer.va". In the box **ImageSequence** a sequence of three images is buffered. The three images should have three different exposure times for HDR-LDR processing. The exposure times should be chosen that way that every image pixel is at least in one image of the exposure sequence neither under nor over exposed. You can set these times with the operators **SignalWidth width1** to **width3** in the HierarchicalBox **Trigger** (see Fig. 10.116). Please note that the time scale is system clock ticks of 8 ns. The operator **Generate-Period** has to be set at least to a value greater than the longest time of the operators **SignalWidth width1** to **width3**. Please read in addition the minimum period length for operator **Generate-Period** in your camera manual. The three images are combined using the HDR algorithm according to Debevec and Malik [Deb97] described above. It is implemented in the HierarchicalBox **HDR** (Fig. 10.115). For the grayscale, Bayer and color images the implementation is equivalent. The LDR algorithm is implemented in **LDR**. The implementation for color/Bayer images and grayscale images is different (see sections 10.10.1.2.1 and 10.10.1.2.2). The colors of the resulting RGB image are merged in the HierarchicalBox **OutputToPC**. This box does not exist in the example "HDR_CRC_Gray.va". The operator **SourceSelector** gives the opportunity to select the DMA transport of either the processed HDR-LDR image or the (Bayer demosaiced) camera image.

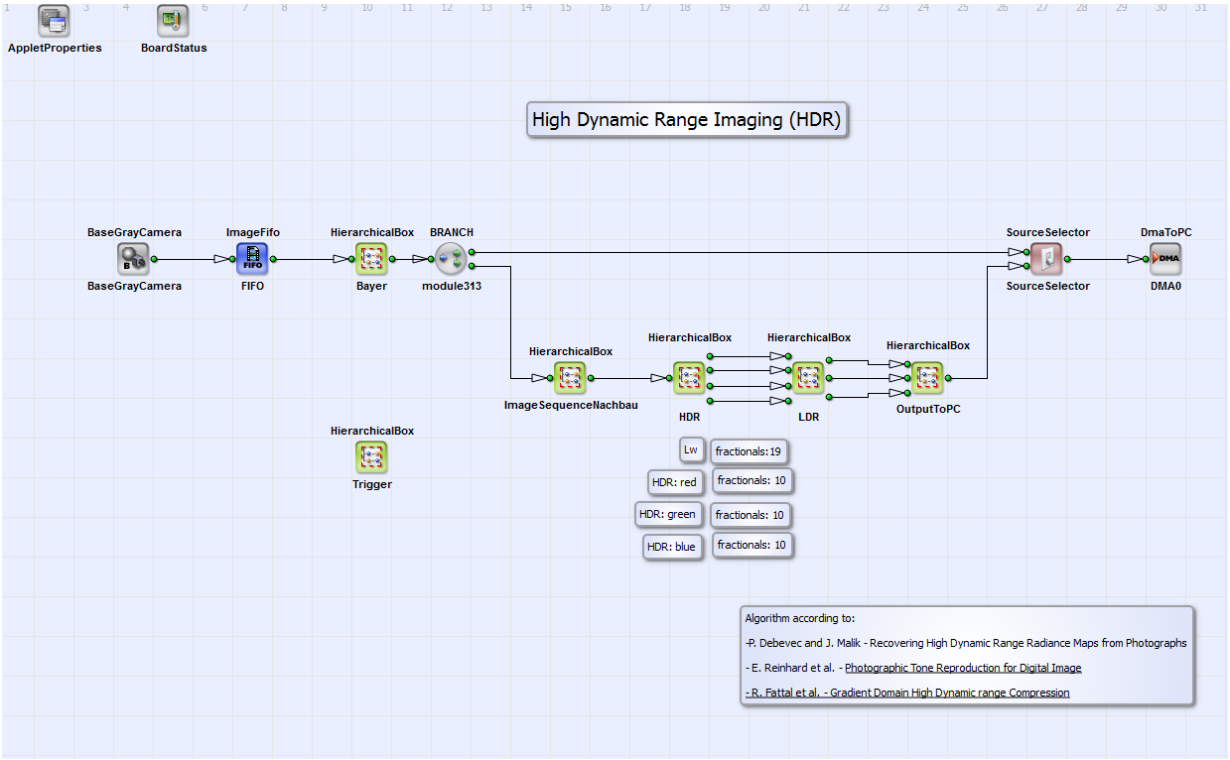


Figure 10.115. Basic design structure

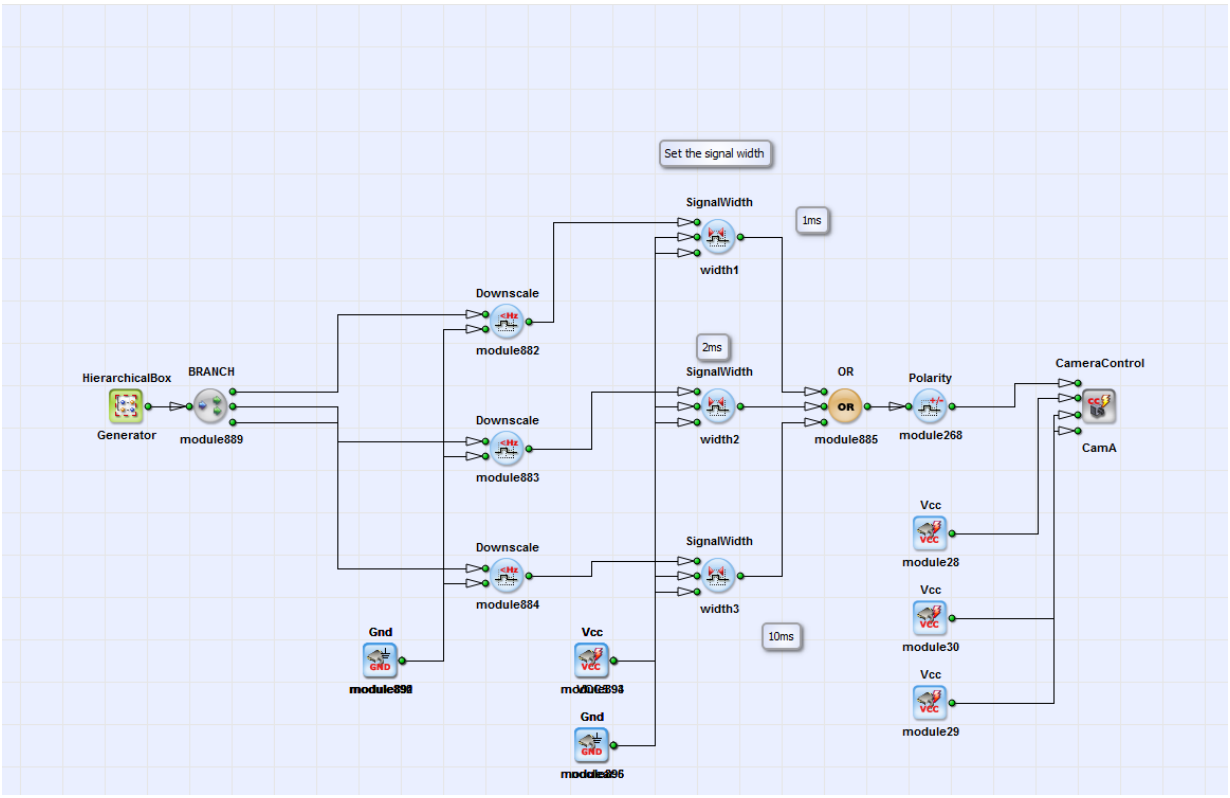


Figure 10.116. Content of box **Trigger**

In Fig. 10.117 you can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **HDR**. For the three images of the buffered image sequence the summands of the nominator $w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [g(Z_{xy,i}) - ln(dt_i)]$ and denominator $w(Z_{xy,i})$ of Equation 10.34 are calculated for images one to three (HierarchicalBox **Image1** to **Image3**) for the colors red, green and blue separately.

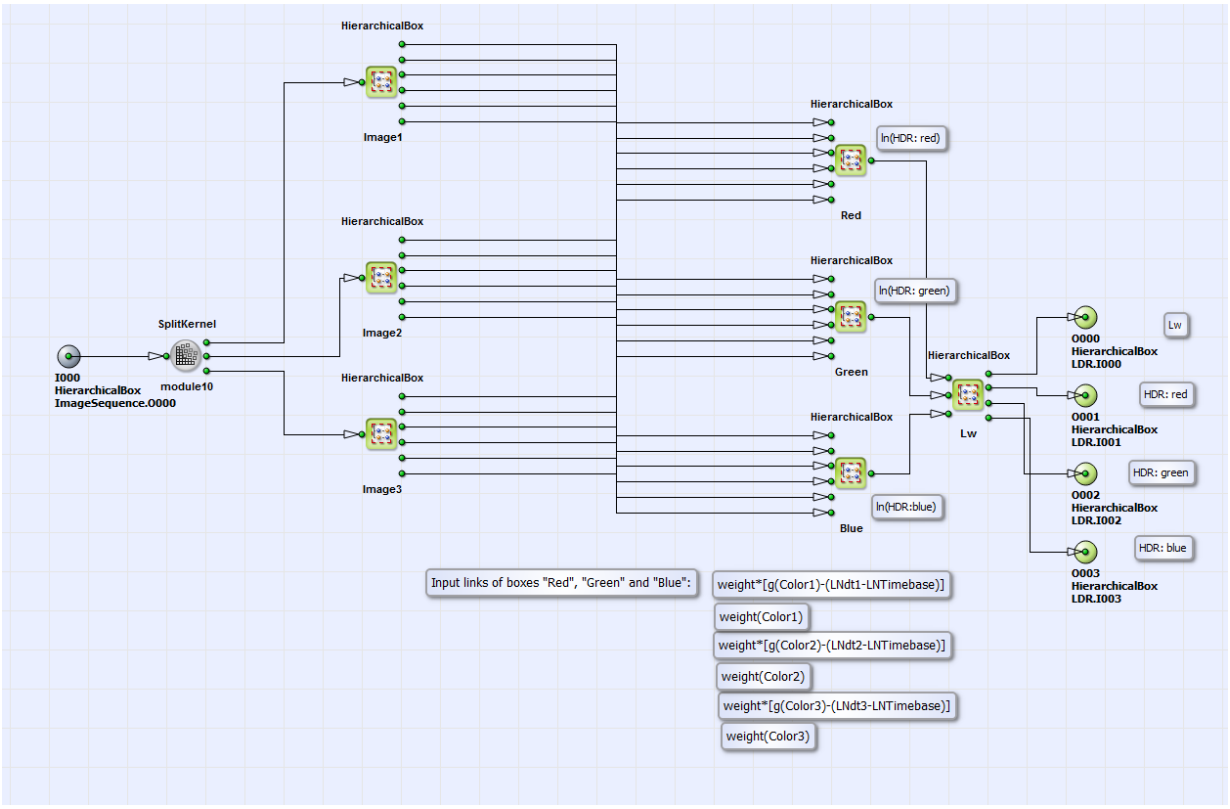


Figure 10.117. Content of box **HDR**

In Fig. 10.118 you can see this calculation for the color red for image 1 (in the HierarchicalBox **Red** in the box **Image1**) as an example. All colors for all images are processed the same way. The logarithmic values of the camera response curve (CRC) are assigned to the (red/green/blue) pixel values with a lookup table in the HierarchicalBox **over127** if pixel value is higher than 127 or in box **underequal127** if the pixel value is less equal than 127. The content of these lookup tables **gO127** and **g_ueq_127** for the colors red, green and blue can be calculated with the Matlab program modules "HDR_CRC.m", "sample.m" and "gsolve.m" (under \examples\Processing\Advanced\HighDynamicRange\), which are based on the code of Debevec and Malik [Deb97] and partially on the example of M. Eitz [Eit07]. Please read the short manual in "HDR_CRC.m" for further instructions how to use the code. With the **CONST** operator **LNdt1** (and analog **LNdt2** and **LNdt3** for images 2 and 3) the logarithmic (base: e) value of the exposure time can be set. Please note, that this value has to be multiplied by 2^{16} because of 16 fractional bits. The corresponding time base can be chosen by the parameter **LNTimeBase**. Values of $ln(1) \cdot 2^{16} (= 0\ !)$, $ln(1000) \cdot 2^{16}$ or $ln(1000000) \cdot 2^{16}$ set the time scale to seconds, milliseconds or microseconds. In the lookup table **weight** in Fig. 10.118 the weighting function of Equation 10.35 is implemented. With the Matlab program modules "HDR_CRC.m", "sample.m" and "Weight.m" the weighting table "Weights.txt" can be created. Please read also the short manual in "HDR_CRC.m" (or "HDR_CRC_Gray.m" for grayscale images) for further instructions. Final outputs of the HierarchicalBox **Red** (and analog **Green** and **Blue**) in box **Image1** (and analog **Image2** and **Image3**) are then $w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [g(Z_{xy,i}) - ln(dt_i)]$ and $w(Z_{xy,i})$.

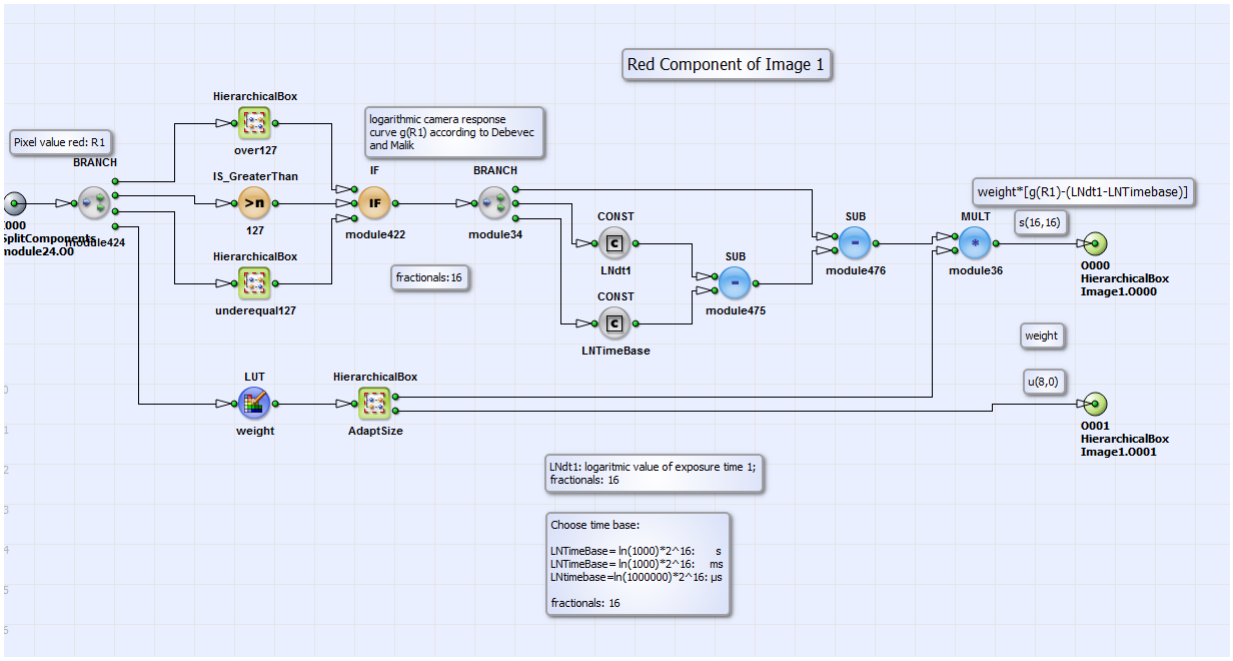


Figure 10.118. Content of component **Red** in **Image1**

Coming back to Fig. 10.117 as content of box **HDR**. The calculation of the logarithmic values of the HDR color components $ln(Red_{HDR})$, $ln(Green_{HDR})$ and $ln(Blue_{HDR})$ according to Equation 10.34 is performed in the boxes **Red**, **Green** and **Blue**. A summation over all components of nominator $w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [g(Z_{xy,i}) - ln(dt_i)]$ and denominator $w(Z_{xy,i})$ values and final division is implemented here (see color red in Fig. 10.119 for example).

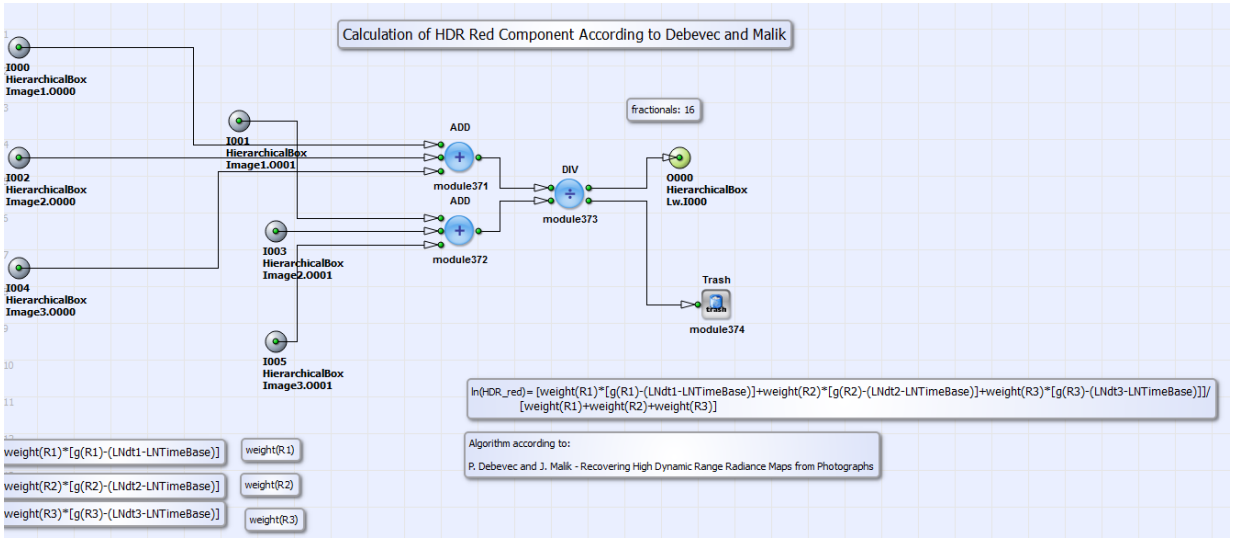


Figure 10.119. Content of box **Red** under **HDR**

The box **Lw** in Fig. 10.117 contains the calculation of the HDR color values Red_{HDR}, $Green_{HDR}$ and $Blue_{HDR}$ from their logarithmic values. The exponential function is implemented with lookup tables. The relative "world" luminance "Lw" is then calculated from the HDR color components according to Equation 10.38. Its mean value according to Equation 10.39 is calculated in box **Lw_d** in the module **LDR** (see basic design structure Fig. 10.115). The whole content of **LDR** is shown in Fig. 10.120.

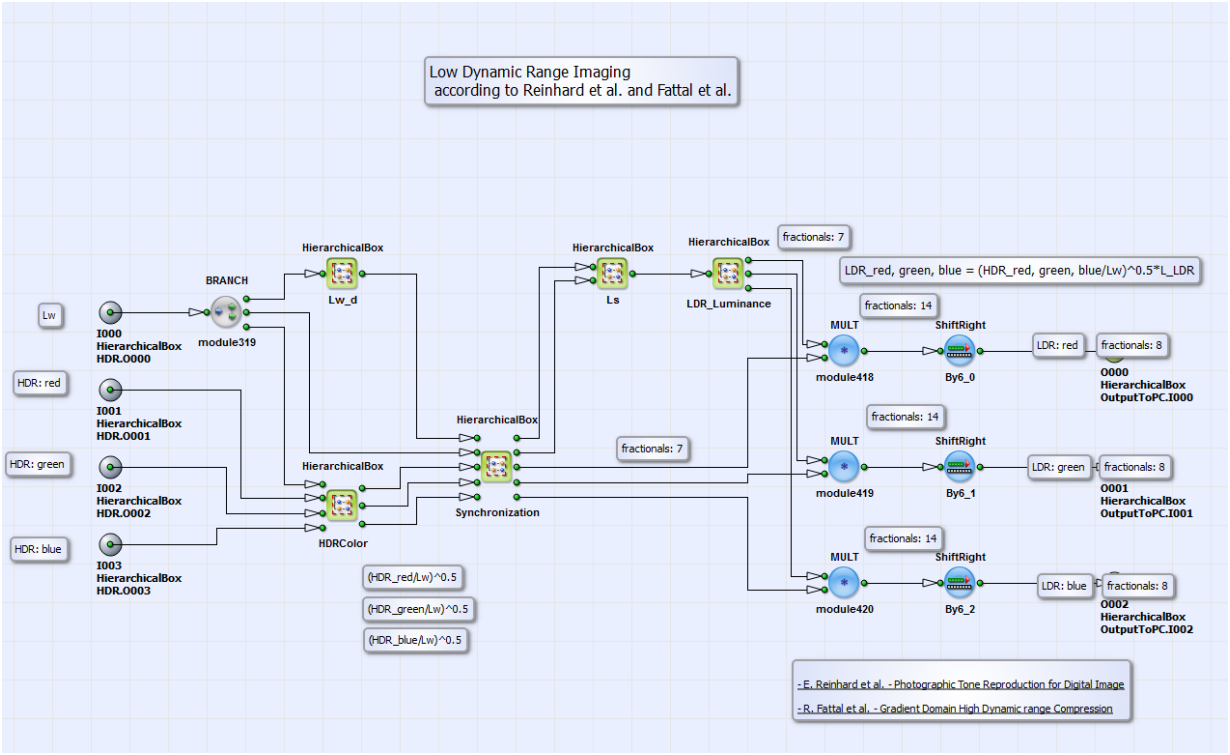


Figure 10.120. Content of box **LDR** in the designs "HDR_CRC_Bayer.va" and "HDR_CRC_Color.va"

The module **Ls** contains the calculation of the scaled luminance according to Equation 10.37 as division of relative "world" luminance and its mean value multiplied by a "brightness parameter" **a**. By changing this parameter value you can change the brightness of the final processed image. You can find appropriate values for this parameter in the comment box in the VA design or in case of deeper interest in [Rei02]. **LDR_Luminance** calculates the LDR luminance according to Equation 10.36. This value is finally multiplied with the outputs of the HierarchicalBox **HDRColor** $(Red_{HDR}/Lw)^{0.5}$, $(Green_{HDR}/Lw)^{0.5}$ and $(Blue_{HDR}/Lw)^{0.5}$ for color components red, green and blue separately. The results are then the LDR color components red, green and blue [Fat02] of the processed output image. The content of HierarchicalBox **LDR** for grayscale images is shown in Fig. 10.121.

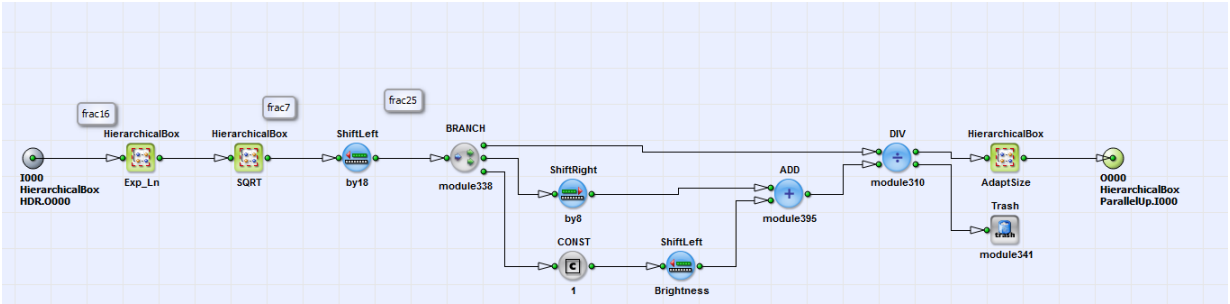
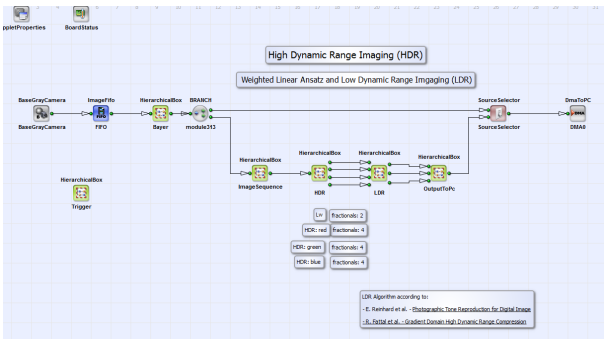


Figure 10.121. Content of box **LDR** in the design "HDR_CRC_Gray.va"

In the HierarchicalBox **Exp_Ln** $E_{x,y}$ is calculated from its logarithmic value $E_{x,y}$ as result of HDR processing (Equation 10.34). In the box **SQRT** the square root is extracted according to the algorithm in section 10.10.1.2.2. The result is divided by itself plus $1 \cdot 2^n$. The value of n and with it the brightness of the output image can be set with the operator **ShiftLeft_Brightness**.

10.10.2. High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\HighDynamicRange \HDR_linearW_Bayer_3_Base.va \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\HighDynamicRange \HDR_linearW_Color_3_Base.va \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\HighDynamicRange \HDR_linearW_Gray_3_Base.va \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\HighDynamicRange \HDR_linearW_Bayer_3_Full.va \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\HighDynamicRange \HDR_linearW_Color_3_Full.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Weighted Linear HDR Algorithm and LDR Algorithm according to Reinhard et al. and Fattal et al..	

This High Dynamic Range (HDR) and Low Dynamic Range (LDR) VisualApplets (VA) design is similar to the one described in Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'. The difference is the HDR algorithm. This will be described in the following subsection. There exist several variations of this example: They are designed for a marathon VCL board in base and full configuration for a RGB, a Bayer pattern or a grayscale camera.

10.10.2.1. High Dynamic Range Imaging With Weighted Linear Ansatz

The exposure X can be written as inverse function of Equation 10.32

$$X = f^{-1}(Z_{xy,i}) = E_{xy} \cdot dt_i \ . \tag{10.42}$$

If you can suppose the exposure to be a linear function you can construct the HDR color components with:

$$R_{HDR}/G_{HDR}/B_{HDR} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{P} w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [Z_{xy,i}/dt_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^{P} w(Z_{xy,i})} \tag{10.43}$$

instead of with Equation 10.34. Here $w(Z_{xy,i})$ is analog to Equation 10.35 a weighting function with which under and over exposed pixel values are less emphasized. The LDR components in this example are calculated analog to the LDR algorithms in 10.10.1.2.1 and 10.10.1.2.2.

10.10.2.2. VisualApplets Design

The example is suitable for filming scenes with very wide luminosity scale with very dark and very bright objects. An image is transferred to PC in which every object of the scene is displayed properly. The basic structure of the design is shown in Fig. 10.122 (here for a Bayer pattern camera in base configuration). The red, green and blue values for every image pixel are calculated in the HierarchicalBox **Bayer** with a **Bayer5x5Linear** operator. In the box **ImageSequence** a sequence of three images is buffered. The three images should have three different exposure times for HDR-LDR processing. The exposure times should be chosen that way that every image pixel is at least in one image of the exposure sequence neither under nor over exposed. You can set these times with the operators **SignalWidth width1** to **width3** in the HierarchicalBox **Trigger** (see Fig. 10.116). Please note that the time scale is system clock ticks of 8 ns. The operator **Generate-Period** has to be set at least to a value greater

than the longest time of the operators **SignalWidth width1** to **width3**. Please read in addition the minimum period length for operator **Generate-Period** in your camera manual. The three images are combined using the weighted linear HDR algorithm described in Equation 10.43. It is implemented in the HierarchicalBox **HDR** (Fig. 10.122). The LDR algorithm according to Reinhard et al. [Rei02] and Fattal et al.[Fat02] is implemented in **LDR**. The colors of the resulting RGB image are merged in the HierarchicalBox **OutputToPC**. In the design "HDR_linearW_Gray_3_Base.va" this box does not exist. The operator **SourceSelector** gives the opportunity to select the DMA transport of either the processed HDR-LDR image or the (Bayer demosaiced) camera image. Since the design structure and calculations are analog to the ones of the example in section 10.10.1 we will just concentrate on the explanation of the content of **HDR** in the following. But please note that in some details like fractional bits the designs might also differ. You find the corresponding hints in the comment boxes in the examples.

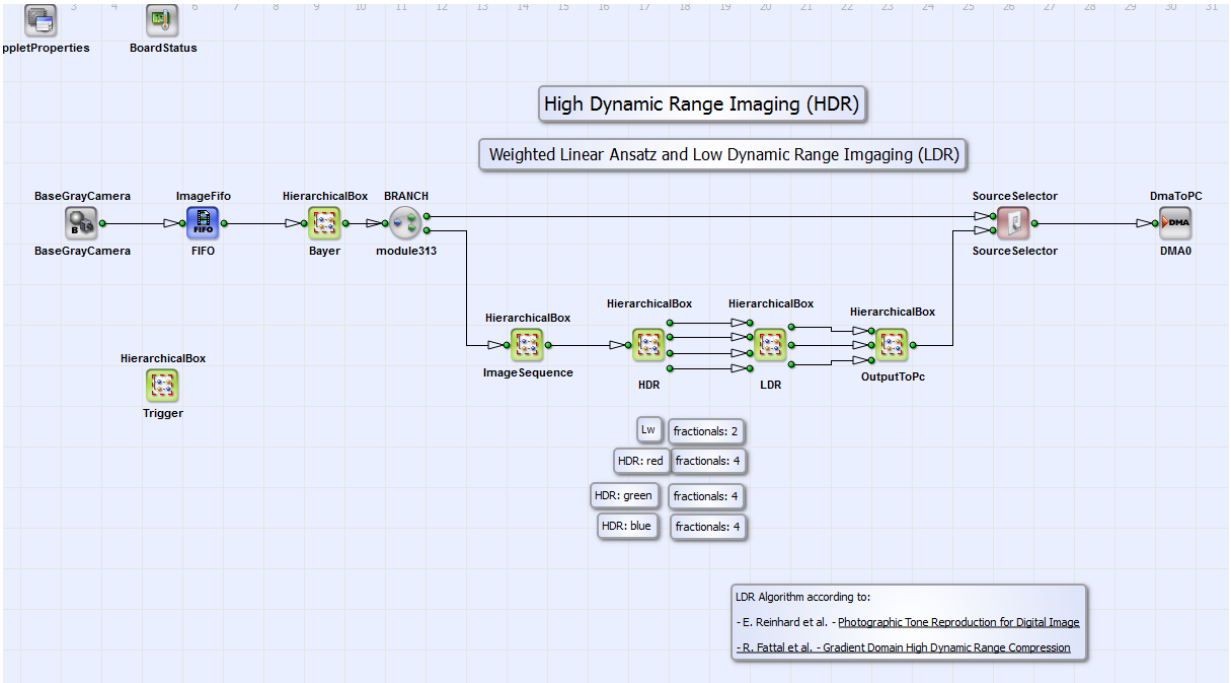


Figure 10.122. Basic design structure

In Fig. 10.123 you can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **HDR**. For the three images of the buffered image sequence the summands of the nominator $w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [Z_{xy,i}/dt_i]$ and denominator $w(Z_{xy,i})$ of Equation 10.43 are calculated for images one to three (HierarchicalBox **Image1** to **Image3**) for the colors red, green and blue separately. For grayscale images in the design "HDR_linearW_Gray_3_Base.va" the calculation is done for the grayscale component only .

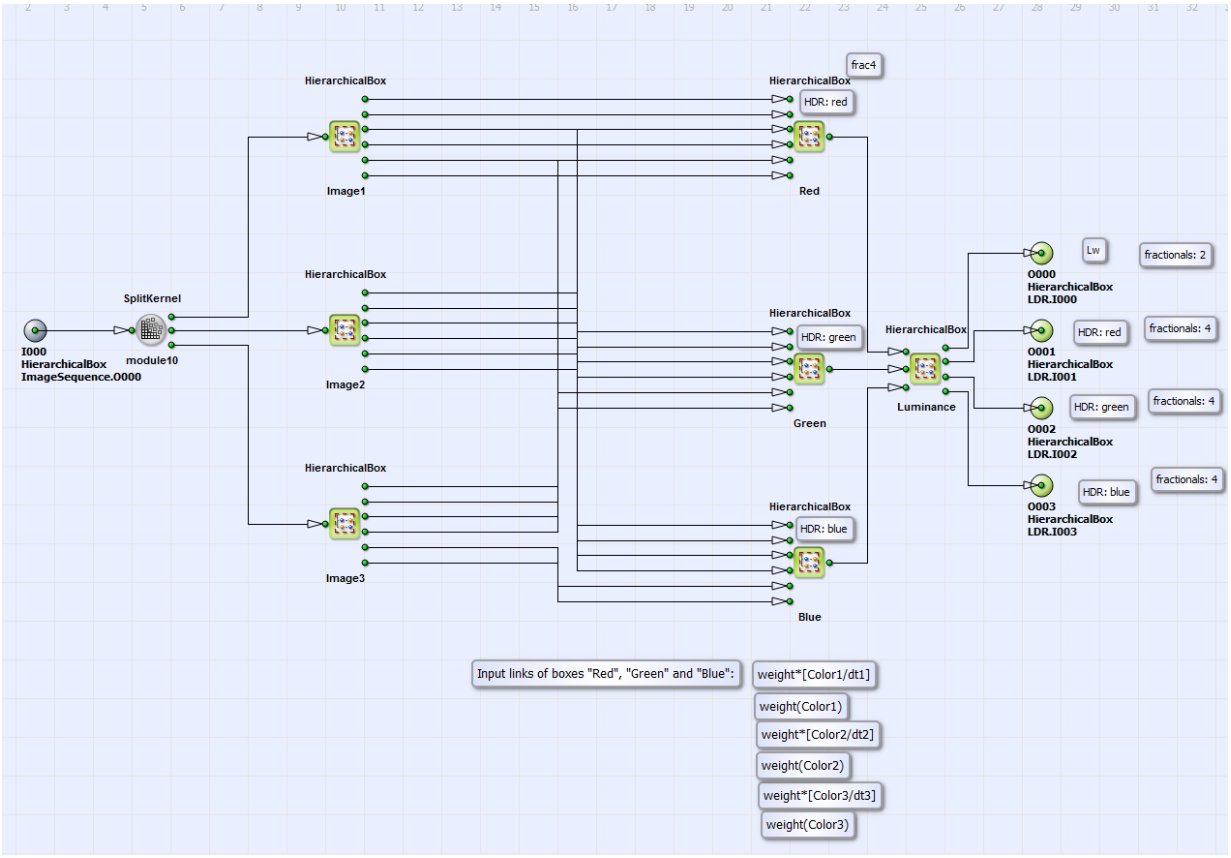


Figure 10.123. Content of box **HDR**

The calculation of these summands is shown in Fig. 10.124 for color red in **Image1** as example. The calculation for the colors green and blue and images 2 and 3 are analog. The pixel value in Fig. 10.124 is divided by the exposure time which can be set by the value of the parameter **Const_dt1** (or analog **Const_dt2** and **Const_dt3**). The time base can be seconds, milli- or microseconds and can be set by the parameter **TimeBase** in the boxes **Red**, **Green** and **Blue** in the box **HDR** (see Fig. 10.123 and Fig. 10.125). The result of $Z_{xy,i}/dt_i$ is multiplied with a weighting function implemented as lookup table **LUT_weight**. The table "WeightsLinear.txt" can be created using the Matlab program modules "WeightLinear.m", "sample.m" (or "sample_gray.m" for grayscale images) and "HDR_CRC_m" (or "HDR_CRC_Gray.m" for grayscale images) (under \examples \Processing\Advanced\HighDynamicRange\). Please read also the short manual in "HDR_CRC.m" (or "HDR_CRC_Gray.m" for grayscale images) for further instructions. The outputs of the component shown in Fig. 10.124 are then the summands of Equation 10.43: $w(Z_{xy,i}) \cdot [Z_{xy,i}/dt_i]$ and $w(Z_{xy,i})$.

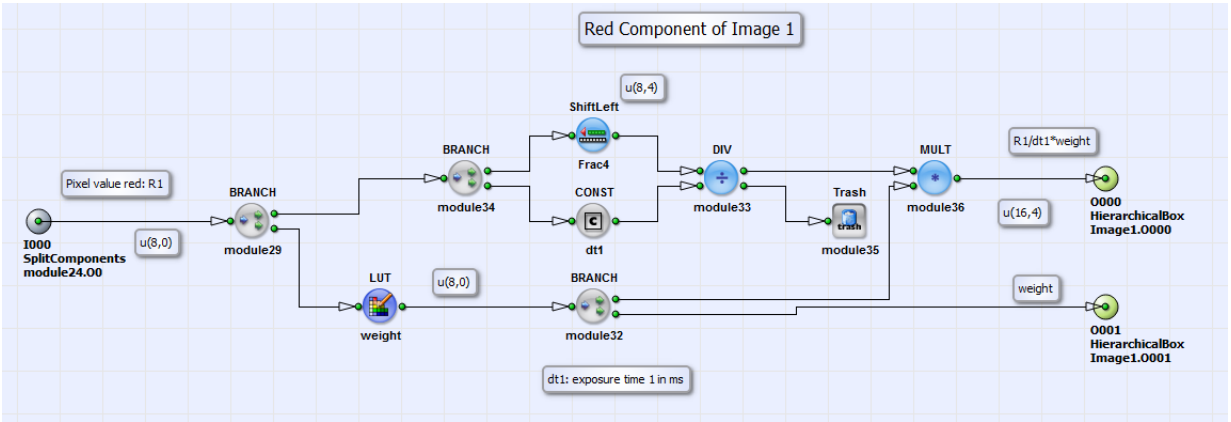


Figure 10.124. Content of **Red** in box **Image1**

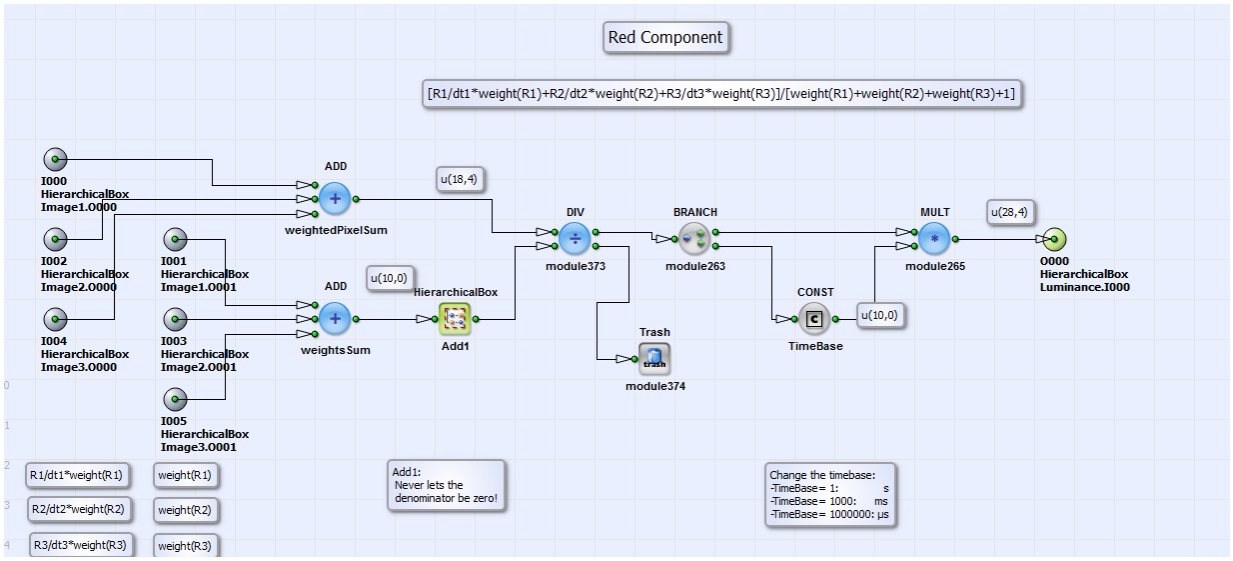
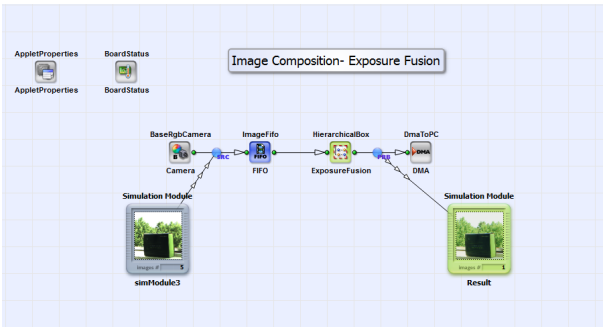


Figure 10.125. Content of **Red** in box **HDR**

These summands are summed up and divided according to Equation 10.43 in the HierarchicalBoxes **Red**, **Green** and **Blue**. See for example box **Red** in Fig. 10.125.

The calculation of the luminance L_w in the module **Luminance**, of the scaled luminance L_s, of the LDR luminance L_{LDR} and the final calculation of the LDR color components R_{LDR}, G_{LDR} and B_{LDR} or $Gray_{LDR}$ is analog to the implementation in section Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'. Please refer for further reading the corresponding parts in section 10.10.1 or the comment boxes in the VA design.

10.10.3. Image Composition Using Exposure Fusion

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing \HDR_ImageComposition\ExposureFusion \ExposureFusion.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description An image composition from up to 16 images with different exposure times to one image showing details and contrasts over complete image without over- and under exposed pixels. This example is a simple alternative to High Dynamic Range Imaging.	

Exposure fusion combines images with different exposure times to one image. In this resulting image under- and over exposed pixels are prevented and details are fully conserved. The aim of exposure fusion is similar to High Dynamic Range Imaging (see section 10.10.1 and 10.10.2), but in contrast to this method, the dynamic range of luminosity of the acquired images is not extended. Exposure fusion simply takes the best parts of the images of the sequence and combines them in one result image. Exposure fusion is easier to handle for the user, as he does not need to know the exposure times of the images acquired. The quality of the resulting image is slightly worse than with the algorithms of HDRI. In the following the exposure fusion algorithm, which is implemented in "ExposureFusion.va" is introduced.

10.10.3.1. Theory of Exposure Fusion

The exposure fusion algorithm according to [Mer07] combines images of a sequence with length N with a weighted blending to a result image $R(x,y)$:

$$R(x,y) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \hat{W}_k(x,y) \cdot I_k(x,y) \tag{10.44}$$

Here $\hat{W}_k(x,y)$ is the weighting for each color component red, green and blue $I(x,y)$ of a pixel at position x,y in the k-th image of the sequence with

$$\hat{W}_k(x,y) = \frac{3 \cdot W_k(x,y)}{\sum_k^N \sum_{red,green,blue} W_k(x,y)} \tag{10.45}$$

.

$W_k(x,y)$ is a weighting function, which is dependent on the pixel value at position x,y and is a measure for the well-exposedness of this pixel. In "ExposureFusion.va" $W_k(x,y)$ is a linear function up to the pixel value of 127. For pixel values from 128 to 255, $W_k(x,y)$ is set to 127. In dependence on his requirements the user easily can change this weighting function, as described in section 10.10.3.2 e.g. according to [Mer07]. Quality measures like contrast or saturation (see [Mer07]) are not implemented in this reference design. In eq. 10.45 the sum over the color components red, green and blue in the denominator prevents, that a pixel $R(x,y)$ in the result image looses the color information of the original images.

10.10.3.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

In Fig. 10.126 the basic design structure of "ExposureFusion.va" is shown.

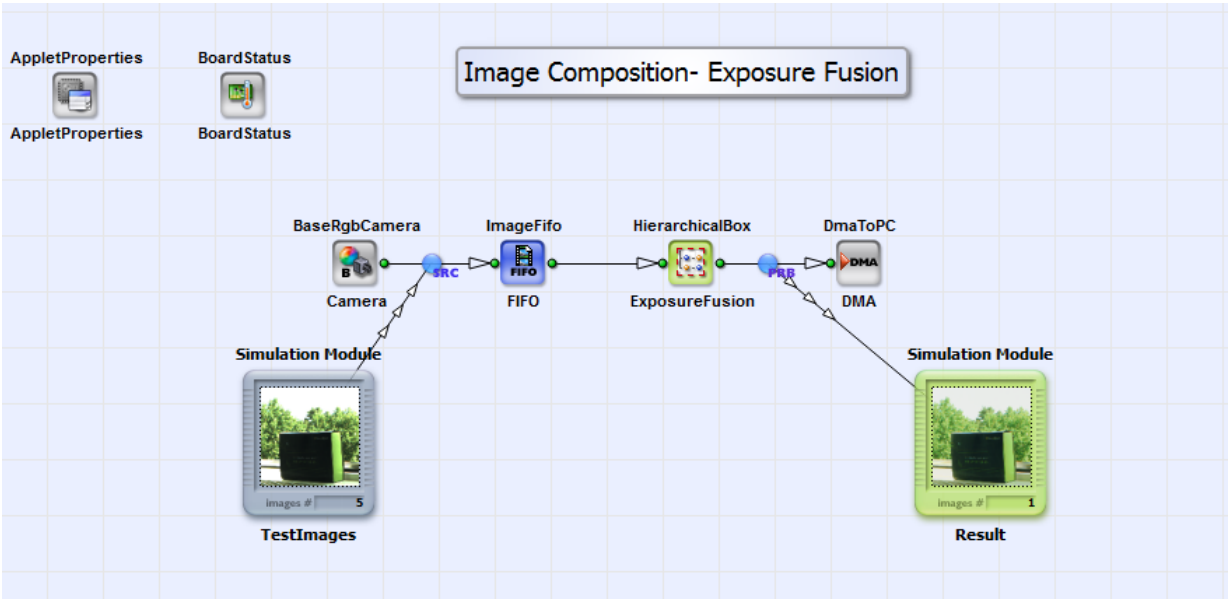


Figure 10.126. Basic design structure of "ExposureFusion.va"

The images of a sequence from an rgb camera in Camera link base configuration are combined to one result image according to the algorithm in eq. 10.44 in the HierachicalBox **ExposureFusion**. For simulation purpose please load up to 16 images of maximum dimensions of 1024x1024 pixels to the simulation source **TestImages**. The order of the images with respect to their exposure times is not of importance! With "right-mouse-click" on box **ExposureFusion** you can set the image sequence length and the image dimensions of the input images. The maximum number of images is 16 and the

maximum image dimensions are 1024x1024 pixels. The output image is sent via DMA to PC. In Fig. 10.127 the content of the HierarchicalBox **ExposureFusion** is shown.

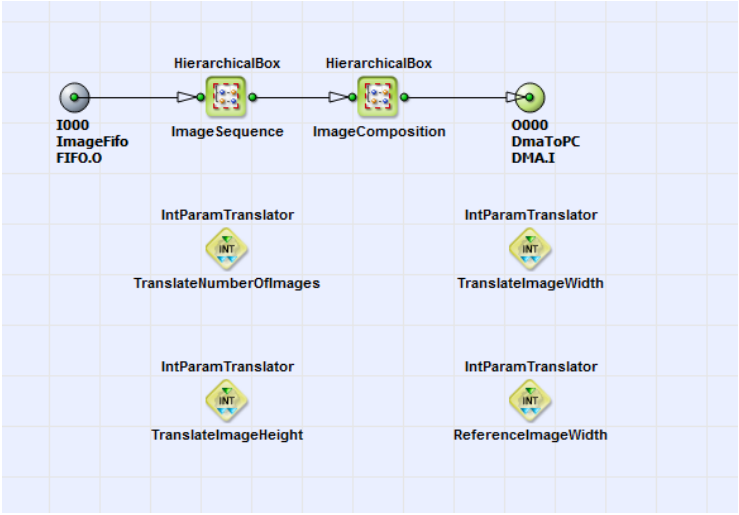


Figure 10.127. Content of HierarchicalBox **ExposureFusion**

In the box **ImageSequence** the images from the sequence are combined to one large image. The pixels at position x,y from the images are positioned as neighbors. In the box **ImageComposition** the exposure fusion algorithm according to eq. 10.44 is implemented. You can see its content in Fig. 10.128.

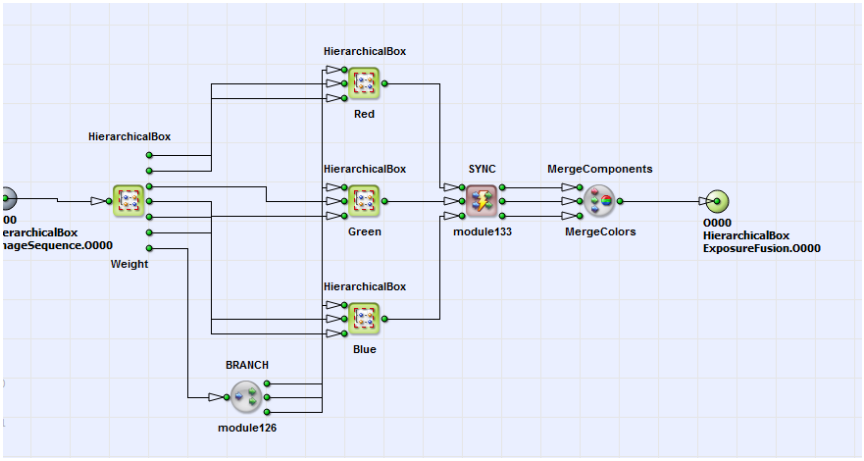


Figure 10.128. Content of HierarchicalBox **ImageComposition**

In box **Weight** the weighting function $W_k(x,y)$ (see. eq. 10.45) in dependence of the pixel value is implemented for each color component. You can see the content of box **Weight** in Fig. 10.129.

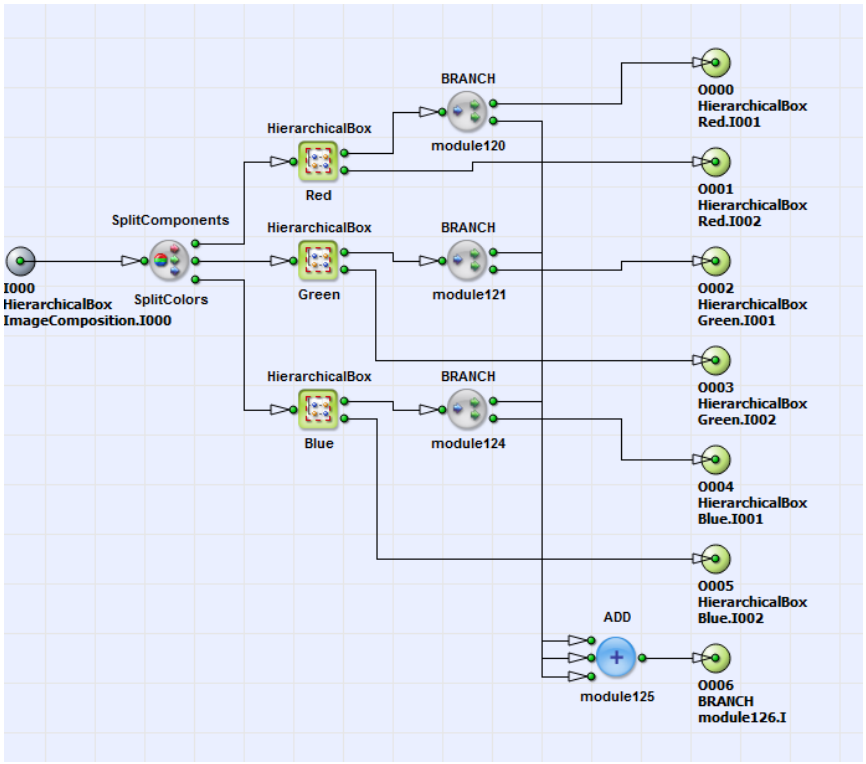


Figure 10.129. Content of HierarchicalBox **Weight**

The weighting functions for each color component from boxes **Red**, **Green** and **Blue** are summed up, according to eq. 10.45. In Fig. 10.130 you can see the weighting function $W_k(x,y)$ for the color red.

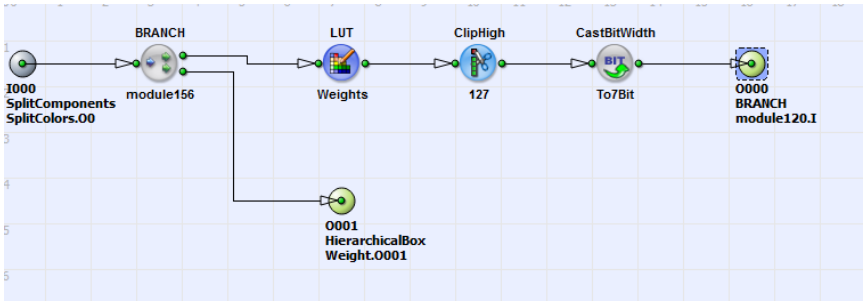


Figure 10.130. Content of HierarchicalBox **Red** in box **Weight**

Up to a pixel value of 127 the function is linear. From pixels values 128 to 255, $W_k(x,y)$ is set to 127. The lookup table operator **LUT_Weights** allows the user to adapt the weighting function easily to his requirements. Also changing the parameters for the **ClipHigh** and **CastBitWidth** operators (or even deleting them) gives the user this possibility. Coming back to the content of box **ImageComposition**. Here according to eq.10.44 the pixel values $I(x,y)$ for the color components red, green and blue are multiplied with the weighting function $W_k(x,y)$ and with a constant **Const** of value 3 in the boxes **Red**, **Green** and **Blue**. You can see the content of box **Red** in Fig. 10.131.

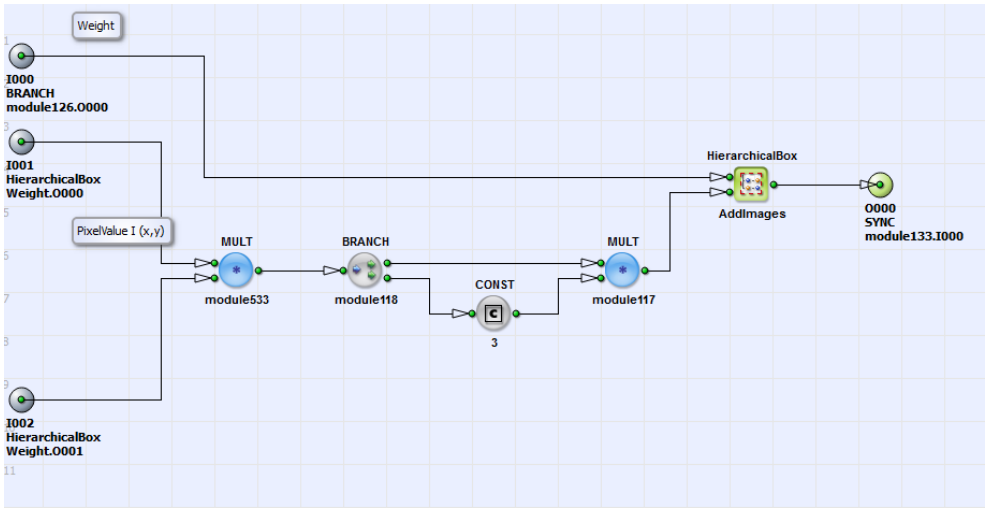


Figure 10.131. Content of HierarchicalBox **Red** in box **ImageComposition**

Here $\sum_{red,green,blue} W_k(x,y)$ is summed up for all images. $3 \cdot I_k(x,y) \cdot W_k(x,y)$ is then divided by $\sum_{k}^{N} \sum_{red,green,blue} W_k(x,y)$ according to eq. 10.45. Finally the color components are merged together (see Fig. 10.128) and the output image is sent to PC. In Fig. 10.132 you can see 5 example input images with the result image in Fig. 10.133. The result image has no under- and over exposed pixels and details are conserved.

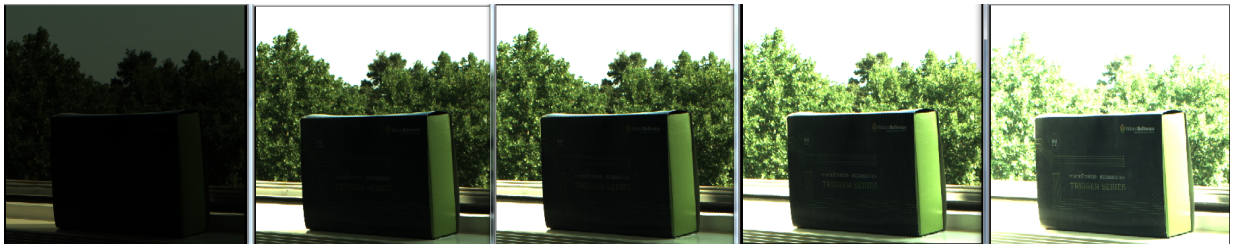


Figure 10.132. Example input images with different exposure times

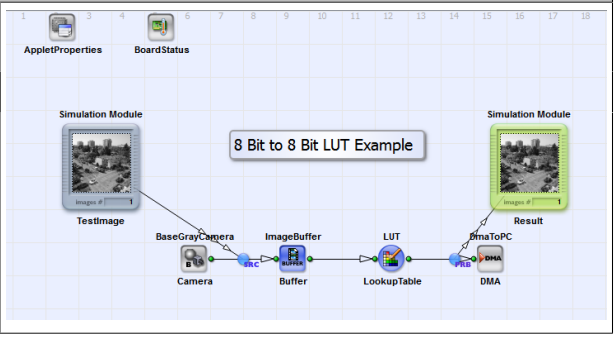


Figure 10.133. Result image of the 5 example input images after exposure fusion

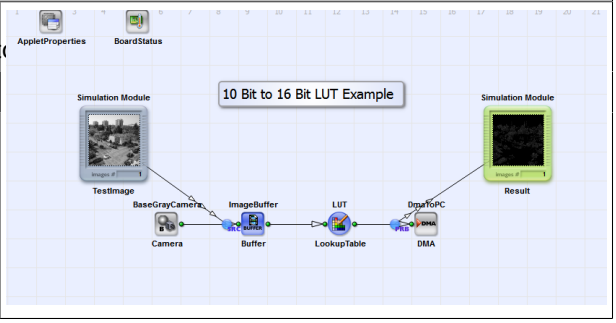
10.11. Lookup Tables

The VisualApplets examples in the following subsections introduce the usage of the lookup-table operators **LUT** and **KneeLUT**. Four examples are provided for different input bit depths for a grayscale image and also one example for using a **LUT** for a RGB image.

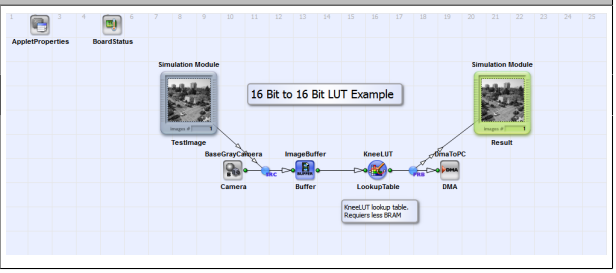
10.11.1. Lookup Table 8 Bit

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\LookupTable \LUT_BaseAreaGray8\LUT_BaseAreaGray8.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the use of a 8 Bit to 8 Bit lookup table.	

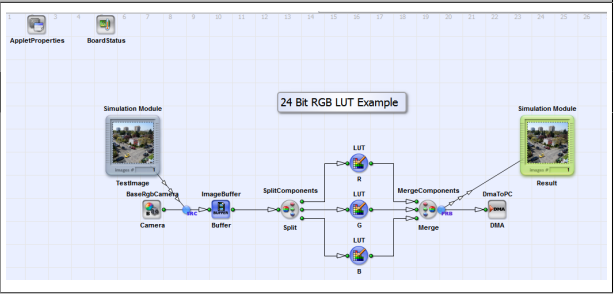
10.11.2. Lookup Table 10 to 16 Bit

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\LookupTable \LUT_BaseAreaGray10to16\LUT_BaseAreaGray10t	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the use of a lookup table with 10 bit input and 16 bit output.	

10.11.3. Knee-Lookup Table 16 Bit

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\LookupTable \LUT_BaseAreaGray16\LUT_BaseAreaGray16.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Shows the use of a lookup table for 16 Bit input and output data. For 16 bit a Knee LUT has to be used due to the limited block RAM resources.	

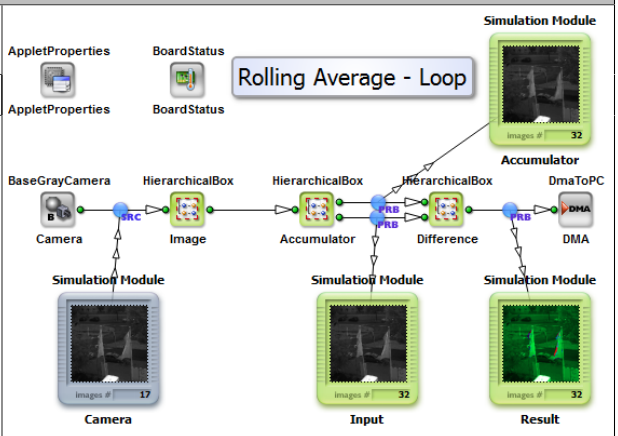
10.11.4. Knee-Lookup Table 24 Bit Color

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\LookupTable \LUT_BaseAreaRGB24\LUT_BaseAreaRGB24.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description In this example three lookup tables are used for RGB color correction.	

10.12. Loop

This section contains two examples using loops. One calculates a rolling average, the second restores the three dimensional information of an object from a sequence of partially focused 2 D images and creates a completely focused image.

10.12.1. A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Loop\RollingAverage\rollingAverage_Loop.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Implementation of a rolling average on a running image stream without introducing a frame delay. The average value of the last N monochrome images is calculated and used to visualize the resulting difference to the current one in color. The number of images being used for building the average value is set to 128, but can be modified.	

This design will show how a rolling average will work. But the central element is a loop that will enable much more applications and machine vision operations. In order to understand how a loop works and how it can become implemented, this example is a perfect starting point.

10.12.1.1. Algorithm

A mean value for each single pixel is calculated and normalized to the incoming value range of 8 bit. For this each received frame is summed up with its predecessors and divided by the number of received frames. If the length of the rolling average sequence is reached the sum is reduced by the stored and delayed frame. By this an output image is already generated starting from the first image.

In the design two conditions define the length of the rolling average sequence. Both values are called N_rolling and need to be set to the same value. One is handling the delay store process of substraction images, the other the pixel value normalization.

10.12.1.2. Used Loop

The operators RxImageLink and TxImageLink are used to enable a loop handling. The not normalized average sum of the incoming image sequence is handled in one loop. A second loop handling is required for storing the incoming frames for the later substraction of it values. Each loop needs to be synchronous to the incoming camera frames. This induces a SYNC operator where a start condition needs to be met. The start condition itself is handled by InsertImage where the first run introduces a single minimum frame. The used SYNC maximizes the frame dimensions to the needed value.

Since the average handling needs a certain number of frames being stored the ImageBufferMultiRoiDyn operator is used. The first images are simply stored beside the synchronization purposes are met by minimum frames being generated.

Using the VA simulation will help to understand how this works around SYNC in detail. In general a sequence of artificial minimum frames do the synchronization.

10.12.1.3. Visualization

Two different ways of visualization are implemented. The first will generate a 24 bit RGB image where :

- Plane - Content
- RED - current image
- GREEN - average image
- BLUE - difference image

The second approach is based on a HSL color space that in later converted into 24bit RGB :

- Plane - Content
- HUE / color angle - difference image, where minimum is green
- SATURATION - set to maximum
- LIGHTNESS - current image

The second approach is switched on by EffectEnable = 1. A dynamic gain factor can be used for difference scaling to all Hue color angles.

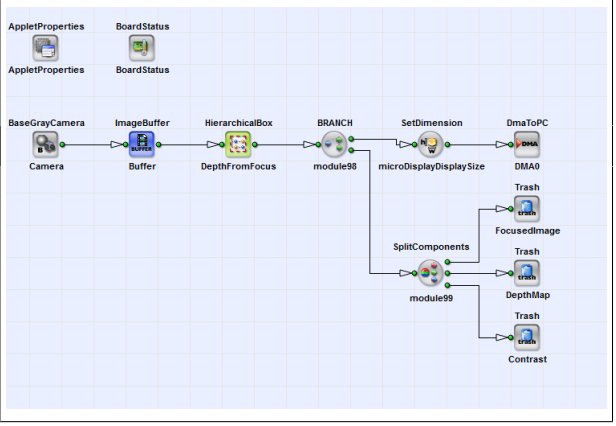
10.12.1.4. VisualApplets Design

The example "rollingAverage_Loop.va" is designed for a monochrome CameraLink camera in base configuration with a resolution of 1024x1024 at 8bit per pixel.

10.12.1.5. Simulation Data

The example "rollingAverage_Loop.va" folder %VASINSTALLDIR%\examples\Processing\Advanced \RollingAverage\street_sequence*.jpg includes a useful series of images for simulation. A lossy compression format was used in order to reduce amount of data.

10.12.2. Depth From Focus Using Loops

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing\Loop \DepthFromFocus\DepthFromFocus.va \examples\Processing\Loop\DepthFromFocus \DepthFromFocus_NoiseReduction.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Calculation of a focused image, a index depth map and the image contrast from an image sequence using loops.	

The VisualApplets design "DepthFromFocus.va" calculates a completely focused image from a sequence of partially defocused images. The design "DepthFromFocus_NoiseReduction.va" gives in addition the possibility to reduce noise in the focused image. For every image of the sequence the focal setting of the camera, the image plane position or the object position (in axial direction) is changed. When doing so, a part of the object observed should always be in focus, whereas all other parts of the image are defocused. In addition in this design the highest local contrast of the image sequence is calculated with the corresponding image index map. This map gives information on the image from which the current pixel in the focused output image is taken. This provides the possibility to calculate the shape of the object observed. The focused image, the image index map and the contrast are sent to PC as red, green and blue color values. The design is implemented for a grayscale camera in CameraLink Base configuration for a marathonVCL board.

10.12.2.1. Theoretical Background

To calculate a completely focused image out of a sequence of partially defocused images, the local contrast for every single image is calculated. This contrast is determined with a high-pass filter:

$$h_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -24 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{10.46}$$

Is the local contrast in the current image higher than the local contrast in the previous image at this position, the pixel value from the current image is used. Otherwise the pixel value from the previous image is used. This procedure is repeated for the complete sequence of images. For every pixel in the completely focused image the index of the corresponding image with the highest local contrast is saved. This information gives the user the possibility (e.g for a thin lens, if the focal length and the image distance is known) to restore the shape of the object observed.

10.12.2.2. Implementation in Visual Applets

In Fig. 10.134 the basic design structure is shown. For a sequence of partially defocused images from a grayscale camera a completely focused image, the local contrast and an index map of the images with the highest local contrast are sent as RGB color components via **DmaToPC** to PC. The calculation is performed in the HierarchicalBox **DepthFromFocus**.

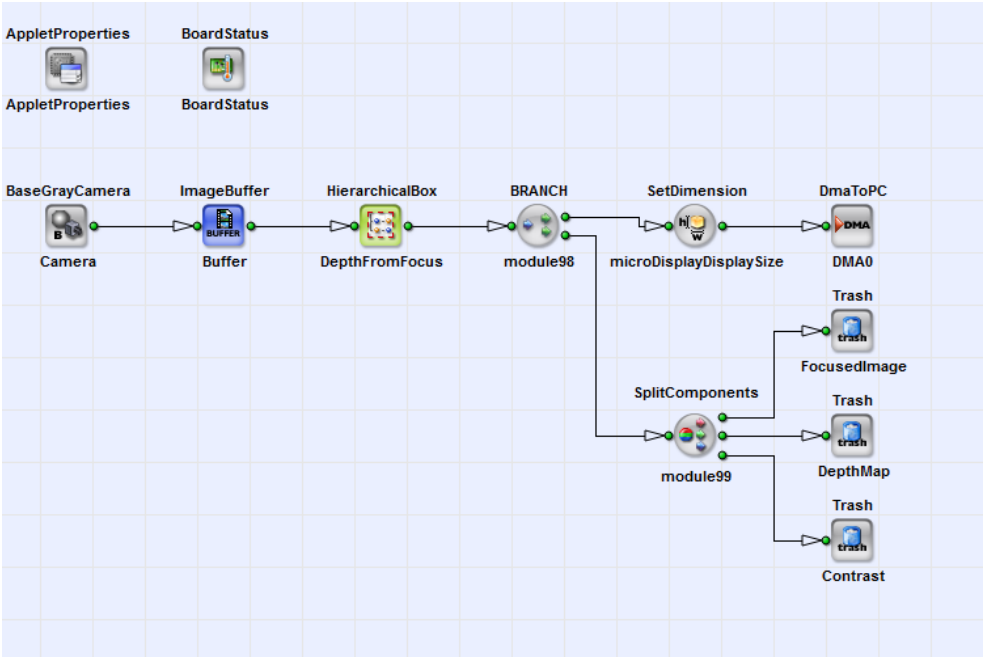


Figure 10.134. Basic design structure

In Fig. 10.135 you can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **DepthfromFocus**. With the transport parameters **IntParamTranslator_TranslateSequenceLength**, **IntParamReference_ReferenceImageWidth** and **IntParamReference_ReferenceImageHeight** you have the possibility to set the image sequence length, the image width and height in all operators necessary in the box **DepthFromFocus**. For this just perform a right mouse click on the box **DepthFromFocus**, select "properties" and set the corresponding parameters.

In the HierarchicalBox **HighpassFilter** the local contrast is calculated using a filter on a 5×5 kernel according to Equation 10.46. The upper output link of this box is the current pixel value. The lower output link of this box is the current local contrast. The operators **RxImageLink_Rx2_LoopContrast**/ **TxImageLink_Tx2_LoopContrast** represent the beginning and end of the loop calculating the highest local contrast from the sequence of images. As initial condition for the loop when starting the calculation on an image sequence, a blank image is inserted for synchronization and calculation reasons in the HierarchicalBox **InitAndResetContrast**.

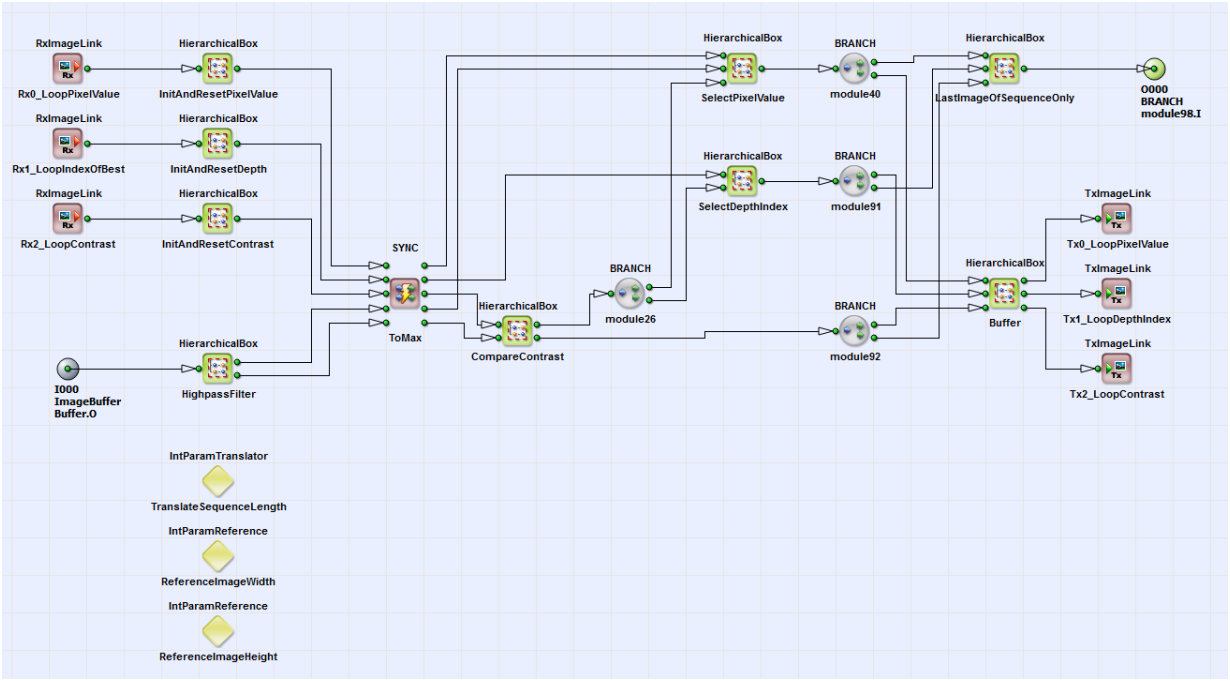


Figure 10.135. Content of HierarchicalBox **DepthFromFocus**

In the HierarchicalBox **CompareContrast** the current local contrast is compared to the local contrast at this position in the previous image of the sequence. Fig. 10.136 shows the content of this box. If the current local contrast is higher than the one in the previous image, the current local contrast is forwarded to the lower output link of this HierarchicalBox. In the opposite case the value of the previous local contrast is forwarded. The upper output link of the box **CompareContrast** is a index 0 (current contrast is stronger) or 1 (previous contrast is stronger).

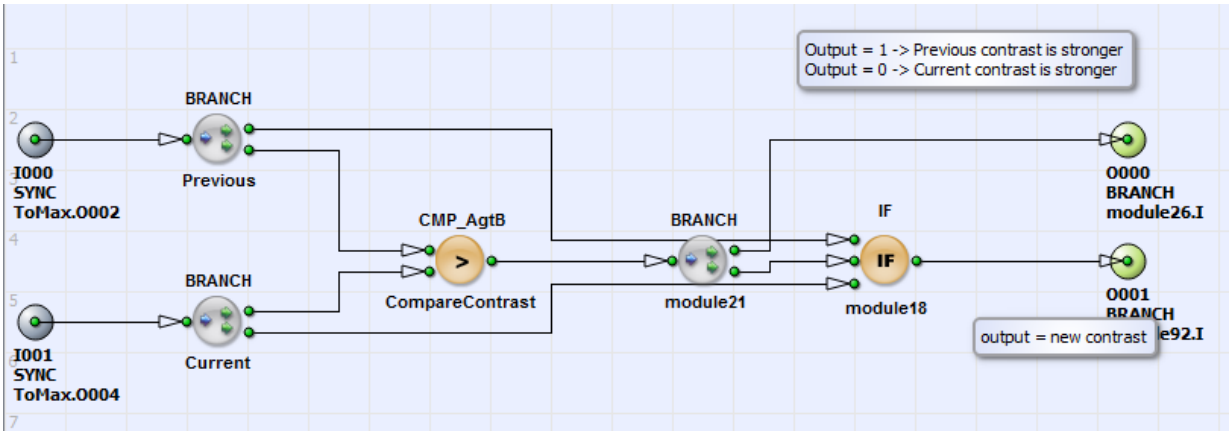


Figure 10.136. Content of HierarchicalBox **CompareContrast**

In the HierarchicalBox **SelectDepthIndex** (content see Fig. 10.137) in the loop **RxImageLink_Rx1_LoopIndexOfBest/TxImageLink_Tx1_LoopDepthIndex** the current image index (operator **ModuloCount_SequenceIndexCount**) is selected, if the current image has the highest local contrast. Otherwise the image index of the previous image is forwarded to the output link of this box. This procedure is repeated for the complete image sequence. As result the image indices with the highest local contrasts of the sequence are calculated. The initial condition with an insert of a blank image is performed in the box **InitAndResetDepth**.

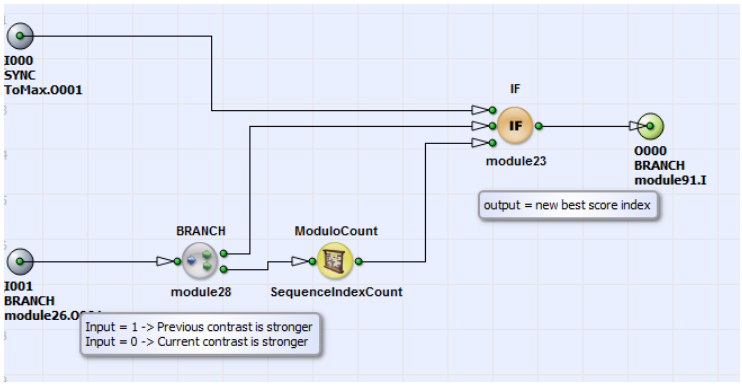


Figure 10.137. Content of HierarchicalBox **SelectDepthIndex**

The completely focused image out of the image sequence is calculated in the loop **RxImageLink_Rx0_LoopPixelValue**/ **TxImageLink_Tx0_LoopPixelValue** with the calculation performed in the box **SelectPixelValue**. In Fig. 10.138 its content is shown. The current pixel value is forwarded to the output of the **IF** operator if the current local contrast is higher than the local contrast in the previous image. This procedure is repeated for the complete image sequence. At the end of the sequence a completely focused image is forwarded to the input of the box **LastImageOfSequenceOnly**.

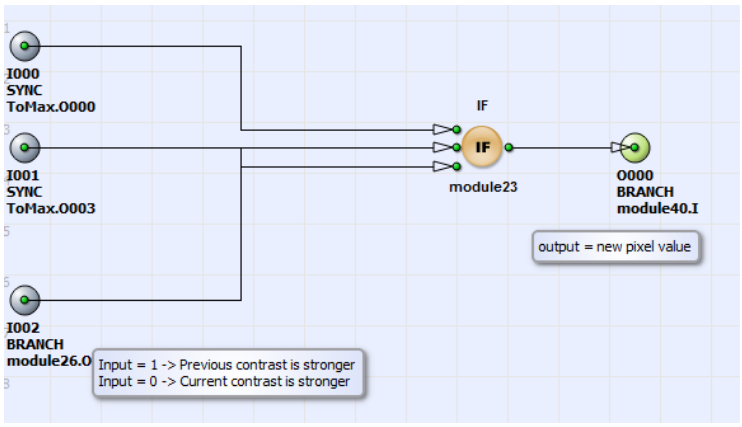


Figure 10.138. Content of HierarchicalBox **SelectPixelValue**

In Fig. 10.139 the content of this box is shown. The pixel values with the currently highest local contrasts, the corresponding image depth index and the currently highest local contrast are combined as RGB color components. Only the last RGB image with the completely focused image, the highest local contrast and the corresponding image depth index is forwarded to the output of the box and via DMA transport to PC.

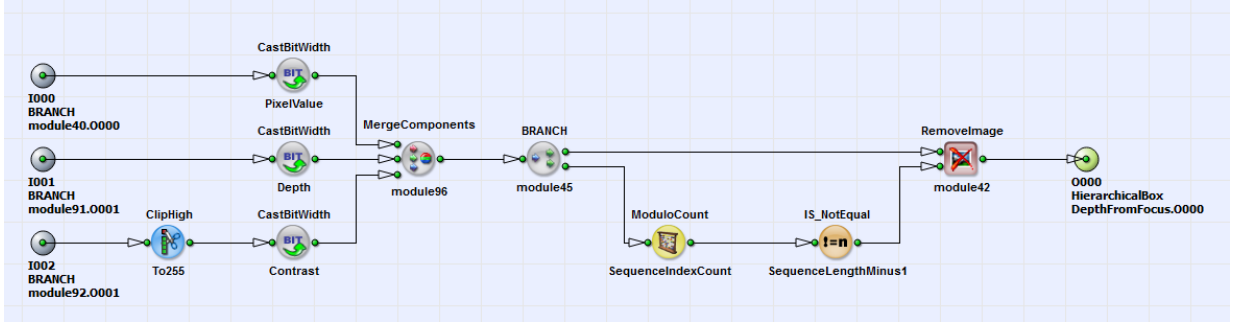


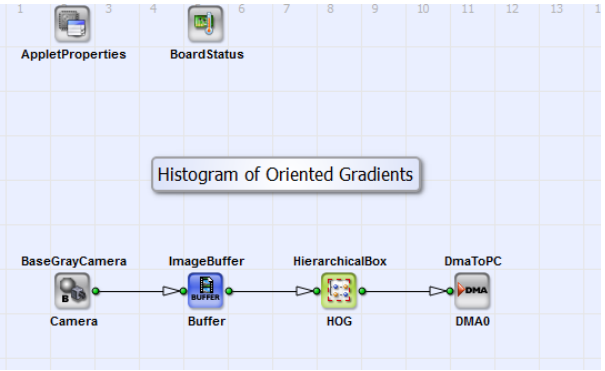
Figure 10.139. Content of HierarchicalBox **LastImageOfSequenceOnly**

In the VA design "DepthFromFocus_NoiseReduction" there is the possibility to reduce with an adaptive Median filter the local noise in the resulting focused image. You find this filter in the HierarchicalBox **AdaptiveMedian**. If you have a local noise at the current pixel the local Median is selected. If there is no local noise at the current position the current pixel value is selected. A local noise is determined with a lowpass filter and an adaptive threshold **IS_GreaterThan_Threshold**. With this method it can be prevented that contrasts of local structures are lost but noise is reduced.

10.13. Object Features

The examples in the following perform calculation of object features such as Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG). Also a print inspection example is provided in this section. In this design an object is position and orientation corrected and defects are detected.

10.13.1. Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Geometry\ObjectFeatures\HOG\HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va \examples\Processing\Geometry\ObjectFeatures\HOG\HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va \examples\Processing\Geometry\ObjectFeatures\HOG\HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Calculation of Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)	

The VisualApplets design examples "HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va", "HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va" and "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va"calculate the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) for a grayscale image with maximum dimensions of 1024x1024 pixels.The algorithm is mainly based on the publication of [Dal05]. The HOG is a feature descriptor and can be used for object recognition. In the following subsections first the theory is described before the applet design is introduced.

10.13.1.1. Theory

The image gradient orientation and magnitude is calculated for each pixel in the image. The gradient filter kernels s_x, s_y in x- and y-direction are:

$$s_x = [-1 \quad 0 \quad 1] \text{ and}$$
$$s_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{10.47}$$

The gradient magnitude m_G and orientation θ_G is then calculated as:

$$m_G = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2},$$
$$\theta_G = \arctan\frac{s_y}{s_x}. \tag{10.48}$$

In dependence on their orientation the calculated gradients are then assigned to a certain number of orientation bins. The vote for the bin is a function of the gradient magnitude. As Dalal and Triggs found

out, a splitting of the orientation into 9 bins over 180° give the best results when using the HOG features for human detection methods [Dal05]. In the VA example designs "HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va" and "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va" we have implemented such binning. In addition in the example "HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va" we perform a splitting into 4 bins over 180°. The assignment or weighting w_{Bin} of a certain orientation Θ_G to a bin (with orientation X_{Bin}) is done via interpolation:

$$w_{Bin} = \frac{||\Theta_G - \mathrm{X}_{Bin}| - \Phi_{Bin}|}{\Phi} \text{ if } ||\Theta_G - \mathrm{X}_{Bin}| - \Phi_{Bin}| < \Phi \\ \text{else } w_{Bin} = 0. \tag{10.49}$$

Here Φ_{Bin} is the size of angle steps between the bins. A single bin column c_H of the Histogram of Oriented Gradients (each for a region of 8x8 pixels) is then calculated as:

$$c_H = \sum_{i=1}^{64} w_{Bin} \cdot m_G. \tag{10.50}$$

The histograms for each cell of 8x8 pixels are then grouped in blocks of 2x2 cells size to cover local variances in luminance or contrast. The blocks have an overlap of 50%. Using the HOG descriptor for object recognition purposes, block normalization (algorithm see [Dal05]) improves the performance by a factor of $27\ \%$. Block normalization is omitted in the current design examples. In the designs "HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va" and "HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va", the maximum histogram orientation is forwarded to DMA, whereas in "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va" the complete Histogram of Oriented Gradients is sent to PC. The designs introduced in the following can easily be adapted to the special purpose of the user. That is, a certain amount and step size of the orientation binning or a block normalization according to [Dal05] can be implemented in addition.

10.13.1.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

In Fig. 10.140 you can see the basic design structure of the VA design for the calculation of the HOG feature. For a grayscale image from a camera in CameraLink base configuration the Histogram of Oriented Gradients is calculated in the HierarchicalBox **HOG**. This histogram is sent to PC via DMA in the design "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va". In the VA designs "HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va" and "HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va" the maximum component is forwarded to PC. In the following we explain the design structure of "HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va". It is analog for the other two designs. We explain possible differences in the designs for the corresponding issues. The default platform is marathon VCL. The design implementations can easily adapted to other platforms or camera configurations.

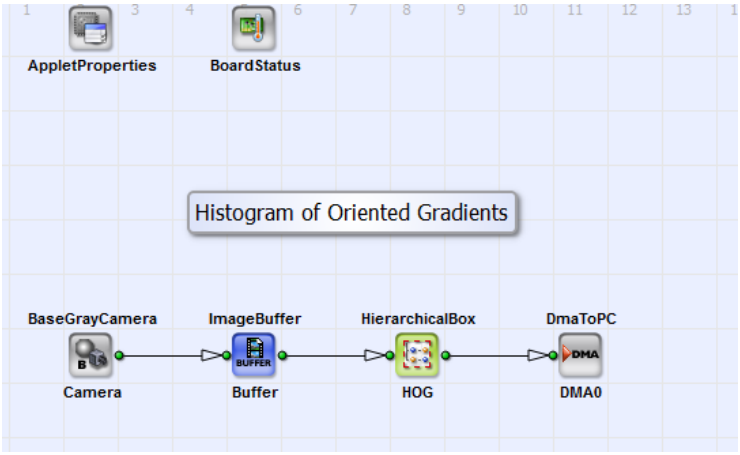


Figure 10.140. Basic Design structure of the VA designs "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va","HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va" and "HOG_4Bins_HistogramMax.va"

You can see the content of the HierarchicalBox **HOG** in Fig. 10.141.

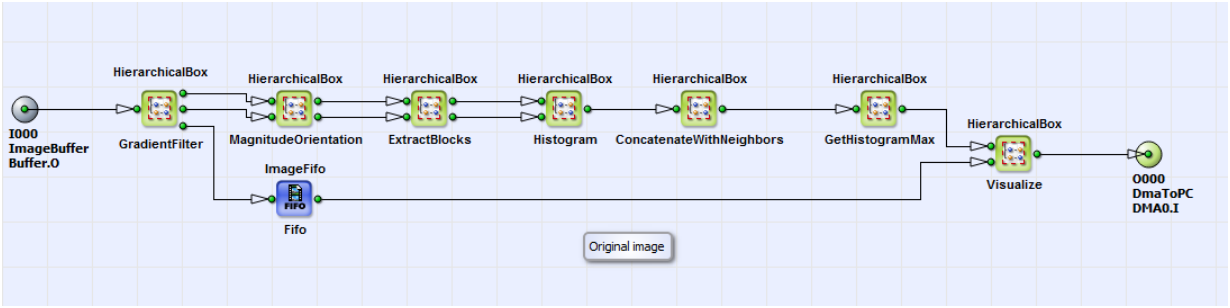


Figure 10.141. Content of HierarchicalBiox **HOG**

For the original input image the gradients in x- and y- direction are calculated in the HierarchicalBox **GradientFilter**. The implementation is shown in Fig. 10.47. The operator **FIRkernelNxM** generates a 3x3 kernel. The operators **FIRoperatorNxM_VerticalEdges** and **FIRoperatorNxM_HorizontalEdges** select according to eq. 10.47 the gradients in x- and y-direction.

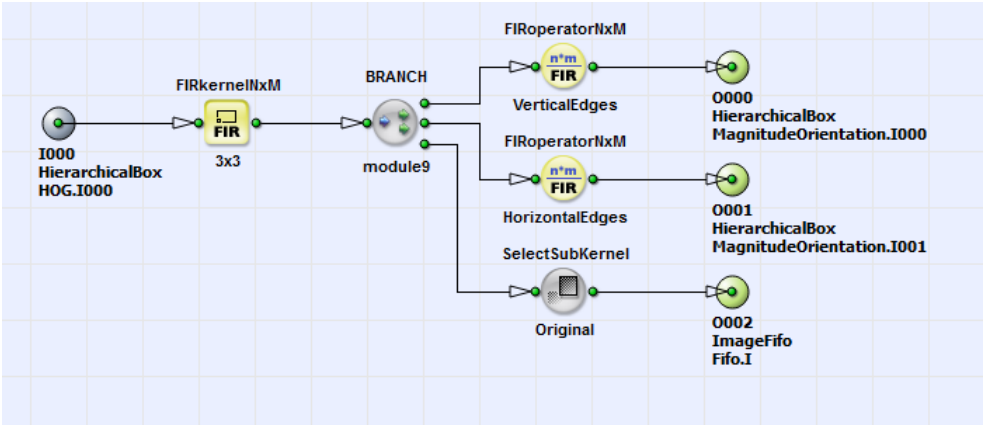


Figure 10.142. Content of HierarchicalBox **GradientFilter**

For this gradients the magnitude and orientation according to eq. 10.48 is implemented in the box **MagnitudeOrientation** (content and structure see Fig. 10.143).Detailed comments in the box help to understand the implemented formula.

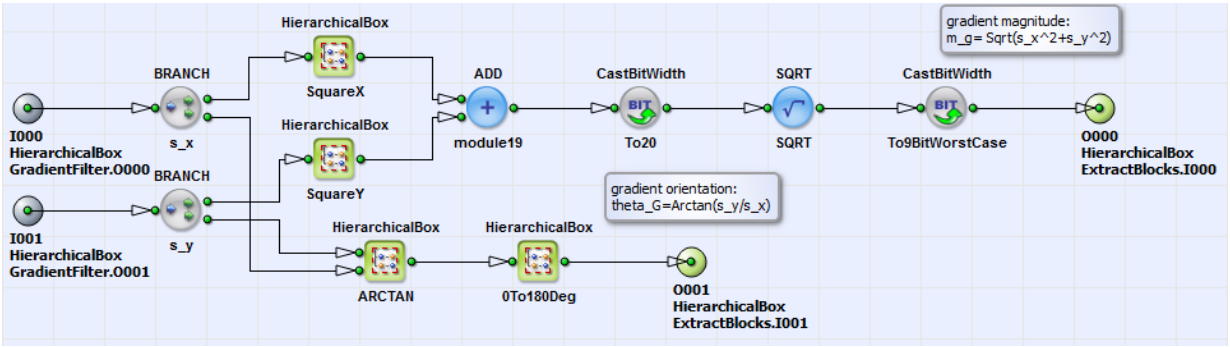


Figure 10.143. Content of HierarchicalBox **MagnitudeOrientation**

The grouping of the pixels in cells of 8x8 pixels is performed in the HierarchicalBox **ExtractBlocks**. The output links of this box forward the gradient magnitude and orientation of the cells in form of lines of size 64 pixels. This information is input for the calculation of the Histogram of Oriented Gradients, which is performed in the HierarchicalBox **Histogram**. You can see its content in Fig. 10.144.

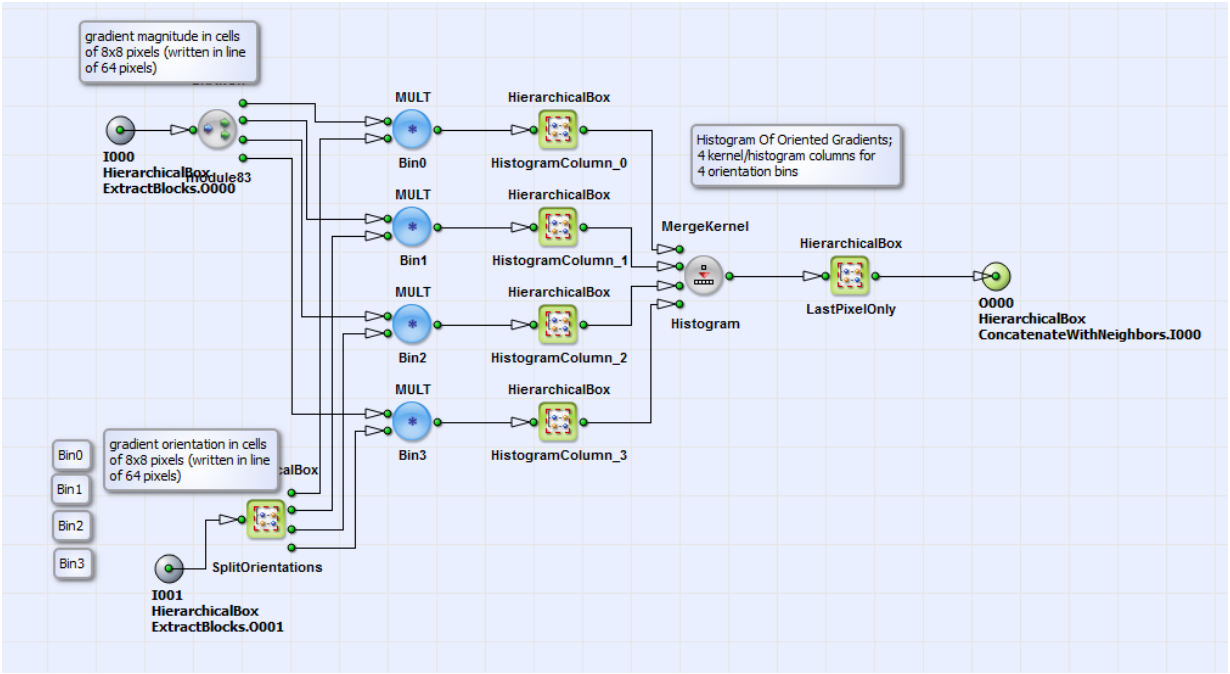


Figure 10.144. Content of HierarchicalBox **Histogram**

Here an assignment of the gradient orientations, which can be in a region of $0°$ to $180°$, to four bins is performed in the box **SplitOrientations**. The bins are $0°$, $45°$, $90°$ and $135°$. For the designs "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va" and "HOG_9Bins_HistogramMax.va" nine bins ($0°$ to $160°$ in steps of $20°$) exist. The assignment of the gradient orientation to a certain bin is done the way, that a weight of this orientation for the bin is calculated. As an example the weighting and therefor assignment to bin 1, which is $45°$, is shown in Fig. 10.145.

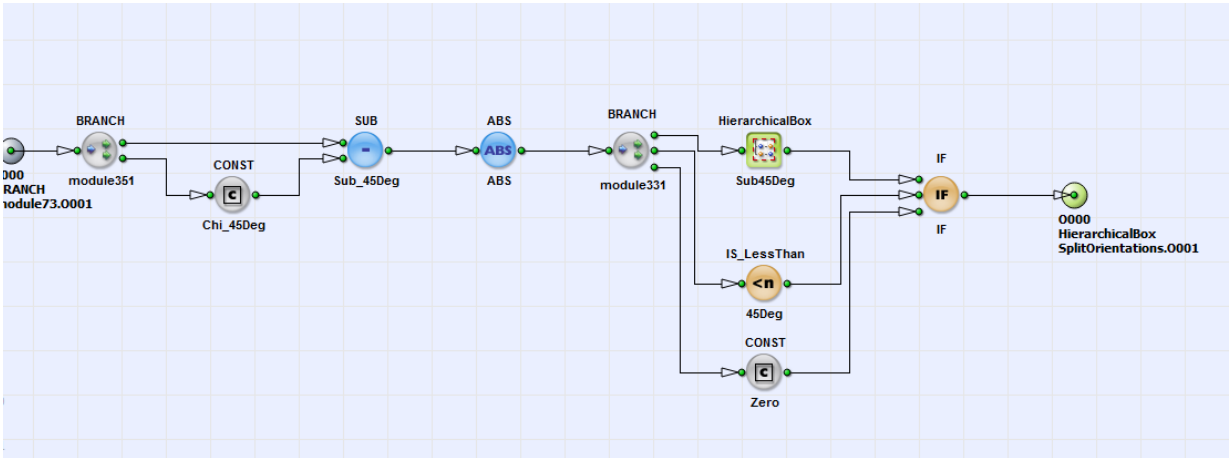


Figure 10.145. Content of HierarchicalBox **Bin1**

Here the weight w_{Bin1} according to eq. 10.49 is calculated for bin 1. The angle distance Φ_{Bin} between the bins is in this example $45°$ (operator **CONST_Phi_45Deg** in box **Sub45Deg**). The angle bin orientation for bin 1 X_{Bin} is also $45°$ (operator **CONST_Chi_45Deg**). The weighting factor for each bin is then multiplied with the gradient magnitudes (see Fig. 10.144). In the boxes **HistogramColumn_0** to **HistogramColumn_3** the content of each histogram column (for each bin) according to eq. 10.50 is calculated as the sum of the weighted gradient magnitudes over all image pixels. The Histogram of Oriented Gradients is then generated with merging the histogram columns with the operator **MergeKernel_Histogram**. Only the last pixel of each kernel component is the true value of the histogram columns, so it is selected in the box **LastPixelOnly**. To account for local gradient changes the Histogram of Oriented Gradients for each cell is combined to blocks of size 2x2 cells per block with

an overlap of $50\ \%$ (see theory part of this section). The combination of the cells to blocks is performed in the box **ConcatenateWithNeighbors**. See its content in Fig. 10.146.

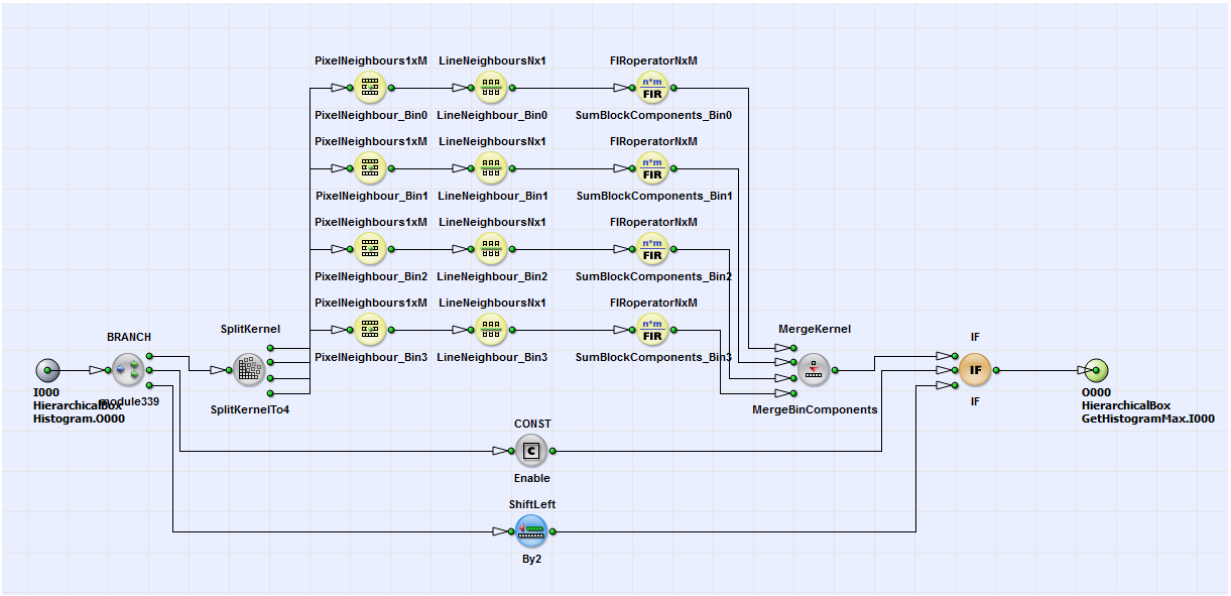


Figure 10.146. Content of HierarchicalBox **ConcatenateWithNeighbors**

For each cell (represented by a single pixel) with information about the Histogram of Oriented Gradients, the histogram columns for each bin are separated with the operator **SplitKernel**. For each kernel component the next cell neighbors in x and y- direction are calculated with the operators **PixelNeighbours1xM** and **LineNeighboursNx1**.The operator **FIRoperatorNxM** sums the information of the 2x2 cells up. No normalization is performed here. As an alternative implementation the grouping of the cells to blocks can be omitted by setting the operator **Const_Enable** to zero. The maximum of the calculated Histogram of Oriented Gradients is selected in box **GetHistogramMax** (see Fig. 10.141). Its content is shown in Fig. 10.147. In the design "HOG_9Bins_Histogram.va" the selection of the histogram maximum is omitted.

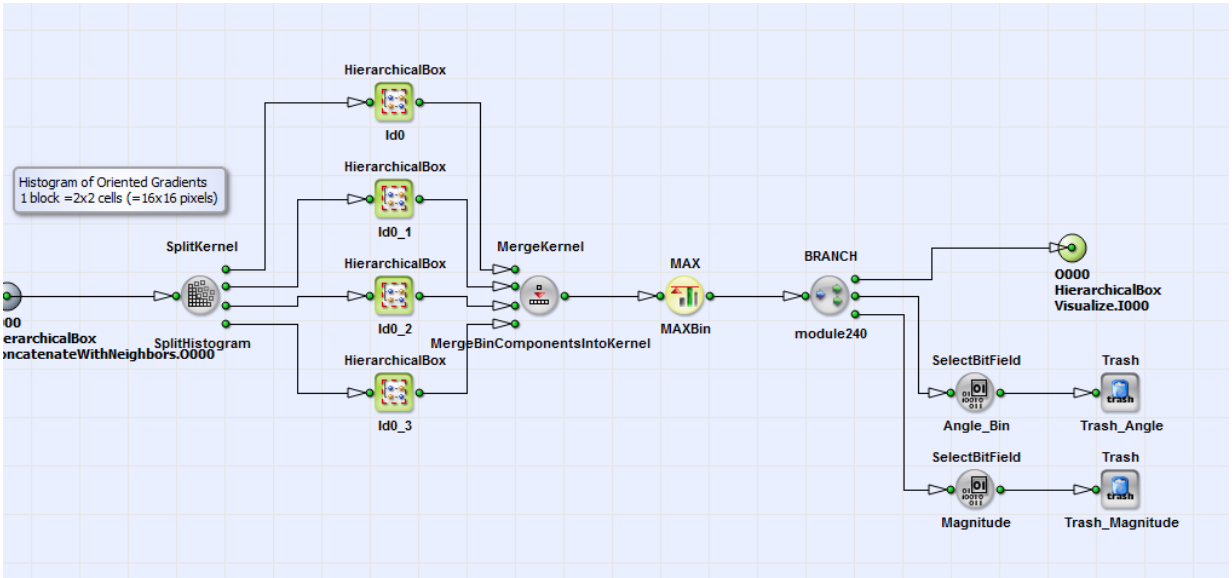
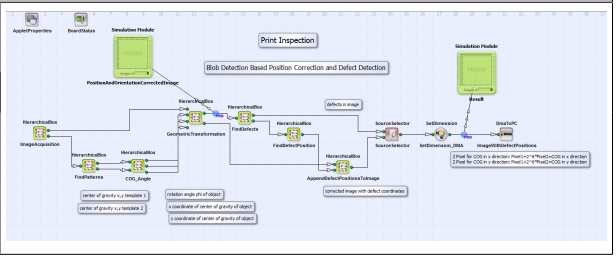


Figure 10.147. Content of HierarchicalBox **GetHistogramMax**

Finally the maximum of the histogram or the histogram itself is visualized in box **Visualize** (see Fig 10.141) as red lines. In this box (path: box **Draw**, **EnableOriginal**) you have the possibility to visualize

the original image for a number of frames together with the HOG feature by setting the parameters **ModuloCount_Period** (counts frames), **Is_InRange** (set frame range) and **Const_Enable** or always (setting **Const_Enable** to one). As last step the HOG feature is transferred to PC via the operator **DmaToPC_DMA0**. Here the HOG feature can be used as descriptor for object detection in Support Vector Machines (SVP) or also Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN).

10.13.2. Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Blob Based Template Matching

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing\ObjectFeatures \PrintInspection\PrintInspection_Blob.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Blob based position correction and defect detection	

A position and orientation correction of an object and subsequent defect detection in an image is performed in the design "PrintInspection_Blob.va". The example is suitable for objects with at least two imprints, which maybe used as templates. A special imprint should only occur once on the object. In the example image "TestImage.tif" the letters "K" and "g" are selected as template 1 and 2 with a size of 29x38 pixels. In the comment box on the top layer of the design the single steps to adapt the design to your example image are described. In the design the position and orientation of an object is determined with the blob detection based recognition of two templates on the object. From the coordinates of the two templates the center of gravity of the object is calculated. From the relative position of template 1 and 2 the rotation angle Phi of the object is calculated. With these informations a geometric transformation as described under 10.9.3 is performed. The implementation of this transformation is equivalent to the design example "Geometric Transformation_ImageMoments.va" described under 10.9.3.2.2. Defects on the position and orientation corrected object are found in subtracting a "golden master" template of the object from the calculated corrected object. What remains are possible defects. Via blob detection the positions of these defects are determined and attached to the image of the position and orientation corrected object. The user can choose whether he/she wants to transfer the image with defects or the image with the position corrected object and the attached defect positions to PC. In the following the basic design structure and the functionality of the single modules are explained. In Fig. 10.148 you can see the basic design structure.

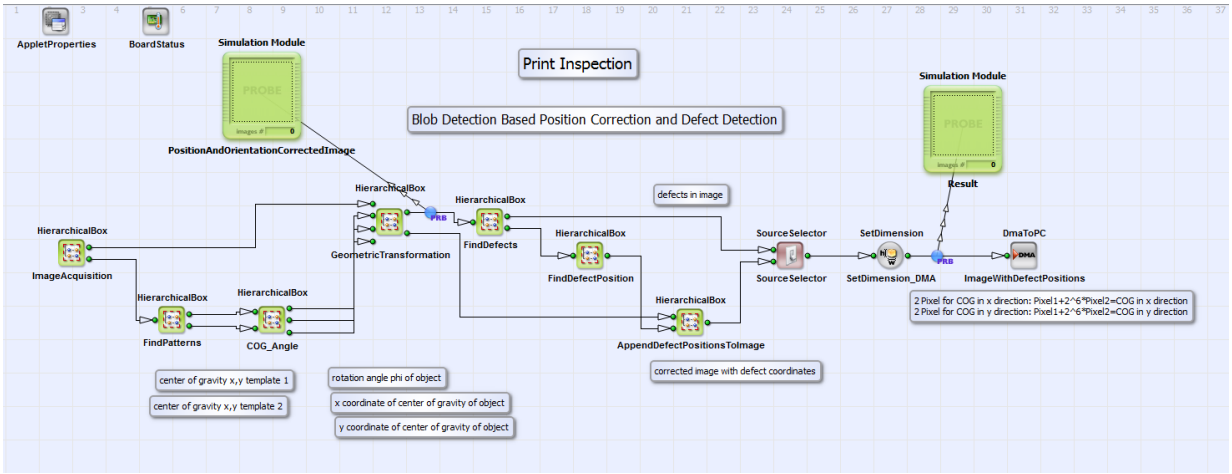


Figure 10.148. Basic design structure of the VA design "PrintInspection_Blob.va"

In the HierarchicalBox **FindPatterns** (see Fig. 10.149) the acquired image (from box **ImageAcquisition**) is binarized in the HierarchicalBox **Binarization** with a simple threshold. When you change the example image you may adjust this threshold to your image. In the HierarchicalBox

BlobDetection objects in the binarized image are detected with the operator **Blob_Analysis_2D**. Output of this operator are the x and y coordinates and the area of a bounding box around each object found. In the comment box in the design you find more detailed information on these parameters. The objects found are then selected in the box **BlobSelection** with respect to their size and position. Only the coordinate and size informations for the template relevant objects remain. Please adjust the parameters **IS_InRange** for the valid size and position of the objects to your templates (right-mouse-click on box **FindPatterns**). The coordinate and size informations are input for the HierarchicalBox **ExtractCandidates**. See its content in Fig. 10.150.

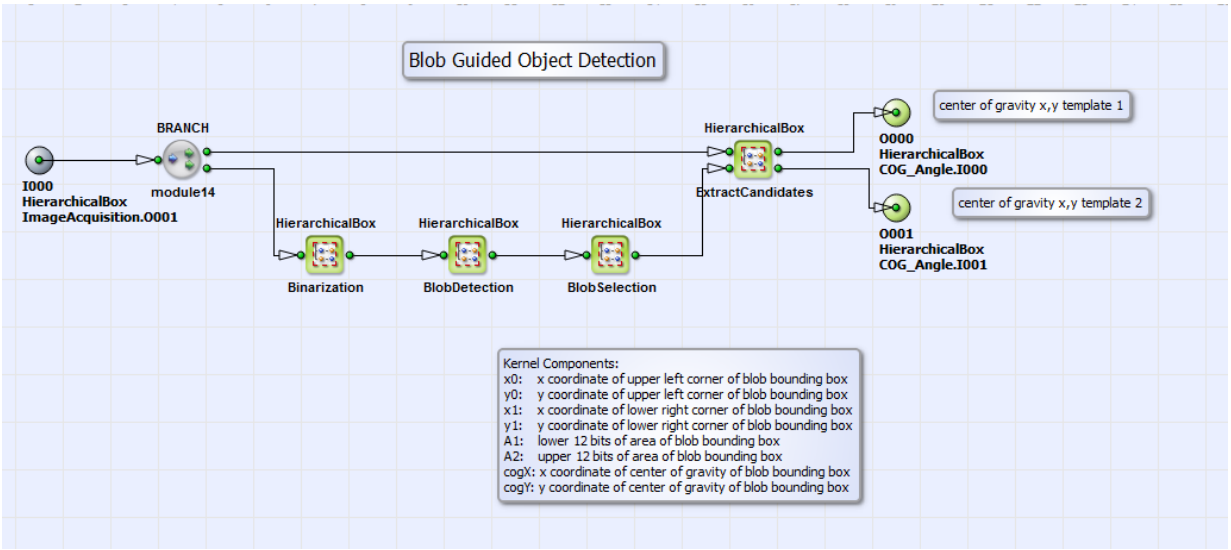


Figure 10.149. Content of the HierarchicalBox **FindPatterns**

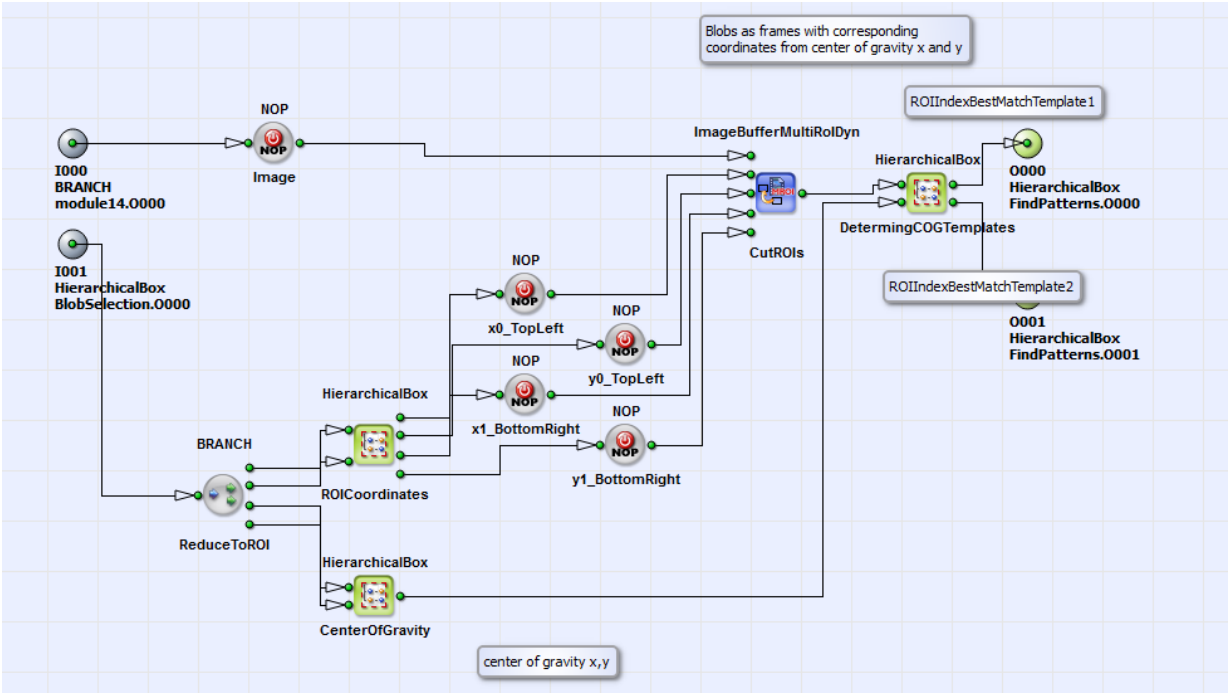


Figure 10.150. Content of the HierarchicalBox **ExtractCandidates**

Here each object (detected with blob analysis) is cut from the original image as region of interest with the operator **ImageBufferMultiROIDyn_CutROIs** and is forwarded as single frame. In the HierarchicalBox **DeterminingCOGTemplates** (see Fig. 10.151) the template matching and the subsequent determination of their coordinates in the image is performed.

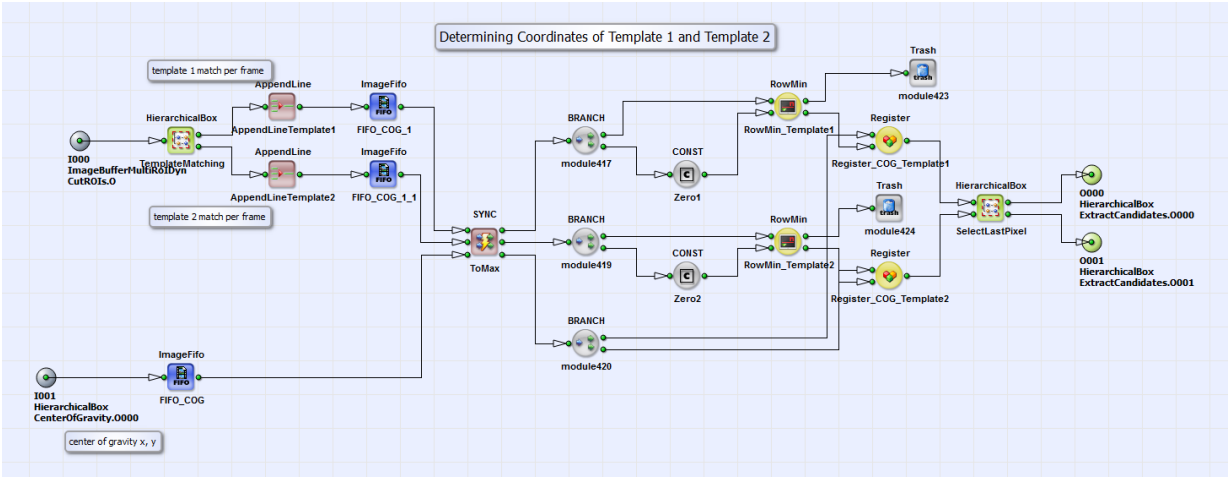


Figure 10.151. Content of the HierarchicalBox **DetermingCOGTemplates**

In the box **TemplateMatching** (see its content in Fig. 10.152) the matching of the selected objects with template 1 and 2 (letters "K" and "g" with a size of 29x38 pixels) is performed. In **Templates** template 1 and 2 are written as 16 bit values (8 bit for each template) to the lookup table **LUT_Values**. The matching of the objects found in the image with template 1 and 2 is the performed as simple 3x3 kernel subtraction in the box **Match**. In **TemplateMatch** the kernel component which gives the best match is selected. Going back to the content of **DeterminingCOGTemplates**, the best template match is selected with the operators **RowMin_Template1** and **RowMin_Template2** and the corresponding coordinates of template 1 and 2 with the registers **Register_COG_Template1**, **Register_COG_Template2** and the selection of the last pixel in box **SelectLastPixel**. The output of the box **DeterminingCOGTemplates** are the coordinates of template 1 and 2.

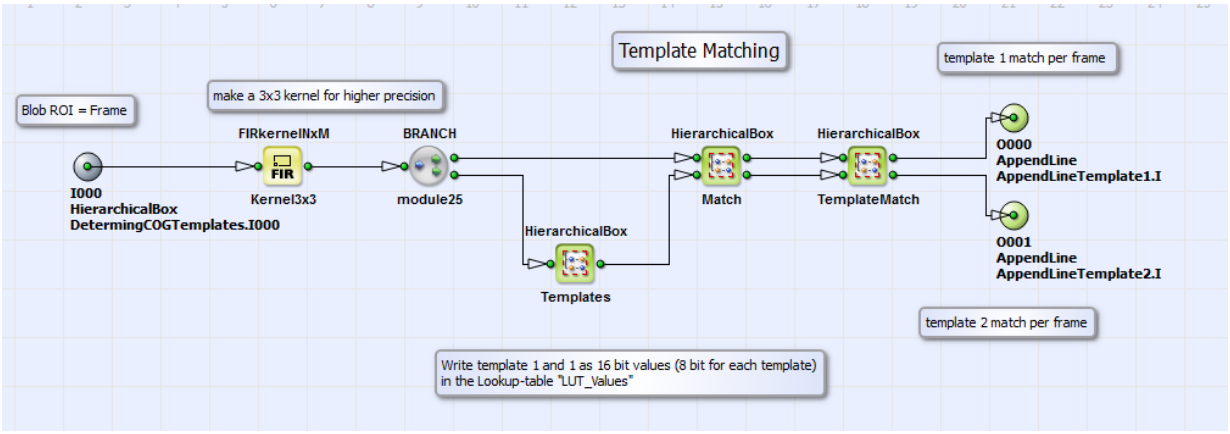


Figure 10.152. Content of the HierarchicalBox **TemplateMatching**

Going back to the basic design structure we will now have a look in the HierarchicalBox **COG_Angle**, in which the coordinates of the center of gravity of the object and its rotation angle is determined from the coordinates of template 1 and 2. See the content of **COG_Angle** in Fig. 10.153.

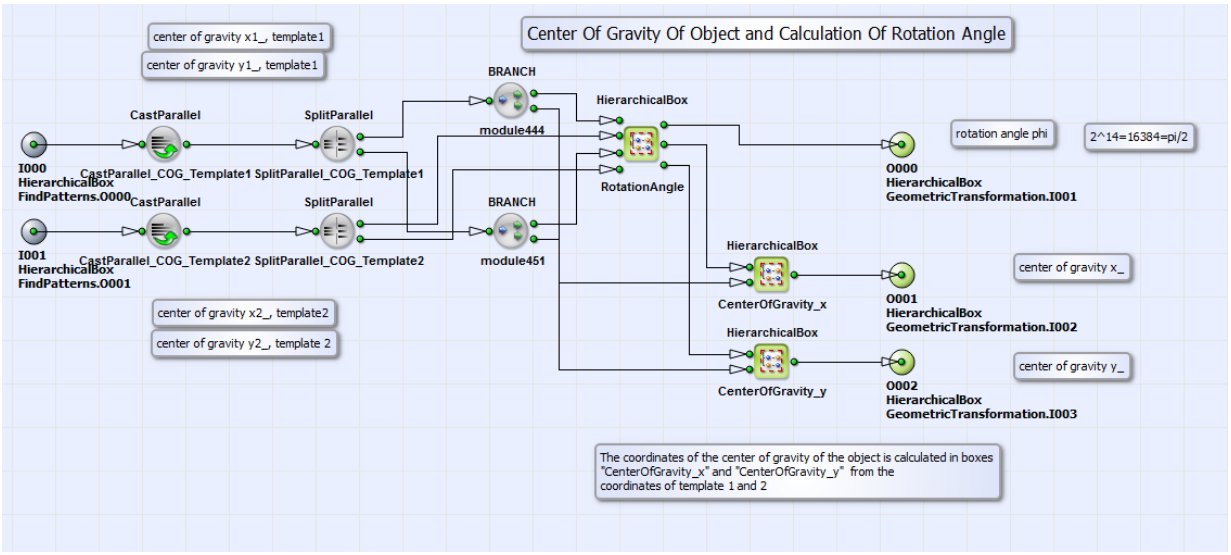


Figure 10.153. Content of the HierarchicalBox **COG_Angle**

The rotation angle Φ of the object is calculated in box **RotationAngle** according to

$$\Phi = \arctan(\frac{dy}{dx}) \ , \tag{10.51}$$

where dx and dy are the differences of the coordinates of template 1 and 2 in x and y direction.

The coordinates of the center of gravity of the object x_{COG} and y_{COG} are calculated according to to

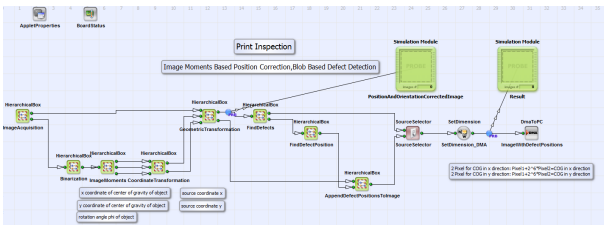
$$\begin{aligned} x_{COG} &= \cos(\Phi + \alpha + \mathrm{X}) \cdot z \ , \\ y_{COG} &= \sin(\Phi + \alpha + \mathrm{X}) \cdot z \ . \end{aligned} \tag{10.52}$$

Here α is the angle between the center of gravity of the object, template 1 and template2, X is the angle between template2, template 1 and a horizontal line, when the object is not rotated and z is the distance between the center of gravity of the object and template 1. When you change the example image you have to adapt these values with right-mouse-click on the box **COG_Angle** under "properties".

With these information about Φ, x_{COG} and y_{COG} the geometric transformation is performed in box **GeometricTransformation"** (see basic design structure in Fig. 10.148) equivalent to the VA example "GeometricTransformation_ImageMoments.va" described in section 10.9.3.2.2.

Possible defects in the position and orientation corrected image as output of box **GeometricTransformation** are found in box **FindDefects**, where a "golden master" template of the image is subtracted from the processed image. After elimination of remains (a result of bilinear interpolation after geometric transformation) the output of the box **FindDefects** are the pure defects found on the object. Via blob analysis in box **FindDefectPosition** with the operator **Blob_Analysis_2D** the coordinates of these defects are determined. In the box **AppendDefectPositionsToImage** these coordinates are appended to the position and orientation corrected image. The user can choose whether he/she wants to send the image with pure defects or the corrected image with defect coordinates via DMA to PC in setting the parameter "SelectSource" of the operator **SourceSelector** to 0 or 1.

10.13.3. Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Image Moments and Blob Based Template Matching

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing \ObjectFeatures\PrintInspection \PrintInspection_ImageMoments.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Image moments based position correction and defect detection via blob detection	

A position and orientation correction of an object and subsequent defect detection is performed in the design "PrintInspection_ImageMoments.va". The example is suitable for objects with no imprints. You can see the basic design structure in Fig. 10.154. The acquired image object is binarized in the HierarchicalBox **Binarization** and via image moments (see theory in section 10.9.5) the orientation and position of the object is determined (content of box **ImageMoments**). The parameter for the binarization threshold is suitable for the example image "testImage.tif". If you use your example image please adapt the binarization threshold. A geometric transformation is performed to correct position and orientation equivalent to the example "GeometricTransformation_ImageMoments" (see section 10.9.3.2.2). The detection of defects and their coordinates (in boxes **FindDefects** and **FindDefectPosition**) is equivalent to the defect detection in the print inspection example "PrintInspection_Blob.va" (see section 10.13.2). The user can choose whether he/she wants to send an image with the pure defects or the combined image (position and orientation corrected image together with the defects coordinates as output from box **AppendDefectPositionToImage**) to PC in setting the parameter "SelectSource" of the operator **SourceSelector** to 0 or 1.

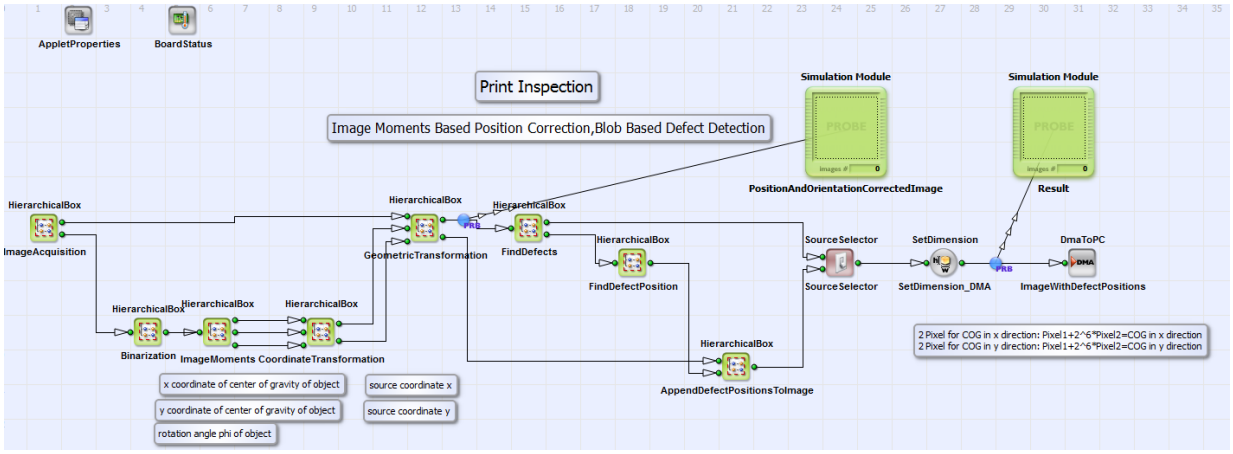
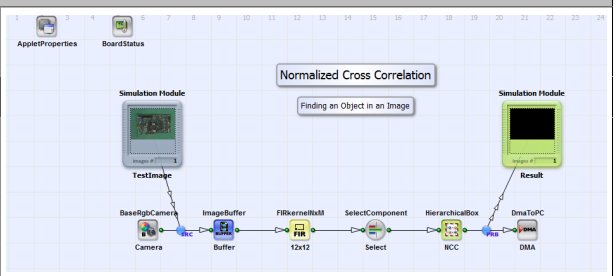


Figure 10.154. Basic design structure of the VA design "PrintInspection_ImageMoments.va"

10.13.4. Normalized Cross Correlation

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\Processing\ObjectFeatures \NormalizedCrossCorrelation.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A reference object is identified in an image. The output image is a binary image with " 1" at object position.	

10.13.4.1. Theory

Template matching based on normalized-cross-correlation (NCC) algorithm uses the minimization of squared Euclidean distance d_E^2 at position $x,\ y$

$$d_E^2(x,y) = \sum_{u,v}(I(x+u,y+v) - R(u,v))^2, \tag{10.53}$$

to find best matching between a reference object $R(u,v)$ (with dimension uxv) and a region $I(x+u,y+v)$ in an image at position $x,\ y$. The Euclidean distance is minimized, when the linear cross correlation coefficient $C_L(x,y)$

$$C_L(x,y) = \sum_{u,v} I(x+u,y+v) \cdot R(u,v) \tag{10.54}$$

between the reference object $R(u,v)$ and image region $I(x+u,y+v)$ is maximized. To account for intensity variations in the image and make the correlation coefficient invariant to pixel intensities, the correlation between the difference of object $R(u,v)$ to the mean value $\bar{R}(u,v)$ and image region $I(x+u,y+v)$ to the mean value $\bar{I}(x+u,y+v)$ is calculated. According to [Bur06] the so called normalized-cross correlation coefficient can then be expressed as:

$$C_L(x,y) = \frac{\sum_{u,v}\left(I(x+u,y+v) \cdot R(u,v)\right) - K \cdot \bar{I}(x,y) \cdot \bar{R}}{\sqrt{\sum_{u,v}\left(I(x+u,y+v)\right)^2 - K \cdot \left(\bar{I}(x,y)\right)^2} \cdot \sigma_R} \tag{10.55}$$

with

$$\sigma_R = \sqrt{\sum_{u,v}(R(u,v)^2 - K \cdot \bar{R}^2} \tag{10.56}$$

The result of $C_L(x,y)$ is between -1 and 1. The higher the accordance between reference image $R(u,v)$ and image region $I(x+u,y+v)$ is, the higher is result of $C_L(x,y)$. The position $x,\ y$ in image I with highest value of $C_L(x,y)$, is the location where the reference object $R(u,v)$ is found.

10.13.4.2. Implementation in VisualApplets

In "NormalizedcrossCorreslation.va" an object is identified in an image using the NCC algorithm according to eq. 10.55. In Fig. 10.155 you can see the basic design structure of "NormalizedCrossCorrelation.va".

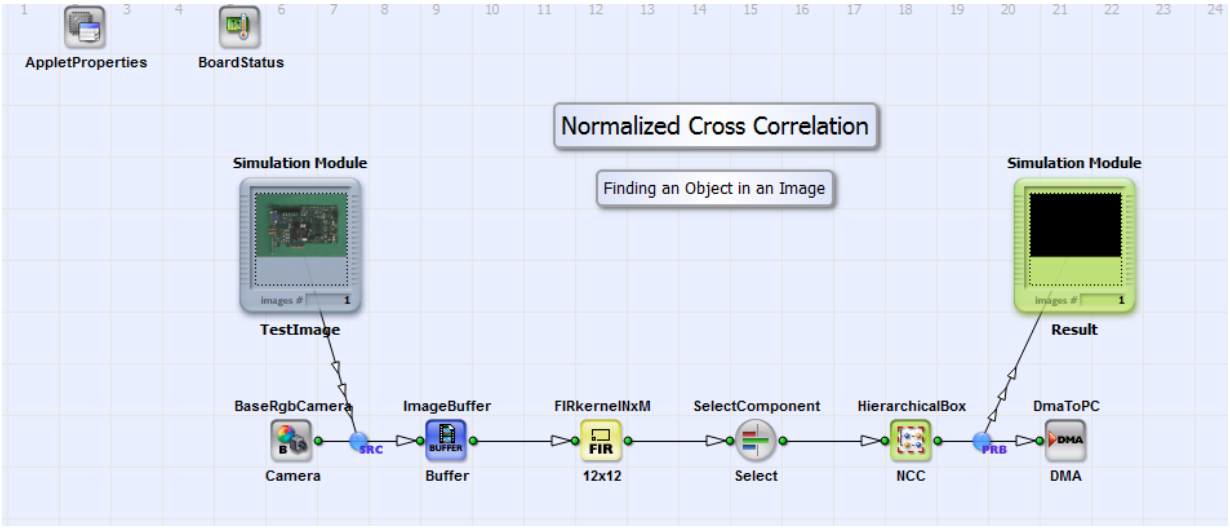


Figure 10.155. Basic design structure of "NormalizedCrossCorrelation.va"

In an image $I(x,y)$ from an RGB camera in Camera Link base configuration an image kernel of 12x12 pixels is defined with **FIRkernelNxM** operator **12x12**. The kernel size depends on the object to be identified. The object is identical to the reference image $R(u,v)$ in eq. 10.55. One color component (here: red) is selected with operator **SelectComponent** for identifying an object with the NCC algorithm according to eq. 10.55 in the HierarchicalBox **NCC**. As result a binary image with image size of original input image with value "1" at the identified object position and "0" at any other position is sent via DMA to PC. The example is configured for the RGB testimage "PCB.tif" which you find in the VisualApplets installation directory under examples\Processing\ObjectFeatures \NormalizedCrossCorrelation. This image has dimensions of 1024x712 pixels. In Fig. 10.156 the test image is shown.

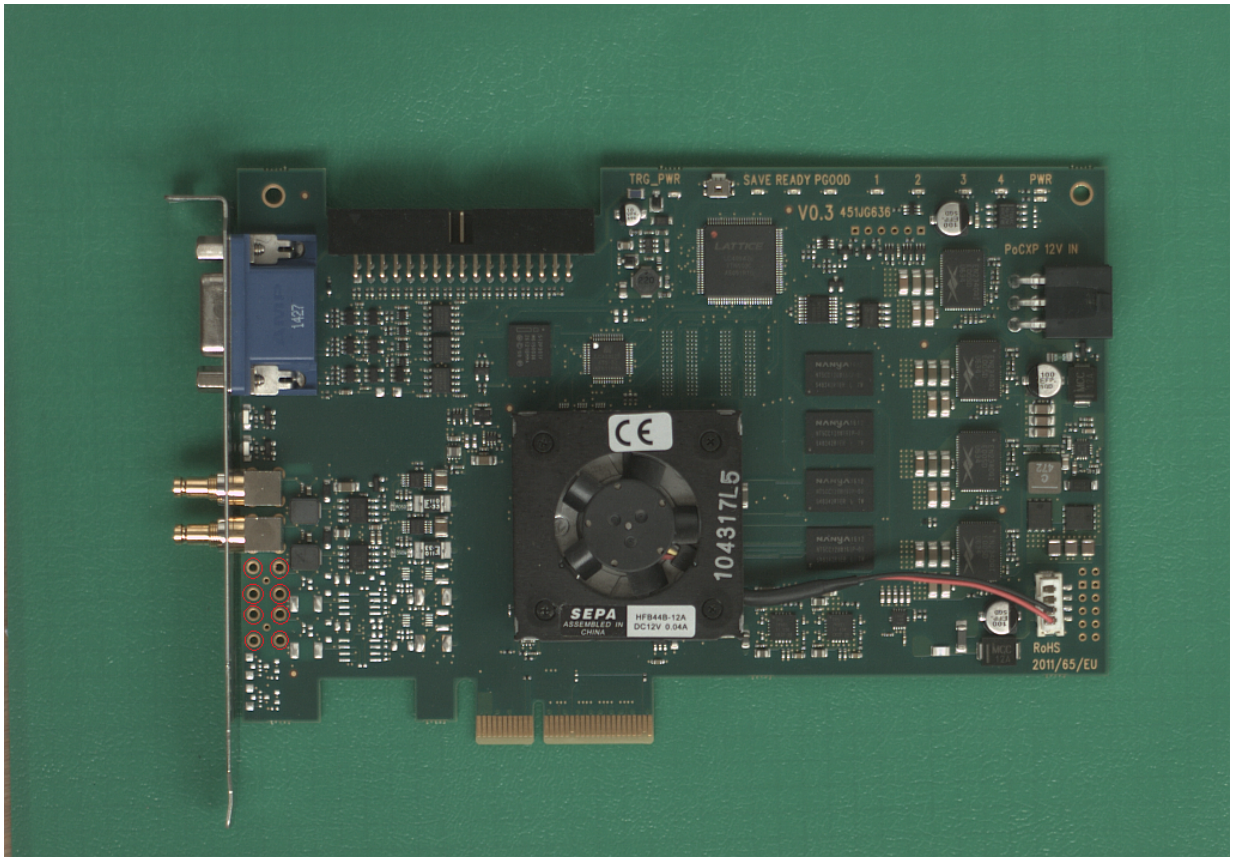


Figure 10.156. Test image "PCB.tif"

The six small holes on the lower left side of the PCB board are the objects to be identified in this example. The object dimensions are here 12x12 pixels. In the design in box **NCC** (see Fig. 10.155) the algorithm according to eq. 10.55 for locating these objects is implemented. Please see the comment boxes beside the links and HierarchicalbBoxes for further information on the corresponding equation part. In Fig. 10.157 you can see the content of HierarchicalBox **NCC**.

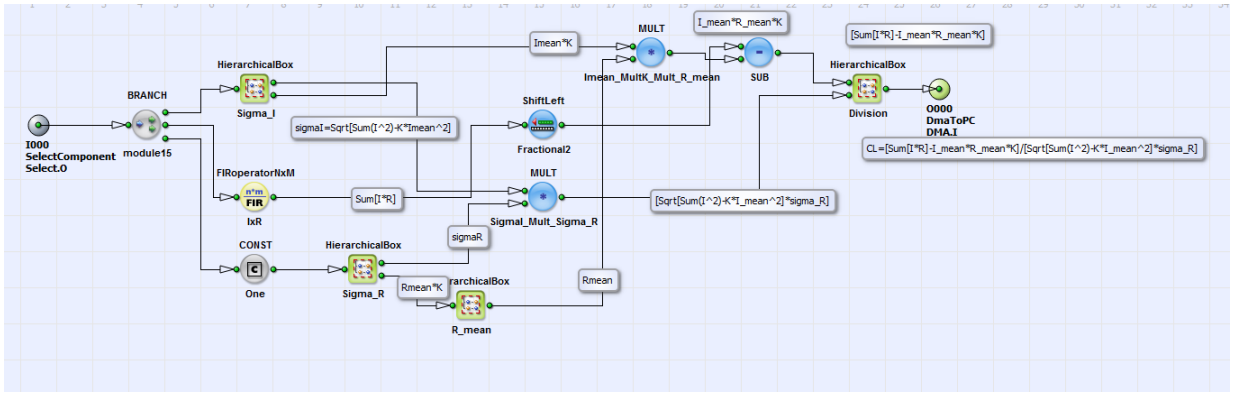


Figure 10.157. Content of HierarchicalBox **NCC**

You can adapt the design example to your image and objects of choice as explained in the following. If you want to use grayscale images instead of RGB images just replace operator **BaseRgbCamera** with operator **BaseGrayCamera** and delete operator **SelectComponent**.

1. Adapt the size of operator **FIRkernelNXM_12x12** to the dimensions of the objects you want to identify in the image.
2. With "right-mouse-click" on HierarchicalBox **NCC** under "Properties" you can set the number "K" of pixels of the object to be found. With object size of 12x12, K is 144. Under "Properties" you

can also adapt the binarization threshold. This threshold is used to visualize the objects position with "1" in the result image.

3. Adapt the number of kernel columns and rows to the object dimension at the output of **CONST** operator **One** in HierarchicalBox **NCC**.

4. Load pixel value file of the object to be identified (which is $R(u,v)$) to **FIRoperatorNxM IxR** in HierarchicalBox **NCC**. You can use program "NCC.m" to create this file ("R.txt").

5. Load the same file to the **FIRoperatornxM Rmean_Mult_K** in HierarchicalBox **Sigma_R** in HierarchicalBox **NCC**.

6. Load the file "Rpower2.txt" (created with Matlab program "NCC.m") to the **FIRoperatorNxM Sum_R_R** in HierarchicalBox **Sigma_R**. The content of this file are the pixel values of the object (divided by 2) to the power of two $(R/2)^2$.

In the HierarchicalBox **Division** (see Fig. 10.157) the final result $C_L(x,y)$ of eq. 10.55 is calculated with the division operation **DIV**. You can see the content of box **Division** in Fig. 10.158.

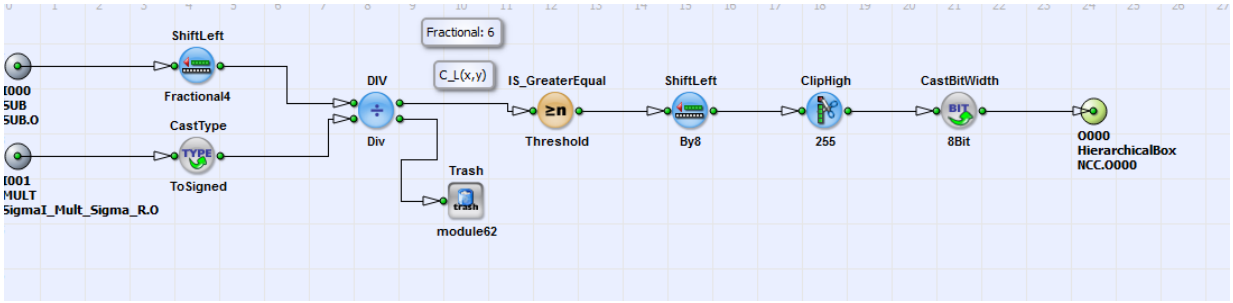


Figure 10.158. Content of HierarchicalBox **Division**

The division is performed with six fractional bits i.e. the result of $C_L(x,y)$ is between -64 and 64 instead of - 1 and 1. To visualize the position of the identified object the result image is binarized with **IS_GreaterEqual** operator **Threshold**. The threshold value is set to 50 in this example. You can vary this value directly in the operator or as explained above with "right-mouse-click" on box **NCC**. The result image which is sent to PC is shown in Fig. 10.159. The pixels at position of the small holes on the lower left side of the PCB board (see Fig. 10.156) obtain value "1" and all other pixels "0". The result image is sent via DMA to PC. Instead of this it can also be input for further image processing steps.

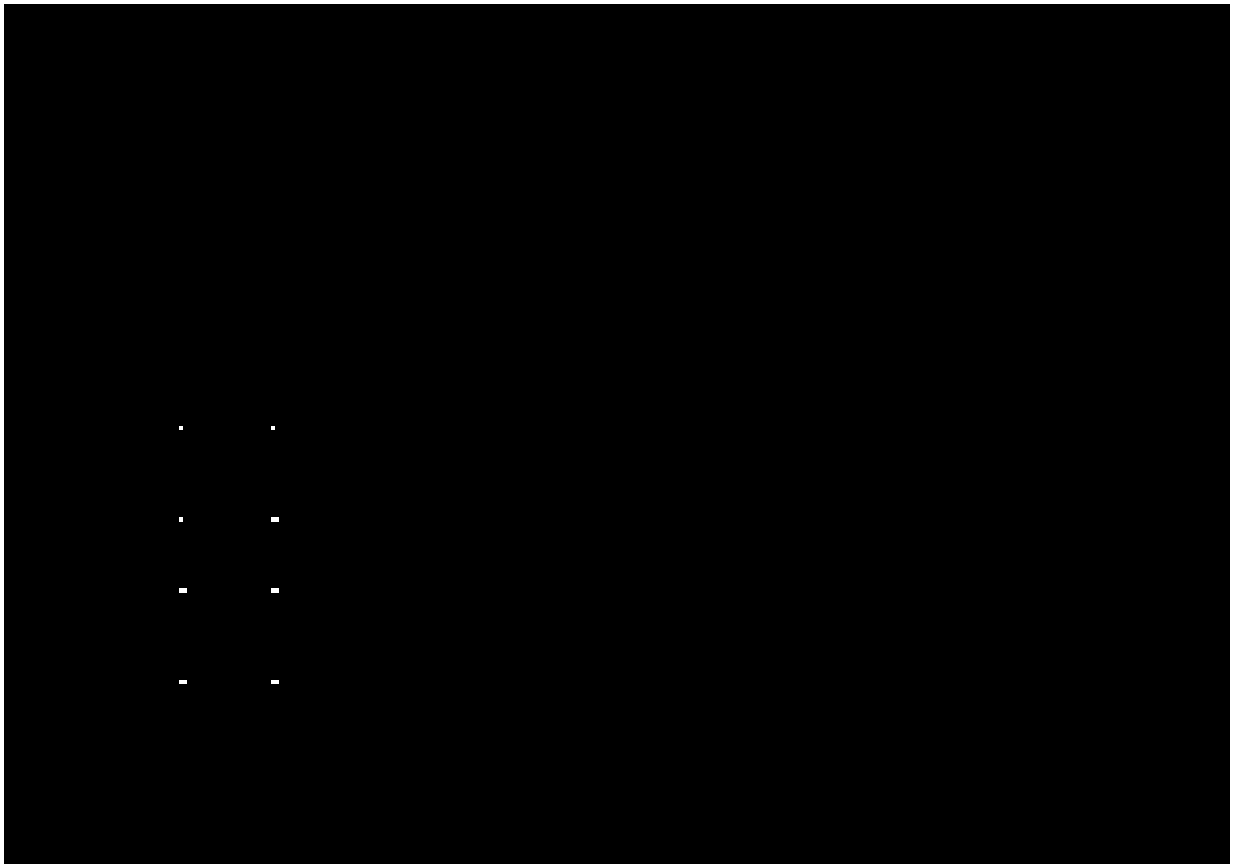
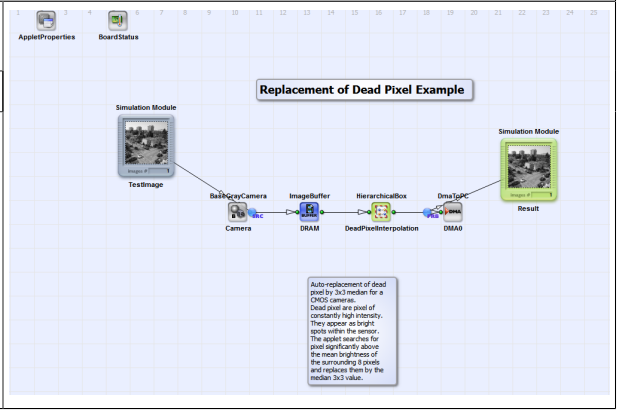


Figure 10.159. result image with "1" at object positions (zoomed view)

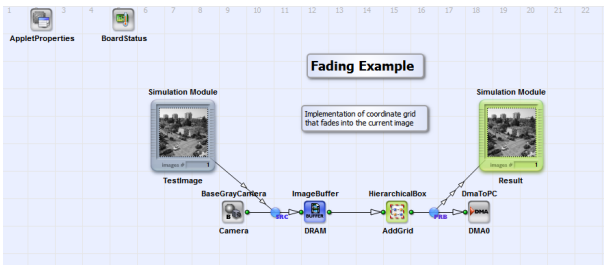
10.14. Shading Correction

Find in the following subsections examples on shading correction. We provide examples for shading correction in one and two dimensions. Also one VisualApplets design demonstrating the fading of one coordinate grid into the current image is implemented. A dead pixel replacement example is presented using a median filter.

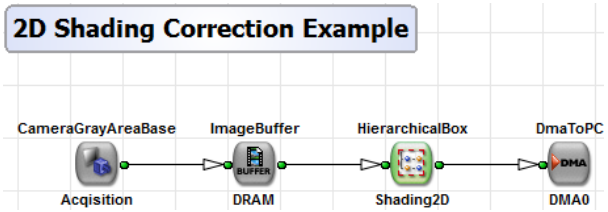
10.14.1. Dead Pixel Replacement

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Shading \DeadPixelReplace\DeadPixelReplace.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.	

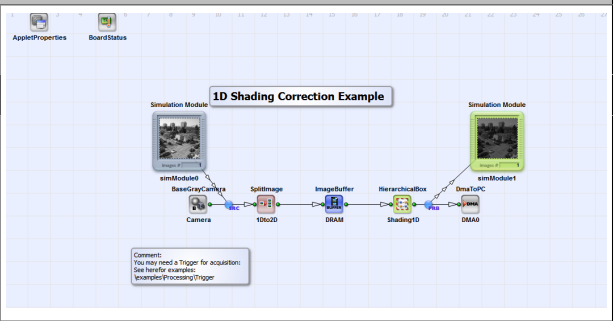
10.14.2. Grid Overlay Fading

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Shading\Fading\Fading.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A grid is overlayed to the input images. The grid pixel value is determined from the input pixel value.	

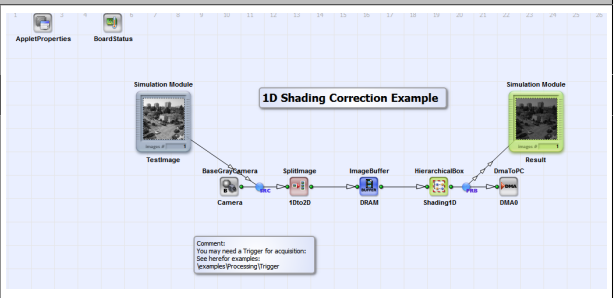
10.14.3. 2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Shading\Shading2D\Shading2D.va	
Default Platform: mE4VD4-CL	
Short Description The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.	

10.14.4. 1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Shading\Shading1D_BRAM\Shading1D_BRAM.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.	

10.14.5. 1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Shading\Shading1D_DRAM\Shading1D_DRAM.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.	

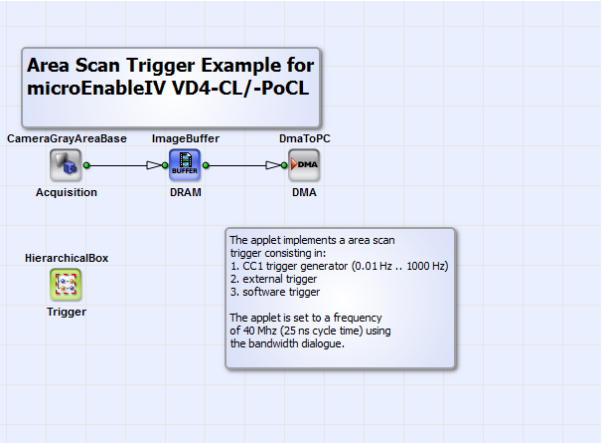
10.15. Trigger

Examples for area and line scan application. Usage of the signal processing operators.

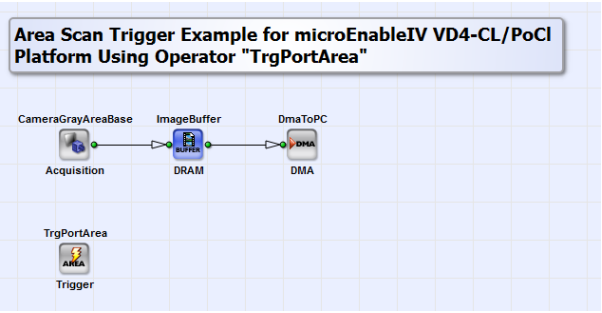
10.15.1. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform

In the following subsections three example implementations for an area scan trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL platform are presented.

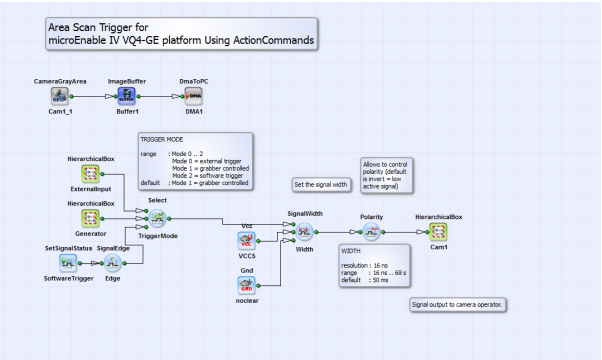
10.15.1.1. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator CameraControl

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VD4-CL \Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE4VD4CL.va	
Default Platform: mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	
Short Description An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The operator **CameraControl** provides the interface to the connected camera.	

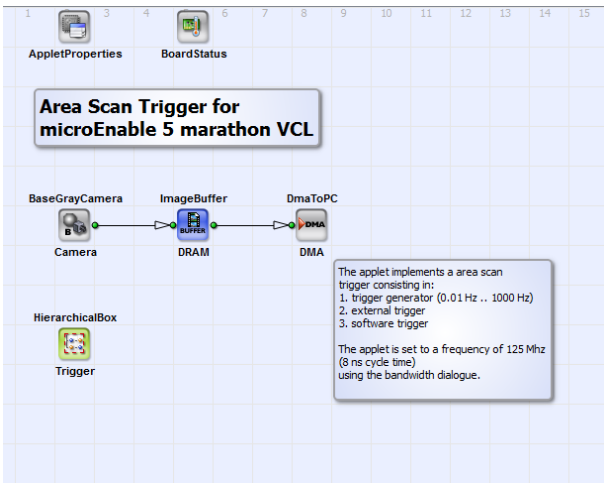
10.15.1.2. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Operator TrgPortArea

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VD4-CL \Area\TriggerPortArea_mE4VD4CL.va	
Default Platform: mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	
Short Description An area scan trigger using the operator **TrgPortArea** is presented. Please read for information on this operator Section 27.48, 'TrgPortArea'.	

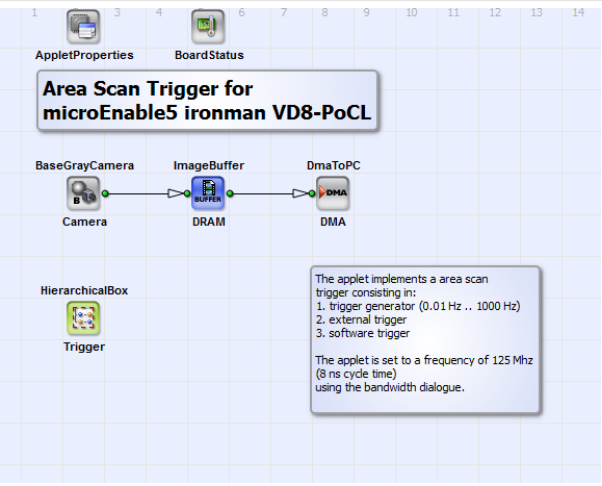
10.15.2. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VQ4-GE \Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE4VQ4GE.va **Default Platform:** mE4VQ4-GE/-PoGE **Short Description** An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe\ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.	

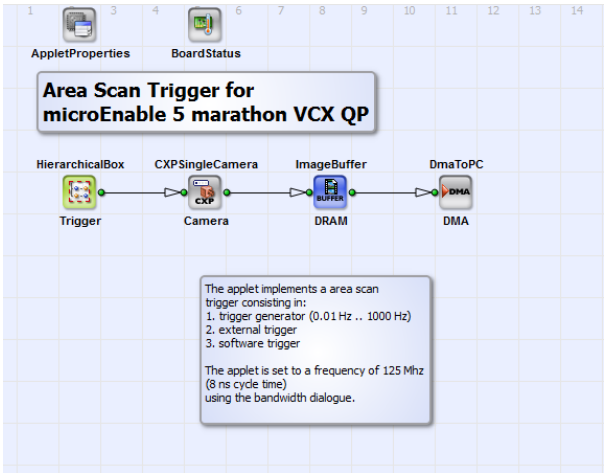
10.15.3. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-MA-VCL \Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE5MAVCL.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

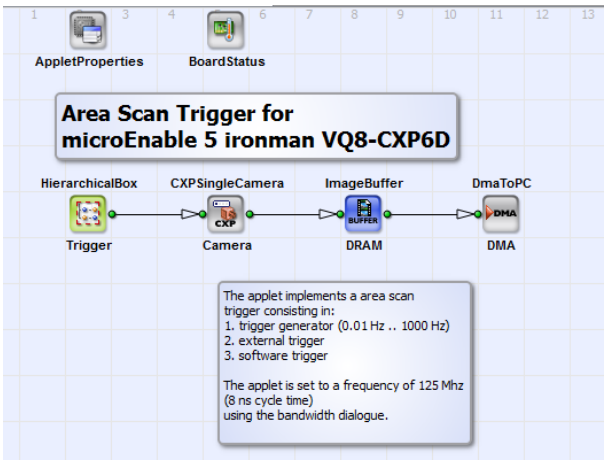
10.15.4. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VD8-CL \Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE5VD8PoCL.va **Default Platform:** mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL **Short Description** An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

10.15.5. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE5VCXQP.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCX-QP	
Short Description An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

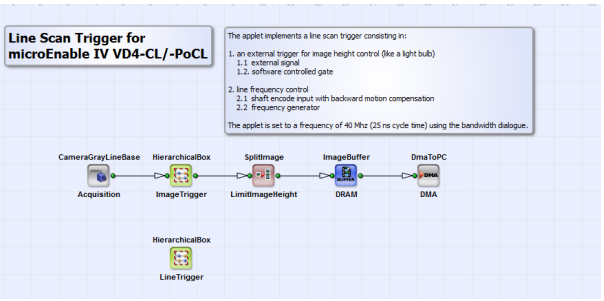
10.15.6. Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VQ8-CXP\Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE5VQ8CXP6B.va \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VQ8-CXP\Area\AreaScanTrigger_mE5VQ8CXP6D.va	
Default Platform: mE5VQ8-CXP6D/mE5VQ8-CXP6B	
Short Description An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

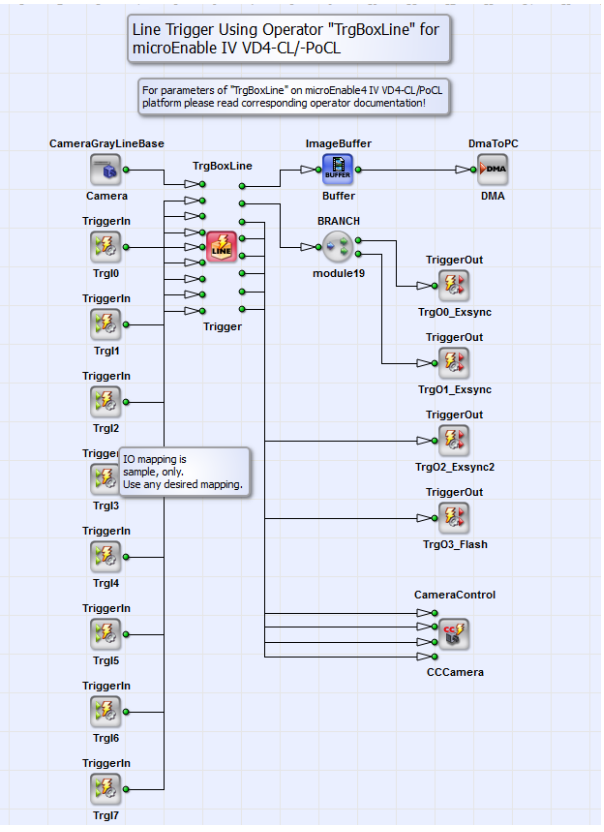
10.15.7. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

In the following three example implementations for line scan trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL platform are presented.

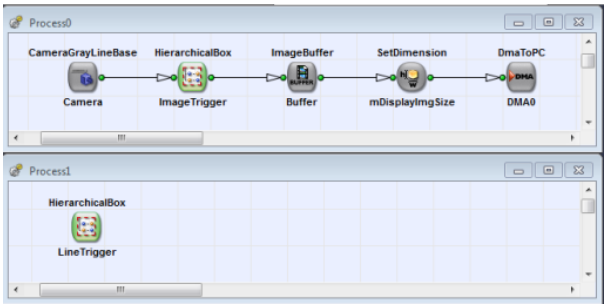
10.15.7.1. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator CameraControl

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VD4-CL \Line\LineScanTrigger_mE4VD4CL.va **Default Platform:** mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL **Short Description** A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

10.15.7.2. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Operator TrgBoxLine

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VD4-CL \Line\TrgBoxLine_mE4VD4CL.va **Default Platform:** mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL **Short Description** VisualApplets prototype operator *TrgBoxLine* can be used for microEnable 5 and microEnable IV platforms for line scan triggering. The operator includes multiple triggering features. The example demonstrates the usage of the operator in a VisualApplets design file for microEnable IV VD4-CL/PoCL. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable IV VD4-CL/PoCL platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'. Note that in comparison to operator *TrgPortLine* the operator does not directly control the IOs. Therefore, it is required to connect to the IOs respectively. The operator is in prototype library and might be replaced in future releases.	

10.15.7.3. Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VD4-CL\Line\TrgPortLineRebuild_mE4VD4CL.va	
Default Platform: mE4VD4-CL	
Short Description VisualApplets operator *TrgPortLine* is rebuild with other signal processing operators from the VisualApplets operator libraries. The rebuild allows you custom trigger functionalities and shows the usage of many signal processing operators in VisualApplets.	

Operator *TrgPortLine* is a complex VisualApplets operator which offers a wide range of line scan trigger functionalities. In some applications it is required to have a modified functionality of this operator for custom signal processing.

In this example, we present a rebuild of the *TrgPortLine* operator with other VisualApplets signal processing operators. This enables you to adapt and modify the functionality to your custom requirements. The implementation is advanced but easy to understand. To simply the complex parameterization of the implementation, the following translation table helps you to calculate the parameters of the new design based on the parameternames of the *TrgPortLine* parameters.

Name	YOffset
Default	0

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageHeight_Width = YHeight - YOffset
          Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageTriggerDelay_Delay_Delay = YHeight + YOffset
```

Name	YHeight
Default	1024

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageHeight_Width = YHeight - YOffset
          Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageTriggerDelay_Delay_Delay = YHeight + YOffset
```

Name	LineTriggerMode
Default	GrabberControlled

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_LineTriggerMode_Select = 3 if GrabberController 0,1 or 2 if Extern_Trigger
          For Extern_Trigger, the correct value is defined by the shaft encoder settings.
          The other modes available by TrgPortLine are not supported.
```

Name	ExsyncEnable
Default	OFF

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_ExsyncEnable_Select = 1 if ON  0 if OFF
```

Name	LineTrgInSourceA
Default	0

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceA_Input_Select = LineTrgInSourceA
```

Name	LineTrgInSourceB
Default	1

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceB_Input_Select = LineTrgInSourceB
```

Name	EncoderABMode
Default	Signal_A_Only

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_LineTriggerMode_Select = 3 if LineTriggermode == GrabberControlled
            0 if EncoderABMode == Signal_A_Only 1 else Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_ShaftEncoder_Mode =
            Mode1X if EncoderABMode == Signal_AB_Filter
            Mode2X if EncoderABMode == Signal_ABx2_Filter
            Mode4X if EncoderABMode == Signal_ABx4_Filter
```

Name	EncoderABLead
Default	Signal_AB

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_ShaftEncoder_LeadingTrace =
           A if EncoderABLead == Signal_AB
           B else
```

Name	LineTrgInPolarity
Default	LowActive

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceA_Polarity_Invert =
            Invert if LineTrgInPolarity = LowActive
            NotInvert else
```

Name	LineTrgInPolarity
Default	LowActive

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceA_Polarity_Invert =
            Invert if LineTrgInPolarity = LowActive
            NotInvert else
          Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceB_Polarity_Invert =
            Invert if LineTrgInPolarity = LowActive
            NotInvert else
```

Name	LineTrgDownscaler
Default	1

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Downscale_Donwscale = LineTrgDownscaler
```

Name	LineTrgPhase
Default	1

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Downscale_SelectecPulse = LineTrgPhase
```

Name	ExsyncPeriod
Default	100µs

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Generate_Period = ExsyncPeriod / TClk
```

Name	Exsync2Delay
Default	0µs

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_Exsync2_Delay = Exsync2Delay / TClk
```



VisualApplets Version 2.1 or Higher Only

The delay has to be set to 0 for VisualApplets version 2.0.

Name	ExsyncPolarity
Default	LowActive

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_OutputPolarity_Polarity =
           Invert if ExsyncPolarity = LiwActive
          NotInvert else
```

Name	ImgTriggerMode
Default	FreeRun

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_SelectGatedImageTrigger_Select =
          1 if ImgTriggerMode == FreeRun
           0 else
          Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_SelectFreeRun_Select =
            1 if ImgTriggerMode == FreeRun
           0 else
```

Name	ImgTriggerInSource
Default	InSignal0

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_EnableSoftwareTrigger =
            1 if ImgTriggerInSource == SoftwareTrigger
           0 else
          Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageTriggerInput_Input_Select =
            0 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal0
            1 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal1
            2 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal2
            3 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal3
            4 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal4
            5 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal5
            6 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal6
            7 if ImgTriggerInSource == InSignal7
```

Name	ImgTrgInPolarity
Default	LowActive

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageTriggerInput_Polarity_Polarity =
            Invert if ImgTrgInPolarity == LowActive
            NotInvert else
```

Name	ImgTrgDelay
Default	0 lines

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageTriggerDelay_Delay_Delay = ImgTrgDelay
```



VisualApplets Version 2.1 or Higher Only

The delay has to be set to 0 for VisualApplets version 2.0.

Name	FlashEnable
Default	OFF

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_FlashOutput_Enable_Select =
          1 if FlashEnable == ON
          0 else
```

Name	FlashPolarity
Default	LowActive

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_FlashOutput_Polarity_Polarity =
          Invert if FlashPolarity == LowActive
          NotInvert else
```

Name	FlashDelay
Default	0 lines

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_FlashDelay_Delay_Delay = FlashDelay
```



VisualApplets Version 2.1 or Higher Only

The delay has to be set to 0 for VisualApplets version 2.0.

Name	SoftwareTrgPulse

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_SoftwareTrigger_Mode =
            Pulse if SoftwareTrgPulse == 1 && ImgTrgMode == ExternSw_Trigger
             not write access else
```

Name	SoftwareTrgInput

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_SoftwareTrigger_Mode =
           High if SoftwareTrgInput == 1 && ImgTrgMode == ExternSw_Gate
             Low else
```

Name	ImgTrgIsBusy (read only parameter)

```
ImgTrgIsBusy = Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImgTrgIsBusy_Status
```

Name	CC1output
Default	Exsync

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_CC1_Select_Select =
           0 if Exsync
           1 if ExsyncInvert
           2 if Exsync2
           3 if Exsync2Invert
           4 if Flash
           5 if FlashInvert
           6 if Gnd
           7 if Vcc
```

Name	CC2output
Default	Exsync

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_CC2_Select_Select =
           0 if Exsync
           1 if ExsyncInvert
           2 if Exsync2
           3 if Exsync2Invert
           4 if Flash
           5 if FlashInvert
           6 if Gnd
           7 if Vcc
```

Name	CC3output
Default	Exsync

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_CC3_Select_Select =
           0 if Exsync
           1 if ExsyncInvert
           2 if Exsync2
           3 if Exsync2Invert
           4 if Flash
           5 if FlashInvert
           6 if Gnd
           7 if Vcc
```

Name	CC4output
Default	Exsync

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_Exsync_CC4_Select_Select =
          0 if Exsync
          1 if ExsyncInvert
          2 if Exsync2
          3 if Exsync2Invert
          4 if Flash
          5 if FlashInvert
          6 if Gnd
          7 if Vcc
```

Name	ImgTrgDebounceMaxTime
Not Required in this implementation.	

Name	ImgTrgDebouncingTime
Default	65.520µs

```
Device1_Process0_ImageTrigger_ImageTriggerInput_Debounce_Debounce = ImgTrgDebouncingTime / TClk
```

Name	LineTrgDebouncingTime
Default	0.112µs

```
Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceA_Debounce_Debounce = LineTrgDebouncingTime / TClk
          Device1_Process1_LineTrigger_TraceB_Debounce_Debounce = LineTrgDebouncingTime / TClk
```

The variable TClk depends on the frame grabber used. For the microEnable IV VD4-CL, the period is 16ns. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for a complete list.

10.15.7.3.1. Implementation

The implementation is divided into the two parts ImageTrigger and LineTrigger. The LineTrigger implementation is located in Process1. As this process has no DMA channel, it will be immediately started after loading the applet to the frame grabber even when the acquisition is not started, yet. This has the advantage, that the camera can already be triggered before the acquisition is started. See Section 4.4.2, 'Processes without DMAs / Trigger Processes' for more information on processes without DMA channels.

The next two sections will outline the implementations of the image trigger and line trigger.

10.15.7.3.2. Image Trigger Implementation

The image trigger part is responsible to assemble the image i.e. to form 2D images from the 1D input line stream. In accordance to operator *TrgPortLine* the image height can be defined by either a fixed height and usage of all input lines (free run), a fixed height but external controller image start (external or software trigger) or the height can be defined by the pulse length of an external or software trigger signal (gated mode).

The main part of the image trigger implementation is the *SignalGate* operator. The image height is defined by the time the gate is open. Module *ImageHeight* (operator *SignalWidth*) defines the height in the free run or edge controlled trigger modes. In these cases, the operator value is increases with every new input line. This is a good example where the *Tick* input is used for controlling the counting speed. In the free run mode, a new image is started immediately after the previous one is finished i.e. the *SignalWidth* operator is finished with the output of its period. In the external or software trigger mode, a new image is started with a rising edge at the input of the *SignalWidth*. The RS-FF is required to ensure a sufficiently long enough pulse.

With *SelectGatedImageTrigger* the implementation can be switched to the gated mode, where the pulse length controls the image height.

The hierarchical box *NOP_DelayChain* includes some *NOP* operators. These operators are required to delay the input signal a few clock cycles. This is required as the calculation weather the gate has to be opened or closes requires some clock cycles. VisualApplets cannot perform an automated pipeline adjustment in this case. Therefore the delay is required.

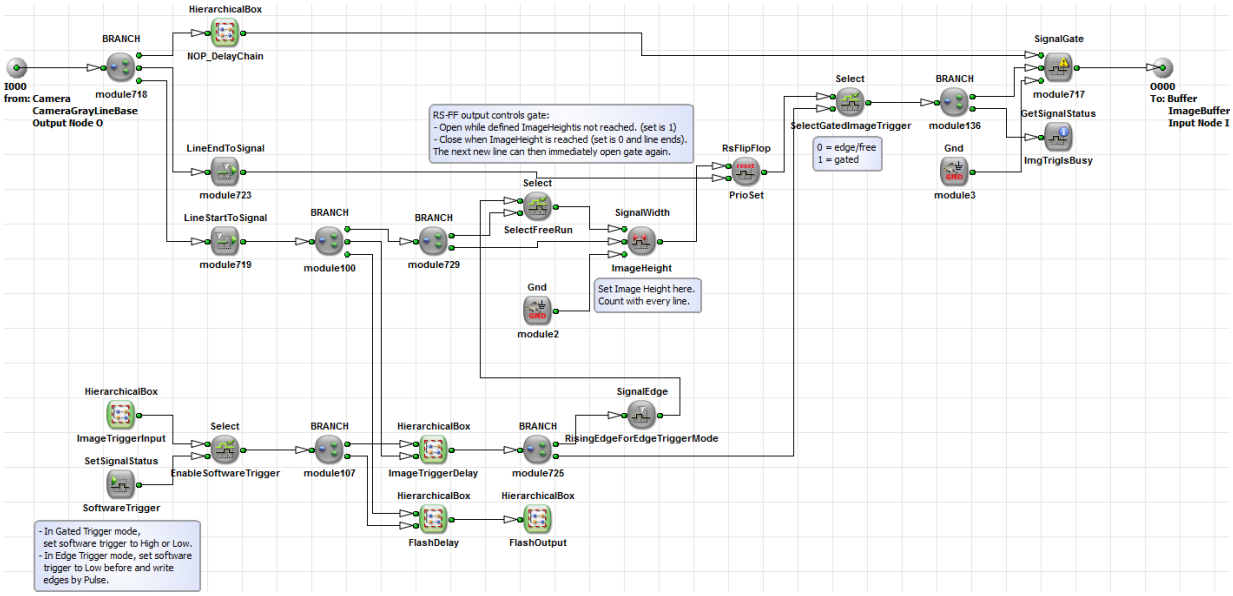


Figure 10.160. Hierarchical Box ImageTrigger of the TrgPortLine Rebuild Example

Other parst of the implementation comprise the input output output signal generation. The implementation of these parts is simple and straight forward. The flash output signal is transfered to Process1 using a *TxSignalLine* operator in h-box *FlashOutput*. This is required as the flash signal has to be output to the CC signals as well.

10.15.7.3.3. Line Trigger Implementation

The LineTrigger hierarchical box mainly consists of the input and output signal generation as well as the shaft encoder analysis and frequency generator. For the shaft encoder signal analysis operators *ShaftEncoder*, *ShaftEncoderCompensate* are used. The *Select* switch *LineTriggerMode* allows for an individual selection if the compensation or two trance analysis is enabled or disabled. Moreover, an internal frequency generator represented by a *Generate* operator is implemented to trigger the camera.

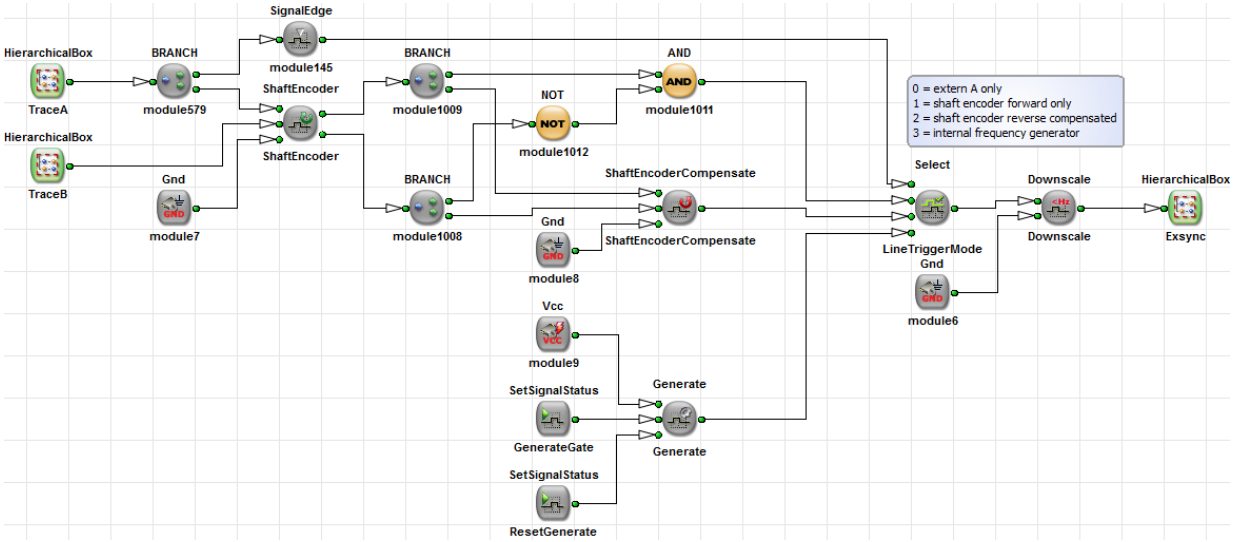
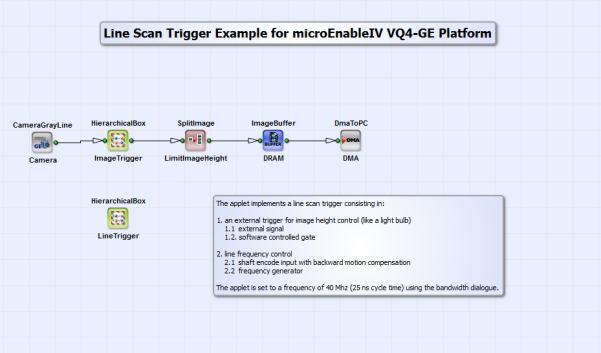


Figure 10.161. Hierarchical Box LineTrigger of the TrgPortLine Rebuild Example

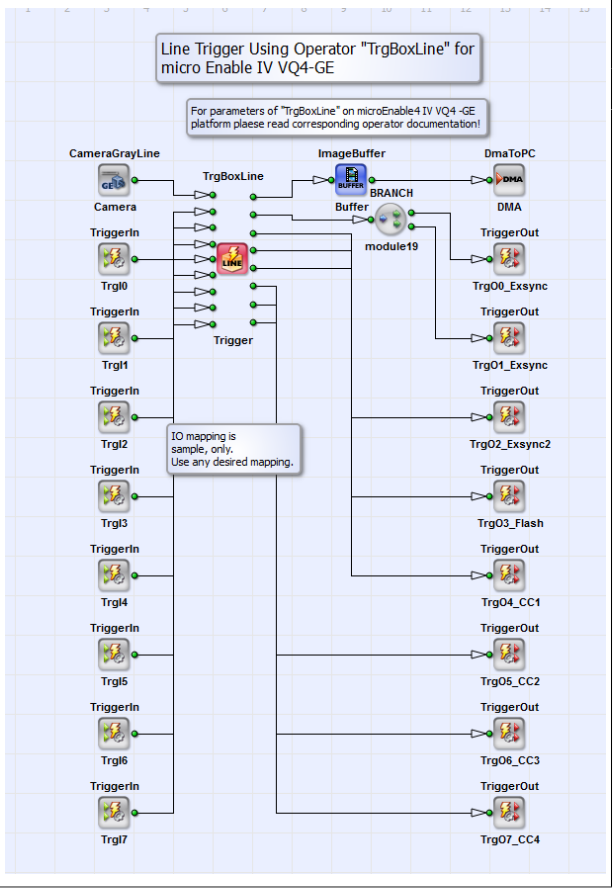
10.15.8. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

In the following two example implementations for a line scan trigger on a microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE platform are presented.

10.15.8.1. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator ActionCommand

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VQ4GE\Line\LineScanTrigger_mE4VQ4GE.va	
Default Platform: mE4VQ4-GE/-GPoE	
Short Description A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe\ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.	

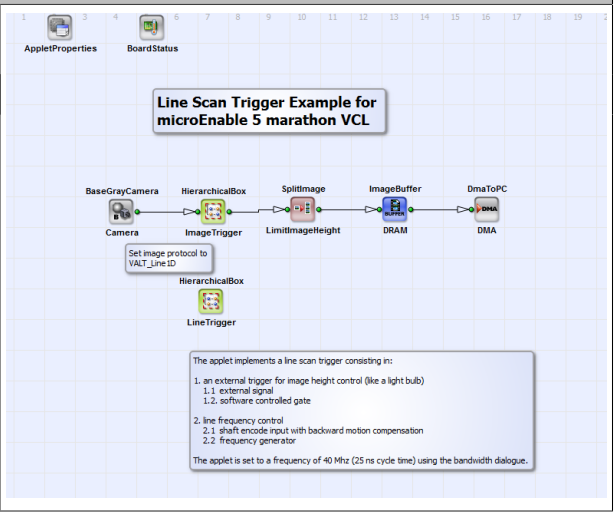
10.15.8.2. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Operator TrgBoxLine

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE4VQ4-GE\Line\TrgBoxLine_mE4VQ4GE.va **Default Platform:** mE4VQ4-GE/-GPoE **Short Description** VisualApplets prototype operator *TrgBoxLine* can be used for microEnable 5 and microEnable IV platforms for line scan triggering. The operator includes multiple triggering features. The example demonstrates the usage of the operator in a VisualApplets design file for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/GPoE. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable IV VQ4-GE/GPoE platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'. Note that in comparison to operator *TrgPortLine* the operator does not directly control the IOs. Therefore, it is required to connect to the IOs respectively. The operator is in prototype library and might be replaced in future releases.	

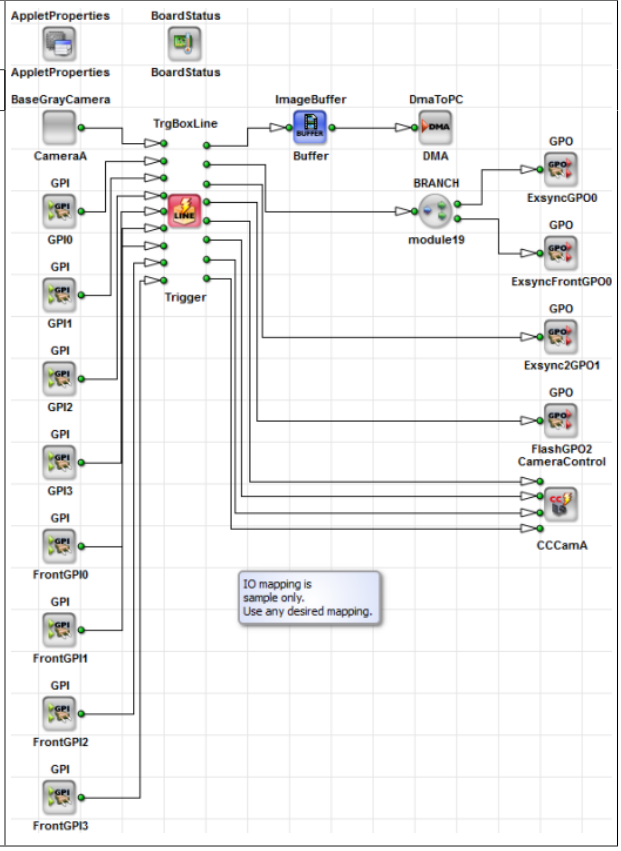
10.15.9. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL

In the following two example implementations for a line scan trigger on a microEnable 5 marathon/ LightBridge VCL platform are presented.

10.15.9.1. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator CameraControl

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-MA-VCL\Line\LineScanTrigger_mE5MAVCL.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

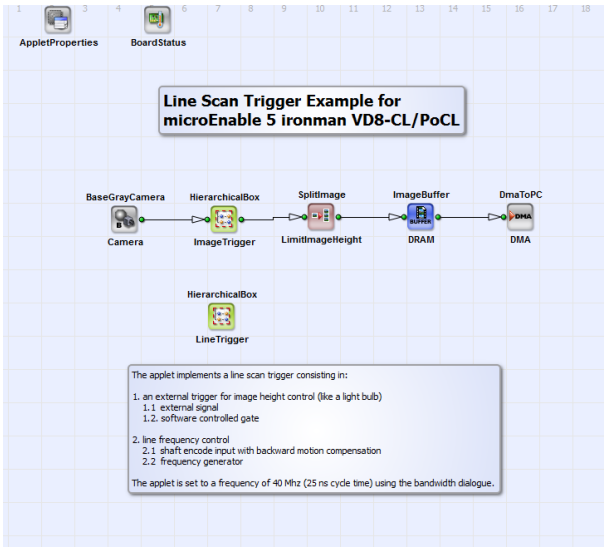
10.15.9.2. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-MA-VCL\Line\TrgBoxLine_mE5MAVCL.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** VisualApplets prototype operator *TrgBoxLine* can be used for microEnable 5 and microEnable IV platforms for line scan triggering. The operator includes multiple triggering features. The example demonstrates the usage of the operator in a VisualApplets design file. Note that in comparison to operator *TrgPortLine* the operator does not directly control the IOs. Therefore, it is required to connect to the IOs respectively. The operator is in prototype library and might be replaced in future releases.	

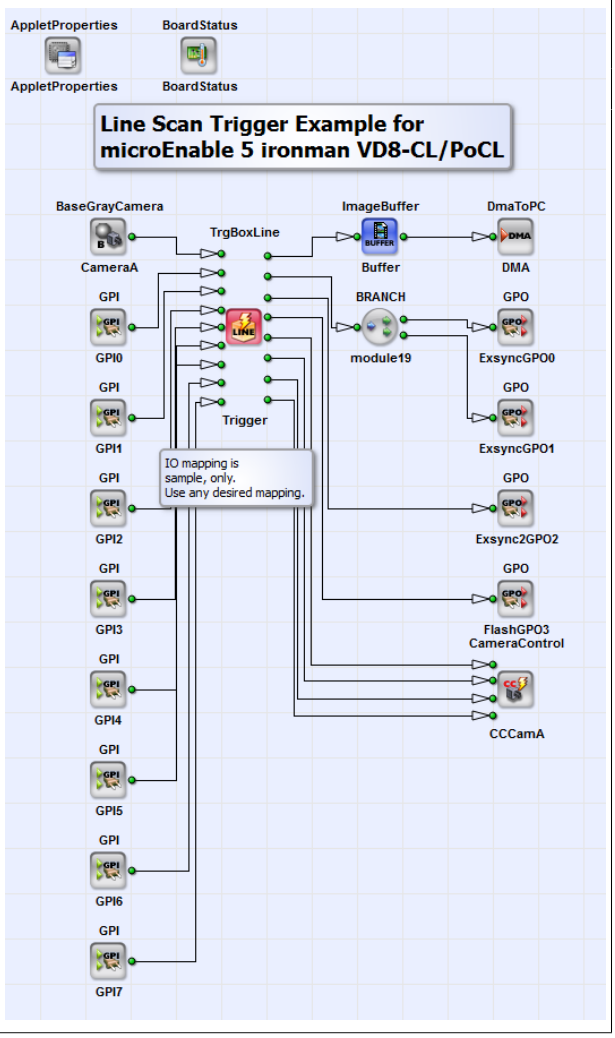
10.15.10. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL

In the following two example implementations for a line scan trigger on a microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL platform are presented.

10.15.10.1. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator CameraControl

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VD8-CL \Line\LineScanTrigger_mE5VD8CL.va	
Default Platform: mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL	
Short Description A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

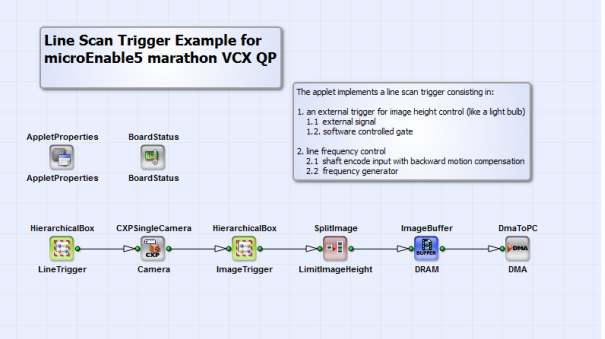
10.15.10.2. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VD8-CL\Line\TrgBoxLine_mE5VD8CL.va **Default Platform:** mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL **Short Description** VisualApplets prototype operator *TrgBoxLine* can be used for microEnable 5 and microEnable IV platforms for line scan triggering. The operator includes multiple triggering features. The example demonstrates the usage of the operator in a VisualApplets design file for mE5VD8-CL/-PoCL platform. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on this platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine' Note that in comparison to operator *TrgPortLine* on mE4VD4-CL/PoCL the operator does not directly control the IOs. Therefore, it is required to connect to the IOs respectively. The operator is in prototype library and might be replaced in future releases.	

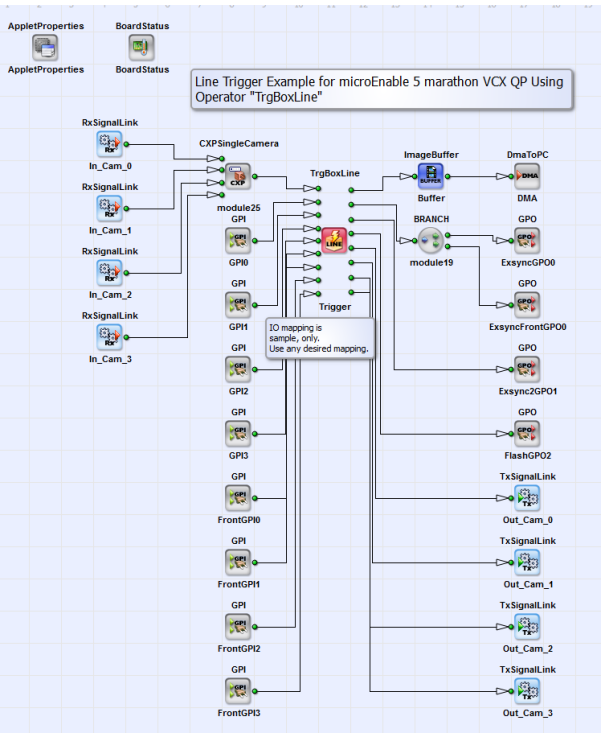
10.15.11. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP

In the following two example implementations for a line scan trigger on a microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP platform are presented.

10.15.11.1. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator CameraControl

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Line\LineScanTrigger_mE5MAVCXQP.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCX-QP **Short Description** A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

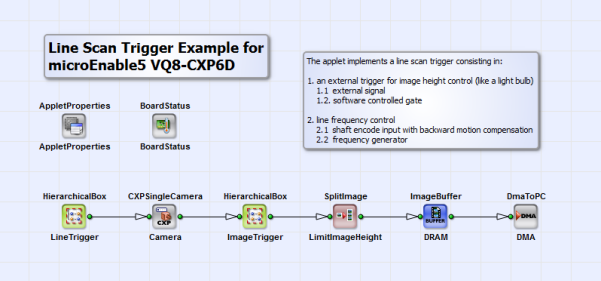
10.15.11.2. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-MA-VCX-QP\Line\TrgBoxLine_mE5MAVCXQP.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCX-QP **Short Description** VisualApplets prototype operator *TrgBoxLine* can be used for microEnable 5 and microEnable IV platforms for line scan triggering. The operator includes multiple triggering features. The example demonstrates the usage of the operator in a VisualApplets design file for mE5-MA-VCX-QP platform. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on this platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine' Note that in comparison to operator *TrgPortLine* on mE4VD4-CL/PoCL the operator does not directly control the IOs. Therefore, it is required to connect to the IOs respectively. The operator is in prototype library and might be replaced in future releases.	

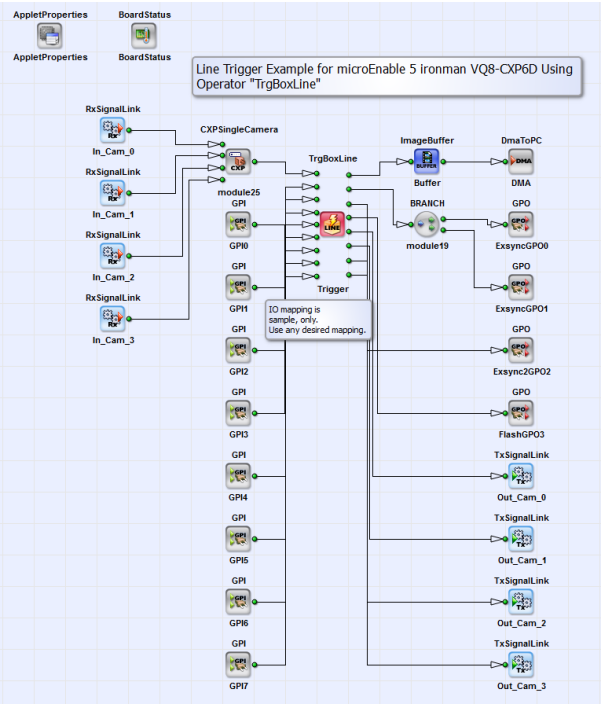
10.15.12. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6

In the following two example implementations for a line scan trigger on microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6D platforms are presented.

10.15.12.1. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator CameraControl

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VQ8-CXP6D\Line\LineScanTrigger_mE5VQ8CXP6D.va \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5VQ8-CXP6B\Line\LineScanTrigger_mE5VQ8CXP6D.va	
Default Platform: mE5VQ8-CXP6D/mE5VQ8-CXP6B	
Short Description A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.	

10.15.12.2. Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage

Brief Description	
File: \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-VQ8-CXP6D\Line\TrgBoxLine_mE5VQ8CXP6D.va \examples\Processing\Trigger\mE5-VQ8-CXP6B\Line\TrgBoxLine_mE5VQ8CXP6B.va	
Default Platform: mE5-VQ8-CXP6D/mE5-VQ8-CXP6B	
Short Description VisualApplets prototype operator *TrgBoxLine* can be used for microEnable 5 and microEnable IV platforms for line scan triggering. The operator includes multiple triggering features. The example demonstrates the usage of the operator in a VisualApplets design file for mE5-VQ8-CXP6D/mE5-VQ8-CXP6B platform. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on this platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine' Note that in comparison to operator *TrgPortLine* on mE4VD4-CL/PoCL the operator does not directly control the IOs. Therefore, it is required to connect to the IOs respectively. The operator is in prototype library and might be replaced in future releases.	

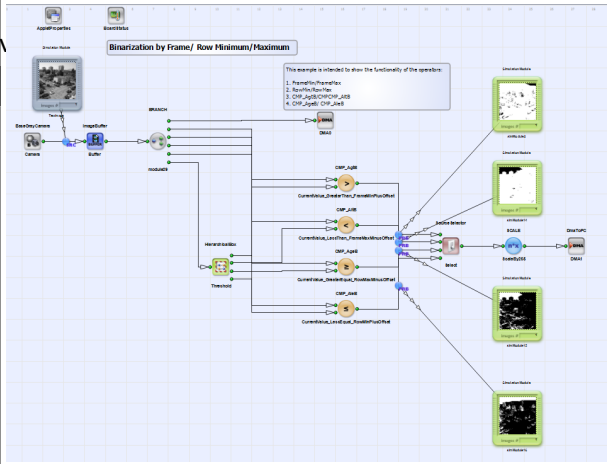
11. Operator Examples

The VisualApplets example designs in this chapter demonstrate how to use and parameterize specific operators. All examples can be found in the VisualApplets installation directory in sub-directory examples i.e. "**%VASINSTALLDIR%/examples/Examples/OperatorExamples**".

A detailed introduction into the libraries you find in the *Operator Reference*.

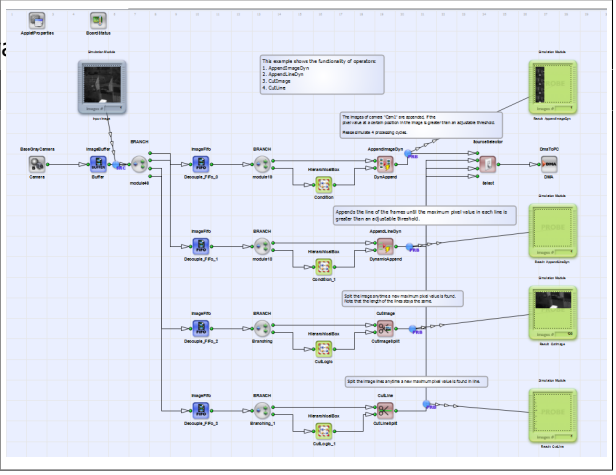
The following sections show an overview on all examples. A brief introduction is presented as well as the folder and filename. All examples use a default hardware platform. Nearly most of them can easily be converted to other hardware platforms. See Section 4.5, 'Target Hardware Porting' for more information on how to switch the hardware platform.

11.1. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \AccumulatorLibrary_LogicalLibrary_Thresholding.\	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *FrameMin* (library:accumulator) • 2. *FrameMax* (library:accumulator) • 3. *RowMin* (library:accumulator) • 4. *RowMax* (library:accumulator) • 5. *CMP_AgtB* (library:logic) • 6. *CMP_AltB* (library:logic) • 7. *CMP_AgeB* (library:logic) • 8. *CMP_AleB* (library:logic)	

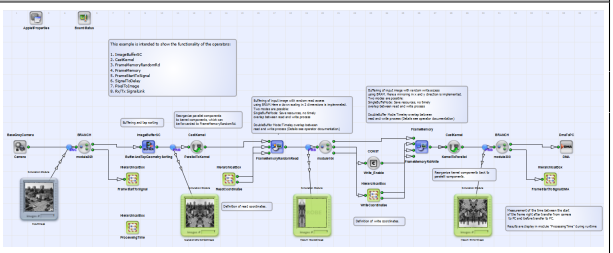
This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the accumulator and signal library in the Operator Reference, section 16. *Library Accumulator* [409] and 24. *Library Logic* [731].

11.2. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization: Dynamic Append and Cut

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \SynchronizationLibrary_DynamicAppendAndCut.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *AppendImageDyn* (library:synchronization) • 2. *AppendLineDyn* (library:synchronization) • 3. *CutImage* (library:synchronization) • 4. *CutLine* (library:synchronization)	

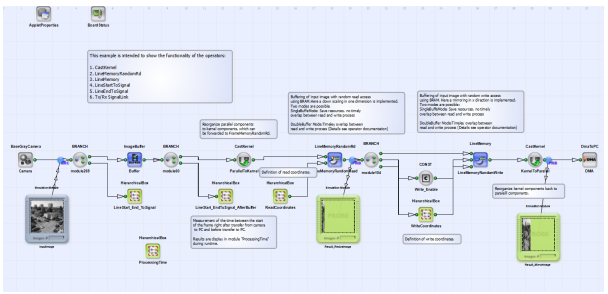
This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the arithmetics library in the Operator Reference, section 30. *Library Synchronization* [1277].

11.3. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \MemoryLibrary_Frame_LatencyMeasurement.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *CastKernel* (library: base) • 2. *FrameMemoryRandomRd* (library: memory) • 3. *FrameMemory* (library: memory) • 4. *ImageBufferSC* (library: memory) • 5. *FrameStartToSignal* (library: signal) • 6. *SignalToDelay* (library: signal) • 7. *TxSignalLink* (library: signal) • 8. *RxSignalLink* (library: signal) • 8. *PixelToImage* (library: synchronization)	

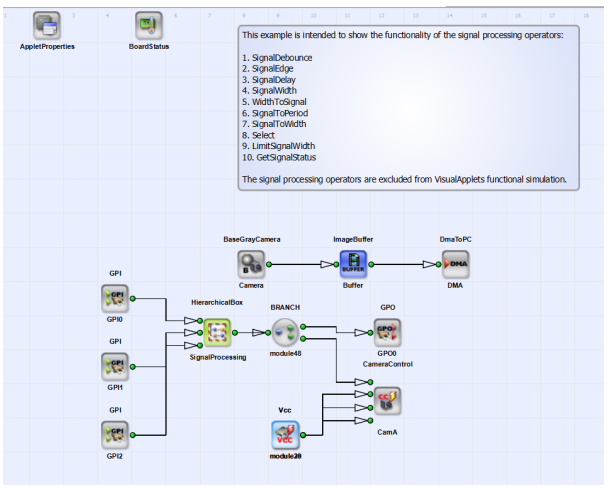
This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the specific library in the Operator Reference, section 25. *Library Memory* [774], 29. *Library Signal* [1181] and 30. *Library Synchronization* [1277].

11.4. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \MemoryLibrary_Line_LatencyMeasurement.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *CastKernel* (library: base) • 2. *LineMemoryRandomRd* (library: memory) • 3. *LineMemory* (library: memory) • 4. *LineStartToSignal* (library: signal) • 5. *LineEndToSignal* (library: signal) • 6. *TxSignalLink* (library: signal) • 7. *RxSignalLink* (library: signal)	

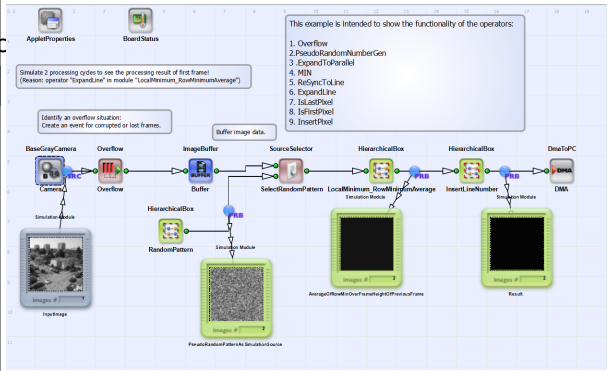
This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the memory and signal library in the Operator Reference, section 25. *Library Memory* [774] and 29. *Library Signal* [1181].

11.5. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \SignalLibrary_SignalProcessing.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *SignalDebounce* (library:signal) • 2. *SignalEdge* (library:signal) • 3. *SignalDelay* (library:signal) • 4. *SignalWidth* (library:signal) • 5. *WidthToSignal* (library:signal) • 6. *SignalToPeriod* (library:signal) • 7. *SignalToWidth* (library:signal) • 8. *Select* (library:signal) • 9. *LimitSignalWidth* (library:signal) • 10. *GetSignalStatus* (library:signal)	

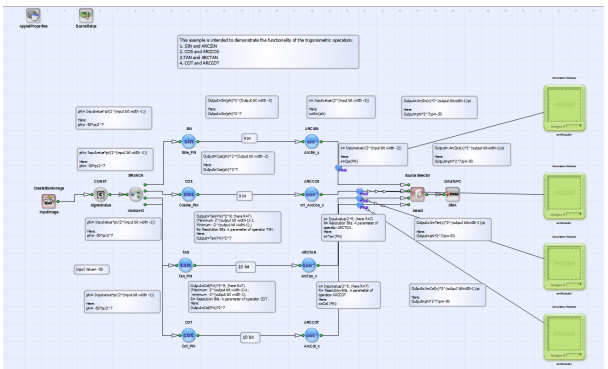
This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the signal library in the Operator Reference, section 29. *Library Signal* [1181].

11.6. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \SynchronizationLibrary_LocalAndGlobalImageProc	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *Overflow* (library:synchronization) • 2. *PseudoRandomNumberGen* (library: base) • 3. *ExpandToParallel* (library:base) • 4. *MIN* (library:filter) • 5. *ReSyncToLine* (library:synchronization) • 6. *ExpandLine* (library:synchronization) • 7. *IsLastPixel* (library:synchronization) • 8. *IsFirstPixel* (library:synchronization) • 9. *InsertPixel* (library:synchronization)	

This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the operators of the specific library in the Operator Reference, section 30. *Library Synchronization* [1277], 18. *Library Base* [493], 23. *Library Filter* [703] .

11.7. Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions

Brief Description	
Files: examples\OperatorExamples \ArithmeticsLibrary_TrigonometricFunctions.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Demonstration of how to use the operators: • 1. *SIN* (library:arithmetics) • 2. *ARCSIN* (library:arithmetics) • 3. *COS* (library:arithmetics) • 4. *ARCCOS* (library:arithmetics) • 5. *TAN* (library:arithmetics) • 6. *ARCTAN* (library:arithmetics) • 7. *COT* • 8. *ARCCOT*	

This example demonstrates how the specific operators listed above can be used in a functional design. You find a detailed introduction to the arithmetics library in the Operator Reference, section 17. *Library Arithmetics* [440].

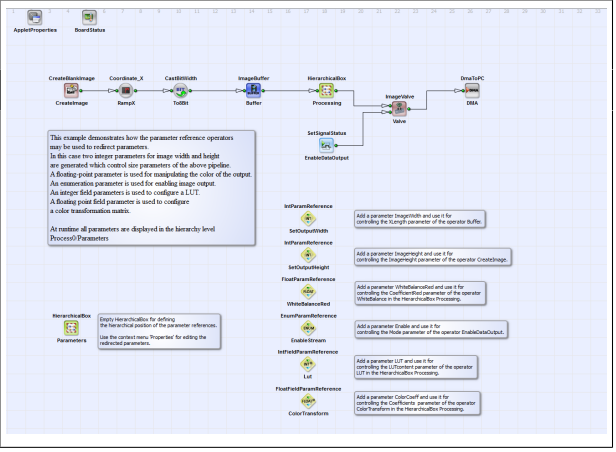
12. Parameter Library Examples

The VisualApplets example designs in this chapter demonstrate how to use and manipulate parameters. All examples can be found in the VisualApplets installation directory in sub-directory examples i.e. "**%VASINSTALLDIR%/examples/AdvancedVAFunctions/Parameters Library**".

A detailed introduction into library Parameters you find in the *Operator Reference*, section *Library Parameters*.

The following sections show an overview on all examples. A brief introduction is presented as well as the folder and filename. All examples use a default hardware platform. Nearly most of them can easily be converted to other hardware platforms. See Section 4.5, 'Target Hardware Porting' for more information on how to switch the hardware platform.

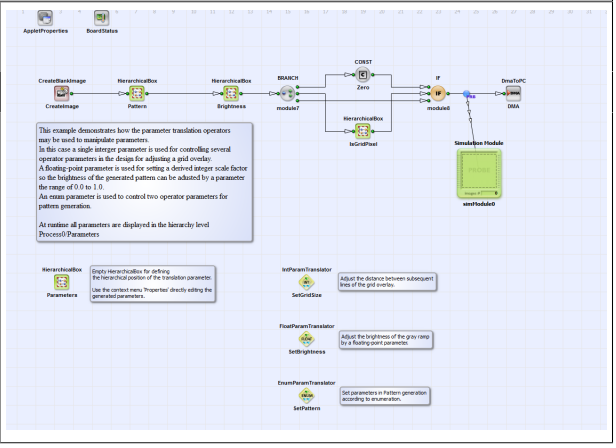
12.1. Parameter Redirection

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\AdvancedVAFunctions \Parameters Library\ParameterRedirection.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description Demonstration how to use the parameter reference operators.	

This example demonstrates how the parameter reference operators may be used to redirect parameters. In this case two integer parameters for image width and height are generated which control size parameters of the above pipeline. A floating-point parameter is used for manipulating the color of the output. An enumeration parameter is used for enabling image output. An integer field parameters is used to configure a LUT. A floating point field parameter is used to configure a color transformation matrix. At runtime all parameters are displayed in the hierarchy level Process0/Parameters.

You find a detailed introduction to the Parameters Library in the Operator Reference, section 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

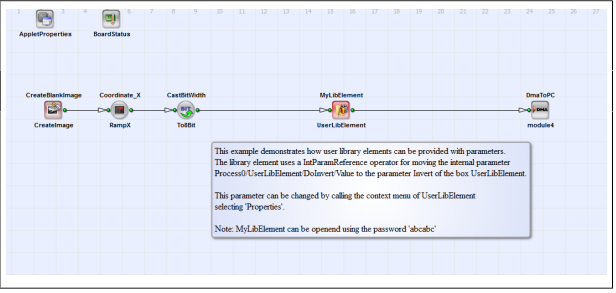
12.2. Parameter Translation

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\AdavancedVAFunctions \Parameters Library\ParameterTranslation.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Demonstration how to use the parameter translation operators for manipulation of parameters.	

This example demonstrates how the parameter translation operators may be used to manipulate parameters. In this case a single interger parameter is used for controlling several operator parameters in the design for adjusting a grid overlay. A floating-point parameter is used for setting a derived integer scale factor so the brightness of the generated pattern can be adusted by a parameter the range of 0.0 to 1.0. An enum parameter is used to control two operator parameters for pattern generation. At runtime all parameters are displayed in the hierarchy level Process0/Parameters.

You find a detailed introduction to the Parameters Library in the Operator Reference, section 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

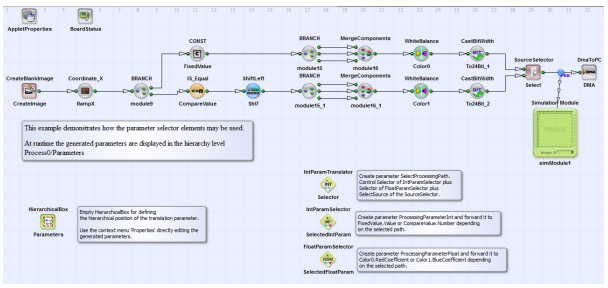
12.3. User Library Parameter

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\AdavancedVAFunctions \Parameters Library\UserLibParameter.va **Default Platform:** mE5-MA-VCL **Short Description** Demonstration how user library elements can be provided with parameters.	

This example demonstrates how user library elements can be provided with parameters. The library element uses a IntParamReference operator for moving the internal parameter Process0/UserLibElement/DoInvert/Value to the parameter Invert of the box UserLibElement. This parameter can be changed by calling the context menu of UserLibElement selecting 'Properties'. Note: MyLibElement can be openend using the password 'abcabc'.

You find a detailed introduction to the Parameters Library in the Operator Reference, section 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

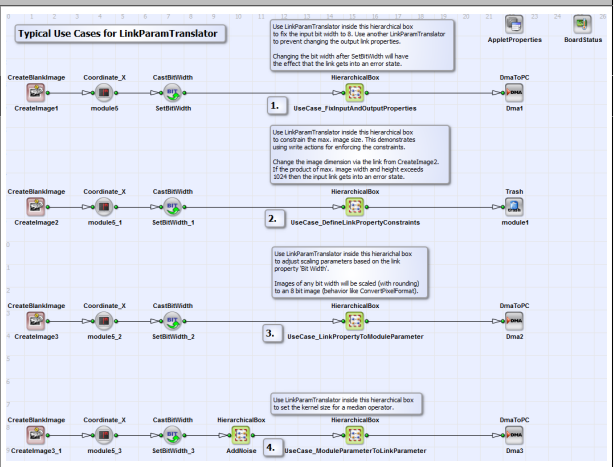
12.4. Parameter Selection

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\AdavancedVAFunctions \Parameters Library\ParameterSelection.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A demonstration of how to use the parameter translation operators *IntParamSelector* and *FloatParamSelector*.	

This example demonstrates how the operators *IntParamSelector* and *FloatParamSelector* may be applied for redirecting parameter access to different module parameters depending on a selector.

You find a detailed introduction to the Parameters Library in the Operator Reference, section 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

12.5. Link Parameter Translation

Brief Description	
Files: \examples\AdavancedVAFunctions \Parameters Library\LinkParamTranslator.va	
Default Platform: mE5-MA-VCL	
Short Description A demonstration of how to use the parameter translation operator *LinkParamTranslator*.	

This example demonstrates how the operator *LinkParamTranslator* may be applied for different use cases:

- Fixing input and output link properties for a hierarchical box
- Defining additional constraints on link properties
- Translating link properties to module parameters
- Translating module parameters to link properties

You find a detailed introduction to the Parameters Library in the Operator Reference, section 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

13. Using Applets During Runtime

In this chapter you find examples for using applets during runtime.

13.1. Filling LUT with Content With the Basler Framegrabber API

In this section you find an example how you can easily fill a LUT with content during runtime. The method is based on the struct *FieldParameterAccess*. Documentation for the struct FieldParameterAccess [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/documents/SDK/functions/struct_field_parameter_access.html#a5f9679b196a0de6dc8be79d4581722c4] and the function Fg_setParameterWithType() [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/documents/SDK/functions/fgrab__prototyp_8h.html#aa7fbc7efd4c77abd45f996557c088064] is available in the Basler Framegrabber API documentation.

Example Implementation:

This struct *FieldParameterAccess* allows access to array parameters of any type in a flexible way. Range accesses as well as single value accesses are both possible.

Example:

```
# include <fgrab_struct.h>

struct FieldParameterAccess singleaccess;

struct FieldParameterAccess rangeaccess;
```

To fill the LUT with content with the Basler Framegrabber API:

1. **Define the values of the LUT content**

   Example:

   ```
   uint64_t primes[7] = { 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 };

   uint32_t answer = 42;
   ```

2. **Set up single value access or range access:**

   1. FieldParameterAccess:: vtype: set the type of the included data
   2. FieldParameterAccess:: index: set the first index in the range
   3. FieldParameterAccess:: count: set the value count of the range
   4. A range of values according to the type of the included data: FieldParameterAccess:: p_double, p_int32_t, p_int64_t, p_uint32_t, or puint64_t

   Example:

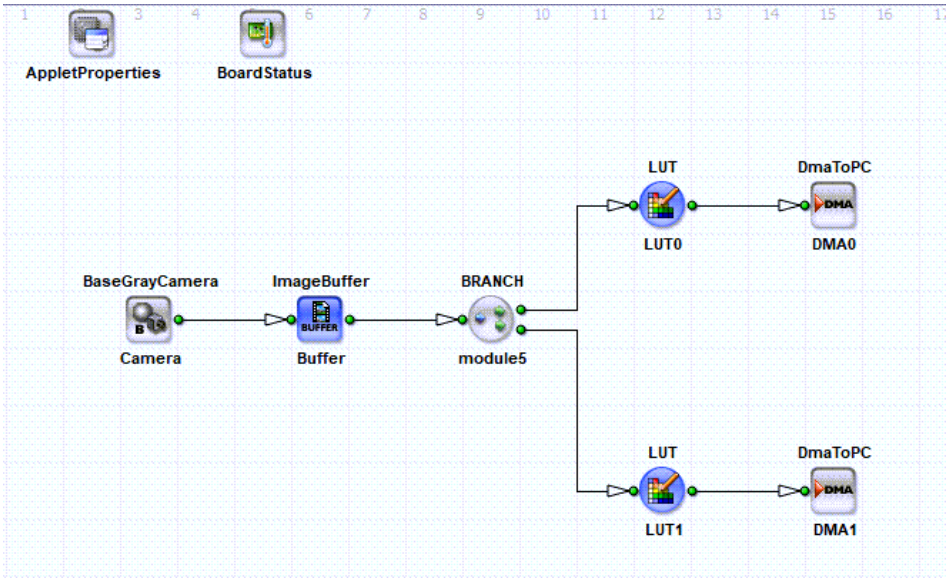
   ```
   // set up single value access

   singleaccess.vtype = FG_PARAM_TYPE_UINT32_T;

   singleaccess.index = 17;
   ```

```
singleaccess.count = 1;

singleaccess.p_uint32_t = &answer;


// set up range access

rangeaccess.vtype = FG_PARAM_TYPE_UINT64_T// every data value is an uint64_t

rangeaccess.index = 0;

rangeaccess.count = 7;

rangeaccess.p_uint64_t = primes;
```

3. **Write the content into the applet operator LUT**

   Write the content into the applet Operator LUT [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/files/manuals/content/Memory.LUT.html] using the function Fg_setParameterWithType() [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/documents/SDK/functions/fgrab__prototyp_8h.html#aa7fbc7efd4c77abd45f996557c088064].

   Example:



4. **Write the LUT Content to the Corresponding LUT Operators in the Compiled Hardware Applet**

   For a VisualApplets design structure with two LUT operators as shown in screenshot above, you can write the LUT content to the corresponding LUT operators in the compiled hardware applet as:

```
retCode += Fg_setParameterWithType(fg, Fg_getParameterIdByName(fg, "Device1_Process0_LUT0 _LUTcontent"),
&singleaccess, 0, FG_PARAM_TYPE_STRUCT_FIELDPARAMACCESS);

retCode += Fg_setParameterWithType(fg, Fg_getParameterIdByName(fg, "Device1_Process0_LUT1 _LUTcontent"),
&rangeaccess, 0, FG_PARAM_TYPE_STRUCT_FIELDPARAMACCESS);
```

Part III

Operator Reference

14. Introduction

VisualApplets comprises numerous operators which represent processing functionalities. This part explains the functionality of all available operators in detail. The operator reference is structured as explained in the following:

- **Description**

  In the description the main functionality and behavior of the operator is explained. It is the main part of the operator reference.

  For operators of the library *Hardware Platform*, a table is included which shows on which hardware platforms the respective operator is available.

- **Operator Restrictions**

  If the operator has restrictions in input format or simulation, these issues are listed here.

- **I/O Properties**

  Shows a table where

  - The operator type is given. The type can either be O-, M- or P-type. (see Section 3.6.1, 'Operator Types')
  - The input links are listed.
  - The output links are listed.

  If the operator is of type M and has more than one input, synchronous and asynchronous input groups are listed. See Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs' for more information on input groups.

- **Supported Link Formats**

  The supported link formats for all input and output ports are listed. See Section 3.7.2, 'Link Properties' for an explanation of all link properties.

- **Parameters**

  If the operator has parameters, they are listed in this section. For each parameter besides its description, the name, the value range and the default value is given. To learn more about parameterization, check Section 3.7.1, 'Module Properties'.

- **Examples of Use**

  The examples of use section is a very helpful part. It shows a list of examples where the operator is used. You can directly click on a link to get redirected to the example. The example of use can be anywhere in the user manual or tutorial and examples parts.

- **More Information**

  Some operators have more detailed information at the end of the operator reference.

The operator reference can directly be accessed from VisualApplets. See Section 3.3.1.5, 'Help' for more information. Moreover, the Index is a good resource to quickly access the required operator references. Finally, in 15. *Library Overview* a list of all available libraries is provided.

15. Library Overview

Library Name		Short Description
	Accumulator	Accumulation operators such as counters.
	Arithmetics	Arithmetic operators such as ADD, SUB, COS, ShiftLeft, ...
	Base	Basic operators for common functions.
	Blob	Blob Analysis operators.
	Color	Includes operators for color space transformations and color processing.
	Compression	Compression operators such as JPEG.
	Debugging	Debugging operators.
	Filter	Includes filter operators for any kind of image filters and kernel operations.
	Logic	Includes operators for logic operations such as comparisons and Boolean operations.
	Memory	Operators which can store data in memory.
	Parameters	Contains Operators for translating parameter values.
	Hardware Platform	This library contains operators which are only available on certain platforms.
	Prototype	Prototype operators.
	Signal	Operators for signal data processing such as trigger signals.

Library Name		Short Description
	Synchronization	Includes operators for image synchronizations such as removing, appending, splitting, inserting, ... of images, lines and pixels.
	Transformation	Transformation operators.

Table 15.1. Available Libraries

16. Library Accumulator



Operators of library *Accumulator* include accumulating operators such as counters.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Accumulator

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	ColMax	Returns the maximum pixel value for each image column.	Version 1.2
	ColMin	Returns the minimum pixel value for each image column.	Version 1.2
	ColSum	Computes the sum of all pixel values for each image column.	Version 1.2
	Count	Up and down counter with reset.	Version 1.2
	FrameMax	Returns the maximum pixel value for each frame.	Version 1.2
	FrameMin	Returns the minimum pixel value for each frame.	Version 1.2
	FrameSum	Computes the sum of all pixel values for each frame.	Version 1.2
	Histogram	Computes an intensity histogram of the input image.	Version 1.3
	ModuloCount	Counts the number of pixels, lines or frames at the input link.	Version 1.3
	Register	A register with data and capture input.	Version 1.3
	RowMax	Returns the maximum pixel value for each image row.	Version 1.2
	RowMin	Returns the minimum pixel value for each image row.	Version 1.2

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	RowSum	Computes the sum of the pixel values for each image row.	Version 1.2

Table 16.1. Operators of Library Accumulator

16.1. Operator ColMax

Operator Library Path:



This operator returns the maximum pixel value found inside each image column. The operator replaces each pixel value by the maximum value found in the very same column so far. Only if a current pixel is a new maximum, the output *IsMaxO* is set to 1. Otherwise, it is 0.

It is possible to clear the current maximum manually by setting the *ClrI* link to 1. When a manual clear is not required, a constant 0 must be applied to *ClrI*.

With every new input frame, the detection of the maximum value restarts for each column.

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with the *RemoveLine* operator to remove all but the last line of a frame. This last line of a frame contains the results of the *ColMax* operator.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values:

Frame I

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	3	8	5
1	1	1	1

Frame ClrI

1	0	0	1
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1

Frame O

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	3	8	8
1	3	8	1

IsMaxO

1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1

Operator Restrictions:

- Image Size

  All lines of an input image must have the same length. Images with varying line lengths are not allowed.

- Empty Images

  Empty Images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

- Image Protocols

  Only VALT_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D image protocols are supported.

16.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Links	O, Data Output IsMaxO, Binary output to indicate a new maximum

16.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link IsMaxO
Bit Width	as I	1
Arithmetic	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

16.1.3. Parameters

None

16.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ColMax is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

16.2. Operator ColMin

Operator Library Path:



This operator returns the minimum pixel value found for each image column. The operator replaces each pixel value by the minimum value found in the very same column so far. If a current pixel is a new minimum, the output link *IsMinO* is set to 1, otherwise it is 0.

It is possible to clear the current minimum manually by setting the *ClrI* link to 1. When a manual clear is not required, a constant 0 must be applied to *ClrI*.

With every new input frame, the detection of the minimum value restarts for each column.

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with the *RemoveLine* operator to remove all but the last line of a frame. This last line of a frame contains the results of the *ColMin* operator.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values:

Frame I

5	5	3	8
8	3	5	5
3	2	8	8
7	8	1	1

Frame ClrI

0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1

Frame O

5	5	3	8
5	3	5	5
3	2	5	5
3	2	1	1

IsMinO

1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1

Image Restrictions:

- Image Size

  All lines of an input image must have the same length. Images with varying line lengths are not allowed.

- Empty Images

  Empty Images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

- Image Protocols

  Only VALT_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D image protocols are supported.

16.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Links	O, Data Output IsMinO, Binary output to indicate a new minimum

16.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link IsMinO
Bit Width	as I	1
Arithmetic	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

16.2.3. Parameters

None

16.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ColMin is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

16.3. Operator ColSum

Operator Library Path:



This operator calculates the sum of all pixel values for each image column. Each pixel value at the output represents the current sum of the respective column. Thus, each pixel is replaced by the sum determined so far.

It is possible to clear the current column sum manually by setting the *ClrI* link to 1. When a manual clear is not required, a constant 0 must be applied to *ClrI*.

With every new input frame, the sum for all columns is set to zero.

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operator *RemoveLine* to use only the last image line containing the results for the full frame.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values:

Frame I

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	3	8	5
1	1	1	1

Frame ClrI

1	1	0	1
0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1

Frame O

0	2	3	8
3	6	8	5
8	9	16	10
1	10	17	1

Image Restrictions:

- Image Size

  All lines of an input image must have the same length. Images with varying line lengths are not allowed.

- Empty Images

  Empty Images, i.e,. images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

- Image Protocols

  Only VALT_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D image protocols are supported.

16.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1	auto/manual❶❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ For the image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D, the output bit width is automatically calculated from the input bit width and the maximum image height. The output bit width is determined by

$$OutputBitWidth = InputBitWidth \times \lceil log_2(Max.ImgHeight + 1) \rceil$$

The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.

❷ For the image protocol VALT_LINE1D, the output bit width must be set manually on the output link.

The output bit width must be greater than 2 and must not exceed 64 bit.

16.3.3. Parameters

None

16.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ColSum is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

16.4. Operator Count

Operator Library Path:



This up and down counter accepts only 1-bit pixel input. It is possible to define an initialization value, a direction (count up/count down), and an automatic clear strategy (end-of-line/end-of-frame reset) as parameters. Additionally, it is possible to reset the counter manually through the *ClrI* input link.

Depending on the *AutoClear* strategy, the output bit width is determined by the image width or image size.

The output frame has the same size as the input frame. For every input pixel, the operator will output the current counter value. The counter warps around if the counter reaches maximum in count-up mode or zero in count-down mode.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values.

Frame I

0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1

Frame ClrI

1	1	0	1
0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1

Frame O

0	1	2	1
1	1	1	0
1	2	3	4
0	1	2	1

This operator is commonly used with Logic operators.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty Images

  Empty Images, i.e. images with no pixels are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

- Image Size

  All lines of each input image may have varying lengths but must not be empty.

16.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1	auto❶
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I	unsigned

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI	Output Link O
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the input image dimensions and the parameter settings. Output bit width for image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D and parameter *AutoClear* = EoL or image protocol VALT_LINE1D:

$$OutputBitWidth = \lceil log_2(Max.ImgWidth + 1) \rceil$$

Output bit width for image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D and parameter *AutoClear* = EoF or image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D:

$$OutputBitWidth = \lceil log_2(Max.ImgWidth \times Max.ImgHeight + 1) \rceil$$

When image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D is used or *AutoClear* is set to *None*, the output bit width can be adjusted directly at the output link *O*.

The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.

16.4.3. Parameters

AutoClear	
Type	static parameter
Default	EoL
Range	{EoL, EoF, None}
This parameter defines when to reset the counter to its initial value define by parameter Init. The parameter cannot be set to EoF if image protocol VALT_LINE1D is used. It is disabled for image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D.	

Init	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^OutputBitWidth - 1]
This parameter defines the initial value. The counter is set to its initial value at • start-up • CltI = 1 • AutoClear condition	

Direction	
Type	static parameter
Default	UP
Range	{UP, DOWN}

Direction
This parameter defines whether the counter is incremented (UP) or decremented (DOWN) for each value '1' at the input link I.

16.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Count is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

16.5. Operator FrameMax

Operator Library Path:



This operator returns the maximum pixel value found inside each input frame. The output frame has the same size as the input frame, where each pixel is replaced by the maximum value found in the image so far. If the current pixel is a new maximum the output Link *IsMaxO* is 1, otherwise it is 0.

Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced selecting the max parallel component prior to this operator. Use *SplitParallel*, *MergeKernel* and *MAX* for this operation.

With every new input frame the maximum detection starts again. Additionally, it is possible to clear the current maximum manually when the *ClrI* link is set to 1. When a manual clear is not necessary, you must ensure a constant 0 at *ClrI*, to enable normal operation.

The following example shows the relation of the input pixel to the output values.

I	10	12	9	5	6	4	2
ClrI	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MaxO	10	12	12	12	6	6	2
IsMaxO	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operators *RemoveLine* and *RemovePixel* to use only the last image pixel containing the results of all frame pixels.

Image Restrictions

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

16.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Links	O, Data Output IsMaxO, binary output to indicate a new maximum

16.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_IMAGE1D, VALT_IMAGE0D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link IsMaxO
Bit Width	as I	1
Arithmetic	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

16.5.3. Parameters

None

16.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameMax is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

16.6. Operator FrameMin

Operator Library Path:



This operator returns the minimum pixel value found for each input frame. The output frame has the same size as the input frame, where each pixel is replaced by the minimum value found in the image so far. If the current pixel is a new minimum the output Link *IsMinO*, otherwise it is 0.

Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced selecting the min parallel component prior to this operator. Use *SplitParallel*, *MergeKernel* and *MIN* for this operation.

With every new input frame the minimum detection starts again. Additionally, it is possible to clear the current minimum manually when the *ClrI* link is set to 1. When a manual clear is not necessary, you must ensure a constant 0 at *ClrI*, to enable normal operation.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values.

I	10	12	9	5	6	4	2
ClrI	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MinO	10	10	9	5	6	4	2
IsMinO	1	0	1	1	1	1	1

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operators *RemoveLine* and *RemovePixel* to use only the last image pixel containing the results of all frame pixels.

Image Restrictions

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

16.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Links	O, Data Output IsMinO, binary output to indicate a new minimum

16.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_IMAGE1D, VALT_IMAGE0D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link IsMinO
Bit Width	as I	1
Arithmetic	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

16.6.3. Parameters

None

16.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameMin is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic' Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

16.7. Operator FrameSum

Operator Library Path:



This operator computes the sum of all pixel values for each input frame. The output frame has the same size as the input frame, where each pixel is replaced by the current frame sum. Thus, each pixel is replaced by the pixel sum determined so far.

Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced by adding up the parallel components prior this operator using *SplitParallel* and *ADD*.

With every new input frame the summation starts from zero. Additionally, it is possible to clear the current sum manually when the *ClrI* link is set to 1. When a manual clearing is not necessary, you must ensure a constant 0 at *ClrI*, to enable normal operation.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values.

I	10	12	9	5	6	4	2
ClrI	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O	10	22	31	36	6	10	2

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operators *RemoveLine* and *RemovePixel* to use only the last image pixel containing the results of all frame pixels.

Image Restrictions

- Image size

  Varying line lengths and empty lines are allowed in non-empty images.

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

16.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the input bit width and maximum image dimension. The output bit width is determined by

$$OutputBitWidth = InputBitWidth + \lceil log_2(Max.ImgWidth * Max.ImgHeight + 1) \rceil$$

The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.

16.7.3. Parameters

None

16.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameSum is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.2, 'Auto Threshold Mean'

  Determines the mean value of an image and used the value as threshold value for the next image processed.

16.8. Operator Histogram

Operator Library Path:



This operator calculates an intensity histogram from the input image at *I* and will output the results at output *O*. Depending on the option of the *AutoSync* parameter, the histogram is computed for each line or for each frame. The output is not a visualization of the results, but a list of the histogram values.

- AutoSync = EoF produces a histogram image of height 1 for the entire frame.
- AutoSync = EoL produces a histogram image of the input image height, i.e. a histogram is computed for each input image line separately.

The histogram itself consists of 2^(InputBitWidth) elements. Each element is the number of pixels for each tonal value. The first pixel at the histogram output is the number of pixels with tonal value zero.

Note that the input is blocked while the operator outputs its results. Therefore, small input images and or output for each image line reduce the bandwidth significantly.

Image Restrictions

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are not allowed.

16.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, Image Input
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 16]	auto❶
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	auto❸

❶ The output bit width depends on the max image dimension link properties and the setting of parameter *AutoSync*.

For AutoSync = EoF the output bit width is

$$OutputBitWidth = \lceil log_2(Max.ImgWidth \times Max.ImgHeight + 1) \rceil$$

For AutoSync = EoL the output bit width is

$$OutputBitWidth = \lceil log_2(Max.ImgWidth + 1) \rceil$$

The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.

❷ The output image width is determined by the input bit width. Each possible pixel value of the input image is represented by the pixels of the output image.

$$OutputImageWidth = 2^{InputBitWidth}$$

❸ For parameter AutoSync = EoF, the output image height is one. For parameter AutoSync = EoL, the output image height is equal to the input image height.

16.8.3. Parameters

AutoSync	
Type	static parameter
Default	EoL
Range	{EoL, EoF}
This parameter selects whether to output a histogram every line (setting EoL) or every frame (setting EoF). Note the parameter's influence on the output bit width. The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.	

16.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Histogram is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

16.9. Operator ModuloCount

Operator Library Path:



The ModuloCounter counts the number of pixels, lines or frames at the input link. Its count sequence is restricted by the modulo divisor. The number of unique states that a counter may have before the sequence repeats itself is defined by the modulo divisor. The modulo divisor is defined with the *Divisor* parameter. For example, a modulo divisor of 4 will count "n MOD 4" i.e. 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3 ...

The image dimensions of the output frames are always equal to the image dimensions of the input frames. The pixel data at the output represent the counter result. Note that no pixel values are used. Only the pixel, line or frame index is considered for calculation.

The counter always starts from value zero. The *CountEntity* parameter can be configured to either count every pixel, line or frame of the input link. For example, if parameter *CountEntity* is set to *PIXEL*, the operator will increment its counter with every pixel of the input.

If *CountEntity* is set to *LINE*, the counter increments at the beginning of every line and hence, counts the lines of the input link. For example a modulo divisor of four will have the result that all pixels of line zero have value 0. The pixels of line one will have value one, etc. However, the pixels of line 4 will have the pixel values zero again.

If *CountEntity* is set to *FRAME*, the counter increments at the beginning of every frame.

In the following examples the operator's usage is illustrated. First example shows two successive frames which have an image width and image height of eight pixels. All pixel values are illustrated as numbers. Frame index 0 represents the initial frame, i.e. the first frame after acquisition start.

- Configuration: *Divisor* = 6, *CountEntity* = *PIXEL*, *AutoClear* = *EoF*

Frame0:

0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3
4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3
4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3

Frame1:

0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3
4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3
4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1
2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3

As can be seen in this example, the counter is incremented with every pixel when parameter *CountEntity* is set to *PIXEL*. The result values are in the range from zero to five, as the *Divisor* is set to six. In the second frame the operator starts from zero again, as the counter is reset at the end of the frame.

- Configuration: *Divisor* = 6, *CountEntity* = *LINE*, *AutoClear* = *NONE*

Frame0:

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Frame1:

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

In this example, the operator counts lines instead of pixels. Thus, every pixel of the image represents the line number. Here, parameter *AutoClear* is set to *NONE*. Therefore, the operator continues counting lines in the second frame without a reset at the first image line.

- Configuration: *Divisor* = 6, *CountEntity* = *FRAME*, *AutoClear* = *NONE*

Frame0:

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Frame1:

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The last example shows the counting of frames. Here, the value of every pixel represents the frame number.

If the parameter divisor is changed during acquisition, the new value is applied with the start of the next frame. For 1D input, the new value is applied for the next line. If 0D data is at the input, a new divisor value is applied immediately.

Image Restrictions

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are not allowed.

16.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, Image Input
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 63]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

16.9.3. Parameters

Divisor	
Type	static/dynamic write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1..2^OutputBitWidth]
This parameter defines the divisor of the modul operation. The divisor value has to be less equal than 2^OutputBitwidth.	

CountEntity	
Type	static parameter
Default	PIXEL
Range	{PIXEL, LINE, FRAME}
This parameter defines whether the operator counter is enabled for every pixel, every line or it is enabled once for each frame only. Option FRAME is only available for image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. LINE is only available for image protocols VALD_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D. For image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D the parameter will always count pixel.	

AutoClear	
Type	static parameter
Default	NONE
Range	{EoL, EoF, NONE}
The AutoClear option allows a reset of the counter to zero at either the end of a line, the end of a frame or no clear at all is performed. If CountEntity is set to PIXEL, all three options of this parameter can be selected. If CountEntity is set to LINE options EoF and NONE are available. For CountEntity FRAME, an auto clear of the operator is not possible. If the VALT_LINE1D image protocol is used, no clear at the end of a frame is possible. In VALT_PIXEL0D, no auto clear of the operator is available.	

16.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ModuloCount is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

Remove 9 out of 10 images.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.2.3, 'Color Plane Separation Option 3 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.14.2, 'Grid Overlay Fading'

  Examples - A grid is overlayed to the input images. The grid pixel value is determined from the input pixel value.

16.10. Operator Register

Operator Library Path:



Register is a data storage element. Input pixels are stored and forwarded to the output while the *Capture* input is set to 1. If Capture is set to 0, than the previously stored value will be held.

It is possible to reset the register to the initial value at the and of a line, the end of a frame or never. This behavior is controlled using parameter *AutoClear*. An initial value can be defined using parameter *Init*. This initial value is applied on start-up.

Register operators are commonly used to store intermediate results.



Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced by selecting the last parallel component using operator *SelectFromParallel* prior to this operator.

16.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input Capture, binary input to control the register
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Capture	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FG_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

16.10.3. Parameters

AutoClear	
Type	static parameter
Default	EoL
Range	{EoL, EoF, None}
This parameter selects whether to reset the register to the initial value at end of line (EoL), end of frame (EoF) or never (None). If image protocol VALT_LINE1D is used, the auto clear at the end of a frame is not possible. For VALT_PIXEL0D or VALT_SIGNAL, the parameter is disabled.	

Init	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^InputBitWidth-1]
This parameter defines the initialization value for the register operator at design start up, after a design reset, or after an auto clear event. The minimum value is 0. The maximum value can be derived from the pixel bit width at the input. Currently, no signed values can be edited. To set the parameter to a signed value enter the unsigned two's complements representation. For color and other multi component formats, the parameter Init defines the initialization value for all components, i.e. all components will be initialized with the same value.	

16.10.4. Examples of Use

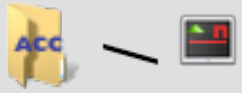
The use of operator Register is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

16.11. Operator RowMax

Operator Library Path:



This operator returns the maximum pixel value found inside each image row. Each input pixel value is replaced by the maximum pixel value found in the very same row so far. If the current pixel is a new maximum the output Link *IsMaxO* is 1, otherwise it is 0.

Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced selecting the max parallel component prior to this operator. Use *SplitParallel*, *MergeKernel* and *MAX* for this operation.

Every new row restarts the maximum detection. Additionally, it is possible to clear the current row maximum manually when the *ClrI* link is set to 1. When a manual clear is not required, you must ensure a constant 0 at *ClrI*.

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operator *RemovePixel* to use only the last column containing the results of the full frame. Note that the operator will require additional resources with increased parallelism. If only the maximum of each row without intermediate results is required, it is possible to determine the maximum of the parallel words first.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values.

Frame I

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	3	8	5
1	1	1	1

Frame ClrI

1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1

Frame O

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	5	8	8
1	1	1	1

Image Restrictions

- Image Size

  Varying line lengths and empty lines are allowed in non-empty images.

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

16.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input

Property	Value
Output Links	O, Data Output IsMaxO, Binary output to indicate a new maximum

16.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link IsMaxO
Bit Width	as I	1
Arithmetic	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

16.11.3. Parameters

None

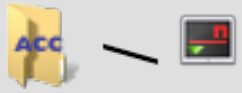
16.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RowMax is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic' Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

16.12. Operator RowMin

Operator Library Path:



This operator returns the minimum pixel value found inside each image row. The operator replaces each pixel value by the minimum value found in the very same row so far. If a current pixel is a new minimum the output Link *IsMinO*, otherwise it is 0.

Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced selecting the min parallel component prior to this operator. Use *SplitParallel*, *MergeKernel* and *MIN* for this operation.

With every new row the minimum detection starts again. Additionally it is possible to clear the current row minimum manually when the *ClrI* link is set to 1. When a manual clear is not required, you must ensure a constant 0 at *ClrI*.

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operator *RemovePixel* to use only the last column containing the results of the full frame. Note that the operator will require additional resources with increased parallelism. If only the minimum of each row without intermediate results is required, it is possible to determine the minimum of the parallel words first.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values.

Frame I

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	5	2	5
1	1	1	1

Frame ClrI

1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1

Frame O

0	2	3	8
3	3	3	5
5	5	2	2
1	1	1	1

Image Restrictions

- Image Size

  Varying line lengths and empty lines are allowed in non-empty images.

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e., images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

16.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input

Property	Value
Output Links	O, Data Output IsMinO, Binary output to indicate a new maximum

16.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link IsMinO
Bit Width	as I	1
Arithmetic	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

16.12.3. Parameters

None

16.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RowMin is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.13.2, 'Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Blob Based Template Matching'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Defect Detection

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

16.13. Operator RowSum

Operator Library Path:



This operator calculates the sum of the pixel values for each image row. Each pixel value at the output represents the current sum of the image row. Thus, each pixel is replaced by the sum determined so far.

Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

In many use cases of this operator, the parallelism can be reduced by adding up the parallel components prior this operator using *SplitParallel* and *ADD*.

With every new input row the sum for summations starts from zero. Additionally, it is possible to clear the current row sum manually when the *ClrI* link is set to 1. When a manual clearing is not required, you must ensure a constant 0 at *ClrI*.

The following example shows the relation of input values to output values.

Frame I

0	2	3	8
3	4	5	5
5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1

Frame ClrI

1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1

Frame O

0	2	3	8
3	7	12	5
5	10	15	20
1	1	1	1

Often, this operator is used in conjunction with operator *RemovePixel* to use only the last column containing the results of the full frame. Note that the operator will require additional resources with increased parallelism. If only the sum of each row without intermediate results is required, it is possible to determine the sum of the parallel words first.

Image Restrictions

- Image Size

  Varying line lengths and empty lines are allowed in non-empty images.

- Empty Images

  Empty images, i.e. images with no pixels, are allowed. The operator will output an empty image.

16.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, Image Input ClrI, Clear Input
Output Link	O, Data Output

16.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ClrI	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the input bit width and maximum image width. The output bit width is determined by

$$OutputBitWidth = InputBitWidth \times \lceil log_2(Max.ImgWidth + 1) \rceil$$

The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.

16.13.3. Parameters

None

16.13.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RowSum is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.10.3, 'Image Composition Using Exposure Fusion'

  Examples - ExposureFusion

17. Library Arithmetics



The *Arithmetics* library includes arithmetic operators such as ADD, SUB, COS, ShiftLeft, etc.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Arithmetics

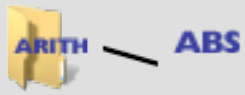
Operator Name		Short Description	available since
ABS	ABS	Calculates the absolute value of the input	Version 1.1
+	ADD	Calculates the sum of multiple inputs.	Version 1.1
$\cos^{-1}$	ARCCOS	Calculates the arc cosine of the input.	Version 1.1
$\cot^{-1}$	ARCCOT	Calculates the arccot of the input.	Version 1.1
$\sin^{-1}$	ARCSIN	Calculates the arc sine of the input.	Version 1.1
$\tan^{-1}$	ARCTAN	Calculates the arctan of the input.	Version 1.1
	ClipHigh	Limits the values to a parametrizable maximum.	Version 1.1
	ClipLow	Limits the values to a parametrizable minimum.	Version 1.1
cos	COS	Calculates the cosine of the input.	Version 1.1
cot	COT	Calculates the cotangent of the input.	Version 1.1
÷	DIV	Divides the values at input link I1 by the values of input link I2	Version 1.1
*	MULT	Multiplies the values at input link I1 by the values of input link I2	Version 1.1

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
≈	RND	Performs a right shift with rounding.	Version 1.1
n*x	SCALE	Performs a multiplication of the input with a parameterizable value.	Version 1.1
	ShiftLeft	Performs an arithmetic shift of the input data to the left.	Version 1.1
	ShiftRight	Performs an arithmetic shift of the input data to the right.	Version 1.1
sin	SIN	Calculates the sine of the input.	Version 1.1
√	SQRT	Calculates the square root of the input.	Version 1.1
-	SUB	Calculates the difference of the two input links.	Version 1.1
tan	TAN	Calculates the tangent of the input.	Version 1.1

Table 17.1. Operators of Library Arithmetics

17.1. Operator ABS

Operator Library Path:



The operator calculates the absolute value of the input, i.e.

$$O = |I|$$

Note that the absolute value of the smallest possible negative value will require the same number of bits as its positive equivalent. Therefore, the output bit width is equal to the input bit width. For example, in 8 bit representation, the smallest value will be -128 while the maximum value is 127. After the absolute operation -128 becomes +128 what still requires 8 bit.

17.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[2, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	signed	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY, VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.1.3. Parameters

None

17.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ABS is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.
- Section 10.8.1.3, 'Roberts Cross Gradient'

  Examples - Roberts Cross Gradient filter example.
- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.
- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.
- Section 10.8.4.2, 'Parallel Filters'

  Examples - An example of the use of two filters in parallel.
- Section 10.8.4.4, 'Filter for Line Scan Cameras'

  Examples - Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras.
- Section 10.8.5.2, 'Laplace Filter 3x3'

  Examples - A 3x3 Laplace filter.
- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

17.2. Operator ADD

Operator Library Path:



The module ADD is calculating the sum over multiple input links. The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module.

17.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I[0], data input I[n], n > 0, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[n], n > 0	Output Link O
Bit Width	{[1; 63] unsigned, [2; 63] signed}	{[1; 63] unsigned, [2; 63] signed}	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}	auto❷
Parallelism	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Rows	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I[0]	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Max. Img Height	any	as I[0]	as I[0]

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the maximum input link bit width. The output bit width is determined by

$$OutputBitWidth = \lceil log_2\left(No.ofInputs \times \left(2^{max.\ InputBitWidth} - 1\right)\right)\rceil$$

The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.

❷ If you use unsigned and signed values on the input links, you might need an extra bit on the output. The output arithmetic is unsigned if all of the inputs are unsigned. The output arithmetic is signed if at least one of the inputs uses a signed arithmetic.

17.2.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter

ImplementationType	
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType influences the implementation strategy of the operator, i.e., which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy is selected automatically based on the parametrization of the connected links.

EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded arithmetic logic elements of the FPGA that are not LUT based.

LUT: The operator uses the LUT logic of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

17.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ADD is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.2, 'O-Type Networks'

  Synchronization Rules - The use of the operator in an O-type Network.

- Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'

  A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.8.1.3, 'Roberts Cross Gradient'

  Examples - Roberts Cross Gradient filter example.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.4.2, 'Parallel Filters'

  Examples - An example of the use of two filters in parallel.

- Section 10.8.5.1, 'High Boost Sharpening Filter'

  Examples - A high boost Laplace filter for sharpening

- Section 10.9.5, 'Moments in Image Processing'

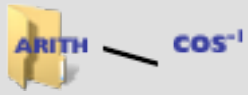
  Example - Calculates image moments orientation and eccentricity

- Section 10.14.2, 'Grid Overlay Fading'

  Examples - A grid is overlayed to the input images. The grid pixel value is determined from the input pixel value.

17.3. Operator ARCCOS

Operator Library Path:



Implemented Function ist not arccos(x)

The implemented function is -1 * arccos(x). See description.

The operator ARCCOS is calculating the arc cosine of the input. Note that not arccos(x) is implemented. Instead, the result is inverted i.e. -1 * arccos(x) is implemented.

The input range of arccos is [-1,1]. The operator maps the input interval range [-1, 1] to

$$\left[-2^{w_i-2}, 2^{w_i-2}\right]$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input. As can be seen, not the full value range of the input is used. If an input value is outside the allowed value range, the operator will clip the value to -1 or 1. Thus, the argument x of the arccos is determined by

$$x = \frac{InputValue}{2^{w_i-2}}$$

The operator calculates the inverse of the arccos i.e. the output value range is not [0, - π] it is [- π, 0]. The output value range of the operator in VisualApplets is mapped to

$$\left[-2^{w_o-1}, 0\right]$$

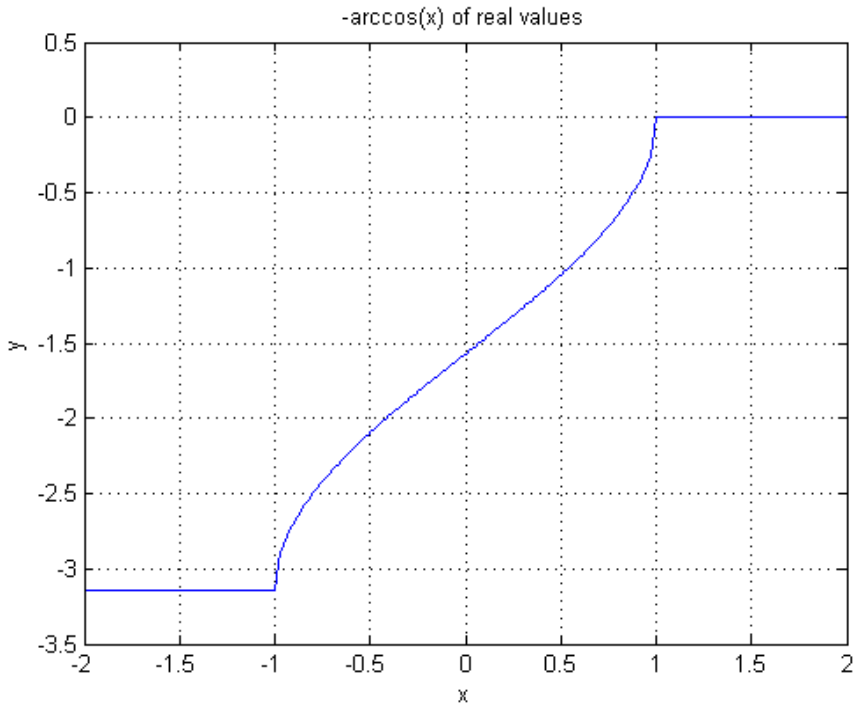
where

$$w_o$$

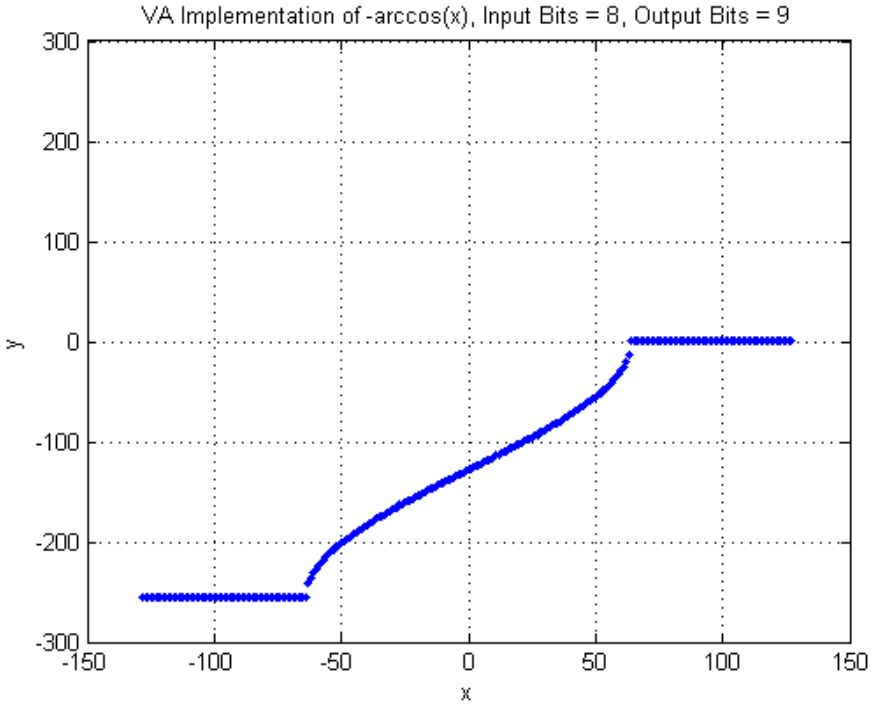
is the bit width at the output link. Thus the output value is

$$OutputValue = -\arccos(x) \times \frac{2^{w_o-1}}{\pi}$$

The following image shows the plot of the normal inverse arccos function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



17.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input

Property	Value
Output Link	O, data output

17.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8,32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.3.3. Parameters

None

17.3.4. Examples of Use

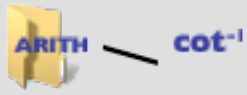
The use of operator ARCCOS is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.4. Operator ARCCOT

Operator Library Path:



The operator calculates the arccot of the input.

The input range of arccot is [∞, ∞]. This operator includes a parameter *Resolution* to define the fixed point resolution bits of the input values. The input range is given by the number of input bits =

$$\left[\frac{-2^{w_i-1}}{2^R}, \frac{2^{w_i-1}}{2^R}\right[$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input and R the resolution bits.

The argument x of the arccot function is determined by

$$x = \frac{InputValue}{2^R}$$

The results of the arccot function are in the range]0, π[. The output value range of the operator in VisualApplets is mapped to

$$[0, 2^{b_o-1}]$$

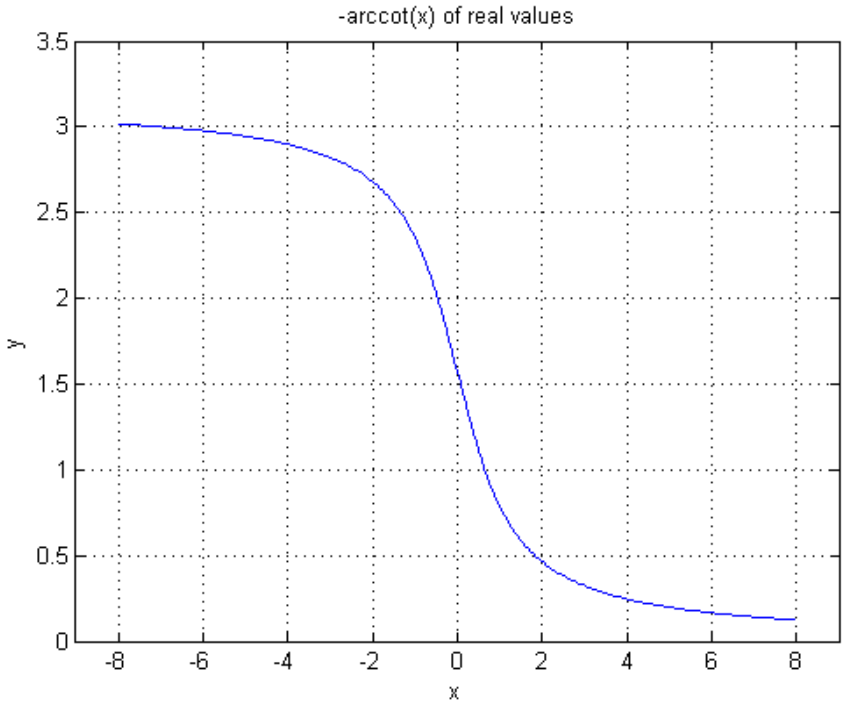
where

$$b_o$$

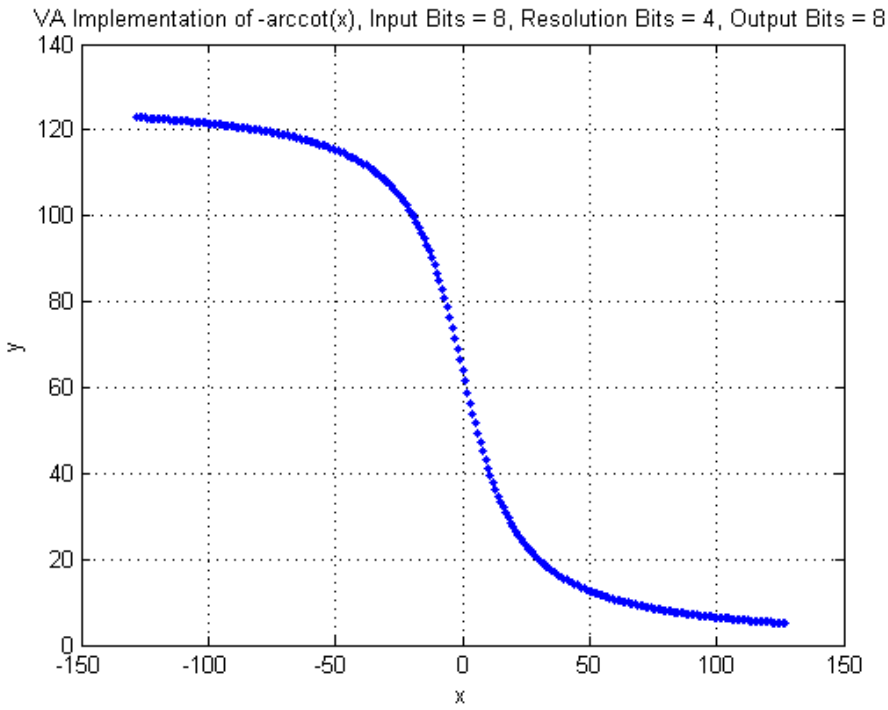
is the bit width at the output link. Thus the output value is

$$OutputValue = \operatorname{arccot}(x) \times \frac{2^{b_o-1}}{\pi}$$

The following image shows the plot of the arccot function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



Le't have a look at an input pixel value. For example -100. With the given resolution of four, the real value representation of the pixel value is -100/16. The arccot result of -100/16 is arccot(-100/16) = 2.98. In pixel value representation this result becomes 122 which is the same as shown in the plot.

17.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8,32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.4.3. Parameters

ResolutionBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	[0..OutputBitWidth]
This parameter defines the accuracy of the input values as defined in the description above.	

17.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ARCCOT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.5. Operator ARCSIN

Operator Library Path:



The operator ARCSIN is calculating the arc sine of the input.

The input range of arc sine is [-1,1]. The operator maps the input interval range [-1, 1] to $[-2^{w_i-2}, 2^{w_i-2}]$ where w_i is the bit width at the input. As can be seen, not the full value range of the input is used. If an input value is outside the allowed value range, the operator will clip the value to -1 or 1. Thus, the argument x of the arc sine is determined by

$$x = \frac{InputValue}{2^{w_i-2}}$$

The operator's output range is [-π/2, π/2]. The output value range of the operator in VisualApplets is mapped to

$$[-2^{w_o-1}, 2^{w_o-1}]$$

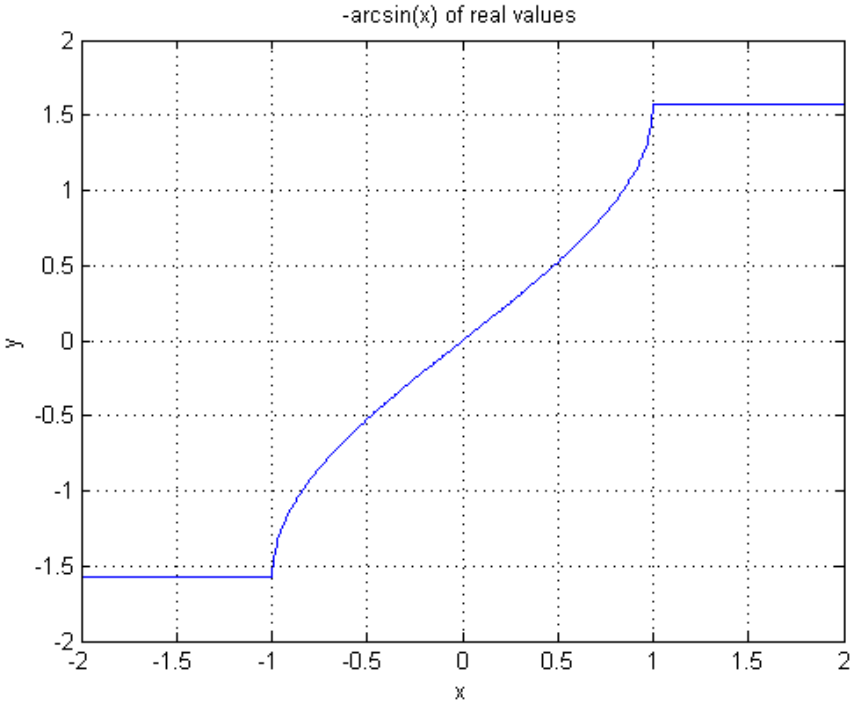
where

$$w_o$$

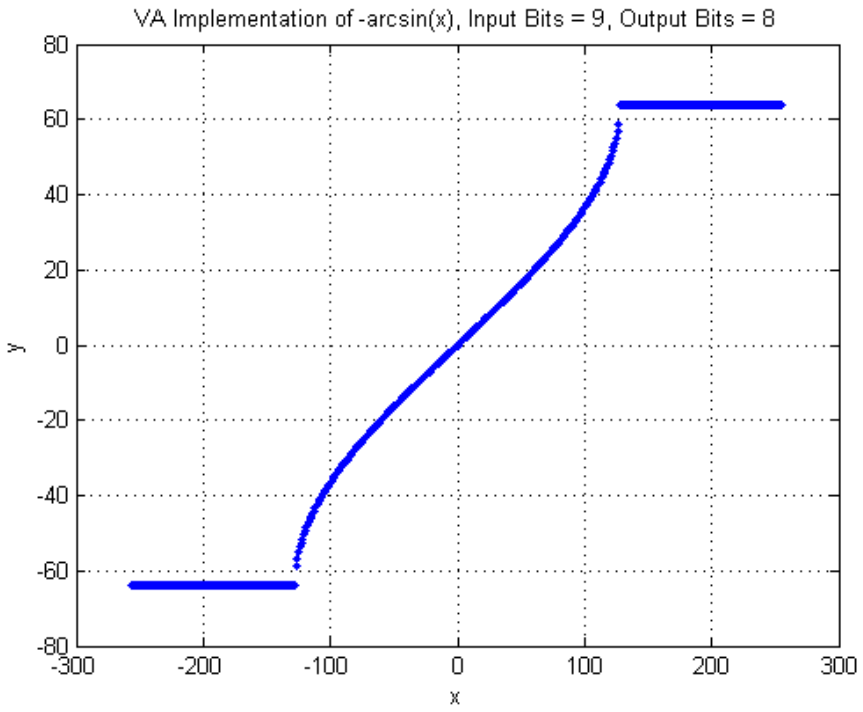
is the bit width at the output link. Thus the output value is

$$OutputValue = \arcsin(x) \times \frac{2^{w_o-1}}{\pi}$$

The following image shows the plot of the normal inverse arc sine function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



17.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8,32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.5.3. Parameters

None

17.5.4. Examples of Use

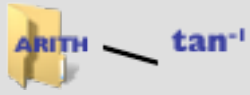
The use of operator ARCSIN is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.6. Operator ARCTAN

Operator Library Path:



The operator calculates the arctan of the input.

The input range of arctan is [∞, ∞]. This operator includes a parameter *Resolution* to define the fixed point resolution bits of the input values. The input range is given by the number of input bits =

$$\left[\frac{-2^{w_i-1}}{2^R}, \frac{2^{w_i-1}}{2^R}\right[$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input and R the resolution bits.

The argument x of the arctan function is determined by

$$x = \frac{InputValue}{2^R}$$

The results of the arctan function are in the range]- π/2, π/2[. The output value range of the operator in VisualApplets is mapped to

$$\left[-2^{b_o-2}, 2^{b_o-2}\right]$$

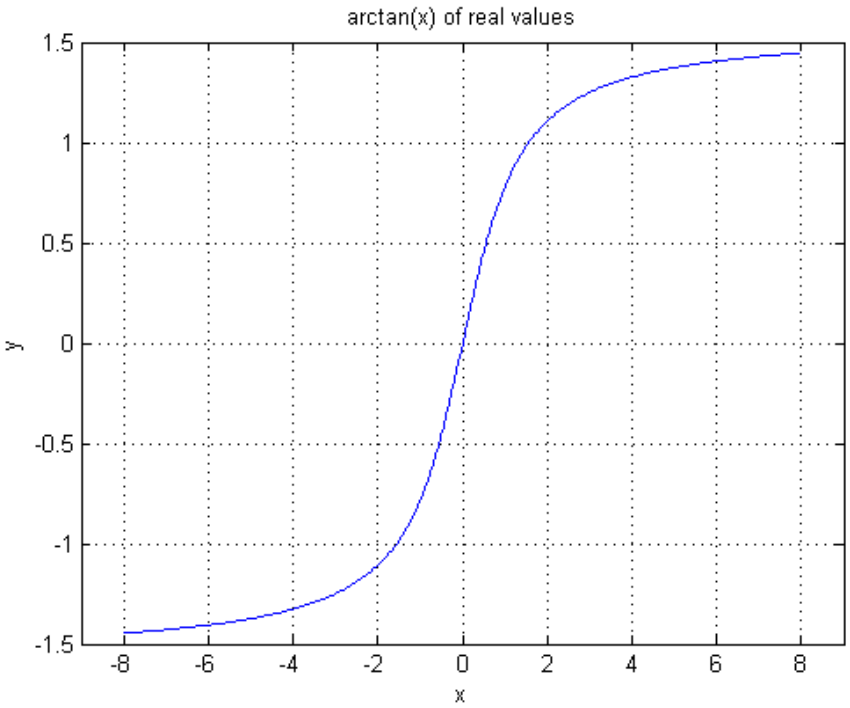
where

$$b_o$$

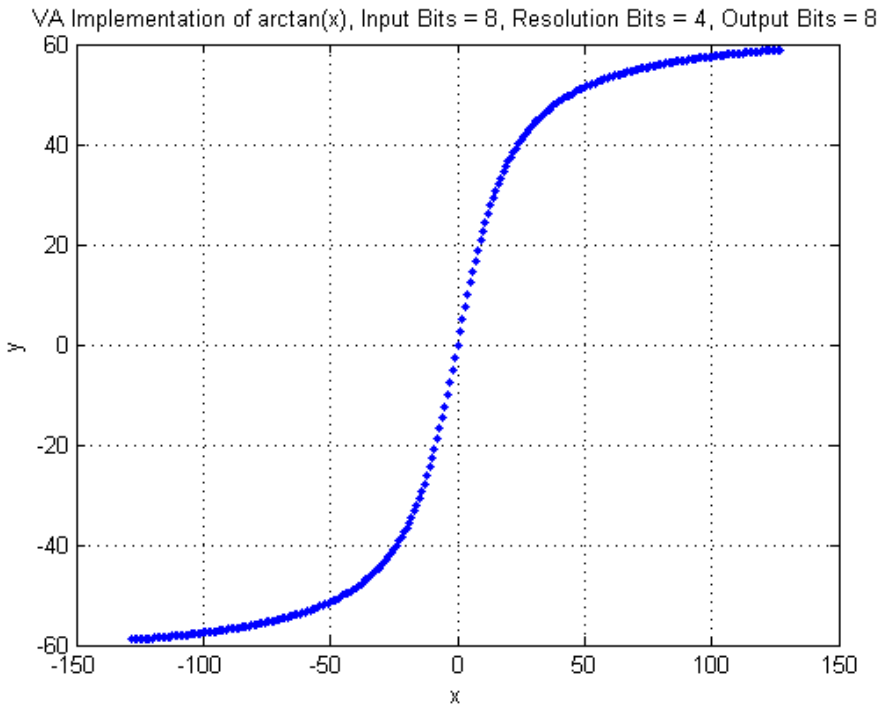
is the bit width at the output link. Thus the output value is

$$OutputValue = \arctan(x) \times \frac{2^{b_o-1}}{\pi}$$

The following image shows the plot of the arctan function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



Le't have a look at an input pixel value. For example -50. With the given resolution of four, the real value representation of the pixel value is -50/16. The arctan result of -50/16 is arctan(-50/16) = -1.26. In pixel value representation this result becomes -51,38 which is the same as shown in the plot.

17.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8,32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.6.3. Parameters

ResolutionBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	[0, OutputBitWidth]
This parameter defines the accuracy of the input values as defined in the description above.	

17.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ARCTAN is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.5, 'Moments in Image Processing'

  Example - Calculates image moments orientation and eccentricity

- Section 10.13.1, 'Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)'

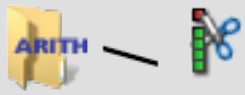
  Examples- Histogram of oriented Gradients

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.7. Operator ClipHigh

Operator Library Path:



The module ClipHigh limits the values to a parametrizable maximum. If the input exceeds the maximum it is clipped, i.e.

$$O = \begin{cases} I & \text{if I} < \text{to} \\ to & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

17.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 63] signed	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.7.3. Parameters

to	
Type	static parameter
Default	127
Range	range of the input link
This parameter defines the maximum value for the output link.	

17.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ClipHigh is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.4, 'RGB White Balancing'

Examples - The applet shows an example for white balancing on RGB images.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.3.2, 'Gaussian Filter 5x5'

  Examples - A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.

- Section 10.8.5.2, 'Laplace Filter 3x3'

  Examples - A 3x3 Laplace filter.

- Section 10.10.3, 'Image Composition Using Exposure Fusion'

  Examples - ExposureFusion

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

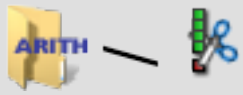
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

17.8. Operator ClipLow

Operator Library Path:



The module ClipLow limits the values to a parametrizable minimum. If the input falls below the minimum it is clipped, i.e.

$$O = \begin{cases} I & \text{if I} > \text{from} \\ from & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

17.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 63] signed	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.8.3. Parameters

from	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	range of the input link
This parameter defines the minimum value for the output link.	

17.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ClipLow is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

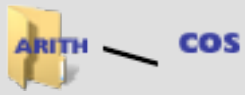
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

17.9. Operator COS

Operator Library Path:



The operator calculates the cosine of the input.

The input range of the cosine function is [∞, ∞]. Because of the periodicity of the cosine function the input range of the VisualApplets operator is limited to [π, π[i.e. the minimum value at the input is -π and the maximum value at the input plus 1 is π Thus, it it not possible to have the value +π at the input.

The argument x of the cosine function is therefore determined by

$$x = InputValue \times \frac{\pi}{2^{w_i - 1}}$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input link.

The results of the cosine function are in the range [-1, 1]. The output value range of the operator in VisualApplets is mapped to

$$\left[-2^{w_o-2}, 2^{w_o-2}\right]$$

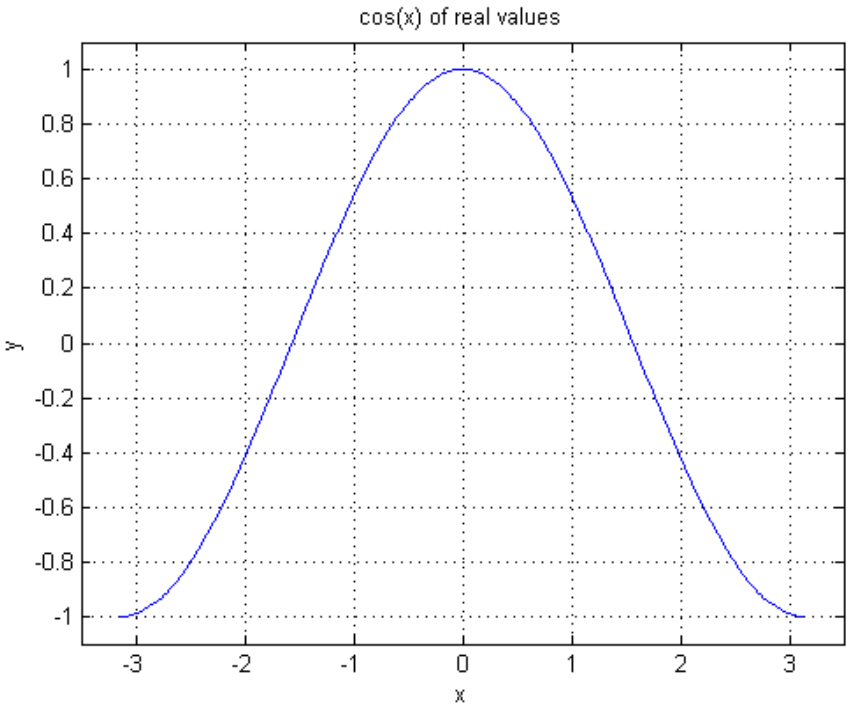
where

$$w_o$$

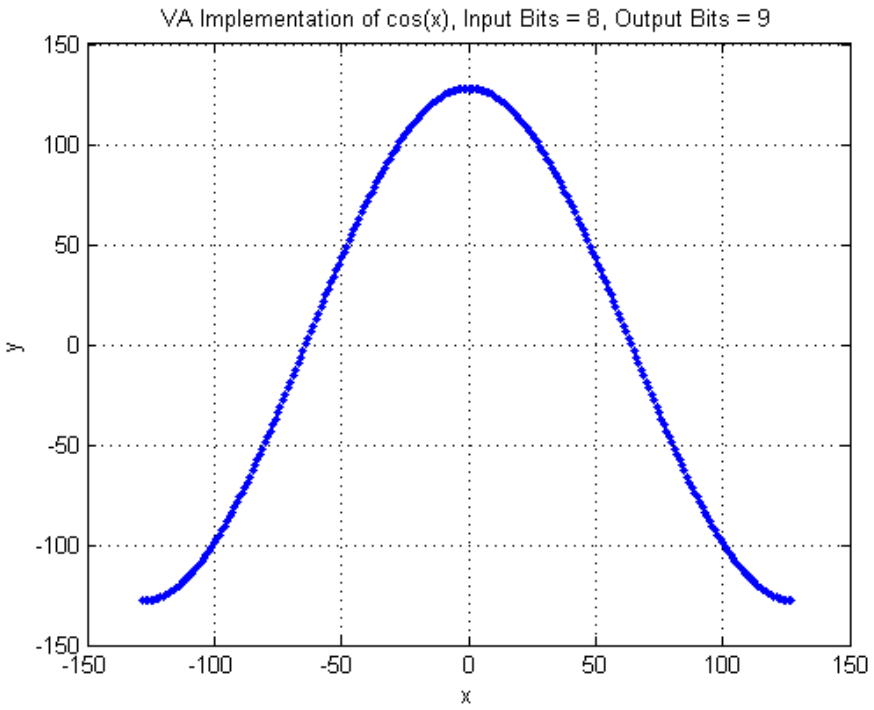
is the bit width at the output link. Thus the output value is

$$OutputValue = \cos(x) \times 2^{w_o-2}$$

The following image shows the plot of the cosine function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



Le't have a look at an input pixel value. For example -50. With the given input bit width of 8, the real value representation of the pixel value is -50 * pi / 128. The cosine result will then be 0.33. In pixel value representation this result becomes 43 which is the same as shown in the plot.

17.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8, 32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.9.3. Parameters

None

17.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator COS is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.3.2.4, 'Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction'

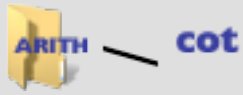
  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction using **PixelReplicator**

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.10. Operator COT

Operator Library Path:



The operator COT calculates the cotangent of the input.

The input range of the cotangent function is [-∞, ∞]. Because of the periodicity of the cotangent function the input range of the VisualApplets operator is limited to [-π, π[i.e. the minimum value at the input is -π and the maximum value at the input plus 1 is π. Thus, it it not possible to have the value +π at the input.

The argument x of the cotangent function is therefore determined by

$$x = InputValue \times \frac{\pi}{2^{w_i - 1}}$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input link.

The results of the cotangent function are in the range [-∞, ∞]. This operator inlcudes a parameter *ResolutionBits* to define the fixed point resolution bits of the output values. The output range is therefore given by the number of output bits and the resolution bits =

$$\left[\frac{-2^{w_o-2}}{2^R}, \frac{2^{w_o-2}-1}{2^R}\right[$$

where

$$w_o$$

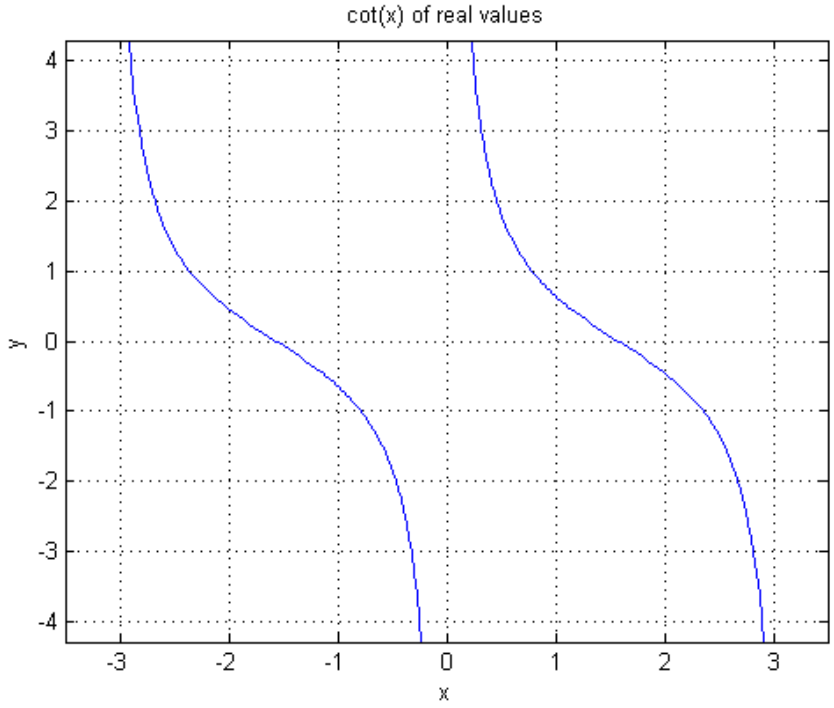
is the bit width at the output and R the resolution bits. Thus, the output value is

$$OutputValue = \cot(x) \times 2^R$$

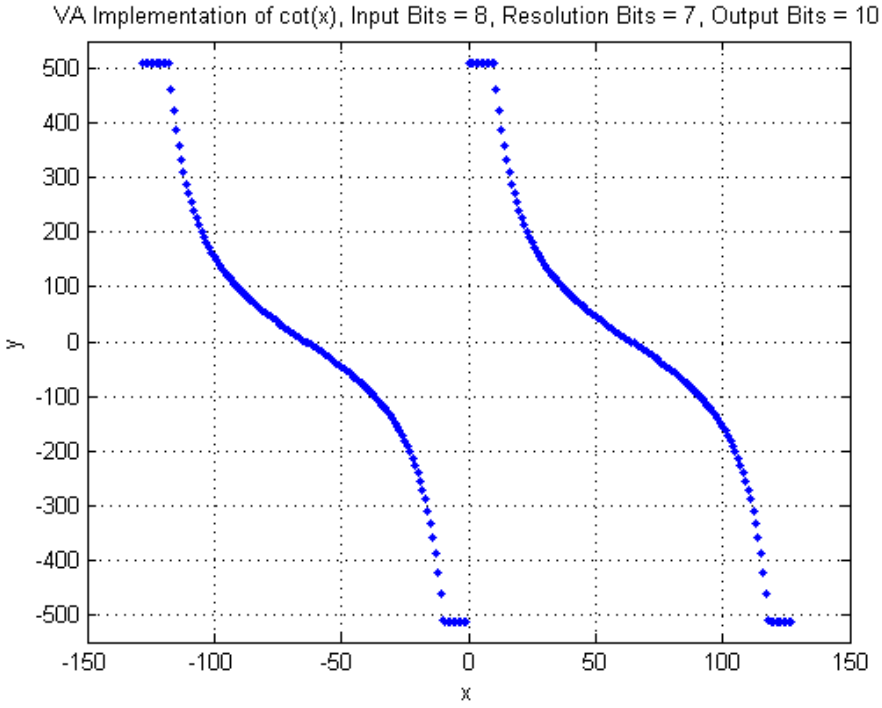
The values -π/2 and π/2 are not defined for the tangent function. The VisualApplets operator will clip these values to the maximum or minimum possible values at the output. Moreover, the result of the cotangent function can be out of the output value range. In this case, the results will be clipped to the maximum or minimum possible values, too. Thus,

$$OutputValue = \begin{cases} 2^{w_o-1}-1 & \text{if } x = -\pi/2 \text{ or } tan(x) \times 2^R > 2^{w_o-1}-1 \\ -2^{w_o-1} & \text{if } x = \pi/2 \text{ or } tan(x) \times 2^R < -2^{w_o-1} \\ \cot(x) \times 2^R & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

The following image shows the plot of the normal cotangent function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



17.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input

Property	Value
Output Link	O, data output

17.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8,32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.10.3. Parameters

None

17.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator COT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.11. Operator DIV

Operator Library Path:



The operator DIV divides the values at input link I1 by the values at input link I2. At output link O, the integer result of the division is provided. At output link R the remainder of the division is provided.

A division by zero is undefined at both outputs.

Resources

A division requires many FPGA resources. Try to use a minimized parallelism when performing a division. For divisions by a power of two value (2^n) use the shift operator *ShiftRight* instead.

17.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I1, dividend / numerator input I2, divisor / denominator input
Output Links	O, integer quotient output R, remainder output

17.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I1	Input Link I2
Bit Width	[1, 64]	[1, 64]❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link R
Bit Width	auto❷	as I2
Arithmetic	as I	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link R
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as I
Color Flavor	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

❶ The bit width of the input I2 (divisor) has to be less equal than the bitwidth of the input at link I1 (dividend).
❷ For unsigned inputs the bit width at output O is equal to the bitwidth at I1. For signed inputs, the bit width is equal to the bit width at I1 + 1.

17.11.3. Parameters

None

17.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator DIV is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.9.5, 'Moments in Image Processing'

  Example - Calculates image moments orientation and eccentricity

- Section 10.9.7, 'Shear of an Image'

  Example - Line Shear example with linear interpolation.

17.12. Operator MULT

Operator Library Path:



Operator MULT multiplies the values at input link I1 by the values at input link I2. At output link O, the result of the multiplication is provided.

Operator MULT supports asymmetric arithmetic types on its inputs, i.e., SIGNED and UNSIGNED may be mixed up so that you can multiply an unsigned multiplier with a signed multiplicand or a signed multiplier with an unsigned multiplicand as well as a signed multiplier with a signed multiplicand or an unsigned multiplier with an unsigned multiplicand.

Resources

A multiplication requires many FPGA resources. For scaling with a constant use operator *SCALE* or *ShiftLeft* instead. Moreover, most frame grabbers include embedded arithmetic logic units (embedded multipliers). Use operator *HWMULT* to save resources.

17.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I1, multiplicand 1 I2, multiplicand 2
Output Link	O, multiplication result

17.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I1	Input Link I2	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 32] unsigned, [2, 32] signed	[1, 32] unsigned, [2, 32] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The output bit width is the sum of the input bit widths i.e. bit width at I1 + bit width at I2.

17.12.3. Parameters

None

17.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MULT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

17.13. Operator RND

Operator Library Path:



The operator RND performs a right shift with rounding and clipping to the output bit width. The number of bits to round is specified with parameter *bits2Round*.

Round half away from zero is the implemented rounding method. Color components are rounded separately.

Examples

- Input = 4 Bit unsigned, Input Value = 7, bits2Round = 2

  Output = 2 Bit unsigned, Output Value = 2

- Input = 5 Bit signed, Input Value = -13, bits2Round = 2

  Output = 3 Bit signed, Output Value = -3

- Input = 4 Bit unsigned, Input Value = 15, bits2Round = 2

  Output = 2 Bit unsigned, Output Value = 3 Note: The output has been clipped to the maximum possible value.

17.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The bit width at the output is the input bit width minus parameter value of *bits2round*.

17.13.3. Parameters

bits2round	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, BitWidth(I)-1] for unsigned (BitWidth(I) - bits2Round > 1) for signed
This parameter defines by how many bits the input is shifted to the right.	

17.13.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RND is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'

  A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

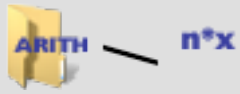
  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

17.14. Operator SCALE

Operator Library Path:



The operator performs a multiplication of the input with a parameterizable value. The multiplicand can be defined using parameter *ScaleFactor*. The range of *ScaleFactor* is defined by parameter *ScaleFactorMaxBits* if *ScaleFactor* is a dynamic parameter. Only positive values are allowed for the scale factor.

Less Resources for Static Parameter

The operator requires less FPGA resources if the parameter *ScaleFactor* is set to static. Moreover, users should consider using operator *HWMULT* together with *CONST* to save resources.

17.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 32] unsigned, [2, 32] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The bit width at the output is the input bit width + parameter *ScaleFactorMaxBits* if parameter *ScaleFactor* is set to dynamic. If the parameter is set to static, the output bit width is

$$OutputBitWidth = \log_2\left(ScaleFactor * 2^{InputBitWidth} - 1\right)$$

17.14.3. Parameters

ScaleFactorMaxBits	
Type	static parameter

ScaleFactorMaxBits	
Default	8
Range	[1, 32]
Using this parameter, the range of parameter *ScaleFactor* is defined. If *ScaleFactor* is set to static, this parameter is disabled	

ScaleFactor	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[0, 2^ScaleFactorMaxBits - 1] if dynamic
This parameter defines the factor for the multiplication with the operator's input. The range of this parameter is [0, 1^ScaleFactorMaxBits - 1], if parameter *ScaleFactor* is dynamic. Otherwise, the range of this parameter is [1, 2^32 - 1].	

17.14.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SCALE is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

  Threshold binarization

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.8.1.3, 'Roberts Cross Gradient'

  Examples - Roberts Cross Gradient filter example.

- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.2.1, 'Close'

Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological close applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.2.3, 'Open'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological open applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.3.1, 'Averaging 3x3'

  Examples - A simple 3x3 box filter.

- Section 10.8.3.2, 'Gaussian Filter 5x5'

  Examples - A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.

- Section 10.8.4.3, 'Filter Sub Kernels'

  Examples - Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization.

- Section 10.8.5.1, 'High Boost Sharpening Filter'

  Examples - A high boost Laplace filter for sharpening

- Section 10.8.5.2, 'Laplace Filter 3x3'

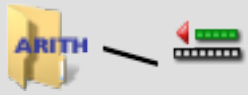
  Examples - A 3x3 Laplace filter.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

17.15. Operator ShiftLeft

Operator Library Path:



The operator performs an arithmetic shift of the input data to the left. The number of bits to be shifted is defined using parameter *Shift*. Each bit at the input is left shifted by the parameterized number of bits. The newly inserted least significant bits will have value zero.

Bit shifting is usually used to scale a value by a power of two value. For example a left shift by one bit will double the value. A left shift by 2 bits will quadruple the input value.

Each color component is shifted separately.

17.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The bit width at the output is the input bit width plus the value of parameter *Shift*.

17.15.3. Parameters

Shift	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 64 - Input BitWidth]
This parameter defines the number of bits by which the input is left shifted.	

17.15.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ShiftLeft is shown in the following examples:

- Figure 8.8, 'ShiftLeft Operator Added for 16Bit Output'

  Tutorial - User *ShiftLeft* to change DMA bit width.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.9.5, 'Moments in Image Processing'

  Example - Calculates image moments orientation and eccentricity

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

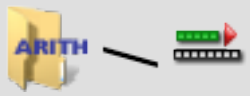
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

17.16. Operator ShiftRight

Operator Library Path:



The operator performs an arithmetic shift of the input data to the right. The number of bits to be shifted is defined using parameter *Shift*. Each bit at the input is right shifted by the parameterized number of bits.

Bit shifting is usually used to scale a value by a power of two value. For example a right shift by one bit will divide the input value by 2. A right shift by 2 bits will divide the input value by 4.

Each color component is shifted separately.

17.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.16.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The bit width at the output is the input bit width minus the value of parameter *Shift*.

17.16.3. Parameters

Shift	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Input BitWidth - 1] for unsigned [0, Input BitWidth - 2] for signed
This parameter defines the number of bits by which the input is right shifted.	

17.16.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ShiftRight is shown in the following examples:

- Figure 8.8, 'ShiftLeft Operator Added for 16Bit Output'

  Tutorial - User *ShiftLeft* to change DMA bit width.

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - From equation to implementation. Explanation on how to implement the overlay blend.

- Section 10.2.2, 'Auto Threshold Mean'

  Determines the mean value of an image and used the value as threshold value for the next image processed.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.3.1, 'Averaging 3x3'

  Examples - A simple 3x3 box filter.

- Section 10.8.3.2, 'Gaussian Filter 5x5'

  Examples - A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.

- Section 10.8.4.1, 'Filter Basics'

  Examples - Explains the implementation of filters.

- Section 10.8.4.2, 'Parallel Filters'

  Examples - An example of the use of two filters in parallel.

- Section 10.8.4.3, 'Filter Sub Kernels'

  Examples - Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization.

- Section 10.8.4.4, 'Filter for Line Scan Cameras'

  Examples - Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras.

- Section 10.8.5.2, 'Laplace Filter 3x3'

  Examples - A 3x3 Laplace filter.
- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

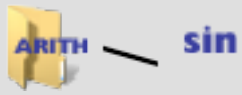
  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.
- Section 10.9.5, 'Moments in Image Processing'

  Example - Calculates image moments orientation and eccentricity
- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

17.17. Operator SIN

Operator Library Path:



The operator calculates the sine of the input.

The input range of the sine function is [∞, ∞]. Because of the periodicity of the sine function the input range of the VisualApplets operator is limited to [п, п[i.e. the minimum value at the input is -п and the maximum value at the input plus 1 is п Thus, it it not possible to have the value +п at the input.

The argument x of the sine function is therefore determined by

$$x = InputValue \times \frac{\pi}{2^{w_i - 1}}$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input link.

The results of the sine function are in the range [-1, 1]. The output value range of the operator in VisualApplets is mapped to

$$[-2^{w_o-2}, 2^{w_o-2}]$$

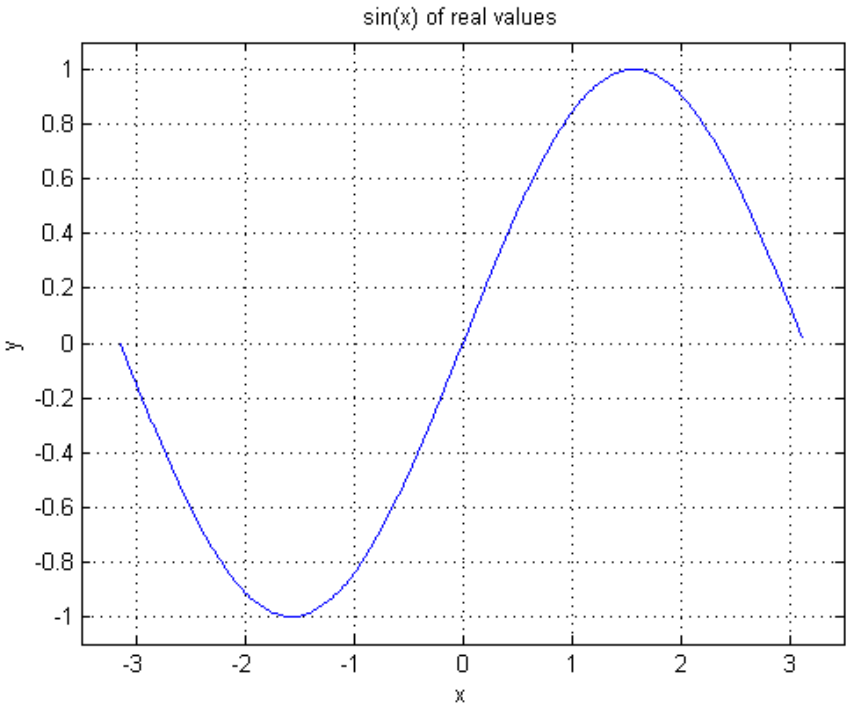
where

$$w_o$$

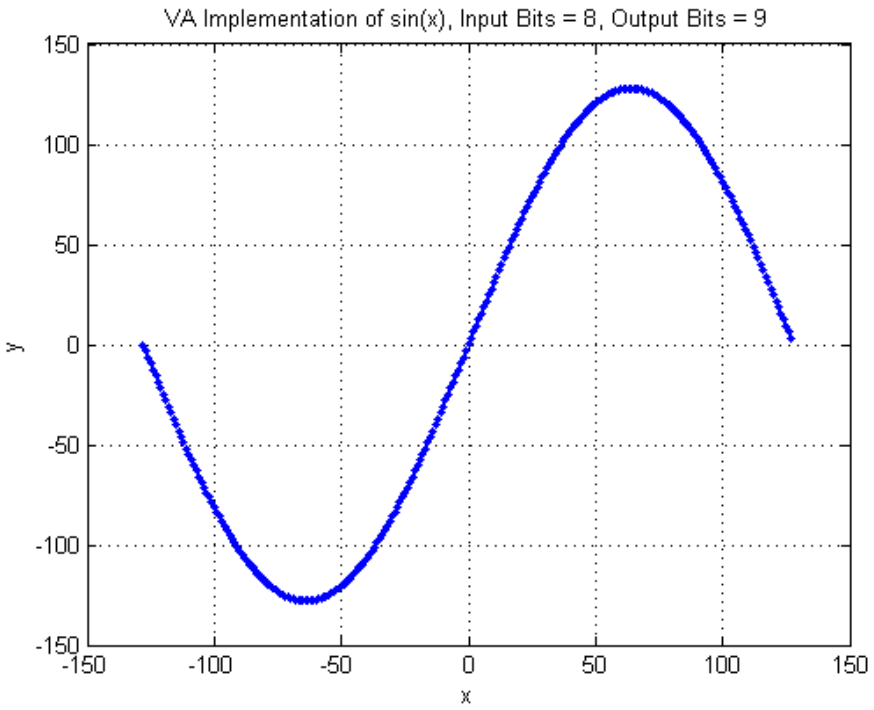
is the bit width at the output link. Thus the output value is

$$OutputValue = \sin(x) \times 2^{w_o-2}$$

The following image shows the plot of the sine function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



Le't have a look at an input pixel value. For example -50. With the given input bit width of 8, the real value representation of the pixel value is -50 * pi / 128. The sine result will then be -0.94. In pixel value representation this result becomes -121 which is the same as shown in the plot.

17.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8, 32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.17.3. Parameters

None

17.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SIN is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.9.3.2.4, 'Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction using **PixelReplicator**

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

17.18. Operator SQRT

Operator Library Path:



The operator calculates the square root of the input. The result is rounded to the next integer value.

17.18.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.18.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32}	auto❶
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The bit width at the output is

$$OutputBitWidth = \frac{InputBitWidth}{2} + 1$$

17.18.3. Parameters

None

17.18.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SQRT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.3.2.4, 'Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction using **PixelReplicator**
- Section 10.9.3.2.5, 'Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Distortion Correction

17.19. Operator SUB

Operator Library Path:



Operator SUB calculates the difference between input link I1 and input link I2 i.e. O = I1 - I2

17.19.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I1, data input I2, data input
Output Link	O, data output

17.19.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I1	Input Link I2	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 62] unsigned, [2, 62] signed	[1, 62] unsigned, [2, 62] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}	signed
Parallelism	any	any	as I1
Kernel Columns	any	any	as I1
Kernel Rows	any	any	as I1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I1
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	as I1
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	as I1
Max. Img Width	any	any	as I1
Max. Img Height	any	any	as I1

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the input link bit widths. The output bit width is determined by

$$OutputBitWidth = \mathrm{Max}\{BitWidth(I1), BitWidth(I2)\} + 1$$

17.19.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)
Parameter ImplementationType influences the implementation strategy of the operator, i.e., which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values:	

ImplementationType
AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy is selected automatically based on the parametrization of the connected links. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses embedded arithmetic logic elements of the FPGA that are not LUT based. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT logic of the FPGA.  **Use AUTO in General** Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

17.19.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SUB is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.9.5, 'Moments in Image Processing'

  Example - Calculates image moments orientation and eccentricity

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

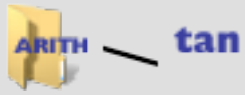
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

17.20. Operator TAN

Operator Library Path:



The operator TAN calculates the tangent of the input.

The input range of the tangent function is [-∞, ∞]. Because of the periodicity of the tangent function the input range of the VisualApplets operator is limited to [-π, π[i.e. the minimum value at the input is -π and the maximum value at the input plus 1 is π. Thus, it it not possible to have the value +π at the input.

The argument x of the tangent function is therefore determined by

$$x = InputValue \times \frac{\pi}{2^{w_i - 1}}$$

where

$$w_i$$

is the bit width at the input link.

The results of the tangent function are in the range [-∞, ∞]. This operator includes a parameter *ResolutionBits* to define the fixed point resolution bits of the output values. The output range is therefore given by the number of output bits and the resolution bits =

$$\left[\frac{-2^{w_o-2}}{2^R}, \frac{2^{w_o-2}-1}{2^R}\right[$$

where

$$w_o$$

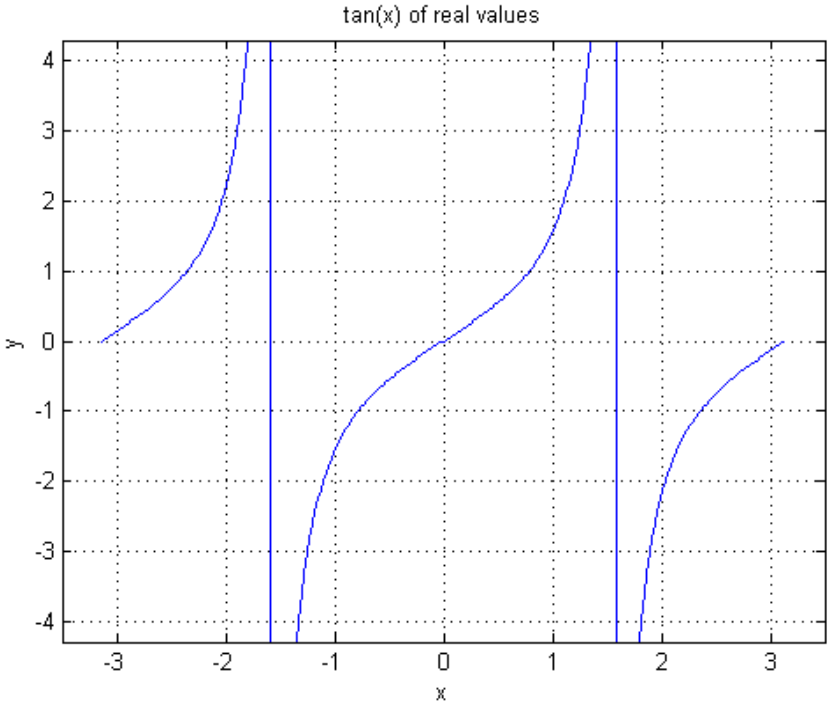
is the bit width at the output and R the resolution bits. Thus, the output value is

$$OutputValue = \tan(x) \times 2^R$$

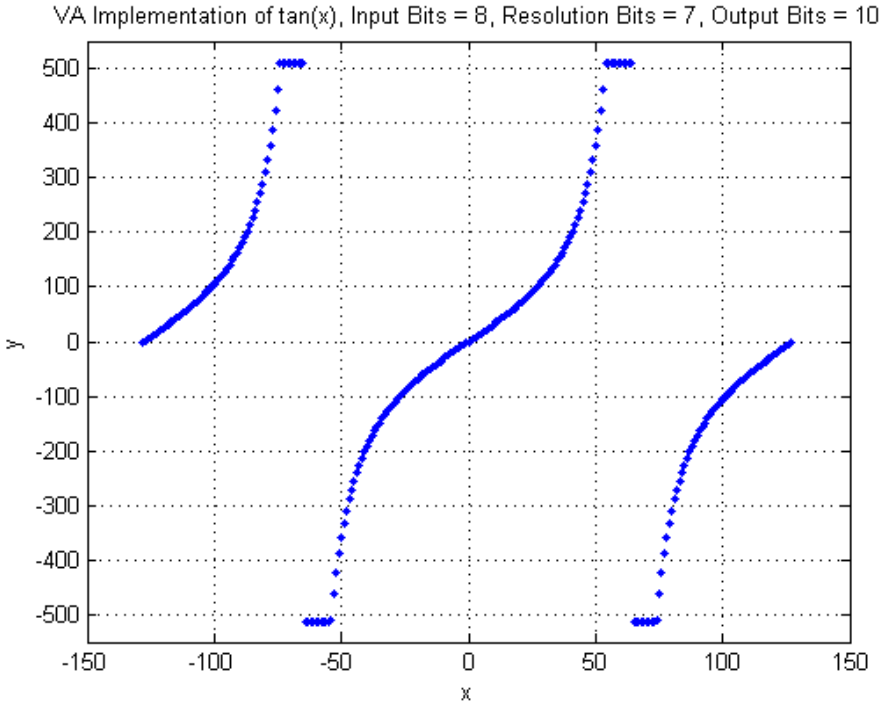
The values -π/2 and π/2 are not defined for the tangent function. The VisualApplets operator will clip these values to the maximum or minimum possible values at the output. Moreover, the result of the tangent function can be out of the output value range. In this case, the results will be clipped to the maximum or minimum possible values, too. Thus,

$$OutputValue = \begin{cases} 2^{w_o-1} - 1 & \text{if } x = -\pi/2 \text{ or } tan(x) \times 2^R > 2^{w_o-1} - 1 \\ -2^{w_o-1} & \text{if } x = \pi/2 \text{ or } tan(x) \times 2^R < -2^{w_o-1} \\ \tan(x) \times 2^R & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

The following image shows the plot of the normal tangent function.



In the next figure, the VisualApplets operator implementation is shown. Note the input and output bit widths.



17.20.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input

Property	Value
Output Link	O, data output

17.20.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[8, 12]	[8,32]
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

17.20.3. Parameters

Resolution	Bits
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	[0, OutputBitWidth]
This parameter defines the accuracy of the input values as defined in the description above.	

17.20.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TAN is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.7, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Arithmentics: Trigonometric Functions'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

18. Library Base



The *Base* library include common function operators required in most VisualApplets designs.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Base

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	BRANCH	Clones the input link to a parameterizable number of output links.	Version 1.1
	CastBitWidth	Changes the bit width by selecting the lower bits of the input	Version 1.1
	CastColorSpace	Changes the logical attribute ColorFlavor	Version 1.1
	CastKernel	This operator enables the re-organisation of incoming data with respect to parallelism and kernel size.	Version 1.1
	CastParallel	Enables the re-interpretation of the input link bits.	Version 1.1
	CastType	Changes the link property Arithmetic	Version 1.1
	CONST	Replaces each input value by a fixed value at the output link.	Version 1.1
	ConvertPixelFormat	Preserve as much information as possible, while arithmetic and bit width are adjusted to a desired output pixel format.	Version 1.1
	Coordinate_X	Provides the x coordinate of the input pixel at its output.	Version 1.1
	Coordinate_Y	Provides the y coordinate of the input pixel at its output.	Version 1.1
	Dummy	Is a place holder for non existing operators.	Version 2
	DynamicROI	Allows an ROI selection using input links.	Version 1.2

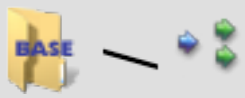
Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	EventToHost	Generates software events for rising edges at its input links.	Version 2.2
	ExpandToKernel	The operator expands the input link I to an arbitrary kernel size.	Version 1.3
	ExpandToParallel	The operator expands the input link I with parallelism 1 to an arbitrary parallelism at output link O.	Version 1.1
	GetStatus	Obtain the current value of a signal link.	Version 1.2
	HierarchicalBox	Groups several operators into a single module.	Version 1.1
	ImageNumber	Provides the image index of the current image of the input link at the output link.	Version 1.1
	KernelRemap	Remapping of kernel components.	Version 1.4
	MergeComponents	Merges three gray input links to one RGB output link	Version 1.1
	MergeKernel	Merges the input links into a kernel.	Version 1.2
	MergeParallel	The operator merges N input links to a single output link by concatenating the input links to parallelism components.	Version 1.3
	MergePixel	Merges pixels of multiples input links of the same parallelism into one pixel of larger bit width.	Version 1.1
	NOP	No operation. Outputs the registered input.	Version 1.1
	PARALLELdn	Decreases the parallelism between the input link and the output link.	Version 1.1
	PARALLELup	Increases the parallelism between the input link and the output link.	Version 1.1
	PseudoRandomNumberGe	Generates a stream of random values.	Version 1.4

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	SampleDn	Reduces the image size by downsampling the input image.	Version 1.1
	SampleUp	Increases the image size by upsampling the input image.	Version 1.1
	SelectBitField	Enables the selection of a bit field.	Version 1.1
	SelectComponent	Extracts a single color component form the input link.	Version 1.1
	SelectFromParallel	Extracts a single parallelism component from the input link.	Version 1.1
	SelectROI	Extracts a rectangular region of interest (ROI) from the frames at the input link.	Version 1.1
	SelectSubKernel	Extracts a rectangular subset of the kernel matrix at the input link.	Version 1.1
	SetDimension	Enables to change of the link properties maximum image width and maximum image height.	Version 1.1
	SplitComponents	Separates the components of a color stream into three separate gray image streams.	Version 1.1
	SplitKernel	Splits the N x M kernel components of the input link into N * M output links.	Version 1.3
	SplitParallel	Splits the input link of parallelism degree N into N output links of parallelism degree 1	Version 1.3
	Trash	A data sink for unused links.	Version 1.1

Table 18.1. Operators of Library Base

18.1. Operator BRANCH

Operator Library Path:



The operator BRANCH clones the input link to a parameterizable number of output links. The number of output links is selected at the instantiation of the module. No FPGA resources are required for the operator.



Insertion of a new Branch in an Existing Link

Besides the possibility to insert a branch operator form the operator library it is possible to directly insert a branch into an existing link. Right click on a link and select "Split Link..." See Section 3.4.4, 'Inserting Operators' for more information.

18.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O[0]..O[N-1], data output

18.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O[0]..O[N-1]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.1.3. Parameters

None

18.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator BRANCH is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.2, 'O-Type Networks'

  Synchronization Rules - The use of the operator in an O-type Network.

18.2. Operator CastBitWidth

Operator Library Path:



The operator CastBitWidth changes the bit width by selecting the lower bits of the input. If the output bit width is greater than the input bit width, the value is kept i.e. bit are added to the most significant bits. A sign extension is performed for signed value. If the output bit width is less than the input bit width, the most significant bits are discarded. The value changes to

$$OutputValue = InputValue \ \& \ (2^{w_o} - 1)$$

i.e. only the remaining bits are used. Output bit width is defined by w_o .

For color values, each component is processed individually.

Use the operator with care. Only discard bits if you know you will not require them. The operator might destroy your values.

Input Bit Width	Input Value		Arithmetic	Output Bit Width	Output Value		Comment
	Decimal	Binary			Decimal	Binary	
5	10	01010	unsigned	4	10	1010	value is kept
5	10	01010	unsigned	3	2	010	value is changed
5	10	01010	signed	6	10	001010	value is kept
5	-10	10110	signed	6	-10	110110	value is kept, sign extension
5	10	01010	signed	4	-6	1010	value is changed
5	-10	10110	signed	4	6	0110	value is changed

Table 18.2. Examples

18.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 64]❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The range of the output bit width is [1, 64]. For signed outputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color outputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.2.3. Parameters

None

18.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CastBitWidth is shown in the following examples:

- Figure 8.8, 'ShiftLeft Operator Added for 16Bit Output'

  Tutorial - User *ShiftLeft* to change DMA bit width.

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - From equation to implementation. Explanation on how to implement the overlay blend.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.4.4, 'RGB White Balancing'

  Examples - The applet shows an example for white balancing on RGB images.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.3.1, 'Averaging 3x3'

  Examples - A simple 3x3 box filter.

- Section 10.8.3.2, 'Gaussian Filter 5x5'

  Examples - A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.

- Section 10.8.4.2, 'Parallel Filters'

  Examples - An example of the use of two filters in parallel.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

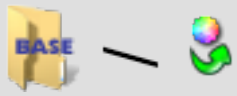
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

18.3. Operator CastColorSpace

Operator Library Path:



The operator CastColorSpace changes the logical attribute Color Flavor. The values of the input link are copied to the output link. The operator will not influence the data stream and will not require any FPGA resources.

18.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[3, 63] unsigned, [6, 63] signed	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	any	any except FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

18.3.3. Parameters

None

18.4. Operator CastKernel

Operator Library Path:

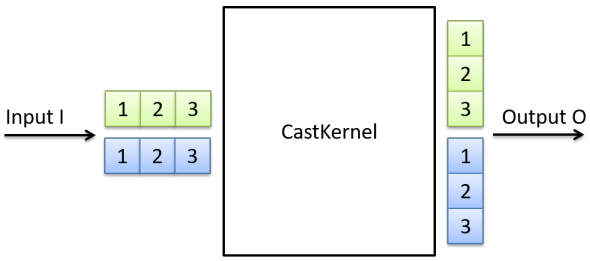


Library: Base

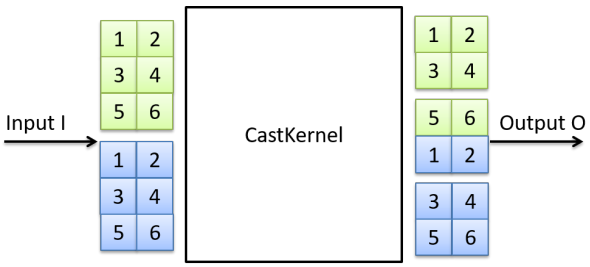
The operator *CastKernel* enables the re-organisation of incoming data with respect to parallelism and kernel size. For re-interpretation, change the kernel size at the output link. For example, an input link is configured with two kernel rows and two kernel columns and a parallelism of four. The *CastKernel* operator gives you the possibility to interpret these as four kernel rows and four kernel columns at parallelism 1 or as one kernel row and two kernel columns at parallelism 8, etc. The constraint of the operator *CastKernel* is that the product of kernel row and kernel column and parallelism must be identical for the input and the output link.

The following examples illustrate the conversion of kernel configuration and parallelism performed by the operator. The pseudo-code below the illustrations also describes the conversion pattern.

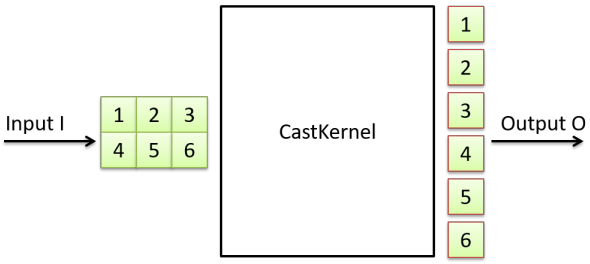
Example 1: Conversion from kernel size (col x row) 3x1 to kernel size 1x3 while keeping parallelism 2:



Example 2: Conversion from parallelism 2 and kernel size (col x row) 2x3 to parallelism 3 and kernel size 2x2:



Example 3: Conversion from parallelism 1 and kernel size (col x row) 3x2 to parallelism 6 and kernel size 1x1:



Note that the operator will change the width of the images.

The mapping follows the following pseudo-code:

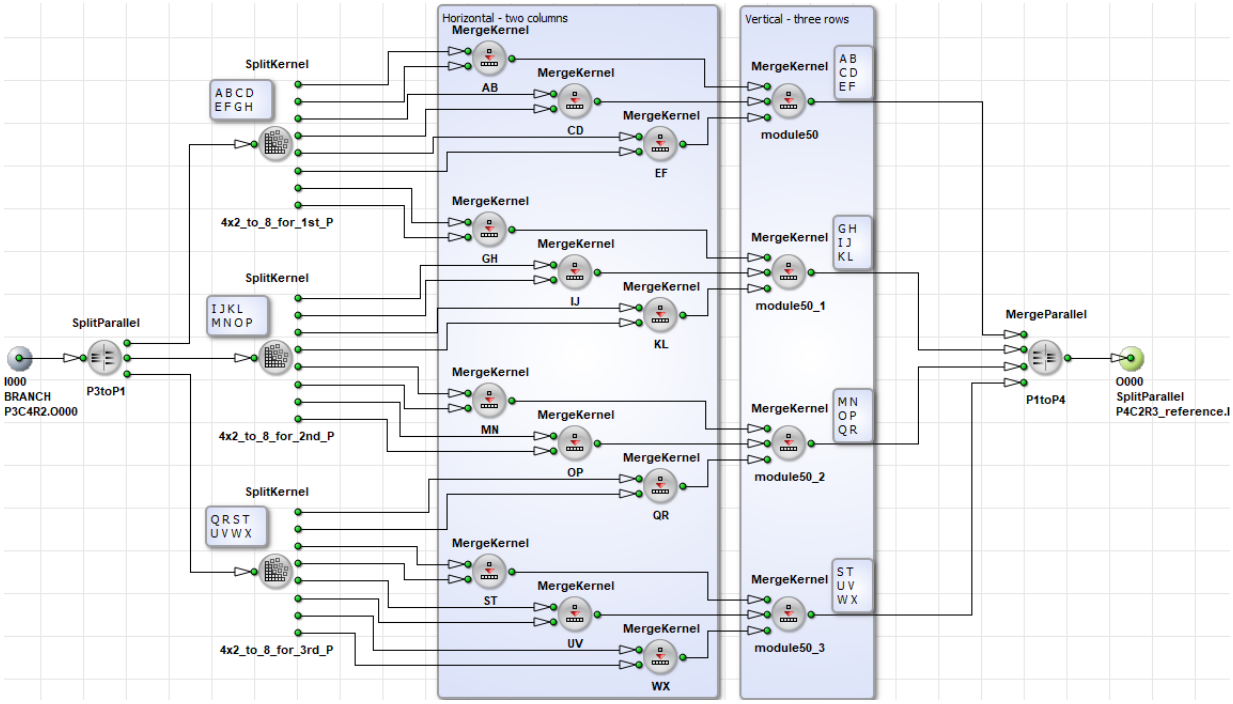
```
pi = 0
ri = 0
ci = 0
for p in 0 to P-1
  for r in 0 to R-1
    for c in 0 to C-1
      O[p][r][c] = I[pi][ri][ci]
      ci = ci + 1
      if ci >= Ci then ci = 0, ri = ri + 1
      if ri >= Ri then ri = 0, pi = pi + 1
```

The pseudo-code has the following meaning:

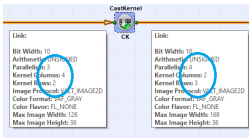
Pseudo-code	Meaning
p	Output-Parallel-Index
pi	Input-Parallel-Index
r	Output-Kernel-Row-Index
ri	Input-Kernel-Row-Index
c	Output-Kernel-Column-Index
co	Output-Kernel-Column-Index
Pi	Input-Parallelism
P	Output-Parallelism
Ri	Input-Kernel-Rows
R	Input-Kernel-Columns
Ci	Input-KernelColumns
C	OutputKernelColumns

Table 18.3. Explanation of pseudo-code

The operation performed can be expressed by a set of existing operators, such as *SplitKernel*, *MergeKernel*, *SplitParallel* and *MergeParallel*:



In this example, the input configuration of four kernel columns and two kernel rows at parallelism 3 is re-organised to two kernel columns and three kernel rows at parallelism 4. The same can be achieved via the operator *CastKernel* by configuring the output link respectively:



18.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	As I
Arithmetic	{Unsigned, signed}	As I
Parallelism	Any	Auto❷
Kernel Columns	Any	Any
Kernel Rows	Any	Any
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	As I
Color Format	Any	As I
Color Flavor	Any	As I
Max. Img Width	Any	Auto❸
Max. Img Height	Any	As I

❶ The range for bit width is:

- For unsigned inputs: [1, 64]
- For signed inputs: [2, 64]
- For unsigned color inputs: [3, 63]
- For signed color inputs: [6, 63]

❷ The output parallelism p_o is determined by the input parallelism p_i , the input kernel size $r_i \times c_i$ and the output kernel size $r_o \times c_o$:

$$p_o = p_i \times \frac{r_i \times c_i}{r_o \times c_o},$$

where r denotes the kernel rows and c denotes the kernel columns.

❸ The output maximum image width is determined by the input maximum image width, the output parallelism p_o and the input parallelism p_i by:

$$OutputMaxImgWidth = InputMaxImgWidth \times \frac{p_i}{p_o}$$

18.4.3. Parameters

None

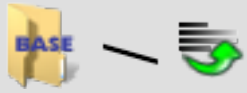
18.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CastKernel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal' Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator
- Section 11.4, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal' Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

18.5. Operator CastParallel

Operator Library Path:



Library: Base

The operator CastParallel enables the re-interpretation of the input link bits. Change the parallelism at the output link for re-interpretation. For example, an input link width of 16-bit per pixel and a parallelism of two transmits 32-bits at each clock cycle. The CastParallel operator gives you the possibility to interpret these 32-bits as 8-bit per pixel at parallelism 4 or 4-bit per pixel at parallelism 8, etc. One constraint of the cast is that the product of the width and the parallelism must be identical for the input and the output link. The 2nd constraint is that the output pixel width must not exceed 64-bits.

At parallelism casts, the lower parallel components will be mapped to the lower bits.

Note that the operator will change the bit width of a pixel and the width of the images.

18.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	any
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❸
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The output bit width is determined from the output parallelism, the input parallelism and the input bit width by

$$w_o = w_i \times \frac{p_i}{p_o}$$

where w_i = bit width at the input, p_i = parallelism at the input, p_o = output parallleism and w_o = bit width at the output.

❸ The output image width must not exceed 2^31 - 1.

18.5.3. Parameters

None

18.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CastParallel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.7.2.2, 'Parameter Editing'

  Design Parametrization - Invalid link property.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

18.6. Operator CastType

Operator Library Path:



The operator CastType changes the logical link property Arithmetic. The bits of the input and output values are equal. No changes of the value are done in hardware. Therefore, the operator does not require any FPGA resources.

Bit Width	Input Value		Input Arithmetic	Output Arithmetic	Output Value		Comment
	Decimal	Binary			Decimal	Binary	
4	5	0101	unsigned	signed	5	0101	
4	10	1010	unsigned	signed	-6	1010	interpretation of value has been changed
4	5	0101	signed	unsigned	5	0101	
4	-1	1111	signed	unsigned	15	1111	interpretation of value has been changed

Table 18.4. Examples

18.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.6.3. Parameters

None

18.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CastType is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

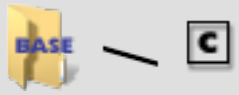
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

18.7. Operator CONST

Operator Library Path:



The operator CONST provides a fixed value at the output link. All input values are discarded and replaced by the constant. The constant can be defined by parameter *Value*. This can either be a static or dynamic value. Thus the value can be changed during runtime.

Note that for multi component formats like RGB, the constant value is defined as a single value for the full pixel and not just the component.

Example: Output link RGB 24bit, constant value is set to 11862494 (0xB501DE). The output components will then be set to the following const values: R = 222 (0xDE), G = 01 (0x01) and B = 181 (0xB5). The constant concatenates the component values to a single value. The component 0 is placed in LSB area and the highest component in MSB area, i.e. for RGB, the constant value is {B-G-R}. Value = {component N-1, ..., component 0}, with N being the number of the components.

18.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 63]❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	any❸
Kernel Rows	any	any❹
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	any
Color Flavor	any	any
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The range of the output for unsigned arithmetic is [1, 63]. For signed outputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color outputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❸❹ The same const value is used for all kernel components.

18.7.3. Parameters

Value	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	depends on arithmetic and bit width of the output link
This parameter defines the value at the output link. If the parameter is set to Static, the value is selected at design time. If the parameter is Dynamic, it is possible to alter the value during runtime.	

18.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CONST is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'

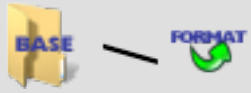
  A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

18.8. Operator ConvertPixelFormat

Operator Library Path:



The operator ConvertPixelFormat tries to preserve as much information as possible, while arithmetic and bit width are adjusted to a desired output pixel format. Thus the operator allows the definition of the bit width and arithmetic at the output link.

The main principle of algorithm is twofold:

1. Change the arithmetic by clipping
   - unsigned to signed: the MSB at the output is used as a sign bit
   - signed to unsigned: clipping to positive values i.e. if a value is less than 0 it is set to zero
2. Change the bit width y keeping the relative brightness
   - if the output bit width is increased, the value is left shifted to meet the desired bit width
   - if the output bit width is decreased, the value is divided and rounded to meet the desired bit width

Thus the output value can be determined by:

$$s_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if input arithmetic} = signed \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$s_o = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if output arithmetic} = signed \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$w_i = \text{input bit width}$$

$$w_o = \text{output bit width}$$

$$OutputValue = \begin{cases} 2^{w_o - s_o} & \text{if } InputValue \times 2^{w_o - w_i - s_o + s_i} > 2^{w_o - s_o} - 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } s_o = 1 \ \& \ InputValue < 0 \\ Round\left(InputValue \times 2^{w_o - w_i - s_o + s_i}\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Input Bit Width	Output Bit Width	Input Arithmeti	Output Arithmeti	Input Value		Output Value		Comment
				Decimal	Binary	Decimal	Binary	
4	5	unsigned	unsigned	10	1010	20	10100	value * 2
5	4	unsigned	unsigned	15	1111	8	1000	value divided by 2 and rounded
5	4	unsigned	unsigned	31	11111	15	1111	value clipped to maximum
4	4	unsigned	signed	11	1011	6	0100	value divided by 2 and rounded

Input Bit Width	Output Bit Width	Input Arithmeti	Output Arithmeti	Input Value		Output Value		Comment
				Decimal	Binary	Decimal	Binary	
4	4	signed	unsigned	4	0100	8	1000	value * 2
5	4	signed	unsigned	10	01010	10	1010	value kept
5	4	signed	unsigned	-2	11110	0	0000	value clipped to 0
5	4	signed	signed	-7	11001	-4	1100	value divided by 2 and rounded

Table 18.5. Examples

For color links, each color component is processed individually.

18.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 64]❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The range of the output bit width is [1, 64]. For signed outputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color outputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.8.3. Parameters

None

18.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ConvertPixelFormat is shown in the following examples:

- Figure 8.7, 'ConvertPixelFormat Operator Added for 16Bit Output'

  Tutorial - User *ConvertPiyelFormat* to change DMA bit width.

- Section 10.4.1.2, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter.

- Section 10.4.1.3, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter.

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.9, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen GreenFollowedByBlue/Red '

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen_GreenFollowedByBlue/Red

- Section 10.4.1.10, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern RedFollowedByBlue GreenFollowedByGreen '

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByBlue/Red_GreenFollowedByGreen

- Section 10.5.2, 'Co-Processor Large Filter Calculation'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a large filter kernel is calculated.

- Section 10.7.2, 'Noise Reduction'

  Examples - The average of two acquired images is calculated to reduce noise.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

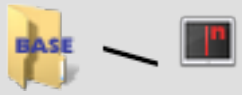
  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

18.9. Operator Coordinate_X

Operator Library Path:



The operator Coordinate_X provides the x coordinate of the input pixels at its output. Thus, each pixel at the input is replaced by its x-position in the image. The actual input pixel values are not used. The operator works as a counter which is incremented with every new pixel and is reset after the end of a line. The first pixel of each row will have coordinate zero.

18.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The output bit width is automatically determined from the maximum image width i.e.

$$OutputBitWidth = log_2(MaxImageWidth)$$

18.9.3. Parameters

None

18.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Coordinate_X is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

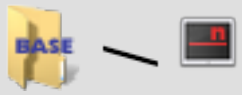
  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

18.10. Operator Coordinate_Y

Operator Library Path:



The operator Coordinate_Y provides the y coordinate of the input pixels at its output. Thus, each pixel at the input is replaced by its y-position in the image. The actual input pixel values are not used. The operator works as a counter which is incremented with every new line and is reset after the end of a frame. The pixels of the first image row will have coordinate zero.

18.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The output bit width is automatically determined from the maximum image height i.e.

$$OutputBitWidth = log_2(MaxImageHeight)$$

18.10.3. Parameters

None

18.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Coordinate_Y is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

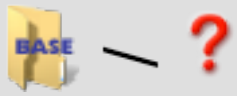
  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

18.11. Operator Dummy

Operator Library Path:



The *Dummy* operator is automatically inserted into the design if the required operator is not available. This can have one of the following reasons:

- The VisualApplet project has been ported from another hardware platform. If the operator is not available for the new platform, the *Dummy* operator is inserted. Read Section 4.5, 'Target Hardware Porting' for more information.
- The project was originally generated in an older version of VisualApplets. In the current version, the operator might not be available anymore. Check the release notes of the current version and Section 4.14, 'Migration from Older Versions' for more information. Most operators can be replaced by other operators with similar names.
- The VisualApplets installation is incomplete. Some files might be missing. Reinstall VisualApplets into an empty directory.

To inform you about the module name and the parameter values of the original operator, check the parameters.

The number of links differs. They replace the old paramerer links.

Dummy Operator has to be Replaced

A VisualApplets project cannot be build with a *Dummy* operator inside. All *Dummy* operators have to be replaced or removed.

18.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	

18.11.2. Supported Link Format

None

18.11.3. Parameters

Replaces	
Type	static parameter
Default	
Range	
Contains the original operator name.	

Varius Parameter Names	
Type	static parameter
Default	

Varius Parameter Names	
Range	
For each parameter of the original operator, a parameter exists. The name and the value is equal to the original.	

18.12. Operator DynamicROI

Operator Library Path:



The operator DynamicROI extracts a rectangular region of interest (ROI) from the input link I. The output image height and line width are defined by the ROI image parameters Ylength and Xlength. The size of this ROI is defined dynamically by the four input links Xoffset, Yoffset, Xlength, and Ylength. The purpose of the operator is to adapt the ROI dimension and location to results of image processing steps. All parameters of the ROI may vary from image to image.

The image stream from I to O is controlled by the four links Xoffset, Yoffset, Xlength, and Ylength. These four links can work fully asynchronous (sourced by different M type operators) as well as fully synchronous (sourced by the same M type operator through an arbitrary network of O type operators). To output an ROI at output O it is required to provide an image at all five inputs. Those inputs where an image is already provided are blocked until at all inputs an image is provided. You can imagine the behavior of DynamicROI as a valve which only opens if an image is provided at all inputs.

Whenever an image arrives at each of the four control inputs the very last pixel of each control link is captured by the DynamicROI. As soon as DynamicROI received all images at the control inputs, the valve opens and an image is allowed to pass from I to O. Now the captured ROI coordinates are used to extract the ROI. After the ROI image has been transferred to O, the valve closes again and waits for the next image ROI coordinate set appearing at the control links.

An important use of this operator is in conjunction with CreateBlankImage and CoefficientBuffer or with the results of an object detection implementation. An operator to control the ROI coordinates using parameter is *SelectROI*.

Operator Restrictions

- If the Xlength is not an integer multiple of the parallelism of links I and O, the operator will extend the ROI width to match with the parallelism. Dummy pixels are added to the end of each line. The value of that dummy pixel is undefined. In VA simulation dummy pixels will be set to zero for better visibility.
- If the ROI coordinates are illegal, i.e. the Xlength and/or Ylength are zero or the offsets exceed the image boundaries, the operator will cut and output an empty image or will remove the image. The behavior can be controlled using parameter *SuppressEmptyRoI*.
- If the offset coordinates are valid but the Xlength and/or Ylength coordinates exceed the image boundaries, the operator will shrink ROI to the image boundaries.
- When an empty coordinate set is provided on ROI inputs, i.e. a ROI frame of height and width equal to 0, operator DynamicROI treats such an empty ROI as a ROI with invalid coordinates. The operator will cut and output an empty image or will remove the image. The behavior can be controlled using parameter *SuppressEmptyRoI*.
- Empty images on port I are not supported.
- The lines of each input image at port I must have the same length. Thus images with varying line lengths are not allowed.

18.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image input Xoffset, x-offset input Yoffset, y-offset input

Property	Value
	Xlength, x-length input Ylength, y-length input
Output Link	O, data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are asynchronous, i.e. they may be sourced by different M-type operators.

18.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Xoffset	Input Link Yoffset
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷	auto❸
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any	any	any
Kernel Columns	any	any	any
Kernel Rows	any	any	any
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Xlength	Input Link Ylength	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❹	auto❺	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	any	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷❸❹❺ The allowed bit width at the control inputs is automatically determined from the maximum image dimensions of the input link I

$$BitWidth = Max(\lceil log_2(MaxImageWidth) \rceil, \lceil log_2(MaxImageHeight) \rceil)$$

18.12.3. Parameters

SuppressEmptyROI	
Type	static parameter
Default	ON
Range	{ON, OFF}
This parameter controls the removal of empty images on the operator's output if the ROI coordinates are illegal. See Operator Restrictions for more information.	

18.12.4. Examples of Use

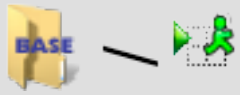
The use of operator DynamicROI is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

18.13. Operator EventToHost

Operator Library Path:

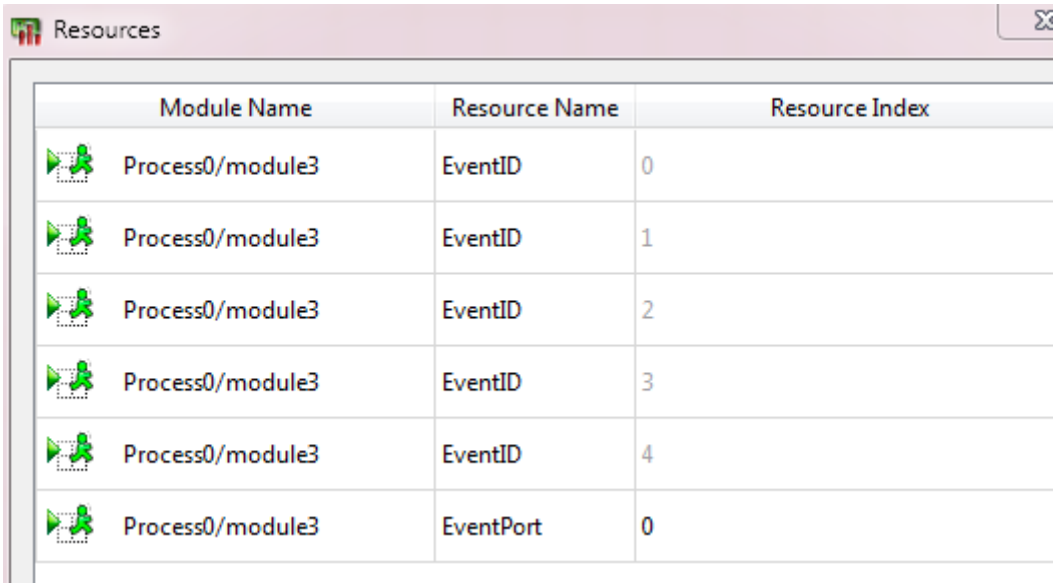


The operator generates software events for rising edges at its input links. The operator provides up to 16 input ports which can raise events.

All N inputs (up to 16) can generate individual events. The event will not provide any signal link data. Commonly, this operator is used to monitor the status of GPIOs or to signal special conditions.



Each input port is associated with the correspondent event. The event is identified by the software application by using the unique event name (parameter **EventName_** (see parameter description below)).



Module Name	Resource Name	Resource Index
Process0/module3	EventID	0
Process0/module3	EventID	1
Process0/module3	EventID	2
Process0/module3	EventID	3
Process0/module3	EventID	4
Process0/module3	EventPort	0

The operator uses one resource of type EventPort exclusively. You can modify resource EventPort. EventPort specifies which event chanel is used by the software. Each EventPort number can only be used once in a design.

In addition, for each input port a resource of type EventID is reserved. You cannot modify this resource (therefore displayed in grey) as the EventID is generated automatically. If, via copy & paste, you have the same EventID in different operator instances, you need to delete one of these instances and to instanciate the operator anew.

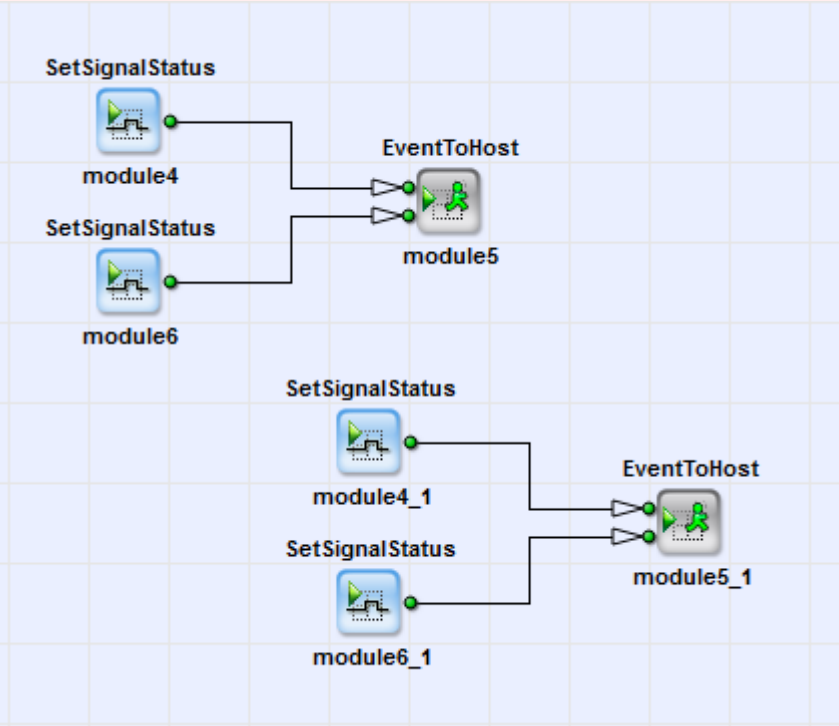
Limited Amount of Event Ports and of Individual Events

The maximum amount of event ports available in a design depends on the target hardware platform you are designing for (see Apendix, section Section A.2, ' Device Resources of Supported Platforms ' for detailed information).

If you design an applet for use in the runtime environment, you can use a maximum of 64 individual events in a design.

After Copy & and Pasting the Operator

After Copy & and Paste, you have to adapt the resources to ensure each EventPort and each EvendID is used only once in the design.

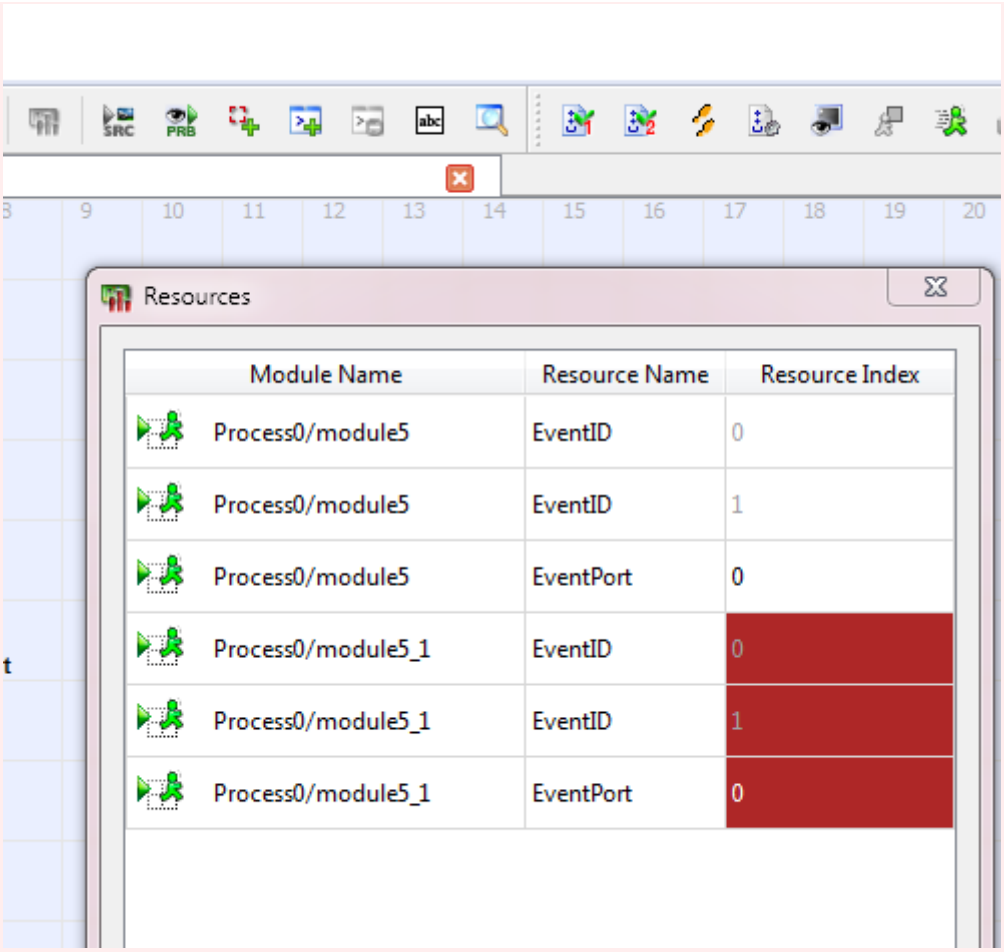


To adapt the resources:

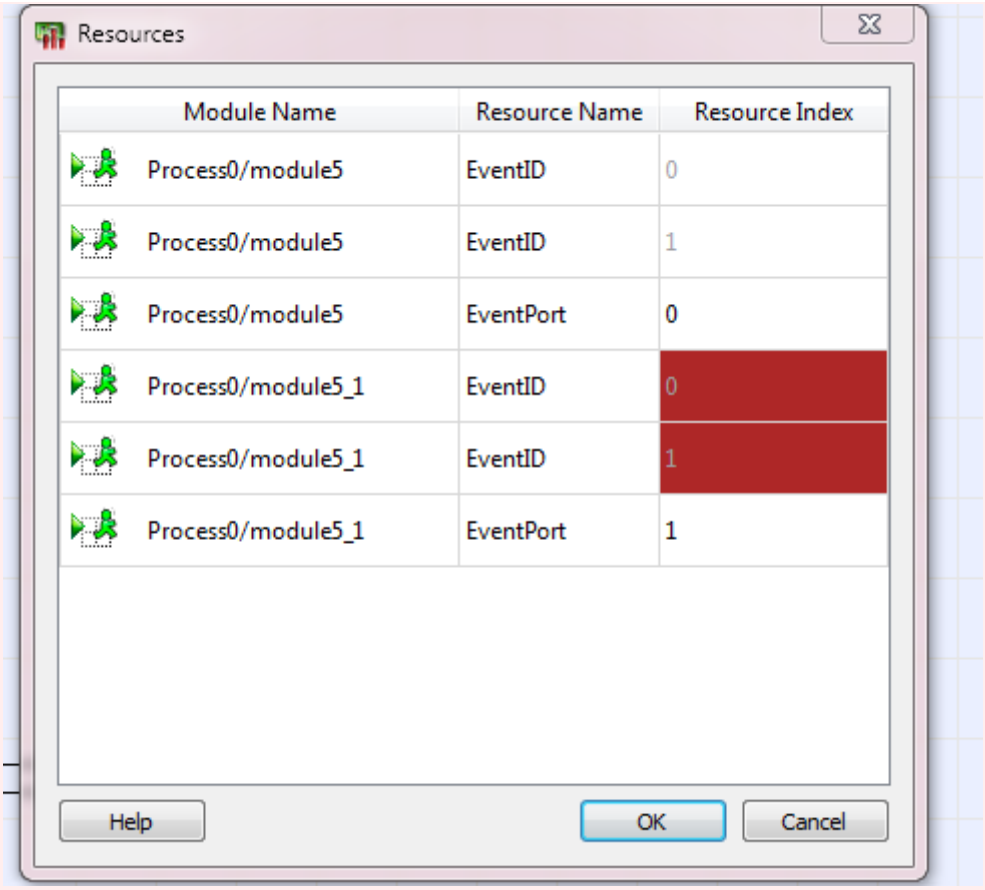
1. Click on the Resources button in the tool bar.



The resources that are overmapped are displayed in red:

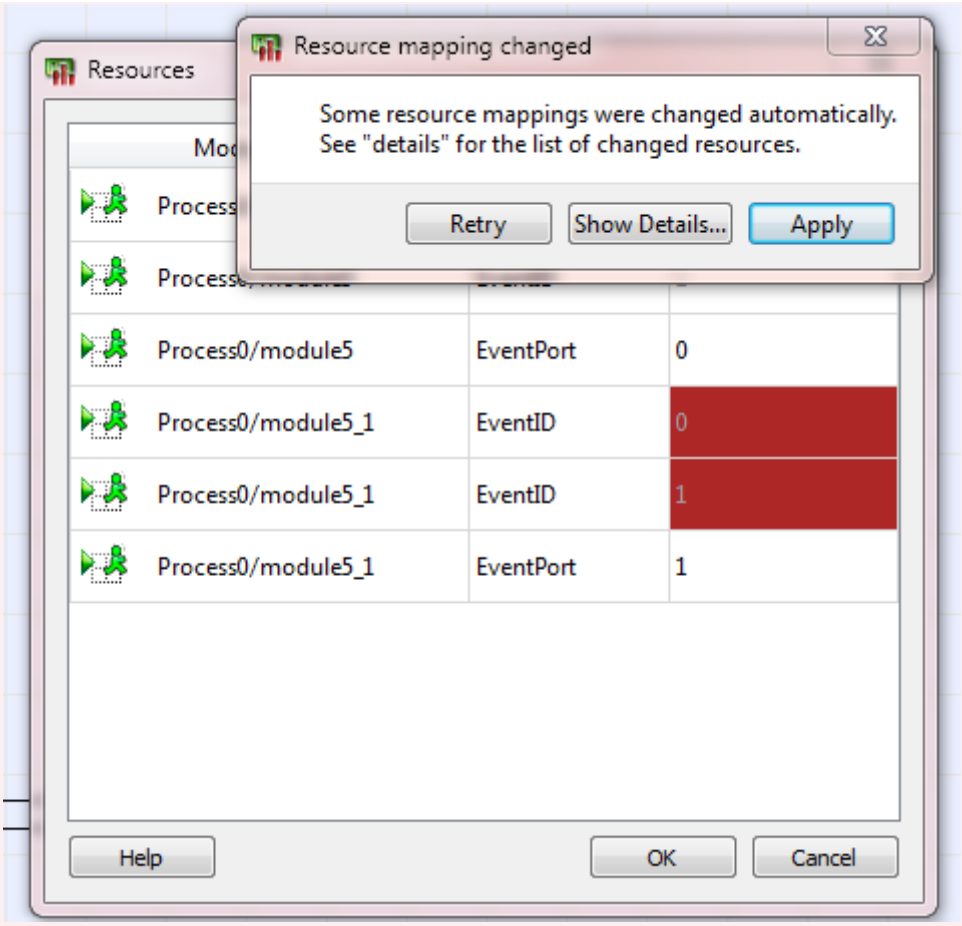


2. Enter a EventPort number for the event port that has not been used so far in the design:

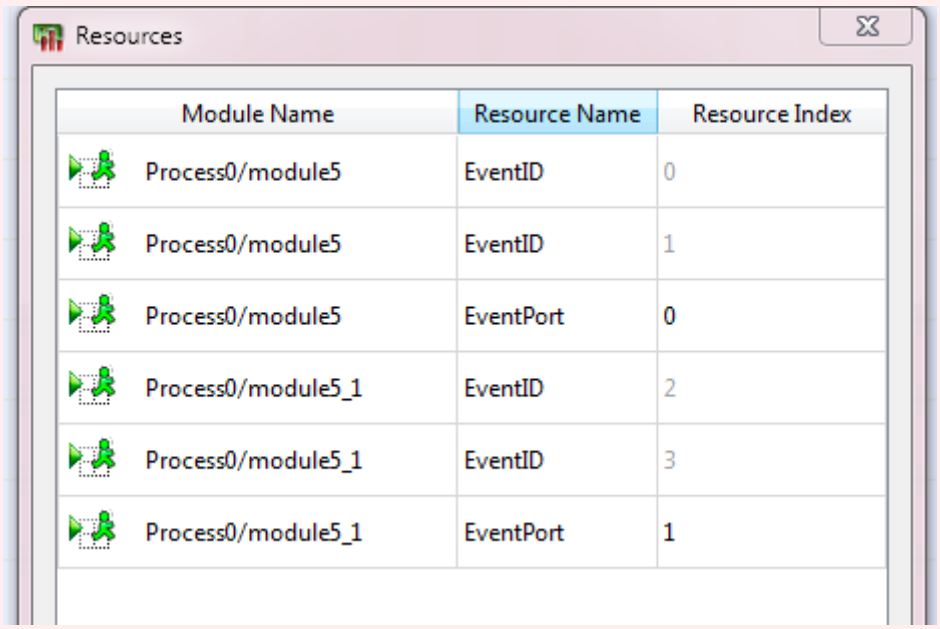


Since the EventID is not editable, but generated automatically, you cannot enter new values for EventID.

3. Click the **OK** button. The following message is displayed:



4. Click on **Apply**. The Resources dialog closes. If you re-open it, you will see, that for the EventIDs unique values have been generated:



18.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I[000-015], Signal input to raise a software event.

18.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[000-015]
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

18.13.3. Parameters

EventsWithTimestamp	
Type	static/dymanic write parameter
Default	ON
Range	{ON,OFF}
Defines if high-precision timestamps are attached to each event. ON = timestamps are generated. OFF = no timestamps are generated.	

EventName_[n]	
Type	static write parameter
Default	EventName_[n]
Range	
Every event input must be assigned a unique identifier name. This event name is used to identify and use a particular hardware event signal in the Framegrabber SDK.	

18.13.4. Examples of Use

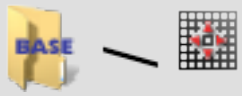
The use of operator EventToHost is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

18.14. Operator ExpandToKernel

Operator Library Path:



The operator expands the input link I to an arbitrary kernel size. The input value is replicated/copied to each of the kernel components. Set the new kernel size at the output link.

18.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	any
Kernel Rows	1	any
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.14.3. Parameters

None

18.14.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ExpandToKernel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.13.2, 'Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Blob Based Template Matching'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Defect Detection

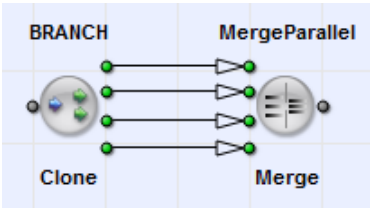
18.15. Operator ExpandToParallel

Operator Library Path:



The operator expands the input link I with parallelism 1 to an arbitrary parallelism at output link O. The input value is replicated/copied to each parallel stream. Set the new parallelism at the output link.

The performed operation can be described as combination of the existing operators *BRANCH* and *MergeParallel*:



In this example, an input link with parallism 1 is cloned to parallelism 4.

18.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	As I
Arithmetic	{Unsigned, signed}	As I
Parallelism	1	Any
Kernel Columns	Any	As I
Kernel Rows	Any	As I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	As I
Color Format	Any	As I
Color Flavor	Any	As I
Max. Img Width	Any	Auto❷
Max. Img Height	Any	As I

❶ The range of the input bit width is:

- For unsigned values: [1, 64]
- For signed inputs: [2, 64]
- For unsigned color inputs: [3, 63]
- For signed color inputs: [6, 63]

❷ The output maximum image width is determined by the input maximum image width and the output parallelism p_o :

$$OutputMaxImgWidth = InputMaxImgWidth \times p_o$$

18.15.3. Parameters

None

18.15.4. Examples of Use

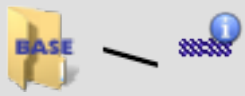
The use of operator ExpandToParallel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

18.16. Operator GetStatus

Operator Library Path:



The operator monitors the state of the input pixel stream and provides a register for reading out of the latest valid value via software.

18.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input

18.16.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

18.16.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	InputBitWidth
The latest valid value from the input pixel stream is stored in the register Status which is readable via software. Note that the parameter is always of type unsigned. If you connected a signed link to the operator, reinterpret the value as signed value in your software.	

18.16.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator GetStatus is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

18.17. Operator HierarchicalBox

Operator Library Path:



The HierarchicalBox is a pseudo module provided by the graphical user interface to group several operators into a single module. This makes it feasible for users to maintain complex projects and comfortably re-use parts from previous projects.

On instantiation of a HierachicalBox, it is possible to select an arbitrary number of input and output links. To open a view of the inside, double click onto the HieracialBox.

A detailed explanation of the usage of hierarchical boxes can be found in the user manual of VisualApplets in Section 4.1, 'Hierarchical Boxes'.

18.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	Operator type depends on context
Input Link	I[0] .. I[63], data input
Output Link	O[0] .. O[63], data output

18.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0] .. I[63]	Output Link O[0] .. O[63]
Bit Width	any	any
Arithmetic	any	any
Parallelism	any	any
Kernel Columns	any	any
Kernel Rows	any	any
Img Protocol	any	any
Color Format	any	any
Color Flavor	any	any
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

18.17.3. Parameters

None

18.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator HierarchicalBox is shown in the following examples:

- Section 4.1, 'Hierarchical Boxes'

  Usage and Navigation through design with *HierarchicalBox* modules in VisualApplets.

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

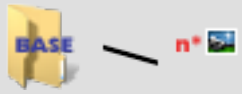
  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

18.18. Operator ImageNumber

Operator Library Path:



The operator ImageNumber provides the index of the current image of the input link at the output link. Thus, each pixel at the input is replaced by the index of the image i.e. the image number. The actual input pixel values are not used. The operator works as a counter which is incremented with every new image at its input. The counter is reset on the start of the process (Section 4.4, 'Multiple Processes') or after it reached it's maximum. The first image will have image index 0.

The counter width can be defined by changing the bit width of the output link O. If the counter reached it's maximum it will start from zero again = wrap around condition. For example, an output bit width of 8 bit will result in counter values between zero to 255.

Using parameter *SingleShot*, the operator will not be reset on the wrap around condition. The counter value output will remain at the maximum value. Thus, for an 8 bit image counter the counter value will remain at it's maximum of 255.

Often this operator is used in conjunction with operator *RemoveImage* to remove the first N images of a sequence.

Operator Restrictions

- The operator supports empty images. The operator will count those empty images. However, for the empty images, the counter value cannot be provided at the output as the output of an empty frame contains no pixel. After the next non-empty image the output link will provide the correct counter value.

18.18.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.18.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.18.3. Parameters

SingleShot	
Type	static parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}
This parameter controls the wrap around condition. When set to OFF the counter will count infinitely with each processed image, i.e. a wrap around will occur at maximum possible counter value defined by the output link bit width. When set to ON, the counter keeps counting until the maximal possible value is reached. The counter will stop counting at it's maximum value.	

18.18.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageNumber is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.6.5, 'Image Monitoring'

  Example - For debugging purposes image transfer states on links can be investigated.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

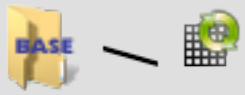
  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

18.19. Operator KernelRemap

Operator Library Path:



The operator KernelRemap allows the remapping of kernel components between the input and the output. The output of the operator has the same kernel dimension as the input. Using the static parameter *SourceSelect*, it is possible to remap the kernel components. This can be useful to mirror a kernel or it can be useful for a rotation of the kernel components.

The remapping is done by allocating a new input kernel index to each output. Hence, for each output kernel component an input kernel component is selected using the parameter SourceSelect. It is also possible to allocate the same input kernel component to multiple output kernel components. If an input kernel component is not mapped to any output, the data is discarded.

18.19.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.19.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.19.3. Parameters

SourceSelect	
Type	static parameter
Default	index
Range	[0, KernelRows * KernelCols - 1]

SourceSelect
This parameter defines the remapping of the kernel. It represents the output kernel components. Hence, for every output kernel component an input kernel component is selected. The kernel components are indexed from top-left to bottom-right.

18.19.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator KernelRemap is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.7, 'Shear of an Image'

  Example - Line Shear example with linear interpolation.

18.20. Operator MergeComponents

Operator Library Path:



The operator MergeComponents merges three gray input links to one color output link. The opposite of this operator is Section 18.36, 'SplitComponents'.

18.20.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input color component {R, H, Y, L, X} I1, data input color component {G, S, U, A, Y} I2, data input color component {B, I, V, B, Z}
Output Link	O, data output

18.20.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1
Bit Width	[1, 21] unsigned, [2, 21] signed	as I0
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I0
Parallelism	any	as I0
Kernel Columns	any	as I0
Kernel Rows	any	as I0
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I0
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I0
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0
Max. Img Height	any	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link I2	Output Link O
Bit Width	as I0	auto❶
Arithmetic	as I0	as I
Parallelism	as I0	as I
Kernel Columns	as I0	as I
Kernel Rows	as I0	as I
Img Protocol	as I0	as I
Color Format	as I0	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	as I0	any
Max. Img Width	as I0	as I
Max. Img Height	as I0	as I

❶ The output bit width is the sum of the three input bit widths i.e. I0 + I1 + I2.

18.20.3. Parameters

None

18.20.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MergeComponents is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - Split and Merge Color components.

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.1.6, 'Laser Pointer Detection'

  Examples - A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.6, 'Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm'

  Examples - Edge Sensitive Laplace Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.4, 'RGB White Balancing'

  Examples - The applet shows an example for white balancing on RGB images.

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

18.21. Operator MergeKernel

Operator Library Path:



The operator MergeKernel merges an arbitrary number N of input links I[0] .. I[63] (max.) into a single output link O.

The operator allows kernels at its inputs. One kernel dimension (row or column) needs to have the same size (number of pixels) at all inputs. For the other dimension (rows or columns) an individual size can be defined for each input. Thus, either the number of rows or the number of columns has to be the same for all kernels at the inputs.

For detailed information, see parameter description.

18.21.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I[0], data input I[n], n > 0, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.21.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[n], n > 0	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I[0]	as I[0]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I[0]	as I[0]
Parallelism	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	any	horizontal: any vertical: as I[0]	horizontal: sum of all kernel columns vertical: as I[0]
Kernel Rows	any	horizontal: as I[0] vertical: any	horizontal: as I[0] vertical: sum of all kernel rows
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Format	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Flavor	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Max. Img Height	any	as I[0]	as I[0]

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

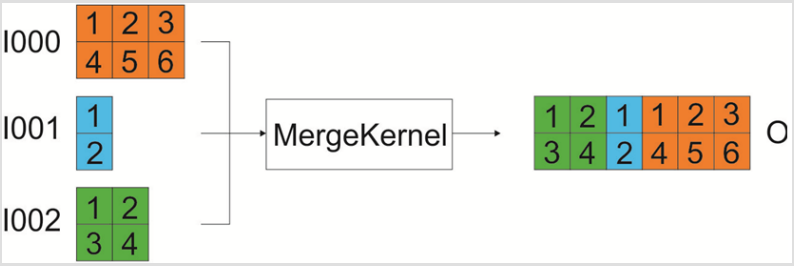
18.21.3. Parameters

Alignment	
Type	static write parameter
Default	horizontal
Range	[horizontal, vertical]

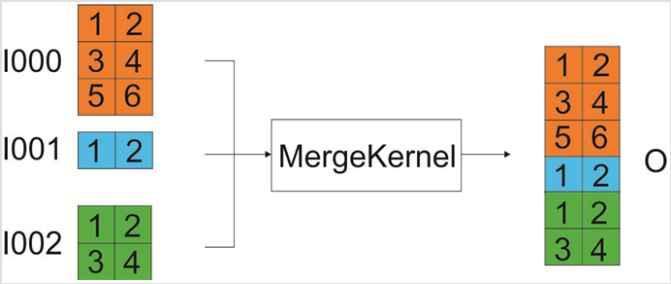
Parameter Alignment defines the ordering of the output vector. The vector is a concation of all inputs in either horizontal or vertical direction.

Via parameter *Alignment*, you define if the number of rows or the number of columns has the same value for all kernels at the inputs.

Horizontal: If you select "horizontal" (default) the number of rows needs to be the same for the incoming kernels at all inputs. The number of columns you can define individually for each incoming kernel. In the output, the number of rows is the same as in the inputs. The number of columns will be the sum of the columns of all inputs.



Vertical: If you select "vertical" the number of rows can be defined individually for each incoming kernel. The number of columns needs to be the same for the incoming kernels at all inputs. In the output, the number of columns is the same as in the inputs. The number of rows will be the sum of the rows of all inputs.



18.21.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MergeKernel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

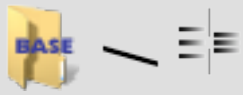
  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.13.1, 'Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)'

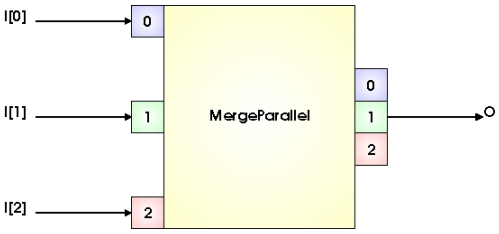
  Examples- Histogram of oriented Gradients

18.22. Operator MergeParallel

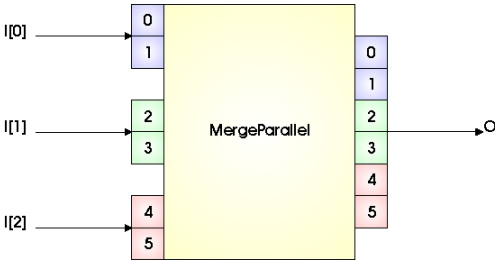
Operator Library Path:



The operator merges N input links to a single output link by concatenating the input links to parallelism components. The following images illustrate 2 cases: In case A, 3 input links of parallelism 1 are merged. In case B, 3 input links of parallelism 2 are merged.



The input parallel pixels are concatenated to a single output link of parallelism 3. The input link order determines the position of the corresponding pixel in the parallel output.



Note that input pixels in this case are also concatenated to the parallel output and are not interleaved. The 3 input links of parallelism 2 are concatenated to the output link of parallelism 6.

18.22.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I[n], n > 0, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.22.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I[n], n > 0	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I0	as I0
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I0	as I0
Parallelism	any	as I0	auto❷
Kernel Columns	any	as I0	as I0
Kernel Rows	any	as I0	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I[n], n > 0	Output Link O
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I0	as I0
Color Format	any	as I0	as I0
Color Flavor	any	as I0	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0	auto❸
Max. Img Height	any	as I0	as I0

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The output parallelism is the sum of the input parallelism of all input links.
❸ The output maximum image width is the sum of the input maximum image widths of all input links.

18.22.3. Parameters

MergeMode	
Type	static parameter
Default	Append
Range	{Append, Interleave}

This parameter defines the way how pixel from the input links are arranged in the output link.

Append: All parallel pixel of each input link are appended.

Example: If you have 3 input links of parallelism 2 then you get an output link of parallelism 6. The first 2 pixel are taken from I0, then 2 pixels from I1, and finally 2 pixels from I2.

Interleave: Pixels are interleaved round robin over the input links.

Example: If you have 3 input links of parallelism 2 then you get an output link of parallelism 6. The parallel pixels in the output link get arranged as follows: pixel 0 of I0, pixel 0 of I1, pixel 0 of I2, pixel 1 of I0, pixel 1 of I1, and finally pixel 1 of I2.

18.22.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MergeParallel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

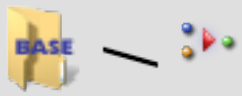
  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

18.23. Operator MergePixel

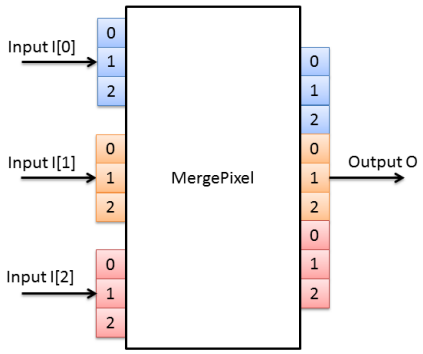
Operator Library Path:



The operator MergePixel merges pixels of multiple input links of the same parallelism into one pixel of larger bit width. The bits of the inputs are concatenated. The bits of input I0 will be mapped to the lower bits at the output. All inputs may have varying bit widths. The output is always unsigned. If signed pixels are merged, the bits are simply reinterpreted and concatenated.

Each color component is merged separately.

The following figure shows the merge of three input links into one link.



18.23.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I[n], n > 0, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.23.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I[n], n > 0	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63]❶	[1, 63]❷	auto❸
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I0	as I0
Kernel Columns	1	as I0	as I0
Kernel Rows	1	as I0	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I[n], n > 0	Output Link O
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I0	as I0
Color Format	any	as I0	as I0
Color Flavor	any	as I0	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0	as I0
Max. Img Height	any	as I0	as I0

❶❷ The range of the input bit width is [1, 63] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 63]. The sum of the input bits of all inputs must be <= 64.
❸ The output bit width is the sum of the bit widths of all inputs. The output bit width must be <= 64.

18.23.3. Parameters

None

18.23.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MergePixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.1.1.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.4, 'Simple Threshold Binarization'

  Simple thresholding for binarization.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

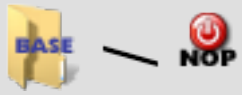
  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.8.1.1, 'Morphological Edge'

  Examples - A binary eroded image is compared with the original. An edge is detected if both differ.

18.24. Operator NOP

Operator Library Path:



The operator NOP (no operation) has no influence on the processed data in the VisualApplets design. Image data is not changed. The operator can be used to enhance the appearance and positioning of links and operators in a design. For example, it is can be used to label a link with a name.

Technically, the NOP operator outputs the registered input i.e. the operator is represented by a register stage. The use of these additional register stages in between a possible critical path might improve the timing of a design for failing period constraints or might enable the use of a higher clock frequency. The benefit of inserting a NOP operator into a design depends on the implementation of operators. For example, a long chain of O-type operators might cause a critical path, where a NOP operator will help to improve timing. As the operator is of type O, no balancing of delays is required for parallel paths by the user. Visual Applets will automatically perform this balancing if all synchronization rules have been followed. You cannot use the NOP operator to generate a delay.

18.24.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.24.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

18.24.3. Parameters

None

18.24.4. Examples of Use

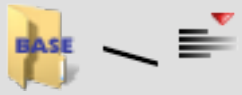
The use of operator NOP is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

18.25. Operator PARALLELdn

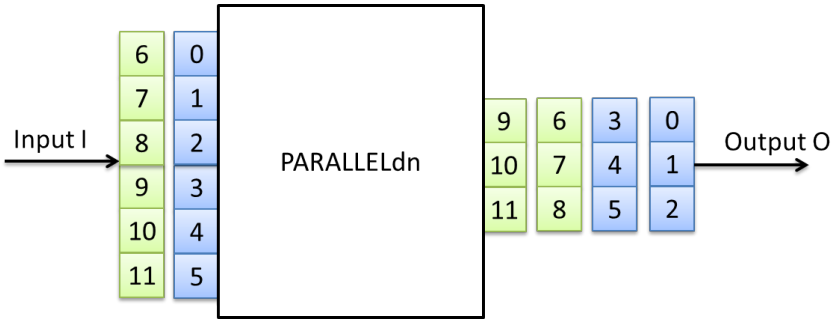
Operator Library Path:



Library: Base

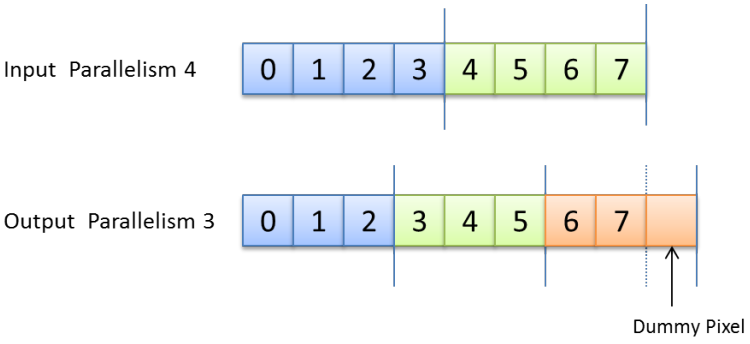
The operator PARALLELdn decreases the parallelism between the input link and the output link.

Following figure shows a parallel down conversion from parallelism 6 at the input down to parallelism 3 at the output.

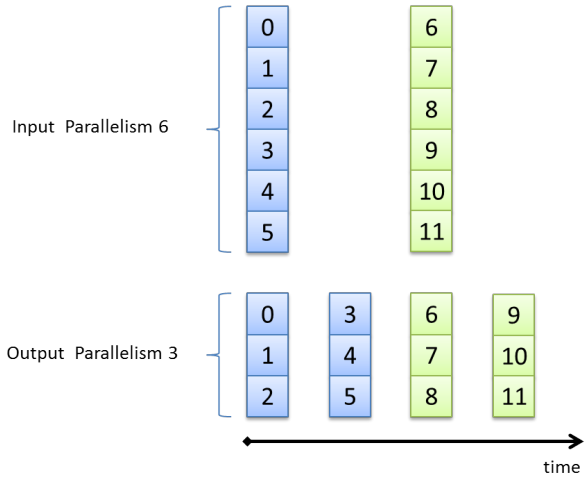


In VisualApplets, the width of an image line has to be a multiple of the parallelism. As the PARALLELdn operator allows any parallelism at its output it is possible that the width of a image line at the output is not a multiple of the output parallelism. In this case the operator will add dummy pixels to fill up the image line. The value of this dummy pixel is undefined. In VA simulation dummy pixels will be set to zero for better visibility.

The following figure shows in illustration of this dummy pixel insertion. As can be seen, the output parallelism of three cannot map the input line width of eight. Here, one extra dummy pixel is added so that the line width becomes nine.



Note that a parallelism decrease will result in a lower bandwidth of the output link compared to the input link. As the operator cannot buffer data, the reduced output bandwidth is also present at the input and might influence the precedent operators in the image pipeline. Technically, the input of the operator is closed/blocked for some clock cycles at a parallel down conversion. The following figure illustrates the timing of the operator.



The operator requires fewest resources if the input parallelism is an integer multiple of the output parallelism.

18.25.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.25.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	<= input parallelism
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].
❷ The output image width must not exceed 2^31 - 1.

18.25.3. Parameters

None

18.25.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator PARALLELdn is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.7, 'Bandwidth Bottlenecks'

  Bandwidth Bottlenecks - Reducing the parallelism after the removal of pixels.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

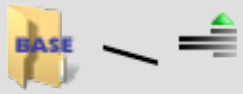
  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

18.26. Operator PARALLELup

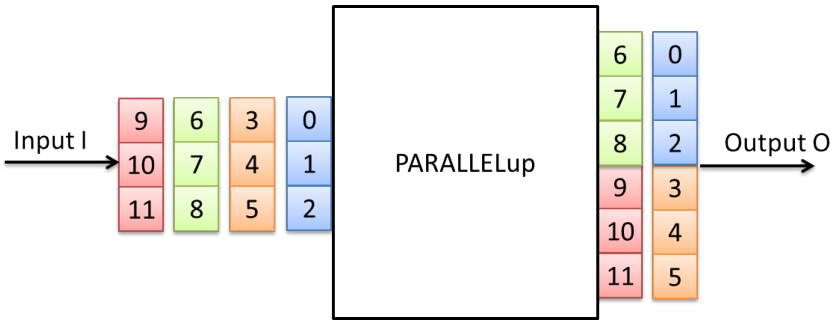
Operator Library Path:



Library: Base

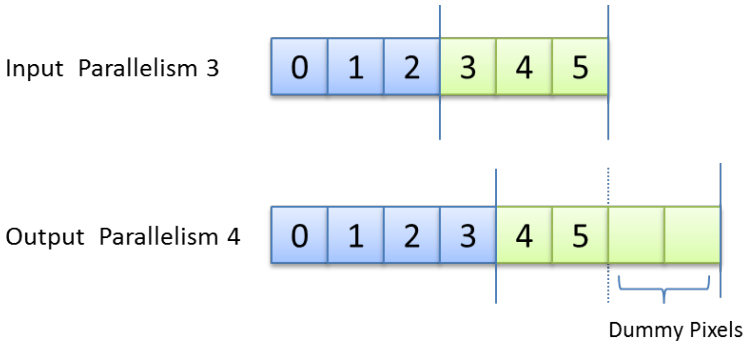
The operator PARALLELup increases the parallelism between the input link and the output link.

Following figure shows a parallel up conversion from parallelism 3 at the input to parallelism 6 at the output.



In VisualApplets, the width of an image line always has to be a multiple of the parallelism. As the PARALLELup operator allows any parallelism at its output it is possible that the width of an image line at the output is not a multiple of the output parallelism. In this case the operator will add dummy pixels to fill up the image line. The value of this dummy pixel is undefined. In VA simulation dummy pixels will be set to zero for better visibility.

The following figure shows in illustration of this dummy pixel insertion. As can be seen, the output parallelism of four cannot map the input line width of 6 pixels. Here, two extra dummy pixel are added so that the line width becomes eight.



The operator requires fewest resources if the output parallelism is an integer multiple of the input parallelism.

18.26.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Link	I, data input

Property	Value
Output Link	O, data output

18.26.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	>= input parallelism
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].
❷ The output image width must not exceed 2^31 - 1.

18.26.3. Parameters

None

18.26.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator PARALLELup is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.7.2.2, 'Parameter Editing'

  Design Parametrization - Invalid link property.

- Section 10.4.2.2, 'Color Plane Separation Option 2 - Three Buffers, One DMA'

  Sequential output of the color planes using three image buffers and one DMA operator.

- Section 10.4.2.4, 'Color Plane Separation Option 4 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI and a pre-sort of the Color Planes'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI. An additional pre-sorting optimizes the bandwdith and resources.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

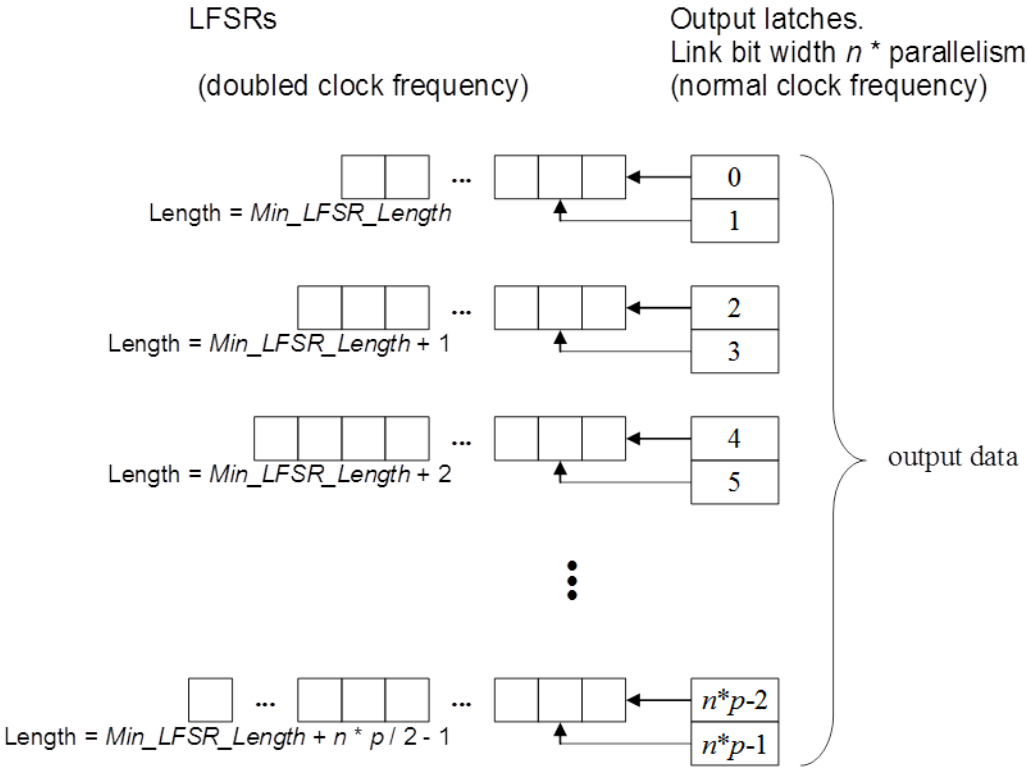
  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

18.27. Operator PseudoRandomNumberGen

Operator Library Path:



The operator PseudoRandomNumberGen generates a stream of N bit random numbers using linear feedback shift registers (LFSR). These LFSRs generate uniformly distributed binary random sequences. The length of the random sequence until it is repeated is defined by the number of registers of the feedback shift registers. A LFSR of 32 bit length will generate a sequence of 2^32 - 2 values. The implemented random number generator uses different LFSRs to generate the N bit random number at the operator output. This increases the sequence lengths and avoids correlations between the bits. The following figure illustrates the implementation of the pseudo random number generator.



To further improve the random number quality, the LFSRs are free running and not clock sourced by the pixel frequency. The timing of the results therefore is non-deterministic and hence, real random numbers are taken into the value generation which dramatically improves the quality.

The LFSRs are preinitialized with a seed on initialization of the applet. This seed is defined in VisualApplets using parameters *Seed0*, *Seed1* and *Seed2*. On operator instantiation, a software random number generator is used for the default seed values.

18.27.1. Usage

The operator supports different bit widths and parallelism. However, for high parallelism and bit width more resources are required. The output bit width can be adapted using the output link.

The operator input link is only used for synchronization. The data values on the input link are not used for data output generation.

Parameter *Min_LFSR_Length* is used to specify the length of the shortest LFSR. For each further LFSR another register stage is added. The maximum register length is 168.

To reduce the required resources of the operator, reduce parameter *Min_LFSR_Length*. If more than one operator is used with the same *Min_LFSR_Length* they will both generate the same sequence. If the seeds are different, the sequences are still the same, only the starting point of the sequence changed.

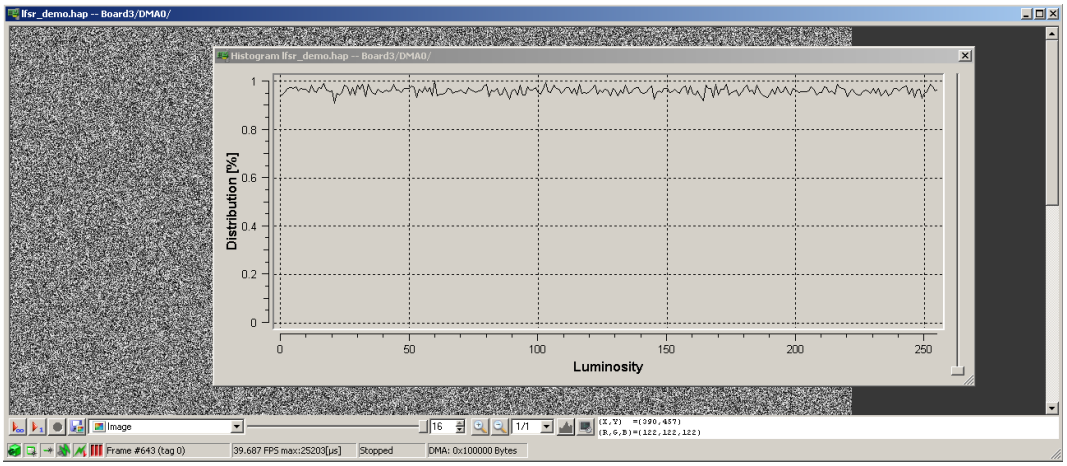
18.27.2. Quality of the Generator Random Numbers

A pseudo random number generator can never generate real random values. Due to the efficient generator implementation and the adding of non-deterministic timings, the quality of the generated values is very high. In the following, the results of two tests applied on the generator are presented to prove the quality of the implementation.

1. Test on Equidistribution:

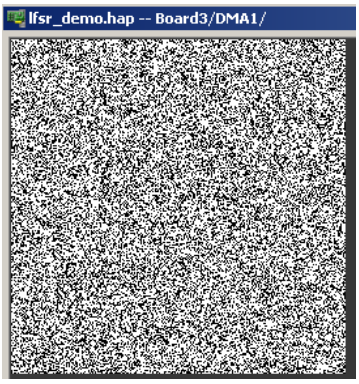
   A sequence of 8 bit random values is generated and the mean value is determined. The mean value should be around 127.5. From theory of the LFSR we know that sequences are always equidistributed (except value 0 in all registers).

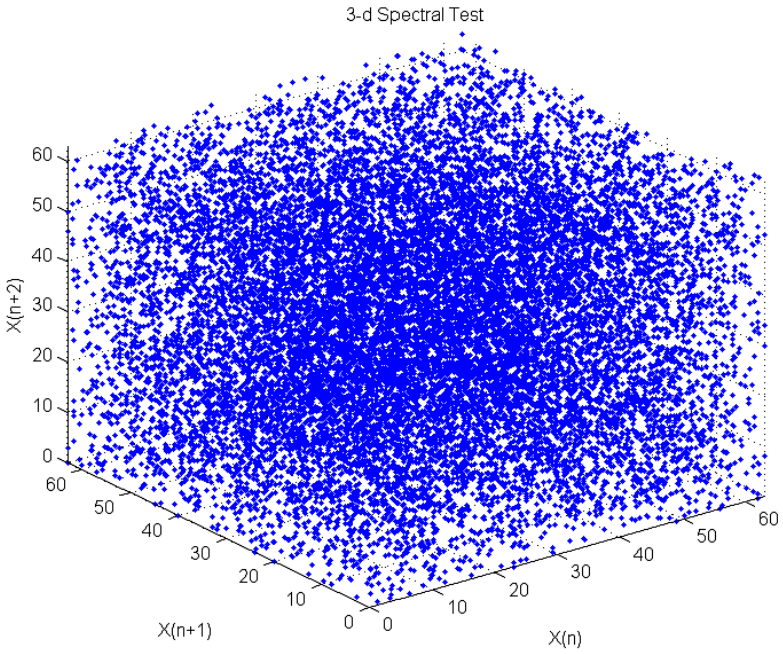
   If looking at a histogram of the generated values (for example in microDisplay), the uniform distribution can be seen.



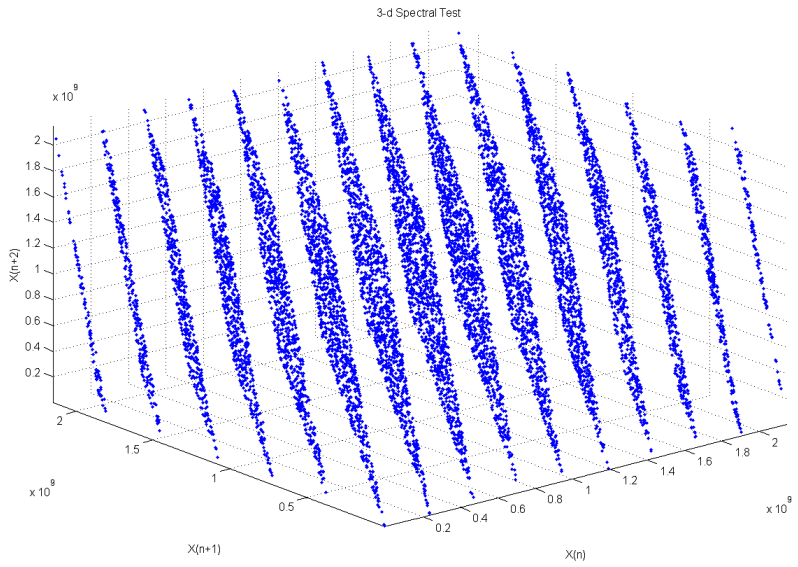
2. Spectral Test:

   A spectral test tests the generator on serial correlation. No patterns should be visible in the generated sequences. Bad generators show hyperplanes in the two- or three-dimensional space. The VisualApplets generator does not show any hyperplanes:





An example of a bad generator is shown in the next figure. It is the famous RANDU Generator which is mostly used for the rand() function in C programming languages.



18.27.3. VisualApplets Simulations with PseudoRandomNumberGen

The operator can fully be simulated in VisualApplets. However, the non-deterministic hardware implementation cannot be implemented in software for simulation. Therefore, a very simple random number generator with bad quality is used in the simulation. (rand() function of the MS VisualStudio) If seeds are not changed, the operator will always generate the same sequences.

18.27.4. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O

Property	Value
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.27.5. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	any❶	[1, 64]❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I❸
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned gray values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷❸ $$Min_LFSR_Length + \frac{OutputBitWidth \times OutputParallelism}{2} - 1 \leq 168$$

18.27.6. Parameters

Min_LFSR_Length	
Type	static parameter
Default	random
Range	[3, 168]

This parameter specifies the length of the shortest LFSR. Higher values cause a higher resource consumption.

Note the follwing constraint:

$$Min_LFSR_Length + \frac{OutputBitWidth \times OutputParallelism}{2} - 1 \leq 168$$

Seed0	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	random
Range	[0, 2^64 - 1]

As explained in the operator introduction, the seeds are used to pre-initialize the LFSRs. On operator instantiation these values are initialized using a software generated random number. The values can be chnaged during acquisition. The values of all three parameters are latched when parameter *Seed2* is modified.

Seed1	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	random
Range	[0, 2^64 - 1]

Seed1
As explained in the operator introduction, the seeds are used to pre-initialize the LFSRs. On operator instantiation these values are initialized using a software generated random number. The values can be chnaged during acquisition. The values of all three parameters are latched when parameter *Seed2* is modified.

Seed2	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	random
Range	[0, 2^64 - 1]
As explained in the operator introduction, the seeds are used to pre-initialize the LFSRs. On operator instantiation these values are initialized using a software generated random number. The values can be chnaged during acquisition. The values of all three parameters are latched when parameter *Seed2* is modified.	

18.27.7. Examples of Use

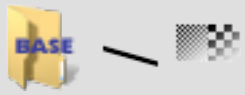
The use of operator PseudoRandomNumberGen is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

18.28. Operator SampleDn

Operator Library Path:

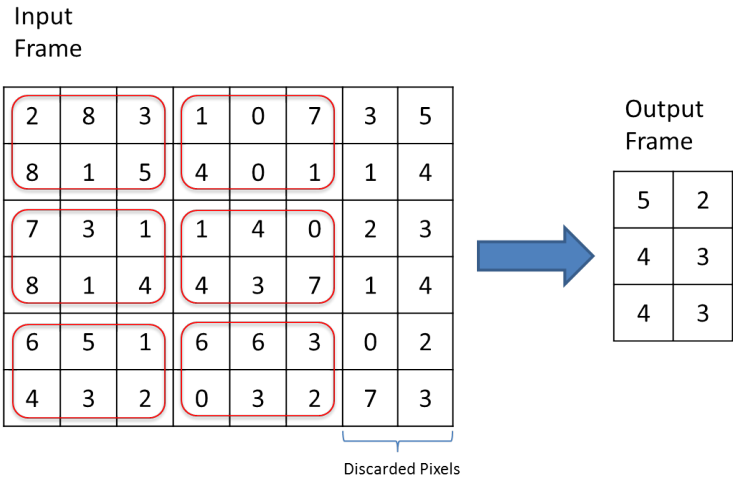


The operator SampleDn reduces the image size by downsampling the input image. The image size downsampling factor can be individually defined for the width and height using any positive integer number up to 128. This downsmpling factor is defined using parameters *XSampleDown* and *YSampleDown*. The output pixels are computed by averaging the joint pixels.

The operator functions properly only on rectangular images, i.e. images whose lines are of equal length. Images with variable line length within the same image will lead to wrong results.

If the down sampling parameters are set to a value that exceeds the width/height of the input image, the resulting image will be an empty image.

If the actual image width/height is not divisible by the correspondent downsampling parameter value, the operator will discard the remaining pixels. See the following figure for explanation.



If the width of an incoming image divided by *XSampleDown* is not a multiple of the parallelism and is smaller than the calculated max. image width of the output then the image lines are expanded by appending dummy pixels so the resulting line length is a multiple of the parallelism. The value of the inserted dummy pixels is undefined.

Operator Restrictions

- The lines of each input image must have the same length. Thus images with varying line lengths are not allowed.
- For color pixels, each color component is processed individually.
- If the actual image width is less than *XSampleDown*, an empty image is output.
- If the actual image height is less than *YSampleDown*, an empty image is output.

18.28.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P

Property	Value
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.28.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	auto❸

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

❷❸ The maximum image dimension at the output is automatically determined according to the following formulas:

$$OutputMaxImgWidth = \left\lfloor \frac{InputMaxImageWidth}{XSampleDown \times Parallelism} \right\rfloor \times Parallelism$$

$$OutputMaxImgHeight = \left\lfloor \frac{InputMaxImageHeight}{YSampleDown} \right\rfloor$$

18.28.3. Parameters

XSampleDown	
Type	static parameter
Default	
Range	[1, 128]
This parameter defines the down sampling factor for the image width. The downsampling is limited to $2^{64} - 1 \geq \left(2^{BitWidth} - 1\right) \times XSampleDown \times YSampleDown$	

YSampleDown	
Type	static parameter
Default	
Range	[1, 128]
This parameter defines the down sampling factor for the image height. The downsampling is limited to $2^{64} - 1 \geq \left(2^{BitWidth} - 1\right) \times XSampleDown \times YSampleDown$	

18.28.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SampleDn is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.1, 'Downsampling'

  Examples - The input image is downsampled i.e. reduced in size by 4x4.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

18.29. Operator SampleUp

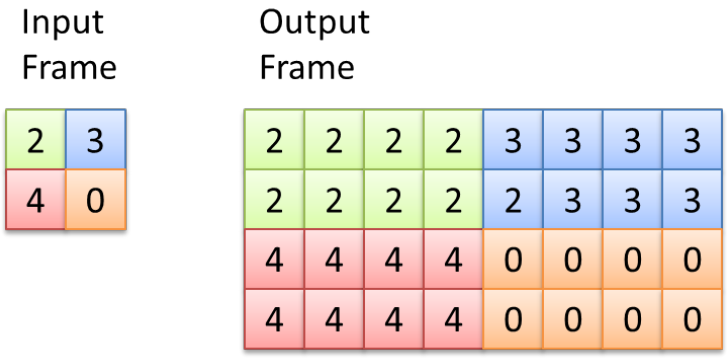
Operator Library Path:



Library: Base

The operator SampleUp increases the image size by upsampling the input image. The image size upsampling factor can be individually defined for the width and height in steps 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16. The upsampling factor is defined using parameters *Expand_X* and *Expand_Y*. The output pixels are computed by duplicating pixels (nearest neighbor method).

See the following figure for explanation of the operator's output. In this example, an upsampling by 4 in x-direction and 2 in y-direction is performed.



Note that the parallelism at the output is not increase even though more pixels have to be transported on the link. Thus this operator cannot process the input image data at its parallelism.

Operator Restrictions

- The lines of each input image must have the same length. Thus images with varying line lengths are not allowed.
- Empty images or images with empty lines are not allowed.

18.29.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.29.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128}	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	auto❸

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].
❷ The output image width must not exceed 2^31 - 1.
❸ The output image height must not exceed 2^31 - 1.

18.29.3. Parameters

Expand_X	
Type	static parameter
Default	UpSampleXBy1
Range	{UpSampleXBy1, UpSampleXBy2, UpSampleXBy4, UpSampleXBy8, UpSampleXBy16}
This parameter defines the upsampling factor for the image width.	

Expand_Y	
Type	static parameter
Default	UpSampleYBy1
Range	{UpSampleYBy1, UpSampleYBy2, UpSampleYBy4, UpSampleYBy8, UpSampleYBy16}
This parameter defines the upsampling factor for the image height.	

18.29.4. Examples of Use

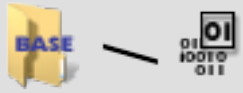
The use of operator SampleUp is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.13.1, 'Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)'

  Examples- Histogram of oriented Gradients

18.30. Operator SelectBitField

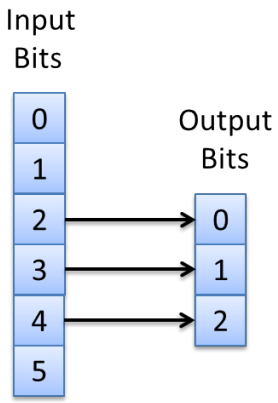
Operator Library Path:



The module SelectBitField makes it feasible to select a field of succeeding bits form the input link. Define the required output bit width using the output link. Additionally, you can define the bit offset using parameter *BitOffset*. If the input arithmetic is signed, the values will be reinterpreted and always output as unsigned values.

Each color component is sliced separately.

See the following figure for explanation. In this example, the output transports 3 bits cut from the 6 bit input values with an offset of two. For example, input value 20 will become 5.



18.30.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.30.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64]❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128}	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The output bit width has to be in

$$OutputBitWidth \leq InputBitWidth - BitOffset$$

18.30.3. Parameters

BitOffset	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, InputBitWidth - OutputBitWidth] if gray [0, (InputBitWidth - OutputBitWidth) / 3] if color
This parameter defines the bit offset for the first bit to be used. This first bit is mapped to bit position 0 at the output link. For color formats, the offset is handled per component.	

18.30.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SelectBitField is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.1.1.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Area'

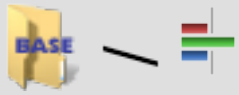
  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

18.31. Operator SelectComponent

Operator Library Path:



The operator SelectComponent enables the extraction of a single color component from the input link and makes this value available at the output link as a gray pixel. Use parameter *Component* to select the required component.

18.31.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.31.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[3, 63] unsigned, [6, 63] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	{FL_RGB, FL_HSI, FL_YUV, FL_LAB, FL_XYZ}	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The output bit width is

$$OutputBitWidth = InputBitWidth/3$$

18.31.3. Parameters

Component	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2]
This parameter is used to select one of the color component from the input, e.g if the input flavor is RGB Component=0 selects red, 1 select green, and 2 selects blue.	

18.31.4. Examples of Use

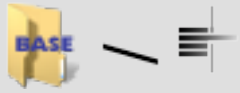
The use of operator SelectComponent is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.13.4, 'Normalized Cross Correlation'

  Examples-

18.32. Operator SelectFromParallel

Operator Library Path:



The operator SelectFromParallel extracts a single parallelism component from the the input link and makes this value available at the output link. Use parameter *ParNum* to select the required component. The parallelism at the output link is always one. Only the selected parallelism components will be output.

For example, if an input parallelism of four is used and parallelism component 1 is selected, the operator will output pixels with index 1, 5, 9, 13, ...

18.32.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.32.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

❷ The maximum output image width is:

$$OutputMaxImgWidth = InputMaxImgWidth / InputParallelism$$

18.32.3. Parameters

ParNum	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, InputParallelism - 1]

ParNum
This parameter defines which parallel component of the parallel transmitted pixels of the input link is forwarded to the output.

18.32.4. Examples of Use

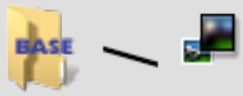
The use of operator SelectFromParallel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

18.33. Operator SelectROI

Operator Library Path:



The operator SelectROI extracts a rectangular region of interest (ROI) from the frames at the input link. The ROI is specified by using 4 parameters X_Offset, X_Length, Y_Offset and Y_Length. X parameters are to be specified in pixels. Y parameters are to be specified in lines.

If it is required to set the ROI coordinates using input links instead of parameters, operator *DynamicROI* must be used.

The operator will finalize the output image as soon as the ROI is completed. If the ROI is smaller than the input image this can result in a behavior that the output image is finalized earlier to the finalization of the input image. This is in contrast to operators *RemoveLine* or *RemovePixel* which have to wait for the last line / pixel.

Operator Restrictions

The sum of X_Offset and X_Length parameters must not exceed the maximal link image width. The sum of Y_Offset and Y_Length parameters must not exceed the maximal link image height.

Changing the dynamic ROI parameters is allowed when the process i.e. the acquisition is stopped only. Changes while the acquisition is running will have no effect on the ROI. This avoids invalid ROIs when the parameters are changed.

The lines of each input image must have the same length. Thus images with varying line lengths are not allowed.

- In VisualApplets it is required that the number of pixels in a line i.e. the line width is always a multiple of the parallelism. When the X_Length is not divisible by the link parallelism the operator will insert dummy pixels to fill up the last parallel word, e.g. if the link parallelism is 2, X_Offset is 0 and X_Length is 5, the operator will output 6 pixel where the last pixel is a dummy pixel. The value of that dummy pixel is undefined. In VA simulation dummy pixels will be set to zero for better visibility.
- When the input frame is smaller than the specified ROI the operator will output only the available part of the ROI.
- When using the operator in 1D mode, the Y parameters have no effect on the operator. The operator will cut off ROIs only in X direction.

18.33.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.33.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.33.3. Parameters

X_Offset	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImgWidth - X_Length]
This parameter value (together with X_Offset) defines the position of the left edge of the ROI in pixels.	

Y_Offset	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImgHeight - Y_Length]
This parameter value (together with Y_Offset) defines the position of the upper edge of the ROI in pixels.	

X_Length	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, MaxImgWidth - X_Offset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI.	

Y_Length	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, MaxImgHeight - Y_Offset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

18.33.4. Examples of Use

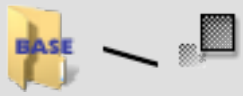
The use of operator SelectROI is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

18.34. Operator SelectSubKernel

Operator Library Path:



The operator SelectSubKernel extracts a rectangular subset of the kernel matrix at the input link. Similar to the ROI an offset for the first element of the new kernel can be defined using parameters *FirstROW* and *FirstCOL*. The size (width/height) of the new kernel can be chosen at the output link by setting the kernel size of the link.

Often, this operator is used to extract the central element of a kernel which mostly is the original pixel value.

18.34.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.34.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	any❷
Kernel Rows	any	any❸
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷❸ Range is defined as follows:

$$OutputKernelRows \leq InputKernelRows - FirstRow$$

$$OutputKernelColumns \leq InputKernelColumns - FirstColumns$$

18.34.3. Parameters

FirstRow	
Type	static parameter
Default	0

FirstRow	
Range	[0, InputKernelRows - OutputKernelRows]
This parameter defines the first row for the new kernel.	

FirstColumn	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, InputKernelColumns - OutputKernelColumns]
This parameter defines the first column for the new kernel.	

18.34.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SelectSubKernel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.6, 'Timing Synchronization'

  Synchronization - Avoiding deadlocks.

- Section 10.1.6, 'Laser Pointer Detection'

  Examples - A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.

- Section 10.4.1.1, 'Nearest Neighbor De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - Nearest Neighbor Bayer De-Mosaicing

- Section 10.4.1.6, 'Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm'

  Examples - Edge Sensitive Laplace Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.8.1.1, 'Morphological Edge'

  Examples - A binary eroded image is compared with the original. An edge is detected if both differ.

- Section 10.8.4.3, 'Filter Sub Kernels'

  Examples - Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization.

- Section 10.8.5.1, 'High Boost Sharpening Filter'

  Examples - A high boost Laplace filter for sharpening

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

18.35. Operator SetDimension

Operator Library Path:



In VisualApplets designs, images of size less equal than the maximum image dimensions of a link can be processed on these links. The maximum image dimension on a link is set using the link properties *Max Image Width* and *Max Image Height*. Images transported on a link must not exceed this image dimensions. If the image size exceeds the maximum allowed image dimensions, operators will not work correct.

The maximum image dimension link properties should always be set to the minimum required values i.e. the maximum expected image dimensions of the link. For example, if an operator selects a ROI from an image. Due to the dynamic ROI parameters, the resulting output images will not have a fixed image size. If the user knows that the ROI size will not exceed a specific value, the link properties can manually be changed. This can be done by operator SetDimension.

Operator SetDimension overwrites the link properties maximum image width and maximum image height. The operator only changes this logic link property. There is no influence on the transported data in hardware. Always use this operator with area and ensure that the image size limitations are not exceeded.

18.35.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

18.35.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.35.3. Parameters

None

18.35.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SetDimension is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

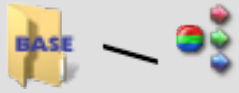
  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

18.36. Operator SplitComponents

Operator Library Path:



The operator SplitComponents separates the components of a color stream at the input link into three separate gray image streams at the output. The opposite of this operator is Section 18.20, 'MergeComponents'.

18.36.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Links	O0 (dynamic), data output color component {R, H, Y, L, X} O1 (dynamic), data output color component {G, S, U, A, Y} O2 (dynamic), data output color component {B, I, V, B, Z}

18.36.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O0 (dynamic)
Bit Width	[3, 63] unsigned, [6, 63] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	{FL_RGB, FL_HSI, FL_YUV, FL_LAB, FL_XYZ	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O1 (dynamic)	Output Link O2 (dynamic)
Bit Width	auto❷	auto❸
Arithmetic	as I	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE

Link Parameter	Output Link O1 (dynamic)	Output Link O2 (dynamic)
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

❶❷❸The output bit width is the input bit width divided by three.

18.36.3. Parameters

None

18.36.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SplitComponents is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - Split and Merge Color components.

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.2.1, 'Color Plane Separation Option 1 - Three DMAs'

  Splitting the RGB color planes into three DMA channel outputs.

- Section 10.4.2.2, 'Color Plane Separation Option 2 - Three Buffers, One DMA'

  Sequential output of the color planes using three image buffers and one DMA operator.

- Section 10.4.2.3, 'Color Plane Separation Option 3 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI.

- Section 10.4.2.4, 'Color Plane Separation Option 4 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI and a pre-sort of the Color Planes'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI. An additional pre-sorting optimizes the bandwdith and resources.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

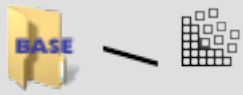
Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

18.37. Operator SplitKernel

Operator Library Path:



The operator splits the N x M kernel components of the input link into j = N * M output links. The amount of output links j has to be specified on operator initialization. The number of output links has to be equal to the number of kernel components. If the input kernel size changes, a new instantiation of the operator is required. The opposite of this operator is Section 18.21, 'MergeKernel'.

18.37.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O[0, j-1], data output

18.37.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O[0, j-1]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.37.3. Parameters

None

18.37.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SplitKernel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.7, 'Shear of an Image'

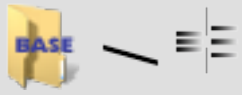
  Example - Line Shear example with linear interpolation.

- Section 10.13.1, 'Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG)'

Examples- Histogram of oriented Gradients

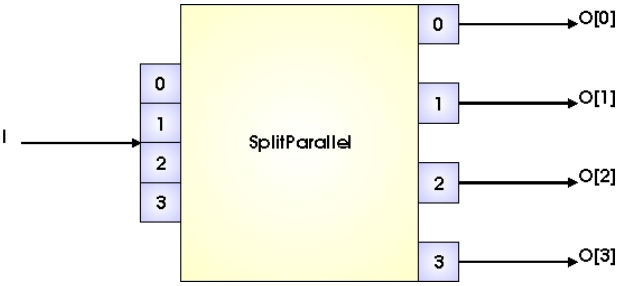
18.38. Operator SplitParallel

Operator Library Path:



The operator splits the input link of parallelism degree N into N output links of parallelism degree 1. The amount of output links N has to be specified on operator instantiation. The number of links has to be equal to the number of parallel pixels of the input link and cannot be changed after operator instantiation. If the input parallelism changes, a new instantiation of the operator is required. The opposite of this operator is Section 18.22, 'MergeParallel'.

The following figure illustrates an example for input parallelism four.



18.38.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O[0, N-1], data output

18.38.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O[0, N-1]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.38.3. Parameters

None

18.38.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SplitParallel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

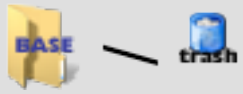
  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 10.9.9, 'Tap Geometry Sorting'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

18.39. Operator Trash

Operator Library Path:



The operator Trash is a data sink for unused links.

If modules generate output links that are not required in a particular design or if some paths are not implemented yet, it is necessary to terminate open output links. Connecting open outputs to the input of a Trash module terminates these outputs.

18.39.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input

18.39.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any
Kernel Columns	any
Kernel Rows	any
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}
Color Format	any
Color Flavor	any
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 6] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

18.39.3. Parameters

None

18.39.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Trash is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

19. Library Blob



The *Blob* library includes operators for segmentation, object detection and feature extraction.



Library License Required

Please note that you need a special license for using the VisualApplets Blob Library.

Object detection is of central importance for image analysis and classification. The object detection possibilities in VisualApplets allow you to design a huge range of image processing applications that run at highest speed grades in FPGA hardware. Using the *Blob Analysis* operators, you can realize complete image processing applications - including pre-processing, image analysis, and classification - in hardware. This offers you great options for solving computationally intensive high-speed applications. Blob analysis is a fundamental method for detecting objects using connected components in binary images. Blob analysis is strongly used in machine vision applications. The following sections introduce blob analysis and explain the features of the VisualApplets implementation.

19.1. Definition

A Blob Analysis operation detects objects in binary images and describes these objects using geometrical and statistical features. Figure 19.1, 'Objects Visualized by Colored Boxes' shows a binary image consisting of four objects. (In the figure, these four objects are visualized by colored boxes.)

In blob analysis, an object is defined by a set of pixels which differ from the background and are in direct neighborhood. Therefore, at first all pixels of an image need to be transformed into a binary image. Here, Visual Applets allows the design of various methods from simple thresholding up to complex adaptive binarization algorithms. Next, all black pixels of the resulting binary image are assumed to be background pixels, whereas all white pixels are assumed to be foreground pixels and thus to belong to an object.

Every white (foreground) pixel is allocated to an object. An object is defined to be a set of neighbored foreground pixels. Thus, if a white (foreground) pixel is in direct neighborhood to another white pixel, they belong to the same object. Because of this data interpretation, the image shown in Figure 19.1, 'Objects Visualized by Colored Boxes' results in four objects.

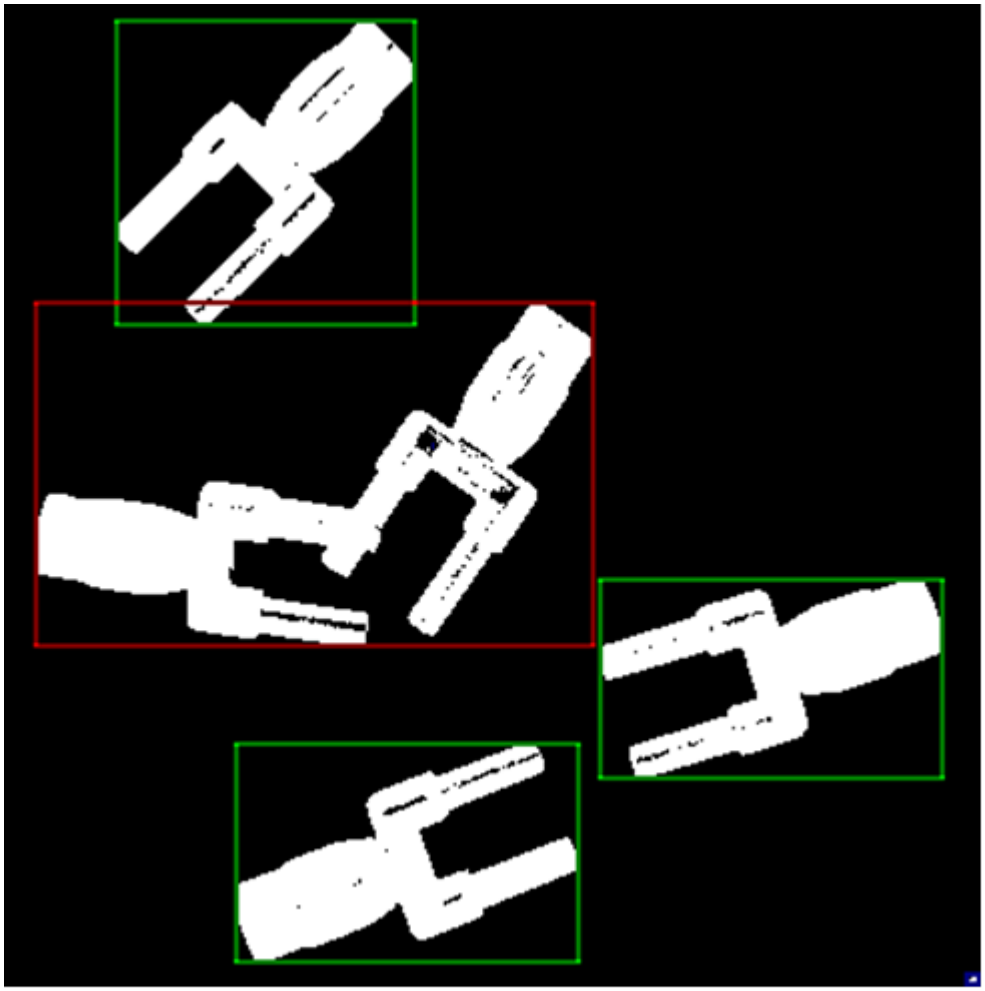


Figure 19.1. Objects Visualized by Colored Boxes

If a pixel is interpreted as belonging to a specific object depends on the relation of the pixel to its neighbor pixels.

Each pixel I(u,v) of the binary image has four pixels in its neighborhood which are directly connected. This relation is called **4-connected neighborhood**. If a foreground pixel I(u,v) has one or more other foreground pixels in its 4-connected neighborhood, the pixels belong to the same object.

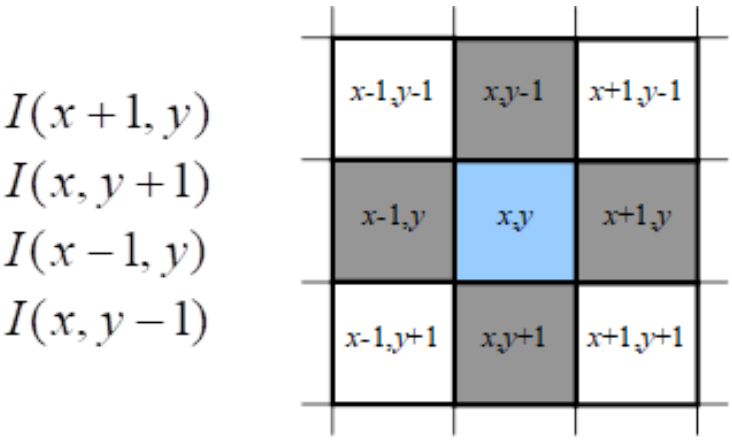


Figure 19.2. 4-Connected Neighborhood

Besides the direct neighborhood, a pixel can be connected to another pixel **diagonally**. This relation is called an 8-connected neighborhood:

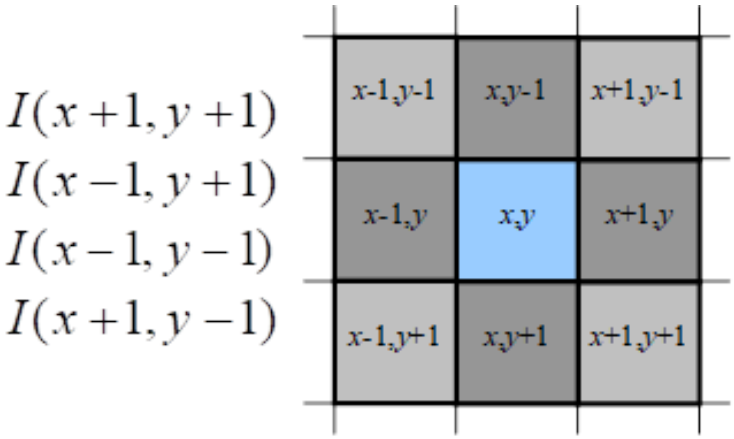


Figure 19.3. 8-Connected Neighborhood

The blob analysis operators can be parameterized to work with either 4-connected or 8-connected neighborhoods.

In general, an 8-connected neighborhood results in better object detection as even weakly connected objects are connected and edges are smoothened.

Example:

The image below shows a cutout of an image. On the left-hand side, the result of a blob analysis using a 4-connected neighborhood is displayed. On the right-hand side, the result of a blob analysis using an 8-connected neighborhood is displayed. (Object allocation is visualized via color.) The neighborhood parametrization (4-connected versus 8-connected) results in different allocations of pixels to objects: 4-connected neighborhood applied on the image results in six objects, whereas 8-connected neighborhood results in four objects only.

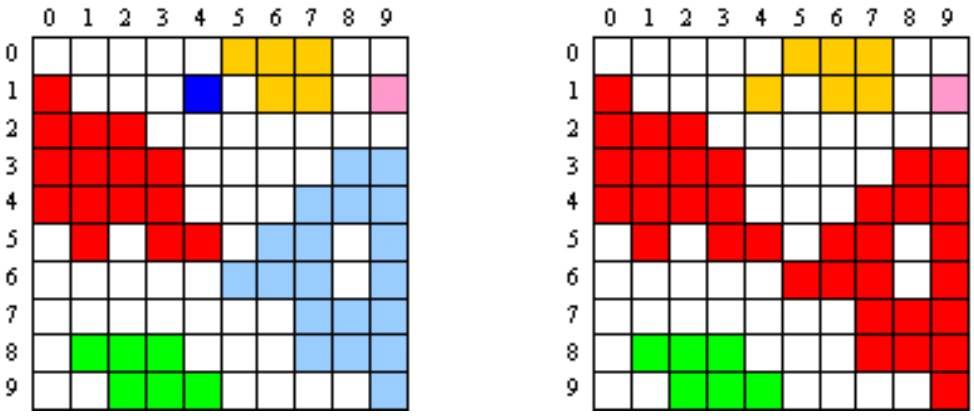


Figure 19.4. Pixels allocated to objects in a 4-connected neighborhood (left) and an 8-connected neighborhood (right). All colored pixels represent foreground pixels where their allocation to objects is visualized by differing colors.

19.2. Definition of Object Features

A blob analysis extracts features of the detected objects. Images of the objects themselves are not provided. The blob analysis operators offer the calculation of the most common object features which describe the objects using geometrical and statistical methods. Respectively, the features

- area
- bounding box
- center of gravity
- contour length

are supported. A comprehensive definition of each feature will be presented in the following.

19.2.1. Area

Each object of an image can be described by a list of the coordinates of all foreground pixels included in the object $p_i = (x_i, y_i)$. Therefore, the object or its region R can be described by

$$R = \{p_1, p_2, ..., p_n\} = \{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), ...(x_n, y_n)\}$$

The area of an object is the number of pixels of the object, i.e., the size of the region R.

$$Area(R) = A = N$$

Or in other words: The area of an object is the sum of all its pixels. This feature is often used to distinguish between objects of varying sizes.

19.2.2. Bounding Box

The bounding box of a region R is the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. It is a simple but very useful feature to describe the position of an object in the image.

$$B = BoundingBox(R) = (x_{min}, y_{min}, x_{max}, y_{max})$$

This feature provides four values for each object, described in VisualApplets as

$$X0 = x_{min}$$
$$X1 = x_{max}$$
$$Y0 = y_{min}$$
$$Y1 = y_{max}$$

This feature is different for the Blob Analysis 1D operator as no absolute coordinates for objects can be given. Please see Section 19.4, 'Blob_Analysis_1D' for explanation.

19.2.3. Center of Gravity

The center of gravity is calculated in x- and y-direction and is the sum of all absolute coordinates of an object. The point of origin for each object is the top left corner of an image.

$$C_x^* = \sum_{x \in R} x$$

and

$$C_y^* = \sum_{y \in R} y$$

Please note that the center-of-gravity values are not normalized. They need to be divided by object area after the blob analysis. To perform this division, use the DIV operator found in the *arithmetics* library. Alternatively, the division can be performed on the host PC.

$$C_x = \frac{C_x^*}{A}$$

and

$$C_y = \frac{C_y^*}{A}$$

This feature is different for the Blob Analysis 1D operator. Please see Section 19.4, 'Blob_Analysis_1D' for explanation.

19.2.4. Contour Length

This feature is defined by the length of all contours of an object. Included are outer and inner edges (the latter caused by holes).

Contour Length differentiates between a 4-connected neighborhood and an 8-connected neighborhood. If the blob analysis operator is set to detect objects using a 4-conneted neighborhood, the contour length is determined by scanning the edges of an object in orthogonal directions only. If the blob analysis operator is set to 8-connected neighborhood, the contour length also considers diagonally connected object edges. Thus, depending on the neighborhood setting of the operator, the feature provides two different results.

The two figures below illustrate the difference. Both figures show an image containing a single object.

In the upper figure, the object is detected using a 4-connected neighborhood. For this object, the contour length sums up all pixels located at object edges. Only horizontal and vertical pixel connections are considered. Therefore, the object results in a contour length of 30x orthogonal length.

In the lower figure, the blob analysis uses an 8-connected neighborhood. The contour length also considers diagonal edges. The object results in an contour length of 14x orthogonal length + 8x diagonal lengh.

The results differ in contour length.

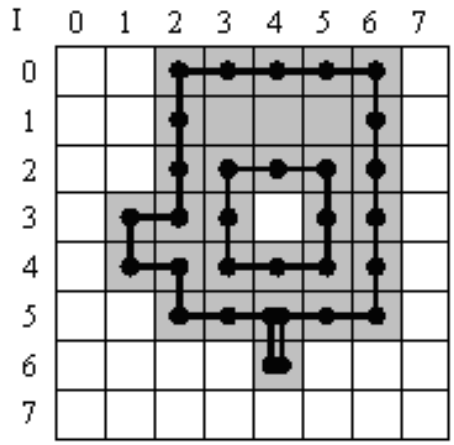


Figure 19.5. 4-connected neighborhood: Contour Orthogonal = 30, Diagonal = 0

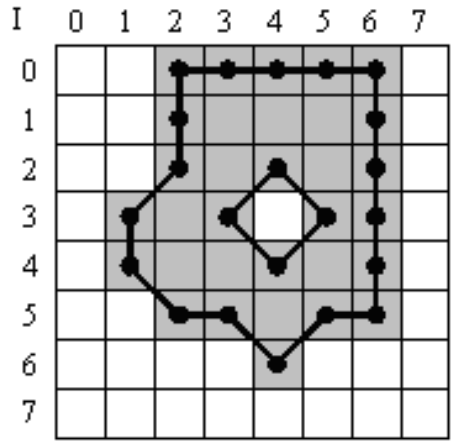


Figure 19.6. 8-connected neighborhood: Contour Orthogonal = 14, Diagonal = 8

The edge connecting two neighboring pixels diagonally has the contour length $c_i = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$ which represents the hypotenuse of an isosceles triangle. This square root operation is not performed by the blob analysis operators. Make sure it is performed afterwards in your design. The total contour length can be obtained by

$$C_{total} = C_{orthogonal} + \sqrt{2} * C_{diagonal}$$

The diagonal component of the contour length is very important for objects with edges that run not in parallel to the image edges.

For example, a circle having a radius of 5.5 pixels will have a perimeter of $P = 2 * \pi * r = 34.56$. The figures below show this circle. In the left-hand figure, the perimeter is calculated using an 8-connected neighborhood. In the right-hand figure, the perimeter is calculated using an 4-connected neighborhood. The example shows that the result of the calculation using the 8-connected neighborhood (32.97) is close to the theoretic result (34.56), The result of the calculation using the 4-connected neighborhood (40) is rather poor - it is equal to the perimeter of a rectangle having the same diameter.

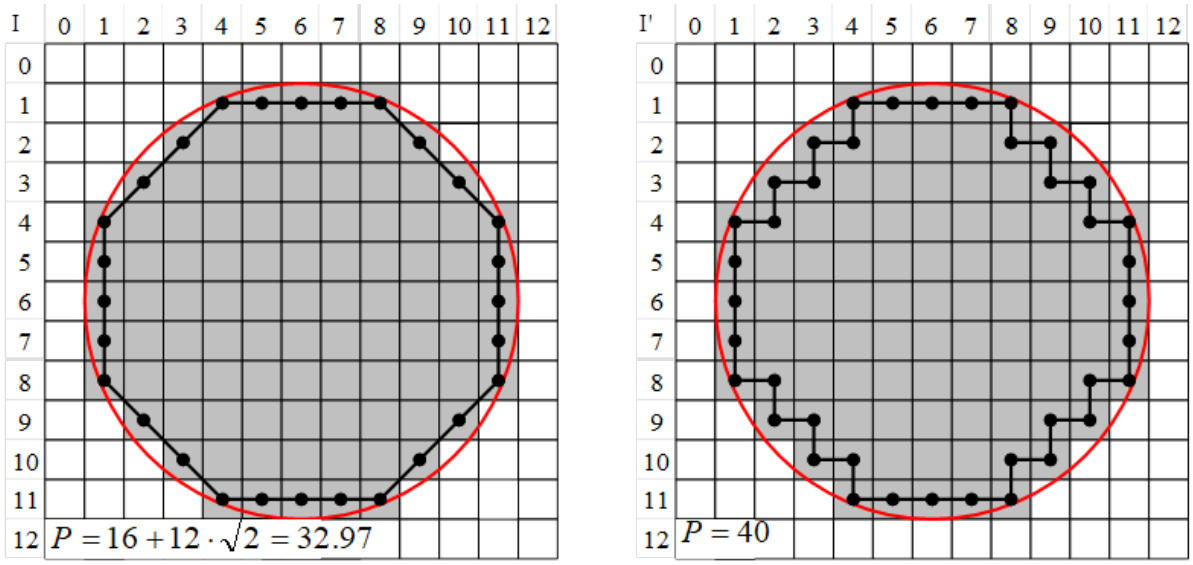


Figure 19.7. Calculation of the perimeter using an 8-connected neighborhood (left) and a 4-connected neighborhood (right)

19.3. VisualApplets Operators

VisualApplets offers two operators for performing a blob analysis. These are the "Blob_Analysis_2D" operator for ordinary 2D images, and the "Blob_Analysis_1D" operator for line camera applications that use endless image heights.

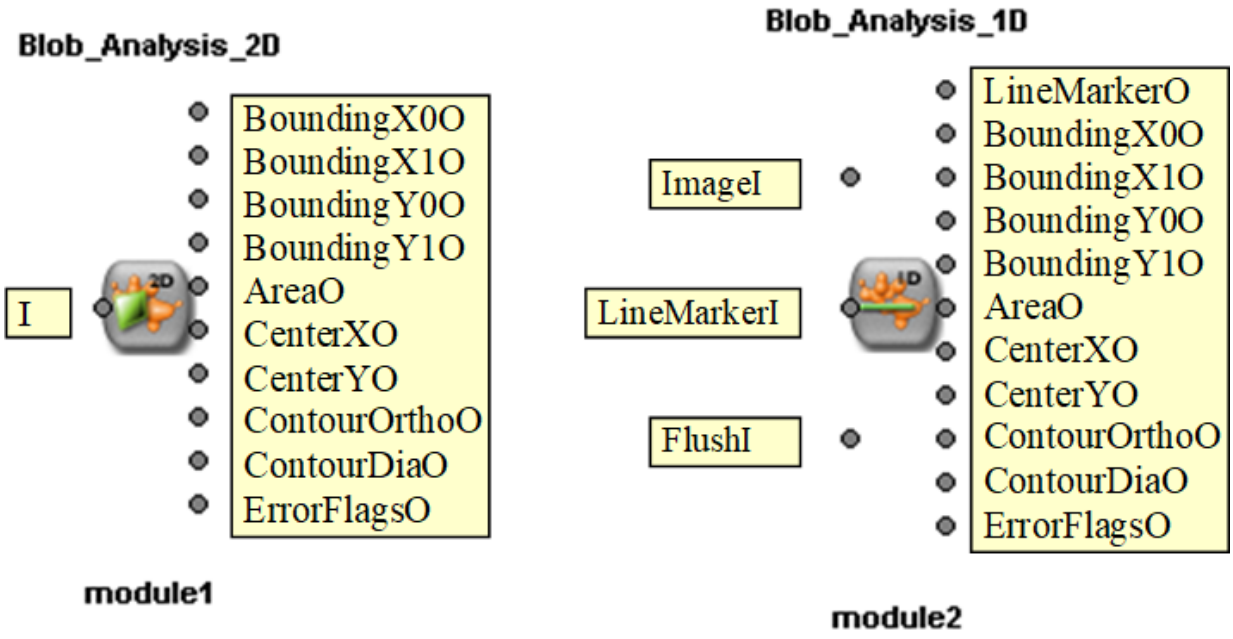


Figure 19.8. Blob Analysis Operators

The operator reference (below) provides detailed explanations for both operators.

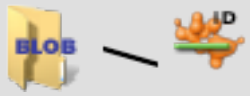
The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Blob

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	Blob_Analysis_1D	Detects objects in binary images of unlimited height and determines their properties.	Version 1.3
	Blob_Analysis_2D	Detects objects in binary images and determines their properties.	Version 1.3

Table 19.1. Operators of Library Blob

19.4. Operator Blob_Analysis_1D

Operator Library Path:



The Blob_Analysis_1D operator detects objects in binary images of infinite height and determines their properties. The outputs of the operator are several streams of data which represent properties for each object.

You might need the 2D Operator Instead

The Blob_Analysis_1D operator is used for acquisitions where objects are located in arbitrary positions. If in your linescan application your object positions can be determined with an image trigger, use the Blob_Analysis_2D operator instead.

Library License Required

Please note that you need a special license for the VisualApplets Blob Library if you want to use this operator.

This operator reference manual includes the following information:

- Explanation of the operator's functionality
- Timing model for 1D applications
- Using the operator in the VisualApplets high level simulation
- Operator input and output ports
- I/O Properties
- Supported Link Formats
- Parameters
- Examples of Use

19.4.1. Explanation of the Operator's Functionality

For a general introduction into the blob analysis operators it is mandatory to read the introduction in 19. *Library Blob*.

The Blob Analysis 1D operator is designed for endless one-dimensional images. In general, for 2D Blob Analysis, the object features are related to the position of the object in the frame and the coordinate point of origin is the top left corner of the image. This is not possible for 1D images with endless height. The objects cannot be related to a y-coordinate as this value would grow infinitely or cause an overflow.

The VisualApplets Blob Analysis 1D operator allows the use of endless images where objects may have any position. The operator is extended by a reference input "LineMarkerI" which the objects are related to. This may be counter values controlled by an external encoder and trigger pulse, for example. Using this method, it is possible to allocate each object determined by the blob analysis to the correct reference position.

The input link "FlushI" is used to flush the output, i.e., complete an output frame. For example, this is required to complete a DMA transfer.

The following figure illustrates the behavior of the Blob Analysis 1D operator. It shows exemplified data at the input of the operator and the resulting output. The binary endless image processed by the Blob

Analysis is shown on the left. The second column represents the LineMarkerI input. Here, a counter is used to mark the objects with reference values. For better visualization, only the values of interest are printed. The line marker input is assumed to have a bit width of nine bits. Hence, an overflow occurs at value 512. In the third column, the flush input is shown. In this example there is only one flush condition. The right column represents the output of the Blob Analysis operator. Looking at the example you see that the image together with the line marker is processed during Blob Analysis. As soon as an object is completed, it is output. The resulting object properties of all objects are marked with the line marker which was set together with the first image line of the respective object. The bounding box coordinates X0 and X1 are similar to the Blob Analysis 2D object features, whereas the Y1 coordinate is the height of the object. The Y0 coordinate results of an internal counter of the Blob Analysis 1D operator. It starts with zero and its maximum value is equal to the maximum height of objects set in the property dialog of the operator. The flush condition causes an end of frame flag at the output.

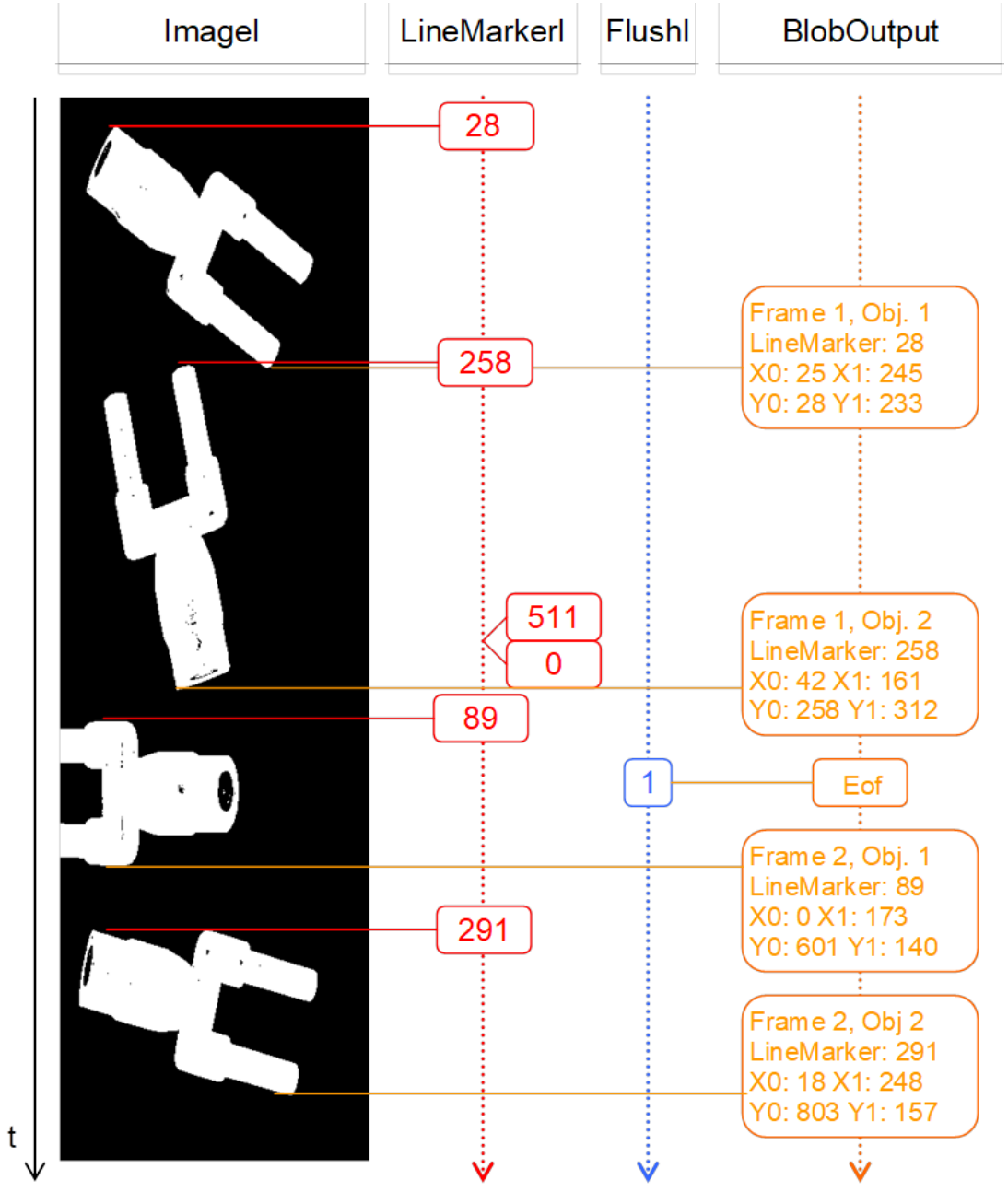


Figure 19.9. Behavior of the Blob Analysis 1D Operator

Similar to the 2D operator, the Blob Analysis 1D operator is of type "M" where all outputs are synchronous. In contrast to 2D, the 1D operator has three inputs. The first two inputs "ImageI" and

"LineMarkerI" are synchronous and have to be sourced by the same M-type operator. The input link "FlushI" is asynchronous to the image and therefore does not need any synchronization. The following figure illustrates one possible configuration (amongst many others).

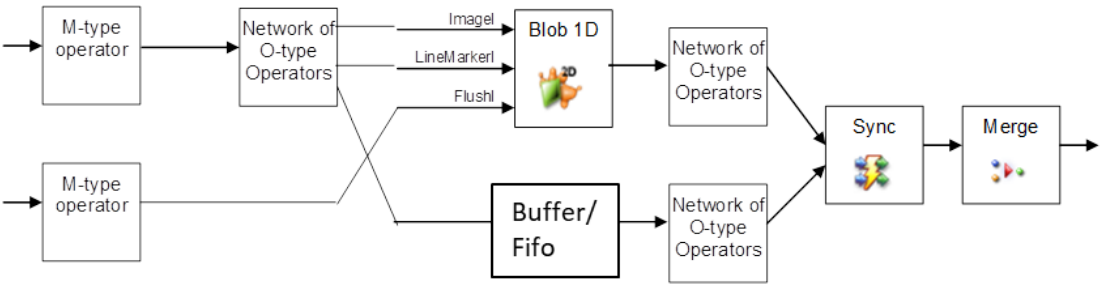


Figure 19.10. Synchronization of the Blob 1D Operator in a VisualApplets Network

19.4.2. Generation of Output Frames - Flush, Empty Frames, Discarding Data

As mentioned above, the flush is used to finalize an output frame, i.e., to generate the end of frame flag. Depending on the timing of the flush input and the objects in the image, it could be possible to generate empty frames as well as output frames containing a lot of data. To control this behavior, parameters *output_frame_size_overflow_handling* and *suppress_empty_output_frames* (see parameter description below) are used. The following waveforms show sketches of different combinations of parameter settings, data, and flush input. The "Blob Data" represents the output timing.

The first example shows the generation of new frames after the maximum frame size has been reached. The blob operator generates an end of frame after the last blob has been output which completed the output frame. Flush signals will generate additional ends of frames:

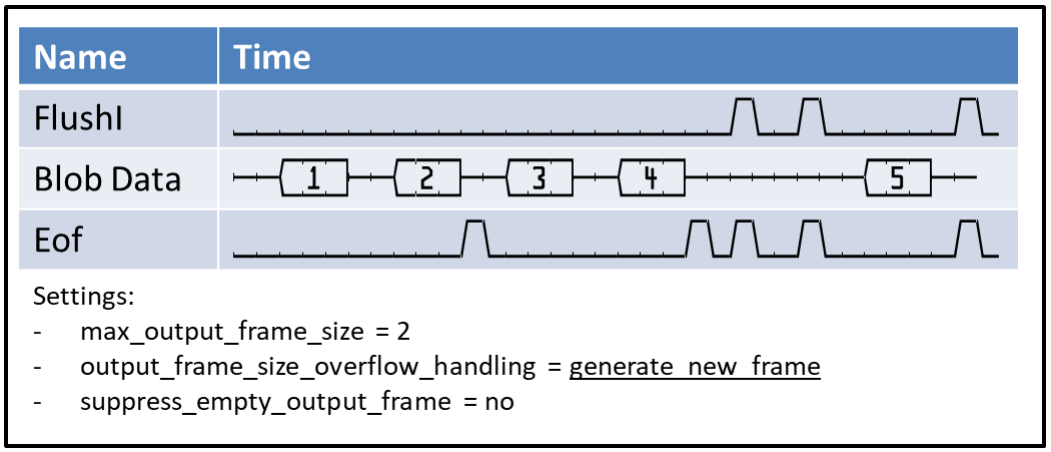


Figure 19.11. Blob 1D Timing - Generation of New Frames

The next example shows the suppression of empty output frames. As you see, the first flush is ignored. The second flush is delayed until a blob is available for output. This way, the operator can delay flush outputs:

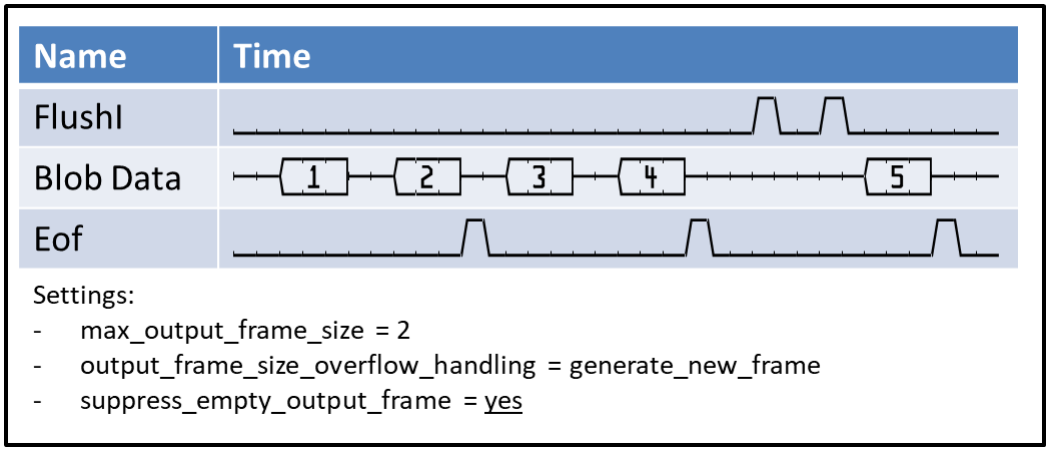


Figure 19.12. Blob 1D Timing - Suppression of Empty Frames

In the third example we se the behavior of a constant 1 at the flush input. As suppress_empty_output_frame is set to "yes", the operator will generate an end of frame after each blob output. Warning: If suppress_empty_output_frame is accidently set to "no", constant one can result in millions of ends of frames. If this output is connected to the VisualApplets output (DMA operator), it could cause a PC overload!

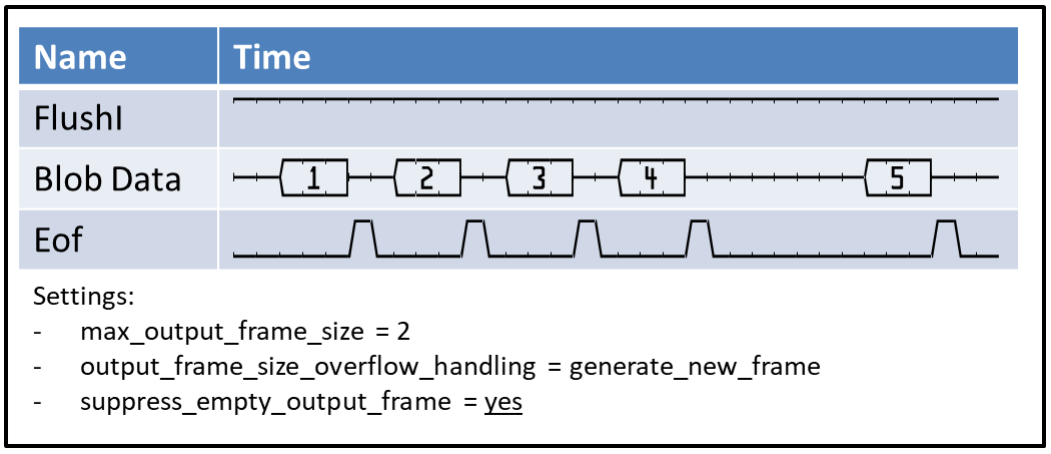


Figure 19.13. Blob 1D Timing - Constant Flush

The last example shows the discarding of objects, as parameter "output_frame_size_overflow_handling" is set to "discard_exceeding_objects".

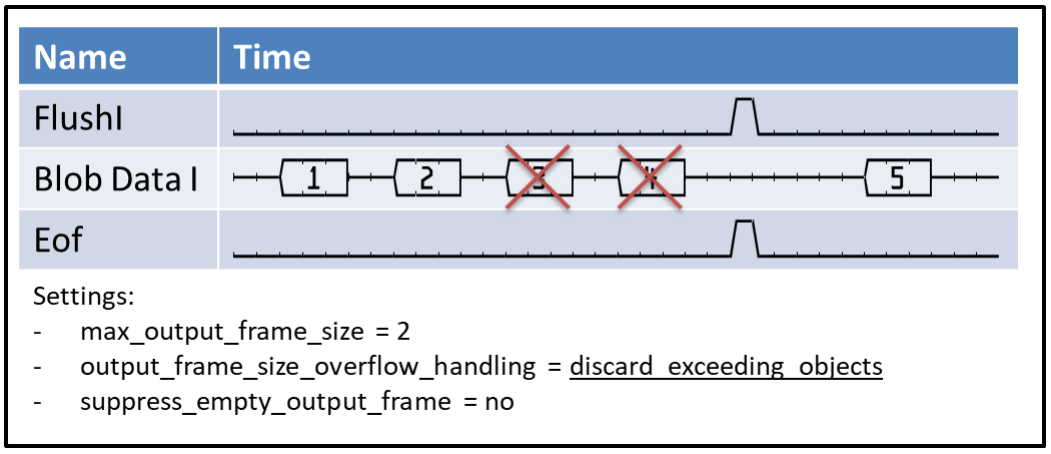


Figure 19.14. Blob 1D Timing - Discarding of Objects

Please note that the output timing depends on the output pipeline. If data cannot be processed, i.e., the successive operators behind the blob operator block the processing, it might happen that flush signals are lost.

19.4.3. Performance

The VisualApplets blob analysis operators are some of the very few operators where the processing speed, i.e., the bandwidth, depends on the image content. Many objects in an image cause a large object list what may result in slowing down the operator input. This applies only for images containing very strong noise. For controlled conditions, the operator should be sufficiently fast.

19.4.4. Latency

The operator is designed to have a latency reduced to the minimum. Input images are transferred to the Blob Analysis line by line. If an object is completely transferred into the operator, its object features are output immediately once the operator can detect its completion. Hence, the Blob Analysis outputs objects as soon as they are completely transferred to the operator. The post-processing of the object features can be started while the image itself is still being processed.

Note that the DMA and some other operators wait for the frame end signal before they report completion. Check the description of the flush input to learn about frame end generation in the Blob_Analysis_1D operator.

19.4.5. Simulation of the Operator



Use the Simulation of Blob_Analysis_1D with Caution

The Blob 1D simulation has some limitations. Please use the simulation feature with due caution.

VisualApplets uses normal 2D images, even if the image protocol is 1D. So for simulating the operator, we use normal images. Each image is treated individually.

The simulation of the operator is NOT equal to the hardware behavior. There are two differences:

- The order of the object feature output might differ in hardware and software. This is because the hardware output depends on the timing of the data which cannot be simulated in VisualApplets.
- The second (and most important) difference is the behavior of the Flush conditions. The FlushI input is completely asynchronous to the image data input. FlushI is used to complete the output frames, i.e., it inserts end-of-frame markers into the output stream. (See above, and parameter description below.) As the flush is asynchronous to the image data, it cannot be simulated to reflect the same behavior as in hardware. Therefore, the VisualApplets simulation uses an alternative simulation model. As the behavior of the hardware cannot be copied, the simulation model is implemented differently to the hardware on purpose. It has the following properties:
  - The simulation tries to compare the correlation of the data input and the flush input by counting the pixels of both inputs. So if the data input and flush input have the same image dimensions, the correlation is 1:1 to the pixel position. However, if the flush input has less pixel (for example 1 pixel per line), only the simulation will compare the pixel positions.
  - The flush condition will output an object in comparison to the Y0 coordinate of the object and not in comparison to its completion as done in hardware.
  - After the last object of an image has been output, all further flush signals are ignored. So in simulation, the number of flush signals at the input are not correlated to the number of frame outputs.

  Because of this behavior, the simulation should be used with caution.

The following figures show some examples on mini-images, explaining some special conditions of using the flush signal in simulation.

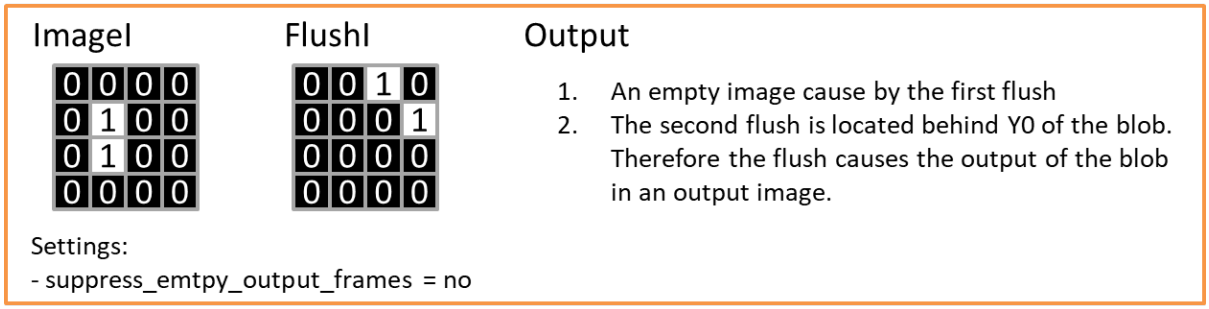


Figure 19.15. Simulation Scenario 1 - Flush and Y0 Relation

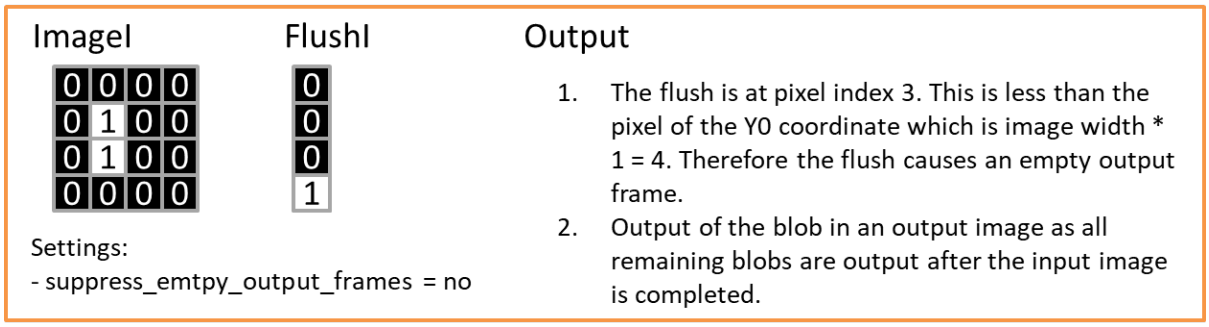


Figure 19.16. Simulation Scenario 2 - Flush Pixel Position

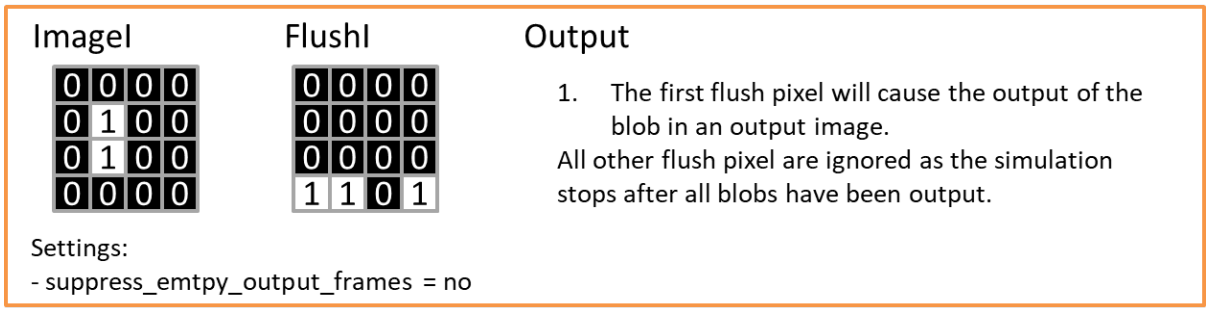


Figure 19.17. Simulation Scenario 3 - Discarded Flush Pixel at End of Frame

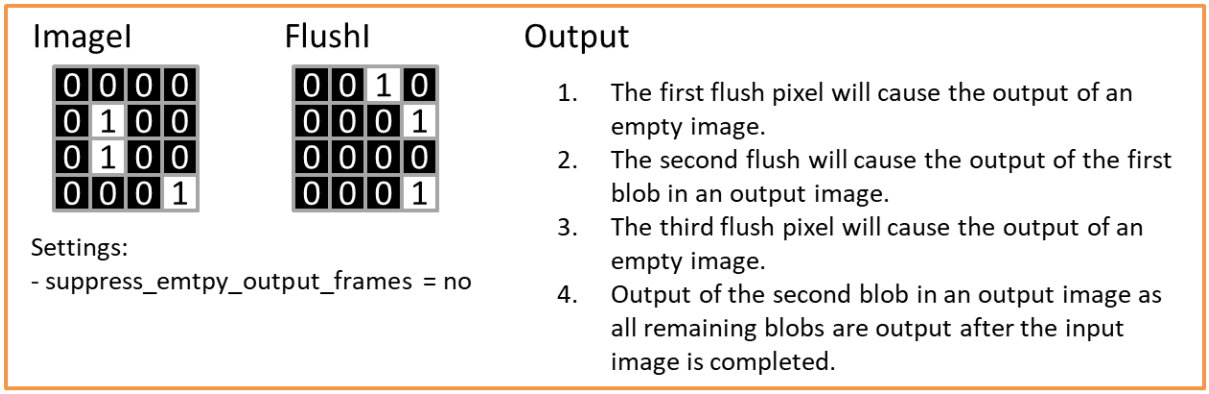


Figure 19.18. Simulation Scenario 4 - Multiple Blobs

19.4.6. Input Ports

The ImageI input of the Blob Analysis is represented by a binary one-dimensional image, i.e., an image having a bit with of 1Bit, a specified width, and an unlimited height. A parallelism of up to 32 pixels can be selected. Foreground values are assumed to have the value ONE, while background values must have the value ZERO. This must be considered at the binarization process.

As the LineMarkerI input is synchronous to the image data input, these links must have the same image dimensions and parallelism. However, the link may have any bit width. The value of LineMarker has to be constant throughout each image line.

The input link "FlushI" is asynchronous to the other input links. It may have any bit width, parallelism, and image dimensions. If one of the input bits of any of the parallel components is set, the Blob Analysis output is flushed.

19.4.7. Output Ports

Each of the output ports represents one object feature / object property. Each output value at these ports represents one object. Hence, the object properties result in a stream of data. The length of the output data streams is equal to the number of objects found in the image and can be interrupted into several sub-frames. Each output port has a height of 1 pixel and a specific length. They are represented as grayscale 2D images.

The output ports are configured by using the operator parameters and the properties of the input. The direct change of a link property is not possible.

The port ErrorFlagsO outputs several error flags of overflows. Each bit is reserved for a special flag. A detailed explanation can be found in the parameter description below. A summary is given in the following table:

Bit #	Description	Object Related	Notes
0, 1	label overflow	no	The Blob Analysis has detected too many objects to store in memory. To increase the maximum number of objects within two image lines, operator parameter "LabelBits" can be changed. The flag is set upon detection until the end of the data output frame. All object properties which have been output so far are valid.

Bit #	Description	Object Related	Notes
			For the Blob Analysis 1D operator, the flag has only high-level state for one clock cycle together with the next valid data output. After the flag is set, the output of the blob analysis might result in wrong object properties. The operator returns to correct functionality if enough object labels are available.
2	output truncated	yes	The number of objects in the image exceed the maximum output width set in the operator parameters dialog. The flag is set together with the last object which fits into the output width.
3	object size exceeds maximum	yes	The flag is set if an object of the 1D Blob Analysis exceeds its maximum height. The operator will cut this exceeding object into smaller objects. The continuative object is marked with the flag to allow the detection of a cut. For 2D Blob Analysis the flag is set to const zero.
4	area is truncated	yes	The area of the object together with the error flag is larger than the area bits allow.
5	center of gravity X is truncated	yes	The center of gravity in X-direction is larger than the bits allow.
6	center of gravity Y is truncated	yes	The center of gravity in Y-direction is larger than the bits allow.
7	contour length overflow	yes	The contour length is larger than the bits parameterized for the operator allow.

Table 19.2. Explanation of Blob Error Flags

19.4.8. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	ImageI, image data input LineMarkerI, data input FlushI, data input
Output Links	LineMarkerO, data output BoundingBoxX0O, data output BoundingBoxX1O, data output BoundingBoxY0O, data output BoundingBoxY1O, data output AreaO, data output CenterXO, data output CenterYO, data output ContourOrthoO, data output ContourDiaO, data output ErrorFlagsO, data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Synchronous Group: *ImageI*, *LineMarkerI*
- *FlushI* is asynchronous to the group.

19.4.9. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link ImageI	Input Link LineMarkerI	Input Link FlushI
Bit Width	1	any	any
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32}	as ImageI	any
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as ImageI	any
Max. Img Height	any	as ImageI	any

Link Parameter	Output Link LineMarkerO	Output Link BoundingBoxX0O	Output Link BoundingBoxX1O
Bit Width	auto❶	auto❷	auto❸
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto❹	auto❺	auto❻
Max. Img Height	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link BoundingBoxY0O	Output Link BoundingBoxY1O	Output Link AreaO
Bit Width	auto❼	auto❽	auto❾
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto❿	auto⓫	auto⓬
Max. Img Height	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link CenterXO	Output Link CenterYO	Output Link ContourOrthoO
Bit Width	auto⓭	auto⓮	auto⓯
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link CenterXO	Output Link CenterYO	Output Link ContourOrthoO
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto❻	auto❼	auto❽
Max. Img Height	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link ContourDiaO	Output Link ErrorFlagsO
Bit Width	auto❾	8
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto❿	auto❶
Max. Img Height	1	1

❶❷❸❼❽❾❸❹❺❾
The output bit width depends on the parameter settings of the object feature. If a feature is disabled, the output is set to one bit which is always value zero.

❹❺❻❿❶❶❻❼❽❿❶
The output maximum image width depends on the settings of parameter *output_frame_size*.

19.4.10. Parameters

label_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	7
Range	[5, 31]

This parameter sets the number of bits which are used to label the objects internally. It also influences the maximum number of objects which may coexist within two image lines determined by 2^label_bits. Note that the required memory resources for the blob analysis almost double with every additional bit. A good value range for this parameter is between 7 and 9 Bits which should be sufficient for almost every application.

If an overflow of this address space is detected, the operator outputs error flags at bits 0 and 1 of port "ErrorFlagsO". These flags are set upon detection of the overflow and are reset with the end of the output frame.

neighborhood	
Type	static parameter
Default	eight_connected
Range	{four_connected, eight_connected}

Select the required neighborhood for object detection. See Section 19.1, 'Definition' for a detailed explanation of pixel neighborhoods.

max_object_height_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	10

max_object_height_bits	
Range	[3, 31]
This parameter is required to specify the maximum height of an object. For example, a height of 10 bits will not allow objects exceeding a height of 1024 image lines. If an object exceeds this limitation, it is cut into two ore more separated objects. If this happens, an error flag at bit number 3 of port ErrorFlagsO is set together with the resumed object.	

max_output_frame_size	
Type	static parameter
Default	65536
Range	[1, 67108864]
Select the maximum output frame size, i.e., the maximum number of objects in one output frame.	

output_frame_size_overflow_handling	
Type	static parameter
Default	generate_new_frame
Range	{generate_new_frame, discard_exceeding_objects}
The maximum output frame size is specified with parameter "max_output_frame_size". If the number of objects exceeds this size, the operator can either generate a new frame or discard the exceeding objects. The generation of a new frame results in an end of frame, i.e., the frame is completed. If objects are discarded, the operator outputs an error flag at bit no. 2 of port ErrorFlagsO together with the last valid object of the frame. Note that a new frame is also generated with the flush input.	

suppress_empty_output_frames	
Type	static parameter
Default	yes
Range	{yes, no}
This parameter is used to suppress empty output frames caused by a flush condition and no object data. Detailed timing diagrams can be found in Section 19.4.2, 'Generation of Output Frames - Flush, Empty Frames, Discarding Data'.	

line_marker	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}
The "line_marker" of each object is output at "LineMarkerO". The bit width is determined by the input LineMarkerI input link. If the line marker is not used, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.	

bounding_box_x0	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}
A bounding box represents the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. Each coordinate value is relatively to the top left corner of the image. The bounding box X0 represents the lowest x-coordinate of each object. It is output at "BoundingX0O". The bit width is determined by the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one bit with constant zero at its output.	

bounding_box_x1	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}

A bounding box represents the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. Each coordinate value is relatively to the top left corner of the image. The bounding box X1 represents the highest x-coordinate of each object. It is output at "BoundingX1O". The bit width is determined from the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one bit with constant zero at its output.

bounding_box_y0	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}

The bounding box y0 represents the lowest y-coordinate of each object. This coordinate is based on an internal counter of the operator. It starts counting with the first image line processed. Its maximum value is equal to the maximum height set with the parameter max_object_height_bits. After an overflow, the counter starts from zero again.

This feature can be used instead of the line marker. However, the line marker offers more possibilities and allows complex configurations.

The feature is output at "BoundingY0O". The bit width is determined by the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.

bounding_box_y1	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}

With the the 1D operator (in contrast to the 2D operator), bounding box y1 represents the height of an object. It is output at "BoundingY1O". The bit width is determined by the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.

area_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	use_area_with_maximum_required_bits
Range	{area_not_used, use_area_with_maximum_required_bits, use_area_with_specified_bits}

The area of an object is defined by the sum of all object foreground pixels. This parameter is used to select the required area mode. If "use_area_with_maximum_required_bits" is selected, the operator will automatically determine the required bits for the maximum possible size of an object. The maximally possible size of an object dependeds on the maximum width and height at the input link I. The theoretical maximum of an object is achieved if all pixels of an image consist of foreground values, i.e., a white input image which is one large object.

If users can be sure that objects will not have a larger area than a specified value, this can be parameterized. Select "use_area_with_specified_bits" if the maximum object size is known.
Use parameter "area_bits" to specify the number of bits. If the area is not required at all, select "area_not_used". In "area_not_used" mode, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.

area_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}

area_bits
This parameter is enabled only if parameter "area_mode" is set to "use_area_with_specified_bits". If the area of an object is larger than the selected bits allow for, the blob analysis will output an overflow flag at bit 4 of the output link "ErrorFlagsO".

center_of_gravity_x_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	use_cX_with_maximum_required_bits
Range	{cX_not_used, use_cX_with_maximum_required_bits, use_cX_with_specified_bits}
See Section 19.2.3, 'Center of Gravity' for an explantion of the Center of Gravity. Note that the output has to be divided by the area after blob analysis to get correct results. If the parameter is set to "use_cX_width_maximum_required_bits", the operator will determine the output bits automatically. The required number of bits can get very high if large input images are used. The number of bits is adjustable if "use_cX_with_specified_bits" is used for parameter value. If no center of gravity in x-direction is required, it can be switched off by selecting "cX_not_used".	

center_of_gravity_x_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	29
Range	[2, auto]
If "use_cX_with_specified_bits" is set for "center_of_gravity_x_mode", the bits can be changed here. Otherwise, the parameter is disabled.	

center_of_gravity_x_overflow_flag	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}
If the number of bits for the center of gravity in x-direction is set manually, this parameter is activated and can be set to "used". The operator will then output a ONE at bit index 5 of the output link "ErrorFlagsO" if an overflow is detected.	

center_of_gravity_y_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	use_cY_with_maximum_required_bits
Range	{cY_not_used, use_cY_with_maximum_required_bits, use_cY_with_specified_bits}
See Section 19.2.3, 'Center of Gravity' for an explantion of the Center of Gravity. Note that the output has to be divided by the area after blob analysis to get correct results. If the parameter is set to "use_cY_width_maximum_required_bits", the operator will determine the output bits automatically. The required number of bits can get very high if large input images are used. The number of bits is adjustable if "use_cY_with_specified_bits" is used for parameter value. If no center of gravity in y-direction is required, it can be switched off by selecting "cY_not_used".	

center_of_gravity_y_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	29

center_of_gravity_y_bits	
Range	[2, auto]
If "use_cY_with_specified_bits" is set for "center_of_gravity_y_mode", the bits can be changed here. Otherwise, the parameter is disabled.	

center_of_gravity_y_overflow_flag	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}
If the number of bits for the center of gravity in y-direction is set manually, this parameter is activated and can be set to "used". The operator will then output a ONE at bit index 6 of the output link "ErrorFlagsO" if an overflow is detected.	

contour_length_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	contour_length_not_used
Range	{contour_length_not_used, contour_length_used}
The contour length of an object includes all edges, even at holes. For a detailed explanation see Section 19.2.4, 'Contour Length'. If this feature is selected, the required bits can be chosen with the parameters "contour_length_bits_orthogonal_connected" and "contour_length_bits_diagonal_connected" depending on the neighborhood selected. If a 4-connected neighborhood is selected, the contour length can only be determined in orthogonal directions. If an 8-connected neighborhood is selected the contour length is determined in orthogonal and diagonal directions.	

contour_length_bits_orthogonal_connected	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 31]
If "contour_length_mode" is set to "contour_length_used", the bits required to represent the contour length for orthogonal connected pixels can be chosen here.	

contour_length_bits_diagonal_connected	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 31]
If "contour_length_mode" is set to "contour_length_used", the bits required to represent the contour length for diagonal connected pixels can be chosen here. This is only possible if an 8-connceted neighborhood is selected. Otherwise, this parameter is disabled.	

contour_length_overflow_flag	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}
The contour length may cause an overflow. If the flag is used, an error flag is set at bit number 7 of port "ErrorFlagsO" in case of an overflow.	

19.4.11. Examples of Use

The use of operator Blob_Analysis_1D is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

19.5. Operator Blob_Analysis_2D

Operator Library Path:



The Blob_Analysis_2D operator detects objects in binary images and determines their properties. The outputs of the operator are several streams of data which represent properties for each object.

The functionality of the operator can be fully simulated in VisualApplets. However, please note that the order of the output values might not be equal to the hardware implementation.



Library License Required

Please note that you need a special license for the VisualApplets Blob Library if you want to use this operator.

Make sure you first read the general introduction into the blob analysis operators (section 19. *Library Blob*).

19.5.1. Performance

The VisualApplets blob analysis operators belong to the few operators whose processing speed, i.e., bandwidth, depends on the image content. Are many objects in the image, a large object list is created. This may result in slowing down the operator input. However, this applies only for images containing very strong noise. For controlled conditions, the operator should be sufficiently fast.

19.5.2. Latency

The operator works with minimum latency. Input images are transferred to the blob analysis line by line. As soon as an object has been transferred into the operator completely, the operator detects object completion and outputs the object features. Thus, post-processing of object features can be started while the image itself is still being processed by the operator.

Note that the DMA and some other operators wait for the frame end signal before they report completion. The frame end signal is generated once the input image is finalized.

19.5.3. Input Ports

The ImageI input of the blob analysis is represented by a binary, two-dimensional image, that is, an image having a bit width of 1 Bit, a specified image width, and a specified image height. You can select a parallelism of up to 32 pixels.

The operator assumes foreground values to have value ONE, and background values to have value ZERO. Make sure you match this requirement in the preliminary binarization process.

19.5.4. Output Ports

Each of the output ports represents one object feature / object property. Each output value at these ports represents one object. Hence, each object property results in one data stream. The length of the output data streams is equal to the number of objects found in the image. The streams can be interrupted into several sub-frames. The data on each output port has a height of 1 pixel and a specific length. The output is represented in form of grayscale 2D images.

The output ports are configured using the operator parameters and properties of the input. The direct change of a link property is not possible.

The port ErrorFlagsO outputs several error flags of overflows. Each bit is reserved for a special flag. A detailed explanation can be found in the parameter description below. A summary is given in the following table:

Bit #	Description	Object Related	Notes
0, 1	label overflow	no	The Blob Analysis has detected too many objects to store in memory. To increase the maximum number of objects within two image lines, operator parameter "LabelBits" can be changed. The flag is set upon detection until the end of the data output frame. All object properties which have been output so far are valid. For the Blob Analysis 1D operator, the flag has only high-level state for one clock cycle together with the next valid data output. After the flag is set, the output of the blob analysis might result in wrong object properties. The operator returns to correct functionality if enough object labels are available.
2	output truncated	yes	The number of objects in the image exceed the maximum output width set in the operator parameters dialog. The flag is set together with the last object which fits into the output width.
3	object size exceeds maximum	yes	The flag is set if an object of the 1D Blob Analysis exceeds its maximum height. The operator will cut this exceeding object into smaller objects. The continuative object is marked with the flag to allow the detection of a cut. For 2D Blob Analysis the flag is set to const zero.
4	area is truncated	yes	The area of the object together with the error flag is larger than the area bits allow.
5	center of gravity X is truncated	yes	The center of gravity in X-direction is larger than the bits allow.
6	center of gravity Y is truncated	yes	The center of gravity in Y-direction is larger than the bits allow.
7	contour length overflow	yes	The contour length is larger than the bits parameterized for the operator allow.

Table 19.3. Explanation of Blob Error Flags

19.5.5. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Links	BoundingBoxX0O, data output BoundingBoxX1O, data output BoundingBoxY0O, data output BoundingBoxY1O, data output AreaO, data output CenterXO, data output CenterYO, data output

Property	Value
	ContourOrthoO, data output ContourDiaO, data output ErrorFlagsO, data output

19.5.6. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link BoundingBoxX0O	Output Link BoundingBoxX1O
Bit Width	1	auto❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32}	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	auto❸	auto❹
Max. Img Height	any	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link BoundingBoxY0O	Output Link BoundingBoxY1O	Output Link AreaO
Bit Width	auto❺	auto❻	auto❼
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto❽	auto❾	auto❿
Max. Img Height	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link CenterXO	Output Link CenterYO	Output Link ContourOrthoO
Bit Width	auto⓫	auto⓬	auto⓭
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto⓮	auto⓯	auto⓰
Max. Img Height	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link ContourDiaO	Output Link ErrorFlagsO
Bit Width	auto⓱	8

Link Parameter	Output Link ContourDiaO	Output Link ErrorFlagsO
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	auto⓲	auto⓳
Max. Img Height	1	1

❶❷❽❻❼⓫⓬⓭⓱
The output bit width depends on the parameter settings of the object feature. If a feature is disabled, the output is set to one bit which is always value zero.

❸❹❽❾❿⓮⓯⓰⓲⓳
The output maximum image width depends on the settings of parameter *output_frame_size*.

19.5.7. Parameters

label_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	7
Range	[5, 31]
This parameter sets the number of bits which are used to label the objects internally. It also influences the maximum number of objects which may coexist within two image lines determined by 2^label_bits. Note that the required memory resources for the blob analysis almost double with every additional bit. A good value range for this parameter is between 7 and 9 bits which should be sufficient for almost every application. If an overflow of this address space is detected, the operator outputs error flags at bits 0 and 1 of port "ErrorFlagsO". These flags are set upon detection of the overflow and are reset with the end of the output frame.	

neighborhood	
Type	static parameter
Default	eight_connected
Range	{four_connected, eight_connected}
Select the required neighborhood for object detection. See Section 19.1, 'Definition' for a detailed explanation of pixel neighborhoods.	

output_frame_size	
Type	static parameter
Default	specify_max_no_of_objects
Range	{maximum_required, specify_max_no_of_objects}
The maximum number of objects which may theoretically populate an image is: Input image width * input image height / 2 (equal to a check pattern using 4-connected neighborhood). This pattern is quite unlikely. Therefore, you can configure the maximum number of objects in the images via this parameter.	

max_output_frame_size	
Type	static parameter
Default	65536

max_output_frame_size	
Range	[1, 67108864]
Select the maximum number of objects at the output. Any more objects detected by the blob analysis will be discarded. However, on port "ErrorFlagsO", an error flag at bit 2 will be set. The flag is set together with the last valid object. This parameter is disabled if "ouput_frame_size" is set to "maximum_required".	

bounding_box_x0	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}
A bounding box represents the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. Each coordinate value is relatively to the top left corner of the image. The bounding box X0 represents the lowest x-coordinate of each object. It is output at "BoundingX0O". The bit width is determined from the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one bit with constant zero at its output.	

bounding_box_x1	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}
A bounding box represents the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. Each coordinate value is relatively to the top left corner of the image. The bounding box X1 represents the highest x-coordinate of each object. It is output at "BoundingX1O". The bit width is determined from the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one bit with constant zero at its output.	

bounding_box_y0	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}
A bounding box represents the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. Each coordinate value is relatively to the top left corner of the image. The bounding box Y0 represents the lowest y-coordinate of each object. It is output at "BoundingY0O". The bit width is determined from the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.	

bounding_box_y1	
Type	static parameter
Default	used
Range	{used, not_used}
A bounding box represents the minimum paraxial rectangle which fits over the object. Each coordinate value is relatively to the top left corner of the image. The bounding box Y1 represents the highest y-coordinate of each object. It is output at "BoundingY1O". The bit width is determined from the input image. If the bounding box is not used, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.	

area_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	use_area_with_maximum_required_bits
Range	{area_not_used, use_area_with_maximum_required_bits, use_area_with_specified_bits}

area_mode
The area of an object is defined by the sum of all object foreground pixels. This parameter is used to select the required area mode. If "use_area_with_maximum_required_bits" is selected, the operator will automatically determine the required bits for the maximally possible size of an object. The maximally possible size of an object dependeds on the maximum width and height at the input link I. The theoretical maximum of an object is achieved if all pixels of an image consist of foreground values, i.e., a white input image which is one large object. If users can be sure that their objects will not have a larger area than a specified value, this can be parameterized. Select "use_area_with_specified_bits" if the maximum object size is known. Use parameter "area_bits" to specify the number of bits. If the area is not required at all, select "area_not_used". In "area_not_used" mode, the bit width is set to one with constant zero at its output.

area_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}
This parameter is enabled only if parameter "area_mode" is set to "use_area_with_specified_bits". If the area of an object is larger than the selected bits allow for, the blob analysis will output an overflow flag at bit 4 of the output link "ErrorFlagsO".	

center_of_gravity_x_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	use_cX_with_maximum_required_bits
Range	{cX_not_used, use_cX_with_maximum_required_bits, use_cX_with_specified_bits}
See Section 19.2.3, 'Center of Gravity' for an explantion of the Center of Gravity. Note that the output has to be divided by the area after blob analysis to get correct results. If the parameter is set to "use_cX_width_maximum_required_bits", the operator will determine the output bits automatically. The required number of bits can get very high if large input images are used. The number of bits is adjustable if "use_cX_with_specified_bits" is used for parameter value. If no center of gravity in x-direction is required, it can be switched off by selecting "cX_not_used".	

center_of_gravity_x_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	29
Range	[2, auto]
If "use_cX_with_specified_bits" is set for "center_of_gravity_x_mode", the bits can be changed here. Otherwise, the parameter is disabled.	

center_of_gravity_x_overflow_flag	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}
If the number of bits for the center of gravity in x-direction is set manually, this parameter is activated and can be set to "used". The operator will then output a ONE at bit index 5 of the output link "ErrorFlagsO" if an overflow is detected.	

center_of_gravity_y_mode	
Type	static parameter

center_of_gravity_y_mode	
Default	use_cY_with_maximum_required_bits
Range	{cY_not_used, use_cY_with_maximum_required_bits, use_cY_with_specified_bits}

See Section 19.2.3, 'Center of Gravity' for an explantion of the Center of Gravity.

Note that the output has to be divided by the area after blob analysis to get correct results.

If the parameter is set to "use_cY_width_maximum_required_bits", the operator will determine the output bits automatically. The required number of bits can get very high if large input images are used.

The number of bits is adjustable if "use_cY_with_specified_bits" is used for parameter value.

If no center of gravity in y-direction is required, it can be switched off by selecting "cY_not_used".

center_of_gravity_y_bits	
Type	static parameter
Default	29
Range	[2, auto]

If "use_cY_with_specified_bits" is set for "center_of_gravity_y_mode", the bits can be changed here. Otherwise, the parameter is disabled.

center_of_gravity_y_overflow_flag	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}

If the number of bits for the center of gravity in y-direction is set manually, this parameter is activated and can be set to "used". The operator will then output a ONE at bit index 6 of the output link "ErrorFlagsO" if an overflow is detected.

contour_length_mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	contour_length_not_used
Range	{contour_length_not_used, contour_length_used}

The contour length of an object includes all edges, even at holes. For a detailed explanation see Section 19.2.4, 'Contour Length'.

If this feature is selected, the required bits can be chosen with the parameters "contour_length_bits_orthogonal_connected" and "contour_length_bits_diagonal_connected" depending on the selected neighborhood. If a 4-connected neighborhood is selected, the contour length can only be determined in orthogonal directions. If an 8-connected neighborhood is selected, the contour length is determined in orthogonal and diagonal directions.

contour_length_bits_orthogonal_connected	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 31]

If "contour_length_mode" is set to "contour_length_used", the bits required to represent the contour length for orthogonally connected pixels can be chosen here.

contour_length_bits_diagonal_connected	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 31]

contour_length_bits_diagonal_connected
If "contour_length_mode" is set to "contour_length_used", the bits required to represent the contour length for diagonally connected pixels can be chosen here. This is only possible if an 8-connceted neighborhood is selected. Otherwise this parameter is disabled.

contour_length_overflow_flag	
Type	static parameter
Default	not_used
Range	{not_used, used}
The contour length may cause an overflow. If the flag is used, an error flag is set at bit number 7 of port "ErrorFlagsO" in case of an overflow.	

19.5.8. Examples of Use

The use of operator Blob_Analysis_2D is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.13.2, 'Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Blob Based Template Matching'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Defect Detection

- Section 10.13.3, 'Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Image Moments and Blob Based Template Matching '

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Defect Detection Using Image Moments

20. Library Color



The *Color* library includes operators for color space transformations and color processing.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Color

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	BAYER3x3Linear	Reconstructs an RGB image. Input link is a 3x3 kernel of a Bayer image.	Version 1.1
	BAYER5x5Linear	Reconstructs an RGB image. Input link is a 5x5 kernel of a Bayer image.	Version 1.1
	ColorTransform	Implements a matrix multiplication of a 3 by 3 matrix with an RGB vector.	Version 1.2
	HSI2RGB	Converts the color space from HSL (Hue Saturation Lightness) to RGB.	Version 1.1
	RGB2HSI	Converts the color space from RGB to HSL (Hue Saturation Luminance).	Version 1.1
	RGB2YUV	Converts the color space from RGB to YCbCr.	Version 1.1
	WhiteBalance	Scales the three color components of an RGB input stream.	Version 1.1
	WhiteBalanceBayer	Scales the three color components of a Bayer input stream.	Version 1.1

Table 20.1. Operators of Library Color

20.1. Operator BAYER3x3Linear

Operator Library Path:

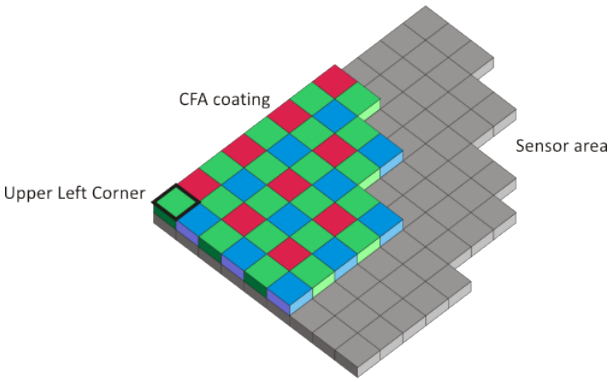


The operator BAYER3x3Linear reconstructs an RGB image from a Bayer input image. Technically, a Bayer raw image is a grayscale image which is composed from alternating red, green and blue pixels. BAYER3x3Linear acquires an RGB image from a Bayer camera through a bilinear reconstruction. The input link must be a 3x3 kernel of a Bayer image.

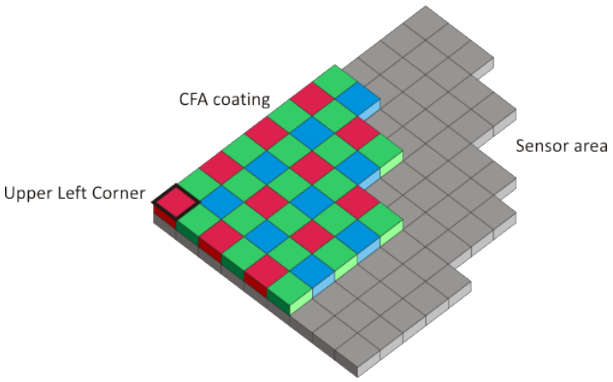
The operator input is a grayscale image while the output is a color image. Therefore, the output bit width is increased by a factor of three plus 2 precision bits per component. For example, an 8 bit grayscale input image will be reconstructed into a 3 * (8 + 2) bit color image. If the added precision bits are not required they can be discarded using operator *RND* or *ShiftRight*.

The Bayer array configuration of the camera must match the operator settings. The operator setting is changed using parameter *BayerInit*. Four different mappings of the Bayer array on the sensor are possible:

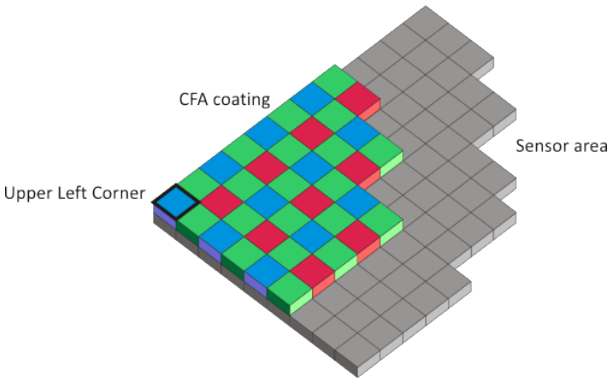
- **`GreenFollowedByRed`**



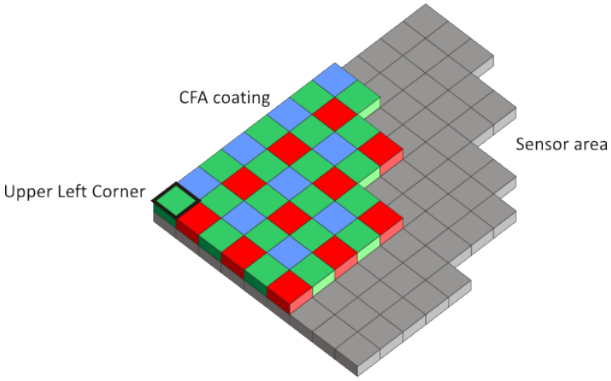
- **`RedFollowedByGreen`**



- **`BlueFollowedByGreen`**



- **`GreenFollowedByBlue`**



The figures show the top left corner of an image transferred to the frame grabber. In general, this is the top left corner of the camera's sensor but could change if you set a region of interest in the camera. The sensor pixel are overlaid with one of the four different Bayer patterns shown in the figures. Select the Bayer pattern corresponding to the image sensor of your camera.

The underlying algorithm is patent free.

20.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 19]	(InputBitWidth + 2) * 3
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	3	1
Kernel Rows	3	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_COLOR

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

20.1.3. Parameters

BayerInit	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	GreenFollowedByRed
Range	{GreenFollowedByRed, GreenFollowedByBlue, RedFollowedByGreen, BlueFollowedByGreen}
The Bayer array configuration of the camera match the operator settings. See descriptions above.	

20.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator BAYER3x3Linear is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.1.2, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter.

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

20.2. Operator BAYER5x5Linear

Operator Library Path:



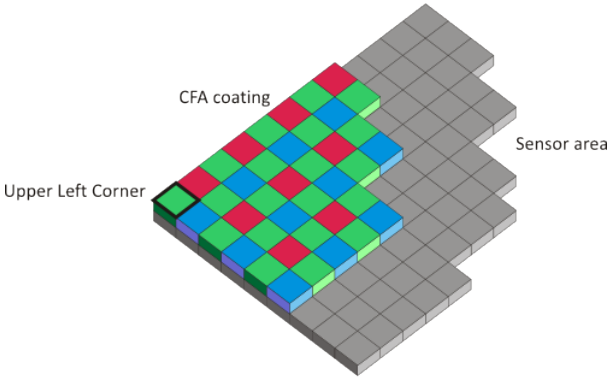
The operator BAYER5x5Linear reconstructs an RGB image from a Bayer input image. Technically, a Bayer raw image is a grayscale image which is composed from alternating red, green and blue pixels. BAYER5x5Linear acquires an RGB image from a Bayer camera through a bilinear reconstruction. The input link must be a 5x5 kernel of a Bayer image.

The underlying algorithm is a patent free high quality linear implementation.

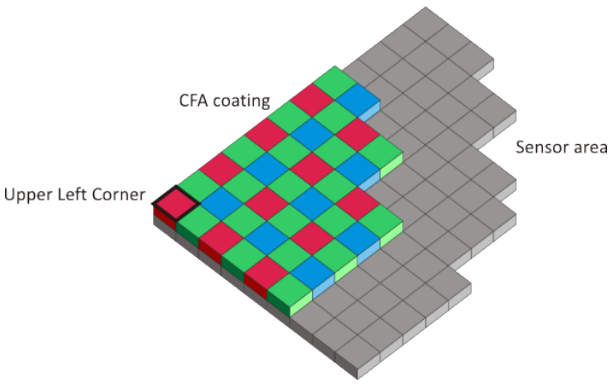
The operator input is a grayscale image while the output is a color image. Therefore, the output bit width is increased by a factor of three plus 4 precision bits per component. For example, an 8 bit grayscale input image will be reconstructed into a 3 * (8 + 4) bit color image. If the added precision bits are not required they can be discarded using operator *RND* or *ShiftRight*.

The Bayer array configuration of the camera must match the operator settings. The operator setting is changed using parameter *BayerInit*. Four different mappings of the Bayer array on the sensor are possible:

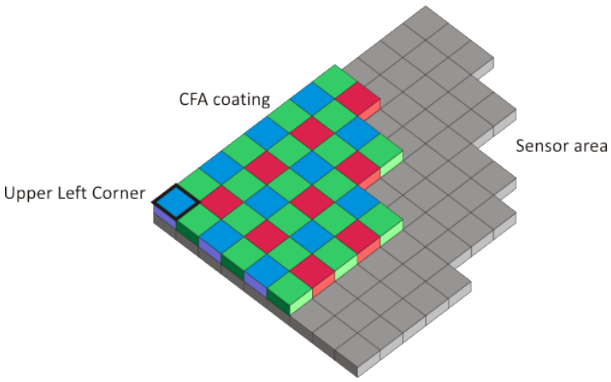
- **`GreenFollowedByRed`**



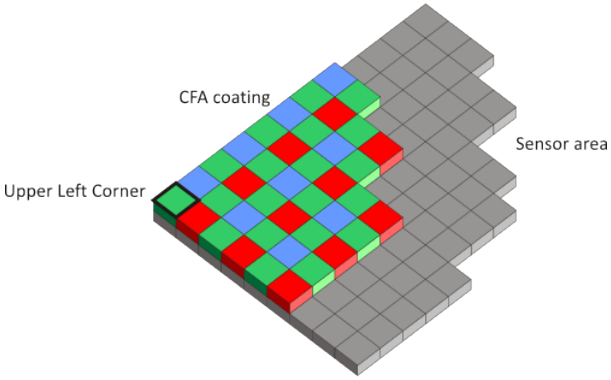
- **`RedFollowedByGreen`**



- **`BlueFollowedByGreen`**



- **`GreenFollowedByBlue`**



The figures show the top left corner an image transferred to the frame grabber. In general, this is the top left corner of the camera's sensor but could change if you set a region of interest in the camera. The sensor pixel are overlaid with one of the four different Bayer patterns shown in the figures. Select the Bayer pattern corresponding to the image sensor of your camera.

20.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 16]	(InputBitWidth + 4) * 3
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	3	1
Kernel Rows	3	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_RGB

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

20.2.3. Parameters

BayerInit	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	GreenFollowedByRed
Range	{GreenFollowedByRed, GreenFollowedByBlue, RedFollowedByGreen, BlueFollowedByGreen}
The Bayer array configuration of the camera must match the operator settings. See descriptions above.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType influences the implementation strategy of the operator, i.e., which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy is selected automatically based on the parametrization of the connected links.

EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded arithmetic logic elements of the FPGA that are not LUT based.

LUT: The operator uses the LUT logic of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

20.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator BAYER5x5Linear is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.1.3, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.9, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen GreenFollowedByBlue/Red '

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen_GreenFollowedByBlue/Red

- Section 10.4.1.10, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern RedFollowedByBlue GreenFollowedByGreen '

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByBlue/Red_GreenFollowedByGreen

20.3. Operator ColorTransform

Operator Library Path:



The operator ColorTransform transforms the RGB stream at the input into an RGB stream with weighted components. The transformation is performed by a 3x3 matrix multiplication with the input RGB vector.

The transformation matrix is defined by the parameter *Coefficients*. This parameter is a 3x3 matrix containing double precision coefficients. The following formula represents the transformation algorithm.

$$\begin{pmatrix} R_o \\ G_o \\ B_o \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C0 & C1 & C2 \\ C3 & C4 & C5 \\ C6 & C7 & C8 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} R_i \\ G_i \\ B_i \end{pmatrix}$$

For calculation fixed point precision values are used. Parameters *Precision* and *Resolution* specify the multiplication precisions.

- *Precision* defines the number of bits used to encode the coefficients.
- *Resolution* defines the number of fractional bits of a coefficient.

For example a precision of 8 bit and a resolution of 6 bits will result in coefficients within the range $\left[-2^{Precision-Resolution-1} \text{ to } 2^{Precision-Resolution-1} - \frac{1}{2^{Resolution}}\right] = \left[-2 \text{ to } 2 - \frac{1}{64}\right]$, $\text{Stepsize } \frac{1}{2^{Resolution}} = \frac{1}{64}$.

Signed values are allowed as coefficients, if the input link is signed or the field parameter *Coefficients* is set to static. When the field parameter *Coefficients* is set to dynamic (i.e., transformation coefficients can be altered during runtime), the output link is always signed. One of the precision bits is used as the signed bit.

The results of the matrix multiplication are provided. They are rounded to the next integer value. The output bit width is automatically determined from the input bit width and parameter settings.



Less Resources for Static Parameter

The operator requires less FPGA resources if the parameter *Coefficients* is set to static.

20.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[3, 54] unsigned, [6, 54] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	auto

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the input bit width and the parameter settings.

20.3.3. Parameters

Resolution	
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	auto
Defines the number of fractional bits of a coefficient. The range depends on the input bit width and the value of parameter Precision. Mind the following limitations: Resolution > 0 Precision > Resolution Precision + Resolution <= 32 $(InputBitWidth/3 + Precision - Resolution + 2) \times 3 < 64$	

Precision	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	auto
Defines the number of bits to encode the whole coefficient - resolution bits and sign bit included. The range depends on the input bit width and the value of parameter Precision. Mind the following limitations: Resolution > 0 Precision > Resolution Precision + Resolution <= 32 $(InputBitWidth/3 + Precision - Resolution + 2) \times 3 < 64$	

Coefficients	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	identity matrix
Range	All Coefficients unsigned: $\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{Precision-Resolution} - \frac{1}{2^{Resolution}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{Resolution}}$ Any Coefficient signed: $\left[-2^{Precision-Resolution-1} 0 \text{ to } 2^{Precision-Resolution-1} - \frac{1}{2^{Resolution}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{Resolution}}$

Coefficients

The coefficient matrix initialized with the identity transformation. All coefficients of the matrix are treated as signed numbers by the operator. The coefficients are double numbers.



Only Embedded VisualApplets (eVA): Deviating Parameter Interface during Runtime

During runtime on eVA platforms, this parameter shows another parameter interface than during design time in the VisualApplets GUI: Field parameter *Coefficents* is replaced by separate index parameters and value parameters (parameter names: *CoefficientIndex* and *CoefficientValue*). The value is written on access to *CoefficientValue*.

20.4. Operator HSI2RGB

Operator Library Path:



The operator HSI2RGB converts the color space from HSI (Hue Saturation Lightness) to RGB (Red, Green, Blue).

Warning

The operator implements the HSL (Hue Saturation Lightness) to RGB color space conversion and not HSI to RGB.

Operator Features and Restrictions

- Empty Images (i.e., images with no pixels) are fully supported.
- Not empty Images with empty lines are fully supported.
- Images with varying line lengths are fully supported.

20.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[24, 48]❶	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_HSI	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any❷	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The Bit Width must be divisible by three without remainder.
❷ VALT_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D: The Maximal Image Width must be divisible by the parallelism without remainder (not important for VALT_PIXEL0D and VALT_SIGNAL).

20.4.3. Parameters

HueApmplitude	
Type	static parameter
Default	255
Range	[1; (1 << (BitWidth(I) / 3)) - 1]

This parameter defines the maximum value for the hue. 9bit at 360 degrees corresponds to a result in degrees.



Range Violation leads to DRC error

If the value of HueAmplitude is not in range, the parameter state is set to error and the parameter is reported by the DRC.

20.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator HSI2RGB is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

20.5. Operator RGB2HSI

Operator Library Path:



The operator RGB2HSI converts the color space from RGB (Red, Green, Blue) to HSL (Hue Saturation Luminance).

Warning

The operator implements the RGB to HSL (Hue Saturation Luminance) color space conversion and not RGB to HSI (Hue Saturation Intensity).

Operator Features and Restrictions

- Empty Images (i.e., images with no pixels) are fully supported.
- Not empty Images with empty lines are fully supported.
- Images with varying line lengths are fully supported.

20.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[24, 48]❶	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	FL_HSI
Max. Img Width	any❷	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The Bit Width must be divisible by three without remainder.
❷ VALT_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D: The Maximal Image Width must be divisible by the parallelism without remainder (not important for VALT_PIXEL0D and VALT_SIGNAL).

20.5.3. Parameters

HueApmplitude	
Type	static parameter
Default	255
Range	[1; (1 << (BitWidth(I) / 3)) - 1]

This parameter defines the maximum value for the hue. 9bit at 360 degrees corresponds to a result in degrees.



Range Violation leads to DRC error

If the value of HueAmplitude is not in range, the parameter state is set to error and the parameter is reported by the DRC.

20.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RGB2HSI is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

20.6. Operator RGB2YUV

Operator Library Path:



The module RGB2YUV converts the color space from RGB to YCbCr.

Operator converts RGB into YCbCr, not into YUV

The operator converts only RGB into YCbCr. It does not convert RGB into YUV.

Operator Features and Restrictions

- Empty Images (i.e., images with no pixels) are fully supported.
- Not empty Images with empty lines are fully supported.
- Images with varying line lengths are fully supported.

20.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	24	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	FL_YUV
Max. Img Width	any❶	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ VALT_IMAGE2D and VALT_LINE1D: The Maximal Image Width must be divisible by the parallelism without remainder (not important for VALT_PIXEL0D and VALT_SIGNAL).

20.6.3. Parameters

None

20.7. Operator WhiteBalance

Operator Library Path:



The operator WhiteBalance scales the three color components of an RGB input stream using three independent coefficients. One usage of the operator is manual white balancing. Each color component is scaled with the values defined by parameter *RedCoefficient*, *GreenCoefficient* and *BlueCoefficient*. The range and precision of the multiplication is defines using parameters *ResolutionBits* and *RangeBits*. *RangeBits* defines the scaling range. The range is [0, 2^RangeBits[. *ResolutionBits* defines the step size of the scaling which is $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$. The results are rounded to the next integer values and output on output link O.

20.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[3, 63]	3*(InputBitWidth/3 + RangeBits) <= 64
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

20.7.3. Parameters

ResolutionBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	[1, 16]
This parameter defines the precision of the multiplication i.e. the step size of the coefficient parameters.	

RangeBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	2
Range	[1, 8]
This parameter defines the range of the multiplication. This parameter influences the output bit width. The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.	

RedCoefficient	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	$\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{RangeBits} - \frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$
This parameter defines the coefficient which scales the red component of the input. The entered floating point coefficient is rounded to the nearest valid fixed point value (see RangeBits and ResolutionBits).	

GreenCoefficient	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	$\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{RangeBits} - \frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$
This parameter defines the coefficient which scales the green component of the input. The entered floating point coefficient is rounded to the nearest valid fixed point value (see RangeBits and ResolutionBits).	

BlueCoefficient	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	$\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{RangeBits} - \frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$
This parameter defines the coefficient which scales the blue component of the input. The entered floating point coefficient is rounded to the nearest valid fixed point value (see RangeBits and ResolutionBits).	

20.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator WhiteBalance is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.4, 'RGB White Balancing'

  Examples - The applet shows an example for white balancing on RGB images.

20.8. Operator WhiteBalanceBayer

Operator Library Path:



The operator WhiteBalanceBayer scales the three color components of a Bayer input stream using three independent coefficients. One usage of the operator is manual white balancing. Each color component is scaled with the values defined by parameter *RedCoefficient*, *GreenCoefficient* and *BlueCoefficient*. The range and precision of the multiplication is defines using parameters *ResolutionBits* and *RangeBits*. *RangeBits* defines the scaling range. The range is [0, 2^RangeBits[. *ResolutionBits* defines the step size of the scaling which is $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$. The results are rounded to the next integer values and output on output link O.

The Bayer array configuration of the camera must match the operator settings. The operator setting is changed using parameter *BayerInit*.

20.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data input

20.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[3, 63]	3*(InputBitWidth/3 + RangeBits) <= 64
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

20.8.3. Parameters

BayerInit	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	GreenFollowedByRed
Range	{GreenFollowedByRed, GreenFollowedByBlue, RedFollowedByGreen, BlueFollowedByGreen}

BayerInit
The Bayer array configuration of the camera must match the operator settings.

ResolutionBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	[1, 16]
This parameter defines the precision of the multiplication i.e. the step size of the coefficient parameters.	

RangeBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	2
Range	[1, 8]
This parameter defines the range of the multiplication. This parameter influences the output bit width. The output bit width must not exceed 64 Bit.	

RedCoefficient	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	$\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{RangeBits} - \frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$
This parameter defines the coefficient which scales the red component of the input. The entered floating point coefficient is rounded to the nearest valid fixed point value (see RangeBits and ResolutionBits).	

GreenCoefficient	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	$\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{RangeBits} - \frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$
This parameter defines the coefficient which scales the green component of the input. The entered floating point coefficient is rounded to the nearest valid fixed point value (see RangeBits and ResolutionBits).	

BlueCoefficient	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	$\left[0 \text{ to } 2^{RangeBits} - \frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}\right]$, Stepsize $\frac{1}{2^{ResolutionBits}}$
This parameter defines the coefficient which scales the blue component of the input. The entered floating point coefficient is rounded to the nearest valid fixed point value (see RangeBits and ResolutionBits).	

20.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator WhiteBalanceBayer is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

21. Library Compression



The *Compression* library includes operators for image compressions such as JPEG.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Compression

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray	Buffers the image stream in on-board RAM and remaps the pixels in 8x8 blocks for JPEG encoding.	Version 1.3
	JPEG_Encoder_Gray	Performs a JPEG compression of the previously remapped input stream.	Version 1.3
	JPEG_Encoder	Performs a JPEG compression of the previously remapped input stream.	Version 1.3

Table 21.1. Operators of Library Compression

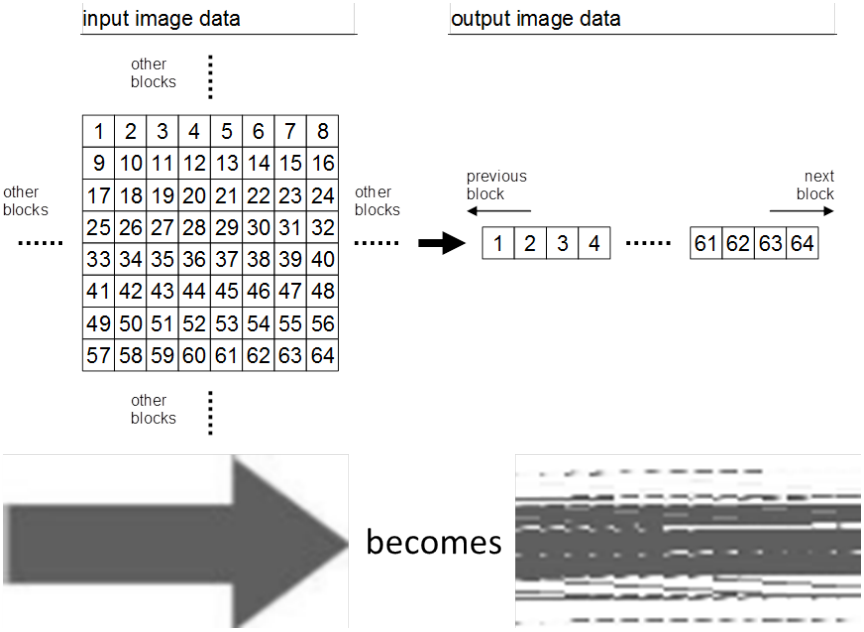
21.1. Operator ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray

Operator Library Path:



The operator ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray is used in combination with operator JPEG_Encode_Gray. The operator buffers the image data and remap pixels for the successive JPEG encoder.

For JPEG compression images have to be divided into blocks of eight by eight pixels. The JPEG encoder requires an input data stream consisting of these previously remapped pixels which is performed by the ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray. The following figure illustrates the behavior



Besides the sorting of pixels and the buffering of image data, the operator allows a dynamic ROI selection. The XLength has to be a multiple of 16 where the XOffset has to be a multiple of eight. In y-direction the offset may be any value, where the YLength has to be a multiple of 8. The operator always cuts the given XLength. If the input image is smaller than the parameterized XLength, the current memory content will be output. If the y length of the input image is smaller than the y length given by the parameters, the output of the buffer is clipped the same y length as the input plus an extension so that the height is a multiple of eight.

The ROI coordinates may be changed at any time. However, a change while the operator is currently processing an image might result in unwanted results. Therefore, a change during idle periods is recommended.

Operator Restrictions

- The operator does not support empty images i.e. images with no pixels.
- The lines of each input image at port I must have the same length. Thus images with varying line lengths are not allowed.
- The operator requires non FPGA memory. The memory resources might be limited. Check the available memory resources. (mostly DRAM memory) Map available RAM resources to modules of this operators. See Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

Availability for Hardware Platforms
Please note that this operator is only available for target platforms of the microEnable 4 series (including PixelPlant).

21.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

21.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	8	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	{1, 2, 4, 8}❶	8
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any❷	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The maximum parallelism depends on the available RAM data width on the frame grabber. Parallelism eight is only available for RAM data widths greater equal 64.

The RAM data width of all microEnable IV frame grabbers is 64.

❷ The maximum image width is

$$2^{RamAddressWidth}/4$$

The RAM address width of all microEnable IV frame grabbers is 24 bit.

21.1.3. Parameters

XOffset	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageWidth - 16], step size = 8
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. The XOffset has to be a multiple of eight. $XOffset + XLenght \leq OutputMaxImageWidth$	

XLength	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[16, MaxImageWidth], step size = 16

XLength
This parameter defines the width of the ROI. It has to be a multiple of 16. $XOffset + XLenght \leq OutputMaxImageWidth$

YOffset	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageHeight - 8], step size = 1
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. The YOffset has to be a multiple of eight. $YOffset + YLenght \leq OutputMaxImageHeight$	

YLength	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[8, MaxImageHeight], step size = 8
This parameter defines the height of the ROI. It has to be a multiple of 8. $YOffset + YLenght \leq OutputMaxImageHeight$	

FillLevel	
Type	static read parameter
Default	0%
Range	[0, 100%]
This read only parameter shows the current fill level of the buffer.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	ENABLED
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
Set this parameter to ENABLED if the operator is connected to a camera without any other buffers in between. Otherwise set the value to DISABLED. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

21.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.2, 'JPEG Encoder Gray'

  Examples - A simple example which shows the usage of the JPEG operators.

21.2. Operator JPEG_Encoder_Gray

Operator Library Path:



The operator performs a JPEG compression of grayscale 8-bit images.

Input Data in 8x8 pixels blocks required

On its input, the operator needs to receive image data that have been remapped into blocks of 8x8 pixels.

If you use a microEnable IV frame grabber, you can use operator *ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray* for this remapping. For microEnable IV designs, simply use operator *ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray* in front of operator *JPEG_Encoder_Gray*. Operator *ImageBuffer_JPEG_Gray* is designed to perform this reordering.

If you use a microEnable 5 frame grabber, make sure you remap the image data into blocks of 8x8 pixels (using the general VisualApplet options) before you use operator *JPEG_Encoder_Gray*.

The operator's output is a Huffman stream without JPEG headers. The compression rate depends on the selected quantization table which is changeable during runtime. For Huffman coding the standard luminance table is used. Besides the quantization table, the compression rate i.e. the output stream size depends on the input image. Therefore, the operator's output width is changeable to the desired output size.

The JPEG encoder is able to process around 2.5 input pixels per clock cycle. The clock frequency depends on the used frame grabber. microEnable IV frame grabbers have a base clock frequency of 62.5MHz. Therefore, the operator can process 158MPixels/s on a microEnable IV frame grabber. If quantization tables that cause a high quality compression are used, the data rate can be reduced. This is at quality levels of approximately more than 95%. Please refer to the JPEG application notes for further details.

The operator allows the selection of the quantization table using two parameters representing two different ways of configuration.

- If desired, each of the quantization table values can be set individually. Use parameter *quantization_matrix* in this case.
- In alternative, the quantization table can be determined from percentage values. Use parameter *quality_in_percent* in this case.

The standard luminance quantization table is shown in the following and is used as the default setting of the operator.

$$Q_{orig}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 11 & 10 & 16 & 24 & 40 & 51 & 61 \\ 12 & 12 & 14 & 19 & 26 & 58 & 60 & 55 \\ 14 & 13 & 16 & 24 & 40 & 57 & 69 & 56 \\ 14 & 17 & 22 & 29 & 51 & 87 & 80 & 62 \\ 18 & 22 & 37 & 56 & 68 & 109 & 103 & 77 \\ 24 & 35 & 55 & 64 & 81 & 104 & 113 & 92 \\ 49 & 64 & 78 & 87 & 103 & 121 & 120 & 101 \\ 72 & 92 & 95 & 98 & 112 & 100 & 103 & 99 \end{pmatrix}$$

If a percentage quality is used, the quantization table is calculated by the following equation

$$Q(u,v) = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } q = 100 \\ Q(u,v) = \text{round}\left(Q_{orig}(u,v)\frac{100-q}{50}\right) & \text{if } q \geq 50 \\ Q(u,v) = \text{round}\left(Q_{orig}(u,v)\frac{50}{q}\right) & \text{if } q \leq 50 \end{cases}$$

As described, the operator's output is a Huffman Stream of the encoded image data. The underlying DC coefficients and AC coefficients are fixed and taken from literature, namely W. P. Pennbaker and J. L. Mitchell, JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard, Van Nostrand Rheinhold, 1993. See beyond for the listing. The generated Huffman Stream generated by the encoder does not contain the required JPEG headers to generate a JPEG image file. Furthermore, the generated data stream is of 32Bbit width. The last word i.e. the four last byte of the JPEG data stream provide status information of the following format:

- Bytes zero and one of the last word represent the JPEG EOI marker which is 0xff and 0xd9.
- Byte no. two represents the number of bytes used in the second last data word in the range [1, 4] i.e. the true end of the JPEG data stream.
- The last byte no. three represents an error code. If the JPEG data stream is larger than the maximum image width specified for the output link, the output will be truncated. If this happens, the last byte will be set to one which allows the detection of this truncation.

An example of the end of a JPEG output data stream is given in the following:

Second last word: 0xffff5fed

Last word: 0x0002d9ff

Hence, the JPEG output data stream ends with the second byte of the second last word. The data stream is not truncated.

Operator Restrictions

- The operator does not support empty images i.e. images with no pixels.
- The lines of each input image at port I must have the same length. Thus images with varying line lengths are not allowed.

21.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

21.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	8	32
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	8	1
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any❶	any
Max. Img Height	any❷	1

❶❷ The input width and height have to be multiples of 8.

21.2.3. Parameters

quality_in_percent	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	50
Range	[-1, 100]
Using this parameter the quality of the JPEG compression can be changed. The quantization matrix is determined from the percentage values using the equation given above. The determined quantization values can be read from parameter quantization_matrix. The parameter is dynamic and should only be changed during idle time of the applet. Quality settings between 0 and 100 can be defined. Writing to this parameter overwrites manual chnages of the quantization matrix made by parameter *quantization_matrix*. If -1 is read from *quality_in_percent*, manual change of the quantization matrix has been made.	

quantization_matrix	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	standard matrix (see above)
Range	[1, 255]
This parameter is a dynamic read and write matrix paramter. If the JPEG quality is set in percentage values. This parameter can be used to read the determined quantization matrix values. The parameter can also be used to specify a user defined quantization matrix. This can be done by writing to any of the quantization matrix values. Note that a write to parameter qulity_in_percent will discard the user specified quantization values. For convenience, parameter *quality_in_percent* is set to -1 after a user specified value has been written.	

21.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator JPEG_Encoder_Gray is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.2, 'JPEG Encoder Gray'

  Examples - A simple example which shows the usage of the JPEG operators.

- Section 10.1.3, 'Using more than one JPEG encoder to enhance the bandwidth of JPEG compression.'

  Examples - multible JPEG encoder

21.2.5. More Informations

The following Huffman DC- and AC Coefficients are used.

```
typedef char DCHuffTableType[12][17]; // huffman-table for luminance-DC-coefficients

DCHuffTableType Lum_DC_HuffmanTable= {
"00",
"010",
"011",
"100",
"101",
```

```
"110",
"1110",
"11110",
"111110",
"1111110",
"11111110",
"111111110" };

typedef char ACHuffTableType[16][11][17]; // Huffman-Tabelle für Luminance-AC-Koeffizienten

ACHuffTableType Lum_AC_HuffmanTable= {
{ //Run == 0
"1010",//EOB
"00",
"01",
"100",
"1011",
"11010",
"1111000",
"11111000",
"1111110110",
"1111111110000010",
"1111111110000011"
},
{ //Run == 1
"1010",//EOB
"1100",
"11011",
"1111001",
"111110110",
"11111110110",
"1111111110000100",
"1111111110000101",
"1111111110000110",
"1111111110000111",
"1111111110001000"
},
{ //Run == 2
"1010",//EOB
"11100",
"11111001",
"1111110111",
"111111110100",
"1111111110001001",
"1111111110001010",
"1111111110001011",
"1111111110001100",
"1111111110001101",
"1111111110001110"
},
{ //Run == 3
"1010",//EOB
"111010",
"111110111",
"111111110101",
"1111111110001111",
"1111111110010000",
"1111111110010001",
"1111111110010010",
"1111111110010011",
"1111111110010100",
"1111111110010101"
},
{ //Run == 4
"1010",//EOB
"111011",
"1111111000",
"1111111110010110",
"1111111110010111",
"1111111110011000",
"1111111110011001",
"1111111110011010",
"1111111110011011",
"1111111110011100",
"1111111110011101",
},
{ //Run == 5
"1010",//EOB
"1111010",
"11111110111",
```

```
"1111111110011110",
"1111111110011111",
"1111111110100000",
"1111111110100001",
"1111111110100010",
"1111111110100011",
"1111111110100100",
"1111111110100101"
},
{ //Run == 6
"1010",//EOB
"1111011",
"111111110110",
"1111111110100110",
"1111111110100111",
"1111111110101000",
"1111111110101001",
"1111111110101010",
"1111111110101011",
"1111111110101100",
"1111111110101101"
},
{ //Run == 7
"1010",//EOB
"11111010",
"111111110111",
"1111111110101110",
"1111111110101111",
"1111111110110000",
"1111111110110001",
"1111111110110010",
"1111111110110011",
"1111111110110100",
"1111111110110101",
},
{ //Run == 8
"1010",//EOB
"111111000",
"111111111000000",
"1111111110110110",
"1111111110110111",
"1111111110111000",
"1111111110111001",
"1111111110111010",
"1111111110111011",
"1111111110111100",
"1111111110111101"
},
{ //Run == 9
"1010",//EOB
"111111001",
"1111111110111110",
"1111111110111111",
"1111111111000000",
"1111111111000001",
"1111111111000010",
"1111111111000011",
"1111111111000100",
"1111111111000101",
"1111111111000110"
},
{ //Run == 0xA
"1010",//EOB
"111111010",
"1111111111000111",
"1111111111001000",
"1111111111001001",
"1111111111001010",
"1111111111001011",
"1111111111001100",
"1111111111001101",
"1111111111001110",
"1111111111001111"
},
{ //Run == 0xB
"1010",//EOB
"1111111001",
"1111111111010000",
"1111111111010001",
"1111111111010010",
```

```
"1111111111010011",
"1111111111010100",
"1111111111010101",
"1111111111010110",
"1111111111010111",
"1111111111011000"
},
{ //Run == 0xC
"1010",//EOB
"1111111010",
"1111111111011001",
"1111111111011010",
"1111111111011011",
"1111111111011100",
"1111111111011101",
"1111111111011110",
"1111111111011111",
"1111111111100000",
"1111111111100001"
},
{ //Run == 0xD
"1010",//EOB
"11111111000",
"1111111111100010",
"1111111111100011",
"1111111111100100",
"1111111111100101",
"1111111111100110",
"1111111111100111",
"1111111111101000",
"1111111111101001",
"1111111111101010"
},
{ //Run == 0xE
"1010",//EOB
"1111111111101011",
"1111111111101100",
"1111111111101101",
"1111111111101110",
"1111111111101111",
"1111111111110000",
"1111111111110001",
"1111111111110010",
"1111111111110011",
"1111111111110100"
},
{ //Run == 0xF
"11111111001", //ZRL
"1111111111110101",
"1111111111110110",
"1111111111110111",
"1111111111111000",
"1111111111111001",
"1111111111111010",
"1111111111111011",
"1111111111111100",
"1111111111111101",
"1111111111111110"
}
};
```

21.3. Operator JPEG_Encoder

Operator Library Path:



The operator performs a JPEG compression of grayscale 8-bit images. It uses the JPEG baseline algorithm. The operator's output is a Huffman stream. Optionally, JPEG headers are included in the output (parametrizable). If the headers are included, the output format is JFIF (JPEG File Interchange Format), version 1.2.

The compression rate (and thus the output stream size) depends on two factors:

- on the selected quantization table which is changeable during runtime.
- on the input image.

Operator *JPEG encoder* is able to process the full input data rate as specified in the link parametrization. You can define the throughput rate via the input parallelism. Please note that higher parallelism entails a higher FPGA resource utilization.

The maximum image height is 65.535 pixels. If the image height is not a multiple of eight, the operator internally adds dummy lines. This behaviour reduces the overall input data rate.

The operator allows you to define the quantization table. You have two options to configure the table:

- The quantization table can be calculated automatically on the basis of a quality value (in percent). For calculation, the standard luminance quantization table (see below) is used. Use parameter *Quality* (in percent) to configure automatic calculation. Automatic calculation is the default setting of the operator.
- Alternatively, you can set each of the quantization table values individually. Use parameter *LuminanceQuantization* to enter your values. Parameter *Quality* will be automatically disabled in this case by being set to value -1.

The standard luminance quantization table (default setting) looks as follows:

$$Q_{orig}(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 11 & 10 & 16 & 24 & 40 & 51 & 61 \\ 12 & 12 & 14 & 19 & 26 & 58 & 60 & 55 \\ 14 & 13 & 16 & 24 & 40 & 57 & 69 & 56 \\ 14 & 17 & 22 & 29 & 51 & 87 & 80 & 62 \\ 18 & 22 & 37 & 56 & 68 & 109 & 103 & 77 \\ 24 & 35 & 55 & 64 & 81 & 104 & 113 & 92 \\ 49 & 64 & 78 & 87 & 103 & 121 & 120 & 101 \\ 72 & 92 & 95 & 98 & 112 & 100 & 103 & 99 \end{pmatrix}$$

In default mode (automatic calculation out of the standard lumninance quantization table and parameter Quality), the quantization table is calculated by the following equation:

$$Q(u,v) = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } q = 100 \\ Q(u,v) = \text{round}\left(Q_{orig}(u,v)\frac{100-q}{50}\right) & \text{if } q \geq 50 \\ Q(u,v) = \text{round}\left(Q_{orig}(u,v)\frac{50}{q}\right) & \text{if } q \leq 50 \end{cases}$$

As described above, the operator's output is a Huffman Stream of the encoded image data. For Huffman coding, the standard luminance tables for DC and AC coefficients are used. These tables are fixed and taken from literature, namely W. P. Pennbaker and J. L. Mitchell, 'JPEG Still Image Data Compression

Standard', Van Nostrand Rheinhold, 1993. The Huffman Stream generated by the encoder includes the JPEG header if parameter *IncludeHeader* is set to YES. The generated data stream consists of parallel outputs of multiple bytes (8-bit blocks) where the parallelism is automatically derived from the throughput requirements.

Operator Restrictions

- The operator does not support empty images, i.e., images with no pixels.
- Input images with varying line lengths are not allowed.
- The operator has a minimum input image width which depends on the input parallelism. The minimum input image width is at least twice the input parallelism. The minimum input image width is calculated as follows:

  1. On the basis of the input parallelism: The first multiple of 8 that is equal to or bigger than the input parallelism is identified.
  2. To this multiple of 8, value 1 is added.
  3. On the basis of the result of step 2: As the input image width has to be a multiple of the input parallelism, the first multiple of the **input parallelism** that is bigger than the result of step 2 is identified.

  The result of step 3 is the minimum input image width for the operator.

$$MinWidth = ceil\left(\frac{ceil\left(\frac{par}{8}\right)\cdot 8 + 1}{par}\right)\cdot par$$

Figure 21.1. Formula for calculating the minimum input image width

For example, if the input parallelism is 4, the minimum input image width is 12.

If the input parallelism is 12, the minimum input image width is 24.



Optimizing the Operator Throughput

If the input parallelism is greater than 8, the data throughput depends on the size of the input image. The maximum data throughput can be achieved with the following image size (OptimalSize):

OptimalSize = Ceil(FrameSize/(PathCount * IntervalSize))*PathCount * IntervalSize

Internally, the operator always uses a parallelism that is a multiple of 8. Depending on the input parallelism, the internal parallelism conversion can compensate some of the loss of bandwidth. The loss of bandwidth only occurs at the end of a frame.



The End of Image Marker (EOI)

As the size of the compressed image data is not predictable, the last output data byte of a compressed frame might not occur aligned to the output parallelism. Consequently, the last data vector of a frame can contain random dummy values. To mark the actual end of a frame, the EOI (End of Image) marker as defined in the JPEG standard will be

used. The EOI marker consists of two bytes. The second last byte of each frame is 0xFF, and the last byte of each frame is 0xD9.



Header is output before image data are received

To optimize its image throughput rate (band width), the operator outputs the header as soon as header generation is activated - even before image data arrive at the operator's input. This way, the transfer of the header data doesn't interrupt the transfer of image data, as the header is transferred in advance. The drawback of this practice is that the operator's output transfer starts earlier than the actual image data transfer. This may cause irritations under specific circumstances:

- Using operator SourceSelector directly after JPEG_Encoder: Operator SourceSelector registers a partly processed frame as soon as it gets the header data. Therefore, if SourceSelector is switched to getting image data from JPEG_Encoder, SourceSelector cannot be switched to any another source as it always detects an unfinished frame. In addition, when header generation is enabled and SourceSelector switches from another source to the JPEG_Encoder channel, the first image is lost.
- To measure the latency, use operator FrameEndToSignal (instead of FrameStartToSignal and SignalToDelay).
- If working on eVA devices, please make sure the output is capable to accept data transfer before the sensor transfer is started.



Consult the VisualApplets Online Forum!

Get more information and additional examples on VisualApplets' JPEG compression features in the VisualAppletsOnline Community Forum [https://forum.silicon.software/forum/] at New High-Speed JPEG Operator and Examples [https://forum.silicon.software/forum/index.php?thread/100-new-high-speed-jpeg-operator-and-examples-va-3-2-0/].

21.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

21.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	8	8
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	automatically calculated
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	2^16 -1 = 65.535❶	any❷
Max. Img Height	2^16 -1 = 65.535	1

❶ The value must not be lower than the minimum image width requirement.
❷ The image width at the output link is configurable. If the output image is bigger than the maximal image width configured for the output link, the image is cut off and the remaining image data is discarded. The last two bytes of each image are always containing the End of Image Marker (EOI).

21.3.3. Parameters

Quality	
Type	static/dynamic write parameter
Default	50.00
Range	[1.00 - 100.00 %], {-1}, step size = 0.01%

Using this parameter, the quality of the JPEG compression can be changed. The quantization matrix is determined from the percentage values using the equation given above. The determined quantization values can be read from parameter quantization_matrix. The parameter is dynamic and should only be changed during idle time of the applet.

Quality settings between 1 and 100 can be defined. Writing to this parameter overwrites manual changes of the quantization matrix made by parameter *LuminanceQuantization*. If -1 is read from *Quality*, manual change of the quantization matrix has been made.

The quality parameter is the primary source to define the compression rate of the encoder. The luminance table will be auto-computed from the specified quality and can be read back. However it is possible to modify the luminance table directly. If this happens the quality parameter will be auto-changed to -1 to show that the parameter is not valid anymore and manual overwrite mode for the tables is used. The quality and the quantization tables can be set to static mode if the user wants to optimize resource usage. Static versus dynamic change can be performed only on the quality parameter. The quantization table settings will follow the quality type automatically and cannot be overwritten manually. When the quality is set to static, the operator determines the output parallelism from the quality settings. In most cases the output parallelism will be reduced in comparison to the dynamic mode, which can mean a significant FPGA resource reduction at the cost of giving up the flexibility to change the compression rate during the runtime.

LuminanceQuantization	
Type	follows Quality type (dynamic or static) write parameter
Default	none
Range	[1 - 255]

auto computed for quality in range [1.00 - 100.00], when manually set, quality is invalidated to -1.

IncludeHeader	
Type	static write parameter
Default	YES
Range	[YES,NO]

The JPEG header is per default included in the compression stream. However, you can disable this feature. If you set parameter *IncludeHeader* to NO, the JPEG parameters ImageHeight and ImageWidth will become deactivated. If you set parameter *IncludeHeader* to YES, the header is included and you can decide if the header parameters can be static or are required to be dynamic. If set to static, the values for image width and image height will be statically embedded into the header and cannot be changed, regardless of the input image size. If set to dynamic, you can change the values for image width and image height during the runtime. Please note that these header parameters are not automatically updated to the input image size. If you use the operator with images the size of which is dynamically changing during runtime, you will have to patch the produced header afterwards. If you set ImageHeight and ImageWidth both to "static", you will achieve a slight reduction of the FPGA resource usage.

ImageHeight	
Type	static/dynamic write parameter

ImageHeight	
Default	1024
Range	1 - 2^16-1
This parameter is only available if parameter *IncludeHeader* is set to YES. Parameter *ImageHeight* is only used for generating the JPEG image header as described in parameter *IncludeHeader*.	

ImageWidth	
Type	static/dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	1 - 2^16-1
This parameter is only available if parameter *IncludeHeader* is set to YES. Parameter *ImageWidth* is only used for generating the JPEG image header as described in parameter *IncludeHeader*.	

21.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator JPEG_Encoder is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.4, 'JPEG Compression Using Operator **JPEG_Encoder**'

  Examples - Simple examples which show the usage of the operator **JPEG_Encoder**.

21.3.5. More Informations

The following Huffman DC and AC coefficients are used.

```
typedef char DCHuffTableType[12][17]; // Huffman table for luminance DC coefficients

DCHuffTableType Lum_DC_HuffmanTable= {
"00",
"010",
"011",
"100",
"101",
"110",
"1110",
"11110",
"111110",
"1111110",
"11111110",
"111111110" };

typedef char ACHuffTableType[16][11][17]; // Huffman table for luminance AC coefficients

ACHuffTableType Lum_AC_HuffmanTable= {
{ //Run == 0
"1010",//EOB
"00",
"01",
"100",
"1011",
"11010",
"1111000",
"11111000",
"1111110110",
"1111111110000010",
"1111111110000011"
},
{ //Run == 1
"1010",//EOB
"1100",
"11011",
"1111001",
```

```
      "111110110",
      "11111110110",
      "1111111110000100",
      "1111111110000101",
      "1111111110000110",
      "1111111110000111",
      "1111111110001000"
      },
      { //Run == 2
      "1010",//EOB
      "11100",
      "11111001",
      "1111110111",
      "111111110100",
      "1111111110001001",
      "1111111110001010",
      "1111111110001011",
      "1111111110001100",
      "1111111110001101",
      "1111111110001110"
      },
      { //Run == 3
      "1010",//EOB
      "111010",
      "111110111",
      "111111110101",
      "1111111110001111",
      "1111111110010000",
      "1111111110010001",
      "1111111110010010",
      "1111111110010011",
      "1111111110010100",
      "1111111110010101"
      },
      { //Run == 4
      "1010",//EOB
      "111011",
      "1111111000",
      "1111111110010110",
      "1111111110010111",
      "1111111110011000",
      "1111111110011001",
      "1111111110011010",
      "1111111110011011",
      "1111111110011100",
      "1111111110011101",
      },
      { //Run == 5
      "1010",//EOB
      "1111010",
      "11111110111",
      "1111111110011110",
      "1111111110011111",
      "1111111110100000",
      "1111111110100001",
      "1111111110100010",
      "1111111110100011",
      "1111111110100100",
      "1111111110100101"
      },
      { //Run == 6
      "1010",//EOB
      "1111011",
      "111111110110",
      "1111111110100110",
      "1111111110100111",
      "1111111110101000",
      "1111111110101001",
      "1111111110101010",
      "1111111110101011",
      "1111111110101100",
      "1111111110101101"
      },
      { //Run == 7
      "1010",//EOB
      "11111010",
      "111111110111",
      "1111111110101110",
      "1111111110101111",
      "1111111110110000",
```

```
      "1111111110110001",
      "1111111110110010",
      "1111111110110011",
      "1111111110110100",
      "1111111110110101",
      },
      { //Run == 8
      "1010",//EOB
      "111111000",
      "1111111111000000",
      "1111111110110110",
      "1111111110110111",
      "1111111110111000",
      "1111111110111001",
      "1111111110111010",
      "1111111110111011",
      "1111111110111100",
      "1111111110111101"
      },
      { //Run == 9
      "1010",//EOB
      "111111001",
      "1111111110111110",
      "1111111110111111",
      "1111111111000000",
      "1111111111000001",
      "1111111111000010",
      "1111111111000011",
      "1111111111000100",
      "1111111111000101",
      "1111111111000110"
      },
      { //Run == 0xA
      "1010",//EOB
      "111111010",
      "1111111111000111",
      "1111111111001000",
      "1111111111001001",
      "1111111111001010",
      "1111111111001011",
      "1111111111001100",
      "1111111111001101",
      "1111111111001110",
      "1111111111001111"
      },
      { //Run == 0xB
      "1010",//EOB
      "1111111001",
      "1111111111010000",
      "1111111111010001",
      "1111111111010010",
      "1111111111010011",
      "1111111111010100",
      "1111111111010101",
      "1111111111010110",
      "1111111111010111",
      "1111111111011000"
      },
      { //Run == 0xC
      "1010",//EOB
      "1111111010",
      "1111111111011001",
      "1111111111011010",
      "1111111111011011",
      "1111111111011100",
      "1111111111011101",
      "1111111111011110",
      "1111111111011111",
      "1111111111100000",
      "1111111111100001"
      },
      { //Run == 0xD
      "1010",//EOB
      "11111111000",
      "1111111111100010",
      "1111111111100011",
      "1111111111100100",
      "1111111111100101",
      "1111111111100110",
      "1111111111100111",
```

```
      "1111111111101000",
      "1111111111101001",
      "1111111111101010"
      },
      { //Run == 0xE
      "1010",//EOB
      "1111111111101011",
      "1111111111101100",
      "1111111111101101",
      "1111111111101110",
      "1111111111101111",
      "1111111111110000",
      "1111111111110001",
      "1111111111110010",
      "1111111111110011",
      "1111111111110100"
      },
      { //Run == 0xF
      "11111111001", //ZRL
      "1111111111110101",
      "1111111111110110",
      "1111111111110111",
      "1111111111111000",
      "1111111111111001",
      "1111111111111010",
      "1111111111111011",
      "1111111111111100",
      "1111111111111101",
      "1111111111111110"
      }
      };
```

22. Library Debugging



Runtime Analysis: The *Debugging* library allows you to analyze VisualApplets designs (that do not work as expected) *during runtime*.

The data provided by the individual operators will help you to

- debug your **VisualApplet Design** and to improve its stability.
- debug the **Custom Operators** you are developing: You can use the operators of the debugging library to analyze the effects of your custom operators in designs.



Runtime Testing

The debugging library is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before the operators provide data you can use for debugging.

The operators of the debugging libary have nothing to do with design simulation within VisualApplets.

The Debugging Library offers dedicated operators you can use to

- Analyze the data stream in an image processing pipeline:
  - Image statistics (number of frames, image width/image height, line frequency, image frequency, detection of varying line length and especially of empty lines)
  - Data flow analysis (blocking statistics, bandwidth)
- Manipulate the image data stream by:
  - Intentionally blocking the data stream
  - Suppressing the natural blocking of the image stream
- Test individual parts of your VA designs via:
  - Image emulators that you can configure to show most diverse timing behaviour
- Insert and monitor image data at any place within a design:
  - Image injection via register I/O
  - Image monitoring via register I/O
- Analyze signals



Availability

You can purchase a separate license for the **Debugging** library.

When using the VisualApplets extension **Expert**, you do not need to purchase a license for the **Debugging** library as it is already included in the **VisualApplets Expert** license.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Debugging

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	ImageAnalyzer	Performs an analysis of image properties without touching the image data.	Version 3.0.1
	ImageStatistics	Tracks the most important parameters of an image stream. Calculates average line and frame frequencies.	Version 3.0.1
	StreamAnalyzer	Performs an analysis of the current flow control properties (blocked/not blocked) of the data stream without touching the image data.	Version 3.0.1
	Scope	Provides means for drawing a waveform from sampled input data.	Version 3.0.1
	ImageInjector	Allows to inject image data into the processing pipeline by register I/O.	Version 3.0.1
	ImageTimingGenerator	Creates a black image output with adjustable timing setting.	Version 3.0.1
	ImageFlowControl	Allows to handle overflow situations.	Version 3.0.1
	StreamControl	Allows to suppress the blocking status as well as to create blocking pulses towards the input link.	Version 3.0.1
	ImageMonitor	Allows probing image data from the processing pipeline by register I/O.	Version 3.0.1

Table 22.1. Operators of Library Debugging

22.1. Operator ImageAnalyzer

Operator Library Path:



Operator *ImageAnalyzer* analyzes image properties without touching the image data.

The operator analyzes individual images. For analyzing image sequences, use operator *ImageStatistics*.

Operator *ImageAnalyzer* provides

- data about the last frame (values for the complete frame), and
- intermediate values for the current frame (the frame that is currently streamed).

Operator *ImageAnalyzer* analyzes frames in area scan applications (2D). You can also use it for analyzing data in line scan applications (1D).

The operator offers dynamic read parameters you can use to retrieve data about

- image dimension (width x height) and image size (pixel),
- the deviation of line lengths within a frame,
- time gaps between lines,
- the blocking state of the operator input (blocked/not blocked).

In addition, the operator offers some parameters to control the operator itself.

When an internal counter overflows, a corresponding overflow bit is set in the *OverflowMask* parameter and the counter halts.



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

22.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

22.1.3. Parameters

ClearMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	ClearWithProcessStart
Range	{NoClearing, ClearWithProcessStart, ClearWithProcessReset, SendClearPulse}

Operator Control:

This parameter defines the reset behavior for all **read** parameters.

NoClearing: Values of all *read* parameters are held. ProcessEnable and ProcessReset have no influcence on these values.

ClearWithProcessStart: Values of all *read* parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessEnable.

ClearWithProcessReset: Values of all *read* parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessReset.

SendClearPulse: On-demand clearing of all *read* parameter values.

FrameCountWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	24
Range	[4, 63]

Operator Control:

Sets the bit width of parameter *FrameCounter*.

GapCountWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	20
Range	[4, 63]

Operator Control:

Sets the bit width of the line gap counters (*FrameMinLineGap, FrameMaxLineGap, CurrLineGap*).

FrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^FrameCountWidth) -1]

General Information:

Counts all images which are terminated with an EndOfFrame.

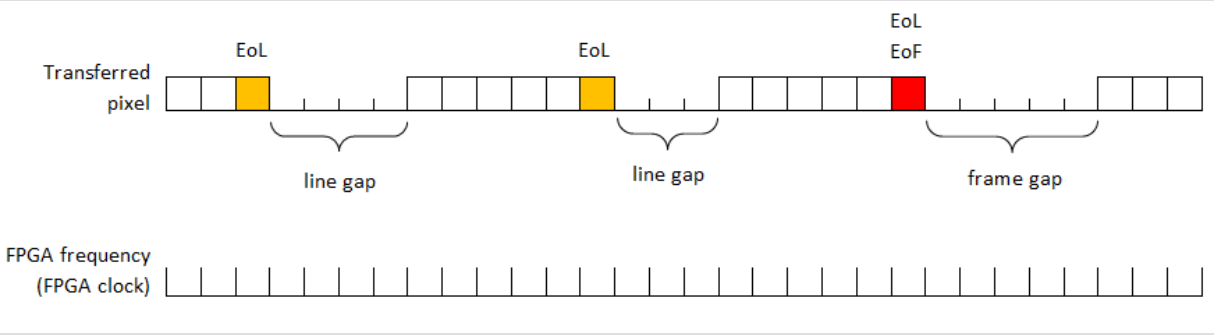
FramePixelCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^ (ImageWidthBitwidth+ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Last Frame:	
Size of the last completed frame in pixels.	

FrameHeight	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Last Frame:	
Height of the last completed frame in pixels.	

FrameMinWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]
Last Frame:	
Minimal width encountered in last completed frame (in pixels).	

FrameMaxWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]
Last Frame:	
Maximal width encountered in last completed frame (in pixels).	

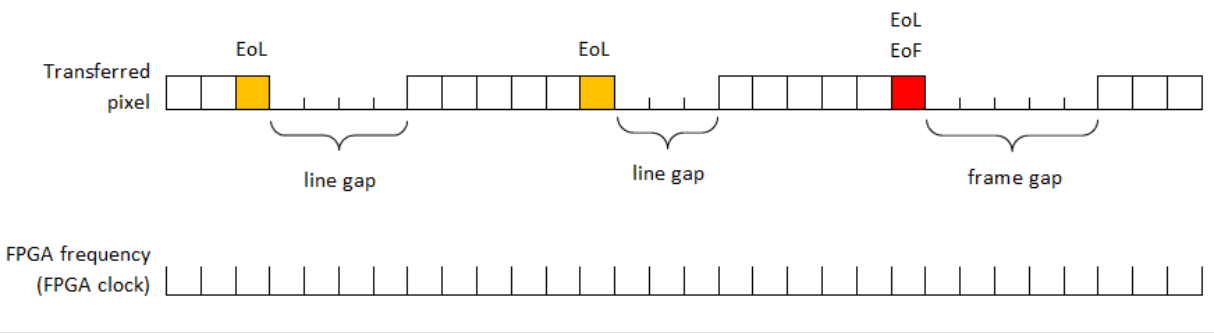
FrameMinLineGap	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]
Last Frame:	
Minimal line gap encountered in last completed frame. In the example displayed in the figure below, FrameMinLineGap = 3.	



FrameMaxLineGap	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]

Last Frame:

Maximal line gap encountered in last completed frame. In the example displayed in the figure below, FrameMaxLineGap = 4.



CurrPixelCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]

Current Frame:

Pixel count in the frame that is currently active and under inspection.

CurrXPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]

Current Frame:

Current horizontal position in the frame that is currently active and under inspection.

CurrYPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]

Current Frame:

Current vertical position in the frame that is currently active and under inspection.

CurrMinWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]

Current Frame:

Minimal width detected in the frame that is currently active and under inspection.

CurrMaxWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]

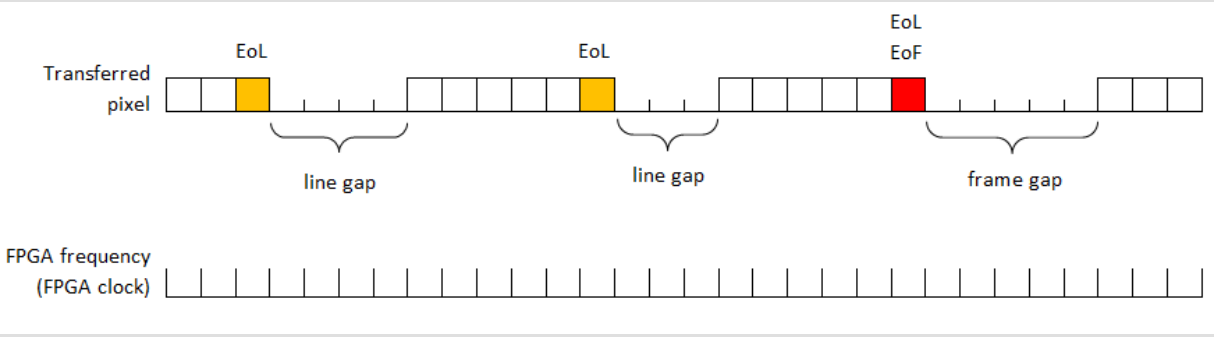
Current Frame:

Maximal width detected in the frame that is currently active and under inspection.

CurrLineGap	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]

Current Frame:

Gap between current line and preceding line (in frame that is currently active and under inspection).



CurrBlocked	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]

General Information:

If set to one: Value 1 informs that the input link is currently blocked by the output link.

OverflowMask	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 31]

Operator Control:

Bit-encoded overflow signaling. A set bit indicates an overflow in the following counters:

[0] = FrameCount

[1] = PixelCount

[2] = xPos

[3] = yPos

[4] = LineGapCount.

22.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageAnalyzer is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.2, 'Image Dimension Test'

  Example - The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow.

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

22.2. Operator ImageStatistics

Operator Library Path:



Operator *ImageStatistics* measures frame properties for whole frame sequences without touching the image data.

Operator *ImageStatistics* analyzes image sequences. For analyzing individual images, use operator Operator *ImageAnalyzer*.

The operator allows to analyze deviations between frames (width, height, size, line gaps, etc.). The operator also provides measurands regarding line rates and frame rates.

In addition, operator *ImageStatistics* provides data about the utilization of the pipeline capacity (valid fraction, idle fraction, blocked fraction of time in percent).

When an internal counter overflows, a corresponding overflow bit is set in the OverflowMask parameter and the counter halts.

Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data output

22.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any	as I

22.2.3. Parameters

ClearMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	ClearWithProcessStart
Range	{NoClearing, ClearWithProcessStart, ClearWithProcessReset, SendClearPulse}
This parameter defines the reset behavior for all **read** parameters. **NoClearing**: Values of all read parameters are held. ProcessEnable and ProcessReset have no influcence on these values. **ClearWithProcessStart**: Values of read parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessEnable. **ClearWithProcessReset**: Values of read parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessReset. **SendClearPulse**: On-demand clearing of all read parameter values.	

MeasurementPeriod	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	1000
Range	[1, 65535]
Time in milliseconds for rate and duty cycle measurements. .	

FrameCountWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	24
Range	[4, 63]
Sets the bit width of the frame counter (parameter *FrameCount*).	

GapCountWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	20
Range	[4, 63]
Sets the bit width of the line gap counters (MinLineGap, MaxLineGap, MeanLineGap, MinLinePeriod, MaxLinePeriod, MeanLinePeriod).	

FrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^FrameCountWidth) -1]
Counts all images which are terminated with an EndOfFrame. Available only in IMAGE-2D mode.	

FramePixelCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^ (ImageWidthBitwidth+ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]

FramePixelCount
Size of the last completed frame in pixels.

MinWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]
Minimal line width detected in all frames inspected so far (in pixels).	

MaxWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]
Maximal line width detected in all frames inspected so far (in pixels).	

MinHeight	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Minimal image height detected in all frames inspected so far (in pixels).	

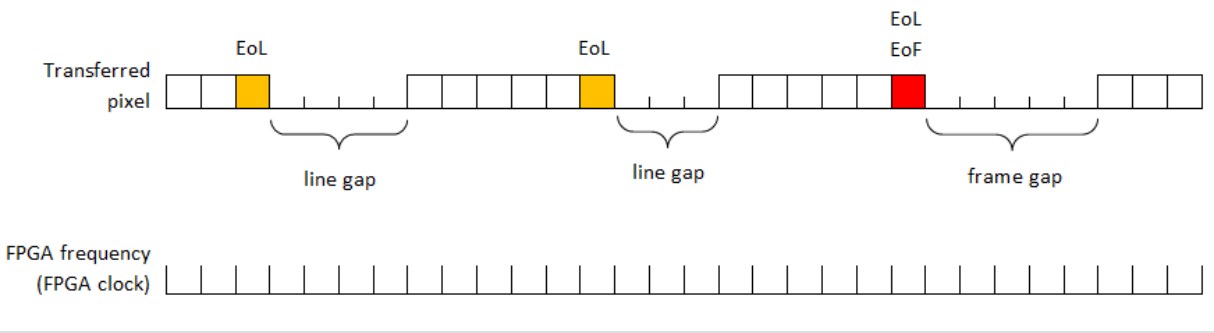
MaxHeight	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Maximal image height detected in all frames inspected so far (in pixels).	

MinPixelCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Size of smallest frame out of all frames inspected so far (in pixels).	

MaxPixelCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Size of biggest frame out of all frames inspected so far (in pixels).	

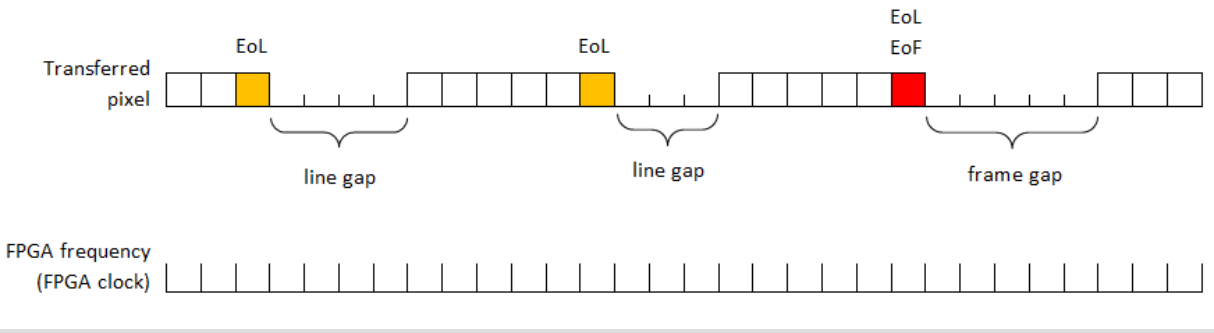
MinLineGap	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]
Minimal line gap encountered in all frames inspected so far. Does not include the frame gap between the last line of a 2D image and the first line of the next image.	

MinLineGap



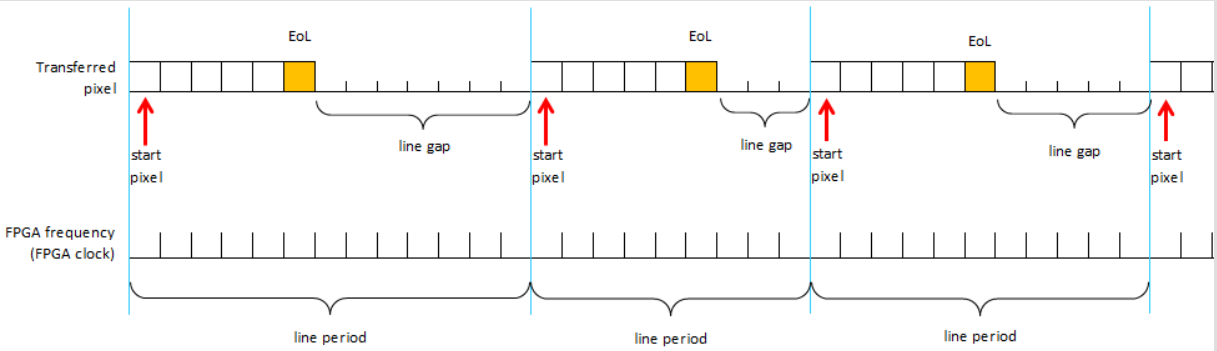
MaxLineGap	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]

Maximal line gap encountered encountered in all frames inspected so far. Does not include the frame gap between the last line of a 2D image and the first line of the next image.



MinLinePeriod	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]

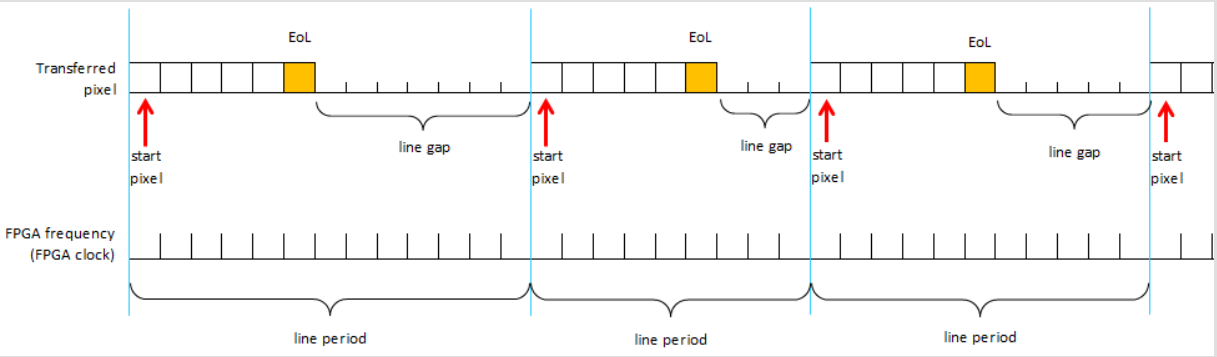
Minimal line period encountered. A Line period is the number of clock cycles between two line beginnings. A line period thus covers the line width, a single EndOfLine pulse, and the line gap. The frame gap between the last line of a 2D image and the first line of the next image is not included.



MaxLinePeriod	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0

MaxLinePeriod	
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]

Maximal line period encountered. A Line period is the number of clock cycles between two line beginnings. A line period thus covers the line width, a single EndOfLine pulse, and the line gap. The frame gap between the last line of a 2D image and the first line of the next image is not included.

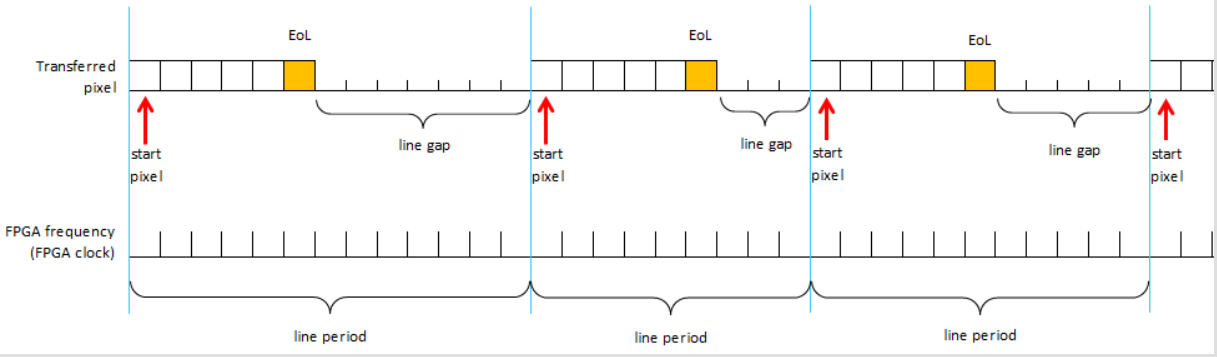


MeanWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]

Mean line width during set MeasurementPeriod (in pixels).

MeanLinePeriod	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]

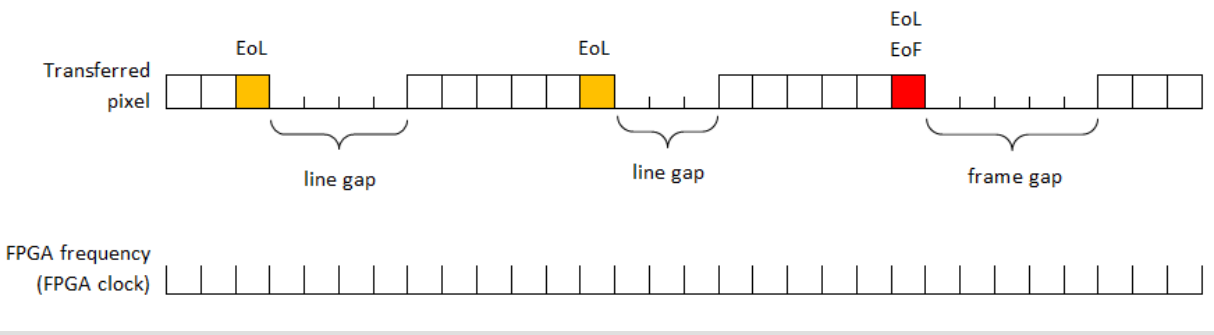
Mean line period during set MeasurementPeriod. A Line period is the number of clock cycles between two line beginnings. A line period thus covers the line width, a single EndOfLine pulse, and the line gap. The frame gap between the last line of a 2D image and the first line of the next image is not included.

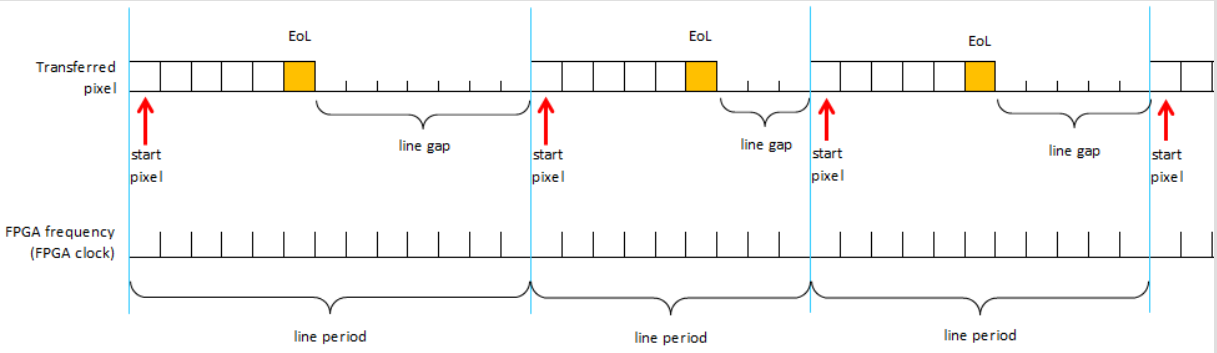


MeanLineGap	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^GapCountWidth)-1]

Mean line gap during set MeasurementPeriod (mean number of clock cycles between two line beginnings).

The frame gap between the last line of a 2D image and the first line of the next image is not included.

MeanLineGap


MeanLineDutyCycle	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Mean line duty cycle during set MeasurementPeriod. Defined as MeanWidth divided by MeanLinePeriod.	
	

LineRate	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	
Line rate in Hertz.	

FrameRate	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	
Frame rate in Hertz.	

BlockedFraction	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Percentage of blocked cycles.	

IdleFraction	
Type	dynamic read parameter

IdleFraction	
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Percentage of idle cycles.	

ValidFraction	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Percentage of valid cycles carrying data.	

MaxWidthErrorCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitwidth+4))-1]
Counts up if line width is greater than maximum line width defined on the input link.	

MaxHeightErrorCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageHeightBitwidth+4))-1]
Counts up if image height is greater than maximum image height defined on the input link.	

OverflowMask	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 4095]

Bit encoded overflow signaling. A set bit indicates an overflow in the following counters:

[0] = FrameCount

[1] = PixelCount

[2] = xPos

[3] = yPos

[4] = LineGap

[6] = MeanLineGap

[8] = BlockedFraction

[10] = ValidFraction

[11] = LineCounter. Invalidates LineRate, MeanWidth, MeanLinePeriod and MeanLineGap.

22.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageStatistics is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

22.3. Operator StreamAnalyzer

Operator Library Path:



Operator *StreamAnaylzer* provides information about the data flow through. It doesn't touch the image data.

You can use the operator to detect blocking (inhibit) conditions.

When a blocking occurs in the pipeline, you can use this operator to see where in a frame (at which pixel) the blocking occured.

In addition, operator *StreamAnalyzer* provides data about the utilization of the pipeline capacity (valid fraction, idle fraction, blocked fraction of time in percent).

When an internal counter overflows, a corresponding overflow bit is set in the *OverflowMask* parameter and the counter halts.

Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, Image data input
Output Link	O, Image data output

22.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D, LINE1D, PIXEL0D	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

22.3.3. Parameters

ClearMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	ClearWithProcessStart
Range	{NoClearing, ClearWithProcessStart, ClearWithProcessReset, SendClearPulse}

This parameter defines the reset behavior for all **read** parameters.

NoClearing: Values of all read parameters are held. ProcessEnable and ProcessReset have no influcence on these values.

ClearWithProcessStart: Values of read parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessEnable.

ClearWithProcessReset: Values of read parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessReset.

SendClearPulse: On-demand clearing of all read parameter values.

MeasurementMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	AllCycles
Range	{AllCycles, FrameCyclesOnly, LineCyclesOnly}

This parameter allows you to analyze specific fractions of the MeasurementPeriod:

AllCycles: Performance is measured over all cycles inside the MeasurementPeriod.

FrameCyclesOnly: Performance is measured over all cycles between the start end the end of frames. Frame gaps inside the MeasurementPeriod are therefore omitted.

LineCyclesOnly: Performance is measured over all cycles between the start end the end of lines. Frame gaps and line gaps inside the MeasurementPeriod are therefore omitted.

MeasurementPeriod	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1000
Range	[1, 65535]

Time in milliseconds for performance measurements.

The definition of the measurement period is important for analyzing time fractions, and for calculating mean values.

FrameCountWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	24
Range	[4, 63]

Sets the bit width of the frame counter. (Frame counter is parameter*CurrFrame*).

CurrTime	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^32)-1]

Time passed since the beginning of the measurement period (in milliseconds).

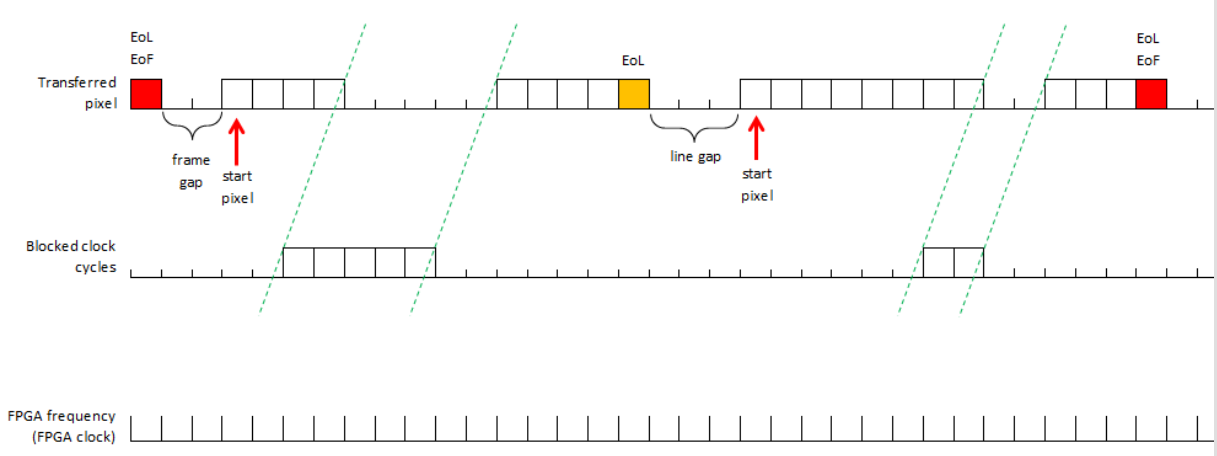
CurrFrame	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^FrameCountWidth) -1]
This parameter acts as a frame counter. Counted are all frames which are terminated with an EndOfFrame flag. Available only in IMAGE-2D mode.	

CurrBlocked	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
If set to one: Value 1 informs that the image flow is blocked.	

BlockedCyclesPerFrame	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthtBitwidth+4))-1]

Counts the number of clock cycles during which the image flow is blocked during the flow-through of one frame.

A pixel gap always has exactly the length of the blocking which provokes the gap. However, the offset of the gap may differ from the offset of the blocking status.



If buffer operators have been implemented earlier in the processing line, the pixels that can not be transferred due to the blocking status are buffered.

If no buffer operator is implemented earlier in the processing line, the pixels that can not be transferred due to the blocking status are discarded.

FirstBlockedFrame	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^FrameCountWidth)-1]
Frame number of frame during which first blocking occurred.	

LastBlockedFrame	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0

LastBlockedFrame	
Range	[0, (2^FrameCountWidth)-1]
Frame number of frame during which last blocking has occurred.	

FirstBlockedXPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitWidth+4))-1]
Horizontal position at which first blocking appeared.	

LastBlockedXPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitWidth+4))-1]
The last horizontal position at which the image flow was blocked until now. Example: If the value is 7: Horizontal position 7 was the last X position blocked until now. Horizontal position 8 was the first unblocked position after the last blocking that occurred.	

FirstBlockedYPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitWidth+4))-1]
Vertical position at which first blocking appeared.	

LastBlockedYPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^(ImageWidthBitWidth+4))-1]
The last vertical position at which the image flow was blocked until now. Example: If the value is 13: Vertical position 13 was the last Y position blocked until now. Vertical position 14 was the first unblocked position after the last blocking that occurred.	

FirstBlockedTime	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^32)-1]
Time stamp at which first blocking appeared.	

LastBlockedTime	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, (2^32)-1]
Time stamp of point of time at which last blocking has appeared. After this point of time, no further blocking occured until now.	

DataRate	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0

DataRate	
Range	
Measured data rate in mega pixel per second.	

BlockedFraction	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Percentage of blocked cycles within the measurement period (see parameter MeasurementPeriod).	

IdleFraction	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Percentage of idle cycles within the measurement period (see parameter MeasurementPeriod).	

ValidFraction	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0.0, 100.0]
Percentage of valid cycles carrying data within the measurement period (see parameter MeasurementPeriod).	

OverflowMask	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 511]

Operator Control:

Bit-encoded overflow signaling. A set bit indicates an overflow in the following counters:

[0] = FrameCount

[1] = PixelCount

[2] = xPos

[3] = yPos

[4] = LinePeriod

[5] = InhibitCount

[6] = InhibitCountFrame

[7] = IdleCount

[8] = ValidCount

22.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator StreamAnalyzer is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.2, 'Image Dimension Test'

Example - The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow.

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

22.4. Operator Scope

Operator Library Path:

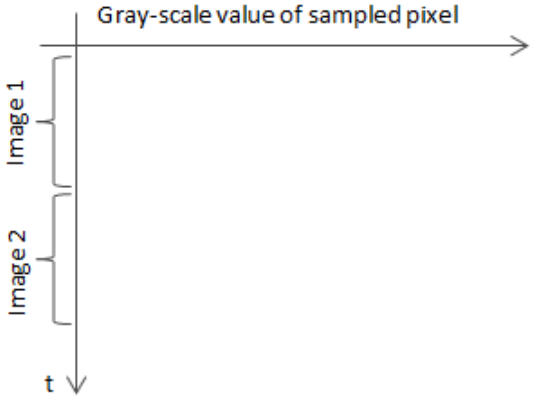


The Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures.

The operator outputs a 2D waveform for each image channel by sampling input image lines. Up to four channels are supported.

In a channel, each incoming line is sampled once. According to the settings you define in parameter SampleMode, the gray scale value of the first pixel in the line, the last pixel in the line, the smallest pixel value in the line, or the greatest pixel value in the line is used for sampling.

The sampled pixel value is used to set an output pixel in a co-ordinate system. The horizontal position of the output pixel is defined by the actual value of the sampled pixel. The vertical position corresponds to the order of incoming lines, i.e., to the time axis.

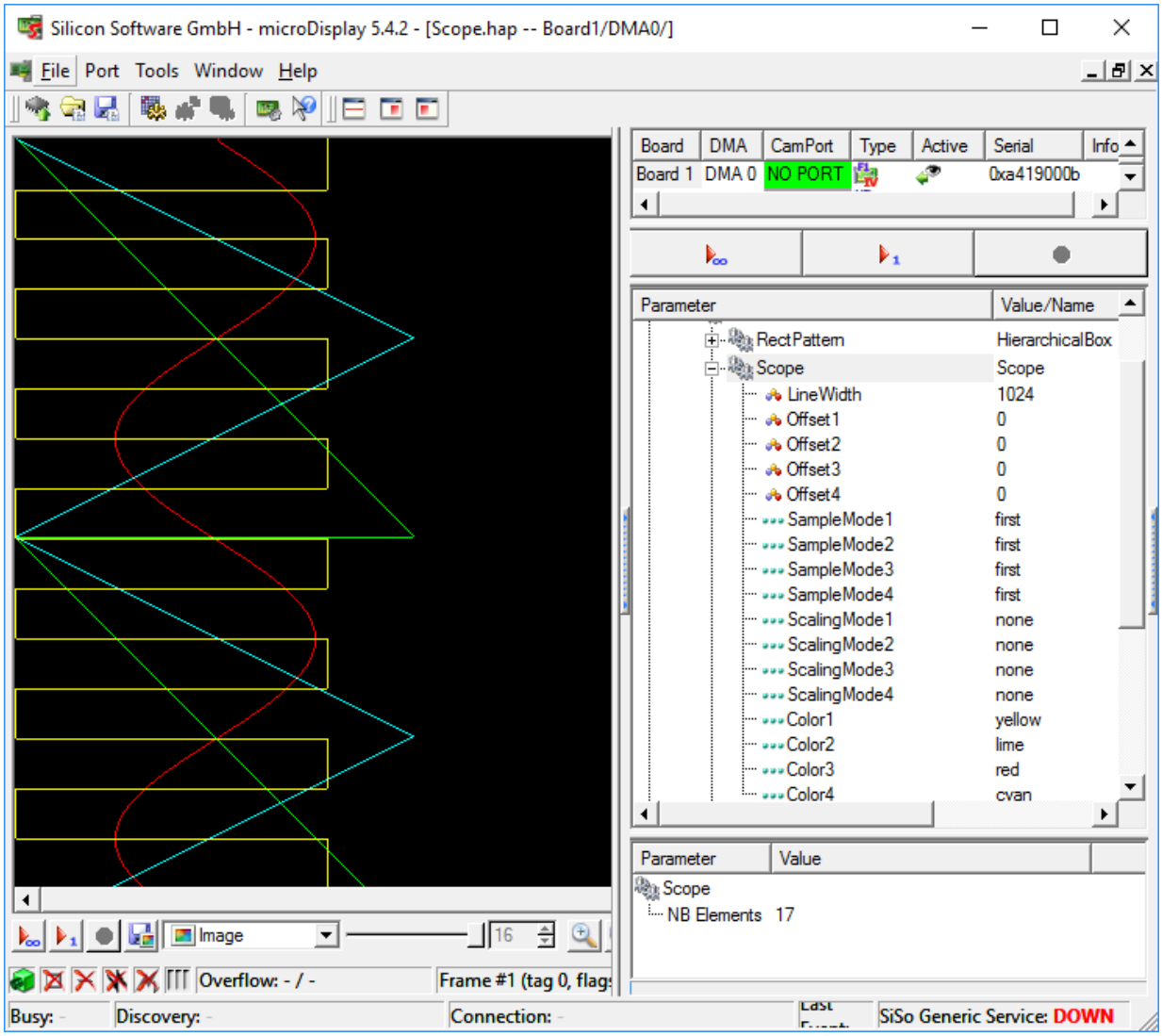


To create a waveform out of the individual pixels values, the values are connected via lines.

The height of the output waveform corresponds to the input image height.

This operator supports up to four channels by using the input link parallelism to separate the input channels. This means, up to four waveforms may be created at a time.

For each channel, i.e., for each waveform that is output, you can define a color value, an offset, and a scaling.



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, Image data input
Output Link	O, Image data output

22.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	24
Arithmetic	{unsigned}	as I
Parallelism	[1, 4]	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D}	as I
Color Format	GRAY	VAF_Color
Color Flavor	None	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any	[8, 4096]❶
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ Please note that a configuration where the output image width is larger than the input image width can cause a slowdown of fetching input data.

22.4.3. Parameters

LineWidth	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[8, Maximum Output Image Width]
Defines the output line width.	

Offset[1, 4]	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[-Maximum Output Image Width, Maximum Output Image Width - 1]
Horizontal position offset to be added to each output channel.	

SampleMode[1, 4]	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	first
Range	{first, last, min, max}
Sets the sample mode used in each channel to acquire pixel value in each line. **First**: value of the first pixel in line. **Last**: value of the last pixel in line. **Min**: value of the smallest pixel value found in line. **Max**: value of the greatest pixel value found in line.	

ScalingMode[1, 4]	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	none
Range	{none, div128, div64, div32, div16, div8, div4, div2, none, mult2, mult4, mult8, mult16, mult32, mult64, mult128}

ScalingMode[1, 4]
Sets the waveform zoom mode for each channel. The captured pixel value can be multiplied or divided by multiples of two.

Color[1, 4]	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	blue
Range	{cyan, black, blue, green, cyan, red, magenta, brown, lightgray, darkgray, brightblue, brightgreen, brightcyan, brightred, brightmagenta, brightyellow, white}
Parameter for setting the output color for each channel.	

22.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Scope is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

22.5. Operator ImageInjector

Operator Library Path:



The operator *ImageInjector* allows you to inject images into the image data output of the operator. The images can be injected directly from file (file format: *.tif). You can give the command for injecting via SDK or via the GUI of the tool microDisplay.

The operator *ImageInjector* works like the *Simulation Sources* you use when simulating a design in VisualApplets - only that the operator *ImageInjector* is used for testing during runtime.

Two ways of injection are supported: insertion and replacement.

Insert modes: When one of the insert modes is active, the input link is blocked.

Replacement modes: When one of the replacement modes is active, the operator acts as an image sink during image injection. The input link is not blocked.

The injected image data is inserted pixel-by-pixel via writing to the *WritePixel* and *WriteFlag* registers. The write registers are only enabled, if the parameter *ReadyForInjection* is switched to "yes". (To understand when the parameter *ReadyForInjection* is set to "yes", see parameter *Mode* .)

At the end of each line of the injected image (except the last line), an *EndOfLine* flag must be written to the WriteFlag register. When the end of the last line is reached, an *EndOfFrame* flag must be written to the WriteFlag register.

The *CurrXPos* and *CurrYPos* parameters point to the currently active pixel position.



The parameter *EnableInsertModes* changes the type of the operator from M-type to P-type

The operator *ImageInjector* is an M-type operator. However, if you set *EnableInsertModes* to "no", the operator is handled like a P-Type operator by VisualApplets.



Deactivating Injection Modes

Switching back to default mode *FlowThrough* (i.e., deactivating all kinds of injection) is only allowed when the parameter *ReadyForFlowThrough* is set to "yes".



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, Image data input
Output Link	O, Image data output

22.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

22.5.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	FlowThrough
Range	{FlowThrough, InsertAfterEof, InsertAfterEol, ReplaceAfterEof, ReplaceAfterEol}

This mode parameter enables and disables image injection. During image injection, the operator either blocks the input link (InsertAfterEof, InsertAfterEol) or discards the image data that come in during injection (ReplaceAfterEof, ReplaceAfterEol).

Inject: In this mode, the operator immediately blocks the input link and sets the parameter *ReadyForInjection* to "yes". As soon as *ReadyForInjection* is set to "yes", you can inject an image from file.

FlowThrough: Image injection is disabled. Switching back to default mode FlowThrough (i.e., deactivating all kinds of injection) is only allowed when the parameter *ReadyForFlowThrough* is set to "yes".

InsertAfterEof: When set to this mode, the operator looks for an End-of-Frame (EoF) flag. As soon as it finds an EoF flag (i.e., when the end of the current image is reached), the operator blocks the input link and sets the parameter *ReadyForInjection* to "yes". As soon as *ReadyForInjection* is set to "yes", you can inject an image from file. This mode is not available with the LINE-1D image protocol. This mode is only available, if the parameter *EnableInsertModes* is set to "yes", which also implies that the operator is of type M.

InsertAfterEol: When set to this mode, the operator looks for an End-of-Line (EoL) flag. As soon as it finds an EoL flag (i.e., when the end of the current line is reached), the operator blocks the input link and sets the parameter *ReadyForInjection* to "yes". As soon as *ReadyForInjection* is set to "yes", you can inject an image from file. This mode is only available, if the parameter *EnableInsertModes* is set to "yes", which also implies that the operator is of type M.

When set to one of the two available relacement modes, the operator acts as an image sink during image injection.

ReplaceAfterEof: The operator waits for the current image to end. As soon as it finds an EoF flag, the operator sets the parameter *ReadyForInjection* to "yes". As soon as *ReadyForInjection* is set to "yes", you can inject an image from file. During injection, incoming image data are discarded. Not available with the LINE-1D image protocol.

ReplaceAfterEol: The operator waits for the current line to end. As soon as it finds an EoL flag, the operator sets the parameter *ReadyForInjection* to "yes". As soon as *ReadyForInjection* is set to "yes", you can inject an image from file. During injection, incoming image data are discarded.

EnableInsertModes	
Type	static write parameter
Default	no
Range	{yes, no}
If set to "yes", the parameter *Mode* can be set to the insert modes **InsertAfterEof** or **InsertAfterEol**. In this case, the operator is of type M. If set to "no", these two insert modes are not allowed for the parameter *Mode* and the operator is of type P.	

ReadyForInjection	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	no
Range	{yes, no}
Indicates readiness to write a pixel or a flag when the parameter *Mode* is in insert or replace mode. It must be set to "yes" in order to enable the parameters *WritePixel* and *WriteFlag*.	

ReadyForFlowThrough	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	no
Range	{yes, no}
Indicates readiness to switch back to FlowThrough mode (of the parameter *Mode*). The parameter is automatically set to "yes" when to parameter *WriteFlag* • in IMAGE-2D mode an EndOfFrame is written, or • in LINE-1D mode an EndOfLine is written.	

CurrXPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageWidth-1]
Displays the current line position.	

CurrYPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageHeight-1]
Displays the current image height position.	

WritePixel	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^BitWidth-1]
Pixel value. If 24 bit color format is used, the following bit mapping must be applied: Red = [0, 7], Green = [9,15], Blue = [16,23].	

WriteFlag	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	EndOfLine
Range	{EndOfLine, EndOfFrame}

WriteFlag
You need to write an EndOfLine flag at the end of each injected line, except at the end of the last line of an image. You need to write an EndOfFrame flag at the end of the last line of an injected image. This parameter also influences the parameter *ReadyForFlowThrough*: The parameter *ReadyForFlowThrough* is set to "yes", when • in IMAGE-2D mode an EndOfFrame is written, or • in LINE-1D mode an EndOfLine is written.  **Use only one flag at a time** At the end of an image, only write an EndOfFrame flag to this parameter. Do not write an EoL together with an EoF. EoF always includes EoL+EoF.

ImageFile	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	image.tif
Range	
Image file to be injected. The image dimensions must be equal or smaller than the ouput link properties.	

InjectFromFile	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	no
Range	{no, yes}
When set to "yes", the image file is injected into the output link. Disabled in FlowThrough mode (i.e., when parameter *Mode* is set to FlowThrough).	

22.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageInjector is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

22.6. Operator ImageTimingGenerator

Operator Library Path:



Operator *ImageTimingGenerator* allows you to emulate the image timing as it occurs with real cameras in productive systems.

The operator creates a black image output. It offers many parameters that enable you to define the timing behavior of the image output.

Use this operator to test whether the subsequent image processing pipeline can handle a specific timing of the data stream.

You will see if a specific timing behavior causes bottlenecks, or if the pipeline of your design is able to process the images despite timing deviations.

The line generation settings and the frame generation settings support four different generation modes:

- FreeRun: The FreeRun mode achieves the fastest generation.
- JitterMode:The JitterMode works like the FreeRun mode but enables you to define jitter for timing generation.
- FixedFreqency: The FixedFreqency generation mode allows you to set a fix timing.
- ExternalTrigger: If you want to use an input signal for triggering the line and/or frame generation, you set the line and/or frame generation settings to ExternalTrigger mode.

In addition, you can test how the design reacts to variations in image height, image width, line gap, and frame gap. You can define these parameters via lookup tables and variable jitter settings.

You can also adjust the pixel duty cycle to simulate a slowdown of a virtual pixel clock.

ImageHeightJitter and FrameGapJitter are only active (can only be used) as long as FrameGenerationMode is set to JitterMode. Likewise, ImageWidthJitter and LineGapJitter are only active during LineGenerationMode = JitterMode.

Frame generation parameters as well as ImageHeight parameters are only available with the VALT_IMAGE2D image output protocol. Also all Line generation parameters as well as ImageWidth parameters are only available with the VALT_IMAGE2D or the VALT_LINE1D image output protocol.



Behavior During Design Simulation (Before Build)

During design simulation, only the parameters *ImageHeightLut*, *ImageWidthLut*, *MaxImageSequenceLength* and *ImageSequenceLength* are used. All other operator parameters and LUT entries of this operator have no influence on the simulated image. This means that during simulation, the operator *ImageTimingGenerator* behaves like the operator *CreateBlackImage*.

All other operator parameters and LUT entries of this operator have no influence on the simulated image (i.e., during simulation, operator *ImageTimingGenerator* behaves like operator *CreateBlackImage*).



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

22.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	TriggerLineI, optional external line trigger signal input. Tie to ground if not used. TriggerFrameI, optional external frame trigger signal input. Tie to ground if not used.
Output Link	O, Image data output

22.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link TriggerLineI	Input Link TriggerFrameI	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1	1
Arithmetic	none	none	unsigned
Parallelism	none	none	any
Kernel Columns	none	none	1
Kernel Rows	none	none	1
Img Protocol	SIGNAL	SIGNAL	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	none	none	GRAY
Color Flavor	none	none	none
Max. Img Width	none	none	any
Max. Img Height	none	none	any

22.6.3. Parameters

MaxImageSequenceLength	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, (2^14)-1]
Defines the LUT size for ImageHeightLUT, ImageWidthLUT, FrameGapLUT, and LineGapLUT.	

ImageSequenceLength	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, (2^MaxImageSequenceLength)-1]
Sets the number of entries used from the LUTs. If set to one, only the first entry of each LUT is used. If set to, e.g., four, while the MaxImageSequenceLength is set to, e.g., 7, only the first four entries in all LUTs will be used in round robin fashion.	

ImageHeightLUT	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, MaxImageHeight]
This LUT stores image height values to be used for output image generation. During generation the LUT values are read in round robin fashion.	

ImageHeightJitter	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageHeightBitwidth-2]
Number of least significant bits of an ImageHeightLUT value that will be allowed to jitter during image generation. Only used while parameter FrameGenerationMode is set to JitterMode.	

ImageWidthLUT	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, MaxImageWidth]
This LUT stores image width values to be used for output image generation. During generation the LUT values are read in round robin fashion.	

ImageWidthJitter	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageWidthBitwidth-2]
Number of least significant bits of an ImageWidthLUT value that will be allowed to jitter during image generation. Only used while parameter LineGeneration Mode is set to JitterMode.	

PixelDutyCycle	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	100
Range	[1, 100]
Pixel duty cycle for the output stream. 100 % means that every clock cycle corresponds to an output pixel. If 20% pixel duty cycle is set then every fifth clock cycle an output pixel is generated.	

FrameGenerationMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	FreeRun
Range	{FreeRun, JitterMode, FixedFrequency, ExternalTrigger}

Selects the frame generation mode.

FreeRun: Fastest image generation mode based on ImageHeight and FrameGap. Parameter FrameRate is ignored.

JitterMode: Same as FreeRun but using the FrameGapJitter parameter.

FixedFrequency: Generation of a fixed frequency image rate set through the FrameRate parameter.

ExternalTrigger: Optional external trigger input TriggerFrameI is used to trigger the start of a new image frame generation. Only available if port FrameTriggerI was enabled.

When a new image start is triggered before a current image generation has ended, this request is ignored an the SkippedFrame counter is incremented. This applies to all frame generation modes.

FrameRate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	10
Range	[0.5, 1048576.0]

FrameRate
Target image frequency in Hz. Only used when parameter FrameGenerationMode is set to FixedFrequency. Maximum FrameRate is limited by the LineRate and the ImageHeight.

FrameGapLUT	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, 67108863]
Lookup table entries define the gap between two image frames. The frame gap value defines the gap as number of clock cycles. This parameter is ignored in FixedFreqency generation mode .	

FrameGapJitter	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, FrameGapBitwidth-2]
Number of least significant bits of an FrameGapLUT value that will be allowed to jitter during image generation. Only used during JitterMode frame generation.	

LineGenerationMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	FreeRun
Range	{FreeRun, JitterMode, FixedFrequency, ExternalTrigger}

Selects the line generation mode.

FreeRun: Fastest image generation mode based on ImageWidth and LineGap. Parameter LineRate is ignored.

JitterMode: Same as FreeRun except the use of LineGapJitter parameter.

FixedFrequency: Generation of a fixed frequency line rate set through the LineRate parameter.

ExternalTrigger: Optional external trigger input TriggerLineI is used to trigger the start of a new line generation. Only available if port LineTriggerI was enabled.

If current line generation has not ended and a new line start is triggered then this request is ignored an the SkippedLine counter is incremented. This applies to all line generation modes.

LineRate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	10
Range	[0.5, 1048576.0]
Target line frequency in Hz. Only used in FixedFrequency line generation mode. Maximum LineRate is limit by the LineGap and the ImageWidth.	

LineGapLUT	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, 67108863]
Lookup table entries define the gap between two lines. The line gap value defines the gap as number of pixels between two lines. This parameters is ignored in FixedFreqency line generation mode.	

LineGapJitter	
Type	dynamic write parameter

LineGapJitter	
Default	0
Range	[0, LineGapBitwidth-2]
TNumber of least significant bits of an LineGapLUT value that will be allowed to jitter during image generation. Only used during JitterMode line generation.	

SkippedLine	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 65535]
This is an error counter used to indicate conflicting settings in the line generation mode. If current line generation has not ended and a new line start is triggered then this request is ignored an the SkippedLine counter is incremented. This applies to all line generation modes.	

SkippedFrame	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 65535]
This is an error counter used to indicate conflicting settings in the frame generation mode. If current image generation has not ended and a new image start is triggered then this request is ignored an the SkippedFrame counter is incremented. This applies to all frame generation modes.	

LinesToSimulate	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, (2^32) - 1]
If the output link image protocol is set to VALT_LINE1D, it is required to specify the number of lines for simulation. This parameter is used to specify the simulation image height. See 'Simulation' for more information on 1D simulations. This parameter can only be changed if the output image protocol is set to VALT_LINE1D.	

PixelsToSimulate	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, (2^32) - 1], step size = output parallelism
If the output link image protocol is set to VALT_PIXEL0D, it is required to specify the size of the pixel stream for simulation. This parameter is used to specify the simulation pixel stream width. See 'Simulation' for more information on 0D simulations. This parameter can only be changed if the output image protocol is set to VALT_PIXEL0D.	

22.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageTimingGenerator is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

22.7. Operator ImageFlowControl

Operator Library Path:



With operator *ImageFlowControl*, you can control the data flow that is received from infinite sources.

Operator *ImageFlowControl* is especially helpful if your design

- is fed by unstoppable (infinite) sources and does not make use of RAM-based image buffers.
- contains loops and you want to detect and prevent data loss in loops.

Using this operator, you make sure that no overflows of FIFOs occur in the following pipeline.

The operator works similar to operator *ImageFifo* - it has a built-in FIFO.

In addition, the operator provides a specific overflow control mechanism. In case of overflow

- Images are cut (and only the first part of the image is forwarded).
- Images are discarded as long as the overflow situation is there. (When the overflow situation is over, the transfer starts with the first pixel of the next frame.)

This way, the operator ensures the design can be run.

Specific count parameters inform you how many frames were lost and how many frames were forwarded incomplete due to cutting them in an overflow situation. This allows you to track the data loss in your design (or, for example, in a loop).

Additionally, lost frames can be compensated with dummy frames of selectable width and height. This feature allows to keep the rate of incoming and outgoing frames constant in case of a temporal bandwidth restriction at the output link. However, this will only work as long as the generated dummy frames are small enough in size compared to the lost frames.



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	TerminateI, external terminate signal input. If set to one, the current input image is terminated, i.e., the operator acts as a sink. Compensation of lost frames can be enabled through the CompensateLostFrames parameter. I, image data input
Output Links	O, image data output StatusO, statusO port is synchronous to image data output port O. This port is two bit wide. Bit 0: Signals truncation of the current frame if set.

Property	Value
	Bit 1: Signals a dummy frame if set. Only the last data word inside a frame must be evaluated.

22.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link TerminateI	Input Link I
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	none	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	none	any
Kernel Columns	none	any
Kernel Rows	none	any
Img Protocol	SIGNAL	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	none	any
Color Flavor	none	any
Max. Img Width	none	any
Max. Img Height	none	any

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link StatusO
Bit Width	as I	2
Arithmetic	as I	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	as I	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	GRAY
Color Flavor	as I	none
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

22.7.3. Parameters

EntitiesToStore	
Type	static write parameter
Default	8
Range	[1, (2^32)-1]
Number of fifo entities to store.	

EntitiesType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	LINE
Range	{FRAME, LINE, PIXEL}
Defines the storage entity.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO

ImplementationType	
Range	{AUTO, BRAM, LUTRAM}
Defines the fifo implementation type.	

FifoFillLevel	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0%
Range	[0%, 100%]
Actual fifo fill level in percent.	

MaxFifoFillLevel	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0%
Range	[0%, 100%]
Stores the maximum fifo fill level ever reached.	

CounterWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	16
Range	[8, 32]
Sets the bit width of all counters inside this operator.	

LostFrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	16
Range	[0, (2^CounterWidth)-1]
Counts whole frames which were lost due blocking of the output link or the optional TerminateI input.ra>	

IncompleteFrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	16
Range	[0, (2^CounterWidth)-1]
Counts incomplete frames which where prematurely terminated.	

FullFrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	16
Range	[0, (2^CounterWidth)-1]
Counts full frames which were passed through to the output link.	

ClearStatus	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{Yes, No}
If set to "yes" all counters are cleared.	

CompensateLostFrame	
Type	dynamic write parameter

CompensateLostFrame	
Default	No
Range	{Yes, No}
If set to Yes all lost frame are compensated through the insertion of dummy frames.	

DummyFrameWidth	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[2, MaxImageWidth]
Width of the dummy frame to be generated.	

DummyFrameHeight	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, MaxImageHeight]
Height of the dummy frame to be generated.	

DummyFrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0,(2^CounterWidth)-1]
Counts all generated dummy frames.	

EofDifferenceFrameCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[-(2^CounterWidth), (2^CounterWidth)-1]
Difference between the number of outgoing and incoming frames: OutgoingEofCounter-IncomingEofCounter.	

22.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageFlowControl is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

22.8. Operator StreamControl

Operator Library Path:



This operator you can use to manipulate the blocking behavior on the image link. You can suppress the blocking status as well as create blocking pulses towards the input link.

Blocking: You can use the operator to test how the design reacts to blocking situations.

Suppressing: When you suppress a blocking situation, you can test the preceding part of the design even though the subsequent parts cause a blocking situation. Those subsequent parts of the pipeline will typically not work properly due to data loss. Data loss is monitored by parameter *LostDataWords*.

Example: If you place the operator directly in front of the *DmaToPC* operator and suppress blocking, you can find out about the maximum speed of your design (since you suppress limitations merely due to the data width of a potential DMA bus).

You can use external input signals to control the blocking behavior.



Data Loss while Blocking is Supressed

While an inhibit (blocking) is in suppressed state, all incoming data is lost since the output link is not ready to accept new data.



Use Carefully

This operator must be used with caution as it can disturb the inherent handshaking protocol between operators.



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, Image data input ExtI, external signal input (optional)
Output Link	O, Image data output

22.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ExtI	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	none	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link ExtI	Output Link O
Parallelism	any	none	as I
Kernel Columns	any	none	as I
Kernel Rows	any	none	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	any	none	as I
Color Flavor	any	none	as I
Max. Img Width	any	none	as I
Max. Img Height	any	none	as I

22.8.3. Parameters

ClearMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	ClearWithProcessStart
Range	{NoClearing, ClearWithProcessStart, ClearWithProcessReset, SendClearPulse}

This parameter defines the reset behavior for all **read** parameters.

NoClearing: Values of all *read* parameters are held. ProcessEnable and ProcessReset have no influcence on these values.

ClearWithProcessStart: Values of all *read* parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessEnable.

ClearWithProcessReset: Values of all *read* parameters are only cleared with rising edge of ProcessReset.

SendClearPulse: On-demand clearing of all *read* parameter values.

InhibitMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	FlowThrough
Range	{FlowThrough, OverridePulseHi, OverridePulseLow, OverrideExtHi, OverrideExtLow, PulsHi, PulsLow, StaticHi, StaticLow, Ext}

FlowThrough: Inhibit (blocking) passes from O to I.

OverridePulseHi: Creates a one clock cycle wide Inhibit (blocking) signal towards I when selected. Otherwise, same behavior as in FlowThrough mode.

OverridePulseLow: Suppresses the Inhibit (blocking) signal for one clock cycle. Otherwise, same behavior as in FlowThrough mode.

OverrideExtHi: Only high level input from external signal input ExtI is passed as an Inhibit (blocking) to I. Otherwise, same behavior as in FlowThrough mode.

OverrideExtLow: Only low level input from external signal input ExtI is used to suppress Inhibit (blocking) towards I. Otherwise, same behavior as in FlowThrough mode.

PulsHi: Creates exactly one Inhibt (blocking) cycle while Inhibit (blocking) is set permanently to zero.

PulsLow: Supresses exactly one Inhibt (blocking) cycle while Inhibit (blocking) is set permanently.

StaticHi: Forces Inhibt (blocking) to be active permanently.

StaticLow: Deactivates Inhibt (blocking) permanently.

InhibitMode
Ext: ExtI input signal sets the Inhibit (blocking) state directly.

LostDataWords	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	
Counts image data that are lost due to suppressed Inhibit (blocking).	

GeneratedInhibits	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	
Counts generated Inhibits (blockings) while no Inhibit (blocking) was present at ouput O.	

22.9. Operator ImageMonitor

Operator Library Path:



Operator *ImageMonitor* fetches images for you from any spot of the inner pipeline you define. You can see what happened to the image until it reached this spot, and use this information for debugging.

Operator *ImageMonitor* works like a *Simulation Probe* you use when simulating a design in VisualApplets - only that operator *ImageMonitor* is used for testing during runtime.

The operator provides a very simple image readout register interface. When parameter Mode is set to image monitoring, whole images can be read by only reading the PixelData register.

This is very helpful as you can monitor image data without using one of the (limited) DMA channels.

The number of *ImageMonitor* operator instances in a design is theoretically unlimited. However, you should use the operator carefully to save resources as additional FPGA logic is introduced for pausing the data flow during read-out. This also means that the operator cannot be used for monitoring infinite sources.

Supported pixel width is limited to 61 bits since the last three bits of PixelData carry the Valid, EndOfLine, and EndOfFrame flags.

The CurrXPos and CurrYPos parameters point to the currently active pixel position. This information can be used to filter the output pixels, e.g., to analyze only each second or third pixel.



Runtime Testing

This operator is designed for testing and analyzing your design during runtime: You need to build (synthesize) the design, load it onto the target hardware, and start actual image processing, before you can use the operator for debugging.

The operator is not intended for design simulation within VisualApplets.

22.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input

22.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	[1, 61]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	any

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Color Flavor	any
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

22.9.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	UnlimitedSink
Range	{UnlimitedSink, Monitor, MonitorFromLineStart, MonitorFromFrameStart}
This parameter sets the working mode. **UnlimitedSink** = No monitoring as all input is discarded. **Monitor** = Switches to monitoring mode immediately. **MonitorFromLineStart** = Switches to monitoring mode after the end of current line. **MonitorFromFrameStart** = Switches to monitoring mode after the end of current frame.	

ReadyForMonitoring	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	no
Range	{yes, no}
Indicates readiness to read PixelData parameter. PixelData must be read only if set to yes.	

PixelData	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[1, 64]
Includes the current pixel value and three pixel flags. When valid flag is not set, the pixel value is discarded. PixelValue = PixelData[1, LinkBitWidth] ValidFlag = PixelData[LinkBitWidth+1] EndOfLineFlag = PixelData[LinkBitWidth+2] EndOfFrameFlag = PixelData[LinkBitWidth+3]	

CurrXPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageWidth-1]
Displays current line position.	

CurrYPos	
Type	dynamic read parameter

CurrYPos	
Default	0
Range	[0, MaxImageHeight-1]
Displays current image height position.	

22.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageMonitor is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.5, 'Image Monitoring'

  Example - For debugging purposes image transfer states on links can be investigated.

23. Library Filter



The *Filter* library includes filter operators for any kind of image filters and kernel operations.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Filter

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	DILATE	Performs a binary dilation of the image, which can be used to close gaps in images.	Version 1.1
	ERODE	Performs a binary erosion of the image, which can be used to separate touching objects.	Version 1.1
	FIRkernelNxM	Creates rectangular kernel window around each pixel, which includes the neighbor pixels.	Version 1.1
	FIRoperatorNxM	Calculates the sum of the multiplication of the input kernel elements with parameterizable coefficients.	Version 1.1
	HitOrMiss	Implements the morphological image processing operator hit-or-miss as matching element with defined structure.	Version 1.2
	LineNeighboursNx1	Creates a kernel window of N rows and 1 column.	Version 1.2
	MAX	Identifies and outputs the maximum value of an input kernel-stream.	Version 1.1
	MEDIAN	Identifies and outputs the median of an input kernel-stream.	Version 1.1
	MIN	Identifies and outputs the minimum value of an input kernel-stream.	Version 1.1
	NumberOfHits	Counts the number of matches of the input kernel with a defined structure.	Version 1.2
	PixelNeighbours1xM	Creates a kernel window of 1 row and M columns.	Version 1.2

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	SORT	Sorts all elements of an input kernel-stream by their gray values.	Version 1.2

Table 23.1. Operators of Library Filter

23.1. Operator DILATE

Operator Library Path:



The operator DILATE performs a binary dilation of the image, which can be used to close gaps in images. The input of the operator is a kernel image data stream. At the output, the dilation result of the central pixel is provided. A structuring element for the dilate operation is given by the parameterizable binary matrix *StructElement*. The matrix has the size of the input kernel. Dilation is a fundamental operation in morphological image processing. The operator output is set to '1', if any matrix element of value '1' matches with its corresponding kernel element.

23.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, result output

23.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.1.3. Parameters

StructElement	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	{0, 1}

Structuring element is a shape, used to probe or interact with a given image, with the purpose of drawing conclusions on how this shape fits or misses the shapes in the image.

- A '0' in the struct element has to match with a '0' in the respective kernel input.
- A '1' in the struct element has to match with a '1' in the respective kernel input.

StructElement
If the input kernel size of the operator is changed, the coefficients will also change. Check the coefficients after changing the input kernel size.

23.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator DILATE is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.2.1, 'Close'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological close applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.2.3, 'Open'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological open applied to binary images.

23.2. Operator ERODE

Operator Library Path:



The operator ERODE performs a binary erosion of the image, which can be used to separate touching objects. The input of the operator is a kernel image data stream. At the output the erosion result of the central pixel is provided. A structuring element for the erode operation is given by a parameterizable binary matrix *StructElement*. The matrix has the size of the input kernel. Erosion is a fundamental operation in morphological image processing. In erosion, the output is set to '1', if all matrix elements of value '1' match with their corresponding kernel elements. In other words, the kernel matrix has to fully fit into the image.

23.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, result output

23.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.2.3. Parameters

StructElement	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	{0, 1}

Structuring element is a shape, used to probe or interact with a given image, with the purpose of drawing conclusions on how this shape fits or misses the shapes in the image.

- A '0' in the struct element has to match with a '0' in the respective kernel input.
- A '1' in the struct element has to match with a '1' in the respective kernel input.

StructElement
If the input kernel size of the operator is changed, the coefficients will also change. Check the coefficients after changing the input kernel size.

23.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ERODE is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.1.1, 'Morphological Edge'

  Examples - A binary eroded image is compared with the original. An edge is detected if both differ.

- Section 10.8.2.1, 'Close'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological close applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.2.3, 'Open'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological open applied to binary images.

23.3. Operator FIRkernelNxM

Operator Library Path:



The operator *FIRkernelNxM* creates rectangular kernel window around each pixel, which includes the neighbor pixels. The size of the kernel can be defined by editing the output link. *N* represents the number of kernel rows and *M* the number of kernel columns.

No FIR filter

In contrast to its name, the operator has nothing to do with a FIR filter. It can be used to produce the filter input data.

Other operators to generate kernels are the operators *LineNeighboursNx1* and *PixelNeighbours1xM*.

The central element of a kernel always represents the original input pixel of the respective position. The output image O with pixel indices x and y and kernel indices m and n is derived from the input by:

$$O(x,y,m,n) = I(x+m^*,n^*)$$

with $m^* = m - \left\lceil \frac{M}{2} \right\rceil + 1$ and $n^* = n - \left\lceil \frac{N}{2} \right\rceil + 1$

At image edges, no neighbored pixels are defined. The operator allows the definition of the required edge handling algorithm using the parameter *EdgeHandling*.

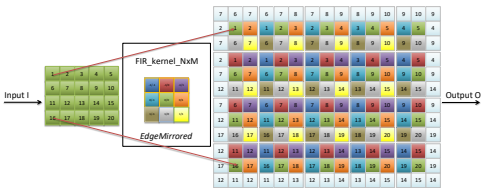
For kernels of even size, there is no central pixel. In this case, the central pixel is displaced to the upper left corner, e.g. for a kernel of size 4x4 defines the central pixel at (1,1) as can be seen in the following table.

0,0	0,1	0,2	0,3
1,0	**1,1**	1,2	1,3
2,0	2,1	2,2	2,3
3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3

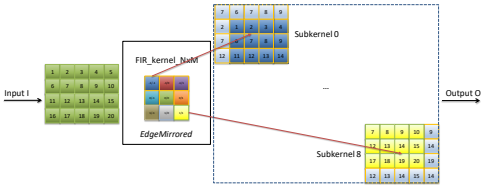
Kernels are described by the number of rows and columns. In VisualApplets, *N* represents the number of rows, and *M* represents the number of columns. Often, kernel elements are addressed by their index instead of their coordinate. In this case, the order is row by row as shown in the following table.

0	1	2	3
4	**5**	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15

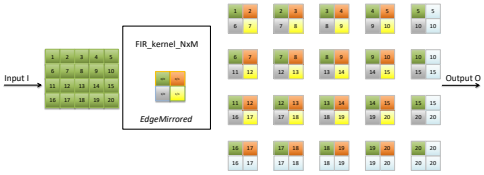
The following example shows the resulting composition for three kernel rows and three kernel columns. The 3x3 matrix in the depicted operator provides the relative addressing that defines the content of the respective kernels. Each 3x3 cluster on the output shows the different kernel values per pixel.



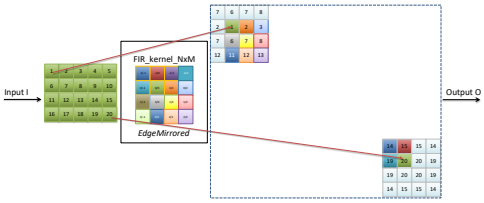
Instead of kernel configurations per pixel, this example shows the resulting subkernels: the first kernel at index 0 and the last kernel at index 8.



The following example shows the resulting composition for two kernel rows and two kernel columns. As the relative addresses only reference neighbors on the right hand side or below, no edge handling needs to be performed for content to the left or at top.



Comparing the last two examples with odd and even kernel sizes shows a noticeable behavior of the edgeHandling feature in *edgeMirroring* mode. While *edgeMirroring* for even and odd kernel sizes is treated identically on top and left borders, it produces slightly different results on the bottom and the right hand side. Due to the large output image size only the resulting configurations for the first, upper right, and last, lower right, input pixel with their resulting values per kernel are presented:



EdgeMirroring for odd kernel sizes fills regions with missing data from equidistant regions with data. The border is preserved and not replicated. The same principle is valid for filling regions to the top or to the left for even kernel sizes. In contrast to this, filling regions to the bottom or to the right replicates the border during mirroring. Again, this only occurs for even kernel sizes.



***EdgeMirroring* for even kernel sizes**

For even kernel sizes, filling regions to the bottom or to the right replicates the border during mirroring.

Technically, the operator waits and buffers the required pixels of the kernel until they can be output in parallel. Therefore, the operator will cause a delay as pixels can only be output after all required respective neighbor pixels were processed at the input. The line delay is:

$$LineDelay = \lfloor KernelRows/2 \rfloor$$

Operator Restrictions

- ImageWidth < 2*Parallelism is not allowed.
- Empty images, i.e. images with no pixels, are not allowed.
- Empty lines or varying line lengths are not allowed.

23.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M

Property	Value
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, kernel output

23.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	any❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64}	as I
Kernel Columns	1	any❷
Kernel Rows	1	any❸
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}❹	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is:

- For unsigned inputs: [1, 64]
- For signed inputs: [2, 64]
- For unsigned color inputs: [3, 63]
- For signed color inputs: [6, 63].

❹ If VALT_LINE1D image protocol is used, the operator is of type P instead of type M.
❷ OutputKernelColumns <= ImageWidth
❸ OutputKernelRows <= ImageHeight

23.3.3. Parameters

EdgeHandling	
Type	static parameter
Default	EdgeMirrored
Range	{EdgeMirrored, EdgeConstant}
At image edges, no neighbors exist to generate a kernel. In this case, the operator can be used in two edge handling modes: In mode *EdgeMirrored*, mirrored pixels are used at the image edges. In mode *EdgeConstant*, the missing kernel elements at the edges are filled by a constant value. This value can be defined using the parameter *Constant*.	

Constant	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	range of input link I
If the parameter *EdgeHandling* is set to *EdgeConstant*, this parameter defines the default value for a pixel outside the image borders.	

Constant
For color formats, the value is an unsigned integer combining the binary representations of all color components.

23.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FIRkernelNxM is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.6, 'Timing Synchronization'

  Synchronization - Avoiding deadlocks.

- Section 10.1.6, 'Laser Pointer Detection'

  Examples - A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.

- Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'

  A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.

- Section 10.4.1.1, 'Nearest Neighbor De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - Nearest Neighbor Bayer De-Mosaicing

- Section 10.4.1.2, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter.

- Section 10.4.1.3, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter.

- Section 10.4.1.4, 'Bayer 3x3 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 3x3 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.5, 'Bayer 5x5 De-Mosacing with White Balancing'

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern using a 5x5 filter. Moreover, a white balancing for color correction is added.

- Section 10.4.1.6, 'Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm'

  Examples - Edge Sensitive Laplace Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.9, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen GreenFollowedByBlue/Red '

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByGreen_GreenFollowedByBlue/Red

- Section 10.4.1.10, 'Bayer DeMosaicing For Bilinear LineScan Cameras with Color Pattern RedFollowedByBlue GreenFollowedByGreen '

  Examples - The example shows the de-mosaicing of a Bayer RAW pattern of a bilinear line scan camera with color pattern Red/BlueFollowedByBlue/Red_GreenFollowedByGreen

- Section 10.5.1, 'Co-Processor Median Filter'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a median filter is calculated.

- Section 10.5.2, 'Co-Processor Large Filter Calculation'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a large filter kernel is calculated.

- Section 10.8.1.1, 'Morphological Edge'

  Examples - A binary eroded image is compared with the original. An edge is detected if both differ.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.2.1, 'Close'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological close applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.2.3, 'Open'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological open applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.3.1, 'Averaging 3x3'

  Examples - A simple 3x3 box filter.

- Section 10.8.3.2, 'Gaussian Filter 5x5'

  Examples - A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.

- Section 10.8.3.3, 'Median Filter 5x5'

  Examples - Applet applies a 5x5 median filter on the image.

- Section 10.8.4.1, 'Filter Basics'

  Examples - Explains the implementation of filters.

- Section 10.8.4.2, 'Parallel Filters'

  Examples - An example of the use of two filters in parallel.

- Section 10.8.4.3, 'Filter Sub Kernels'

  Examples - Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization.

- Section 10.8.4.4, 'Filter for Line Scan Cameras'

  Examples - Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras.

- Section 10.8.5.1, 'High Boost Sharpening Filter'

  Examples - A high boost Laplace filter for sharpening

- Section 10.8.5.2, 'Laplace Filter 3x3'

Examples - A 3x3 Laplace filter.

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

- Section 10.13.4, 'Normalized Cross Correlation'

  Examples-

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

23.4. Operator FIRoperatorNxM

Operator Library Path:



The operator FIRoperatorNxM calculates the sum of the multiplication of the input kernel elements with parameterizable coefficients. The coefficients can be defined using parameter *Coefficients*.

Lets have a look at an example. Assume the following Sobel filter coefficients H to detect vertical edges

$$H(i,j) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This filter is applied to the following image I

$$I(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 25 & 32 & 89 & 103 & 120 \\ 25 & 27 & 32 & 87 & 108 & 126 \\ 25 & 29 & 31 & 85 & 101 & 115 \\ 18 & 23 & 36 & 85 & 108 & 112 \\ 21 & 25 & 35 & 89 & 102 & 120 \\ 25 & 29 & 38 & 77 & 95 & 99 \end{bmatrix}$$

For the pixel at position I(2,2) = 31 we get the following result at output O

$$O(2,2) = \sum_{i=0}^{i=2} \sum_{j=0}^{j=2} I(2-1+i, 2-1+j) * H(i,j) = 27 * -1 + 32 * 0 + 87 * 1 + 29 * -2 + 31 * 0 + 85 * 2 + 23 * -1 + 36 * 0 + 85 * 1 = 235$$

To generate the required input kernel use operators such as *FIRkernelNxM*, *LineNeighboursNx1* or *PixelNeighbours1xM*.

Operator Restrictions

- ImageWidth < 2*Parallelism are not allowed
- Empty images i.e. images with no pixels are not allowed.
- Empty lines or varying line lengths are not allowed.

23.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 63] signed	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	auto❷
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The required output bit width is automatically determined from the input bit width, arithmetic and coefficients.

The output bit width must not exceed 64 bit.

❷ The output arithmetic is automatically determined from the input arithmetic and the coefficients. The output is signed if either the input is signed or at least one coefficient is signed.

23.4.3. Parameters

Coefficients	
Type	static parameter
Default	identity
Range	$[-2^{15}, 2^{15}-1]$

This parameter defines the coefficients of the filter kernel. Signed and unsigned integer values are allowed.

If the input kernel size of the operator is changed, the coefficients will also change. Check the coefficients after changing the input kernel size.

The coefficient values may not cause the output bit width to exceed 64 bit.

23.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FIRoperatorNxM is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.6, 'Laser Pointer Detection'

  Examples - A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.

- Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'

  A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.

- Section 10.4.1.6, 'Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm'

  Examples - Edge Sensitive Laplace Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.5.2, 'Co-Processor Large Filter Calculation'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a large filter kernel is calculated.

- Section 10.7.2, 'Noise Reduction'

  Examples - The average of two acquired images is calculated to reduce noise.

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

- Section 10.8.1.4, 'Sobel Gradient X'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in x-direction only.

- Section 10.8.1.5, 'Sobel Multi Gradient'

  Examples - A Sobel filter in all 4 directions.

- Section 10.8.3.1, 'Averaging 3x3'

  Examples - A simple 3x3 box filter.

- Section 10.8.3.2, 'Gaussian Filter 5x5'

  Examples - A Gauss filter using a 5x5 kernel.

- Section 10.8.4.1, 'Filter Basics'

  Examples - Explains the implementation of filters.

- Section 10.8.4.2, 'Parallel Filters'

  Examples - An example of the use of two filters in parallel.

- Section 10.8.4.3, 'Filter Sub Kernels'

  Examples - Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization.

- Section 10.8.4.4, 'Filter for Line Scan Cameras'

  Examples - Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras.

- Section 10.8.5.1, 'High Boost Sharpening Filter'

  Examples - A high boost Laplace filter for sharpening

- Section 10.8.5.2, 'Laplace Filter 3x3'

  Examples - A 3x3 Laplace filter.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

- Section 10.13.4, 'Normalized Cross Correlation'

  Examples-

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

23.5. Operator HitOrMiss

Operator Library Path:



The operator HitOrMiss performs a morphological hit-or-miss operation of the binary image, which can be used to identify structures or objects. The input is a kernel-stream (see e.g. *FIRkernelNxM*). The output link gives the calculated value for the center pixel. A structuring element for the hit-or-miss operation is given by a parameterizable matrix. The matrix has the size of the input kernel.

The output is set to '1' for a pixel if the kernel neighborhood of the pixel exactly matches with the pattern defined in the parameter *StructElement*. The output is set to '0' if there are one or more mismatches. The search pattern defined with parameter *StructElement* can be either 0 or 1 to define the match. Moreover, value -1 is allowed, too. It defines a don't care value for ignored parts in the structuring element.

Let's have a look at an example. The following struct element is given.

$$H(i,j) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We will match it with the following image I

$$I(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

If we match the structuring element with the image the output O is

$$O(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

To generate the required input kernel use operators such as *FIRkernelNxM*, *LineNeighboursNx1* or *PixelNeighbours1xM*.

23.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.5.3. Parameters

StructElement	
Type	static parameter
Default	-1
Range	{-1, 0, 1}

This parameter defines the shape of the structuring element.

- A '0' in the struct element has to match with a '0' in the respective kernel input.
- A '1' in the struct element has to match with a '1' in the respective kernel input.
- A '-1' in the struct element marks the position as don't care and will be ignored.

If the input kernel size of the operator is changed, the coefficients will also change. Check the coefficients after changing the input kernel size.

23.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator HitOrMiss is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.2.2, 'Hit or Miss'

  Examples - The implementation can detect four simple patterns in a binary image. For every match, the output will be set to one.

23.6. Operator LineNeighboursNx1

Operator Library Path:



The operator LineNeighboursNx1 creates kernel window of N rows and 1 column. The N pixel are located on the top of each input image pixel.

The operator is comparable to *FIRkernelNxM* but comprises other functionality. The key feature of this operator is that it is of O-type what strongly simplifies synchronizations in the design process. However, the price to pay for the O-type functionality are some restrictions.

The first difference to *FIRkernelNxM* is that the operator does not center the current pixel in the kernel. Suppose a kernel of size 3x1 is defined. At kernel index 0 of the output image O(x, y), the current pixel at position I(x, y) is provided. At kernel index 1 of the output image, the pixel of the input image at input position I(x, y-1) is provided. Thus, at kernel row index n the output image is

$$O(x,y,n) = I(x,y-n)$$

In other words, the operator cannot output pixel of 'future' lines i.e. pixels which have not been processed yet. That's the reason why the operator is of O-type and will not cause line or pixel delays.

Because the operator cannot provide information prior to the current line, there is no mirrored edge handling like in *FIRkernelNxM*. Instead all pixels in the output link which origin is outside image borders are set to the value of parameter *Constant*.

To generate a two dimensional kernel, use this operator together with a successive module of operator *PixelNeighbours1xM* in the image processing pipeline.

23.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, kernel output

23.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	any❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	1	any
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

23.6.3. Parameters

Constant	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	range of input link I
This parameter defines the default value for pixel outside the image borders. The value is always unsigned. If you want to set the parameter to a signed value you need to reinterpret the value as unsigned. For color formats, the value is a combined value for all components.	

23.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LineNeighboursNx1 is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.7, 'Shear of an Image'

  Example - Line Shear example with linear interpolation.

23.7. Operator MAX

Operator Library Path:



The operator MAX identifies and outputs the maximum value of an input kernel-stream. This maximum value is output at O. The operator will not output the kernel index of the maximum value.

23.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.7.3. Parameters

None

23.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MAX is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.1.2, 'Kirsch Filter'

  Examples - The Kirsch filter is a good edge detection filter for non directional edges.

23.8. Operator MEDIAN

Operator Library Path:



The operator MEDIAN identifies and outputs the median value of an input kernel-stream. The kernel size is limited to 3x3 and 5x5.

23.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	{3, 5}	1
Kernel Rows	as kernel columns	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.8.3. Parameters

None

23.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MEDIAN is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.5.1, 'Co-Processor Median Filter'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a median filter is calculated.

- Section 10.8.3.3, 'Median Filter 5x5'

  Examples - Applet applies a 5x5 median filter on the image.

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

23.9. Operator MIN

Operator Library Path:



The operator MIN identifies and outputs the minimum value of an input kernel-stream. This minimum value is output at O. The operator will not output the kernel index of the minimum value.

23.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.9.3. Parameters

None

23.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MIN is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

23.10. Operator NumberOfHits

Operator Library Path:



The operator NumberOfHits counts the number of matches in the binary image of kernel size N x M in the input link I and in the matching matrix. The result is output at the link O. The matching matrix is defined using parameter *StructElement*. An entry of '1' in the *StructElement* indicates that the pixel must contain the value '1' in the kernel to be included in the counting. A value '0' in the structuring element indicates that the pixel must be value '0' to be included in the counting. An entry '-1' marks don't care kernel pixels. Such pixels will be ignored during counting.

Let's have a look at an example. The following structuring element is given.

$$H(i,j) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We will apply the operator to the following image I

$$I(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The resulting output O is

$$O(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 4 & 7 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assume that the kernel was generated using operator *FIRkernelNxM* with parameter *EdgeHandling* = EdgeMirrored

23.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	auto❶
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The output bit width is automatically determined from the input kernel size by

$$OutputBitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputKernelColumns \times InputKernelRows + 1) \rceil$$

23.10.3. Parameters

StructElement	
Type	static parameter
Default	-1
Range	{-1, 0, 1}

This parameter defines the shape of the structuring element.

- A '0' in the struct element has to match with a '0' in the respective kernel input to increment the hit counter.
- A '1' in the struct element has to match with a '1' in the respective kernel input to increment the hit counter.
- A '-1' in the struct element marks the position as don't care and will be ignored.

If the input kernel size of the operator is changed, the coefficients will also change. Check the coefficients after changing the input kernel size.

23.11. Operator PixelNeighbours1xM

Operator Library Path:



The operator PixelNeighbours1xM creates kernel window of 1 row and M columns. The M pixel are located on the left of each input image pixel.

The operator is comparable to *FIRkernelNxM* but comprises other functionality. The key feature of this operator is that it is of O-type what strongly simplifies synchronizations in the design process. However, the price to pay for the O-type functionality are some restrictions.

The first difference to *FIRkernelNxM* is that the operator does not center the current pixel in the kernel. Suppose a kernel of size 1x3 is defined. At kernel index 0 of the output image O(x, y), the current pixel at position I(x, y) is provided. At kernel index 1 of the output image, the pixel of the input image at input position I(x-1, y) is provided. Thus, at kernel column index m the output image is

$$O(x,y,m) = I(x-m,y)$$

In other words, the operator cannot output 'future' pixel, i.e., pixels which have not been processed yet. That's the reason why the operator is of O-type and will not cause line or pixel delays.

Because the operator does not provide information prior to the current pixel, there is no mirrored edge handling like in *FIRkernelNxM*. Instead all pixels in the output link which origin is outside image borders are set to the value of parameter *Constant*.

To generate a two dimensional kernel, use this operator together with an antecedent module of operator *LineNeighborsNxM* in the image processing pipeline.

Operator PixelNeighbours1xM supports variable line lengths.

23.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, kernel output

23.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	any❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	any
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

23.11.3. Parameters

Constant	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	range of input link I
This parameter defines the default value for pixel outside the image borders. The value is always unsigned. If you want to set the parameter to a signed value you need to reinterpret the value as unsigned. For color formats, the value is a combined value for all components.	

23.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator PixelNeighbours1xM is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.8, 'Scaling a Line Scan Image'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

23.12. Operator SORT

Operator Library Path:



The operator SORT sorts all elements of an input kernel-stream depending on their gray values. Input link I and output link O both have a kernel field of of size N rows times M columns (I [N, M] and O [N, M]). This kernel field is sorted by the pixel values. The pixel with the maximum gray value will be found on O [0, 0], the 2nd biggest value on O [0, 1], the minimum gray scale value at O [N - 1, M - 1]. Mind that O [N / 2, M / 2] will output the median of kernel of arbitrary size.

23.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, kernel input
Output Link	O, data output

23.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

23.12.3. Parameters

None

23.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SORT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.13.2, 'Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Blob Based Template Matching'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Defect Detection

24. Library Logic



The *Logic* library includes operators for logic operations such as comparisons and Boolean operations.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Logic

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
AND	AND	Performs a bitwise AND operation.	Version 1.1
CASE	CASE	Multiplexes multiple input links of identical formats.	Version 1.1
≥	CMP_AgeB	Checks if input link A is greater or equal to the value at the input link B	Version 1.1
>	CMP_AgtB	Checks if input link A is greater than the value at the input link B	Version 1.1
≤	CMP_AleB	Checks if input link A is less or equal to the value at the input link B	Version 1.1
<	CMP_AltB	Checks if input link A is less than the value at the input link B	Version 1.1
==	CMP_Equal	Checks if both input links are equal.	Version 1.1
!=	CMP_NotEqual	Checks if both input links are not equal.	Version 1.1
IF	IF	Forwards an input to the output if it's corresponding condition input is true.	Version 1.1
==n	IS_Equal	Compares if the input link value is equal to parameter "Number".	Version 1.1
≥n	IS_GreaterEqual	Compares if the input link value is grater or equal than parameter "Number".	Version 1.1
>n	IS_GreaterThan	Compares if the input link value is grater than parameter "Number".	Version 1.1

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
>n<	IS_InRange	Compares if the input link value is within the interval defined by parameters "From" and "To".	Version 1.1
≤n	IS_LessEqual	Compares if the input link value is less or equal than parameter "Number".	Version 1.1
<n	IS_LessThan	Compares if the input link value is less than parameter "Number".	Version 1.1
!=n	IS_NotEqual	Compares if the input link value is not equal to parameter "Number".	Version 1.1
NOT	NOT	Performs a bitwise NOT of the input bits.	Version 1.1
OR	OR	Performs a bitwise OR operation.	Version 1.1
XNOR	XNOR	Performs a bitwise XNOR operation.	Version 1.1
XOR	XOR	Performs a bitwise XOR operation.	Version 1.1

Table 24.1. Operators of Library Logic

24.1. Operator AND

Operator Library Path:



The operator AND performs a bitwise logical AND operation. Each output bit is set to a logical "1" if the corresponding bits at all input links are "1", otherwise the output is "0". The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module.

Thus the output bit i of N inputs is

$$O[i] = I_0[i] \wedge I_1[i] \wedge ... \wedge I_{N-1}[i]$$

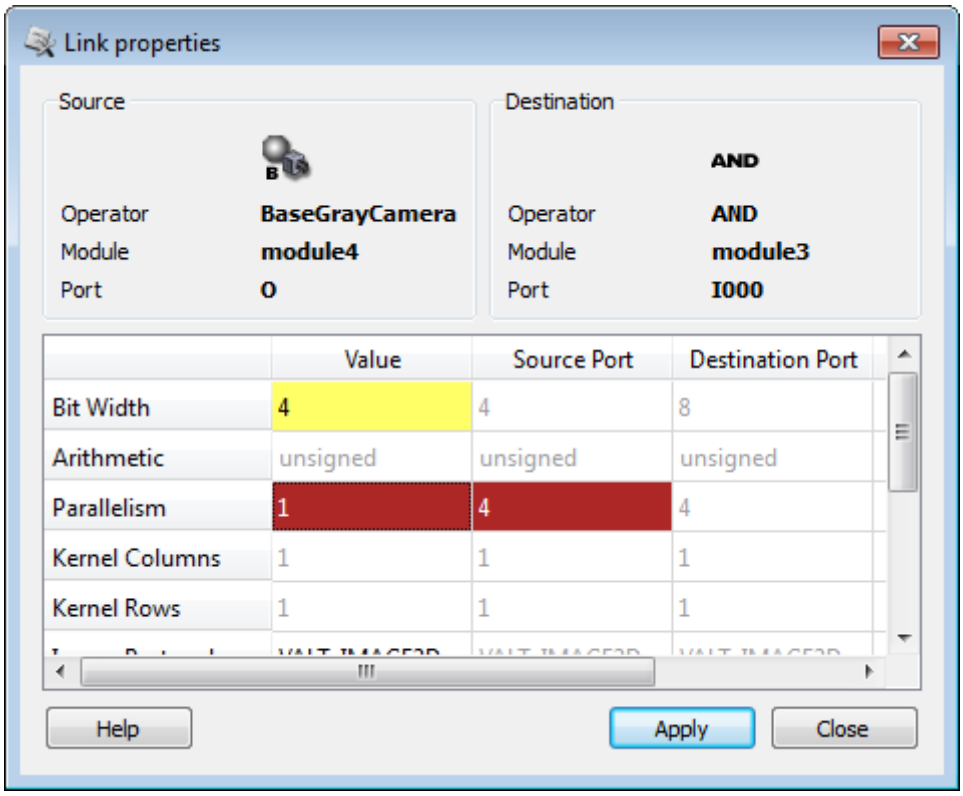
All IN links of the AND operator need to have the same link format as port I[000]. Therefore, you need to configure all IN links accordingly.

You find the link format of port I[000] in the link properties of any IN link connected to operator AND: They are displayed in column "Destination Port", fields "Bit Width" and "Parallelism".

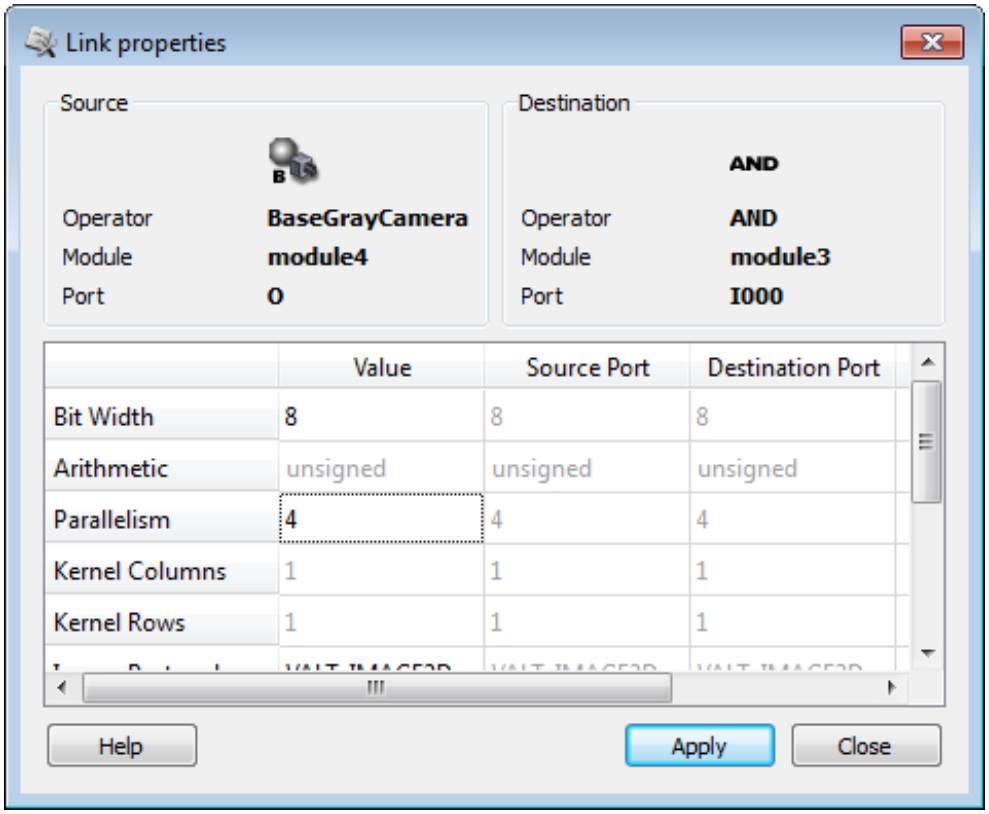
To configure the link format of your IN links to operator AND correctly, you simply enter the values of bit width and parallelism you find in column "Destination Port" into the according fields of column "Value".

The coloring of the link informs you, as always in VisualApplets, about the correctness of your link configuration.

Incorrect configuration of IN link:



Correct configuration of IN link:



24.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I1..IN-1, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..IN-1	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	as I	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..IN-1	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

24.1.3. Parameters

None

24.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator AND is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

24.2. Operator CASE

Operator Library Path:



The CASE operator multiplexes multiple input links of identical formats. The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module and determines the bit width of the input link "Switch". The value at input link Switch decides which input link is selected and forwarded to the output. When the Switch input selects a non-existent input link, the output of the operator becomes zero. The operator can be used with kernels. Each kernel component is selected independently.

24.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I1..In-1, data input Switch, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..In-1
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I0
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I0
Parallelism	any	as I0
Kernel Columns	any	as I0
Kernel Rows	any	as I0
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}❷	as I0
Color Format	any	as I0
Color Flavor	any	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0
Max. Img Height	any	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link Switch	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❸	as I0
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I0
Parallelism	as I0	as I0
Kernel Columns	as I0	as I0
Kernel Rows	as I0	as I0
Img Protocol	as I0	as I0
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I0
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I0
Max. Img Width	as I0	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link Switch	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	as I0	as I0

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ If image protocol VALT_SIGNAL is used, only 2 inputs can be addressed and used.
❸ The bit width of the switch input is automatically determined from the number if input links n

$$SwitchBitWidth = \lceil \log_2(n) \rceil$$

24.2.3. Parameters

None

24.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CASE is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.7, 'Shear of an Image'

  Example - Line Shear example with linear interpolation.

24.3. Operator CMP_AgeB

Operator Library Path:



The operator CMP_AgeB (compare A greater or equal B) sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link A is greater or equal to the value at the input link B, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the value of input A with a dynamic parameter value use operator *IS_GreaterEqual* instead.

24.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	A, data input B, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link A	Input Link B	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as A	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as A	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as A	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as A	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as A	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as A	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as A	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as A	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as A	as I

24.3.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

ImplementationType
EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CMP_AgeB is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.1, 'Adaptive Threshold'

  A binarization example for local adaptive thresholding. A kernel size of 8 by 8 pixel is used.

- Section 10.2.2, 'Auto Threshold Mean'

  Determines the mean value of an image and used the value as threshold value for the next image processed.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.8.4.3, 'Filter Sub Kernels'

  Examples - Shows how to extract a sub kernel from a filter to obtain the original image data. This example performs a simple local adaptive binarization.

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

24.4. Operator CMP_AgtB

Operator Library Path:



The operator CMP_AgeB (compare A greater than B) sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link A is greater than the value at the input link B, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the value of input A with a dynamic parameter value use operator *IS_GreaterThan* instead.

24.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	A, data input B, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link A	Input Link B	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as A	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as A	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as A	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as A	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as A	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as A	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as A	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as A	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as A	as I

24.4.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

ImplementationType
EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CMP_AgtB is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic' Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

24.5. Operator CMP_AleB

Operator Library Path:



The operator CMP_AleB (compare A less or equal B) sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link A is less or equal to the value at the input link B, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the value of input A with a dynamic parameter value use operator *IS_LessEqual* instead.

24.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	A, data input B, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link A	Input Link B	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as A	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as A	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as A	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as A	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as A	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as A	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as A	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as A	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as A	as I

24.5.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

ImplementationType
EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CMP_AleB is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

24.6. Operator CMP_AltB

Operator Library Path:



The operator CMP_AltB (compare A less than B) sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link A is less than the value at the input link B, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the value of input A with a dynamic parameter value use operator *IS_LessThan* instead.

24.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	A, data input B, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link A	Input Link B	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as A	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as A	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as A	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as A	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as A	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as A	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as A	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as A	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as A	as I

24.6.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

ImplementationType
EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

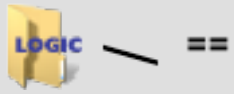
24.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CMP_AltB is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.1, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Accumulator and Library Logic' Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

24.7. Operator CMP_Equal

Operator Library Path:



The operator CMP_Equal sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link A is equal to the value at the input link B, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the value of input A with a dynamic parameter value use operator *IS_Equal* instead.

24.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	A, data input B, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link A	Input Link B	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as A	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as A	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as A	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as A	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as A	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as A	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as A	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as A	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as A	as I

24.7.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

ImplementationType
EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.

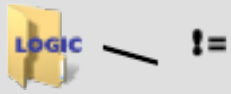


Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.8. Operator CMP_NotEqual

Operator Library Path:



The operator CMP_NotEqual sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link A is not equal to the value at the input link B, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the value of input A with a dynamic parameter value use operator *IS_NotEqual* instead.

24.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	A, data input B, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link A	Input Link B	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as A	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as A	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as A	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as A	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as A	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as A	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as A	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as A	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as A	as I

24.8.3. Parameters

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

ImplementationType
EmbeddedALU: The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.9. Operator IF

Operator Library Path:



The IF operator checks if a condition input is true and forwards the corresponding values of the data input. The operator is equipped with a parameterizable number of input links I0..In-1. With each input link comes a conditional input *Condition*. If a condition is true, the data of its corresponding input is forwarded to the output. If all condition inputs are false, the *Else* input is used. If more than one condition input is true, all corresponding input links are forwarded to the output and combined using a logic OR operation. The operator can be used with kernels. Each kernel component is selected independently.

24.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I1..In-1, data input Else, data input Condition0..n-1, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..In-1	Input Link Else
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I0	as I0
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I0	as I0
Parallelism	any	as I0	as I0
Kernel Columns	any	as I0	as I0
Kernel Rows	any	as I0	as I0
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I0	as I0
Color Format	any	as I0	as I0
Color Flavor	any	as I0	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0	as I0
Max. Img Height	any	as I0	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link Condition0..n-1	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I0
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I0
Parallelism	as I0	as I0
Kernel Columns	as I0	as I0
Kernel Rows	as I0	as I0
Img Protocol	as I0	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link Condition0..n-1	Output Link O
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I0
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I0
Max. Img Width	as I0	as I0
Max. Img Height	as I0	as I0

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

24.9.3. Parameters

None

24.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IF is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - From equation to implementation. Explanation on how to implement the overlay blend.

- Section 10.1.6, 'Laser Pointer Detection'

  Examples - A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.1.1, 'Nearest Neighbor De-Mosaicing'

  Examples - Nearest Neighbor Bayer De-Mosaicing

- Section 10.4.1.6, 'Edge Sensitive Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm'

  Examples - Edge Sensitive Laplace Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

- Section 10.14.2, 'Grid Overlay Fading'

  Examples - A grid is overlayed to the input images. The grid pixel value is determined from the input pixel value.

24.10. Operator IS_Equal

Operator Library Path:



The operator IS_Equal sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is equal to the value of parameter *Number*, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the values of two input links use operator *CMP_Equal* instead.

24.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.10.3. Parameters

Number	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	Same as range of input link I
Value to compare the input link value with.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

ImplementationType
Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.  **Use AUTO in General** Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IS_Equal is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.14.2, 'Grid Overlay Fading'

  Examples - A grid is overlayed to the input images. The grid pixel value is determined from the input pixel value.

24.11. Operator IS_GreaterEqual

Operator Library Path:



The operator IS_GreaterEqual sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is greater or equal than the value of parameter *Number*, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the values of two input links use operator *CMP_AgeB* instead.

24.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.11.3. Parameters

Number	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	same as range of input link I
Value to compare the input link value with.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

ImplementationType
Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses the embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IS_GreaterEqual is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.4, 'Simple Threshold Binarization'

  Simple thresholding for binarization.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

- Section 10.14.1, 'Dead Pixel Replacement'

  Examples - The examples shows an automatic dead pixel detection and replacement.

24.12. Operator IS_GreaterThan

Operator Library Path:



The operator IS_GreaterThan sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is greater than the value of parameter *Number*, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the values of two input links use operator *CMP_AgtB* instead.

24.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.12.3. Parameters

Number	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	same as range of input link I
Value to compare the input link value with.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

ImplementationType
Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses the embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IS_GreaterThan is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

  Threshold binarization

- Section 10.8.1.1, 'Morphological Edge'

  Examples - A binary eroded image is compared with the original. An edge is detected if both differ.

- Section 10.8.2.1, 'Close'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological close applied to binary images.

- Section 10.8.2.3, 'Open'

  Examples - Shows the implementation of a morphological open applied to binary images.

24.13. Operator IS_InRange

Operator Library Path:



Library: Logic

The operator IS_InRange sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is within the interval defined by parameters *From* and *To*, otherwise the output is "0".

$$O = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } from \leq I \leq to \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

24.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.13.3. Parameters

from	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	Same as range of input link I
Smallest value in range.	

to	
Type	dynamic write parameter

to	
Default	255
Range	Same as range of input link I
Biggest value in range.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator.

EmbeddedALU: The operator uses the embedded ALU elements of the FPGA.

LUT: The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.13.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IS_InRange is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.13.2, 'Print Inspection Example- Position Correction and Defect Detection Using Blob Based Template Matching'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Defect Detection

24.14. Operator IS_LessEqual

Operator Library Path:



The operator IS_LessEqual sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is less or equal than the value of parameter *Number*, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the values of two input links use operator *CMP_AleB* instead.

24.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.14.3. Parameters

Number	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	same as range of input link I
Value to compare the input link value with.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

ImplementationType
Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses the embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.  **Use AUTO in General** Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.14.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IS_LessEqual is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - From equation to implementation. Explanation on how to implement the overlay blend.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.3.2, 'Blob 2D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_2D*. The applet binarizes the input data and determines the blob analysis results. The results as well as the original image are output using two DMA channels.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

24.15. Operator IS_LessThan

Operator Library Path:



The operator IS_LessThan sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is less than the value of parameter *Number*, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the values of two input links use operator *CMP_AltB* instead.

24.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.15.3. Parameters

Number	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	same as range of input link I
Value to compare the input link value with.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

ImplementationType
Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses the embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA.  **Use AUTO in General** Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.15.4. Examples of Use

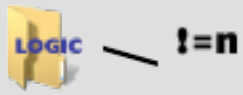
The use of operator IS_LessThan is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.6, 'Laser Pointer Detection'

  Examples - A convolution with high intensity spot coefficients is made. For results above threshold, the respective pixels are dyed in red.

24.16. Operator IS_NotEqual

Operator Library Path:



The operator IS_NotEqual sets the output to a logical "1" if the value at the input link I is not equal to the value of parameter *Number*, otherwise the output is "0".

To compare the values of two input links use operator *CMP_NotEqual* instead.

24.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.16.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 63] unsigned, [2, 64] signed	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

24.16.3. Parameters

Number	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	same as range of input link I
Value to compare the input link value with.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, EmbeddedALU, LUT)

ImplementationType
Parameter ImplementationType allows you to influence the implementation of the operator, i.e., to define which logic elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** When the operator is instantiated, the optimal implementation strategy for the given FPGA architecture is selected automatically, based on the parametrization of the operator. **EmbeddedALU:** The operator uses the embedded ALU elements of the FPGA. **LUT:** The operator uses the LUT elements of the FPGA. **Use AUTO in General** Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values EmbeddedALU and/or LUT.

24.16.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IS_NotEqual is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

  Remove 9 out of 10 images.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

24.17. Operator NOT

Operator Library Path:



The operator NOT inverts the input bits. It performs a bitwise logical inversion. Each output bit is set to a logical "1" if the corresponding input bit is "0", otherwise the output is "0". The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module.

Thus the output bit i is

$O[i] = \overline{I[i]}$

24.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

24.17.3. Parameters

None

24.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator NOT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

Tutorial - From equation to implementation. Explanation on how to implement the overlay blend.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

24.18. Operator OR

Operator Library Path:



The operator OR performs a bitwise logical OR operation. Each output bit is set to a logical "1" if any of the corresponding bits is "1", otherwise the output is "0". The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module.

Thus the output bit i of n inputs is

$$O[i] = I_0[i] \vee I_1[i] \vee ... \vee I_{n-1}[i]$$

24.18.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I1..In-1, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.18.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..In-1	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	as I	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

24.18.3. Parameters

None

24.18.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator OR is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.2.2, 'Hit or Miss'

  Examples - The implementation can detect four simple patterns in a binary image. For every match, the output will be set to one.

- Section 10.14.2, 'Grid Overlay Fading'

  Examples - A grid is overlayed to the input images. The grid pixel value is determined from the input pixel value.

24.19. Operator XNOR

Operator Library Path:



The operator XNOR performs a bitwise logical XNOR (not exclusive or) operation. Each output bit is set to a logical "1" if the sum of the corresponding input bit values is even, otherwise the output is "0". The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module.

Thus the output bit i of n inputs is

$$O[i] = \overline{(I_0[i] \text{ XOR } I_1[i] \text{ XOR } ... \text{ XOR } I_{n-1}[i])}$$

24.19.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I1..In-1, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.19.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..In-1	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	as I	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

24.19.3. Parameters

None

24.20. Operator XOR

Operator Library Path:



The operator XOR performs a bitwise logical XOR (exclusive OR) operation. Each output bit is set to a logical "1" if the sum of the corresponding input bit values is odd, otherwise the output is "0". The number of input links has to be selected at the instantiation of the module.

Thus the output bit i of n inputs is

$$O[i] = I_0[i] \text{ XOR } I_1[i] \text{ XOR } ... \text{ XOR } I_{n-1}[i]$$

24.20.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I0, data input I1..In-1, data input
Output Link	O, data output

24.20.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1..In-1	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	as I	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

24.20.3. Parameters

None

24.20.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator XOR is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.8.1.1, 'Morphological Edge'

  Examples - A binary eroded image is compared with the original. An edge is detected if both differ.

25. Library Memory



The *Memory* library includes operators for buffering data, resorting data, and random access to data. Many different operators exist. They all implement their own idea of memory access.

The operators are either using *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*, *FPGA-internal block RAM*, or *FPGA distributed RAM (LUT RAM)*. The following table shows an overview of which memory type is used by the individual operators.

Name	Memory Type
CoefficientBuffer	frame grabber RAM
FrameBufferRandomRead	frame grabber RAM
FrameMemory	FPGA-internal block RAM
FrameMemoryRandomRd	FPGA-internal block RAM
ImageBuffer	frame grabber RAM
ImageBufferMultiRoI	frame grabber RAM
ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn	frame grabber RAM
ImageBufferSC	frame grabber RAM
ImageBufferSpatial	frame grabber RAM
ImageFifo	automatically selected between FPGA-internal block RAM and FPGA distributed RAM
ImageSequence	frame grabber RAM
KneeLUT	FPGA-internal block RAM
LineMemory	FPGA-internal block RAM
LineMemoryRandomRd	FPGA-internal block RAM
LUT	FPGA-internal block RAM
RamLUT	frame grabber RAM
ROM	FPGA-internal block RAM

Table 25.1. Memory Types of Operators in the Library Memory

Operators might require additional *FPGA-internal block RAM* for buffering even if they are using *Frame Grabber RAM*.

The delay, i.e., latency of a memory operator, depends on the operator's implementation. Some operators only have a short pixel delay, while others have a line or frame delay. The following table lists the delay of the individual memory operators.

Name	Latency
CoefficientBuffer	None: Will always output data if output is not blocked.
FrameBufferRandomRead	Minimum 1 frame: As soon as frame is fully written reading starts using address inputs. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data. Latency also depends on presence of read address data.
FrameMemory	1 frame: Reading starts after frame has been fully written into the buffer.
FrameMemoryRandomRd	1 frame: Reading can start after frame has been fully written into the buffer. Latency depends on presence of read address data.

Name	Latency
ImageBuffer	Minimum 1 line: Output starts reading a line as soon as it is fully written into the buffer. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data.
ImageBufferMultiRoI	Minimum 1 frame: Reading starts after frame has been fully written into the buffer. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data.
ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn	Minimum 1 frame: Reading using coordinate inputs starts after frame has been fully written into the buffer. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data.
ImageBufferSC	Minimum 1 line: Output starts reading a line as soon as it is fully written into the buffer. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data.
ImageBufferSpatial	Minimum 1 line: Output starts reading a line as soon as it is fully written into the buffer. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data.
ImageFifo	No latency. Only if output is blocked, operator buffers and delays input data.
ImageSequence	Minimum SequenceLength frames: Reading starts after all frames of a sequence have been fully written into the buffer. If output is blocked, operator buffers input data.
KneeLUT	No latency
LineMemory	1 line: Reading starts after line has been fully written into the buffer.
LineMemoryRandomRd	1 line: Reading can start after line has been fully written into the buffer. Latency depends on presence of read address data.
LUT	No latency
RamLUT	Latency of some clock cycles only. Depends on addresses.
ROM	No Latency

Table 25.2. Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Memory

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	CoefficientBuffer	Allows the upload of image files from PC to frame grabber and uses them as image source.	Version 1.1
	FrameBufferRandomRead	FrameBufferRandomRead is a memory buffer with random read access.	Version 1.3
	FrameMemory	FrameMemory is a small memory block with random write access.	Version 1.1
	FrameMemoryRandomRd	FrameMemoryRandomRd is a small memory block with random read access.	Version 1.3
	ImageBuffer	Buffers an image in *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* with ROI selection.	Version 1.1

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	ImageBufferMultiRoI	Buffers the input image stream in *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* and outputs an arbitrary number of ROIs from each input image.	Version 1.1
	ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn	Buffers the input images in *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* and transfers an arbitrary number of dynamic ROIs out of each image.	Version 1.1
	ImageBufferSC	Buffers an image in *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* with sensor correction and ROI selection.	Version 1.1
	ImageBufferSpatial	Buffers the image in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* and computes a spatial correction of lines.	Version 1.3
	ImageFifo	Buffers a limited number of pixels in the FPGA internal RAM.	Version 1.1
	ImageSequence	Buffers a sequence of images and output them simultaneously.	Version 1.1
	KneeLUT	Implements an approximation of a Lookup table by a series of nodes.	Version 1.1
	LineMemory	LineMemory is a small memory block with random write access.	Version 1.1
	LineMemoryRandomRd	LineMemoryRandomRd is a small memory block with random read access.	Version 1.3
	LUT	Implements a Lookup table of dynamic content.	Version 1.1
	RamLUT	Implements a large Lookup table of dynamic content based on FPGA external RAM (i.e., the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*).	Version 1.3
	ROM	Implements a Lookup table of dynamic content.	Version 1.1

Table 25.3. Operators of Library Memory

25.1. Operator CoefficientBuffer

Operator Library Path:



The operator allows the upload of image files from the host PC to the frame grabber which will be continuously output and used as image source. An image file is used here as a universal data container. Therefore, uploaded images can contain any data such as coefficients. All coefficient images must have the same pixel width and height but can be in completely different formats. For example, link 0 coefficient image can be in GRAY 8 bit format. Link 1 could provide an image in RGB16 format. And link 2 could be a binary image. All coefficient images are stored in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information. For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The number of links corresponds to the number of coefficient images stored in CoefficientBuffer. The coefficient images can only be uploaded into the FPGA buffer via software while no image acquisition is running. This is done by writing to parameter *LoadCoefficients*.

The output ports of the operator work synchronously. The transfer of the first image pixel starts exactly at the same moment on all output ports. If all images have been transferred to the receiving operator, CoefficientBuffer starts to synchroneously output the images again.



Behavior during simulation

The images on the operator's links are output simultaneously. In one simulation step, the operator outputs maximally one image on each link. If during a simulation step all of the stored images (one per link) have been forwarded to the receiving operator, i.e., if there occurred no blocking, the same output (one image per link) will be forwarded in the following simulation step.

CoefficientBuffer also supports a region of interests (RoI) management. The RoI is defined by the 4 parameters XOffset, XLength, YOffset and YLength. XOffset and YOffset define the upper left corner of the RoI, i.e., the start coordinate in pixels. The dimensions of the RoI must not exceed the dimensions of the stored coefficient images defined by the parameters *BufferWidth* and *BufferHeight*. The RoI can be updated dynamically during acquisition or, when no acquisition is running, by setting all 4 RoI coordinate parameters to new values and writing to the parameter UpdateROI. Note that XLength must also fulfill the granularity of the link parallelism, i.e., XLength modulo LinkParallelism = 0.

For each output link, a coefficient image file is stored in the buffer, i.e., coefficient image 0 will be provided on link 0. The coefficient images must be loaded into CoefficientBuffer before the acquisition starts. The coefficient images must be stored in the files specified by the parameters CoefficientFile N. N stands for the link number respectively for the coefficient image number. The coefficient files must be encoded in TIF format.

BufferWidth specifies the width of all coefficient images stored in CoefficientBuffer in pixels.

BufferHeight specifies the height of all coefficient images managed by CoefficientBuffer in pixels. *BufferWidth* and *BufferHeight* determine the output maximal image dimensions of all output links.

For grayscale links, grayscale image files have to be used. For color links, RGB image files have to be used.

If the bit width of a link is higher than the bit width of the image file, the operator will use multiple image file pixel to generate the output pixels. For example, a link of 22 bit will require 3 pixel in an 8 bit image file. Thus, the image width of the image file has to be 3 times higher than parameter *BufferWidth*.

If the bit width of a link is less than the bit width of the image file, the operator will use the lower bits of the input image file only. For example, an 8 bit image file and a 3 bit link will use bits 0, 1 and 2 of the file.

16 bit TIF files should only be used with care.

Parameter LoadCoefficients is used to start loading of coefficient images into the buffer before the image acquisition starts. The loading is triggered by a write cycle or value 1 to this parameter. Writing value 0 has no effect.

Parameter UpdateROI is used to update the current RoI dynamically while the image acquisition is running or when no images are grabbed. The new RoI must be specified by the 4 RoI coordinate parameters before writing to this parameter. The written value does not affect the updating process, only the write cycle triggers it, i.e., the written value can be either 0 or 1.

Parameter XOffset specifies the offset in horizontal direction from the left image border to the 1st column of the RoI. The specified value is measured in pixels and must not exceed BufferWidth-1 value.

Parameter XLength specifies the length of the RoI in horizontal direction in pixels. The specified value must not exceed BufferWidth and must be divisible by the output link parallelism. Also the following constraint must be met: XOffset + XLength <= BufferWidth.

Parameter YOffset specifies the offset in vertical direction from the top image border to the 1st line of the RoI. YOffset must be specified in pixels and must not exceed BufferHeight-1.

Parameter YLength specifies the length of the RoI in vertical direction in pixels. The length must not exceed BufferHeight. Furthermore, the following constraint must be met: YOffset + YLength <= BufferHeight.

Parameter CoefficientFile N specifies the file name of the coefficient image for link N stored in TIF format.



Note

1. The parallelism of link 0 determines the parallelism of all other links.
2. Setting of the parallelism for the link 0 corrects XLength value to be divisible by the new parallelism. This might be handled differently in future VA versions. This means that when using the up/down buttons in the spinbox of the parallelism attribute of the link XLength might be modified. Therefore a check on XLength setting is recommended after all links are connected and specified.
3. Setting the parameter BufferWidth and BufferHeight corrects the RoI coordinates in case any of them exceeds the new image dimensions. The coordinates will be corrected to the closest possible valid values.
4. CoefficientBuffer supports 2D, 1D and 0D images. In case of 1D and 0D images the operator will provide the coefficient images - that are stored as 2D images - continuously without generating end of frame respectively end of line markers.
5. The operator is using 1 DDRRAM bank. Thus, the storage space for coefficient images is limited to the capacity of one RAM bank (e.g., 128MByte on mE4 boards, 256MByte on mE5 boards) per 1 operator. Furthermore, due to the internal formatting of the DDRRAM, the actual storage space might be a bit less than the physical storage space. The used storage space is related to the link formats respectively to the pixel width of each link. In an optimal case the sum of all link pixel widths is divisible by the capacity of one RAM bank (i.e., by 128 on me4, or by 256 on mE5). In this case all coefficient images can be stored together in one memory bank. In any other case the storage will be used sub-optimally. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information on hardware platforms.

Recommended Setting Order for using this Operator

1. Connect all links of CoefficientBuffer.

2. Specify the link formats for all links.
3. Set BufferWidth and BufferHeight parameters.
4. Set RoI coordinates.
5. Set the coefficient file names.

25.1.1. Using the Operator with Maximum Performance

Internally, the CoefficientBuffer operator generates one cumulative pixel from all coefficient image pixels. This is the so-called super-pixel.

- If the RAM data width is less than the super-pixel bit width, the super-pixel is distributed over multiple RAM cells.
- If the super pixel is less than the RAM data width, only one super-pixel is stored in each RAM cell, even if multiple super-pixels would fit into a RAM cell.

Therefore, a RAM cell will only be occupied by one super-pixel or is part of a super-pixel.

The operator internally stores a pixel of the output bit width in a RAM-data-width wide block, e.g., if the output bit width is set to 8bit on a marathon VCL platform (RAM data width is 256bit), only 8 bit of each RAM cell are used. The rest is wasted.

Increasing the bandwidth by simply increasing the parallelism will **NOT** help in this case.

You can look up the RAM data width of the frame grabber you are using in the Platform Resources section of this documentation:

Platform Resources [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/files/manuals/content/device%20resources]

Find below some ideas to increase the bandwidth/ RAM-efficiency:

Tip 1:

To increase the bandwidth, you may define the bitwidth of a pixel to be bigger, and later on use a CastParallel operator to correct this.

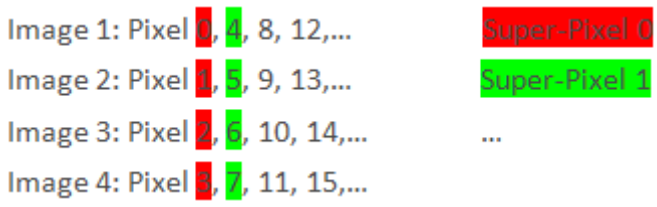
Example: You need an image in Gray 8bit but with the bandwidth of parallelism 8. For that you can define the output bit width to be 64 (parallelism 1) and later on use operator CastParallel to shift the link back to 8 bit and parallelism 8.

This way, your image will also consume less RAM as more than 1 pixel are stored in 1 RAM cell. If used directly - without operator CastParallel - the memory needed to store the image will be 8 times bigger.

Tip 2:

If the bit width of the combined link would exceed 64 bit, you can split your image to multiple images and use more than one link of operator CoefficientBuffer. Later on you can combine all links since all outputs are O-synchronous.

Example: You want to send an RGB24 image in parallelism 4. The accumulated pixel would be 4*24 = 96Bit - which is too big. So the idea to solve this would be to split the image into 4 sub images, each having ¼ of the pixel.



Internally, the operator will accumulate the pixel of each input to one super-pixel of 96bit.

This way, the efficiency of the ram is also increased. If we take a 1024x1024 image on an Ironman mE5VQ8-CXPD platform (128 Bit wide RAM data interface), the image stored in simple 1 link CoefficientBuffer is

1024 * 1024 * 128 / 8 Byte = 16MB.

If the 4-link setup is applied, the size is

1024 * 1024 * (128 / 4) / 8 = 4MB

25.1.1.1. Example for microEnable IV frame grabbers with a RAM cell width of 64 bit.

Suppose that the Coefficientbuffer is used with a single coeffcient image file only, the pixel bit width is 8 bit per pixel and the parallelism is 1. In this case, the buffer will dramatically loose performance. That's because only 1/8th of the bandwidth is used. Moreover, the buffer reads its its values with doubled design clock frequency, i.e., only 1/16th of the full bandwidth is used.

To use the buffer with maximum performance, the pixel data has to be reinterpreted. In out example, the buffer output link has to be parameterized to 64 bit per pixel and parallelism two has to be used. This will cause the buffer to read 128 bit per design clock. Use a CastParallel operator to reinterpret the 64 bit data values to a bit width of eight and a parallelism of 16. Moreover, the parameter *BufferWidth* has to be set to 1/8th of the image width of the coefficient image.

In conclusion, the maximum bandwidth can only be obtained if the output bit width is high, e.g., 64 bit. Using a high output parallelism will not increase the bandwidth.

25.1.2. Using the Operator as Simulation Source

The operator can be used as a simulation source. In this case, the operator will try to load and use the image files specified by the *Coefficient File N* parameters. Note that this will only work properly if the image files exactly match with the link format. If you have a link format of e.g. 64 Bit, the image width of your image file has to be 8 times the maximum image width of the link as the image will have 8 bit per pixel. The height has to exactly match with the maximum image height specified at the link, too.

25.1.3. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width x 2 (true for read-only parameters).



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.1.4. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M

Property	Value
Output Link	O[n], data output

25.1.5. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O[n]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any❸
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	any
Color Flavor	any
Max. Img Width	BufferWidth
Max. Img Height	BufferHeight

❶ The range of the output bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷❸ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native ram data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.1.6. Parameters

BufferWidth	
Type	static parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, 65535]
This parameter defines coefficient images width in pixels. Moreover, this parameter defines the maximum image width of all output links. The range of this parameter depends on the used frame grabber and its RAM.	

BufferHeight	
Type	static parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, 65535]
This parameter defines the coefficient images height in pixels. Moreover, this parameter defines the maximum image height of all output links. The range of this parameter depends on the used frame grabber and its RAM.	

LoadCoefficients	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 1}
This parameter is used to start loading of coefficient images into the buffer before the image acquisition starts. The loading is triggered by a write cycle of value one to this parameter. Writing value 0 does not cause the loading of the coefficient files.	

UpdateROI	
Type	dynamic write parameter

UpdateROI	
Default	1
Range	{1}
The parameter is used to update the ROI settings in hardware. The values defined by the 4 ROI coordinate parameters are used. An update can be done at any time, even during a running acquisition.	

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. Changing the value does not directly change the ROI settings. You have to write to parameter *UpdateROI* to apply new settings. The step size is the parallelism.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[parallelism, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI. Changing the value does not directly change the ROI settings. You have to write to parameter *UpdateROI* to apply new settings. The step size is the parallelism.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, BufferHeight - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. Changing the value does not directly change the ROI settings. You have to write to parameter *UpdateROI* to apply new settings.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, BufferHeight - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI. Changing the value does not directly change the ROI settings. You have to write to parameter *UpdateROI* to apply new settings.	

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM in 25% steps.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]

Overflow
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

Coefficient File N	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	coefficients_N.tif
Range	any filename of a tif file with optional path
This parameter defines the file name of the coefficient image for the link N.	

25.1.7. Examples of Use

The use of operator CoefficientBuffer is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.6.5, 'Image Monitoring'

  Example - For debugging purposes image transfer states on links can be investigated.

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

25.2. Operator FrameBufferRandomRead

Operator Library Path:



This operator facilitates the random read of the buffered data. The frame data is transferred into the operator via link I. The random read of the data can be performed by transferring addresses to ports RColA (read column address) and RRowA (read row address). The operator will use the addresses to read the frame data by the given coordinates. The resulting output frame will have the image dimensions of the address inputs. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information. For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The FrameBufferRandomRead (frame buffer random read) operator buffers the image stream in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required.

The operator has two states:

1. Write State: Input images are stored in the buffer. The operator works like a FIFO. If enough memory is available, multiple images can be stored in the buffer.
2. Read State: After an image has been fully stored in the memory, the memory is read-out using the addresses given at the inputs RColA and RRowA. The number of addresses and address link image dimensions define the image output width and height.

The image data input and the address inputs are not synchronous to each other. They may have different image dimensions. Both address inputs RColA and RRowA have to be O-synchronous.

Please note the timing of the input links. The address inputs must not be sourced by the same operator as the data link input I without buffering. This is because while writing the image data into the operator, no addresses to read the current frame can be accepted. Only if the frame is fully stored into the buffer, addresses can be accepted. In many cases, this operator is used to generate the images for the addresses.

The operator uses large non-FPGA memory. If only small frames or lines have to be stored consider using operators *FrameMemoryRandomRd* or *LineMemoryRandomRd*.

To measure the fill level of the buffer the operator provides 2 parameters: *FillLevel* and *Overflow*. FillLevel shows the percentage fill level of the RAM. The Overflow parameter is set to 1 when FillLevel is close to or is 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity. In case of an overflow, input frames are discarded. Users have to poll for the overflow parameter. As the duration of the overflow state can be very short it is possible that it is in between of a polling cycle of the operator.

Parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.
- Images with varying line lengths are not supported.
- The parallelism on the address ports has to be set to 2.

25.2.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.2.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input RColA, read column address for the pixel at I RRowA, read row address for the pixel at I
Output Link	O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Synchronous Group: *RColA* and *RRowA*
- Input *I* is asynchronous to the group.

25.2.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link RColA
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	1	{1, 2}❸
Kernel Columns	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width]❹	1
Kernel Rows	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width / Kernel Columns]❺	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link RRowA	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❻	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	as RColA	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link RRowA	Output Link O
Max. Img Width	as RColA	as RColA
Max. Img Height	as RColA	as RColA

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

The input bit width must not exceed the native ram data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

❷ The bit width of the column address is:

$$ColABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageWidth) \rceil$$

❻ The bit width of the row address is:

$$RowABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageHeight) \rceil$$

❸ The parallelism on the address ports has to be set to 2 in order to use the operator in an efficient way.

❹ BitWidth x Columns x Rows <= RamWidth.

❺ BitWidth x Columns x Rows <= RamWidth.

25.2.4. Parameters

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of RAM.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

25.2.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameBufferRandomRead is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.9.3.2.1, 'Geometric Transformation Using **FrameBufferRandomRead**'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation using **FrameBufferRandomRead**

- Section 10.9.3.2.4, 'Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction'

Examples- Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction using **PixelReplicator**

- Section 10.9.3.2.5, 'Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Distortion Correction

- Section 10.9.8, 'Scaling a Line Scan Image'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

- Section 10.9.9, 'Tap Geometry Sorting'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

- Section 10.10.3, 'Image Composition Using Exposure Fusion'

  Examples - ExposureFusion

25.3. Operator FrameMemory

Operator Library Path:



The FrameMemory operator is a memory block which stores input images using random write access. The write addresses are specified with input links row address RowA and column address ColA. Thus, for each input pixel value, a row and column address has to be specified.

After a frame has been written to the memory, it is read and output using link O. The output image dimension is defined with parameters and is independent of the input image dimension. The memory is pre-initialized with values zero.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The memory size is defined by parameters *FrameWidth* and *FrameHeight*.

The operator can be implemented in two variants. Namely, a single buffer implementation and a double buffer implementation. The first implementation saves RAM, but does not allow a timely overlap of writing and reading. Thus the input link I is stopped during the read state. The latter implementation doubles the RAM and allows to output a frame while accepting the next frame at the input link I.

The operator has two states:

1. Write State: The value of Link I is stored at the address specified with ColA and RowA. This is done only if link WriteI is one. If link WriteI is zero, the current pixel is skipped. Writing to any address of the valid address range is possible. It is not necessary to write to each memory cell.

2. Read State: The memory is read out sequentially and produces a line of the parameterized width. By use of parameters XOffset, XLength, YOffset and YLength it is possible to define the read address range i.e. a ROI. Reading the memory resets the content of the read addresses to zero. Thus if a memory cell is read which has not been written before, a zero will be output.

The toggling between these two states is triggered by an end-of-frame at the input link I. Please note, that the frame width and height at the output link is fixed to the size defined by parameters XOffset, XLength, YOffset and YLength and is independent from the line width and frame height of the input link.

The operator can be useful for mirroring or sensor correction.

The operator uses the FPGA's internal block RAM memory. Thus, no VisualApplets frame grabber resources of type *RAM* are used. The *FPGA-internal block RAM* is limited. Full resolution frames might not fit into the FPGA-internal block RAM. Consider using operator *FrameBufferRandomRead* instead.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

25.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input WriteI, write enable input

Property	Value
	ColA, write column address for the pixel at I RowA, write row address for the pixel at I
Output Link	O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

25.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link WriteI	Input Link ColA
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	1
Kernel Rows	any	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link RowA	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❸	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	parameter FrameWidth
Max. Img Height	as I	parameter FrameHeight

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The bit width of the column address is:

$$ColABitWidth = \lceil log_2(FrameHeight) \rceil$$

❸ The bit width of the row address is:

$$RowABitWidth = \lceil log_2(FrameWidth) \rceil$$

25.3.3. Parameters

Implementation	
Type	static parameter
Default	SingleBuffer
Range	{SingleBuffer, DoubleBuffer}

Implementation
This parameter selects the implementation of the FrameMemory (see above).

FrameWidth	
Type	static parameter
Default	1024
Range	[0, 65534]
This parameter selects the image width of the output link in pixels.	

FrameHeight	
Type	static parameter
Default	1024
Range	[0, 65534]
This parameter selects the image height of the output link in lines.	

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

25.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameMemory is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

25.4. Operator FrameMemoryRandomRd

Operator Library Path:



The FrameMemoryRandomRd (frame memory random read) operator buffers an image in memory with random read access. The frame data is transferred into the operator via link I. The random read of the data can be performed by transferring addresses to ports RColA (read column address) and RRowA (read row address). The operator will use the addresses to read the frame data by the given coordinates. The resulting output frame will have the image dimensions of the address inputs.

The required memory size is defined by the image dimension of the input frame (Max. Img Width and Max. Img Height).

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The operator can be implemented in two variants. Namely, a single buffer implementation and a double buffer implementation. The first implementation saves RAM, but does not allow a timely overlap of writing and reading. Thus the address input links RColA and RRowA are stopped during the write state. The latter implementation doubles the RAM and allows to random read the last frame while accepting the next frame at the input link I.

The operator has two states:

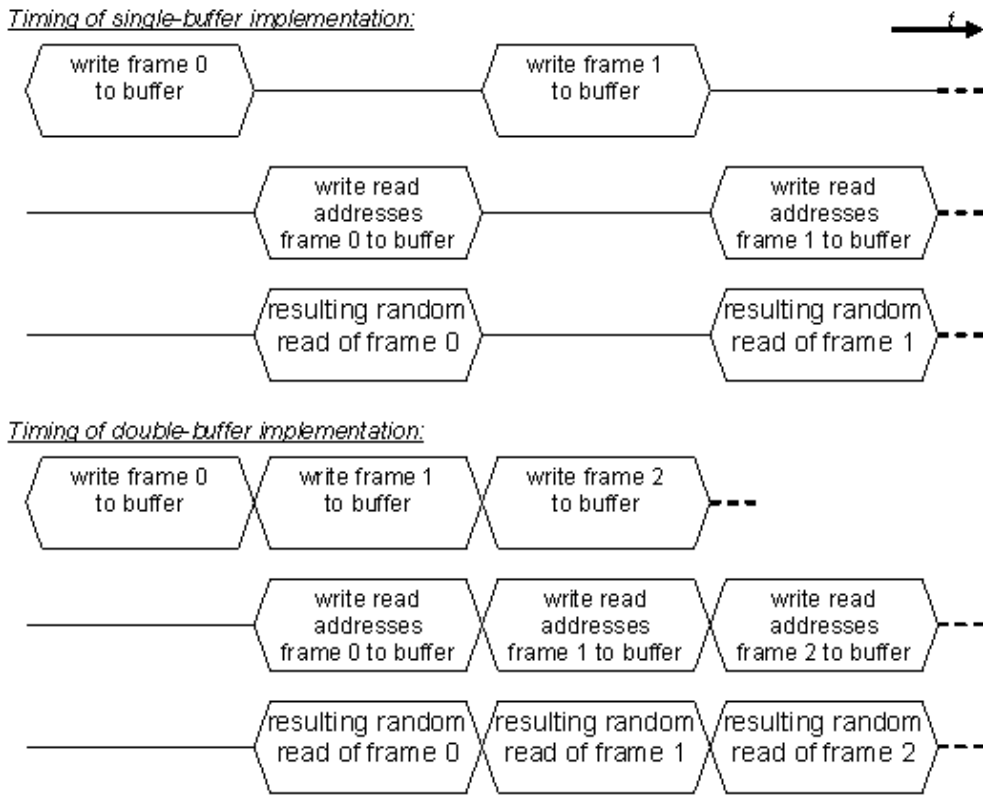
1. Write State: The pixels of link I are stored linear in the buffer i.e. the coordinates of the pixels form the addresses in the buffer.

2. Read State: The memory is read-out using the addresses given at the inputs RColA and RRowA. The number of addresses and address link image dimensions define the image output width and height. For example, if a frame consisting of only one pixel is input at the address inputs, the output frame will only consist of one pixel. The other pixels of the input frame are discarded.

The image data input and the address inputs are not synchronous to each other. They may have different image dimensions. Both address inputs RColA and RRowA have to be O-synchronous.

Please not the timing of the input links. The address inputs must not be sourced by the same operator as the data link input I without buffering. This is because while writing the image data into the operator, no addresses to read the current frame can be accepted. Only if the frame is fully stored into the buffer, addresses can be accepted. In many cases, the operator is used to generate the images for the addresses.

The timing is visualized in the following figure.



The operator uses the FPGA's internal block RAM memory. Thus, no VisualApplets frame grabber resources of type *RAM* are used. The *FPGA-internal block RAM* is limited. Full resolution frames might not fit into the FPGA-internal block RAM. Consider using operator *FrameBufferRandomRead* instead.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

25.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input RColA, read column address for the pixel at I
Output Links	RRowA, read row address for the pixel at I O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Synchronous Group: *RColA* and *RRowA*
- Input *I* is asynchronous to the group.

25.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link RColA
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link RColA
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Output Link RRowA	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❸	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	as RColA	as RColA
Max. Img Height	as RColA	as RColA

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The bit width of the column address is:

$$RowABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageWidth) \rceil$$

❸ The bit width of the row address is:

$$ColABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageHeight) \rceil$$

25.4.3. Parameters

Implementation	
Type	static parameter
Default	SingleBuffer
Range	{SingleBuffer, DoubleBuffer}
This parameter selects the implementation of the FrameMemoryRandomRd (see above).	

25.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameMemoryRandomRd is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

25.5. Operator ImageBuffer

Operator Library Path:



This operator buffers the image stream in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information. The operator additionally features region-of-interest (ROI) support. The total number of bits (bit width times parallelism) must not exceed the memory limitations of the respective frame grabber.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The operator works like a FIFO. Any input data is immediately forwarded to the output. However, if the output is blocked, for example, because the following operators cannot process the input bandwidth, the operator will store the data. Thus, the memory will only be filled if the operator cannot output the data. Often, the operator is used to compensate peak input bandwidths.

Internally, the image buffer operates on image lines. This internal line buffer feature results in a very short memory latency. Of course, latency increases if the buffer is filled with more lines. For example, images which are transfered into the memory will be immediately forwarded to the output. In an application, partial camera images can be forwarded to the PC while the camera still transfers the remaining image lines.

Using the parameters *XOffset*, *XLength*, *YOffset* and *YLength* you can define the ROI size. If the input image width is less than the sum of the *XOffset* and *XLength*, the operator will still read the parameterized *XLength*. In this case, the operator will output undefined memory content for the additional pixels. If the input image height is less than the requested output image height, the operator will only output the available lines.

In Line1D application mode, the YOffset and YLength settings do not affect the buffer.

To measure the fill level of the buffer, the operator provides 2 parameters: *FillLevel* and *Overflow*. FillLevel shows the fill level of the RAM in 25% steps. The Overflow parameter is set to 1 when FillLevel is close to or equal to 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity. In case of an overflow, input data is discarded and the input image height is reduced. Thus, incomplete images are stored in the memory. Users have to poll for the overflow parameter. As the duration of the overflow state can be very short, it is possible that it occurs within the polling cycle of the operator.

The parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.



Available Memory Space

The operator needs additional memory space for internal data. Thus, not the full amount of the used RAM resource can be used for buffering image data. The space actually available for buffered image data depends on the hardware platform (*Platform RAM Size* and *Platform RAM Interface Width*) and on the link configuration. For information on *Platform RAM Size* and *Platform RAM Interface Width*, see Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'.)

You can calculate the available capacity of the RAM resource using the following formulas:

- Utilized RAM Size [in Bytes] = ((PRS * 2^20 / (PRIW / 8 bit)) / RLS) * MIW * BW / 8

- Utilized RAM Size [in Lines] = ((PRS * 2^20 / (PRIW / 8 bit)) / RLS)
- Utilized RAM Size [in Frames] = ((PRS * 2^20 / (PRIW / 8 bit)) / RLS) / MIH

Abbrevations used in the formulas and units of measure:

- **PRS**: Platform RAM Size [in MB, 1MB = 2^20 Byte]
- **PRIW**: Platform RAM Interface Width [in bit]
- **MIW**: MaxImageWidth [in pixel]
- **MIH**: MaxIMageHeight [in lines]
- **P**: Parallelism
- **BW**: BitWidth [in bit]
- **RLS**: Raw Line Size: 2 ^ ceil(log2n(MIW / P + 4))

25.5.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.5.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.5.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶❷	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any❸	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	65535	as I
Max. Img Height	65535	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷❸ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native ram data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.5.4. Parameters

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[2*parallelism, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM in 25% steps.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]

Overflow
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

25.5.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageBuffer is shown in the following examples:

- 2. *Getting Started*

  Getting Started
- Figure 3.1, 'Simple VisualApplets Design'

  Basic Principles - Learn the Idea of VisualApplets
- Section 3.5, 'Data Flow '

  Data Flow - Learn about the Pipeline Structure used in VisualApplets
- Section 3.6.2, 'O-Type Networks'

  Synchronization Rules - The use of the operator in an O-type Network.
- Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras'

  Infinite Sources - Connecting operators to cameras. (DRC2 Latency Error)
- Disabled Parameters

  Design Parametrization - Disabled Parameters
- Section 3.7.1.2, 'Illegal Parameter Value States'

  Design Parametrization - Illegal Parameter Value
- Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'

  Learn the allocation of the device resources of the operator.
- Figure 8.4, 'Illegal Condition after Link Property Change'

  Tutorial Basic Acquisition - Illegal Condition at *ImageBuffer operator*
- Section 10.1.2, 'JPEG Encoder Gray'

  Examples - A simple example which shows the usage of the JPEG operators.
- Section 10.1.4, 'JPEG Compression Using Operator **JPEG_Encoder**'

  Examples - Simple examples which show the usage of the operator **JPEG_Encoder**.
- Section 10.1.5, 'JPEG Color Compression Using User Library Elements'

  Examples - Simple examples which shows the usage of the JPEG user library elements for color JPEG compression.
- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.3.3, 'Blob2D ROI Selection'

  Examples - The blob analysis operator is applied to an input camera image. The applet shows the usage of the blob data in the applet. In this case, the object with the maximum are is localized and the coordinates are used to cut out the object from the original image.

- Section 10.6.2, 'Image Dimension Test'

  Example - The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow.

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.8.4.4, 'Filter for Line Scan Cameras'

  Examples - Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras.

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

25.6. Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides support for multiple regions of interest (ROI) for each buffered image. All ROIs are read out sequentially. Each ROI is a new and independent output image: ROI 0, ROI 1, ROI 2 and so on until ROI N-1. N is the number of ROIs specified by the parameter *NumRoI*. Supported are all possible rectangular regions as long as the frame dimensions are not exceeded, i.e., a single pixel, a single line, a single column, a rectangular region, or the complete frame can be defined as a ROI. Different ROIs can be of different size. Each ROI can be defined individually. ROIs can overlap each other. However, all ROIs must meet the restriction of the maximal image size defined by the input and output links, i.e. ROI widths must not exceed the maximal image width and ROI heights must not exceed the maximal image height.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The operator buffers the image stream in the frame grabber on board RAM. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources').

ImageBufferMultiRoI operates on images of fixed size defined by the input link maximal image width and height parameters. This implies input frame dimension control performed by the operator.

Images that are smaller than the maximal image dimension will be buffered without modifications. However the reading of ROIs could cause the read of undefined pixel values i.e. pixel values outside of the input image dimension. The missing frame pixels contain random data and should be treated in further processing as undefined.

In case of an overflow, i.e. the buffer cannot store any more images due to being full, all incoming images will be dropped until there is enough free space in the buffer to store at least one frame. An overflow can occur because the reading of the ROIs is to slow in comparison to the writing. This can either be because to many ROIs are defined or because successive operators block the output. In normal situations of balanced designs an overflow will never occur.

The operator provides ROI images on its output as soon as the correspondent frame is completely buffered. The type of reading out is defined by the parameter *Mode*.

The parameter *MaxNumRoI* specifies the maximal number of ROIs. The actual number of ROIs used can be less and is defined using parameter *NumRoI*.

The parameter *NumRoI* specifies the number of ROIs the operator will provide at the output for each buffered image. This number mus not exceed *MaxNumRoI* when set to the dynamic type.

The parameter *Mode* specifies the operator behavior for processing images. **FreeRun** defines the buffer to provide ROIs at its output as soon as possible, i.e. as soon as the correspondent frame is completely buffered. This mode is also called free running mode. The operator is controlled only by the pipeline flow control mechanisms. **WaitAfterImage** mode forces the operator to hold on after all ROIs of a frame were provided on its output. To restart reading of the ROIs of the next frame, the parameter *Unlock* has to be written. **WaitAfterRoI** is similar to **WaitAfterImage** except that the operator stops after each ROI of each frame. To restart further processing a write cycle to the parameter *Unlock* is required.

The parameter *Unlock* is used for the modes **WaitAfterImage** and **WaitAfterRoI** to unlock the operator and to start further read out operations. In mode **FreeRun** this parameter has no effect.

XOffset, XLength, YOffset and YLength specify a set of ROIs. These parameters are field parameters. The size of the field is defined by parameter *MaxNumRoI*. The operator will read *NumRoI* ROIs in sequential order. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.

All ROIs can be updated dynamically. However, the updating can be performed for the modes FreeRun, WaitAfterImage and WaitAfterRoI only if no image acquisition is started. Additionally in the modes

WaitAfterImage and WaitAfterRoI, ROIs can be updated if the corresponded frame / all ROIs of the frame were transmitted and the operator is waiting for a write cycle to the Unlock parameter.

Updating ROIs during image acquisition can lead to temporarily non-rectangular ROIs and should be avoided.

If the operator is used with image protocol VALT_LINE1D, the Y coordinate parameters are disabled. In 1D operation, the operator will read one ROI as one line. The output of the operator will then be an infinite 1D image stream, where each line is represented by one ROI e.g. line 0 = ROI 0, line 1 = ROI 1, line N = ROI N, line N+1 = ROI 0, ...

To measure the fill level of the buffer the operator provides 2 registers: *FillLevel* and *Overflow*. *FillLevel* shows the percental fill level of the RAM. The *Overflow* parameter is set to 1 when *FillLevel* is close or is 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity.

Parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.
- Images with varying line lengths are not supported.



Example: Optimization of Memory Usage

A cumstomer feeds an image with the dimensions 10000 x 7096 pixels (link property on input port). The parallelism is set to 4. The pixel width is set to 8bpp.

The platform used in this example is mE4, i.e. the platform provides 128 Mbyte RAM banks. To use all 128 MB, the operator should be fed with 64 bit. But with parallelism 4, only 32 bits (4 x 8 bits) are fed, i.e., the user can only use 64 MB of the RAM. To save an image with the dimensions of 10000 x 7096 pixels, ca. 70.960.000 Bytes (ca. 70 MB) are required, which is more than the available 64 MB. This is detected by VisualApplets, and the link is highlighted in red.

Solution: Parup (to 8) in front of the operator ImageBufferMultiRoi.

25.6.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.6.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.6.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶❷	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any❸	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷❸ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native ram data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.6.4. Parameters

MaxNumRoI	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 65535]
This parameter defines the maximum number of ROIs which the operator is capable to store.	

NumRoI	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, MaxNumRoI]
This parameter defines the number of ROIs actually used. The operator will read NumRoI ROIs from each input image and provide them on its output. If the parameter is set to static the range is [1, 65536] and MaxNumRoI is disabled.	

Mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	FreeRun
Range	{FreeRun, WaitAfterImage, WaitAfterRoI}
This parameter defines the operation mode of the read out algorithm. In FreeRun mode the operator provides ROI images as soon as the correspondent frame is completely buffered. In WaitAfterImage mode the operator will provide all ROIs within a single frame, then stop and wait for a software access to write on Unlock parameter to enable reading out of the next frame ROIs. In WaitAfterRoI mode the operator will stop after each ROI of each frame. To restart the reading out operation, the software has to write to the Unlock parameter.	

Unlock	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1
Range	{1}

Unlock
This parameter implements the handshake for the mode WaitAfterImage and WaitAfterRoI. Writing to this parameter value 1 will cause the operator to continue reading out of the next ROI / all ROIs of the next Frame. This parameter can only be used of parameter Mode is set to WaitAfterImage or WaitAfterRoI.

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]
This field parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[2*parallelism, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This field parameter defines the width of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This field parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This field parameter defines the height of the ROI. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.	

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]

Overflow
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

25.6.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageBufferMultiRoI is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.2.3, 'Color Plane Separation Option 3 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI.

- Section 10.4.2.4, 'Color Plane Separation Option 4 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI and a pre-sort of the Color Planes'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI. An additional pre-sorting optimizes the bandwdith and resources.

25.7. Operator ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides support for multiple dynamic regions of interest (ROI) for each buffered image. The ROI coordinates are defined using additional input links.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

All ROIs are read sequentially as individual images: ROI 0, ROI 1, ROI 2 and so on until ROI N-1. N is the maximal number of allowed ROIs. Supported are all possible rectangular regions as long as the frame dimensions are not exceeded, i.e., a single pixel, a single line, a single column, a rectangular region, or the complete frame can be defined as a ROI. Different ROIs must not be of the same size. Each ROI can be defined individually. ROIs can overlap each other. ROIs violating the maximal image dimensions are filtered out by the operator, i.e., they will be skipped. Also, all illegal ROIs are skipped, e.g., ROIs with negative height or width.

The operator buffers the image stream in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources').

ROI coordinates are provided on separate operator input links as images containing the ROI coordinates. Each pixel in these images is treated by the operator as a valid ROI coordinate set. Thus, the size of the ROI input images define the number of ROIs. For each input image at input link I, a new ROI coordinate image set is required. The ROI input consists of 4 coordinate input links. Respectively, links for X and Y coordinates of the top left ROI corner as well as links for X and Y coordinates of the bottom right ROI corner.

Note that ROI X-coordinates are transformed to meet the x-granularity of the input link I defined by its parallelism, i.e., the operator ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn can only cut lines with the granularity of the parallelism. The coordinate XTopLeft has to be the index of the first component in the parallel word. The coordinate XBottomRight has to be the index of a last pixel in a parallel word.

Let's have a look at an example to explain the operator behavior: Suppose a parallelism of four at the input link I. Therefore XTopLeft has to be: 0, 4, 8, 12, ... XBottomRight has to be 3, 7, 11, 15, ... If the coordinates do not match with these constraints, they are rounded down (XTopLeft) or up (XBottomRight). For example, with the ROI x-coordinates 3 and 7, the first column of the ROI is column number 3 and the last column is column number 7 of the input image. The operator rounds down XTopLeft to 0; XBottomRight remains 7; Thus, the width becomes 8. The ROI height is not dependent on the parallelism and thus can be of any legal value.

Formula:

XTopLeft* = floor(XTopLeft / Parallelism) * Parallelism

XBottomRight* = ceil((XBottomRight + 1) / Parallelism) * Parallelism - 1

Examples:

With a parallelism of four at the input link I:

- 112 to 551 becomes 112 to 551. Therefore the width becomes = 551 + 1 - 112 = 440
- 101 to 540 becomes 100 to 543. Therefore the width becomes = 543 + 1 - 100 = 444

All 4 ROI inputs are synchronous to each other, i.e., the images on these links must be of the same size and provided at the same time time synchronously. This is always the case when they are sourced by the same M type module through an arbitrary network of O-type module. See the synchronization rules for more information (Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs'). The ROI coordinates are asynchronous to the input link I.

The operator starts reading the ROIs as soon as the image and all ROI coordinates are fully transfered into the buffer. In practice, the ROI coordinates can be calculated and determined from the input image but there is no necessity. Users can also use for example operator CreateBlankImage for ROI coordinate generation.

When the ROI image is empty, i.e. does not contain any pixels or all ROIs are illegal, the operator will provide an empty image on its output for each illegal ROI. An empty image contains no pixels.

ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn operates on images of fixed size defined by the input link maximal image width and height parameters. This implies input frame dimension control performed by the operator.

Images that are smaller than the maximal image dimension will be buffered without modifications. However, the reading out of ROIs will be performed on a frame of maximal possible image dimension. Missing frame pixels contain random data and should be treated in further processing as undefined.

Images that exceed either the maximal frame height or the maximal frame width will be cut to the maximal frame dimension and buffered as such. Reading out of ROIs will be based again on the frame of maximal dimension.

When an overflow occurs, i.e. the buffer cannot store more images due to being full, all incoming images will be dropped until there is enough free space in the buffer to store at least one frame. Overflow can occur due to different reasons but all of them result in the reading out of being performed too slow in comparison to writing. This can either be because of defining too many ROIs or because of a blocking condition caused by the further processing pipeline or because of a too fast input image stream. In normal situations of balanced designs an overflow will never occur.

To measure the fill level of the buffer the operator provides 2 registers: FillLevel and Overflow. FillLevel shows the percentage fill level of the RAM. The Overflow parameter is set to 1 when FillLevel is close or is 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity.

The operator provides ROI images on its output as soon as the correspondent frame is completely buffered and all ROI sets for the current image were received on the ROI inputs.

The maximal amount of supported ROIs is determined by the product of the maximal image width and height settings of the XTopLeft input link. The buffering of the ROI coordinates requires *FPGA-internal block RAM*. Therefore, the number of ROIs is limited by the available FPGA-internal block RAM.

Parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames on input link I are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths on port I are fully supported.

  Images with varying line lengths or empty lines on ROI ports are not supported.

25.7.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.7.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input XTopLeft, coordinate data input YTopLeft, coordinate data input XBottomRight, coordinate data input YBottomRight, coordinate data input
Output Link	O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- The 4 ROI inputs are synchronous to each other.
- The ROI inputs are asynchronous to input *I*.

25.7.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link XTopLeft	Input Link YTopLeft
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶❷	auto❸	auto❹
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any❺	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	as XTopLeft
Max. Img Height	any	any	as XTopLeft

Link Parameter	Input Link XBottomRight	Input Link YBottomRight	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❻	auto❼	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	as XTopLeft	as XTopLeft	as I
Max. Img Height	as XTopLeft	as XTopLeft	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷❺ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native RAM data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

❸❻ The bit width is

$$BitWidth = \lceil log_2(MaxImageWidth(I) - 1) \rceil$$

❹❼ The bit width is

$$BitWidth = \lceil log_2(MaxImageHeight(I) - 1) \rceil$$

25.7.4. Parameters

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM in 25% steps.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

25.7.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageBufferMultiRoIDyn is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

25.8. Operator ImageBufferSC

Operator Library Path:



This operator features tap sorting (=sensor correction), which is often required if line scan cameras are used. Moreover, a region-of-interest (ROI) support is included. The total number of bits (bit width times parallelism) must not exceed the memory limitations of the respective frame grabber.

This operator buffers the image stream the in *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources').

The tap sorting feature enables transparent support for sensors, whose readout scheme does not follow a sequential raster-scan format. Supported are the most popular readout schemes for dual tap base cameras (when using a parallelism of 4) and quad tap medium cameras.

For other parallelism, the operator can be used in combination with other operators.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The operator works like a FIFO. Any input data is immediately forward to the output. However, if the output is blocked for example because the following operators cannot process the input bandwidth, the operator will store the data. Thus the memory will only be filled, if the operator cannot output the data. Often, the operator is used to compensate peak input bandwidths.

Internally, the image buffer operates on image lines. This internal line buffer feature results in a very short memory latency. Of course, latency increases if the buffer is filled with more lines. For example, images which are transfered into the memory will be immediately forwarded to the output. In an application, partial camera images can be forwarded to the PC while the camera still transfers the remaining image lines.

Using parameters *XOffset*, *XLength*, *YOffset* and *YLength* the ROI size can be defined. If the input image width is less than the sum of the *XOffset* and *XLength*, the operator will still read the parameterized *XLength*. In this case, the operator will output undefined memory contend to the exceeding pixel. If the input image height is less than the requested output image height, the operator will only output the available lines.

In Line1D application mode, the YOffset and YLength settings do not affect the buffer.

To measure the fill level of the buffer the operator provides 2 parameters: *FillLevel* and *Overflow*. FillLevel shows the percentaged fill level of the RAM in 25% steps. The Overflow parameter is set to 1 when FillLevel is close to or is 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity. In case of an overflow, input data is discarded and the input image height is reduced. Thus, incomplete images are stored in memory. Users have to poll for the overflow parameter. As the duration of the overflow state can be very short it is possible that it is in between of a polling cycle of the operator.

Parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

The input line width has to be divisible by the number of taps multiplied with the parallelism.

25.8.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.8.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.8.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64] unsigned, [2, 64] signed❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	4❷	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	65535	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶❷ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native RAM data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.8.4. Parameters

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

XOffset
The step size is the parallelism.

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[2*parallelism, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

SensorCorrection	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	SMODE_UNCHANGED
Range	

Available options are

SMODE_UNCHANGED	|-> |
SMODE_REVERSE	| <-|
SMODE_TAP2_0	|1> 2> |
SMODE_TAP2_1	| <2 <1|
SMODE_TAP2_2	|1> <2|
SMODE_TAP4_0	|1> 2> 3> 4> |
SMODE_TAP4_1	| <4 <3 <2 <1|
SMODE_TAP4_2	|12> <34|
SMODE_TAP4_3	| <1 <2 <3 <4|
SMODE_TAP4_4	|12> <43|
SMODE_TAP4_5	|1> 2> <3 <4|
SMODE_TAP4_6	|12> 34> |

The parameter specifies the sensor readout scheme of the connected camera. SMODE_UNCHANGED and SMODE_REVERSE support single, dual and quad tap cameras. SMODE_TAPS2_x support dual tap (base) cameras. SMODE_TAP4_x support quad tap (medium) cameras.

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter

FillLevel	
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM in 25% steps.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

25.8.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageBufferSC is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

25.9. Operator ImageBufferSpatial

Operator Library Path:



Availability for Hardware Platforms
Please note that this operator is only available for target platforms of the microEnable 4 series (including PixelPlant).

This operator computes a spatial correction of its color components. Moreover, a region-of-interest (ROI) feature is included. The total number of bits (bit width x parallelism) must not exceed the memory limitations of the respective frame grabber.

This operator buffers the image stream in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources').

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The operator's key feature is the correction of the spatial shift of tri-linear line scan color cameras. For each color component red, green, and blue a relative shift can be defined using the parameters DeltaRed, DeltaGreen, and DeltaBlue. A shift means the delay in lines between the input and the resulting output image. A shift of 0 leaves the input image untouched. If for example DeltaRed = 0, DeltaGreen = 1, and DeltaBlue = 2, the first line of the output image consists in the following components: Red component read from the first input image line, green component is read from the second input image line, and blue component read from the third input image line. In order to switch the readout direction from forward to backward, just change the parameters: DeltaRed = 2, DeltaGreen = 1, and DeltaBlue = 0. Delta shifts can be negative, 0 or positive.

The buffer transforms delta values to relative deltas internally. The transformation implements this formula:

$$delta^* = delta - Max\left(delta_{red}, delta_{green}, delta_{blue}\right)$$

where delta is DeltaRed, DeltaGreen or DeltaBlue. This transformation is performed internally. The delta parameters of the operator stay unchanged and show the specified values. The transformation to relative deltas causes one delta offset to become 0 and the other two to become either 0 or negative, e.g. the configuration [DeltaRed = 1, DeltaGreen = 2, DeltaBlue = 1] is equivalent to [DeltaRed = -1, DeltaGreen = 0, DeltaBlue = -1]. The configuration [DeltaRed = -3, DeltaGreen = -3, DeltaBlue = -3] and [DeltaRed = 1, DeltaGreen = 1, DeltaBlue = 1] are both equivalent to [DeltaRed = 0, DeltaGreen = 0, DeltaBlue = 0]. A configuration like [DeltaRed = 1, DeltaGreen = 1, DeltaBlue = 1] indicates to perform a spatial correction with the configuration [DeltaRed = 0, DeltaGreen = 0, DeltaBlue = 0] and cut off the first line. Since the operator supports only relative delta shifts, the cut off of the first line will not be performed by the operator. However it is relatively easy to achieve the cutting outside the operator by using VA operators like CoordinateY and RemoveLine.

For each read out line the operator provides a line ID marker that is synchronous to the output link O. The line ID is a global marker and can be used to detect when lines are lost due to an overflow in the buffer. When an overflow occurs the buffer will discard input lines until the overflow condition is lifted, i.e., the RAM has enough storage room for at least 1 RoI line. The difference between 2 consecutive lines minus 1 is the amount of lines lost due to an overflow in the buffer.

The operator will continuously correct spatial shifts - a typical requirement for many line scan applications. However when the acquisition starts the buffer needs at least a certain amount of lines to output a corrected line. When this threshold is not reached no lines are output. The buffer outputs only lines that were corrected. The start-up lines required for the 1st image line to be corrected are not output. The threshold value depends on the specified delta shifts, e.g. DeltaRed = 0, DeltaGreen = 1, DeltaBlue = -3 require 5 lines to perform a correction. Thus the threshold is 5. After the 5th

line, the buffer starts to output lines. In other words, the buffer starts to output lines as soon as it can correct them.

In frame correction applications (VALT_IMAGE2D input) the spatial correction will be performed on each frame individually, i.e. for every frame the spatial correction begins anew.

The first line output by the buffer owns always the line ID 0. In 2D application mode the line ID of the 1st frame line will show a gap to the last line of the previous frame. The gap size equals the amount of lines required to perform correction for this 1st output line. Not correctable lines are suppressed by the buffer.

Using parameters *XOffset* and *XLength* the ROI size can be defined. If the XLength is not divisible by the link parallelism the operator will insert dummy pixels to fill up the last parallel word, e.g. the link parallelism is 2, XOffset is 0 and XLength is 7, the operator will output 4 parallel words each consisting of 2 pixels. The last word will contain a dummy pixel. The value of that dummy pixel is undefined. In VA simulation dummy pixels will be set to zero for better visibility. The sum of XOffset and XLength parameters must not exceed the maximal link image width. If the input image width is less than the sum of the x-offset and the x-length, the operator will still read the parameterized x-length. In this case, the operator will output undefined memory contend to the exceeding pixel.

To measure the fill level of the buffer the operator provides 2 parameters: *FillLevel* and *Overflow*. FillLevel shows the percentaged fill level of the RAM in 25% steps. The Overflow parameter is set to 1 when FillLevel is close to or is 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity. In case of an overflow, input data is discarded and the input image height is reduced. Thus, incomplete images are stored in memory. Users have to poll for the overflow parameter. As the duration of the overflow state can be very short it is possible that it is in between of a polling cycle of the operator.

Parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

25.9.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.9.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Links	O, data input

Property	Value
	LinkID, data input

25.9.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O	Output Link LinkID
Bit Width	[3, 63] unsigned, [6, 63] signed❶	as I	auto
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I	unsigned
Parallelism	any❷	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	as I	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶❷ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native ram data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.9.4. Parameters

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI.	

DeltaRed	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	any
This parameter defines the shift of the red component. The delta can be a positive or negative integer value.	

DeltaGreen	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	any
This parameter defines the shift of the green component. The delta can be a positive or negative integer value.	

DeltaBlue	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	any
This parameter defines the shift of the blue component. The delta can be a positive or negative integer value.	

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM in 25% steps.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

25.10. Operator ImageFifo

Operator Library Path:



This operator can be used to buffer a relatively small number of pixels in an FPGA based memory. The operator does not require a VisualApplets resource of type *RAM*. Instead, the operator uses FPGA internal memory. This can either be the *FPGA-internal block RAM* or the *FPGA distributed RAM (LUT RAM)*. Which of the two is used can be set manually via Parameter *ImplementationType* or is selected automatically by the operator depending on the operator's configuration.

The ImageFifo operator is often used to buffer lines or pixels before a synchronization. As the FPGA internal memory is limited, it is unlikely that frames of full resolution can be buffered without exceeding the available resources.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

Parameters *EntitiesToStore* and *EntityType* define the maximum available buffer size. The operator is a first input, first output memory (FIFO). Any input data is immediately forward to the output. However, if the output is blocked for example because the following operators cannot process the input bandwidth, the operator will store the data. Thus the memory will only be filled, if the operator cannot output the data.

To measure the fill level of the buffer the operator provides the parameter *FillLevel*. FillLevel shows the percentage fill level of the Fifo.

Parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator is directly connected to a camera or is sequenced with other memory operators. If InfiniteSource is disabled, the operator cannot get into an overflow condition. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Parameter *ImplementationType* allows to specify the hardware memory that is to be used by the operator.

25.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]ⓘ	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

25.10.3. Parameters

EntitiesToStore	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	any
This parameter defines how many pixels, lines or frames have to be stored at maximum. The entity type is defined using parameter *EntityType*.	

EntityType	
Type	static parameter
Default	FRAME
Range	{FRAME, LINE, PIXEL}
This parameter defines the type of the entity to store. The parameter can buffer *EntitiesToStore* units of *EntityType*. FRAME can only be chosen of the input link image protocol is VALT_IMAGE2D. LINE can be selected for protocols VALT_LINE2D and VALT_LINE1D, while PIXEL is always enabled.	

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of buffer. The operator uses the FPGA resources efficiently. In some configurations it is possible to store more than 100% in the buffer.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, BRAM, LUTRAM)
Parameter ImplementationType influences the implementation strategy of the operator, i.e., which memory elements are used for implementing the operator. You can select one of the following values: **AUTO:** The optimal implementation strategy is selected automatically based on the parametrization of the connected links.	

ImplementationType
BRAM: The operator uses the Block RAM of the FPGA. **LUTRAM:** The operator uses the LUT RAM of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values BRAM or LUTRAM.

25.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageFifo is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.6, 'Timing Synchronization'

  Synchronization - Avoiding deadlocks.

- Section 8.3.1.4, 'Stitching of Two Cameras'

  Tutorial - Use of the operator to buffer one line for line duplication.

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.2.4, 'Color Plane Separation Option 4 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI and a pre-sort of the Color Planes'

  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI. An additional pre-sorting optimizes the bandwdith and resources.

- Section 10.6.2, 'Image Dimension Test'

  Example - The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow.

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

- Section 10.9.9, 'Tap Geometry Sorting'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

25.11. Operator ImageSequence

Operator Library Path:



Availability for Hardware Platforms
Please note that this operator is only available for target platforms of the microEnable 4 series (including PixelPlant).

The main feature of this operator is that it buffers a sequence of *SequenceLength* successive input images. This sequence is output simultaneously. Moreover, a region-of-interest (ROI) feature is included.

This operator buffers the image stream in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources').

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The simultaneous output of the image sequence is performed by using a kernel of *SequenceLength* columns. Each kernel component represents one image of the sequence i.e. corresponds to the image sequence number. For example at a sequence length of three, input image 0 will be output at kernel index 0, image 1 on kernel index 1, image 2 on kernel index 2. Next, the operator continuous with the next sequence, i.e. input image 3 will be output on kernel index 0, etc.

The operator does not change the bandwidth. It keeps the bandwidth constant for reading and writing. However the frame rate of the output images is 1/*SequenceLength* of the frame rate at the input. However, the output image is N times larger (due to the kernel) than a single input image.

The operator works like a FIFO buffer. As soon as enough images are buffered to generate a sequence, the operator will output the sequence. During this period, the next images are stored in the buffer.

Using parameters *XOffset*, *XLength*, *YOffset* and *YLength* the ROI size can be defined.



No Filllevel and Flow Control

The operator does not include parameters to check the fill level and no parameter to check for overflows. Moreover, no InfiniteSource parameter is included. The operator always assumes an infinite source at its input. It is not possible to check if the operator is in an overflow condition. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information on flow control.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.
- Images with varying line lengths are not supported.
- All input images of a sequence must have the same width and the same height. Otherwise the behavior of the operator is undefined.
- The minimum allowed input image width is XOffset + XLength and the minimum input image height is YOffset + YLength.
- The used RAM size is limited. Moreover, due to the internal implementation, the available buffer might be smaller than the physical space. The required memory is related to the maximum image width,

maximum image height and the SequenceLength. If the maximum image width is a power of two value, the memory is efficiently used. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.11.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width.



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.11.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.11.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶❷	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any❸	as I
Kernel Columns	1 SequenceLength	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	65535	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷❸ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native ram data width. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.11.4. Parameters

SequenceLength	
Type	static parameter
Default	2
Range	[2, possible with RAM size]

SequenceLength
This parameter defines the number of images to be concatenated into a sequence. The value of parameter SequenceLength defines the number of columns of the kernel.

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[2*Parallelism, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[2, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

25.11.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageSequence is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.7.2, 'Noise Reduction'

  Examples - The average of two acquired images is calculated to reduce noise.

25.12. Operator KneeLUT

Operator Library Path:



The operator implements an approximation of a look up table through a set of base points. Thus the name KneeLUT. The range of all representable values on the operator output is divided by Knee LUT into N intervals defined by the base points. The amount of intervals N is representable as a number of power of 2, i.e. N = 2^n, n is an integer number. Parameter *BasePointPows* defines n. The interval distance is constant and equal for all intervals.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

Each interval is described by a start base point and an end base point. The start base point defines the output value for the 1st interval step. The end base point defines the theoretical value for the end point of the interval that cannot be reached which is equal to the start base point of the next interval. All values inside the interval are approximated linearly. The end base point and the start base point of the consecutive interval have the same X-coordinate, i.e. there is no interval steps in-between.

Base points values for each interval in the KneeLUT can be defined individually. It is possible to define a discontinuous function over the entire output range. However, the sub functions inside each interval are linear with a gradient/slope defined through the start and the end base points. All start base points belong to the intervals. All end base points are excluded from the interval and can never be reached by the linear approximation.

All base points are normalized to the maximal representable value at the output of the operator, i.e. to $2^{OutputBitWidth} - 1$. All start base points will be in the range from 0 to 1. Zero corresponds to the smallest representable value on the output. In this version of KneeLut it is equal to 0 because the operator supports only unsigned values. One represents the maximal representable value on the operator output, i.e. $2^{OutputBitWidth} - 1$. All end base points can exceed the range of 0 to 1 to allow the last value included in the interval to be mapped to the highest and lowest numbers, i.e. to 0 and 1. This implies that the end base point might be larger than 1 or smaller than 0. Using the same scaling technique as for the start base points, the end points must be scaled to $2^{OutputBitWidth} - 1$.

Let's have a look at two examples to illustrate the behavior of the operator.

1. Identity

   The first function of the KneeLUT is the identity. Suppose the following parameters of our KneeLUT:

   - BasePointPows = 2
   - Input Bit Width = 4
   - Output Bit Width = 5

   Thus we have to define four start base points and four end base points. For identity we define:

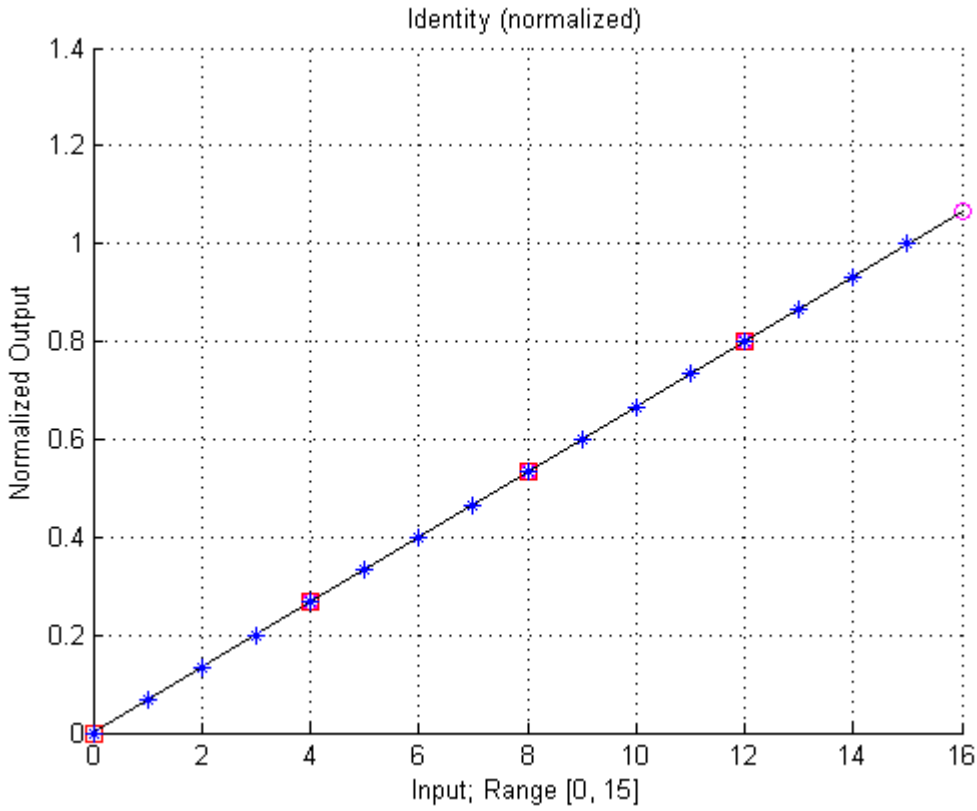
$$StartBasePoints = \{0 \quad 0.2667 \quad 0.566 \quad 0.8\}$$
$$EndBasePoints = \{0.2667 \quad 0.566 \quad 0.8 \quad 1.0667\}$$

   These values are determined by:

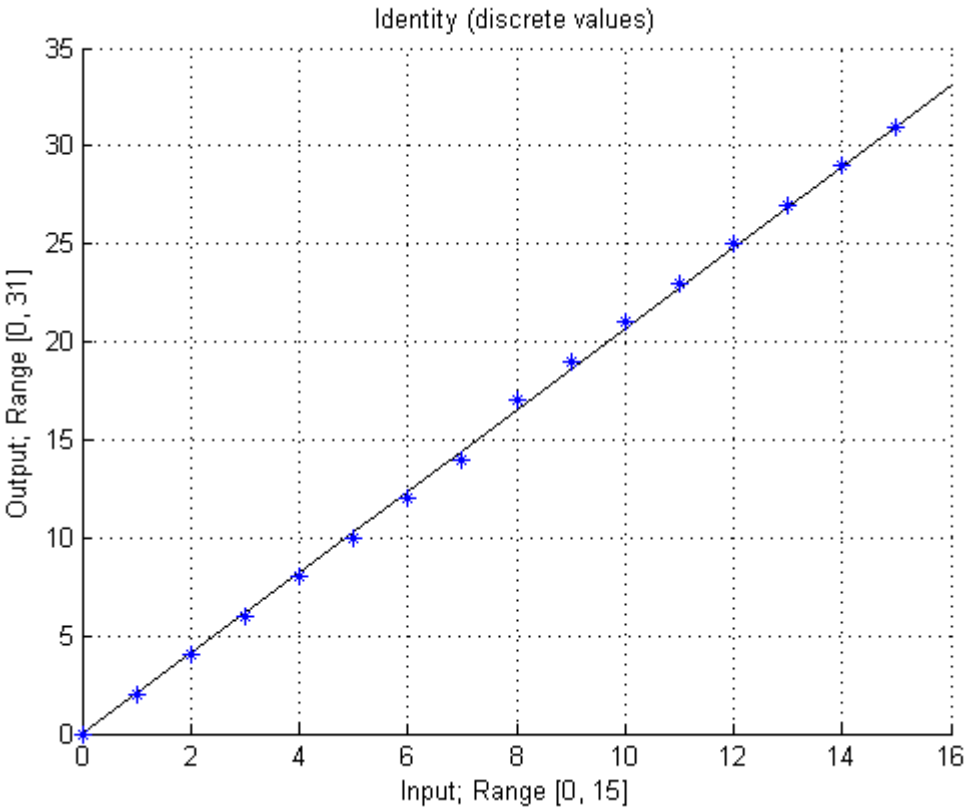
$$BasePoint(x) = x \times 4 \times \frac{1}{15} = x \times 2^{InputBitWidth - BasePointPows} \times \frac{1}{2^{OuputBitWidth} - 1}$$

   where x is the base point index.

The following plot shows these base points. Start base points are marked with a red square and end base points are marked by a magenta circle. Moreover, a line is plot to illustrating the linear functions of the intervals.



The plot also shows the approximated values of the output (blue stars). Base points are normalized, i.e. a 0 is output value 0 and 1 is output value $2^{OutputBitWidth} - 1$. The following plot shows the actual used lookup table with the given base points. As can be seen, the values are rounded to the next integer values.



The lookup table will calculate the following values:

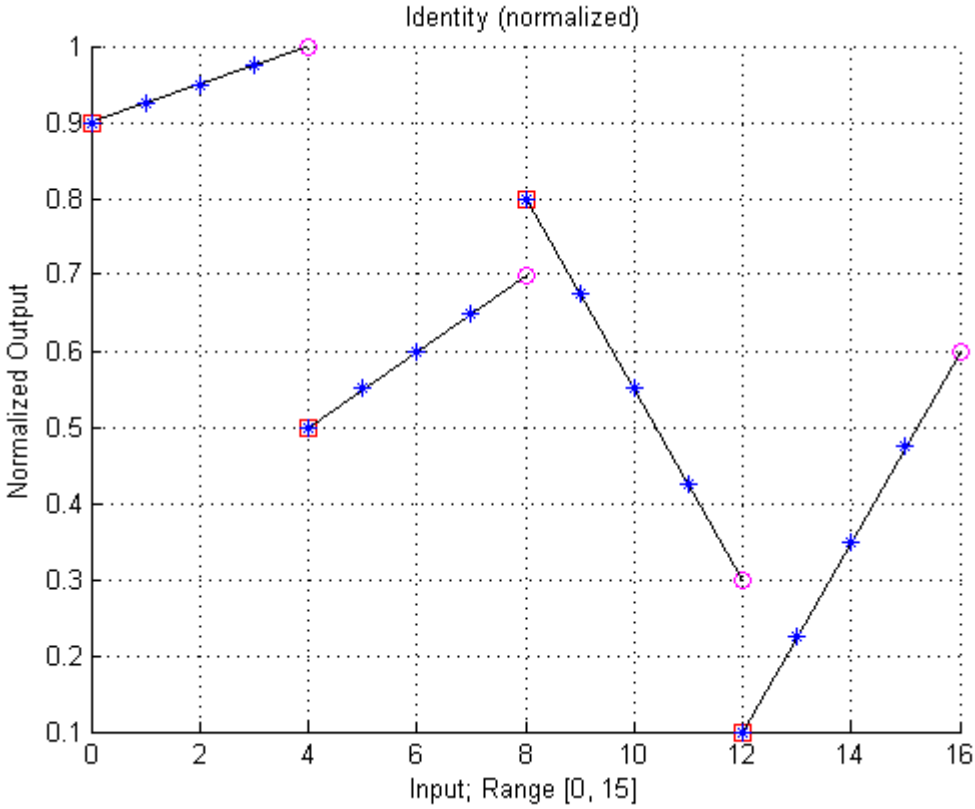
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31

2. Discontinuous Function

In the next example we take a look on a discontinous function. Let's assume the same KneeLUT parameters as give in the first example. This time, the base points are not defined by a function:

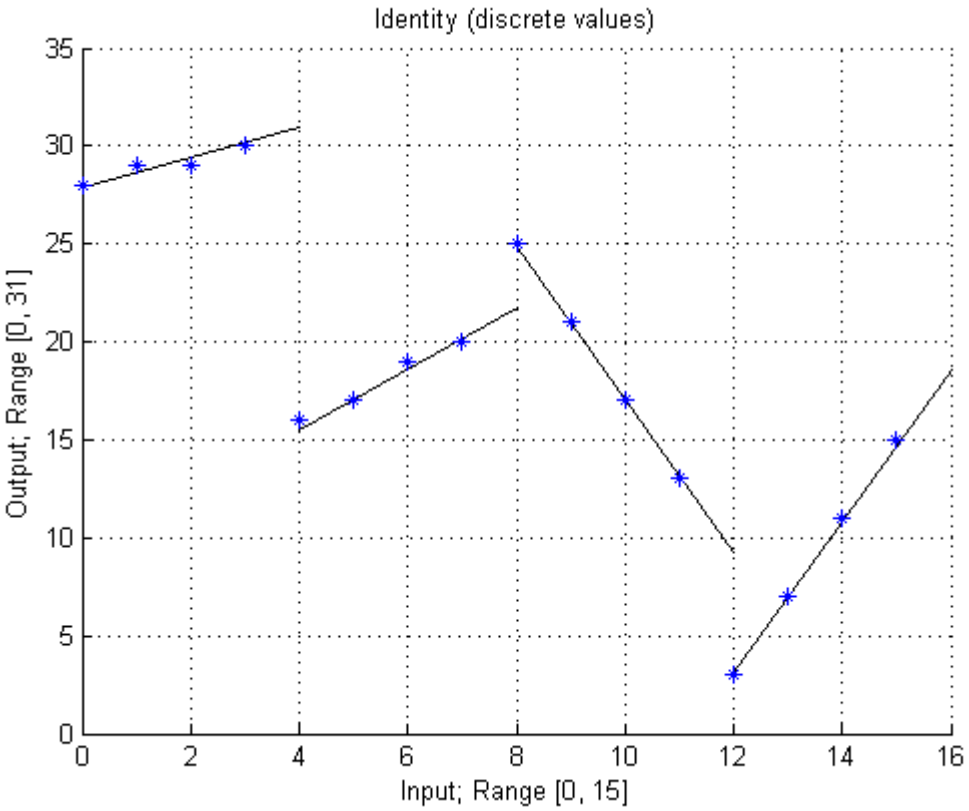
$$StartBasePoints = \{0.9 \quad 0.5 \quad 0.8 \quad 0.1\}$$
$$EndBasePoints = \{1 \quad 0.7 \quad 0.3 \quad 0.6\}$$

Again, the following plot shows these base points. Start base points are marked with a red square and end base points are marked by a magenta circle. Moreover, a line is plot to illustrating the linear functions of the intervals.



The plot also shows the approximated values of the output (blue stars). Again, the plot is normalized to 1.

The following plot shows the actual used lookup table with the given base points. As can be seen, the values are rounded to the next integer values.



The lookup table will calculate the following values from the given base points:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28	29	29	30	16	17	19	20	25	21	17	13	3	7	11	15

These values can be calculated by using the slope m(x) and the offset b(x) of each interval

$$m(x) = \frac{StartBasePoints\left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{2^{InputBitWidth-BasePointPows}} \right\rfloor\right) - EndBasePoints\left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{2^{InputBitWidth-BasePointPows}} \right\rfloor\right)}{2^{InputBitWidth-BasePointPows}}$$

$$b(x) = StartBasePoints\left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{2^{InputBitWidth-BasePointPows}} \right\rfloor\right)$$

The result LUT(x) is then

$$LUT(x) = \left(\left(x \mod 2^{InputBitWidth-BasePointPows}\right) \times m(x) + b(x)\right) \times \left(2^{OutputBitWidth} - 1\right)$$

Approximated Values out of Range

If the approximated values are out of the available output range, the operator will not clip them to the maximum or minimum possible value. Values are undefined.

Operator Restrictions

- The following constraint is given:

$$InputBitWidth + OutputBitWidth - BasePointPows < 60$$

25.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	[1, 60]
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

25.12.3. Parameters

BasePointPows	
Type	static parameter
Default	6
Range	[1, 60 - InputBitWidth + OutputBitWidth]
This parameter defines the number of base points for the KneeLUT according to the following formula: NumberOfBasePoints = 2 ^ BasePointsPows. The step size is the parallelism.	

StartBasePoints	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	identity function
Range	any
This field parameter defines a set of normalized 2^BasePointPows interval start base points. The points are normalized to the maximal representable value on the operator output. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.	

EndBasePoints	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	identity function
Range	any
This parameter defines a set of normalized 2^BasePointPows interval end base points. The points are normalized to the maximal representable value on the operator output. The normalized values can exceed the range from 0 to 1 to allow the last interval point to reach the maximal respectively the minimal representable value.	

25.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator KneeLUT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.11.3, 'Knee-Lookup Table 16 Bit'

  Examples - Shows the use of a lookup table for 16 Bit input and output data. For 16 bit a Knee LUT has to be used due to the limited block RAM resources.

25.13. Operator LineMemory

Operator Library Path:



The LineMemory operator is a memory block which stores incoming images lines using random write access. The write addresses are specified with input link column address ColA. Thus for each input pixel value, a column address has to be specified.

After a line has been fully written to the memory, it is read and output using link O. The output image width is defined with parameters and is independent of the input image width. The memory is pre-initialized with values zero.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The memory size is defined by parameter *FrameWidth*.

The operator can be implemented in two variants. Namely, a single buffer implementation and a double buffer implementation. The first implementation saves RAM, but does not allow a timely overlap of writing and reading. Thus the input link I is stopped during the read state. The latter implementation doubles the RAM and allows to output an image line while accepting the next line at the input link I.

The operator has two states:

1. Write State: The value of Link I is stored at the address specified with ColA. This is done only if link WriteI is one. If link WriteI is zero, the current pixel is skipped. Writing to any address of the valid address range is possible. The is no necessity to write to each memory cell.

2. Read State: The memory is read out sequentially and produces a line of the parameterized width. By use of parameters XOffset and XLength it is possible to define the read address range i.e. a ROI. Reading the memory resets the content of the read addresses to zero. Thus if a memory cell is read which has not been written before, a zero will be output.

The toggling between these two states is triggered by an end-of-line at the input link I. Please note, that the line width at the output link is fixed to the size defined by parameters XOffset and XLength and is independent from the line width of the input link.

The operator can be useful for mirroring or sensor correction.

The operator uses the *FPGA-internal block RAM* memory. Thus, no VisualApplets frame grabber resources of type *RAM* are used. The FPGA-internal block RAM is limited. Full resolution frames might not fit into the FPGA-internal block RAM. Consider using operator *FrameBufferRandomRead* instead.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

25.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input WriteI, write enable input ColA, write column address for the pixel at I
Output Link	O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

25.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link WriteI
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link ColA	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❷	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	as I	parameter FrameWidth
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The bit width of the column address is:

$$ColABitWidth = \lceil log_2(FrameHeight) \rceil$$

25.13.3. Parameters

Implementation	
Type	static parameter
Default	SingleBuffer
Range	{SingleBuffer, DoubleBuffer}
This parameter selects the implementation of the LineMemory (see above).	

FrameWidth	
Type	static parameter
Default	1024
Range	[0, 65534]

FrameWidth
This parameter selects the image width of the output link in pixels.

FrameHeight	
Type	static parameter
Default	1024
Range	[0, 65534]
This parameter selects the image height of the output link in lines.	

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

25.13.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LineMemory is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.6, 'Line Mirror'

  Examples - Shows how to vertically mirror an image. Note the mirroring of the parallel words and the pixel.

- Section 11.4, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

25.14. Operator LineMemoryRandomRd

Operator Library Path:



The LineMemoryRandomRd (line memory random read) operator is a small memory block with random read access. The random read of the data can be performed by transferring addresses to port RColA (read column address). The operator will use the addresses to read the line data by the given coordinates. The resulting output frame will have the image width of the address input.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The LineMemoryRandomRd operator stores incoming image lines and allows random read access. The line data is transferred into the operator via link I.

The required memory size is defined by the image width of the input frame (Max. Img Width).

The operator can be implemented in two variants. Namely, a single buffer implementation and a double buffer implementation. The first implementation saves RAM, but does not allow a timely overlap of writing and reading. Thus the address input links RColA and RRowA are stopped during the write state. The latter implementation doubles the RAM and allows to random read the last frame while accepting the next frame at the input link I.

The operator has two states:

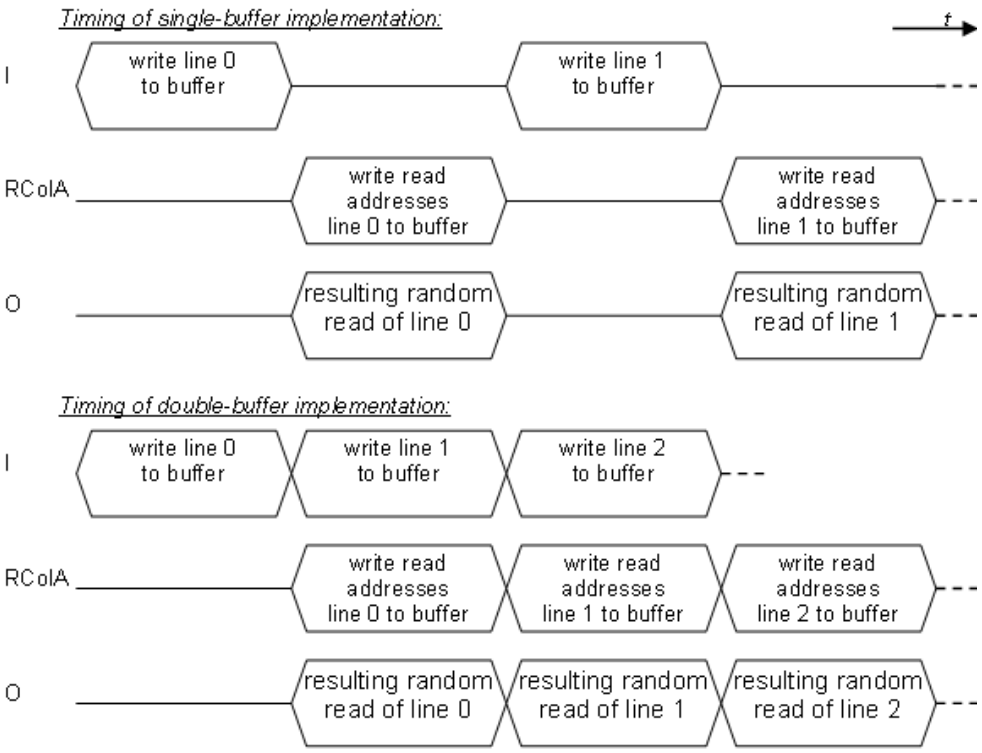
1. Write State: The pixels of link I are stored linear in the buffer i.e. the coordinates of the pixels form the addresses in the buffer.

2. Read State: The memory is read-out using the addresses given at the input RColA. The number of addresses and address link image width define the image output width. For example, if a line consisting of only one pixel is input at the address inputs, the output frame width will only consist of one pixel. The other pixels of the input lines are discarded.

The image data input and the address input are not synchronous to each other. They may have different image dimensions.

Please not the timing of the input links. The address input must not be sourced by the same operator as the data link input I without buffering. This is because while writing the image data into the operator, no addresses to read the current frame can be accepted. Only if the frame is fully stored into the buffer, addresses can be accepted. In many applications operator is used to generate the images for the addresses.

The timing is visualized in the following figure.



The operator uses *FPGA-internal block RAM* memory. Thus non VisualApplets frame grabber resources of type *RAM* are used. The FPGA-internal block RAM is limited. Full resolution frames might not fit into the FPGA-internal block RAM. Consider using operator *FrameBufferRandomRead* instead.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

25.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input RColA, read column address for the pixel at I
Output Link	O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are asynchronous to each other.

25.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link RColA	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link RColA	Output Link O
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as RColA
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The bit width of the row address is:

$$RowABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageWidth) \rceil$$

25.14.3. Parameters

Implementation	
Type	static parameter
Default	SingleBuffer
Range	{SingleBuffer, DoubleBuffer}
This parameter selects the implementation of the FrameMemoryRandomRd (see above).	

25.14.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LineMemoryRandomRd is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.4, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

25.15. Operator LUT

Operator Library Path:



The operator LUT is a lookup table of dynamic content. The values of the input link define the addresses of the LUT. The output link will then provides the value stored at this address. The input bit width defines the number of addresses in the LUT. The output bit width defines the value range of each LUT element. Both can be set to any value. The LUT content can be changed before synthesis or dynamic during runtime.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

25.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 16]	[1, 63 unsigned / 64 signed]
Arithmetic	{unsigned}	{63 bit unsigned, 64 bit signed}
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

25.15.3. Parameters

LUTcontent	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	identity function
Range	[0, 2^OuptuBitWidth-1]
This field parameter defines the LUT content. The number of field values is defined by the operator's input bit width. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.	

LUTcontent
Input Bit Width Changed If the input bit width is changed, the number of field elements in this parameter changes. If the input bit width is reduced, values are truncated and deleted. If the input bit width is increased, the new field elements are set to 0.

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, BRAM, LUTRAM)

Parameter ImplementationType influences the implementation strategy of the operator, i.e., which memory elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: The optimal implementation strategy is selected automatically based on the parametrization of the connected links.

BRAM: The operator uses the Block RAM of the FPGA.

LUTRAM: The operator uses the LUT RAM of the FPGA.

Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values BRAM or LUTRAM.

25.15.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LUT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.3, 'HSL Color Classification'

  Examples - Color Classification is very simple on HSL images. The applet converts the RGB image into an HSL image and performs a color classification. The hue is filtered using a lookup table. Moreover, the saturation and lightness is thresholded using custom threshold values.

- Section 10.9.3.2.4, 'Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction using **PixelReplicator**

- Section 10.9.3.2.5, 'Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Distortion Correction

- Section 10.9.8, 'Scaling a Line Scan Image'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.11.1, 'Lookup Table 8 Bit'

  Examples - Shows the use of a 8 Bit to 8 Bit lookup table.

- Section 10.11.2, 'Lookup Table 10 to 16 Bit'

  Examples - Shows the use of a lookup table with 10 bit input and 16 bit output.

- Section 10.11.4, 'Knee-Lookup Table 24 Bit Color'

  Examples - In this example three lookup tables are used for RGB color correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

25.16. Operator RamLUT

Operator Library Path:



This operator implements a large Look Up Table (LUT) based on the *Frame Grabber RAM*, usually DRAM. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources').

Operator *RamLUT* supports kernels on the output.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.

The typical application fields of this operator are color space classification problems. For example on a microEnable IV family board the operator allows a lookup table of 2^24 entries, i.e. a classification look up table can be defined containing a value for each of the colors in the RGB 24 color space. The operator facilitates the programming of the LUT content in two ways. For both ways, the LUT has to be programmed post to the synthesis process at the time when the applet is used in runtime.

1. One possibility of programming the LUT is a register interface which offers address- value-parameters *InitAddress* and *InitData*. First, set the address using parameter *InitAddress*. Next, write the data into parameter *InitData*. Writing the data causes the operator to actually write to the LUT and replace the previous value. If you use kernels, writing to the last kernel element will cause the operator to actually write to the LUT and replace the previous value.

2. The second possibility of programming the LUT is the usage of a file containing the content. The file access is faster than the register access, but requires some attention.

   The file can be in different formats. The format has to be defined by parameter *InitFileMode*:

   - **`text_with_checks`**

     In this mode the init file has to be a text file where the entries are separated by either blanks, tab stops, line feeds (LF) or carriage return line feeds (CRLF). The operator checks this files for errors and reports an error if the file cannot be used.

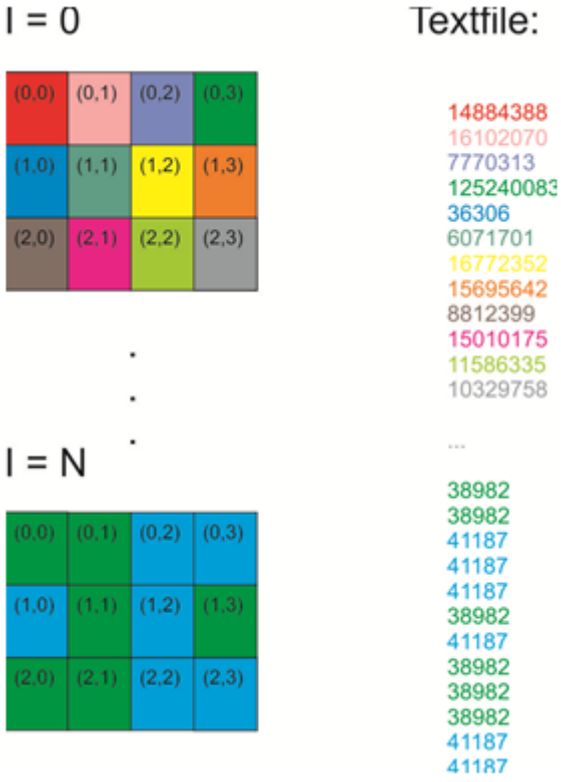
     Each Entry represents a kernel element and needs to be a decimal number within the correct range.

     The following figure demonstrates the file for a 4x3 kernel:



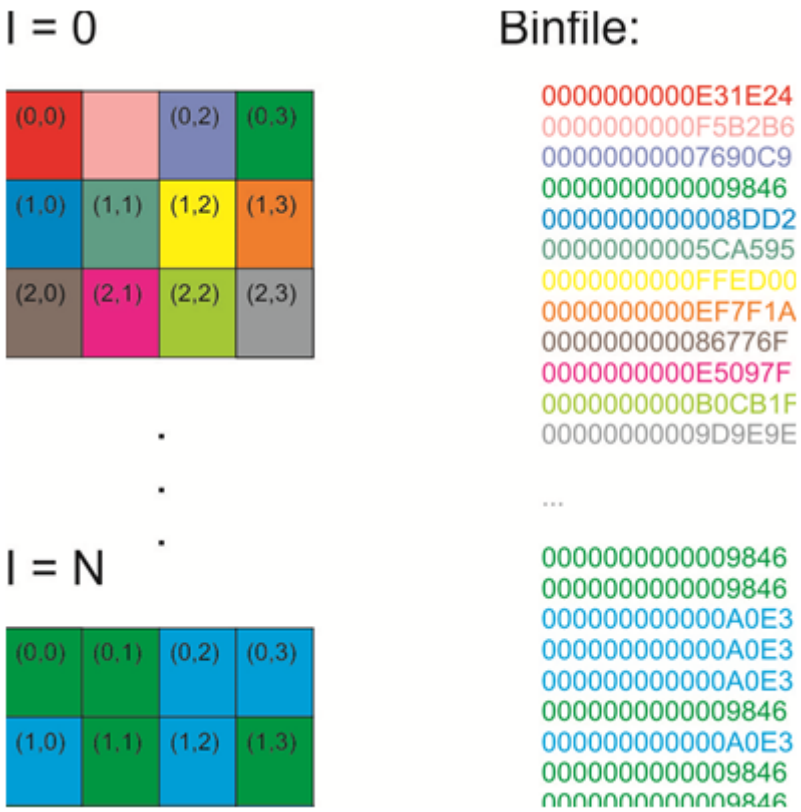
- **text_raw**

  The mode is similar to mode **text_with_checks** but comprises less checks for errors. In this mode each entry must be in a separate line. Loading a file in this mode is faster compared to the previous mode. The Example from above would look like that in text_raw mode:



- **binary**

  The binary mode assumes a binary file, where 8 bytes are used for each kernel entry of a LUT element. If the Kernel entry is smaller than 64 Bit, the unused Bits will be ignored. This is the fastest method of writing values into the LUT. The Example from above would look like that in binarymode:



  In all three modes the number of entries in the files has to match with the number of LUT elements. Thus, the files must contain 2^InputBitWidth entries. A partial initialization is not possible.

  Parameter *InitFilename* specifies the file containing the initial values. Finally, writing value one to parameter *LoadInitFile* starts the reading of the file and if accepted writing of the values to the hardware. Writing 0 to parameter *LoadInitFile* will not cause the loading of the values. This can be useful if it is unwanted that the initial file is loaded to the hardware during the applet initialization process.

Note that the DRAM technology offers very poor performance for random access. In a worst case scenario when each consecutive access to the DRAM causes a page miss and requires a new row activation, the DRAM throughput will suffer 90% loss of the maximal performance, resulting in about 10% bandwidth usage. However, by combining several DRAM banks together it is possible to increase the throughput even for the worst case. Tie 2 or more RamLUT operators together and let each of them process a different lookup job. If successive input values to not change quickly, the performance of the operator is much higher. Check the respective RAM technology and dimensions of your frame grabber in the hardware user guides.

25.16.1. Bandwidth Optimization

The theoretical bandwidth [bits/second] going through an operator that uses the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)* is calculated in accord with the following formula:

$$TheoreticalBandwidth = SystemClock[inHz] \times BitWidth \times Parallelism$$

However, the actual bandwidth is always less than the theoretical bandwidth due to the DRAM efficiency.

The **maximum bandwidth** going through the operator is reached if the product of Bit Width and Parallelism is equal to the internal RAM Port Width x 2 (true for read-only parameters).



Platform-specific values

RAM Port Width and System Clock are platform-specific. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for detailed information on your individual platform.

25.16.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.16.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, RAM Address Width]❶	[1, Ram Data Width]❷
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width]
Kernel Rows	1	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width / Kernel Columns]
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The allowed input bit width depends on the physical memory of the frame grabber. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

❷ The allowed output bit width depends on the physical memory of the frame grabber. The Bit Width is limited to 64 Bit, even if Ram Data Width is bigger. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

25.16.4. Parameters

InitAddress	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^InputBitWidth-1]
This parameter defines the address of the data defined by parameter *InitData*. See descriptions above.	

InitData	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^OutputBitWidth-1]

InitData
This parameter defines the data which will be written to the address defined by parameter *InitAddress*. Writing to this parameter starts the actual writing into hardware. See descriptions above.

InitFileLoadMode	
Type	static parameter
Default	text_with_checks
Range	{text_with_checks, text_raw, binary}
The parameter defines the file format and the mode of the file being load to the lookup table. See descriptions above.	

InitFileName	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	InitRamLut.txt
Range	
This parameter defines the name of the initialization file.	

LoadInitFile	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
Writing value one to this parameters starts the loading the file specified by parameter *InitFileName* into the LUT. See descriptions above.	

25.17. Operator ROM

Operator Library Path:



The operator ROM is a lookup table of dynamic content. The values of the input link define the addresses of the LUT. The output link provides the value stored at this address. The input bit width defines the number of addresses in the LUT. The output bit width defines the value range of each LUT element. Both can be set to any value. The LUT content can be changed before the build, or dynamically during runtime.

For information on the latency of the operator, see Table 25.2, 'Individual Latencies of the Operators in Library Memory'.



Same as Operator LUT

The ROM operator is identical to operator *LUT*.

25.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 16]	[1, 63 unsigned/ 64 signed]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

25.17.3. Parameters

ROMcontent	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	identity function
Range	[0, 2^OutputBitWidth-1]

ROMcontent
This field parameter defines the LUT content. The number of field values is defined by the operator's input bit width. Learn on how to configure field parameters in Section 3.7.1.1, 'Parameter Editing'.



Input Bit Width Changed

If the input bit width is changed, the number of field elements in this parameter changes. If the input bit width is reduced, values are truncated and deleted. If the input bit width is increased, the new field elements are set to 0.

ImplementationType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	AUTO
Range	(AUTO, BRAM, LUTRAM)

Parameter ImplementationType influences the implementation strategy of the operator, i.e., which memory elements are used for implementing the operator.

You can select one of the following values:

AUTO: The optimal implementation strategy is selected automatically based on the parametrization of the connected links.

BRAM: The operator uses the Block RAM of the FPGA.

LUTRAM: The operator uses the LUT RAM of the FPGA.



Use AUTO in General

Normally, the parameter should be set to AUTO. In special cases, i.e., if one kind of FPGA ressource runs short in a design, you can manually influence the FPGA resource management using the values BRAM or LUTRAM.

25.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ROM is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.11.1, 'Lookup Table 8 Bit'

  Examples - Shows the use of a 8 Bit to 8 Bit lookup table.

- Section 10.11.2, 'Lookup Table 10 to 16 Bit'

  Examples - Shows the use of a lookup table with 10 bit input and 16 bit output.

- Section 10.11.4, 'Knee-Lookup Table 24 Bit Color'

  Examples - In this example three lookup tables are used for RGB color correction.

25.18. Operator LineBuffer

Operator Library Path:



This operator buffers the image data stream in the *Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM)*. This operator is a replacement for the operator *ImageBuffer*, which is used for mE5 hardware platforms and provides the same features. mE6 platforms don't support the operator *ImageBuffer* anymore, thus, when you convert a design from a mE5 hardware platform to a mE6 platform, any instance of *ImageBuffer* is automatically replaced by an instance of *LineBuffer*.

One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information. Multiple resources of type *RAM* use the same physical RAM with the shared memory concept. Documentation for how to use the shared memory is available in the Application Note: Shared Memory [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/application-note-shared-memory]. Additionally, the operator features region-of-interest (ROI) support. The total number of bits (bit width times parallelism) must not exceed the memory limitations of the respective frame grabber.

The operator causes a latency of at least one line. Reading a line is started as soon as it is fully written into the buffer. If the output is blocked, the operator buffers the input data.

The operator works like a FIFO. The buffer operates on image lines resulting in a very short memory latency. Any completed line of input data is immediately forwarded to the output as long as it is within the selected region of interest and the following modules can consume the data fast enough. As a result, frame data from a camera can be forwarded to the PC while the current frame transfer is still ongoing. The latency between ingoing and outgoing data increases, if the buffer gets filled with more lines. This happens, when the output is blocked for some time, in particular because the following modules cannot process data at the same rate as the input bandwidth. Thus, the memory will only be filled, if the operator can't output the data at the same rate as the input. Often, the operator is used to compensate peak input bandwidths.

Using the parameters *XOffset*, *XLength*, *YOffset* and *YLength* you can define a region of interest. If the input image width is less than the sum of the *XOffset* and *XLength*, the operator still reads the parameterized *XLength*. In this case, the operator outputs undefined memory content for the additional pixels. If the input image height is less than the requested output image height, the operator only outputs the available lines.

In *Line1D* application mode, the *YOffset* and *YLength* settings have no effect.

To measure the fill level of the buffer, the operator provides 2 parameters: *FillLevel* and *Overflow*. *FillLevel* shows the fill level of the RAM in percent. The *Overflow* parameter is set to 1 when *FillLevel* is close to or equal to 100% and the next image to be stored in the buffer will exceed the RAM capacity. In case of an overflow, input data is discarded and the input image height is reduced. Thus, incomplete images are stored in the memory. Users have to poll for the overflow parameter. As the duration of the overflow state can be very short, it is possible that it occurs within the polling cycle of the operator.

The parameter *InfiniteSource* is used to specify if the operator receives a data stream which cannot be stopped, i.e. an unbuffered stream from a camera. Check Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.



Available Memory Space

The operator provides the read-only parameter *MemoryCapacity* which reports the size of the RAM which can be used for buffering image data. This number may depend on the data layout and presence of other memory operators in the current design.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable 6

25.18.1. Bandwidth Optimization

In contrast to the operator *ImageBuffer*, this operator performs an automatic aggregation of pixels for matching the memory data width as close as possible, in order to reach an optimal performance.

You may adjust the output parallelism to a different value than the input parallelism. This enables defining an asymmetric peak data throughput between input and output of the operator. You can use this feature to avoid an additional instance of a *PARALLELdn* operator when the following data processing pipeline needs to work with a reduced parallelism.

25.18.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.18.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶❷	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any❸	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is:

- For unsigned inputs: [1, 64]
- For signed inputs: [2, 64]
- For unsigned color inputs: [3, 63]
- For signed color inputs: [6, 63].

❷❸ The product of the bit width and the parallelism must not exceed the native RAM data width.

25.18.4. Parameters

XOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Width - XLength]

XOffset
This parameter defines the x-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.

XLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[parallelism, Max.Img Width - XOffset]
This parameter defines the width of the ROI. The step size is the parallelism.	

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, Max.Img Height - YLength]
This parameter defines the y-coordinate of the upper left corner of the ROI.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max.Img Height - YOffset]
This parameter defines the height of the ROI.	

FillLevel	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0%, 100%]
This parameter provides the fill level of DRAM in percent.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter indicates a buffer overflow.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	Enabled
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
This parameter activates support for infinite source operators like Camera operators. See Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras' for more information.	

MemoryCapacity	
Type	static read parameter
Default	-
Range	[0, 32000]
This parameter indicates the maximum usable memory size for image data in mebibyte (1024x1024 bytes).	

25.19. Operator FrameBufferRandomRead

Operator Library Path:



This operator facilitates the random read of the buffered data. The frame data is transferred into the operator via link I. The random read of the data can be performed by transferring addresses to ports *RColA* (read column address) and *RRowA* (read row address). The operator uses the addresses to read the frame data by the given coordinates. The resulting output frame has the image dimensions of the address inputs. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

The *FrameBufferRandomRead* operator buffers the image stream in the Frame Grabber RAM (DRAM). One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required. Multiple resources of type *RAM* use the same physical RAM with the shared memory concept. Documentation for how to use the shared memory is available in the Application Note: Shared Memory [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/application-note-shared-memory].

The operator has two states:

- **Write** state: Input images are stored in the buffer. The operator works like a FIFO. If enough memory is available, multiple images can be stored in the buffer.
- **Read** state: After an image has been fully stored in the memory, the memory is read-out using the addresses given at the inputs *RColA* and *RRowA*. The number of addresses and address link image dimensions define the output image's width and height.

The image data input and the address inputs are not synchronous to each other. They may have different image dimensions. Both address inputs *RColA* and *RRowA* have to be O-synchronous.

Note the timing of the input links: The address inputs must not be sourced by the same operator as the data link input I without buffering. This is, because while writing the image data into the operator, no addresses to read the current frame can be accepted. Only if the frame is fully stored into the buffer, addresses can be accepted. In many cases, operator Section 30.7, 'CreateBlankImage' is used to generate the images for the addresses.

The operator uses large non-FPGA memory. If only small frames or lines have to be stored, consider using operators *FrameMemoryRandomRd* or *LineMemoryRandomRd*.

The operator can handle both two-dimensional image (*Img Protocol* = *VALT_IMAGE2D*), as well as a one-dimensional sequence of lines (*Img Protocol* = *VALT_LINE1D*). In the two-dimensional mode full frames are processed, which means that reading can only start, when a full frame has been written. Once the address ports (*RColA* and *RRowA*) receive the end of a frame, the frame's memory is available again and the next read addresses will address the next frame. The one-dimensional mode processes lines. As a result, reading can start, as soon as one line has been written. The end of a line on the address port *RColA* releases the line's memory and the next *RColA* value will address the next line. *RRowA* is not used in the one-dimensional line mode and should be set to any constant value (*CONST*).

All pins allow empty frames, empty lines and varying line lengths.

The dimensions of input frames may exceed the dimension of the internal frames. The operator then cuts the incoming frames to the dimensions defined by *MaxFrameWidth* and *MaxFrameHeight*.

Operator Restrictions

- There is no validity check on the read addresses. If the *RColA* is greater than or equal to *MaxFrameWidth* or if *RRowA* is greater than or equal to *MaxFrameHeight* (only in 2D mode), the operator reads random dummy values from the memory.
- The parallelism of all input ports is 1.

- For this hardware platform the operator doesn't support non-stoppable image data sources.

25.19.1. Bandwidth Optimization

For optimal performance the used number of data bits should match as closely as possible the number provided in the module parameter *RamDataWidth*. The maximum bandwidth going through the operator is reached, if the product of bit width and kernel size is equal to the internal RAM port width *RamDataWidth*.

25.19.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image data input RColA, read column address for the pixel at I RRowA, read row address for the pixel at I
Output Link	O, data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Synchronous Group: *RColA* and *RRowA*
- Input *I* is asynchronous to the group.

25.19.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link RColA
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	auto❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width]❸	1
Kernel Rows	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width / Kernel Columns]❹	1
Img Protocol	VALT_LINE1D / VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	2^24-1❺	any
Max. Img Height	2^17-1❺	any

Link Parameter	Input Link RRowA	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❻	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	as RColA	as RColA

Link Parameter	Input Link RRowA	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	as RColA	as RColA

❶ The range of the input bit width is:

- For unsigned inputs: [1, 64]
- For signed inputs: [2, 64]
- For unsigned color inputs: [3, 63]
- For signed color inputs: [6, 63].

The input bit width must not exceed the native RAM data width *RamDataWidth*.

❷ The bit width of the column address is:

$$ColABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageWidth) \rceil$$

❻ The bit width of the row address is:

$$RowABitWidth = \lceil log_2(InputMax.ImageHeight) \rceil$$

❸ BitWidth * Columns * Rows <= *RamDataWidth*
❹ BitWidth * Columns * Rows <= *RamDataWidth*
❺ MaxImageWidth * MaxImageHeight <= 2^*RamAddressWidth*

25.19.4. Parameters

RamDataWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	Integer number
This parameter provides the number of data bits that can be used.	

RamAddressWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	Integer number
This parameter provides the number of address bits that can be used. The sum of the row and column address width must not be larger than this number.	

MaxFrameSizeMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Auto
Range	{Auto, Custom}
This parameter defines whether the parameters *MaxFrameWidth* and *MaxFrameHeight* should automatically follow the max. image dimension at input *I* (mode=Auto) or whether these parameters can be adjusted (mode=Custom). Mode *Custom* enables setting a maximum frame dimension, which is customized for the application and may be much smaller than the limits from the input link. This way, more frames can be stored in the RAM.	

MaxFrameWidth	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max. Image Width at I]
This parameter sets the max. image width for the current image processing configuration. The lines of input frames that exceed this limit are cut to *MaxFrameWidth*. Reducing this number below the	

MaxFrameWidth
max. image width saves memory space and allows storing more frames. This parameter can only be edited when *MaxFrameSizeMode* is set to *Custom*.

MaxFrameHeight	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Max. Image Height at I]
This parameter sets the max. image height for the current image processing configuration. Input frames exceeding this height limit are cut to *MaxFrameHeight*. Reducing this number below the max. image height saves memory space and allows to store more frames. This parameter can only be edited when *MaxFrameSizeMode* is set to *Custom* and the *Image Protocol* is set to *VALT_LINE1D*.	

25.19.5. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameBufferRandomRead is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.9.3.2.1, 'Geometric Transformation Using **FrameBufferRandomRead**'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation using **FrameBufferRandomRead**

- Section 10.9.3.2.4, 'Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation and Distortion Correction using **PixelReplicator**

- Section 10.9.3.2.5, 'Distortion Correction'

  Examples- Distortion Correction

- Section 10.9.8, 'Scaling a Line Scan Image'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

- Section 10.9.9, 'Tap Geometry Sorting'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

- Section 10.10.3, 'Image Composition Using Exposure Fusion'

  Examples - ExposureFusion

25.20. Operator RamLUT

Operator Library Path:



This operator implements a large lookup table (LUT) based on the *Frame Grabber RAM*, usually DRAM. One VisualApplets resource of type *RAM* is required (see Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'). Multiple resources of type *RAM* use the same physical RAM with the shared memory concept. Documentation for how to use the shared memory is available in the Application Note: Shared Memory [https://docs.baslerweb.com/visualapplets/application-note-shared-memory].

The operator *RamLUT* supports kernels on the output.

Typical use cases for this operator are color space classification problems.

The operator facilitates the programming of the LUT content in two ways. For both ways, the LUT has to be programmed after the synthesis process at the time when the applet is used in runtime.

1. One possibility of programming the LUT is a register interface which offers address- value-parameters *InitAddress* and *InitData*. First, set the address using parameter *InitAddress*. Next, write the data into parameter *InitData*. Writing the data causes the operator to actually write to the LUT and replace the previous value. If you use kernels, writing to the last kernel element causes the operator to actually write to the LUT and replace the previous value.

2. The second possibility of programming the LUT is the usage of a file containing the content. The file access is faster than the register access, but requires some attention. The file can be in different formats. The format has to be defined by parameter *InitFileMode*:

   - **`text_with_checks`**

     In this mode the init file has to be a text file where the entries are separated by either blanks, tab stops, line feeds (LF), or carriage return line feeds (CRLF). The operator checks these files for errors and reports an error if the file can't be used.

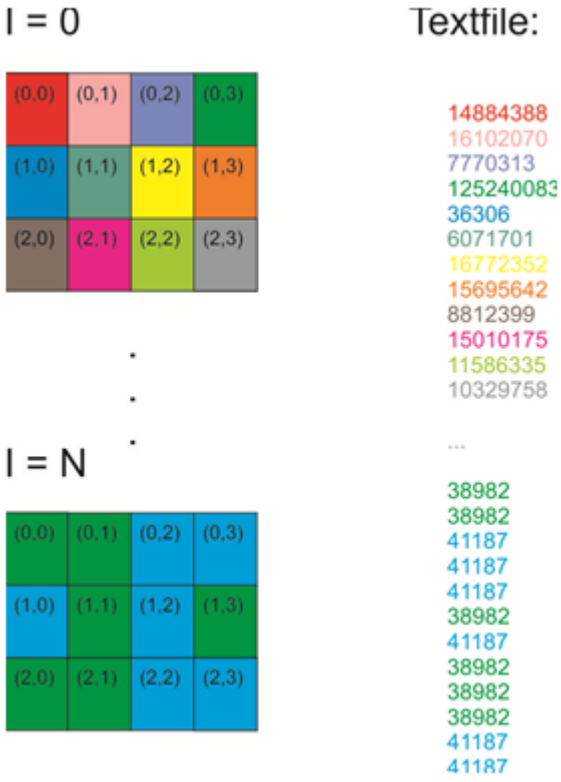
     Each entry represents a kernel element and needs to be a decimal number within the correct range.

     The following figure demonstrates the file for a 4x3 kernel:



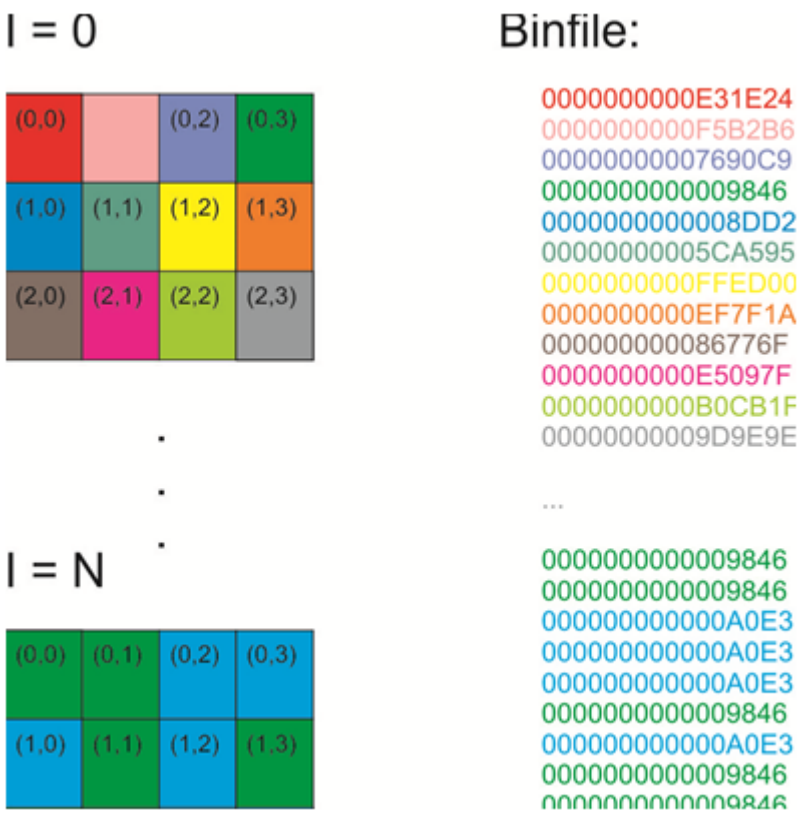
- **text_raw**

  This mode is similar to mode **text_with_checks** but comprises less checks for errors. In this mode each entry must be in a separate line. Loading a file in this mode is faster compared to the **text_with_checks** mode. The Example from above would look like that in **text_raw** mode:



- **binary**

  The **binary** mode assumes a binary file, where 8 bytes are used for each kernel entry of a LUT element. If the kernel entry is smaller than 64 Bit, the unused bits are ignored. This is the fastest method of writing values into the LUT. The example from above would look like that in **binary** mode:



  In all three modes the number of entries in the files has to match with the number of LUT elements. Thus, the files must contain 2^InputBitWidth entries. A partial initialization is not possible.

  Parameter *InitFilename* specifies the file that contains the initial values. Finally, writing value **one** for parameter *LoadInitFile* starts reading the file and, if accepted, writing the values to the hardware. Writing **0** to parameter *LoadInitFile* doesn't cause the loading of the values. This can be useful if you do not want the initial file to be loaded to the hardware during the applet initialization process.

Note that the DRAM technology offers very poor performance for random access. In a worst case scenario when each consecutive access to the DRAM causes a page miss and requires a new row activation, the DRAM throughput suffers 90% loss of the maximal performance, resulting in about 10% bandwidth usage.

The input link can handle dynamic line widths, as well as empty lines and empty frames. Consequently, the output link can handle the same image dimensions.

25.20.1. Bandwidth Optimization

For optimal performance, the used number of data bits should match as closely as possible the number provided in the module parameter *RamDataWidth*. The maximum bandwidth going through the operator is reached if the product of bit width and kernel size is equal to the internal RAM port width *RamDataWidth*.

25.20.2. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, data input

25.20.3. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, RAM Address Width]❶	[1, 64]❷
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width]
Kernel Rows	1	[1, Ram Data Width / Bit Width / Kernel Columns]
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The allowed input bit width depends on the physical memory of the frame grabber and on how many operators share access to the RAM. Parameter *RamAddressWidth* provides the maximum address bits which can be used. Note that this number may change depending on the number of RAM-based operators in the design.

❷ The allowed output bit width depends on the physical memory of the frame grabber. The bit width is limited to 64 bit but several kernel components may be stored. The product of (bit width * kernel size) must not exceed the native RAM data width shown in parameter *RamDataWidth*.

25.20.4. Parameters

RamDataWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	Integer number
This parameter provides the number of data bits that can be used at the RAM interface. It's the maximum number of bits the output can provide (if kernels are used properly).	

RamAddressWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	Integer number
This parameter provides the number of address bits that can be used.	

InitAddress	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^InputBitWidth-1]

InitAddress
This parameter defines the address of the data defined by the parameter *InitData*. See the descriptions above.

InitData	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^OutputBitWidth-1]
This parameter defines the data that is written to the address defined by the parameter *InitAddress*. Writing to this parameter starts the actual writing into hardware. See the descriptions above.	

InitFileLoadMode	
Type	static parameter
Default	text_with_checks
Range	{text_with_checks, text_raw, binary}
This parameter defines the file format and the mode of the file that is loaded into the lookup table. See the descriptions above.	

InitFileName	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	InitRamLut.txt
Range	
This parameter defines the name of the initialization file.	

LoadInitFile	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
Writing value **one** to this parameter starts loading the file specified by the parameter *InitFileName* into the LUT. See the descriptions above.	

26. Library Parameters



Library *Parameters* provides several major advantages for the parametrization of designs during design time AND during runtime:

- It allows to set paths to specific parameters which may be deeply embedded in hierarchical structures. This way, even parameters in protected hierarchical boxes (or in protected hierarchical boxes that are nestled in other protected hierarchical boxes) can be set and reset during runtime, since their parametrization interface is lifted up in the hierarchy to a hierarchical level that is not access restricted.

- You can set up nets and/or chains of parameters in your design, allowing to forward one parameter value to various other operators. This way, you can simplify the parametrization of the final applet: The final user may, e.g., set one parameter once, and, triggered from this write process, various other parameters within the design will be set accordantly without any further user interaction.

- With the translator operators of the library, you can not only forward parameter values, but make the design calculate new values out of the current values of various parameters and write the result to still other parameters any place in the design. You define the formulas yourself. The syntax of the formulas complies to the GenICam standard (GenICam API version 2.0) and is described below.

The good thing about the parameters library is that you can set up connections (nets or chains) between parameter values in your design without actually touching the data flow structure of the design.

Library *Parameters* contains seven reference operators and four translation operators. Find more information about both types of operators below.

You find example designs using the operators of the Parameters Library in your VisualApplets installation: **<installation_directory>\VisualApplets\Examples\AdvancedVAFunctions\Parameters Library**.



Availability

You can purchase a separate license for the **Parameters** library.

When using the VisualApplets extension **Expert**, you do not need to purchase a license for the **Parameters** library as it is already included in the **VisualApplets Expert** license.

****

The Reference Operators

The *Reference* operators of the *Parameters* library allow a 1:1 mapping of an operator parameter to the map parameter *Value* (or *Field*) of the reference operator. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter "Reference".

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: "DisplayHierarchy" and "DisplayName". In "DisplayHierarchy" you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter "DisplayName" you set up the name for the target parameter. If "DisplayHierarchy" and "DisplayName" are both set, the parameter defined by "DisplayName" will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by "DisplayHierarchy". If "DisplayName" is empty, no parameter is created. If "DisplayName" is set, but "DisplayHierarchy" is empty, the parameter defined by "DisplayName" is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters "DisplayName" and "DisplayHierarchy". This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter "Value", or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

To set up map parameters, you simply proceed 2 to 3 steps:

1. Instantiate a reference operator.

2. Define a source parameter (e.g., a parameter that is deeply nestled within the hierarchy). Immediately, the value of the source parameter is mirrored in the map parameter of the reference operator instance.

3. (Optionally) define name and location (path to target hierarchical box and parameter name) of a second map parameter.

All map parameters are treated as a normal parameters by the environment. You can access them via SDK or the runtime tools the same way you access "original" operator parameters.

Each instance of a reference operator allows to set up an 1:1 relation between the value of any parameter in your design and the map parameter (parameter *Value*) of the reference operator instance.

Data types supported by reference operators:

To create map parameters, you first need to instantiate one reference operator. For each possible data type, you have one reference operator available:

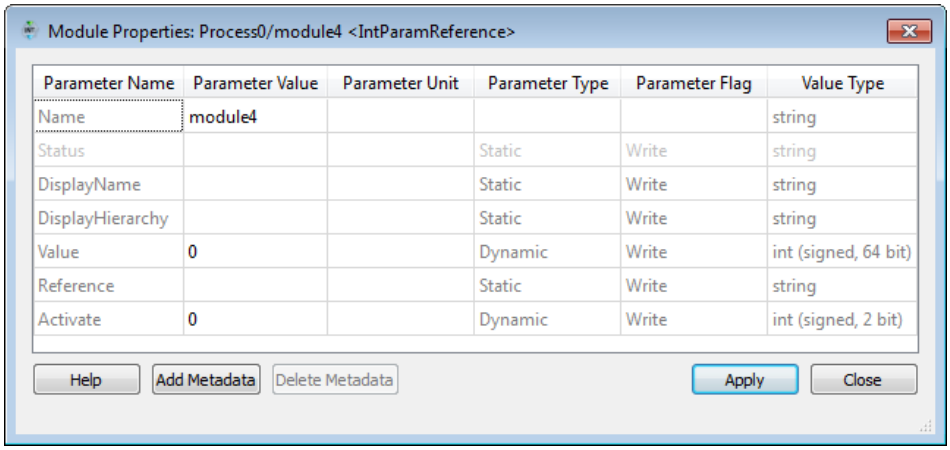
Operator Name	Data types that are supported by this operator
IntParamReference	Integer (VA_SINT, VA_UINT)
EnumParamReference	Enumeration (VA_ENUM)
FloatParamReference	Floating Point (VA_DOUBLE)
IntFieldParamReference	Integer Fields (VA_SINTFIELD, VA_UINTFIELD)
FloatFieldParamReference	Floating Point Fields (VA_DOUBLEFIELD)
StringParamReference	String (VA_STRING,VA_FILENAME,VA_METADATA)
ResourceReference	Integer (VA_SINT, VA_UINT)

Table 26.1. Data types supported by reference operators

Procedure for creating map values with Reference Operators:

1. Instantiate the reference operator of the data type you need.

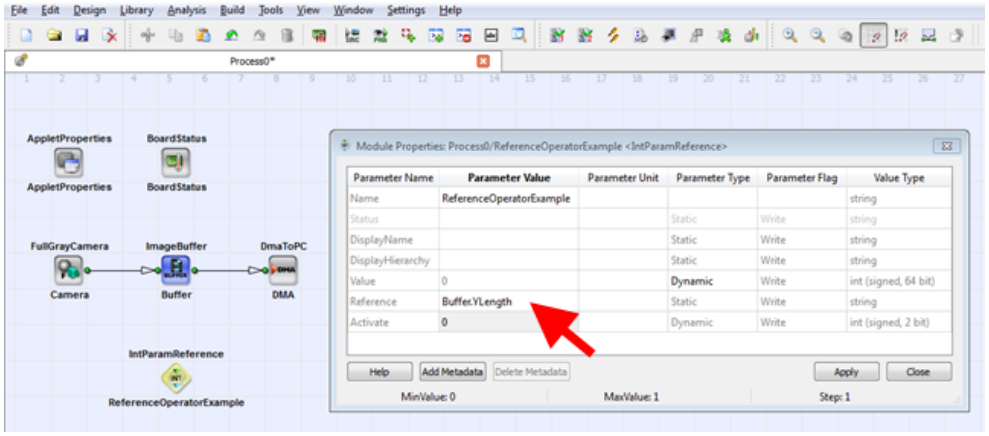
2. Double click on the reference operator instance to open its module properties.



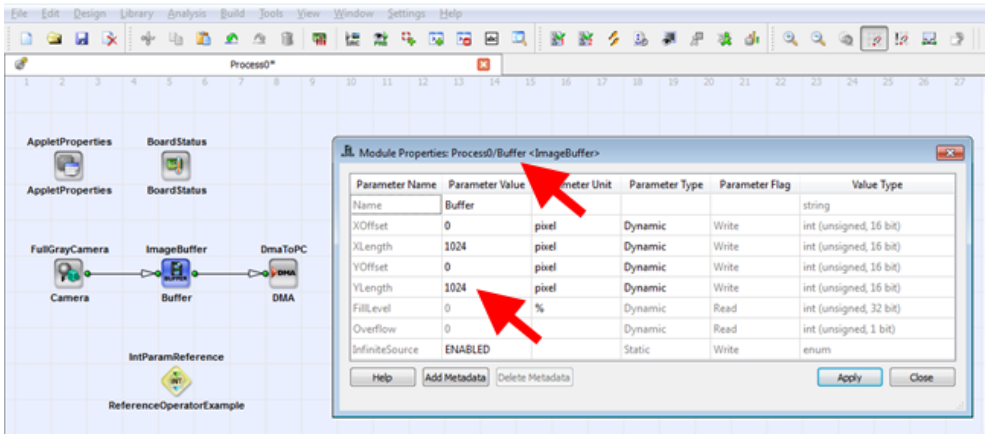
3. In Parameter *Reference*, specify the source parameter that you want the reference operator instance to connect to.

In the example below, an instance of the operator *IntParamReference* with the name *Reference Operator Example* connects to the parameter *YLength* in module *Buffer*. In this example, both modules (*Reference Operator Example* and *Buffer*) are located on the same hierarchical level.

Path to referenced parameter:



Referenced parameter:



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

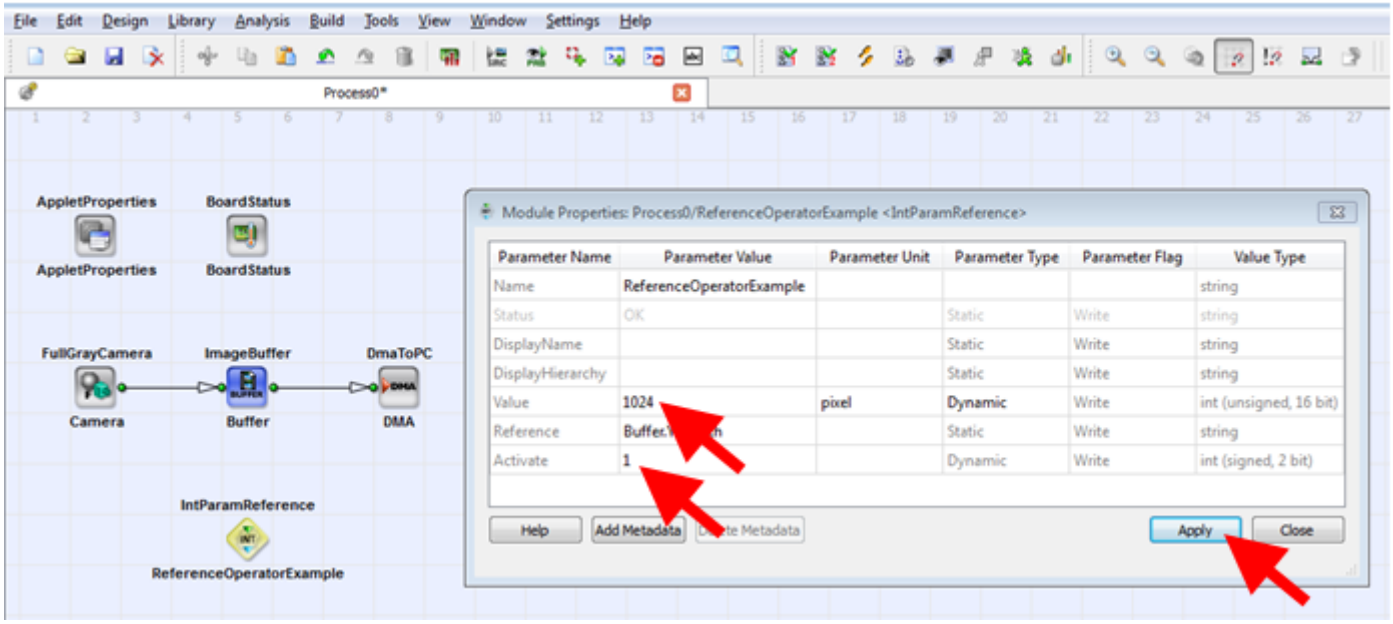
If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/SetParam.Value`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

4. Set Parameter *Activate* to "Yes".

5. Click **Apply**. The value of the referenced parameter is displayed in parameter *Value* (wich is the map parameter).

In our example, the value of parameter *YLength* in operator *Buffer* is now also available in parameter *Value* of the reference operator instance:



With parameter *Value* in your reference operator, you can do many things.

You can, for example, make the value you have in parameter *Value* available in yet another module (operator instance or hierarchical box) anyplace in your design. To do so:

6. Define the name of a completely new parameter that is to bear the same value as parameter *Value*. You do this in parameter *DisplayName* of the reference operator. You are completely free in defining the name.

7. Define the module within your design that is to bear this new parameter. You do this in parameter *DisplayHierarchy* of the reference operator.

Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

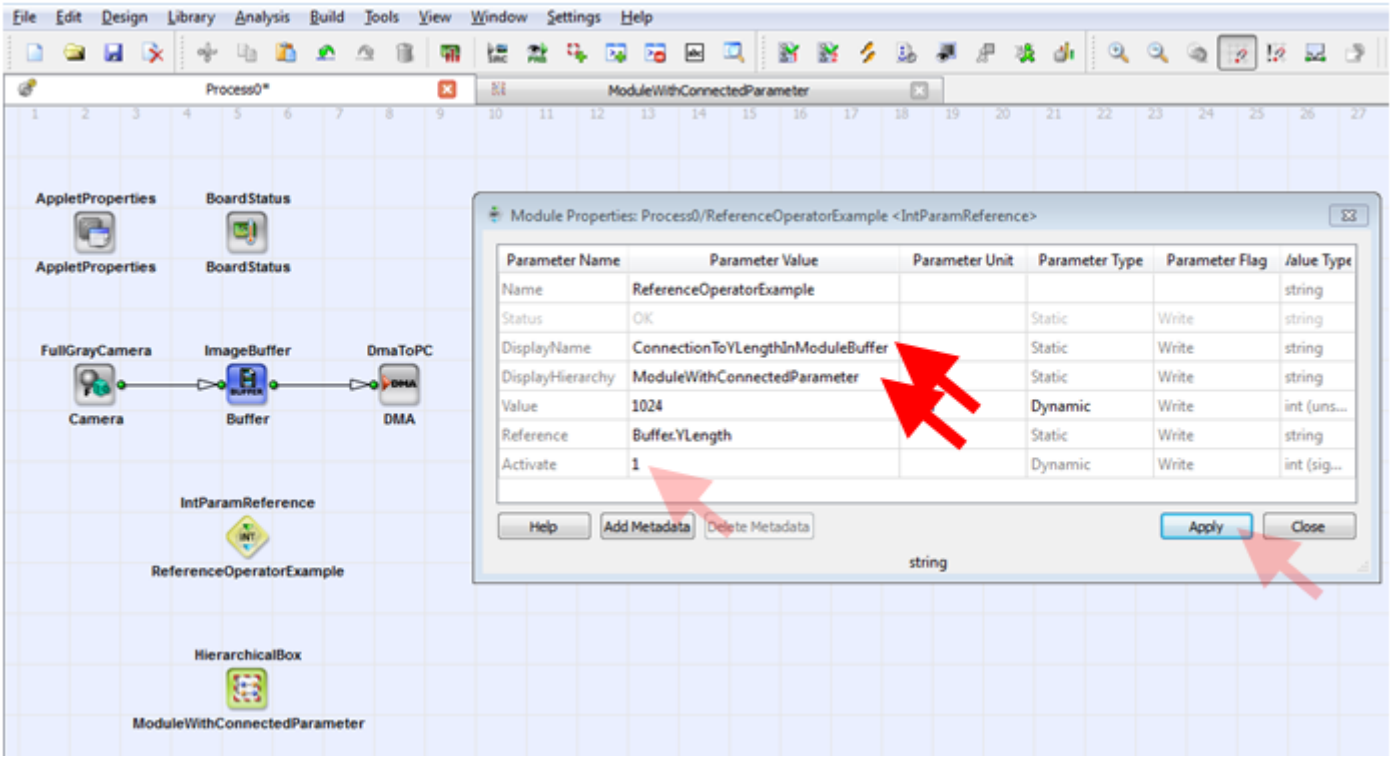
```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

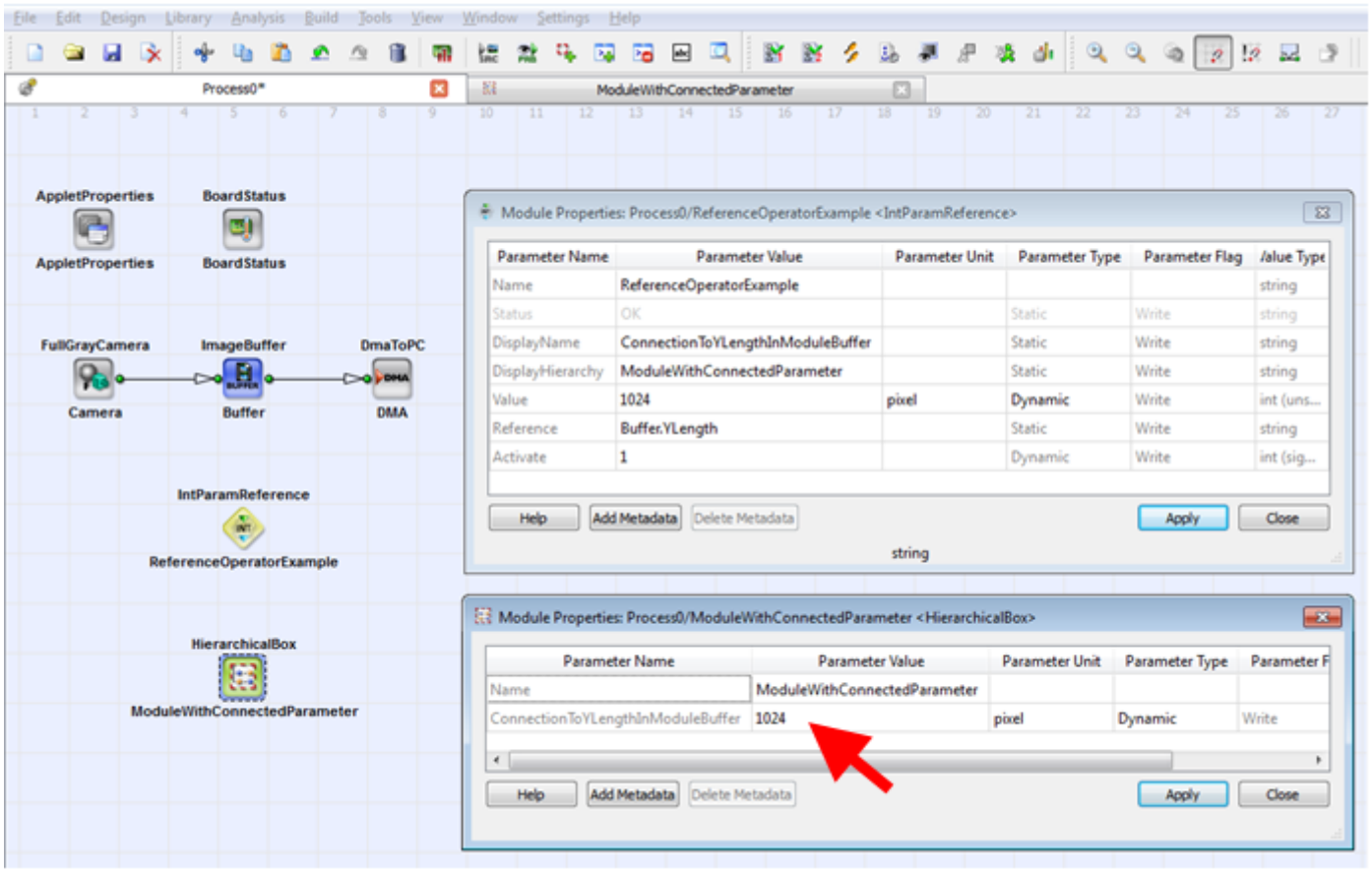
<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

In our example, parameter *Value* of the reference operator instance is connected to a new parameter *ConnectionToYLengthInModuleBuffer* of module *ModuleWithConnectedParameter* :



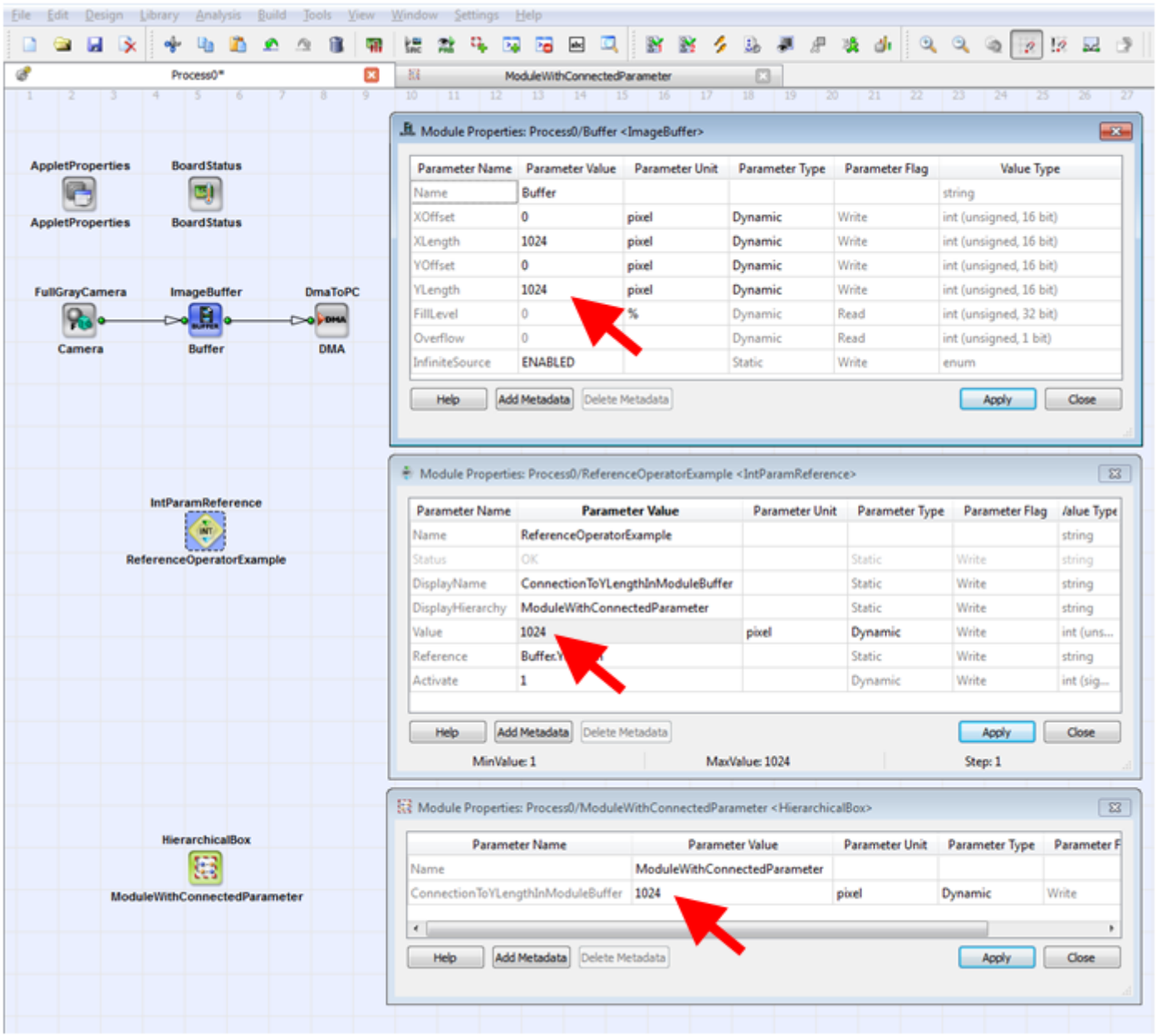
If parameter *Activate* is set to "Yes", after clicking the **Apply** button, the new parameter is displayed with the correct value in the connected module:



Thus, the new parameter *ConnectionToYLengthInModuleBuffer* of module *ModuleWithConnectedParameter* has the same value as parameter *YLength* of module *Buffer*.

The mapping is done by the reference operator instance.

If the connected parameters of any of the three modules is reset, the value is reset in all other modules, too:



Hierarchical Boxes:

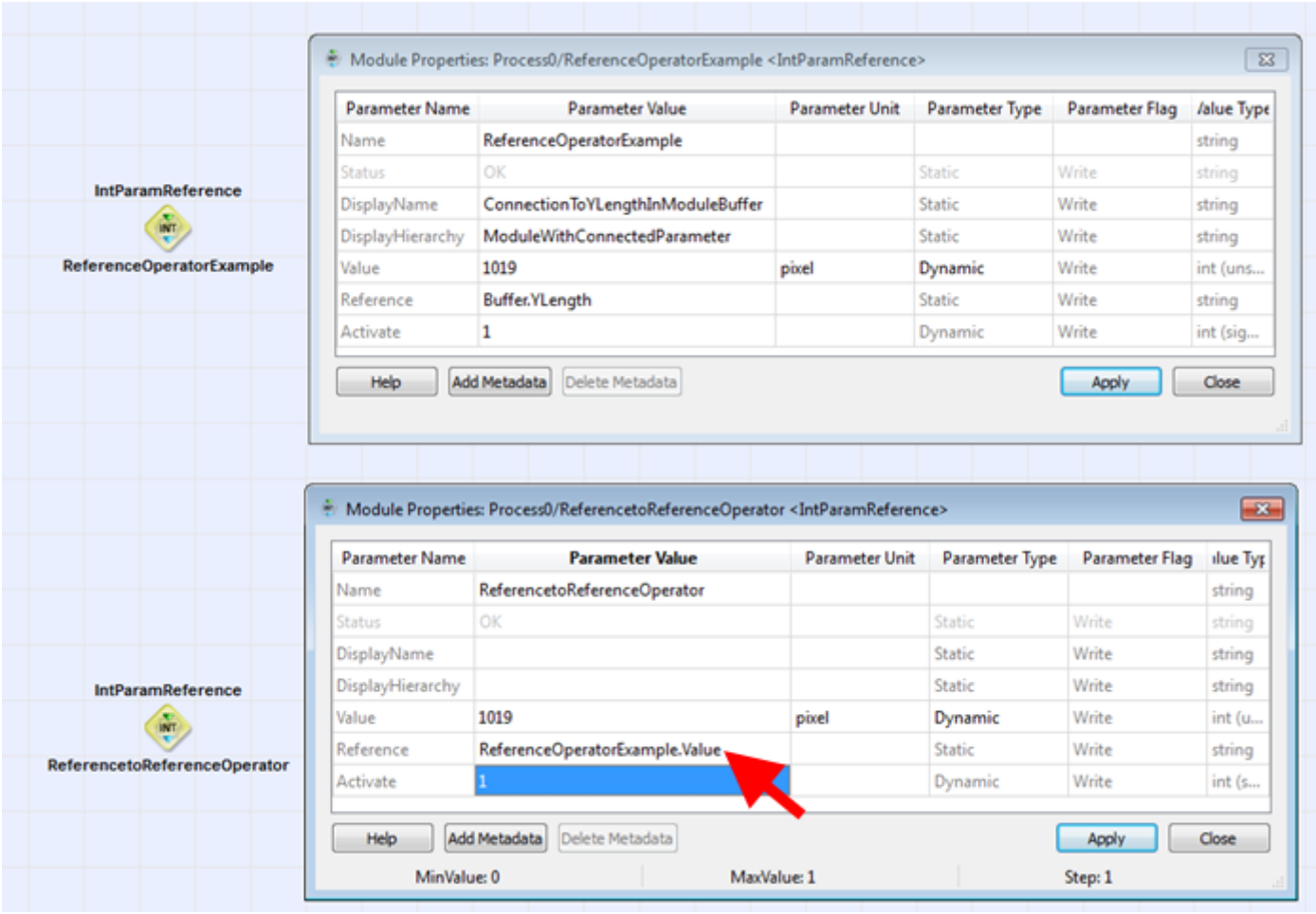
The *Reference* operators of the *Parameters* library allow you to make a parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. This is especially helpful if you want to allow parametrization of parameters nestled deeply within protected hierarchical boxes during runtime (i.e., if you want to make them available as dynamic write parameters). To allow easy parametrization of hierarchical boxes, hierarchical boxes can carry parameters now (as parameters in the *Properties* of the hierarchical box itself).

The *Reference* operators allow to set paths from the surface of a hierarchical box (*Properties* of the hierarchical box) to specific parameters which may be deeply embedded. This way, even parameters in protected hierarchical boxes (or in protected hierarchical boxes that are nestled in other protected hierarchical boxes) can be set and reset during runtime, since their parametrization interface is lifted up in the hierarchy to a hierarchical level that is not access restricted.

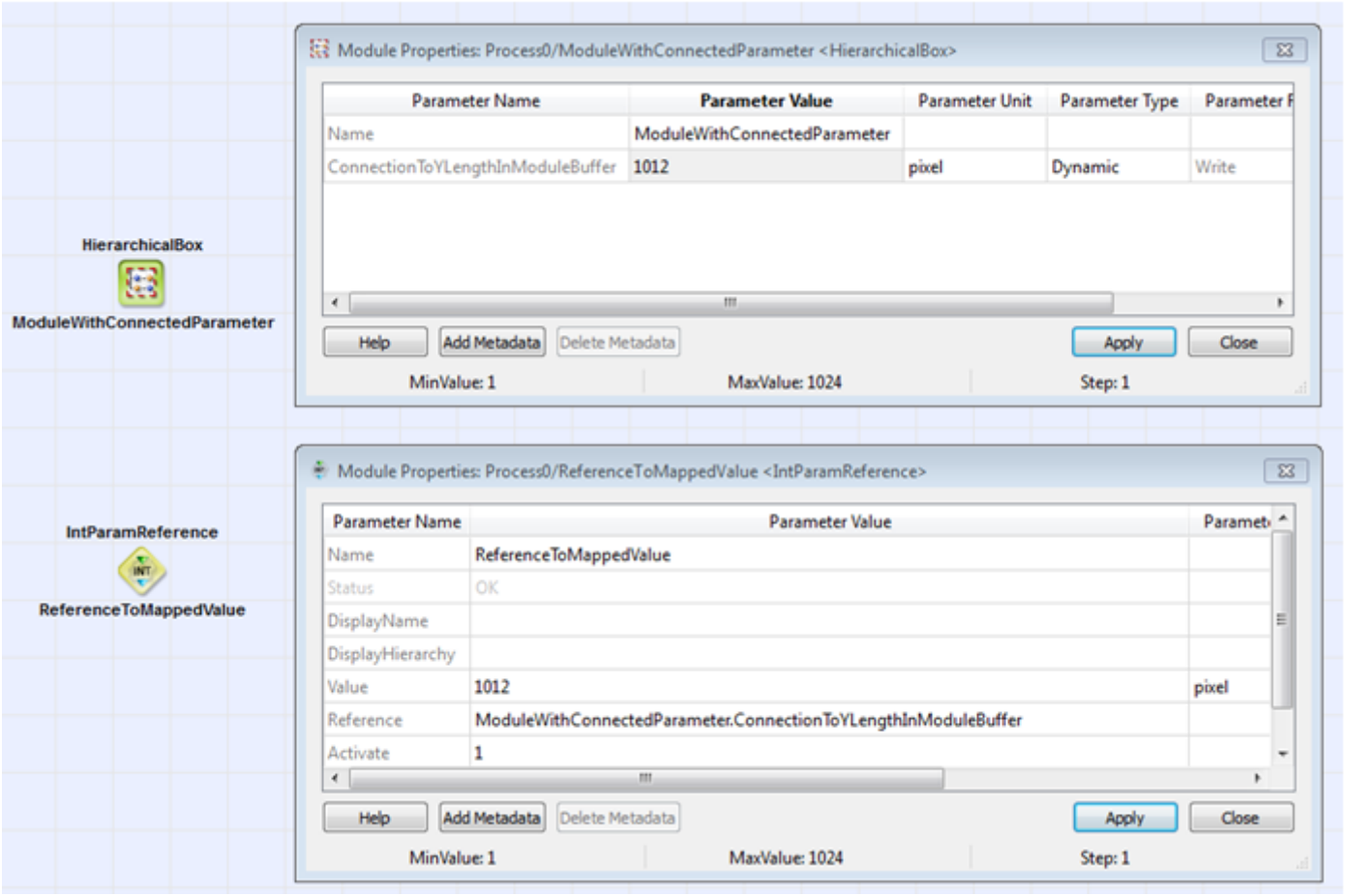
Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* (or *Field*) in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* of the reference operator. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.

In our example, this means you can reference parameter *Value* in module *ReferenceOperatorExample* as well as parameter *ConnectionToYLengthInModuleBuffer* in module *ModuleWithConnectedParameter*.

Reference to parameter *Value* of reference operator instance *ReferenceOperatorExample*:



Reference to parameter *ConnectionToYLengthInModuleBuffer* of module *ModuleWithConnectedParameter*:





Don't Create Reference Loops

Make sure you don't implement reference loops, like *ModuleA.Value* referencing *ModuleB.Value*, and *ModuleB.Value* referencing *ModuleA.Value*.

Via the six available reference operators, all data types are provided that can occur as parameter values in protected hierarchical boxes.

****

The Translation Operators

The translation operators of the parameters library allow translated access to parameters of one or several other operators.

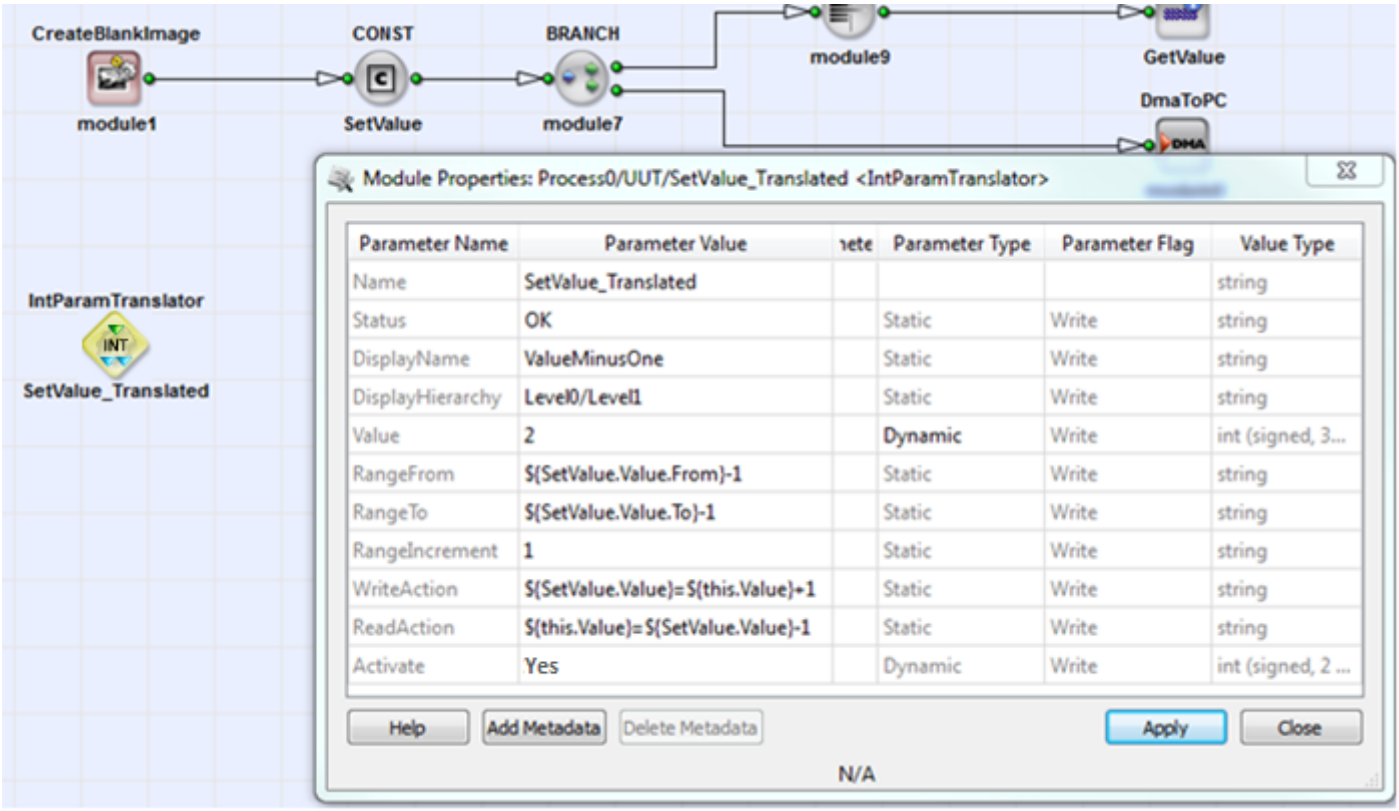
For calculation, you define formulas. The syntax for these formulas complies to GenICam API version 2.0 and is described below.

Read Action:

In parameter *ReadAction*, you define what happens for a read access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator.

One of the main differences to the reference operators is that translation operators don't simply hold a value. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is calculated out of a formula. This formula you define in parameter *ReadAction*.

As soon as there happens a read access to parameter *Value*, the formula you defined in *ReadAction* is carried out and the result is forwarded to the element asking for the value.



The formula can contain values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation of translation operator's parameter *Value* will end up with a new result (different to the value parameter *Value* held before).

The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Write Action

In parameter *WriteAction*, you define what happens during a write access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator.

In contrast to the reference operators you do not simply forward the value of parameter *Value* to another parameter in the design. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is used for a set of write actions you define in parameter *WriteAction* of the translation operator. Write actions are composed of one or several equations. With the left side of these equations you define which parameter of which operator receives the result of the calculation. If you define more than one equation separate the equations via semicolon.

As soon as the there happens a write access to parameter *Value*, the formula(s) on the right side of the equations you defined in parameter *WriteAction* is/are carried out and the result(s) is/are forwarded to the parameters specified on the left side of the equations.

The formula can refer to values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation results will differ when you re-write the same value as before to the *Value* parameter.

The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Data Types:

The operator you select defines the data type of its parameter *Value*, i.e.:

Operator *IntParamTranslator* -> integer value

Operator *FloatParamTranslator* -> float integer value

Operator *EnumParamTranslator* -> value of an enumeration

However, although the operator defines the type of its parameter *Value*, it does not restrict the data types of the parameters which are accessed during the write or read operations. For example, operator *IntParamTranslator* defines that its parameter *Value* is of type integer; but the formulas defined in the operator can contain access to, e.g., parameters of type double.

Formulas for Calculation of Value Range

You can also add formulas to calculate the current value range of parameter *Value*. You define the according formulas in the parameters *RangeFrom*, *RangeTo*, and *RangeIncrement* (step size).

The formulas can contain values of module parameters anywhere in the design, as well as specific properties of these parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.



Syntax for Translation Operator Parameters

The syntax complies to the GenICam API standard in version 2.0. The allowed formula elements are identical to the formula elements defined in the GenICam standard. Find an explicite description in the individual documentation on operators *FloatParamTranslator* and *IntParamTranslator*.

Paths to Parameters

To access an operator parameter any place within your design, you need to provide the path to this parameter in your formula.

For access to an operator's parameter, you use the following construct:

```
${PathToModule/Module.ParamName}
```

"PathToModule": Here, you define the relative path to the operator who's parameter you want to access. The path is relative to the hierarchical level the translation operator itself is located. You also define the name of the accessed operator. Use a slash as hierarchy separator.

"Module": Name of module.

As name for the translation operator instance itself you use the name "this".



Keep your Modules Independent

It is not allowed to define a path towards a hierarchical level higher than the hierarchical level the translation operator is located. This rule follows the logic that a hierarchical module is not allowed to know anything about the environment it is instantiated in, because only in this case it can be used as a freely relocatable and replicable module.

Access to Parameter Properties

The formulas can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, or step size:

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.From}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Min}`: minimal valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.To}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Max}`: maximum valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Inc}`: Increment (step size) between two valid values of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Enum("EnumName")}`: Integer value of enumeration name `EnumName`.

Syntax for Write Access Formulas

Equations for write actions you define in parameter WriteAction. They have the following syntax:

```
${PathToTargetModule/TargetModule.TargetParamName}=GenICamFormula
```

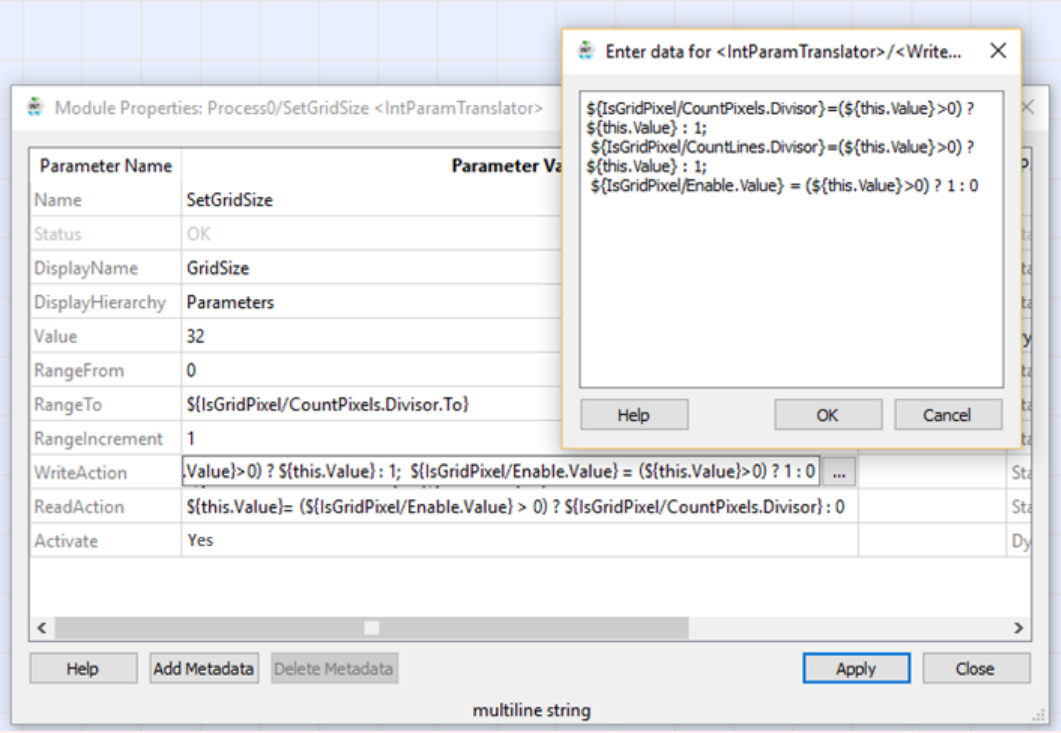
Here, you can define multiple equations for multiple target parameters. Use a semicolon as separator between the individual equations.

"this" refers to the translation operator instance itself.

Example for a WriteAction Equation:

```
${SetValue.Value}=${this.Value}+1
```

Example:



Syntax for Read Access Equations

Equations for read actions you define in parameter ReadAction. They have the following syntax:

```
${this.Value}=GenICamFormula
```

Example for a ReadAction equation:

```
${this.Value}=${SetValue.Value}-1
```

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Parameters

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
ENUM	EnumParamReference	Generates map parameter out of a reference parameter that is of data type VA_ENUM.	Version 3.0.1
ENUM	EnumParamTranslator	Generates translated map parameter of type VA_ENUM. Uses parameter of type VA_ENUM to create multiple translated map parameters in other modules.	Version 3.0.1
ENUM	EnumVariable	Generates a software variable.	Version 3.1
FLOAT	FloatFieldParamReference	Generates a map parameter out of a reference parameter of type VA_DOUBLEFIELD.	Version 3.0.1
FLOAT	FloatParamReference	Generates a map parameter out of a reference parameter of type VA_DOUBLE.	Version 3.0.1
FLOAT	FloatParamTranslator	Generates translated map parameter of type VA_DOUBLE. Uses parameter of type VA_DOUBLE to create multiple translated map parameters in other modules.	Version 3.0.1
FLOAT	FloatVariable	Generates a software variable.	Version 3.1
INT	IntFieldParamReference	Generates a map parameter out of a reference parameter of type VA_SINTFIELD or VA_UINTFIELD.	Version 3.0.1
INT	IntParamReference	Generates an Int64 map parameter out of a reference parameter of type VA_SINT, VA_UINT, or VA_ENUM.	Version 3.0.1
INT	IntParamTranslator	Generates translated map parameter of type VA_SINT. Uses parameter of type VA_SINT to create multiple translated map parameters in other modules.	Version 3.0.1
INT	IntVariable	Generates a software variable.	Version 3.1

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	LinkProperties	Allows access to properties of connected link.	Version 3.0.1
	LinkParamTranslator	This operator allows reading or writing properties of a connected link and can perform write actions.	Version 3.3.0
	StringParamReference	Generates a map parameter (string) out of a reference parameter of type VA_STRING, VA_FILENAME, or VA_METADATA.	Version 3.0.1
	ResourceReference	This operator generates a map parameter (int) out of a reference to a device resource mapping.	Version 3.3.0
	IntParamSelector	This operator generates an Int64-map parameter which can be switched between several referenced parameters of type VA_SINT, VA_UINT, or VA_ENUM.	Version 3.3.0
	FloatParamSelector	This operator generates a map parameter which can be switched between several referenced parameters of type VA_DOUBLE.	Version 3.3.0

Table 26.2. Operators of Library Parameters

26.1. Operator EnumParamReference

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in parameter *Value*) out of a module parameter located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter *Reference*.

The referenced parameter is of type VA_ENUM. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter and is also of type VA_ENUM.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



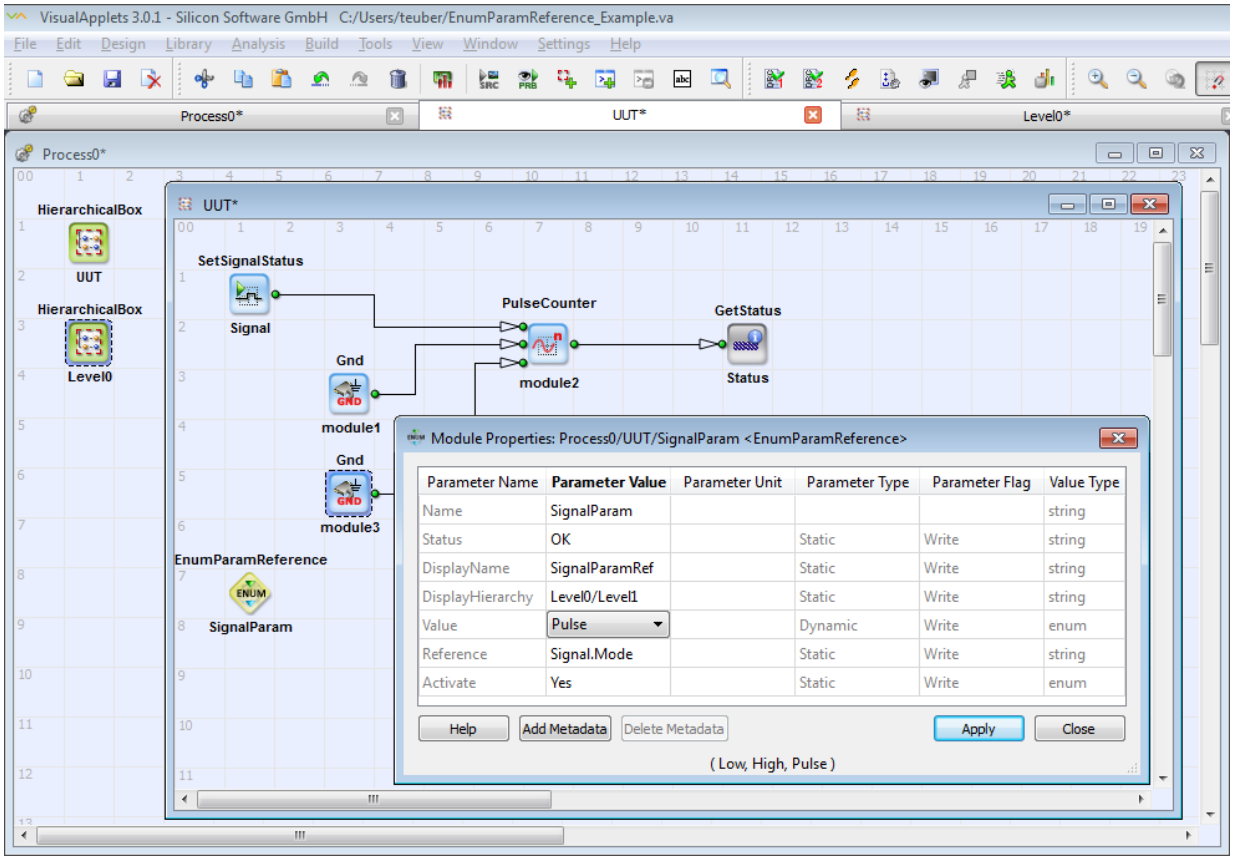
All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter *Value*, or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

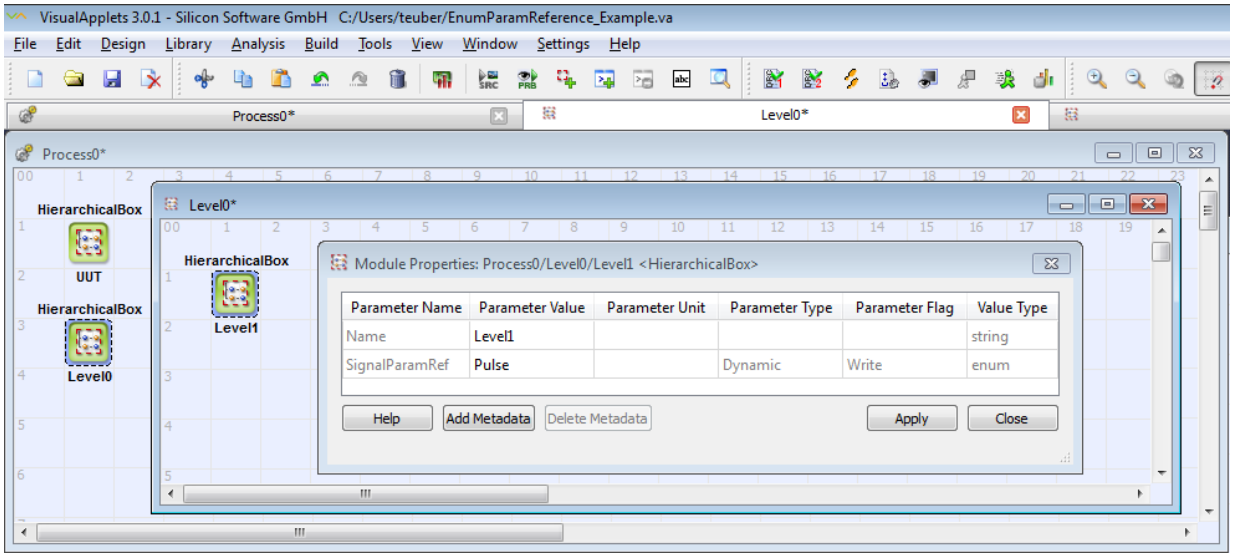
The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

Example:



Map parameter "SignalParamRef" is now available in Process0/Level0/Level1:



26.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.1.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.1.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message

Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter (defined in parameter *Reference*) at another point in the design (in addition to the reference operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter.

If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

DisplayHierarchy
Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)
Map parameter for access from and to the referenced parameter. This parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string defining the referenced parameter: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name

Here, you define the position of the referenced parameter within the design.



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/Signal.Mode`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated.	

Activate
No = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.

26.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator EnumParamReference is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 12.1, 'Parameter Redirection'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter reference operators.

26.2. Operator EnumParamTranslator

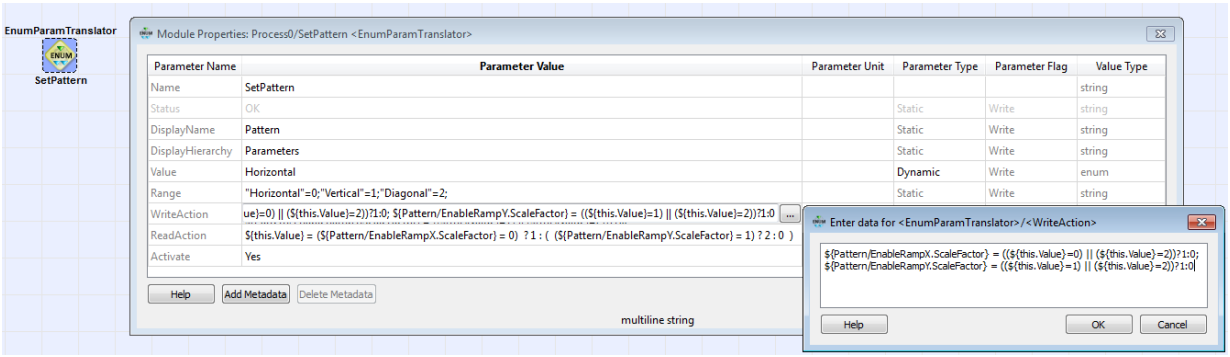
Operator Library Path:



Operator *EnumParamTranslator* allows translated access (read and write) to parameters of one or several other operators. For calculation, you define formulas. The syntax for these formulas complies to GenICam API version 2.0.

Operator *EnumParamTranslator* generates a map parameter of type VA_ENUM. The name of the map parameter is *Value*.

Although the operator defines the type of its parameter *Value* to be of type VA_ENUM, it does not restrict the data types of the parameters which are accessed during the write or read operations. For example, the formulas defined in the operator can contain access to parameters of type float.



Read Action

In parameter *ReadAction*, you define what happens for a read access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator. Parameter *Value* doesn't simply hold a value. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is calculated out of a formula. This formula you define in parameter *ReadAction*. As soon as there happens a read access to parameter *Value*, the formula you defined in *ReadAction* is carried out and the result is forwarded to the element asking for the value.

The formula can contain values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation of translation operator's parameter *Value* will end up with a new result (different to the value parameter *Value* held before). The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Write Action

In parameter *WriteAction*, you define what happens during a write access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator. In contrast to the reference operators you do not simply forward the value of parameter *Value* to another parameter in the design. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is used for a set of write actions you define in parameter *WriteAction* of the translation operator. Write actions are composed of one or several equations. With the left side of these equations you define which parameter of which operator receives the result of the calculation. If you define more than one equation, separate the equations via semicolon. As soon as the there happens a write access to parameter *Value*, the formula(s) on the right side of the equations you defined in parameter *WriteAction* is/are carried out and the result(s) is/are forwarded to the parameters specified on the left side of the equations.

The formula can refer to values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation results will differ when you re-write the same value as before to

the *Value* parameter. The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.



Syntax for Translation Operator Parameters

The syntax complies to the GenICam API standard in version 2.0. The allowed formula elements are identical to the formula elements defined in the GenICam standard.



Paths to Parameters

To access an operator parameter any place within your design, you need to provide the path to this parameter in your formula.

For access to an operator's parameter, you use the following construct:

```
${PathToModule/Module.ParamName}
```

"PathToModule": Here, you define the relative path to the operator who's parameter you want to access. The path is relative to the hierarchical level the translation operator itself is located. You also define the name of the accessed operator. Use a slash as hierarchy separator.

"Module": Name of module.

As name for the translation operator instance itself you use the name "this".



Keep your Modules Independent

It is not allowed to define a path towards a hierarchical level higher than the hierarchical level the translation operator is located. This rule follows the logic that a hierarchical module is not allowed to know anything about the environment it is instantiated in, because only in this case it can be used as a freely relocatable and replicable module.



Access to Parameter Properties

The formulas can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, or step size:

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.From}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Min}`: minimal valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.To}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Max}`: maximum valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Inc}`: Increment (step size) between two valid values of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Enum("EnumName")}`: Integer value of enumeration name `EnumName`.

Syntax for Write Access Equations

Equations for write actions you define in parameter WriteAction. They have the following syntax:

```
${PathToTargetModule/TargetModule.TargetParamName}=GenICamFormula
```

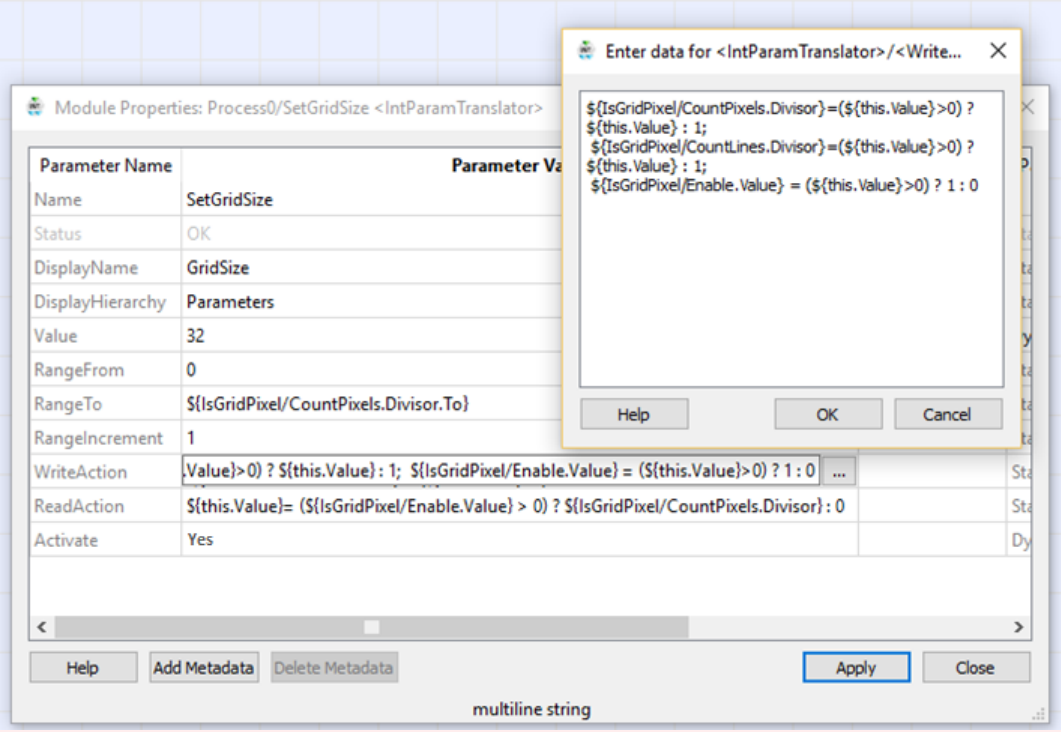
Here, you can define multiple equations for multiple target parameters. Use a semicolon as separator between the individual equations.

"this" refers to the translation operator instance itself.

Example for a WriteAction Equation:

```
${SetValue.Value}=${this.Value}+1
```

Example:



Syntax for Read Access Equation

The equation for the read action you define in parameter *ReadAction*. The equation always starts with "${this.Value}=" . It has the following syntax:

```
${this.Value}=GenICamFormula
```

Example for a ReadAction equation:

```
${this.Value}=${SetValue.Value}-1
```

Syntax for Defining the Enumeration in Parameter "Range"

Use the following Syntax: "<String1>"=0;"<String2>"=1; "<String3>"=2;

Example:

Range	"Horizontal"=0;"Vertical"=1;"Diagonal"=2;

Referencing Map Parameters

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where map parameter *Value* will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the translation operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the translation operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make map parameter *Value* accessible on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. This is especially helpful when workin with protected hierarchical boxes. You can make the parameter available directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a translation operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.2.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.2.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other operator settings are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message.	

Status
This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
If you want to grant access from and to the parameter *Value* at another point in the design, you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	Default
Range	
Parameter for access to other parameters via the equations specified for read and write accesses.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-

Description	
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

Range	
Type	static write parameter
Default	"Default"=0;
Range	
Definition of name-value combinations.	

WriteAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equations for translation during write access to parameter *Value*.	

ReadAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equation for translation during read access to parameter *Value*. The equation always starts with "${this.Value}=" .	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameters (via read and write equations) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameters (via read and write equations) is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator EnumParamTranslator is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 12.2, 'Parameter Translation'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter translation operators for manipulation of parameters.

26.3. Operator EnumVariable

Operator Library Path:



Operator *EnumVariable* generates a software variable.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the variable will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the operator itself is located in).

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.3.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.3.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
If you want to grant access from and to the parameter at another point in the design (in addition to the operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	Default
Range	

Map parameter for access from and to the variable. This parameter mirrors all properties of the variable.

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text

Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.

Range	
Type	static write parameter
Default	"Default"=0;
Range	

Definition of name-value combinations.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter

Activate	
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from the variable (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from the variable is de-activated and parameter *Status* is disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.4. Operator FloatFieldParamReference

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in parameter *Field*) out of a field parameter located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter *Reference*.

The referenced field parameter can be of one of type VA_DOUBLEFIELD. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter.

Since there are no field parameters specified in the GenICam standard, the created GenICam API and the created runtime code (FgLib) vary on this point. In the GenICam API code, the two parameters <DisplayName>_Index und <DisplayName>_Value are created.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a field parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the field parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Field* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



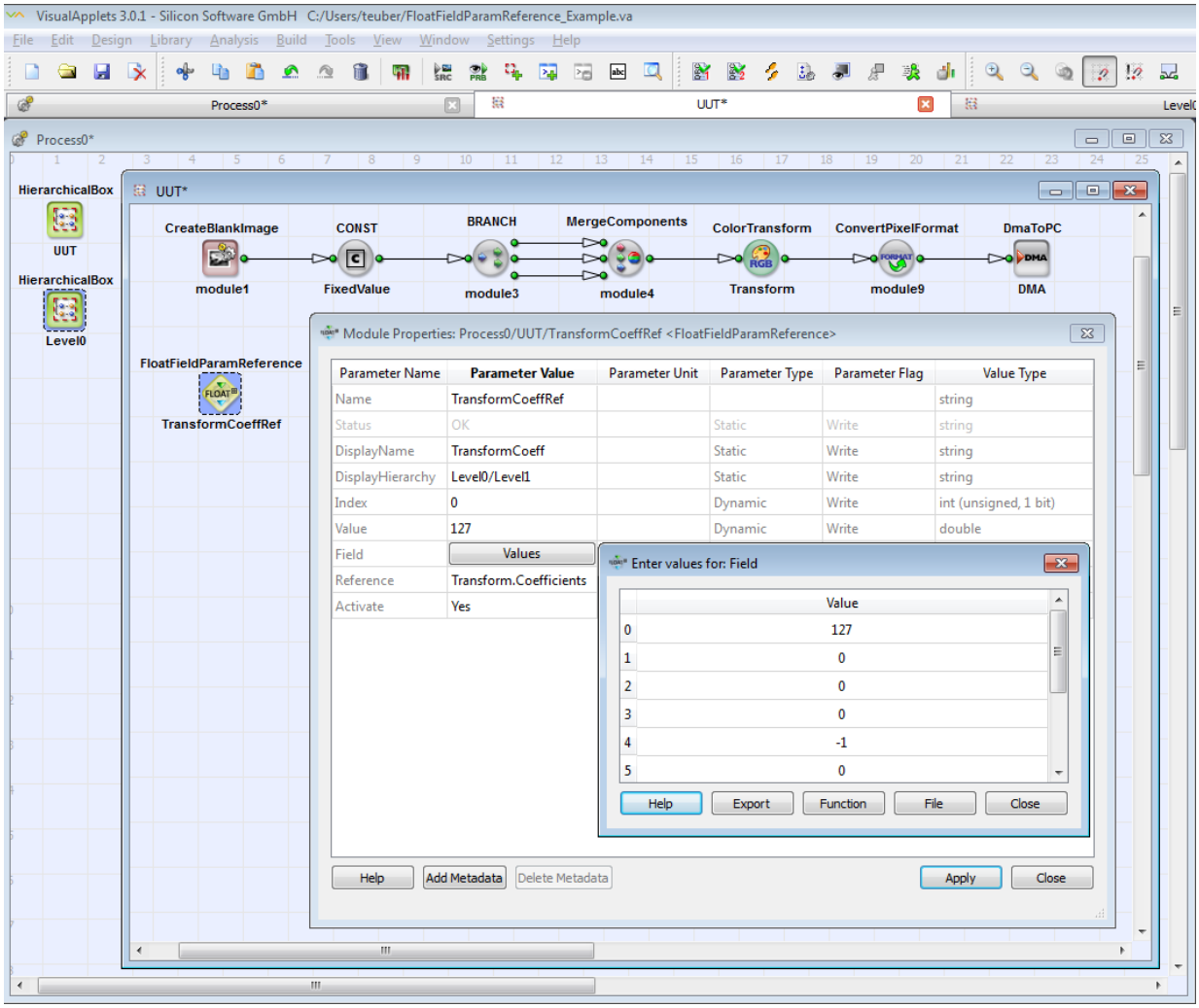
All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter <va-parameter>Field</va-parameter>
, or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

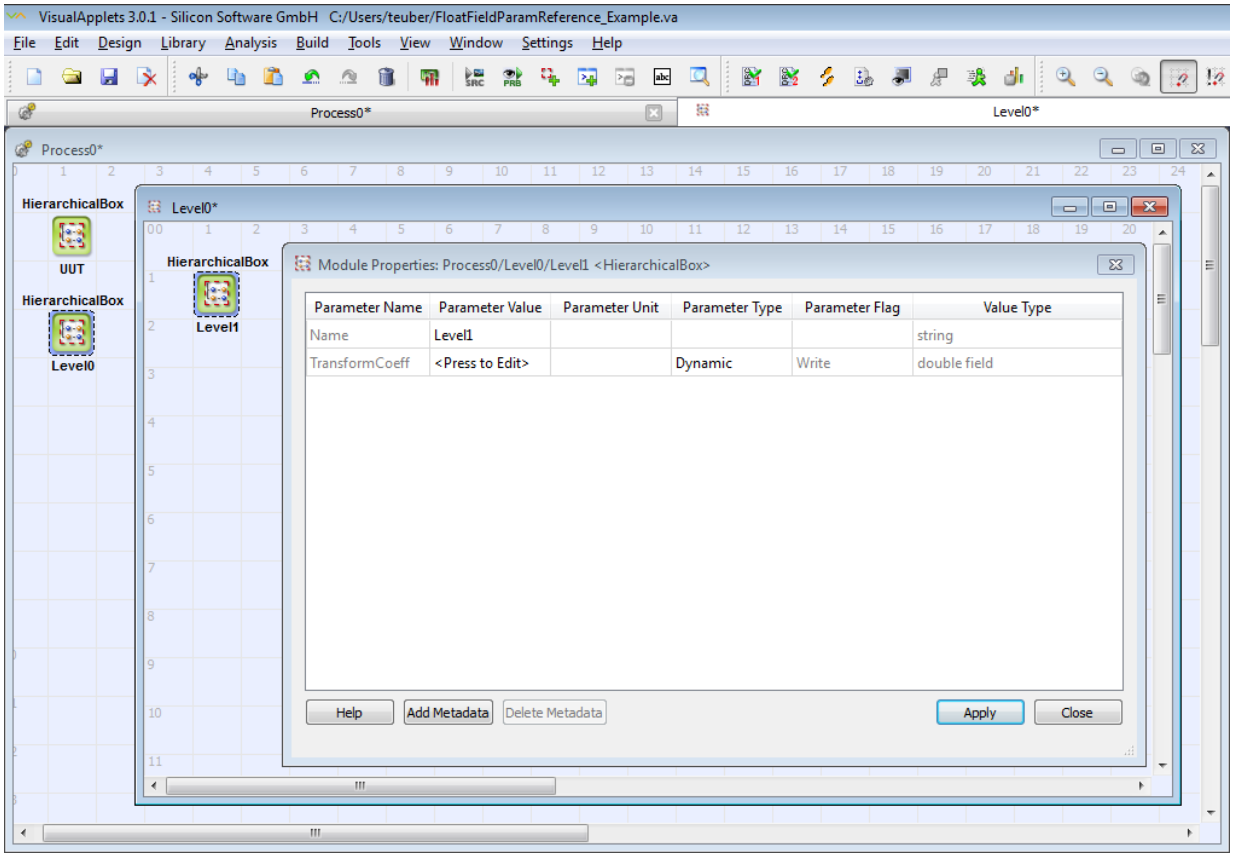
The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

Example:



The map parameter `TransformCoeff` is now available in Process0/Level0/Level1:



26.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.4.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.4.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

DisplayName
If you want to grant access from and to the referenced field parameter (defined in parameter *Reference*) at another point in the design (in addition to the reference operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Index	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	UInt
Set the field index here.	

Value	
Type	dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)
Set or read the field entry addressed by parameter *Index*.	

Field	
Type	static,dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	none

Field	
Range	array
Map parameter for access to referenced field parameter. This parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced field parameter.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string defining the referenced parameter: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name

Here, you define the position of the referenced parameter within the design.



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/Transform.Coefficients`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FloatFieldParamReference is shown in the following examples:

- Section 12.1, 'Parameter Redirection'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter reference operators.

26.5. Operator FloatParamReference

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in parameter *Value*) out of a module parameter located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter *Reference*.

The referenced parameter is of type VA_DOUBLE. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter and is also of type VA_DOUBLE.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the selected parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



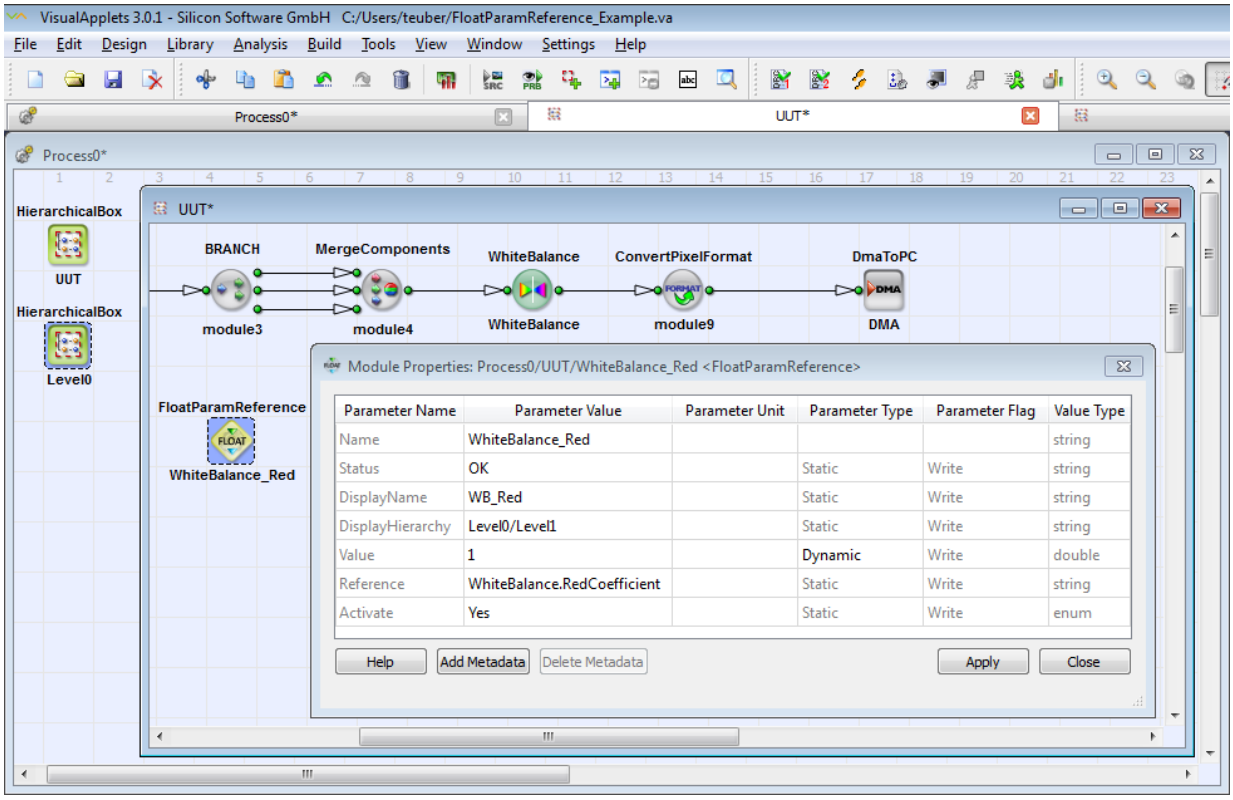
All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter *Value*, or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

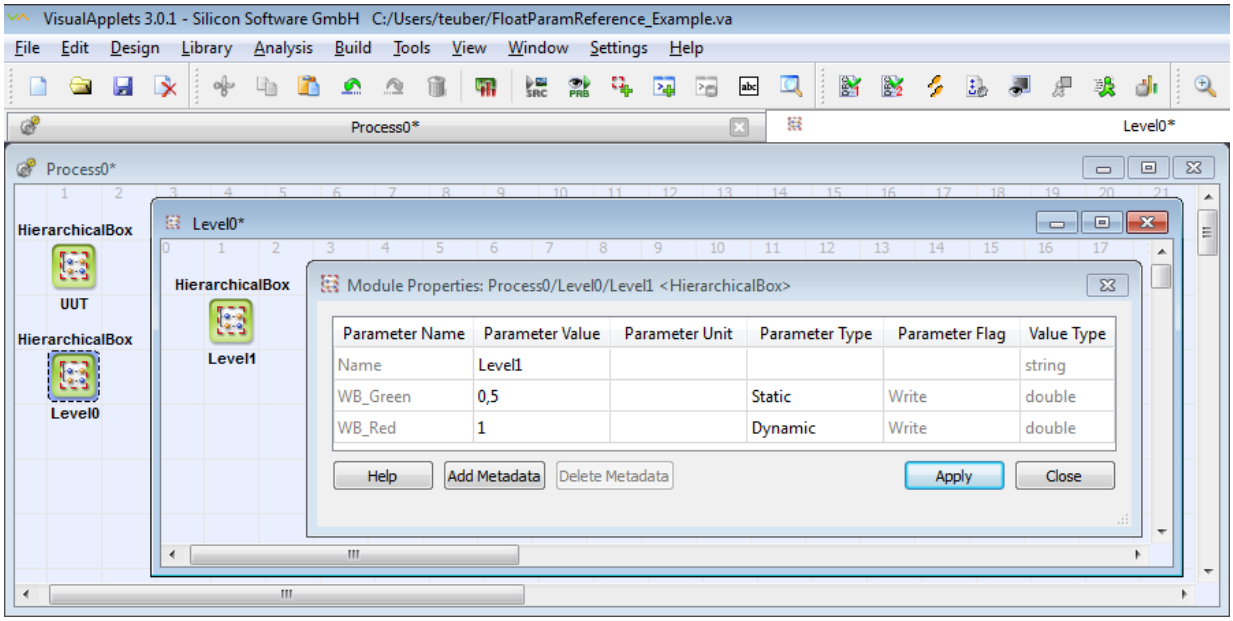
The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

Example:



Map parameter "WB_Red" is now available in Process0/Level0/Level1:



26.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.5.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.5.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message

Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter (defined in parameter *Reference*) at another point in the design (in addition to the reference operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter.

If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

DisplayHierarchy
Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	double
Map parameter for access from and to the referenced parameter. This parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter.	

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1
Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string defining the referenced parameter: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name
Here, you define the position of the referenced parameter within the design.	



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/WhiteBalance.RedCoefficient`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FloatParamReference is shown in the following examples:

- Section 12.1, 'Parameter Redirection'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter reference operators.

26.6. Operator FloatParamTranslator

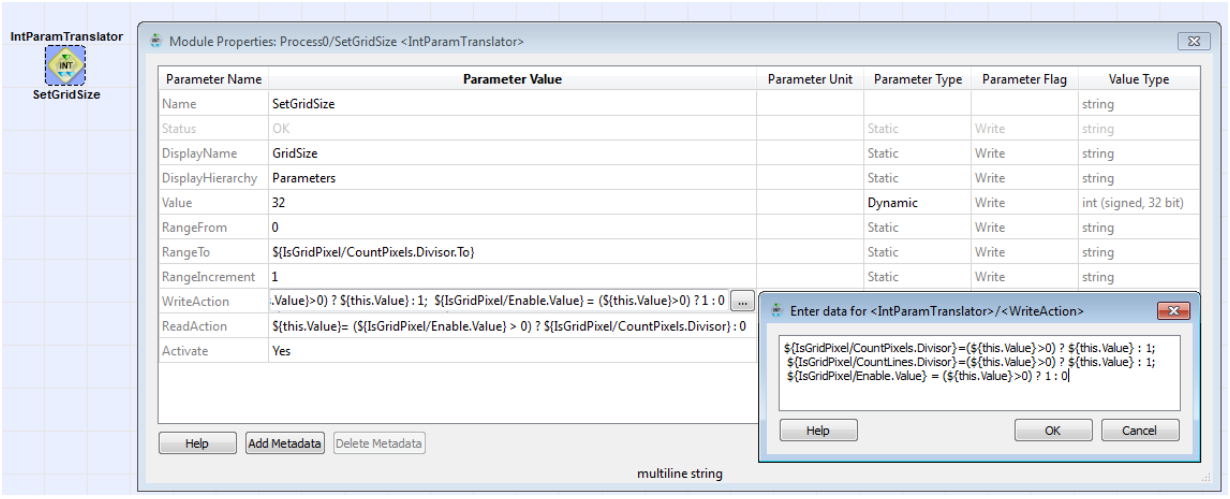
Operator Library Path:



Operator *FloatParamTranslator* allows translated access (read and write) to parameters of one or several other operators. For calculation, you define formulas. The syntax for these formulas complies to GenICam API version 2.0.

Operator *FloatParamTranslator* generates a map parameter of type VA_DOUBLE. The name of the map parameter is *Value*.

Although the operator defines the type of its parameter *Value* to be of type VA_DOUBLE, it does not restrict the data types of the parameters which are accessed during the write or read operations.



Read Action

In parameter *ReadAction*, you define what happens for a read access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator. Parameter *Value* doesn't simply hold a value. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is calculated out of a formula. This formula you define in parameter *ReadAction*. As soon as there happens a read access to parameter *Value*, the formula you defined in *ReadAction* is carried out and the result is forwarded to the element asking for the value.

The formula can contain values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation of translation operator's parameter *Value* will end up with a new result (different to the value parameter *Value* held before). The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Write Action

In parameter *WriteAction*, you define what happens during a write access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator. In contrast to using the reference operators, you do not simply forward the value of parameter *Value* to another parameter in the design. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is used for a set of write actions you define in parameter *WriteAction* of the translation operator. Write actions are composed of one or several equations. On the left-hand side of these equations you define which parameter of which operator receives the result of the calculation. If you define more than one equation, separate the equations via semicolon. As soon as the there happens a write access to parameter *Value*, the formula(s) on the right-hand side of the equations you defined in parameter

WriteAction is/are carried out and the result(s) is/are forwarded to the parameters specified on the left-hand side of the equations.

The formula can refer to values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation results will differ when you re-write the same value as before to the *Value* parameter. The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Formulas for Calculation of Value Range

You can also add formulas to calculate the current value range of parameter *Value*. You define the according formulas in the parameters *RangeFrom*, *RangeTo*, and *RangeIncrement* (step size). The formulas can contain values of module parameters anywhere in the design, as well as specific properties of these parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.



Formula Syntax: Mathematical Operations

The syntax complies to the GenICam API standard in version 2.0. The allowed formula elements are identical to the formula elements defined in the GenICam standard:

Basic operations:	
()	brackets
+ - * /	addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
%	remainder
**	power
& | ^ ~	bitwise: and / or / xor / not
<> = > < <= >=	logical relations: not equal / equal / greater / less / less or equal / greater or equal
&& ||	logical and / logical or
<< >>	shift left / shift right

Table 26.3. Basic operations

Conditional operator

<condition> **?** <true_expr> **:** <false_expr>

Example:

${target.Value} = (${this.Value} > 0) ? 1 : 0;

Functions:	
SGN(x)	return sign of x. Returns +1 for positive argument and -1 for negative argument
NEG(x)	swap sign of x
ABS(x)	return absolute value of x
SQRT(x)	return square root of x
TRUNC(x)	truncate x, which means returning the nearest integral value that is not larger in magnitude than x

FLOOR(x)	Round downward, returning the largest integral value that is not greater than x
CEIL(x)	Round upward, returning the smallest integral value that is not less than x
ROUND(x,precision)	round x to the number of decimal fractional digits given by precision, with halfway cases rounded away from zero
SIN(x)	return sine of an angle of x radians
COS(x)	return cosine of an angle of x radians
TAN(x)	return the tangent of an angle of x radians
ASIN(x)	return the principal value of the arc sine of x, expressed in radians
ACOS(x)	return the principal value of the arc cosine of x, expressed in radians
ATAN(x)	return the principal value of the arc tangent of x, expressed in radians
EXP(x)	return the base-e exponential function of x, which is e raised to the power x: ex
LN(x)	return the natural logarithm of x The natural logarithm is the base-e logarithm: the inverse of the natural exponential function (exp).
LG(x)	return the common (base-10) logarithm of x
E()	return Euler's number, 2.7182818284590451
PI()	return circle constant, 3.1415926535897931

Table 26.4. Functions

Example:

${target.Value} = NEG(${this.Value})



Paths to Parameters

To access an operator parameter any place within your design, you need to provide the path to this parameter in your formula.

For access to an operator's parameter, you use the following construct:

```
${PathToModule/Module.ParamName}
```

"PathToModule": Here, you define the relative path to the operator who's parameter you want to access. The path is relative to the hierarchical level the translation operator itself is located. You also define the name of the accessed operator. Use a slash as hierarchy separator.

"Module": Name of module.

As name for the translation operator instance itself you use the name "this".



Keep your Modules Independent

It is not allowed to define a path towards a hierarchical level higher than the hierarchical level the translation operator is located. This rule follows the logic that a hierarchical module is not allowed to know anything about the environment it is instantiated in, because only in this case it can be used as a freely relocatable and replicable module.



Access to Parameter Properties

The formulas can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, or step size:

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.From}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Min}`: minimal valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.To}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Max}`: maximum valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Inc}`: Increment (step size) between two valid values of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Enum("EnumName")}`: Integer value of enumeration name `EnumName`.



Syntax for Write Access Equations

Equations for write actions you define in parameter WriteAction. They have the following syntax:

```
${PathToTargetModule/TargetModule.TargetParamName}=GenICamFormula
```

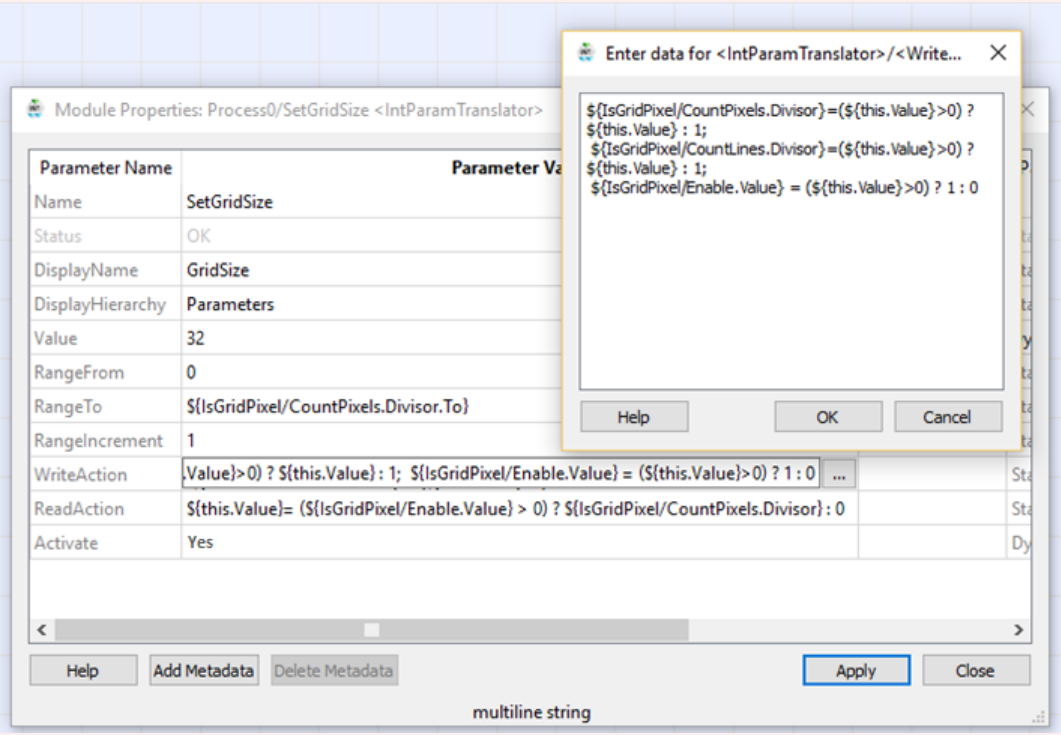
Here, you can define multiple equations for multiple target parameters. Use a semicolon as separator between the individual equations.

"this" refers to the translation operator instance itself.

Example for a WriteAction Equation:

```
${SetValue.Value}=${this.Value}+1
```

Example:





Syntax for Read Access Equation

The equation for the read action you define in parameter *ReadAction*. The equation always starts with "${this.Value}=" . It has the following syntax:

```
${this.Value}=GenICamFormula
```

Example for a ReadAction equation:

```
${this.Value}=${SetValue.Value}-1
```

Referencing Map Parameters

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where map parameter *Value* will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the translation operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the translation operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make map parameter *Value* accessible on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. This is especially helpful when workin with protected hierarchical boxes. You can make the parameter available directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a translation operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.6.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.6.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other operator settings are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
If you want to grant access from and to the parameter *Value* at another point in the design, you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*. If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)	

DisplayHierarchy



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	double
Parameter for access to other parameters via the equations specified for read and write accesses.	

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1
Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

RangeFrom	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0.1
Range	
Definition of smallest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeTo	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1.0
Range	
Definition of biggest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeIncrement	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0.1
Range	
Definition of intervall between valid values (definition of stepsize). You can also enter a formula here.	

WriteAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equations for translation during write access to parameter *Value*.	

ReadAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equation for translation during read access to parameter *Value*. The equation always starts with "${this.Value}=" .	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameters (via read and write equations) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameters (via read and write equations) is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FloatParamTranslator is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 12.2, 'Parameter Translation'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter translation operators for manipulation of parameters.

26.7. Operator FloatVariable

Operator Library Path:



Operator *FloatVariable* generates a software variable.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the variable will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the operator itself is located in).

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.7.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.7.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
If you want to grant access from and to the parameter at another point in the design (in addition to the operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	double

Map parameter for access from and to the variable. This parameter mirrors all properties of the variable.

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1

Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text

Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.

RangeFrom	
Type	static write parameter

RangeFrom	
Default	0.1
Range	
Definition of smallest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeTo	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1.0
Range	
Definition of biggest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeIncrement	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0.1
Range	
Definition of intervall between valid values (definition of stepsize). You can also enter a formula here.	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from the variable (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from the variable is de-activated and parameter *Status* is disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.8. Operator IntFieldParamReference

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in parameter *Field*) out of a field parameter located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter *Reference*.

The referenced field parameter can be of one of the following types: VA_SINTFIELD or VA_UINTFIELD. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter.

Since there are no field parameters specified in the GenICam standard, the created GenICam API and the created runtime code (FgLib) vary on this point. In the GenICam API code, the two parameters <DisplayName>_Index und <DisplayName>_Value are created.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a field parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the field parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Field* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



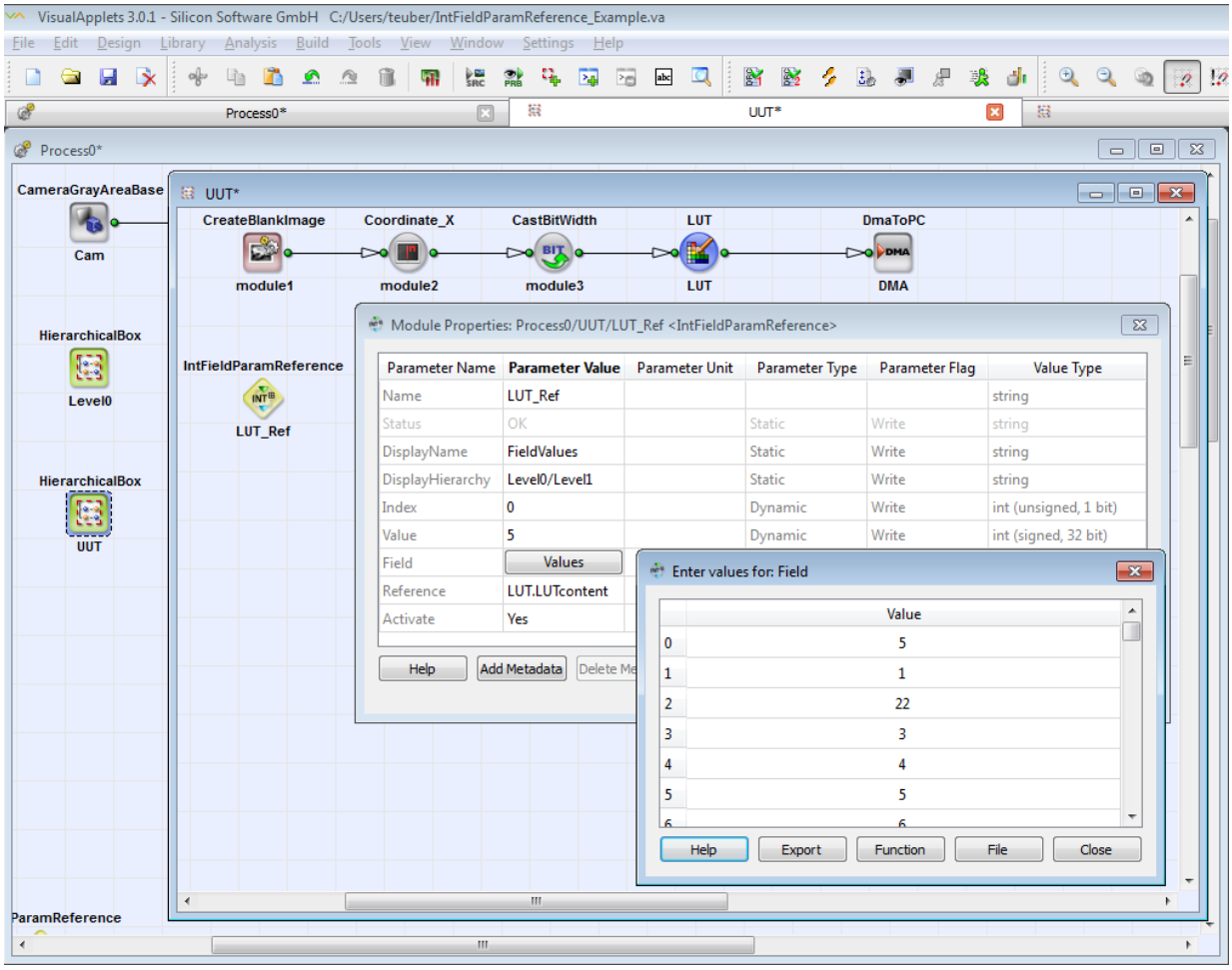
All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter
<va-parameter>Field</va-parameter>
, or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

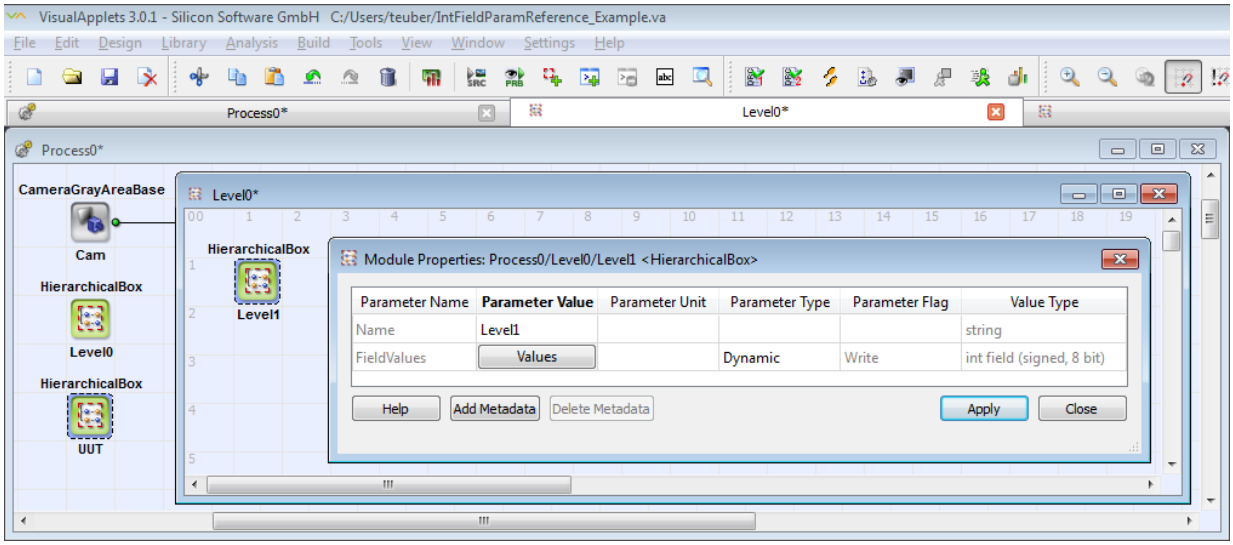
The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

Example:



The map parameter `FieldValues` is now available in Process0/Level0/Level1:



26.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.8.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.8.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message

Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced field parameter (defined in parameter *Reference*) at another point in the design (in addition to the reference operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter.

If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

DisplayHierarchy
Example: `Level0/Level1`

Index	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	UInt
Set the field index here.	

Value	
Type	dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)
Set or read the field entry addressed by parameter *Index*.	

Field	
Type	static,dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	none
Range	array
Map parameter for access to referenced field parameter. This parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced field parameter.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string defining the referenced parameter: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name
Here, you define the position of the referenced parameter within the design.	



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

Reference	
	If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/LUT.LUTContent`). You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IntFieldParamReference is shown in the following examples:

- Section 12.1, 'Parameter Redirection'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter reference operators.

26.9. Operator IntParamReference

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in parameter *Value*) out of a module parameter located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter *Reference*.

The referenced parameter can be of one of the three following types: VA_SINT, VA_UINT or VA_ENUM. The map parameter itself is always of type Int64. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the referenced parameter.

If you want to reference an unsigned parameter that uses the full 64 bit, a re-interpretation of the value according to type Int64 is necessary.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



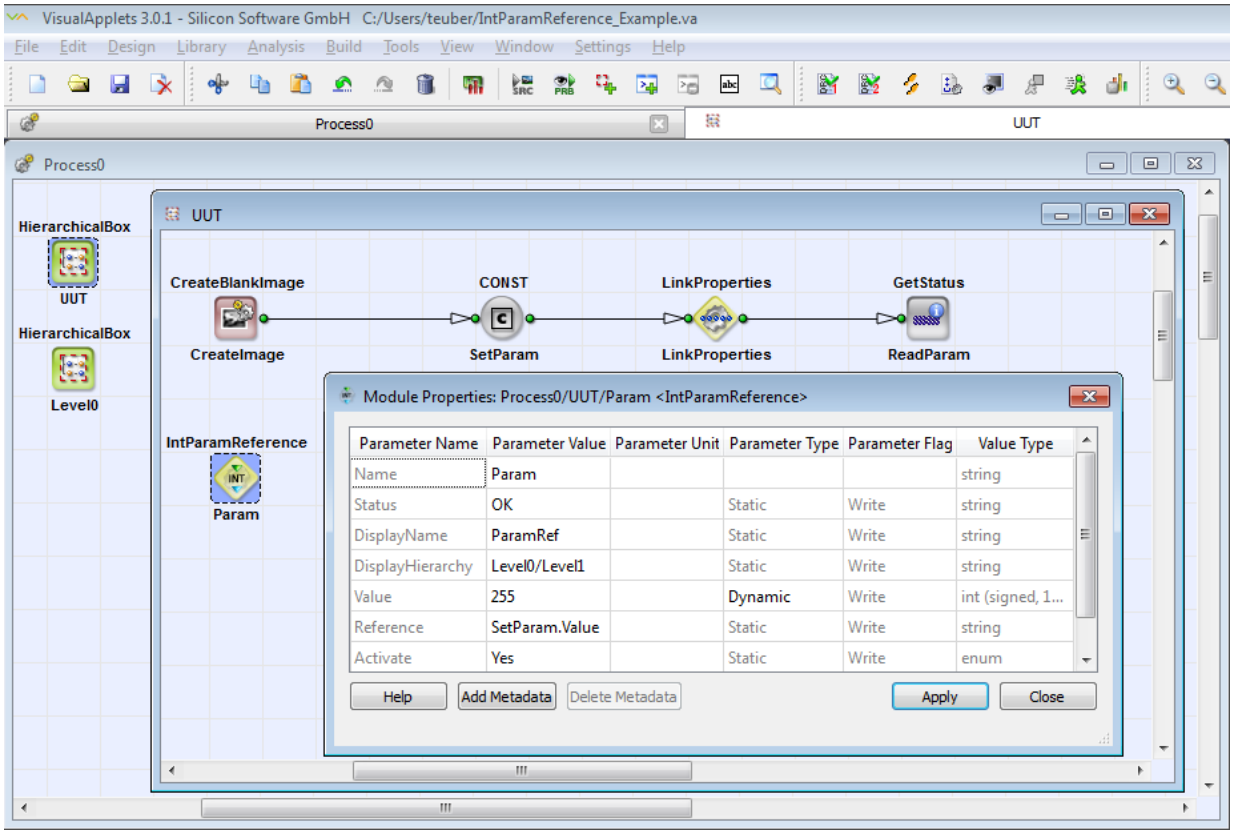
All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter *Value*, or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

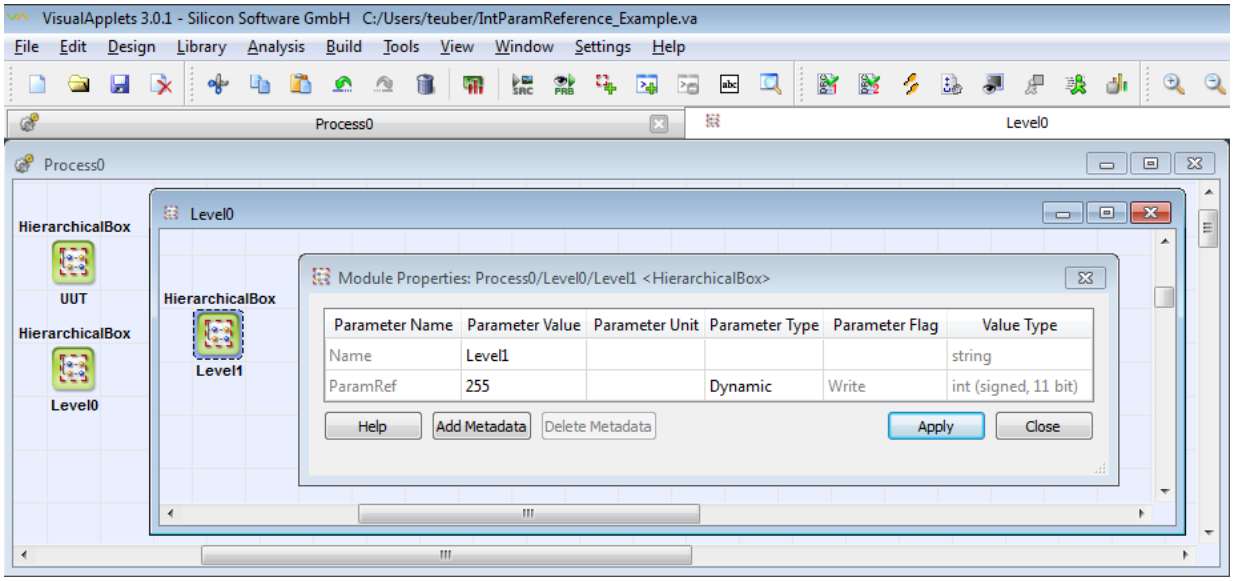
The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

Example:



Map parameter ParamRef is now available in Process0/Level0/Level1:



26.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.9.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.9.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message

Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter (defined in parameter *Reference*) at another point in the design (in addition to the reference operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter.

If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

DisplayHierarchy
Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)
Map parameter for access from and to the referenced parameter. This parameter has the same properties as the referenced parameter.	

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1
Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string defining the referenced parameter: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name

Here, you define the position of the referenced parameter within the design.



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/SetParam.Value`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IntParamReference is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 12.1, 'Parameter Redirection'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter reference operators.

- Section 12.3, 'User Library Parameter'

  Examples - Demonstration how user library elements can be provided with parameters.

26.10. Operator IntParamTranslator

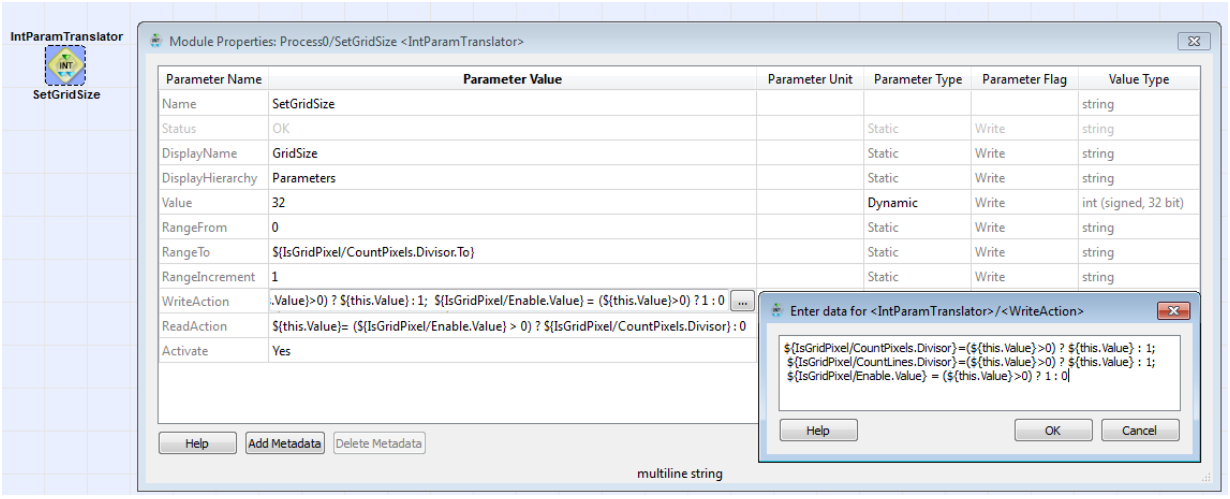
Operator Library Path:



Operator *IntParamTranslator* allows translated access (read and write) to parameters of one or several other operators. For calculation, you define formulas. The syntax for these formulas complies to GenICam API version 2.0. A detailed syntax description you find below.

Operator *IntParamTranslator* generates a map parameter of type VA_SINT. The name of the map parameter is *Value*.

Although the operator defines the type of its parameter *Value* to be of type VA_SINT, it does not restrict the data types of the parameters which are accessed during the write or read operations. For example, the formulas defined in the operator can contain access to parameters of type float.



Read Action

In parameter *ReadAction*, you define what happens for a read access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator. Parameter *Value* doesn't simply hold a value. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is calculated out of a formula. This formula you define in parameter *ReadAction*. As soon as there happens a read access to parameter *Value*, the formula you defined in *ReadAction* is carried out and the result is forwarded to the element asking for the value.

The formula can contain values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation of translation operator's parameter *Value* will end up with a new result (different to the value parameter *Value* held before). The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Write Action

In parameter *WriteAction*, you define what happens during a write access to parameter *Value* of the translation operator. In contrast to using the reference operators, you do not simply forward the value of parameter *Value* to another parameter in the design. Instead, the value of parameter *Value* is used for a set of write actions you define in parameter *WriteAction* of the translation operator. Write actions are composed of one or several equations. On the left-hand side of these equations you define which parameter of which operator receives the result of the calculation. If you define more than one equation, separate the equations via semicolon. As soon as the there happens a write access to parameter *Value*, the formula(s) on the right-hand side of the equations you defined in parameter *WriteAction* is/are carried out and the result(s) is/are forwarded to the parameters specified on the left-hand side of the equations.

The formula can refer to values of operator parameters anywhere in the design. As soon as one of these values changes, the calculation results will differ when you re-write the same value as before to the *Value* parameter. The formula can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.

Formulas for Calculation of Value Range

You can also add formulas to calculate the current value range of parameter *Value*. You define the according formulas in the parameters *RangeFrom*, *RangeTo*, and *RangeIncrement* (step size). The formulas can contain values of module parameters anywhere in the design, as well as specific properties of these parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.



Formula Syntax: Mathematical Operations

The syntax complies to the GenICam API standard in version 2.0. The allowed formula elements are identical to the formula elements defined in the GenICam standard:

Basic operations:	
()	brackets
+ - * /	addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
%	remainder
**	power
& | ^ ~	bitwise: and / or / xor / not
<> = > < <= >=	logical relations: not equal / equal / greater / less / less or equal / greater or equal
&& ||	logical and / logical or
<< >>	shift left / shift right

Table 26.5. Basic operations

Conditional operator

<condition> **?** <true_expr> **:** <false_expr>

Example:

${target.Value} = (${this.Value} > 0) ? 1 : 0;

Functions:	
SGN(x)	return sign of x. Returns +1 for positive argument and -1 for negative argument
NEG(x)	swap sign of x
ABS(x)	return absolute value of x
SQRT(x)	return square root of x
TRUNC(x)	truncate x, which means returning the nearest integral value that is not larger in magnitude than x
FLOOR(x)	Round downward, returning the largest integral value that is not greater than x

CEIL(x)	Round upward, returning the smallest integral value that is not less than x
ROUND(x,precision)	round x to the number of decimal fractional digits given by precision, with halfway cases rounded away from zero
SIN(x)	return sine of an angle of x radians
COS(x)	return cosine of an angle of x radians
TAN(x)	return the tangent of an angle of x radians
ASIN(x)	return the principal value of the arc sine of x, expressed in radians
ACOS(x)	return the principal value of the arc cosine of x, expressed in radians
ATAN(x)	return the principal value of the arc tangent of x, expressed in radians
EXP(x)	return the base-e exponential function of x, which is e raised to the power x: ex
LN(x)	return the natural logarithm of x The natural logarithm is the base-e logarithm: the inverse of the natural exponential function (exp).
LG(x)	return the common (base-10) logarithm of x
E()	return Euler's number, 2.7182818284590451
PI()	return circle constant, 3.1415926535897931

Table 26.6. Functions

Example:

${target.Value} = NEG(${this.Value})



GenICam Support for Individual Functions

With access via GenICam, support for funtions SGN(x) and NEG(x) is guaranteed. The other functions mentioned above may or may not be supported by a specific GenICam implementation. This is of special interest to eVA platforms using the GenICam interface.



Paths to Parameters

To access an operator parameter any place within your design, you need to provide the path to this parameter in your formula.

For access to an operator's parameter, you use the following construct:

```
${PathToModule/Module.ParamName}
```

"PathToModule": Here, you define the relative path to the operator who's parameter you want to access. The path is relative to the hierarchical level the translation operator itself is located. You also define the name of the accessed operator. Use a slash as hierarchy separator.

"Module": Name of module.

As name for the translation operator instance itself you use the name "this".



Keep your Modules Independent

It is not allowed to define a path towards a hierarchical level higher than the hierarchical level the translation operator is located. This rule follows the logic that a hierarchical module is not allowed to know anything about the environment it is instantiated in, because only in this case it can be used as a freely relocatable and replicable module.



Access to Parameter Properties

The formulas can not only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, or step size:

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.From}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Min}`: minimal valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.To}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Max}`: maximum valid value of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Inc}`: Increment (step size) between two valid values of parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Enum("EnumName")}`: Integer value of enumeration name `EnumName`.



Syntax for Write Access Equations

Equations for write actions you define in parameter WriteAction. They have the following syntax:

```
${PathToTargetModule/TargetModule.TargetParamName}=GenICamFormula
```

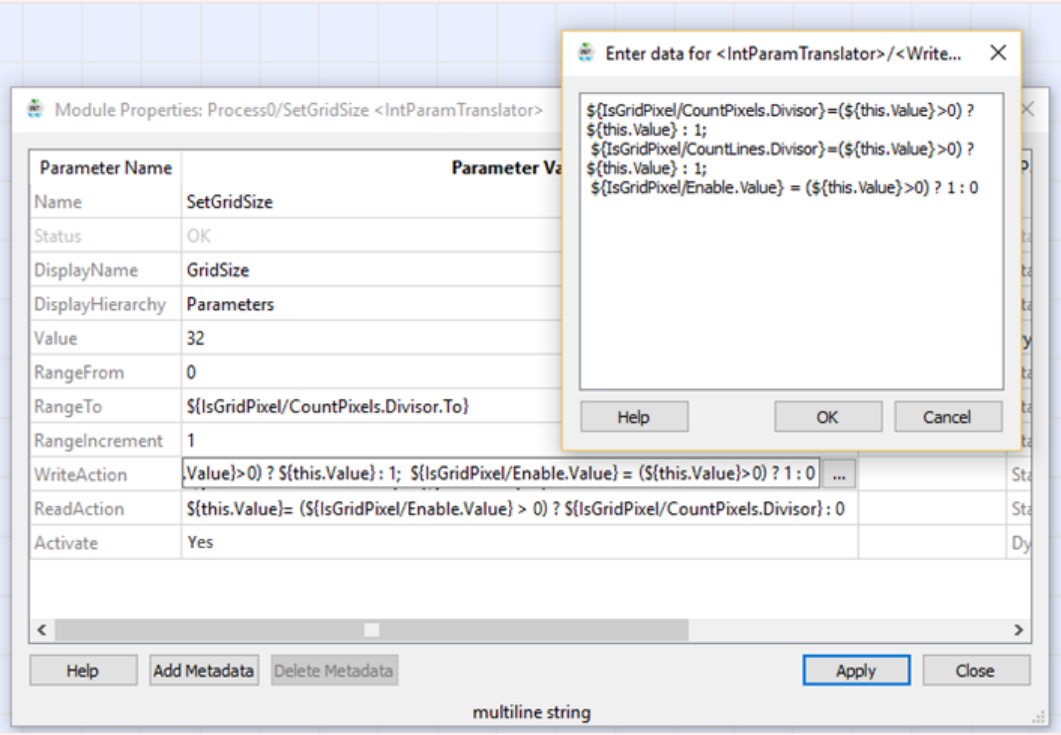
Here, you can define multiple equations for multiple target parameters. Use a semicolon as separator between the individual equations.

"this" refers to the translation operator instance itself.

Example for a WriteAction Equation:

```
${SetValue.Value}=${this.Value}+1
```

Example:





Syntax for Read Access Equation

The equation for the read action you define in parameter *ReadAction*. The equation always starts with "${this.Value}=" . It has the following syntax:

```
${this.Value}=GenICamFormula
```

Example for a ReadAction equation:

```
${this.Value}=${SetValue.Value}-1
```

Referencing Map Parameters

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where map parameter *Value* will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the translation operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the translation operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make map parameter *Value* accessible on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. This is especially helpful when workin with protected hierarchical boxes. You can make the parameter available directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a translation operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.10.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.10.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other operator settings are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
If you want to grant access from and to the parameter *Value* at another point in the design, you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*. If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)	

DisplayHierarchy



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit)
Parameter for access to other parameters via the equations specified for read and write accesses.	

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1
Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

RangeFrom	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	
Definition of smallest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeTo	
Type	static write parameter
Default	255
Range	
Definition of biggest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeIncrement	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Definition of intervall between valid values (definition of stepsize). You can also enter a formula here.	

WriteAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equations for translation during write access to parameter *Value*.	

ReadAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equation for translation during read access to parameter *Value*. The equation always starts with "${this.Value}=" .	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameters (via read and write equations) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameters (via read and write equations) is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IntParamTranslator is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 12.2, 'Parameter Translation'

  Examples - Demonstration how to use the parameter translation operators for manipulation of parameters.

26.11. Operator IntVariable

Operator Library Path:



Operator *IntVariable* generates a software variable.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the variable will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the operator itself is located in).

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.11.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.11.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message
Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string
If you want to grant access from and to the parameter at another point in the design (in addition to the operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)

Map parameter for access from and to the variable. This parameter mirrors all properties of the variable.

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1

Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	any text

Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.

RangeFrom	
Type	static write parameter

RangeFrom	
Default	0
Range	
Definition of smallest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeTo	
Type	static write parameter
Default	255
Range	
Definition of biggest valid value. You can also enter a formula here.	

RangeIncrement	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Definition of intervall between valid values (definition of stepsize). You can also enter a formula here.	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}
Yes = Access to and from the variable (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from the variable is de-activated and parameter *Status* is disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.12. Operator LinkProperties

Operator Library Path:



This operator offers read access to the properties of the connected link. The link properties are available as read-only operator parameters.

The benefit of this operator is that the reference and translate operators of the *Parameters* library can use the link parameters for incorporating them into formulas. For example, in some formulas you may need to incorporate the link parallelism; by using this operator, the parallelism can be detected. This way, the formulas can automatically adapt to the current link configuration.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, Image data input
Output Link	O, Image data output

26.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

26.12.3. Parameters

Protocol	
Type	static write parameter
Default	VALT_IMAGE2D
Range	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D,VALT_PIXEL0D,VALT_SIGNAL}
Allows access to link property *Protocol*. Possible values are VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D,VALT_PIXEL0D,VALT_SIGNAL.	

ColorFormat	
Type	static write parameter
Default	VAF_GRAY
Range	{VAF_GRAY,VAF_COLOR,VAF_NONE,VAF_UNDEFINED}
Allows access to link property *ColorFormat*. Possible values are VAF_GRAY,VAF_COLOR,VAF_NONE,VAF_UNDEFINED.	

ColorFlavor	
Type	static write parameter
Default	FL_NONE
Range	{FL_NONE,FL_RGB,FL_HSI,FL_YUV,FL_LAB,FL_XYZ,FL_HSL,FL_HSV,FL_YCrCb}
Allows access to link property *ColorFlavor*. Possible values are FL_NONE, FL_RGB, FL_HSI, FL_YUV, FL_LAB, FL_XYZ, FL_HSL, FL_HSV, FL_YCrCb.	

Arithmetic	
Type	static write parameter
Default	UNSIGNED
Range	{SIGNED,UNSIGNED}
Allows access to link property *Arithmetic*. Possible values are SIGNED and UNSIGNED.	

BitWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to link property *BitWidth*.	

Parallelism	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to link property *Parallelism*.	

KernelRows	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to link property *KernelRows*.	

KernelColumns	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to link property *KernelColumns*.	

MaxImgWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1024
Range	

MaxImgWidth
Allows access to link property *MaxImgWidth*.

MaxImgHeight	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1024
Range	
Allows access to link property *MaxImgHeight*.	

26.13. Operator LinkParamTranslator

Operator Library Path:



This operator offers read or write access to the properties of the connected link. Write access may trigger secondary parameter updates via write actions.

The benefit of this operator is that it enables changing link properties via other operators of the library *Parameters*. Additionally, you may use this operator to change other module parameters when a link parameter changes. For that purpose you can define write actions. You can also use this operator to fix link properties and enforce dependencies between several link properties.

The link format of the output *O* strictly follows the format of the input *I*. The module parameters reflect the current status of the link properties at the port *I*. You may change the module parameters from *Read* (default) to *Write*. The mode *Read* means that the corresponding link property is read-only. This way the operator performs like the operator *LinkProperties*. If a parameter is set to *Write*, this parameter can be set. In that case, the parameter value is propagated to the corresponding link property. This has the additional effect, that the corresponding link property at the output port *O* cannot be edited any more, which is useful for selectively freezing link properties. Additionally, the corresponding link property from an input connection is not propagated to the property of *I* and *O* any more. In *Write* mode, the link property parameter can be edited even when the same property of a connected input link cannot be edited. In that case an error on the input link may show up indicating that the format of an attached previous module doesn't match to the format of the *LinkParamTranslator* instance.

In the parameter *WriteAction* you define what happens when link properties change. The parameter *Activate* activates the write actions defined in *WriteAction*:

- If *Activate* is set to *No*, then parameters which have the access flag *Write* may still be changed but no write action is executed. As any link property is a static parameter, the possible write targets must be static, too.
- If the write target is a parameter of the own module, then the addressed module parameter may have the mode *Read* or *Write*.
- If the parameter has the mode *Read*, the write action may be used to enforce certain rules on the link properties.

Write actions are composed of one or several equations. If you define more than one equation, separate the equations via semicolon. On the left-hand side of these equations you define which parameter of which module receives the result of the calculation. Use the notation `this` when referencing a parameter of this module. As soon as the link properties are changed either because of an update of the incoming link or write access to a parameter of this module, the formula(s) on the right-hand side of the equation(s) you defined in parameter *WriteAction* is/are carried out and the result(s) is/are forwarded to the parameter(s) specified on the left-hand side of the equation(s). As with the left-hand side you can reference parameters of this module using the notation `this`.

Example:

```
${this.MaxImgWidth} = (${this.MaxImgWidth} <= 1024) ? ${this.MaxImgWidth} : 1024;
```

The formula can refer to values of static module parameters anywhere in the design. The formula cannot only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, step size, or the numerical value of enumeration items.



Formula syntax: mathematical operations

The syntax complies to the GenICam API standard in version 2.0. The allowed formula elements are identical with the formula elements defined in the GenICam standard:

Basic operations:	
()	Brackets
+ - * /	Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
%	Remainder
**	Power
& | ^ ~	Bitwise: and / or / xor / not
<> = > < <= >=	Logical relations: not equal / equal / greater / less / less or equal / greater or equal
&& ||	Logical and / logical or
<< >>	Shift left / shift right

Table 26.7. Basic operations

Conditional operator

<condition> **?** <true_expr> **:** <false_expr>

Example:

${target.Value} = (${this.BitWidth} > 8) ? 2 : 1;

Functions:	
SGN(x)	Returns sign of x. Returns +1 for positive argument and -1 for negative argument.
NEG(x)	Swaps sign of x.
ABS(x)	Returns absolute value of x.
SQRT(x)	Returns square root of x.
TRUNC(x)	Truncates x, which means returning the nearest integral value that is not larger in magnitude than x.
FLOOR(x)	Rounds downward, returning the largest integral value that is not greater than x.
CEIL(x)	Rounds upward, returning the smallest integral value that is not less than x.
ROUND(x,precision)	Rounds x to the number of decimal fractional digits given by precision, with halfway cases rounded away from zero.
SIN(x)	Returns sine of an angle of x radians.
COS(x)	Returns cosine of an angle of x radians.
TAN(x)	Returns the tangent of an angle of x radians.
ASIN(x)	Returns the principal value of the arc sine of x, expressed in radians.
ACOS(x)	Returns the principal value of the arc cosine of x, expressed in radians.
ATAN(x)	Returns the principal value of the arc tangent of x, expressed in radians.

EXP(x)	Returns the base-e exponential function of x, which is e raised to the power x: ex.
LN(x)	Returns the natural logarithm of x. The natural logarithm is the base-e logarithm: the inverse of the natural exponential function (exp).
LG(x)	Returns the common (base-10) logarithm of x.
E()	Returns Euler's number, 2.7182818284590451.
PI()	Returns circle constant, 3.1415926535897931.

Table 26.8. Functions

Example:

${target.Value} = NEG(${this.Parallelism})



Paths to parameters

To access an operator parameter any place within your design, you need to provide the path to this parameter in your formula.

For access to an operator's parameter, use the following construct:

```
${PathToModule/Module.ParamName}
```

`PathToModule`: Here, you define the relative path to the operator whose parameter you want to access. The path is relative to the hierarchical level the translation operator itself is located. You also define the name of the accessed operator. Use a slash as hierarchy separator.

`Module`: Name of the module.

As name for the translation operator instance itself, use the name `this`.



Keep your modules independent

It is not allowed to define a path towards a hierarchical level higher than the hierarchical level the translation operator is located at. This rule follows the logic that a hierarchical module is not allowed to know anything about the environment it is instantiated in, because only in this case it can be used as a freely relocatable and replicable module.



Access to parameter properties

The formulas cannot only incorporate the values of parameters, but also specific properties of parameters, such as minimal value, maximal value, or step size:

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.From}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Min}`: the minimal valid value of the parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.

- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.To}` or `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Max}`: the maximum valid value of the parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Inc}`: increment (step size) between two valid values of the parameter `PathToModule/Module.ParamName`.
- `${PathToModule/Module.ParamName.Enum("EnumName")}`: integer value of the enumeration name `EnumName`.



Syntax for write access equations

You define the equations for write actions in the parameter *WriteAction*. They have the following syntax:

```
${PathToTargetModule/TargetModule.TargetParamName}=GenICamFormula
```

Here, you can define multiple equations for multiple target parameters. Use a semicolon as separator between the individual equations.

`this` refers to the translation operator instance itself.

You find a general introduction into the library `Parameters` in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, Image data input
Output Link	O, Image data output

26.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	As I
Arithmetic	{Unsigned, signed}	As I
Parallelism	Any	As I
Kernel Columns	Any	As I
Kernel Rows	Any	As I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	As I
Color Format	Any	As I
Color Flavor	Any	As I
Max. Img Width	Any	As I
Max. Img Height	Any	As I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64]. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

26.13.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	None
Range	0K or an error message occurs
Displays the error status. If the parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message occurs. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

Protocol	
Type	static write parameter
Default	VALT_IMAGE2D
Range	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D,VALT_PIXEL0D,VALT_SIGNAL}
Allows access to the link property *Protocol*. Possible values are VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D,VALT_PIXEL0D,VALT_SIGNAL.	

ColorFormat	
Type	static write parameter
Default	VAF_GRAY
Range	{VAF_GRAY,VAF_COLOR,VAF_NONE,VAF_UNDEFINED}
Allows access to the link property *ColorFormat*. Possible values are VAF_GRAY,VAF_COLOR,VAF_NONE,VAF_UNDEFINED.	

ColorFlavor	
Type	static write parameter
Default	FL_NONE
Range	{FL_NONE,FL_RGB,FL_HSI,FL_YUV,FL_LAB,FL_XYZ,FL_HSL,FL_HSV,FL_YCrCb}
Allows access to the link property *ColorFlavor*. Possible values are FL_NONE, FL_RGB, FL_HSI, FL_YUV, FL_LAB, FL_XYZ, FL_HSL, FL_HSV, FL_YCrCb.	

Arithmetic	
Type	static write parameter
Default	UNSIGNED
Range	{SIGNED, UNSIGNED}
Allows access to the link property *Arithmetic*. Possible values are SIGNED and UNSIGNED.	

BitWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to the link property *BitWidth*.	

Parallelism	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to the link property *Parallelism*.	

KernelRows	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to the link property *KernelRows*.	

KernelColumns	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1
Range	
Allows access to the link property *KernelColumns*.	

MaxImgWidth	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1024
Range	
Allows access to the link property *MaxImgWidth*.	

MaxImgHeight	
Type	static write parameter
Default	1024
Range	
Allows access to the link property *MaxImgHeight*.	

WriteAction	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	
Definition of equations for translation during write access to a link property parameter.	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No, Yes}
Yes = Access to referenced parameters via write equations in *WriteAction* is activated. No = Access to referenced parameters via write equations is de-activated and the parameter *Status* is disabled.	

26.13.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LinkParamTranslator is shown in the following examples:

- Section 12.5, 'Link Parameter Translation'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the parameter translation operator LinkParamTranslator.

26.14. Operator StringParamReference

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in parameter "Value") out of a module parameter located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced parameter (path and name) in parameter "Reference".

The referenced parameter can be of one of the three following types: VA_STRING, VA_FILENAME, or VA_METADATA. The map parameter is always a string.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* will be available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*. If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created. If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e., the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make a parameter of your design available on any hierarchical level (of the design) you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



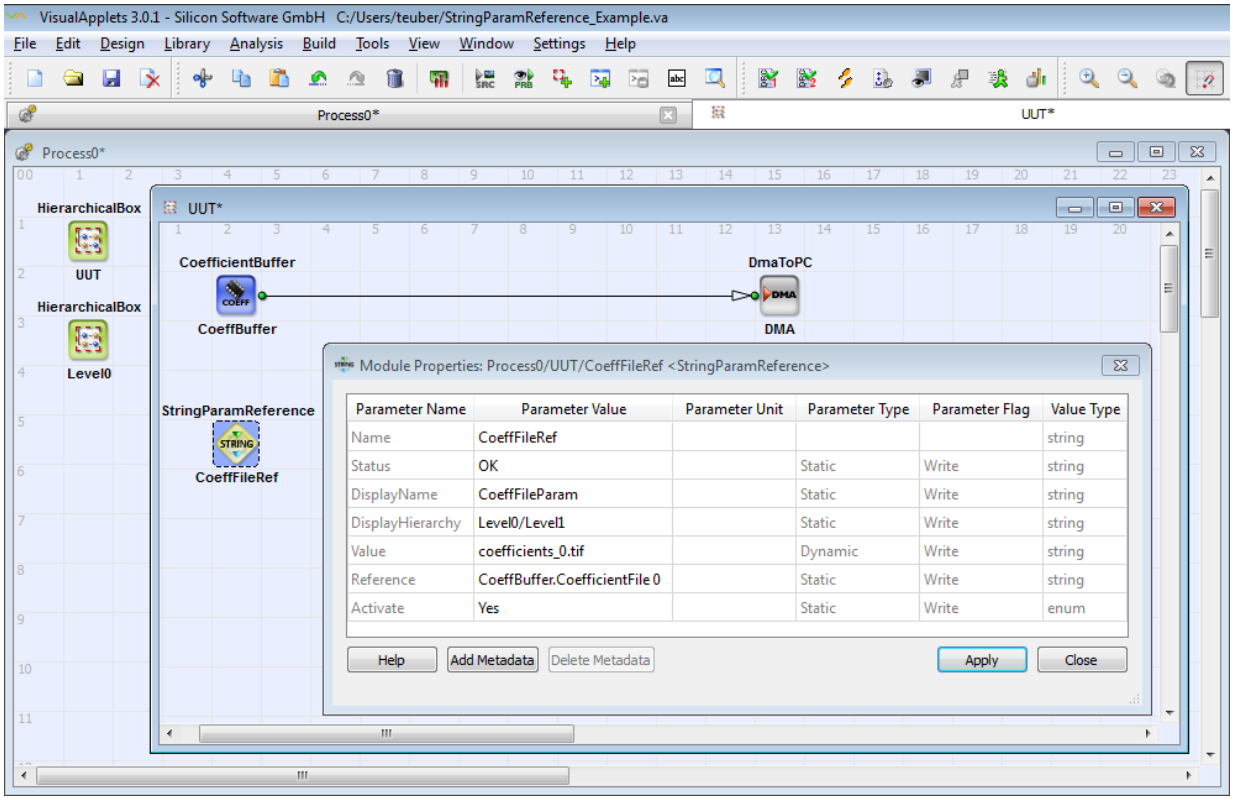
All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (referenced parameter, map parameter *Value*, or target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

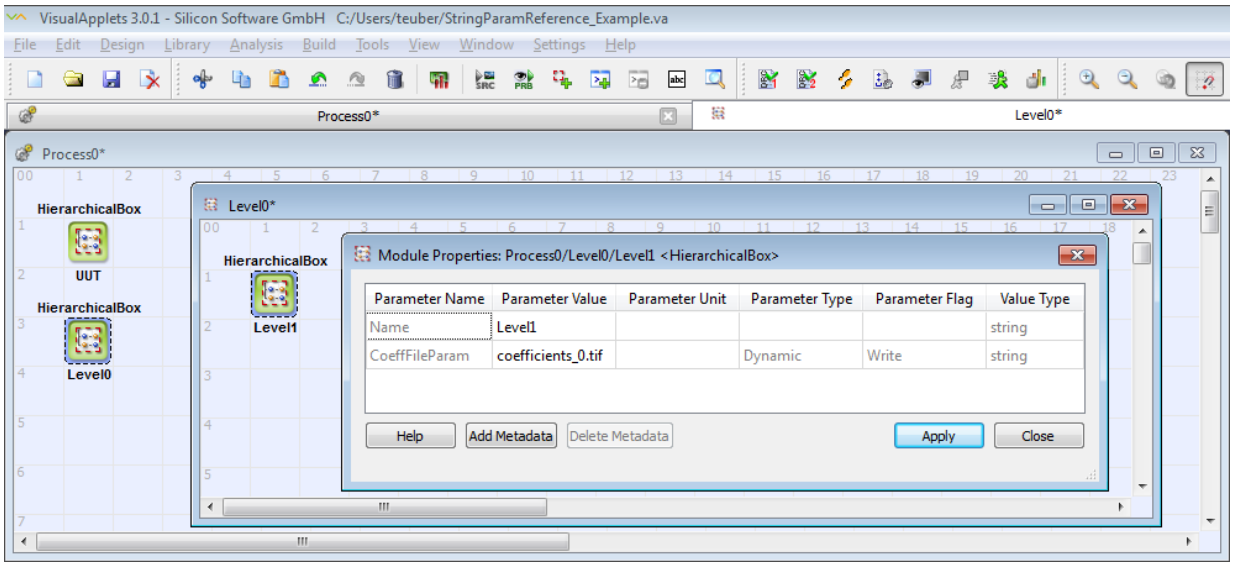
The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

A general introduction into library Parameters you find in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

Example:



Map parameter "CoeffFileParam" is now available in Process0/Level0/Level1:



26.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no inputs or outputs)

26.14.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.14.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	none
Range	OK or error message

Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter (defined in parameter *Reference*) at another point in the design (in addition to the reference operator instance itself), you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. (Keep in mind this is not possible if the reference operator instance is located on the highest (process) level.)



Syntax for Setting up Path to Display Target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter

Value	
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)
Map parameter for access from and to the referenced parameter. This parameter has the same properties as the referenced parameter.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	any string defining the referenced parameter: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name

Here, you define the position of the referenced parameter within the design.



Syntax for Referencing

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module "Module" is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (operator instance or hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the actual name of the referenced parameter.

If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/CoeffBuffer.CoefficientFile0`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No,Yes}

Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated.

No = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and parameter *Status* disabled. Parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.

26.15. Operator ResourceReference

Operator Library Path:



You find a general introduction into the library Parameters in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

This operator generates a 1:1 map parameter (in the parameter *ResourceIndex*) out of a device resource mapping for a module located anywhere in the design. You specify the referenced module in the parameter *Reference* and the device resource type in the parameter *ResourceName*.

The referenced resource mapping is represented as an integer value.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the referenced resource mapping will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the rerence operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. This means:

- If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*.
- If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created.
- If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e. the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make the parameter for the resource mapping available on any hierarchical level of the design you want. For example, you can make the resource mapping of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped resource parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of the parameter *ResourceIndex* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (the referenced resource mapping, the map parameter *ResourceIndex*, or the display reference parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

For further details, refer to the general description of the the library Parameters in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None, since there are no inputs or outputs

26.15.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.15.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	None
Range	0K or an error message occurs

Displays the error status. If parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other operator settings are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message occurs.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter defined in the parameter *Reference* at another point in the design in addition to the reference operator instance itself, you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in the parameter *DisplayName*.

If you defined a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty: The new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. If the reference operator instance is located on the highest process level, this is not possible.



Syntax for setting up the path to the display target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in the parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, the parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

ResourceIndex	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter

ResourceIndex	
Default	0
Range	Depends on the index range of the connected device resource
Map parameter for access from and to the referenced device resource mapping value.	

ResourceName	
Type	static, dynamic, write parameter
Default	0
Range	Any string
Define the device resource type which shall be accessed. The name is the same as provided in the device resources dialog.	

Reference	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string defining the referenced module: relative path to module
Here, you define the position of the referenced module within the design.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string
Here, you define a description of the generated reference parameter.	

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No, Yes}
Yes = Access to and from the referenced device resource mapping (via the map parameter *ResourceIndex*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from the referenced device resource mapping is de-activated and the parameter *Status* is disabled. The parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.16. Operator IntParamSelector

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a map parameter in the parameter *Value*. You can switch this map parameter between several module parameters located anywhere in the design via the parameter *Select*. To specify path and name of the referenced parameters, add a list separated by semicolon in the parameter *References*.

The referenced parameters can be of one of the three following types:

- VA_SINT: signed integer like the parameter *Value* in the operator *CONST*.
- VA_UINT: unsigned integer like the parameter *ScaleFactor* in the operator *SCALE*.
- VA_ENUM: enumeration like the parameter *mode* in the operator *SetSignalStatus*.

The map parameter itself is always of type Int64. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the currently selected referenced parameter.

If you want to reference an unsigned parameter that uses the full 64 bit, a re-interpretation of the value according to type Int64 is necessary.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the selected parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. This means:

- If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*.
- If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created.
- If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e. the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make the selected parameter available on any hierarchical level of the design you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of the parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (i.e. the selected parameter, the map parameter *Value*, or the display target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

You find a general introduction into the library `Parameters` in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None, since there are no inputs or outputs

26.16.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.16.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	None
Range	*OK* or an error message occurs
Displays the error status. If the parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message occurs. This parameter is not part of the final applet.	

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string
If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter defined in the parameter *Reference* at another point in the design in addition to the reference operator instance itself, you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.	

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in the parameter *DisplayName*.

If you define a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave the parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty, the new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. If the reference operator instance is located on the highest process level, this is not possible.



Syntax for setting up the path to the display target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in the parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus,

DisplayHierarchy
the parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. <HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter. Example: `Level0/Level1`

Select	
Type	static, dynamic, write parameter
Default	0
Range	Depends on the number of referenced parameters
Selector for switching between the referenced parameters.	

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	Signed integer (64 bit), unsigned integer (64 bit)
Map parameter for access from and to the selected parameter. This parameter has the same properties as the currently selected referenced parameter.	

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1
Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

References	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	String defining the referenced parameters in a list separated by semicolon: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name.
Here, you define the position of the referenced parameters within the design.	



Syntax for referencing

The syntax for an item in the string list is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module <Module> is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

References	
	<Module> is the name of the module (i.e. an operator instance or a hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter. <ParamName> is the name of the referenced parameter. If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/SetParam.Value`). You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No, Yes}

Yes = Access to and from the referenced parameter (via the map parameter *Value*) is activated.

No = Access to and from the referenced parameter is de-activated and the parameter *Status* is disabled. The parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.

26.16.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator IntParamSelector is shown in the following examples:

- Section 12.4, 'Parameter Selection'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the parameter translation operators *IntParamSelector* and *FloatParamSelector*.

26.17. Operator FloatParamSelector

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a map parameter in the parameter *Value*. You can switch this map parameter between several module parameters located anywhere in the design via the parameter *Select*. To specify path and name of the referenced parameters, add a list separated by semicolon in the parameter *References*.

The referenced parameters must be of type VA_DOUBLE. The map parameter mirrors all properties of the currently selected referenced parameter.

You can define a target within the design hierarchy where the selected parameter will be visible and accessible. The target is defined by two parameters: *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName*. In *DisplayHierarchy* you address a hierarchical box within the same process the reference operator itself is located in. In parameter *DisplayName* you set up the name for the target parameter. This means:

- If *DisplayHierarchy* and *DisplayName* are both set, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is available in the hierarchical box addressed by *DisplayHierarchy*.
- If *DisplayName* is empty, no parameter is created.
- If *DisplayName* is set, but *DisplayHierarchy* is empty, the parameter defined by *DisplayName* is added to the parent hierarchy (i.e. the hierarchical box the reference operator itself is located in).

This allows you to make the selected parameter available on any hierarchical level of the design you want. For example, you can make the parameters of modules within a protected hierarchical box available for parametrization directly under the properties of the protected hierarchical box itself.

Mapped parameters can be referenced themselves. Thus, you can reference either the content of parameter *Value* in a reference operator, or reference the parameter you have defined in the parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy*. This is especially important when protected hierarchical boxes are built up out of other protected hierarchical boxes.



All connected parameters update at once

If one of the connected parameters is changed (i.e. the selected parameter, the map parameter *Value*, or the display target parameter), the value is changed in all other connected parameters, too.

The operator has no inputs and outputs, as it doesn't interfere with the data flow structure of the design.

You find a general introduction into the library `Parameters` in 26. *Library Parameters* [859].

26.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None, since there are no inputs or outputs

26.17.2. Supported Link Format

None

26.17.3. Parameters

Status	
Type	static read (although the GUI displays write) parameter
Default	None
Range	*OK* or an error message occurs

Displays the error status. If the parameter *Activate* is set to *Yes*, the other module parameters are checked. This parameter displays the result of this check, i.e., either *OK* or an error message occurs.

This parameter is not part of the final applet.

DisplayName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	none
Range	Any string

If you want to grant access from and to the referenced parameter defined in the parameter *Reference* at another point in the design in addition to the reference operator instance itself, you need to define a new parameter. Specify here the name of this new parameter. If this field is empty, no new parameter is created.

DisplayHierarchy	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	Any string

Specify here the hierarchical box to which you want to attach the new map parameter you defined in the parameter *DisplayName*.

If you define a new parameter *DisplayName*, but leave the parameter *DisplayHierarchy* empty, the new parameter is added to the hierarchical box that contains the reference operator instance. If the reference operator instance is located on the highest process level, this is not possible.



Syntax for setting up the path to the display target

If you want the new parameter to show up in another place of the design, you need to specify the path to the hierarchical box that is to contain the new parameter in the parameter *DisplayHierarchy*.

The syntax is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<HierarchicalBox>
```

<Path> is the relative path **from process level** to the hierarchical level of the design where the <Hierarchical Box> is located that is to receive the new parameter. Thus, the parameter *DisplayHierarchy* can only address hierarchical boxes within the same process. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels.

<HierarchicalBox> is the name of the hierarchical box that is to receive the new map parameter.

Example: `Level0/Level1`

Select	
Type	static, dynamic, write parameter

Select	
Default	0
Range	Depends on number of referenced parameters
Selector for switching between the referenced parameters.	

Value	
Type	static, dynamic, write, read parameter
Default	0
Range	double
Map parameter for access from and to the selected parameter. This parameter has the same properties as the currently selected referenced parameter.	

Unit	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Latin-1
Enter here the unit for the parameter *Value*.	

Description	
Type	static write parameter
Default	-
Range	Any text
Enter here the description for the parameter *Value*.	

References	
Type	static write parameter
Default	None
Range	String defining the referenced parameters in a list separated by semicolon: relative path to module, module name, and parameter name

Here, you define the position of the referenced parameters within the design.



Syntax for referencing

The syntax for an item in the string list is as follows:

```
{<Path>/}<Module>.<ParamName>
```

<Path> is the relative path to the hierarchical level where the referenced module <Module> is located. Use a slash as separator between different hierarchical levels. Define the path as relative path **from the hierarchical level the reference operator instance is located in**.

<Module> is the name of the module (i.e. an operator instance or a hierarchical box) that contains the referenced parameter.

<ParamName> is the name of the referenced parameter.

If <Path> starts with a slash, the path is interpreted as absolute path starting from design level (e.g., `/Process0/UUT/SetParam.Value`).

You can also use `../` to go up a level. However, take care you don't use this option when designing freely replicable or relocatable modules.

Activate	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	No
Range	{No, Yes}
Yes = Access to and from referenced parameter (via map parameter *Value*) is activated. *No* = Access to and from referenced parameter is de-activated and the parameter *Status* is disabled. The parameters *DisplayName* and *DisplayHierarchy* have no effect.	

26.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FloatParamSelector is shown in the following examples:

- Section 12.4, 'Parameter Selection'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the parameter translation operators *IntParamSelector* and *FloatParamSelector*.

27. Library Hardware Platform



The library *Hardware Platform* contains operators which are only available on certain hardware platform devices.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Hardware Platform

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	AppletProperties	Controls the applet and the board hardware setup.	Version 2.1
	BoardStatus	Provides read-only parameters to monitor the current board status during runtime.	Version 2.1
	ActionCommand	Sends an action command trigger signal to the firmware whereupon the firmware sends an action command to the camera.	Version 3.0.4
	CameraControl	Provides the interface for the Camera Link CC ports.	Version 1.3
	BaseGrayCamera	Supports any BASE GRAY configurations for line scan and area scan cameras.	Version 2.2
	BaseRgbCamera	Supports any CL RGB BASE configurations for line scan and area scan cameras.	Version 2.2
	MediumGrayCamera	Supports any MEDIUM GRAY configurations for line scan and area scan cameras.	Version 2.2
	MediumRgbCamera	Supports any CL RGB MEDIUM configurations for line scan and area scan cameras.	Version 2.2
	FullGrayCamera	Supports any FULL GRAY configurations for line scan and area scan cameras.	Version 2.1
	FullRgbCamera	Supports any CL RGB FULL configurations for line scan and area scan cameras.	Version 2.2
	CameraGrayArea	Camera image input interface for grayscale area scan GigE Vision cameras.	Version 1.2 SR5

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	CameraGrayAreaBase	Camera image input interface for grayscale area scan cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraGrayAreaFull	Camera image input interface for grayscale area scan cameras in Camera Link full configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraGrayAreaMedium	Camera image input interface for grayscale area scan cameras in Camera Link medium configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraGrayLine	Camera image input interface for grayscale line scan GigE Vision cameras.	Version 1.2 SR5
	CameraGrayLineBase	Camera image input interface for grayscale line scan cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraGrayLineFull	Camera image input interface for grayscale line scan cameras in Camera Link full configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraGrayLineMedium	Camera image input interface for grayscale line scan cameras in Camera Link medium configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraRgbArea	Camera image input interface for RGB area scan GigE Vision cameras.	Version 1.2 SR5
	CameraRgbAreaBase	Camera image input interface for RGB area scan cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraRgbAreaMedium	Camera image input interface for RGB area scan cameras in Camera Link medium configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraRgbLine	Camera image input interface for RGB line scan GigE Vision cameras.	Version 1.2 SR5
	CameraRgbLineBase	Camera image input interface for RGB line scan cameras in Camera Link base configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CameraRgbLineMedium	Camera image input interface for RGB line scan cameras in Camera Link medium configuration mode.	Version 1.2
	CLHSDualCamera	Image data interface between CLHS camera and VisualApplets.	Version 3.0.3
	CLHSPulseIn	The operator manages the sending of pulse messages.	Version 3.0.3

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	CLHSPulseOut	The operator manages the receiving of pulse messages.	Version 3.0.3
	CLHSSingleCamera	Image data interface between CLHS camera and VisualApplets.	Version 3.0.3
	CxpAcquisitionStatus	Provides a signal that indicates whether an acquisition for a selected CXP camera port is started by the runtime environment.	Version 3.3
	CXPDualCamera	Image data interface between CXP dual channel camera and VisualApplets.	Version 2.1
	CXPQuadCamera	Image data interface between CXP camera(s) and VisualApplets.	Version 2.1
	CXPSingleCamera	Image data interface between CXP camera(s) and VisualApplets.	Version 2.1
	DigIOPort	Shows and sets the status of the TriggerIOs using parameters.	Version 1.2
	DmaFromPC	Image data input interface for transfer from host PC.	Version 1.2
	DmaToPC	Image data output interface for transfer to host PC.	Version 1.2
	GPI	Provides an interface to the digital inputs of microEnable or LightBridge.	Version 1.3
	GPO	Provides an interface to the digital outputs of microEnable or LightBridge.	Version 1.3
	LED	Provides interface for accessing the 4 board LEDs via applet	Version 2.1
	NativeTrgPortIn	Provides an interface to the microEnable's digital inputs.	Version 1.2
	NativeTrgPortInExt	Provides an interface to the microEnable's digital inputs.	Version 1.2
	NativeTrgPortOut	Provides an interface to the microEnable's digital outputs and CC outputs.	Version 1.2

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	RxLink	Provides a data link interface between a pixelPlant and frame grabber board.	Version 1.3
	TrgPortArea	Generates the trigger (Exsync) for the Camera.	Version 1.2
	TrgPortLine	Generates the trigger (Exsync) for the Camera and is also responsible to assemble the acquired lines to images.	Version 1.2
	TriggerIn	Provides an interface to the microEnable's digital inputs.	Version 1.3
	TriggerOut	Provides an interface to the microEnable's digital outputs.	Version 1.3
	TxLink	Provides a data link interface between a pixelPlant and frame grabber board.	Version 1.3
	SignalToEvent	Generates software events for its input links.	Version 1.2

Table 27.1. Operators of Library Hardware Platform

27.1. Operator AppletProperties

Operator Library Path:



The operator AppletProperties has no inputs and no outputs. It controls the applet and the board hardware setup.

The operator also provides a set of parameters that describe the applet (by partly user defined, partly automatically generated values).

This operator is mandatory in every design and is automatically instantiated by VisualApplets. The operator cannot be deleted.

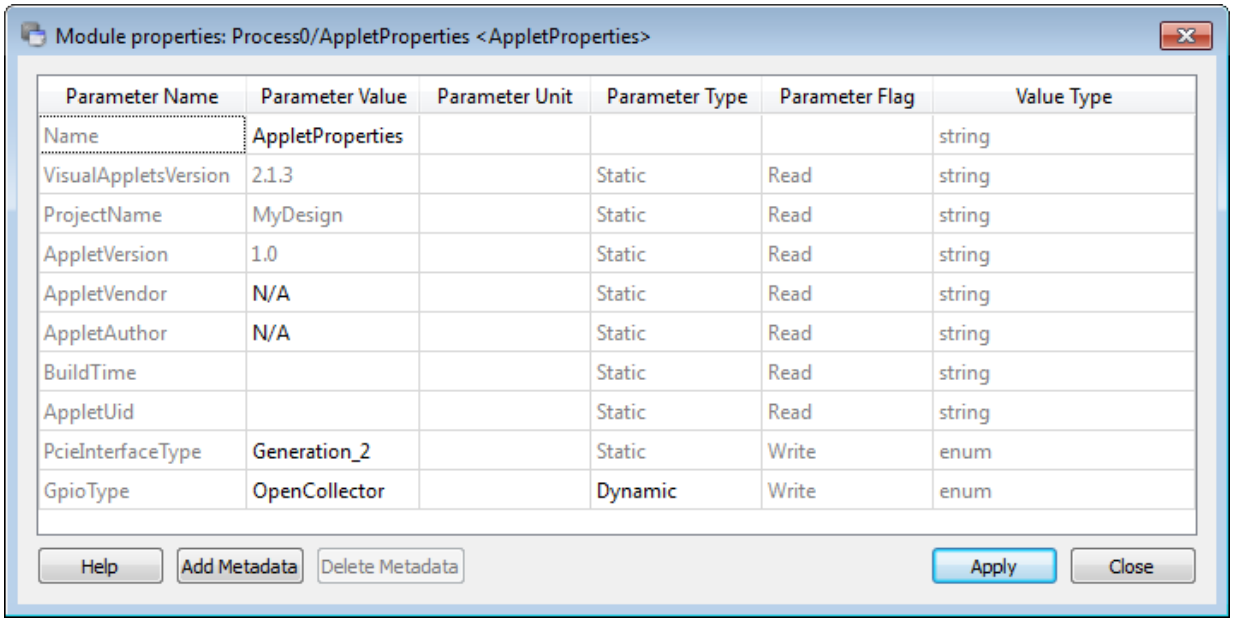
Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 marathon VF2
LightBridge VCL
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B
mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL



Available Parameters

Operator AppletProperties provides a specific set of parameters for every hardware platform.

The parameter descriptions below state for which hardware platforms a specific parameter is available.



27.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no Inputs or Outputs)

27.1.2. Supported Link Format

None

27.1.3. Parameters

VisualAppletsVersion	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

Version number of used VisualApplets version.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

ProjectName	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

Name of the project as specified in menu *Design*, menu item *Properties*.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

AppletVersion	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

Version as specified in menu *Design*, menu item *Properties*.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

AppletVendor	
Type	static read parameter
Default	

AppletVendor	
Range	

Directly in the *Module Properties* dialog of this operator, you can enter information on the Applet vendor.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

AppletAuthor	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

Directly in the *Module Properties* dialog of this operator, you can enter information on the Applet author.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

DesignClock	
Type	static read parameter
Default	125
Range	[125;312.5]

The parameter represents the design system clock frequency in Mega Hertz. You can alter the design system clock frequency in VisualApplets, menu *Design*, menu item *Change FPGA Clock*. Using higher frequency settings as 135 MHz may result in a timing violation. In this case, reduce frequency.

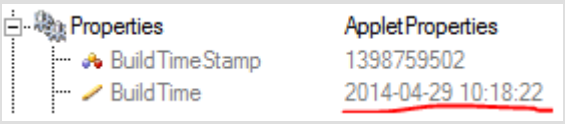
Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL

BuildTime	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

The BuildTime parameter is an automatically generated string showing when the applet has been build (date and time of latest net list generation).

The parameter value is only visible in the Runtime. The following image shows the formatting of the string:



BuildTime

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

AppletUid	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

Unique ID of the applet. A new ID is created with every new build (if the precondition check is set).

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

PcieInterfaceType (ironman platforms)	
Type	static write parameter
Default	Generation_2
Range	{Generation_1, Generation_2}

The parameter PcieInterfaceType allows you to select the PCIe interface type and thus the supported DMA bandwidth.

Generation_2 (default) stands for the PCIe Generation 2 protocol and provides a bandwidth of 3,600,000 bytes/s.

Generation_1 stands for PCIe Generation 1 protocol and provides a bandwidth of 1,800,000 bytes/s.

Generation_1 designs utilize slightly less FPGA resources. It is much easier to achieve timing closure for the applet with a Generation_1 design. Generation_2 provides maximal performance, but makes it more challenging to achieve timing closure for the applet. Multiple place and route synthesis runs will probably be necessary to meet the timing.

Availability

mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

GpioType	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	OpenDrain
Range	{OpenDrain, PushPull}

This parameter allows the user to select the circuitry type for the external GPIO connector. In PushPull mode, the GPIOs are driven directly.

Parameter only effects GPIO connector

This parameter has no effect on Front GPIO connector. Only the GPIO connector is influenced by this parameter.

GpioType

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

PcieInterfaceType (marathon and LightBridge platforms)	
Type	static write parameter
Default	Generation_2
Range	{Generation_1, Generation_2}

The parameter PcieInterfaceType allows you to select the PCIe interface type and thus the supported DMA bandwidth.

Generation_1: The applet only supports PCIE generation 1. Thus, the maximum DMA transmission bandwidth is ca. 900 MByte/s (1MByte = 1^10Byte). The DmaToPC operator is limited so that LinkParallelism x LinkPixelWidth needs to be <= 64 bit.

Generation_2: The applet supports PCIE generation 2. Thus, the maximum DMA transmission bandwidth is ca. 1800 MByte/s (1MByte = 1^10Byte). The DmaToPC operator is limited so that LinkParallelism x LinkPixelWidth needs to be <= 128 bit.

The implementation of Generation_1 consumes less resources than the implementation of Generation_2. The Generation_1 mode is helpful in designs that do not need the high bandwidth of Generation_2, but are short of resources.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, and LightBridge VCL.

BuildTimeStamp	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	

Visibility

This parameter is not displayed in the operator's parameter list.

However, the parameter is visible in the runtime.

BuildTimeStamp is an automatically generated identification number. It's a 32-bit time stamp that can be read out of the applet during runtime for checking the consistency between the loaded applet and the loaded applet runtime environment.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

ProjectNameHash	
Type	static read parameter
Default	

ProjectNameHash	
Range	

Visibility

This parameter is not displayed in the operator's parameter list.

However, the parameter is visible in the runtime.

32-bit hash over the entry in ProjectName (menu Design, menu item Properties). This value can be read out of the applet during runtime for checking the consistency between the loaded applet and the loaded applet runtime environment.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

AppletUidHigh	
Type	static read parameter
Default	
Range	

Visibility

This parameter is not displayed in the operator's parameter list.

However, the parameter is visible in the runtime.

Parameter AppletUid represents a 128-bit number. The upper 64 bit of this number are given out as a number in AppletUidHigh.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

AppletUidLow	
Type	static read parameter
Default	1
Range	{0; 2^32 – 1}

Visibility

This parameter is not displayed in the operator's parameter list.

However, the parameter is visible in the runtime.

Parameter AppletUid represents a 128-bit number. The lower 64 bit of this number are given out as a number in AppletUidLow.

AppletUidLow
Availability mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

27.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator AppletProperties is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.2. Operator BoardStatus

Operator Library Path:



The operator BoardStatus has no inputs and no outputs. It provides read-only parameters to monitor the current board status during runtime.

This operator is mandatory in every mE5 design and is automatically instantiated by VisualApplets. The operator cannot be deleted.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 marathon VF2
LightBridge 2 VCL
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B
mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL

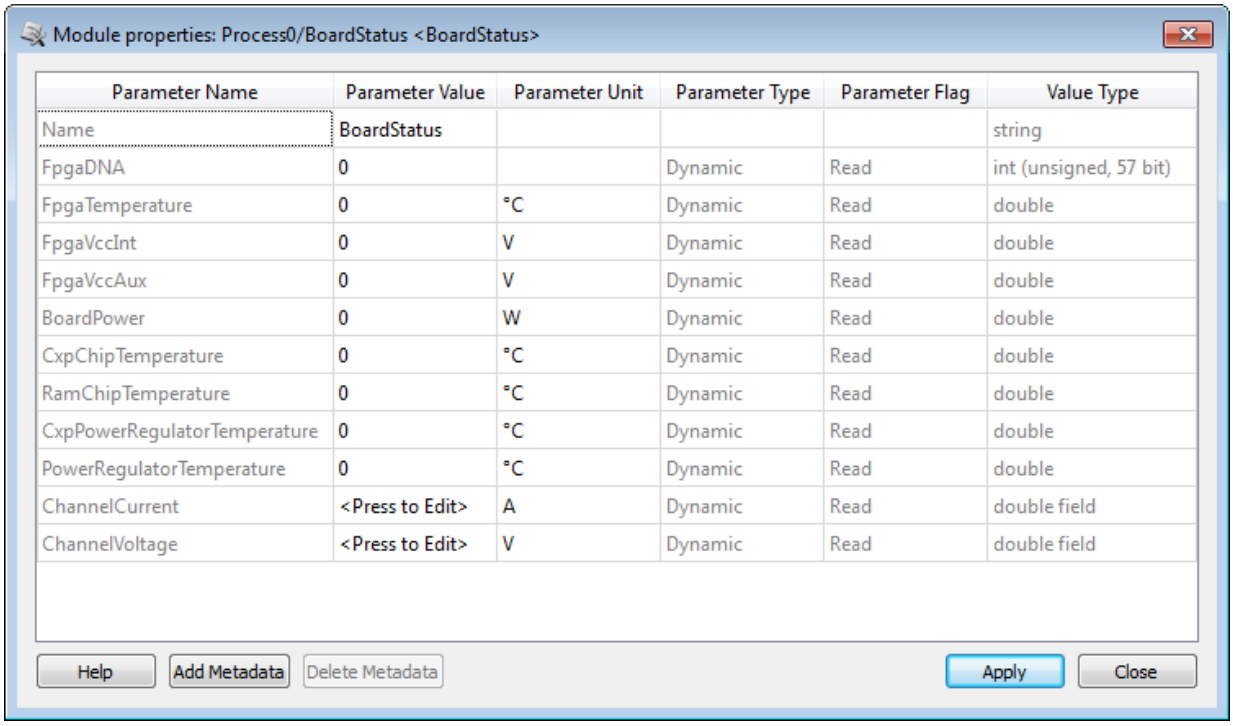


Available Parameters

Operator BoardStatus provides a specific set of parameters for every hardware platform.

The parameter descriptions below state for which hardware platforms a specific parameter is available.

-



Parameter Name	Parameter Value	Parameter Unit	Parameter Type	Parameter Flag	Value Type
Name	BoardStatus				string
FpgaDNA	0		Dynamic	Read	int (unsigned, 57 bit)
FpgaTemperature	0	°C	Dynamic	Read	double
FpgaVccInt	0	V	Dynamic	Read	double
FpgaVccAux	0	V	Dynamic	Read	double
BoardPower	0	W	Dynamic	Read	double
CxpChipTemperature	0	°C	Dynamic	Read	double
RamChipTemperature	0	°C	Dynamic	Read	double
CxpPowerRegulatorTemperature	0	°C	Dynamic	Read	double
PowerRegulatorTemperature	0	°C	Dynamic	Read	double
ChannelCurrent	<Press to Edit>	A	Dynamic	Read	double field
ChannelVoltage	<Press to Edit>	V	Dynamic	Read	double field

27.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are no Inputs or Outputs)

27.2.2. Supported Link Format

None

27.2.3. Parameters

FpgaDNA	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 2^57-1]
The parameter FpgaDNA provides the 57 bit unique FPGA DNA as an integer value.	

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

FpgaTemperature	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 512]
The parameter FpgaTemperature provides the current FPGA temperature in degrees Celsius (°C).	

FpgaTemperature
Availability mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

FpgaVccInt	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 5]
The parameter FpgaVccInt provides the current VCC INT voltage of the FPGA in Volt.	
Availability mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B	

FpgaVccAux	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 5]
The parameter FpgaVccAux provides the current VCC AUX voltage of the FPGA in Volt.	
Availability mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL, mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B	

BoardPower	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 100}
The parameter BoardPower measures the board total power consumption in Watt.	
Availability mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B	

CxpChipTemperature	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 512}
The parameter CxpChipTemperature measures the temperature near the CXP front-end chips in degrees Celsius (°C).	

CxpChipTemperature
Availability mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B only

RamChipTemperature	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 512}

The parameter RamChipTemperature measures the temperature near the RAM chips in degrees Celsius (°C).

Availability

mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B only

CxpPowerRegulatorTemperature	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 512}

The parameter CxpPowerRegulatorTemperature measures the temperature near the CXP power chips in degrees Celsius (°C).

Availability

mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B only

PowerRegulatorTemperature	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 512}

The parameter PowerRegulatorTemperature measures the temperature near the board power regulator chips in degrees Celsius (°C).

Availability

mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B only

ChannelCurrent	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 30}

The parameter ChannelCurrent measures the CXP power chip current in Ampere of each channel available on the board. (4 channels are present on all SiSo CXP grabbers.)

Availability

mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B only

ChannelVoltage	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 30}

The parameter ChannelVoltage measures the CXP power chip voltage in Volt of each channel available on the board. (4 channels are present on all SiSo CXP grabbers.)



Availability

mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B only

FpgaVccBram	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 5]

The parameter provides the current VCC BRAM voltage of the FPGA in Volt.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL

PcieCurrentLinkWidth	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 4]

The parameter provides the amount of PCIe lanes used by the framegrabber.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL

PcieCurrentLinkSpeed	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	5
Range	[2.5; 5]

PCIe speed in Gigabit per second.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL

PcieLinkGen2Capable	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	YES
Range	{YES, NO}

Capability of the framegrabber to support PCIe generation 2 link.

PcieLinkGen2Capable

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL

PcieLinkPartnerGen2Capable	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	YES
Range	{YES, NO}

Capability of the bridge (device connected to the framegrabber through PCIe link) to support PCIe generation 2 link.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL

PcieTrainedPayloadSize	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	128
Range	{128, 256, 512}

Size in bytes of the PCIe packets payload used for the data transmission between the framegrabber and the PCIe bridge.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL only

AlternativeBoardDetection	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}

Parameter *AlternativeBoardDetection* informs which board detection algorithm is activated for board detection.

- OFF: Standard board detection algorithm is activated (default).
- ON: Alternative board detection algorithm is activated.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL only

ExtensionConnectorPresent	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	YES
Range	{YES, NO}

The parameter indicates the existence of the extension GPIO board connected to GPIO slot connector (labeled as GPIO in the board documentation).

ExtensionConnectorPresent



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge 2 VCL only

PoCLStatePortA	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	Initialize
Range	{PoCL_Disabled, Initialize, PoCL_Connection_Sense, PoCL_Wait_for_Connection, PoCL_Camera_Detected, PoCL_Camera_Clock_Detected, CL_Wait_for_Connection, CL_Camera_Detected, CL_Camera_Clock_Detected}

The parameter allows to read the current state of the Power over Camera Link (PoCL) state machine on the Port A connector.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, LightBridge 2 VCL



Using Power over Camera Link (PoCL)

In applets built with VisualApplets version 3.0.6 or higher, PoCL is disabled per default. Thus, read parameter **PoCLStatePortA** displays value **PoCL_Disabled** per default. If the user of the applet wants to use the applet with PoCL support, he/she needs to enable PoCL support via microDiagnostics. This is possible as of runtime software version 5.5.1 (or higher).

Thus, if the applet user is going to use PoCL:

- If the applet user has runtime version 5.5.1 or higher installed on his host PC, you may use VisualApplets 3.0.6 or higher to design and build the applet.
- If the applet user is definitely not going to update the runtime version on his host PC to 5.5.1 or higher, but wants to use PoCL, you need to design the applet with a VisualApplets version 3.0.4 (or prior).

It will not be possible to use applets build with VisualApplets 3.0.6 or higher in PoCL mode together with a runtime version prior to runtime 5.5.1.

PoCL_Disabled: If PoCL is not enabled for the board, this state will be displayed during runtime.



Enabling PoCL Support

Starting from runtime software version 5.5.1, PoCL support is disabled per default for all mE5 marathon and LightBridge CL frame grabbers. To enable PoCL support, hardware users using these frame grabber models need to enable PoCL support in microDiagnostics, menu **Tools -> Board Settings: Enable PoCL Detection** when using runtime software version 5.5.1 or higher.

If PoCL has been enabled in microDiagnostics (or the applet has been built with VisualApplets 3.0.4 or prior), the individual states of the Power over Camera Link (PoCL) state machine indicate the following:

Initialize: This state has a duration of 100 ms. During this period, PoCL detection as well as PoCL operation is off. This way, the board establishes a defined initial state with no voltage applied.

PoCL_Connection_Sense: This state has a duration of 600 ms. It follows directly of state Initialize. During this state, the controller finds out if the connected camera is PoCL-capable or not.

PoCLStatePortA

- If a PoCL camera is detected, the PoCL state machine switches to state PoCL_Wait_for_Connection.
- If a CL camera without PoCL support is detected, the PoCL state machine switches to state CL_Wait_for_Connection.
- If a disconnect or disturbances are detected, the state machine switches back to state Initialize and starts again.

(The controller applies a test current and waits for 600 ms. Then, the voltage drop is measured. There are two thresholds: Is the measured value between both thresholds, the PoCL state machine switches to state PoCL_Wait_for_Connection. Is the measured value lower than both thresholds, the PoCL state machine switches to state CL_Wait_for_Connection. Is the measured value higher than both thresholds, the connection is either broken or disturbed. In this case, the PoCL state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.)

PoCL_Wait_for_Connection: This state has a duration of 1.8 seconds. It follows directly of state PoCL_Connection_Sense in case a a power-over capable camera is detected. During this time, the controller waits and checks if the information about the availability of a power-over capable camera remains stable:

- If it is stable, the state machine switches to state PoCL_Camera_Detected and powers the camera.
- If it is not stable, the state machine switches back to state Initialize and starts again.

To ensure that a PoCL camera was not detected erroneously (due to disturbances), during state PoCL_Wait_for_Connection the controller checks if the measured voltage drop remains stable between the two thresholds values during the 1.8 seconds. If the measured voltage remains stable, a PoCL-capable camera is assumed, the state machine switches to state PoCL_Camera_Detected, and the camera is powered. Rises the measured voltage higher the upper threshold value, or falls it below the lower threshold value, there is a disturbance. The state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.

PoCL_Camera_Detected: This state has a duration of up to 4 seconds. The camera is powered. The controller waits for the camera to get ready and for receiving a clock signal from the camera.

- If a clock is detected (within maximally 4s), the camera is ready for operation. The state machine switches to state PoCL_Camera_Clock_Detected.
- If no clock is detected (during maximally 4s), the state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.

PoCL_Camera_Clock_Detected: The camera is ready for operation.

- As long as the state machine receives the clock signal from the camera, the state machine remains in this state.
- If there is no clock signal for more than 400 ms, the state machine switches to state Initialize. (It is assumed that either the camera has been disconnected, or an error has occurred.)

CL_Wait_for_Connection: This state has a duration of 100ms. It follows directly of state PoCL_Connection_Sense in case a CL camera without PoCL support is detected. The test current is switched off. The system waits for 100ms to allow the charges to drain slowly. After this timespan, the state machine switches to state CL_Camera_Detected, and ground (GND) is connected.

CL_Camera_Detected: This state has a duration of up to 4 seconds. The connected camera has been identified as not PoCL-capable. The controller waits for the camera to get ready and for receiving a clock signal from the camera.

- If a clock is detected (within maximally 4s), the camera is ready for operation. The state machine switches to state CL_Camera_Clock_Detected.

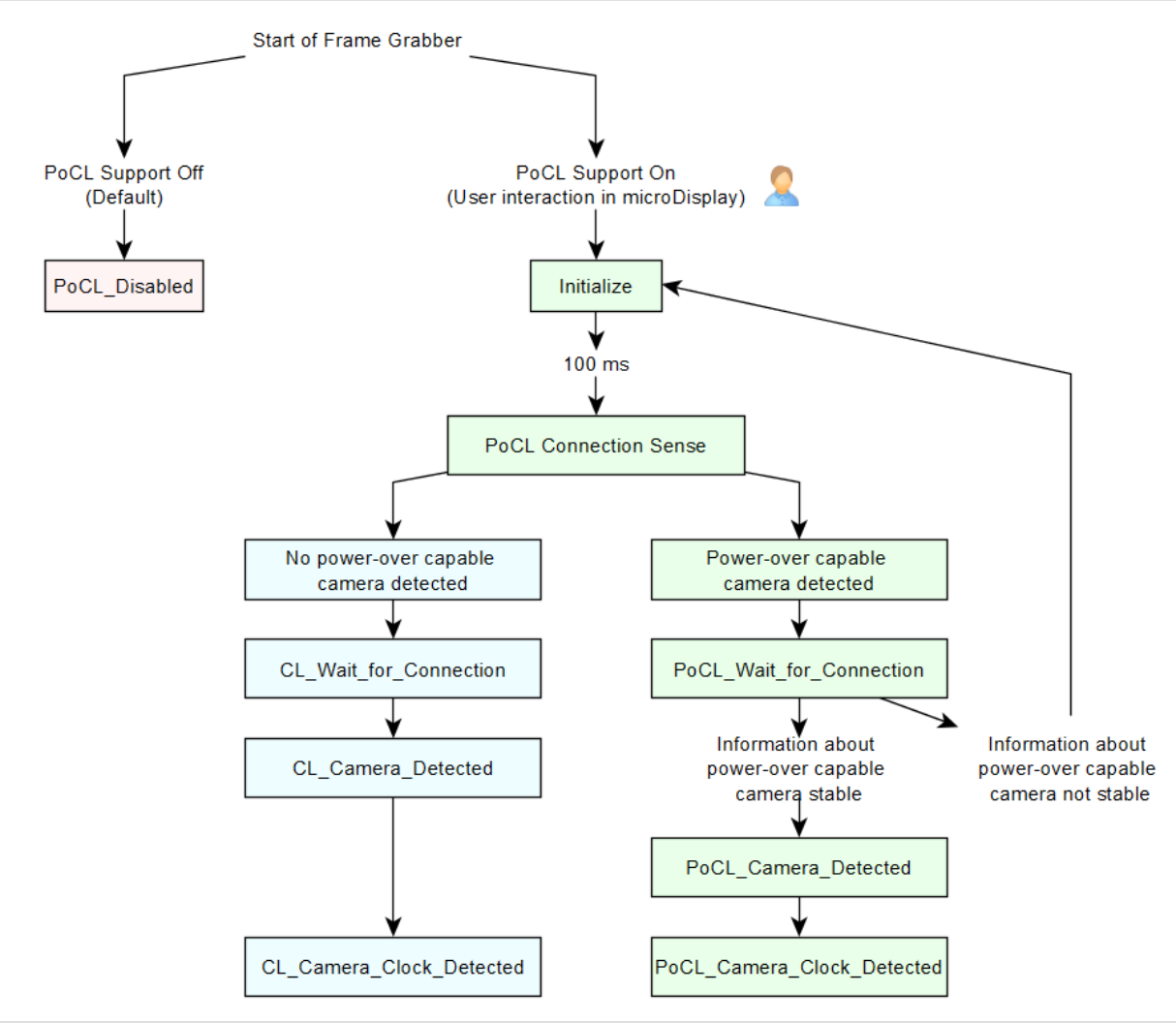
PoCLStatePortA

- If during 4s no clock is detected, the camera is not ready for operation. The state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.

CL_Camera_Clock_Detected: The camera is ready for operation.

- As long as the state machine receives the clock signal from the camera, the state machine remains in this state.
- If there is no clock signal for more than 1 s, the state machine switches to state Initialize. (It is assumed that either the camera has been disconnected, or an error has occurred.)

If PoCL support is enabled, the PoCL state machine decision flow runs as follows:



Power Watchdog

Additional security mechanism: The voltage level is permanently monitored.

- Is the voltage for 2 ms higher than the the lower threshold value while **no** PoCL voltage is applied: A short circuit is assumed. The state machine switches to state Initialize.

PoCLStatePortA
• Is the voltage for 2 ms lower than the the upper threshold value while PoCL voltage **is** applied: The occurrence of an error is assumed. The state machine switches to state Initialize.

PoCLStatePortB	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	Initialize
Range	{PoCL_Disabled, Initialize, PoCL_Connection_Sense, PoCL_Wait_for_Connection, PoCL_Camera_Detected, PoCL_Camera_Clock_Detected, CL_Wait_for_Connection, CL_Camera_Detected, CL_Camera_Clock_Detected}

The parameter allows to read the current state of the Power over Camera Link (PoCL) state machine on the Port B connector.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, LightBridge 2 VCL



Using Power over Camera Link (PoCL)

In applets built with VisualApplets version 3.0.6 or higher, PoCL is disabled per default. Thus, read parameter **PoCLStatePortB** displays value **PoCL_Disabled** per default. If the user of the applet wants to use the applet with PoCL support, he/she needs to enable PoCL support via microDiagnostics. This is possible as of runtime software version 5.5.1 (or higher).

Thus, if the applet user is going to use PoCL:

- If the applet user has runtime version 5.5.1 or higher installed on his host PC, you may use VisualApplets 3.0.6 or higher to design and build the applet.
- If the applet user is definitely not going to update the runtime version on his host PC to 5.5.1 or higher, but wants to use PoCL, you need to design the applet with a VisualApplets version 3.0.4 (or prior).

It will not be possible to use applets build with VisualApplets 3.0.6 or higher in PoCL mode together with a runtime version prior to runtime 5.5.1.

PoCL_Disabled: If PoCL is not enabled for the board, this state will be displayed during runtime.



Enabling PoCL Support

Starting from runtime software version 5.5.1, PoCL support is disabled per default for all mE5 marathon and LightBridge CL frame grabbers. To enable PoCL support, hardware users using these frame grabber models need to enable PoCL support in microDiagnostics, menu **Tools -> Board Settings: Enable PoCL Detection** when using runtime software version 5.5.1 or higher.

If PoCL has been enabled in microDiagnostics (or the applet has been built with VisualApplets 3.0.4 or prior), the individual states of the Power over Camera Link (PoCL) state machine indicate the following:

Initialize: This state has a duration of 100 ms. During this period, PoCL detection as well as PoCL operation is off. This way, the board establishes a defined initial state with no voltage applied.

PoCLStatePortB

PoCL_Connection_Sense: This state has a duration of 600 ms. It follows directly of state Initialize. During this state, the controller finds out if the connected camera is PoCL-capable or not.

- If a PoCL camera is detected, the PoCL state machine switches to state PoCL_Wait_for_Connection.
- If a CL camera without PoCL support is detected, the PoCL state machine switches to state CL_Wait_for_Connection.
- If a disconnect or disturbances are detected, the state machine switches back to state Initialize and starts again.

(The controller applies a test current and waits for 600 ms. Then, the voltage drop is measured. There are two thresholds: Is the measured value between both thresholds, the PoCL state machine switches to state PoCL_Wait_for_Connection. Is the measured value lower than both thresholds, the PoCL state machine switches to state CL_Wait_for_Connection. Is the measured value higher than both thresholds, the connection is either broken or disturbed. In this case, the PoCL state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.)

PoCL_Wait_for_Connection: This state has a duration of 1.8 seconds. It follows directly of state PoCL_Connection_Sense in case a a power-over capable camera is detected. During this time, the controller waits and checks if the information about the availability of a power-over capable camera remains stable:

- If it is stable, the state machine switches to state PoCL_Camera_Detected and powers the camera.
- If it is not stable, the state machine switches back to state Initialize and starts again.

To ensure that a PoCL camera was not detected erroneously (due to disturbances), during state PoCL_Wait_for_Connection the controller checks if the measured voltage drop remains stable between the two thresholds values during the 1.8 seconds. If the measured voltage remains stable, a PoCL-capable camera is assumed, the state machine switches to state PoCL_Camera_Detected, and the camera is powered. Rises the measured voltage higher the upper threshold value, or falls it below the lower threshold value, there is a disturbance. The state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.

PoCL_Camera_Detected: This state has a duration of up to 4 seconds. The camera is powered. The controller waits for the camera to get ready and for receiving a clock signal from the camera.

- If a clock is detected (within maximally 4s), the camera is ready for operation. The state machine switches to state PoCL_Camera_Clock_Detected.
- If no clock is detected (during maximally 4s), the state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.

PoCL_Camera_Clock_Detected: The camera is ready for operation.

- As long as the state machine receives the clock signal from the camera, the state machine remains in this state.
- If there is no clock signal for more than 400 ms, the state machine switches to state Initialize. (It is assumed that either the camera has been disconnected, or an error has occurred.)

CL_Wait_for_Connection: This state has a duration of 100ms. It follows directly of state PoCL_Connection_Sense in case a CL camera without PoCL support is detected. The test current is switched off. The system waits for 100ms to allow the charges to drain slowly. After this timespan, the state machine switches to state CL_Camera_Detected, and ground (GND) is connected.

CL_Camera_Detected: This state has a duration of up to 4 seconds. The connected camera has been identified as not PoCL-capable. The controller waits for the camera to get ready and for receiving a clock signal from the camera.

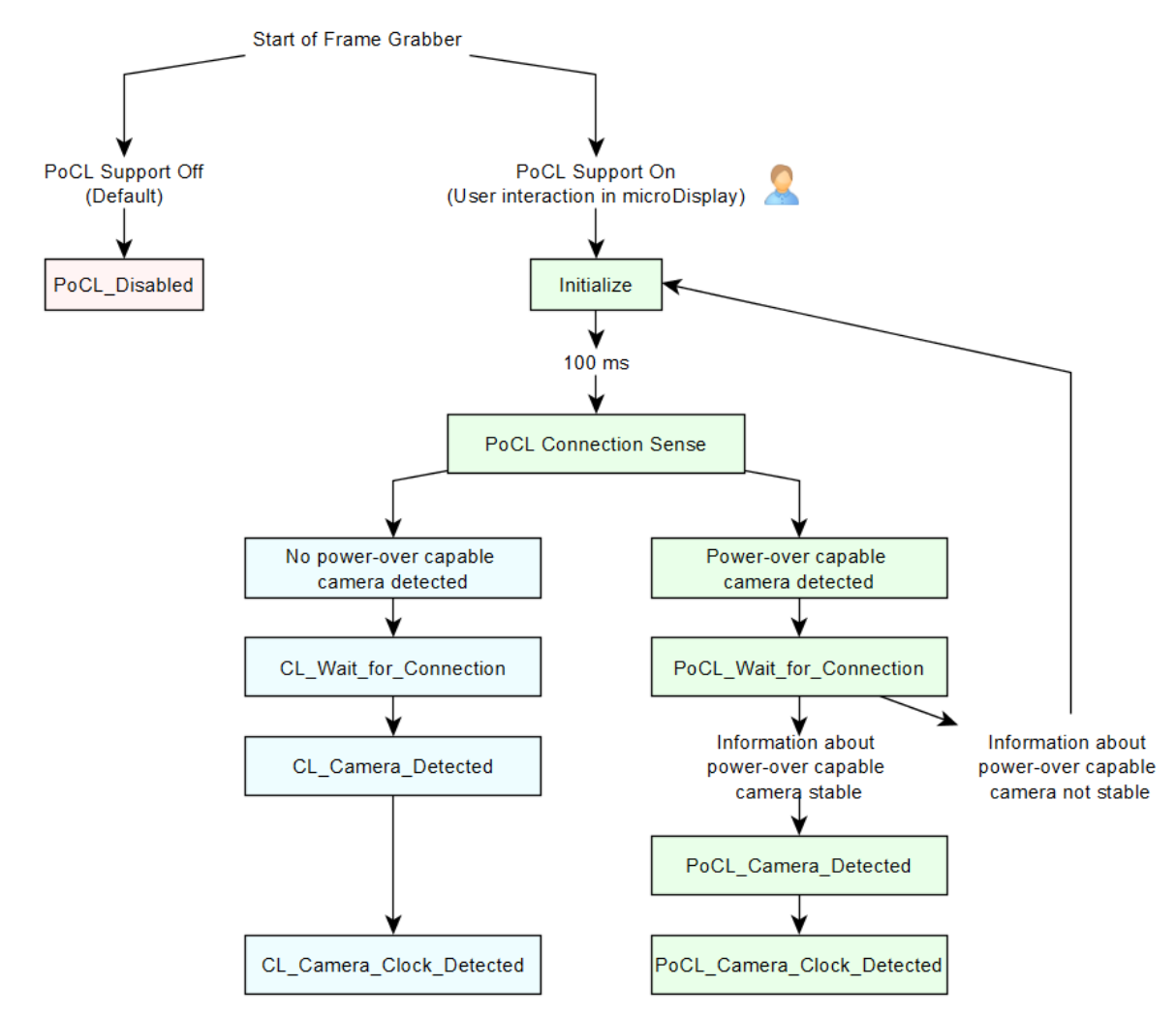
PoCLStatePortB

- If a clock is detected (within maximally 4s), the camera is ready for operation. The state machine switches to state CL_Camera_Clock_Detected.
- If during 4s no clock is detected, the camera is not ready for operation. The state machine switches to state Initialize and starts again.

CL_Camera_Clock_Detected: The camera is ready for operation.

- As long as the state machine receives the clock signal from the camera, the state machine remains in this state.
- If there is no clock signal for more than 1 s, the state machine switches to state Initialize. (It is assumed that either the camera has been disconnected, or an error has occurred.)

If PoCL support is enabled, the PoCL state machine decision flow runs as follows:



Power Watchdog

Additional security mechanism: The voltage level is permanently monitored.

- Is the voltage for 2 ms higher than the the lower threshold value while **no** PoCL voltage is applied: A short circuit is assumed. The state machine switches to state Initialize.

PoCLStatePortB
• Is the voltage for 2 ms lower than the the upper threshold value while PoCL voltage **is** applied: The occurrence of an error is assumed. The state machine switches to state Initialize.

PoCXPStatePort_0	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	BOOTING
Range	{BOOTING, NOCABLE, NOPOCXP, POCXPOK, MIN_CURR, MAX_CURR, LOW_VOLT, OVER_VOLT, ADC_Chip_Error}

The parameter represents the current state of the power over CoaXPress state machine on the frame grabber's port[0] connector.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPCurrentPort_0	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[-1000.0 mA; +1000.0 mA]

The parameter measures the currently flowing current on port[0] (in mA).



Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPVoltagePort_0	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	24 V
Range	[0.0 V; 30.0 V]

The parameter measures the voltage of the CXP power regulator of port[0] (in V). When the port is not connected, the measured voltage will be 24 V.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPStatePort_1	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	BOOTING
Range	{BOOTING, NOCABLE, NOPOCXP, POCXPOK, MIN_CURR, MAX_CURR, LOW_VOLT, OVER_VOLT, ADC_Chip_Error}

The parameter represents the current state of the power over CoaXPress state machine on the frame grabber's port[1] connector.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPCurrentPort_1	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[-1000.0 mA; +1000.0 mA]

The parameter measures the currently flowing current on port[1] (in mA).

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPVoltagePort_1	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	24 V
Range	[0.0 V; 30.0 V]

The parameter measures the voltage of the CXP power regulator of port[1] (in V). When the port is not connected, the measured voltage will be 24 V.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPStatePort_2	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	BOOTING
Range	{BOOTING, NOCABLE, NOPOCXP, POCXPOK, MIN_CURR, MAX_CURR, LOW_VOLT, OVER_VOLT, ADC_Chip_Error}

The parameter represents the current state of the power over CoaXPress state machine on the frame grabber's port[2] connector.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPCurrentPort_2	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[-1000.0 mA; +1000.0 mA]

The parameter measures the currently flowing current on port[2] (in mA).

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPVoltagePort_2	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	24 V
Range	[0.0 V; 30.0 V]

The parameter measures the voltage of the CXP power regulator of port[2] (in V). When the port is not connected, the measured voltage will be 24 V.

PoCXPVoltagePort_2
Availability mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPStatePort_3	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	BOOTING
Range	{BOOTING, NOCABLE, NOPOCXP, POCXPOK, MIN_CURR, MAX_CURR, LOW_VOLT, OVER_VOLT, ADC_Chip_Error}

The parameter represents the current state of the power over CoaXPress state machine on the frame grabber's port[3] connector.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPCurrentPort_3	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[-1000.0 mA; +1000.0 mA]

The parameter measures the currently flowing current on port[3] (in mA).

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

PoCXPVoltagePort_3	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	24 V
Range	[0.0 V; 30.0 V]

The parameter measures the voltage of the CXP power regulator of port[3] (in V). When the port is not connected, the measured voltage will be 24V.

Availability

mE5 marathon VCX-QP

27.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator BoardStatus is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.3. Operator ActionCommand

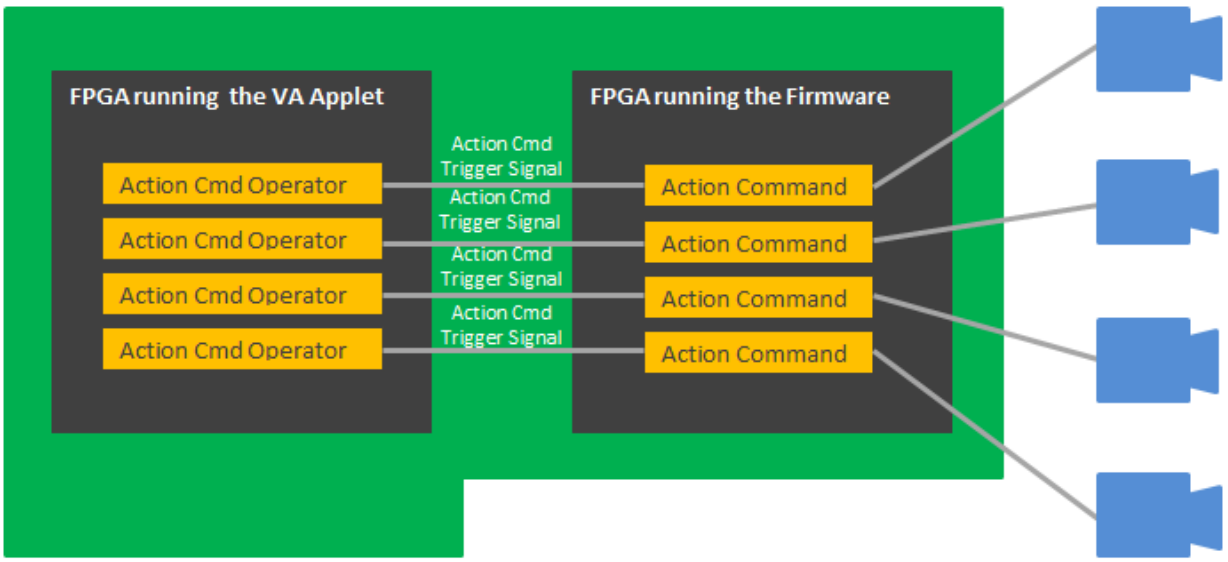
Operator Library Path:



The operator *Action Command* sends an action command trigger signal to the firmware. On receiving this trigger signal, the firmware sends a preconfigured action command to the GigE Vision camera.

The operator fires a trigger at detecting a rising edge at its input port. The operator guarantees that the trigger signal has a minimum pulse width of three clock cycles. This ensures the firmware detects the trigger signal.

For each camera channel, one action command is available. Maximally four resources of type Action Command are available. Maximally four *Action Command* operators can be used in a design. The index number of the action command is the same as the index number of the connected camera port.



For each action command the camera receives, it returns an action command acknowledge packet.

The operator offers a read parameter *PendingActionCmdCount* that displays the status of counter *PendingActionCmdCount*: As soon as operator *Action Command* sends a trigger signal to the firmware, counter *PendingActionCmdCount* is incremented. As soon as the receiving camera sends the acknowledge packet, counter *PendingActionCmdCount* is decremented. The counter is protected against overflow and underflow: At reaching the maximal value, the maximal value is hold. When the counter has already value zero, the counter doesn't decrement further.

Operator *Action Command* is a mere trigger operator. The content (function) of the action command is defined by software.

The firmware sends the action command at the rising edge of the action command trigger signal it receives from the *Action Command* operator.

The firmware sends the action command to the camera with a fix latency of 2000 ns +/- 16 ns. This means, the time gap between the detection of the rising edge of the action command trigger signal by the firmware and the actual sending of the action command by the firmware is always 2000 ns +/- 16 ns.



Keep software packets on transmitter channel small during acquisition

The transmitter channel between firmware and camera is used for sending software packets as well as action command packets. **To ensure the fix latency can be kept, make sure the software packets do not exceed a payload size of approximately 100 Byte during acquisition.**



Interval of minimum 2000 ns between trigger signals required

Make sure between the sending of two action command trigger signals (back-to-back trigger signals) by the operator *Action Command*, there is a minimum time gap of 2000 ns.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VQ4-GE
microEnable IV VQ4-GPoE

27.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	Signal Input Link I, Signal Input

27.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link Signal Input Link I
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.3.3. Parameters

PendingActionCmdCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 65535]
Parameter *PendingActionCmdCount* displays the status of counter *PendingActionCmdCount*: As soon as operator *Action Command* sends a trigger signal to the firmware, counter *PendingActionCmdCount* is incremented. As soon as the receiving camera sends the acknowledge packet, counter *PendingActionCmdCount* is decremented.	

PendingActionCmdCount
The counter is protected against overflow and underflow: At reaching the maximal value, the maximal value is hold. When the counter has already value zero, the counter doesn't decrement further.

27.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ActionCommand is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

27.4. Operator CameraControl

Operator Library Path:



The CameraControl operator provides the camera control [CC] interface to the connected camera. When using multiple instances of the CameraControl operator, the assignment to the proper camera port can be made in the resource dialog window. Thus, this operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **`CameraControl`**. The resource index 0 maps to camera port A and the resource index 1 maps to camera port B. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL
microEnable 5 ironman VD8-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD1-CL



One Instance with microEnable 5 VD8-PoCL

Due to the board design of microEnable 5 VD8-PoCL, only one instance of this operator is available on this platform.

27.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	CC[1-4], signal input

Port Name	Direction	Type	Description
CC1	Input	OM	Camera Link CC1 channel.
CC2	Input	OM	Camera Link CC2 channel.
CC3	Input	OM	Camera Link CC3 channel.
CC4	Input	OM	Camera Link CC4 channel.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs:

All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized. See also Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs'.

27.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link CC[1-4]
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.4.3. Parameters

None

27.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraControl is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

27.5. Operator BaseGrayCamera

Operator Library Path:



The operator transfers image data from a Camera Link BASE GRAY configuration camera into VisualApplets. Any BASE GRAY configurations of the Camera Link standard are supported.

The operator uses one ressource of type CameraPort exclusively. You can select Camera Link port A (0) or Camera Link port B (1) of the frame grabber. The same ressource index can only be used once per applet.

microEnable 5 ironman VD8-PoCL: On mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman), only port A offers all camera functions, i.e., CC signals and serial interface. On mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman), port B offers neither CC signals nor a serial interface. Nevertheless, the camera can be operated in free-run mode when the camera has been pre-programmed before. This limitations of port A are only true for mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman), not for any other frame grabber models (LightBridge, marathon ...) using the operator.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL
mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman)

27.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	Any❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	Any, see parameter description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	Any
Max. Img Height	Any

❶ Parameter BitWidth can be set to a larger or smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera.

If the parameter is set to a smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the least significant bits (LSB) of the pixel are cut off. Only the most signicicant bits (MSB) are transferred into VisualApplets.

If the parameter is set to a bigger value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the original pixel is set on the MSB position. The LSBs are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness stays the same, i.e., white pixels remain withe and dark pixels remain dark.

27.5.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	DVAL_Enabled
Range	{DVAL_Enabled, DVAL_Disabled}
The parameter specifies whether DVAL is used to mask valid pixels or if it is ignored. When DVAL is ignored, the valid pixels are selected according to LVAL and FVAL statuses.	

FvalMode	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	CameraLinkStandard
Range	{CameraLinkStandard, IgnoreFval}

- CameraLinkStandard

  The operator expects frame valid (FVAL) signals from the camera. In this case, the operator will output frames according to the FVAL size.

- IgnoreFval

  If this setting is used, the operator will ignore any FVAL signals from the camera. All input lines will be used and merged into a sigle image with infinite height.



Only available for Output Image Protocol VALT_IMAGE2D

This parameter is only available if the output is set to image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. If VALT_LINE1D is selected, the parameter is disabled and the FVAL is ignored anyway.



VisualApplets Link Rules Violation

When the camera operator outputs a frame of infinite height, the Max. Img Height defined in the link properties might be exceeded. This causes a violation of the VisualApplets link rules. Ensure to use valid heights. Use operator *SplitImage* to limit the image height and split the endless image into multiple chunks.

The intention of this parameter is to allow the usage of area scan an line scan cameras dynamically in the same applet.

BaseMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Tap1x8bit
Range	{Tap1x8bit, Tap1x10bit, Tap1x12bit, Tap1x14bit, Tap1x16bit, Tap2x8bit, Tap2x10bit, Tap2x12bit, Tap3x8bit}
The parameter specifies the BASE configuration mode.	

CameraStatus	
Type	dynamic read parameter

CameraStatus	
Default	
Range	LightBridge VCL/mE5 marathon VCL/mE5 marathon VCLx: [0; 2^8-1] mE5 VD8 ironman: [0;2^4-1]
bit[0]: PCLK [0] available bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value bit[4..7]: reserved (LightBridge and marathon only)	

CameraLinkCoreReset	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 1]
Reserved for support issues.	

PixelClock	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel in MHz.	

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	3
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

27.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator BaseGrayCamera is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.3.1.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

27.6. Operator BaseRgbCamera

Operator Library Path:



The operator transfers image data from a Camera Link BASE RGB configuration camera into VisualApplets. All RGB BASE configurations of the Camera Link standard are supported.

The operator uses one resource of type CameraPort exclusively. You can select Camera Link port A (0) or Camera Link port B (1) of the frame grabber. The same resource index can only be used once per applet.

microEnable 5 ironman VD8-PoCL: On mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman), only port A offers all camera functions, i.e., CC signals and serial interface. On mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman), port B offers neither CC signals nor a serial interface. Nevertheless, the camera can be operated in free-run mode when the camera has been pre-programmed before. These limitations of port B are only true for mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman), not for any other frame grabber models (LightBridge, marathon ...) using the operator.

Definition of "Tap"

The meaning of **one tap**, as used in this manual, is one decoded color component of any bit width.

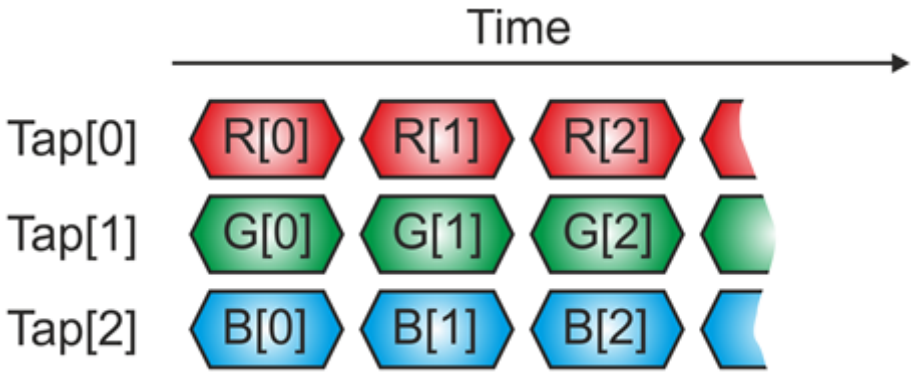
Note that in the CameraLink Specification Version 2.1, **one tap** is defined as one color pixel with all color components included.

The following table shows the mapping between the VisualApplets notation and the CameraLink Specification Version 2.1:

VA notation	CameraLink notation
Tap3x8	8-bit RGB Medium 1 tap

Table 27.2. Mapping VA notation and CL Specification Version 2.1

The following figure shows the pixel mapping in this mode (Tap3x8bit):



Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman)

27.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	Any❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	Any, see parameter description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	Any
Max. Img Height	Any

❶ Parameter BitWidth can be set to a larger or smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera.

If the parameter is set to a smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the least significant bits (LSB) of the pixel components are cut off. Only the most signicicant bits (MSB) per pixel component are transferred into VisualApplets.

If the parameter is set to a bigger value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the original pixel components are set on the MSB position of the outgoing components. The LSBs are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness stays the same, i.e., white pixels remain withe and dark pixels remain dark.

27.6.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	DVAL_Enabled
Range	{DVAL_Enabled, DVAL_Disabled}
The parameter specifies whether DVAL is used to mask valid pixels or if it is ignored. When DVAL is ignored, the valid pixels are selected according to LVAL and FVAL statuses.	

FvalMode	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	CameraLinkStandard
Range	{CameraLinkStandard, IgnoreFval}
• CameraLinkStandard	

FvalMode

The operator expects frame valid (FVAL) signals from the camera. In this case, the operator will output frames according to the FVAL size.

- IgnoreFval

  If this setting is used, the operator will ignore any FVAL signals from the camera. All input lines will be used and merged into a sigle image with infinite height.



Only available for Output Image Protocol VALT_IMAGE2D

This parameter is only available if the output is set to image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. If VALT_LINE1D is selected, the parameter is disabled and the FVAL is ignored anyway.



VisualApplets Link Rules Violation

When the camera operator outputs a frame of infinite height, the Max. Img Height defined in the link properties might be exceeded. This causes a violation of the VisualApplets link rules. Ensure to use valid heights. Use operator *SplitImage* to limit the image height and split the endless image into multiple chunks.

The intention of this parameter is to allow the usage of area scan an line scan cameras dynamically in the same applet.

BaseMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Tap3x8bit
Range	{Tap3x8bit}
The parameter specifies the BASE configuration mode.	

CameraStatus	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	LightBridge/marathon: [0;2^8-1] mE5 VD8 ironman: [0;2^4-1]
bit[0]: PCLK available bit[1]: FVAL current value bit[2]: LVAL current value bit[3]: DVAL current value bit[4-7]: reserved (LightBridge and marathon only)	

CameraLinkCoreReset	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 1]
Reserved for support issues.	

PixelClock	
Type	dynamic read parameter

PixelClock	
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel in MHz.	

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	1
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

27.7. Operator MediumGrayCamera

Operator Library Path:



The operator transfers image data from a Camera Link MEDIUM GRAY configuration camera into VisualApplets. Any MEDIUM GRAY configurations of the Camera Link standard are supported.

The operator uses 2 ressources of type CameraPort exclusively. Thus, both ports of the frame grabber, port A (0) and port B (1), are occupied and cannot be used by other operators. The same ressource index can only be used once per applet.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL
mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman)

27.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	Any❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	Any, see parameter description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	Any
Max. Img Height	Any

❶ Parameter BitWidth can be set to a larger or smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera.

If the parameter is set to a smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the least significant bits (LSB) of the pixel are cut off. Only the most signicicant bits (MSB) are transferred into VisualApplets.

If the parameter is set to a bigger value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the original pixel is set on the MSB position. The LSBs are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness stays the same, i.e., white pixels remain withe and dark pixels remain dark.

27.7.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	DVAL_Enabled
Range	{DVAL_Enabled, DVAL_Disabled}
The parameter specifies whether DVAL is used to mask valid pixels or if it is ignored. When DVAL is ignored, the valid pixels are selected according to LVAL and FVAL statuses.	

FvalMode	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	CameraLinkStandard
Range	{CameraLinkStandard, IgnoreFval}

- CameraLinkStandard

  The operator expects frame valid (FVAL) signals from the camera. In this case, the operator will output frames according to the FVAL size.

- IgnoreFval

  If this setting is used, the operator will ignore any FVAL signals from the camera. All input lines will be used and merged into a sigle image with infinite height.



Only available for Output Image Protocol VALT_IMAGE2D

This parameter is only available if the output is set to image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. If VALT_LINE1D is selected, the parameter is disabled and the FVAL is ignored anyway.



VisualApplets Link Rules Violation

When the camera operator outputs a frame of infinite height, the Max. Img Height defined in the link properties might be exceeded. This causes a violation of the VisualApplets link rules. Ensure to use valid heights. Use operator *SplitImage* to limit the image height and split the endless image into multiple chunks.

The intention of this parameter is to allow the usage of area scan an line scan cameras dynamically in the same applet.

MediumMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Tap4x8bit
Range	{Tap3x10bit, Tap3x12bit, Tap4x8bit,Tap4x10bit, Tap4x12bit}
The parameter specifies the MEDIUM configuration mode.	

CameraStatus	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	LightBridge/marathon: [0;2^24-1] mE5 VD8 ironman: [0;2^8-1]
Parameter CameraStatus depends on the frame grabber hardware you are programming for. Find below the descriptions first for marathon and Lightbridge, than for mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman). **marathon and Lightbridge:**	

CameraStatus
bit[0]: PCLK [0] available bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value bit[4-11]: reserved bit[12]: PCLK [1] available bit[13]: FVAL [1] current value bit[14]: LVAL [1] current value bit[15]: DVAL [1] current value bit[16-23]: reserved **mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman):** bit[0]: PCLK [0] available bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value bit[4]: PCLK [1] available bit[5]: FVAL [1] current value bit[6]: LVAL [1] current value bit[7]: DVAL [1] current value

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	3
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

27.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator MediumGrayCamera is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.3.1.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.8. Operator MediumRgbCamera

Operator Library Path:



The operator transfers image data from a Camera Link MEDIUM RGB configuration camera into VisualApplets. Three MEDIUM RGB configurations of the Camera Link standard are supported.



Definition of "Tap"

The meaning of **one tap**, as used in this manual, is one decoded color component of any bit width.

Note that in the CameraLink Specification Version 2.1, **one tap** is defined as one color pixel with all color components included.

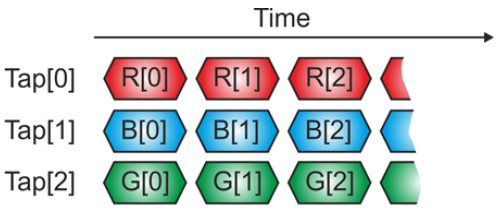
The following table shows the mapping between the VisualApplets notation and the CameraLink Specification Version 2.1:

VA notation	CameraLink notation
Tap3x10	10-Bit RGB Medium 1 tap
Tap3x12	12-Bit RGB Medium 1 tap
Tap6x8	8-Bit RGB Medium 2 taps

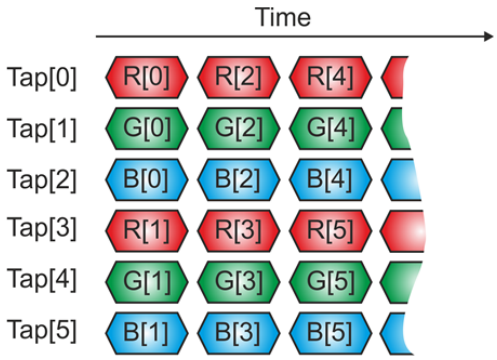
Table 27.3. Mapping VA notation and CL Specification Version 2.1

The following figures show the pixel mapping in these modes:

Tap3x10bit and Tap3x12bit:



Tap6x8bit:



The operator uses 2 ressources of type CameraPort exclusively. Thus, both ports of the frame grabber, port A (0) and port B (1), are occupied and cannot be used by other operators. The same ressource index can only be used once per applet.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL
mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman)

27.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	Any❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	Any, see parameter description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	Any
Max. Img Height	Any

❶ Parameter BitWidth can be set to a larger or smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera.

If the parameter is set to a smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the least significant bits (LSB) of the pixel components are cut off. Only the most signicicant bits (MSB) per pixel component are transferred into VisualApplets.

If the parameter is set to a bigger value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the original pixel components are set on the MSB position of the outgoing pixel components. The LSBs are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness stays the same, i.e., white pixels remain withe and dark pixels remain dark.

27.8.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	DVAL_Enabled
Range	{DVAL_Enabled, DVAL_Disabled}

DvalMode
The parameter specifies whether DVAL is used to mask valid pixels or if it is ignored. When DVAL is ignored, the valid pixels are selected according to LVAL and FVAL statuses.

FvalMode	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	CameraLinkStandard
Range	{CameraLinkStandard, IgnoreFval}

- CameraLinkStandard

  The operator expects frame valid (FVAL) signals from the camera. In this case, the operator will output frames according to the FVAL size.

- IgnoreFval

  If this setting is used, the operator will ignore any FVAL signals from the camera. All input lines will be used and merged into a sigle image with infinite height.



Only available for Output Image Protocol VALT_IMAGE2D

This parameter is only available if the output is set to image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. If VALT_LINE1D is selected, the parameter is disabled and the FVAL is ignored anyway.



VisualApplets Link Rules Violation

When the camera operator outputs a frame of infinite height, the Max. Img Height defined in the link properties might be exceeded. This causes a violation of the VisualApplets link rules. Ensure to use valid heights. Use operator *SplitImage* to limit the image height and split the endless image into multiple chunks.

The intention of this parameter is to allow the usage of area scan an line scan cameras dynamically in the same applet.

MediumMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Tap3x10bit
Range	{Tap3x10bit, Tap3x12bit, Tap6x8bit}
The parameter specifies the MEDIUM configuration mode.	

CameraStatus	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	LightBridge/marathon: [0;2^24-1] mE5 VD8 ironman: [0;2^8-1]

Parameter CameraStatus depends on the frame grabber hardware you are programming for. Find below the descriptions first for marathon and Lightbridge, than for mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman).

marathon and Lightbridge:

bit[0]: PCLK [0] available

bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value

bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value

CameraStatus
bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value bit[4-11]: reserved bit[12]: PCLK [1] available bit[13]: FVAL [1] current value bit[14]: LVAL [1] current value bit[15]: DVAL [1] current value bit[16-23]: reserved **mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman):** bit[0]: PCLK [0] available bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value bit[4]: PCLK [1] available bit[5]: FVAL [1] current value bit[6]: LVAL [1] current value bit[7]: DVAL [1] current value

CameraLinkCoreReset	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 1]
Reserved for support issues.	

PixelClockX	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel X in MHz.	

PixelClockY	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel Y in MHz.	

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	2
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

27.9. Operator FullGrayCamera

Operator Library Path:



The operator transfers image data from a Camera Link FULL GRAY configuration camera into VisualApplets. Any FULL GRAY configurations of the Camera Link standard are supported.

The operator uses 2 resources of type CameraPort exclusively. Thus, both ports of the frame grabber, port A (0) and port B (1), are occupied and cannot be used by other operators. The same resource index can only be used once per applet.

Compatibility to VisualApplets 2.1: In case you designed applets for mE5VD8-PoCL containing the FullGrayCamera operator with an older VisualApplets version: In earlier VisualApplets versions, operator FullGrayCamera used 3 CameraPort resources. You can load these old applets in VisualApplets 2.2. The applet gets adapted immediately, and only 2 CameraPort resources are displayed. When saving the applet in VisualApplets 2.2, the contained FullGrayCamera it is saved in its new version. After saving, the updated applet can only be loaded in VisualApplets version 2.2 or higher.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman)
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL

27.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	Any❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	Any, see parameter description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	Any
Max. Img Height	Any

❶ Parameter BitWidth can be set to a larger or smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera.

If the parameter is set to a smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the least significant bits (LSB) of the pixel are cut off. Only the most signicicant bits (MSB) are transferred into VisualApplets.

If the parameter is set to a bigger value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the original pixel is set on the MSB position. The LSBs are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness stays the same, i.e., white pixels remain withe and dark pixels remain dark.

27.9.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	DVAL_Enabled
Range	{DVAL_Enabled, DVAL_Disabled}
The parameter specifies whether DVAL is used to mask valid pixels or if it is ignored. When DVAL is ignored, the valid pixels are selected according to LVAL and FVAL statuses.	

FvalMode	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	CameraLinkStandard
Range	{CameraLinkStandard, IgnoreFval}

- CameraLinkStandard

  The operator expects frame valid (FVAL) signals from the camera. In this case, the operator will output frames according to the FVAL size.

- IgnoreFval

  If this setting is used, the operator will ignore any FVAL signals from the camera. All input lines will be used and merged into a sigle image with infinite height.



Only available for Output Image Protocol VALT_IMAGE2D

This parameter is only available if the output is set to image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. If VALT_LINE1D is selected, the parameter is disabled and the FVAL is ignored anyway.



VisualApplets Link Rules Violation

When the camera operator outputs a frame of infinite height, the Max. Img Height defined in the link properties might be exceeded. This causes a violation of the VisualApplets link rules. Ensure to use valid heights. Use operator *SplitImage* to limit the image height and split the endless image into multiple chunks.

The intention of this parameter is to allow the usage of area scan an line scan cameras dynamically in the same applet.

FullMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Tap8x8bit
Range	{Tap8x8bit, Tap10x8bit, Tap8x10bit}
The parameter specifies the FULL configuration mode.	

FullMode
Tap10x8bit and Tap8x10bit are FULL/80bit configurations as specified in the CameraLink specification 2.0.

CameraStatus	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	LightBridge/marathon: [0;2^36-1] mE5 VD8 ironman: [0;2^12-1]

Parameter CameraStatus depends on the frame grabber hardware you are programming for. Find below the descriptions first for marathon and Lightbridge, than for mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman).

marathon and Lightbridge:

bit[0]: PCLK [0] available

bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value

bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value

bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value

bit[4-11]: reserved

bit[12]: PCLK [1] available

bit[13]: FVAL [1] current value

bit[14]: LVAL [1] current value

bit[15]: DVAL [1] current value

bit[16-23]: reserved

bit[24]: PCLK [2] available

bit[25]: FVAL [2] current value

bit[26]: LVAL [2] current value

bit[27]: DVAL [2] current value

bit[28-35]: reserved

mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman):

bit[0]: PCLK [0] available

bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value

bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value

bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value

bit[4]: PCLK [1] available

bit[5]: FVAL [1] current value

bit[6]: LVAL [1] current value

bit[7]: DVAL [1] current value

bit[8]: PCLK [2] available

CameraStatus
bit[9]: FVAL [2] current value bit[10]: LVAL [2] current value bit[11]: DVAL [2] current value

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	7
Range	{1; 1024}
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

27.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FullGrayCamera is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.1.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.10. Operator FullRgbCamera

Operator Library Path:



The operator transfers image data from a Camera Link FULL based RGB configuration camera into VisualApplets. Supported are three RGB modes. One mode, Tap8x8bit, is not standard conform.



Definition of "Tap"

The meaning of **one tap**, as used in this document, is one decoded color component of any bit width.

Note that in the CameraLink Specification Version 2.1, **one tap** is defined as one color pixel with all color components included.

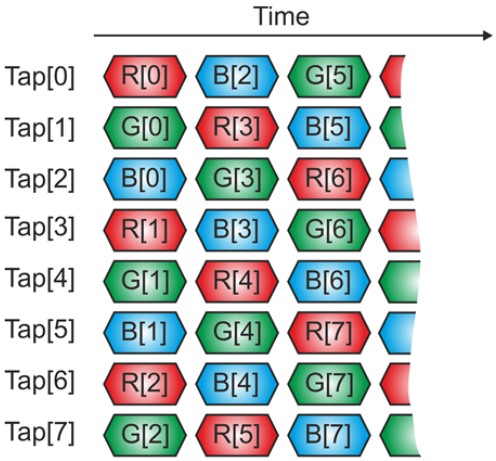
The following table shows the mapping between the VA notation and the CameraLink Specification Version 2.1

VA notation	CameraLink notation
Tap8x8bit	not covered by the CL Specification, used by selected cameras
Tap10x8bit	8-Bit, 80-bit, RGB 10-tap
Tap8x10bit	10-Bit, 80-bit RGB 8-tap

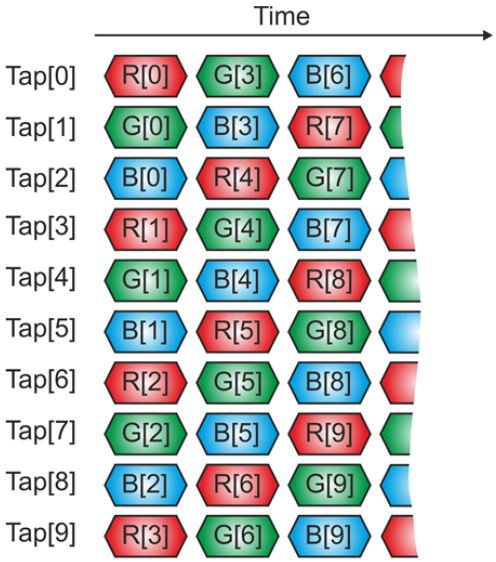
Table 27.4. Mapping VA notation and CL Specification Version 2.1

The following figures show the pixel mapping in these modes:

Tap8x8bit and Tap8x10bit:



Tap10x8bit:



The operator uses 2 ressources of type CameraPort exclusively. Thus, both ports of the frame grabber, port A (0) and port B (1), are occupied and cannot be used by other operators. The same ressource index can only be used once per applet.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
LightBridge VCL
mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman)

27.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	Any❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	Any, see parameter description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D,VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	Any
Max. Img Height	Any

❶ Parameter BitWidth can be set to a larger or smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera.

If the parameter is set to a smaller value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the least significant bits (LSB) of the pixel components are cut off. Only the most signicicant bits (MSB) per pixel component are transferred into VisualApplets.

If the parameter is set to a bigger value than the actual bitwidth sent by the camera, the original pixel components are set on the MSB position of the outgoing pixel components. The LSBs are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness stays the same, i.e., white pixels remain withe and dark pixels remain dark.

27.10.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	DVAL_Enabled
Range	{DVAL_Enabled, DVAL_Disabled}
The parameter specifies whether DVAL is used to mask valid pixels or if it is ignored. When DVAL is ignored, the valid pixels are selected according to LVAL and FVAL statuses.	

FvalMode	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	CameraLinkStandard
Range	{CameraLinkStandard, IgnoreFval}

- CameraLinkStandard

  The operator expects frame valid (FVAL) signals from the camera. In this case, the operator will output frames according to the FVAL size.

- IgnoreFval

  If this setting is used, the operator will ignore any FVAL signals from the camera. All input lines will be used and merged into a sigle image with infinite height.



Only available for Output Image Protocol VALT_IMAGE2D

This parameter is only available if the output is set to image protocol VALT_IMAGE2D. If VALT_LINE1D is selected, the parameter is disabled and the FVAL is ignored anyway.



VisualApplets Link Rules Violation

When the camera operator outputs a frame of infinite height, the Max. Img Height defined in the link properties might be exceeded. This causes a violation of the VisualApplets link rules. Ensure to use valid heights. Use operator *SplitImage* to limit the image height and split the endless image into multiple chunks.

The intention of this parameter is to allow the usage of area scan an line scan cameras dynamically in the same applet.

FullMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Tap8x8bit
Range	{Tap8x8bit, Tap8x10bit, Tap10x8bit}

FullMode
The parameter specifies the FULL configuration mode.

CameraStatus	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	LightBridge/marathon: [0; 2^24-1] mE5 VD8 ironman: [0;2^12-1]

Parameter CameraStatus depends on the frame grabber hardware you are programming for. Find below the descriptions first for marathon and Lightbridge, than for mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman).

marathon and Lightbridge:

bit[0]: PCLK [0] available

bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value

bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value

bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value

bit[4..7]: reserved

bit[8]: PCLK [1] available

bit[9]: FVAL [1] current value

bit[10]: LVAL [1] current value

bit[11]: DVAL [1] current value

bit[12..15]: reserved

bit[16]: PCLK [2] available

bit[17]: FVAL [2] current value

bit[18]: LVAL [2] current value

bit[19]: DVAL [2] current value

bit[20..23]: reserved

mE5 VD8-PoCL (ironman):

bit[0]: PCLK [0] available

bit[1]: FVAL [0] current value

bit[2]: LVAL [0] current value

bit[3]: DVAL [0] current value

bit[4]: PCLK [1] available

bit[5]: FVAL [1] current value

bit[6]: LVAL [1] current value

bit[7]: DVAL [1] current value

bit[8]: PCLK [2] available

bit[9]: FVAL [2] current value

CameraStatus
bit[10]: LVAL [2] current value bit[11]: DVAL [2] current value

CameraLinkCoreReset	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 1]
Reserved for support issues.	

PixelClockX	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel X in MHz.	

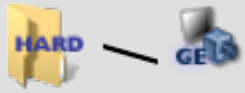
PixelClockY	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel Y in MHz.	

PixelClockZ	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0; 85] MHz
Pixel clock rate of camera channel Z in MHz.	

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	3
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

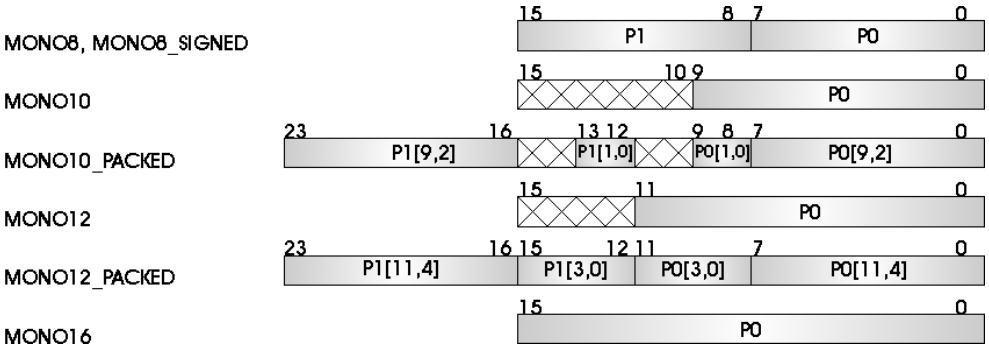
27.11. Operator CameraGrayArea

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale area scan GigE Vision camera and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port 0, index 1 to port 1, etc. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support the different data formats specified by the GigE Vision standard. The following figure illustrates the data formats.



The packed formats require 3 bytes for transmitting 2 pixels. MONO8 and MONO8_SIGNED require only 1 byte per pixel. MONO10, MONO12 and MONO16 need 2 bytes per pixel.

Note

- MONO8_SIGNED is managed by the operator as MONO8 and the output link format will be set to UNSIGNED type. If a SIGNED link is required use CastType operator and change the link type to SIGNED.
- Bayer formats can be mapped to these Gray formats because the camera operator does not interpret the pixel content.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the parameterized output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12, 14, 16}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	4
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.11.3. Parameters

PixelFormat	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	MONO8
Range	{MONO8, MONO8_SIGNED, MONO10, MONO10_PACKED, MONO12, MONO12_PACKED, MONO16}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

Overflow	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 1}
This parameter indicates if an overflow at the camera operator has occurred i.e. image data has been lost. Each time an overflow occurs, the parameter is set to one. This value is kept until the value is read. Thus, reading the parameter will reset it to value 0. In normal operations this should never happen. The parameter is used for maintenance.	

27.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayArea is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.2.1.1, ' GigE Vision Grayscale Area Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.12. Operator CameraGrayAreaBase

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale area scan camera in Camera Link base configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port A and the resource index 1 maps to the camera to port B. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *Format* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12, 14, 16}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	4
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.12.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

Format	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	SingleTap8bit
Range	{SingleTap8bit, SingleTap10bit, SingleTap12bit, SingleTap14bit, SingleTap16bit}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayAreaBase is shown in the following examples:

- 2. *Getting Started*

  Getting Started
- Figure 3.1, 'Simple VisualApplets Design'

  Basic Principles - Learn the Idea of VisualApplets
- Section 3.5, 'Data Flow '

  Data Flow - Learn about the Pipeline Structure used in VisualApplets
- Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras'

  Infinite Sources - Connecting operators to cameras. (DRC2 Latency Error)
- Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'

  Learn the allocation of the device resources of the operator.
- Section 8.1, 'Applet Parameterization'

  Tutorial Basic Acquisition - Camera Operator Parameterization
- Section 9.1.1.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.13. Operator CameraGrayAreaFull

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale area scan camera in Camera Link full configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires two VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. The resources are automatically occupied by the operator. Both camera ports (port A and port B) are used by this operator. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *FullMode* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera. Moreover, the link can be set to different bit widths. The following table shows allowed combinations of Parameter FullMode, its access type, the bit width and parallelism.

FullMode	Access to FullMode	Bit Width	Parallelism
Tap8x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	8
Tap8x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	16
Tap10x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	8
Tap10x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	16
Tap8x10bit	Static	10	12

Note that when using a parallelism of 8, it can be possible that the datarate of the camera is higher than the available bandwidth of the operator's output link. On the microEnable IV frame grabbers, the theoretical bandwidth of the link at parallelism eight is 500MPixel/s. In CameraLink full configuration mode, up to 850MPixel/s can be transferred.

Besides the bit width and the parallelism, the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12, 14, 16}❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{8, 12, 16}}❷
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

⓬ Not all combinations between the bit width, the parallelism and parameter settings are allowed. See table above.

27.13.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

FullMode	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Tap8x8bit
Range	{Tap8x8bit, Tap10x8bit, Tap8x10bit}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration. Not all combinations between the bit width, the parallelism and parameter settings are allowed. See table above.	

27.13.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayAreaFull is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.1.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

27.14. Operator CameraGrayAreaMedium

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale area scan camera in Camera Link madium configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires two VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. The resources are automatically occupied by the operator. Both camera ports (port A and port B) are used by this operator. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *Format* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{4, 8}❶
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

❶ Note that when using a parallelism of 4, it can be possible that the datarate of the camera is higher than the available bandwidth of the operator's output link. On the microEnable IV frame grabbers,

the theoretical bandwidth of the link at parallelism four is 250MPixel/s. In CameraLink medium configuration mode, up to 340MPixel/s can be transferred.

27.14.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

Format	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	QuadTap8Bit
Range	{QuadTap8Bit, QuadTap10Bit, QuadTap12Bit}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.14.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayAreaMedium is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.1.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

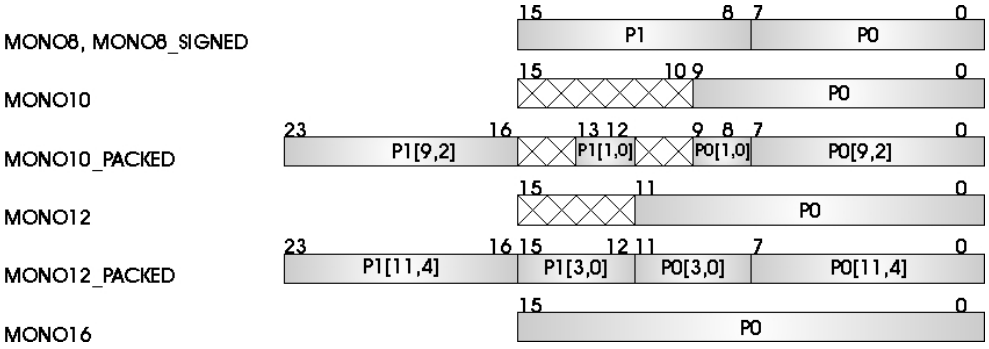
27.15. Operator CameraGrayLine

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale line scan GigE Vision camera and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port 0, index 1 to port 1, etc. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support the different data formats specified by the GigE Vision standard. The following figure illustrates the data formats.



The packed formats require 3 bytes for transmitting 2 pixels. MONO8 and MONO8_SIGNED require only 1 byte per pixel. MONO10, MONO12 and MONO16 need 2 bytes per pixel.

Note

- MONO8_SIGNED is managed by the operator as MONO8 and the output link format will be set to UNSIGNED type. If a SIGNED link is required use CastType operator and change the link type to SIGNED.
- Bayer formats can be mapped to these Gray formats because the camera operator does not interpret the pixel content.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the parameterized output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum. For the 1D image protocol, the height is ignored.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12, 14, 16}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	4
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.15.3. Parameters

PixelFormat	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	MONO8
Range	{MONO8, MONO8_SIGNED, MONO10, MONO10_PACKED, MONO12, MONO12_PACKED, MONO16}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.15.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.2.2.1, 'GigE Vision Grayscale Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

27.16. Operator CameraGrayLineBase

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale line scan camera in Camera Link base configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port A and the resource index 1 maps to the camera to port B. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *Format* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum. For the 1D image protocol, the height is ignored.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.16.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12, 14, 16}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	4
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.16.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

Format	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	SingleTap8bit
Range	{SingleTap8bit, SingleTap10bit, SingleTap12bit, SingleTap14bit, SingleTap16bit}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.16.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayLineBase is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'

  Learn the allocation of the device resources of the operator.

- Section 9.1.2.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Line'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2.1, 'Grayscale Camera Link Base Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

27.17. Operator CameraGrayLineFull

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale line scan camera in Camera Link full configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires two VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. The resources are automatically occupied by the operator. Both camera ports (port A and port B) are used by this operator. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *FullMode* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera. Moreover, the link can be set to different bit widths. The following table shows allowed combinations of Parameter FullMode, its access type, the bit width and parallelism.

FullMode	Access to FullMode	Bit Width	Parallelism
Tap8x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	8
Tap8x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	16
Tap10x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	8
Tap10x8bit	Dynamic/Static	8	16
Tap8x10bit	Static	10	12

Note that when using a parallelism of 8, it can be possible that the datarate of the camera is higher than the available bandwidth of the operator's output link. On the microEnable IV frame grabbers, the theoretical bandwidth of the link at parallelism eight is 500MPixel/s. In CameraLink full configuration mode, up to 850MPixel/s can be transferred.

Besides the bit width and the parallelism, the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum. For the 1D image protocol, the height is ignored.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12, 14, 16}❶
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{8, 12, 16}}❷
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

⓬ Not all combinations between the bit width, the parallelism and parameter settings are allowed. See table above.

27.17.3. Parameters

DvalMode	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

FullMode	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Tap8x8bit
Range	{Tap8x8bit, Tap10x8bit, Tap8x10bit}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration. Not all combinations between the bit width, the parallelism and parameter settings are allowed. See table above.	

27.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayLineFull is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.2.4, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Line'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.18. Operator CameraGrayLineMedium

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale line scan camera in Camera Link madium configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires two VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. The resources are automatically occupied by the operator. Both camera ports (port A and port B) are used by this operator. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *Format* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum. For the 1D image protocol, the height is ignored.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.18.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.18.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{8, 10, 12}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{4, 8}❶
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

❶ Note that when using a parallelism of 4, it can be possible that the datarate of the camera is higher than the available bandwidth of the operator's output link. On the microEnable IV frame grabbers,

the theoretical bandwidth of the link at parallelism four is 250MPixel/s. In CameraLink medium configuration mode, up to 340MPixel/s can be transferred.

27.18.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

Format	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	QuadTap8Bit
Range	{QuadTap8Bit, QuadTap10Bit, QuadTap12Bit}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.18.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraGrayLineMedium is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.2.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Line'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2, 'Camera Link Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2.3, 'Grayscale Camera Link Medium Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

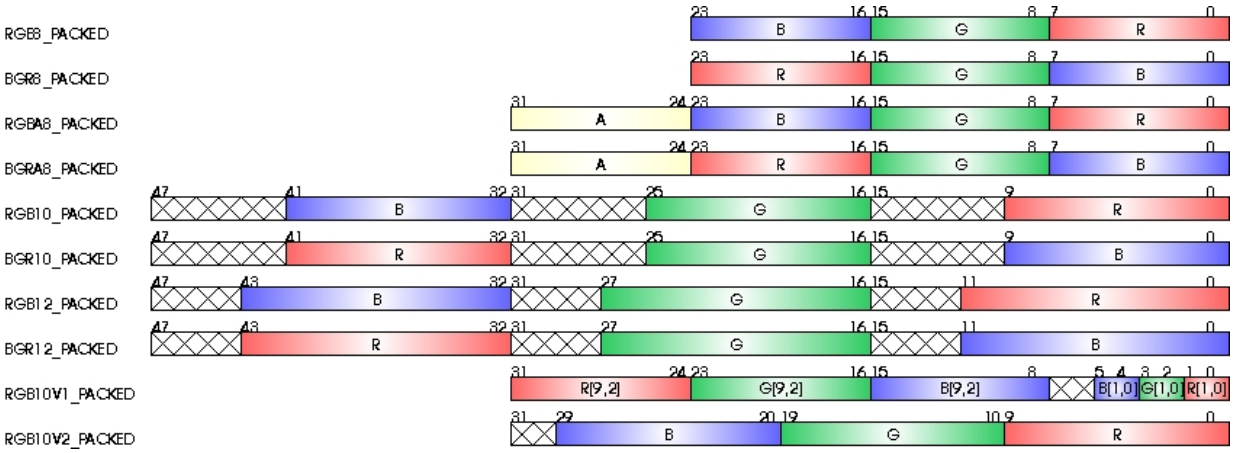
27.19. Operator CameraRgbArea

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a RGB area scan GigE Vision camera and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port 0, index 1 to port 1, etc. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support the different data formats specified by the GigE Vision standard. The following figure illustrates the data formats.



Note

- RGBA8_PACKED and BGRA8_PACKED transmit an alpha component. However the camera port link is specified as RGB. Therefore the alpha component (the 4th component) is cut off inside the camera port and only the other three R, G and B components are provided on the output link. If the 4th component is required, use CameraGrayArea and set the format to MONO8. The 4 provided pixels will build a single RGBA pixel. Now reinterpret the gray pixels as required.

- The camera operator extracts and aligns pixels as needed. For example setting the format to BGR8_PACKED will force the camera operator to swap B and R components internally. At the output link a perfect RGB pixel is provided. The same applies for RGB10V1 and RGB10V2 formats. The camera operator will output 3 concatenated components.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the parameterized output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.19.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.19.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{24, 30, 36}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{2, 4}
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.19.3. Parameters

PixelFormat	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	RGB8_PACKED
Range	{RGB8_PACKED, BGR8_PACKED, RGBA8_PACKED, BGRA8_PACKED, RGB10_PACKED, BGR10_PACKED, RGB12_PACKED, BGR12_PACKED, RGB10V1_PACKED, RGB10V2_PACKED}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.19.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraRgbArea is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.2.1.2, ' GigE Vision RGB Area Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.20. Operator CameraRgbAreaBase

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a RGB area scan camera in RGB Camera Link base configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port A and the resource index 1 maps to the camera to port B. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

In the output link, the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.20.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.20.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	24
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	2
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.20.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used	

UseDval
to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!

27.20.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraRgbAreaBase is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.4, 'RGB White Balancing'

  Examples - The applet shows an example for white balancing on RGB images.

27.21. Operator CameraRgbAreaMedium

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a RGB area scan camera in Camera Link RGB medium configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires two VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. The resources are automatically occupied by the operator. Both camera ports (port A and port B) are used by this operator. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *Format* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.21.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.21.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{30, 36}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{2, 3, 4}
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.21.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

Format	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	RGB30
Range	{RGB30, RGB36}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.21.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraRgbAreaMedium is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

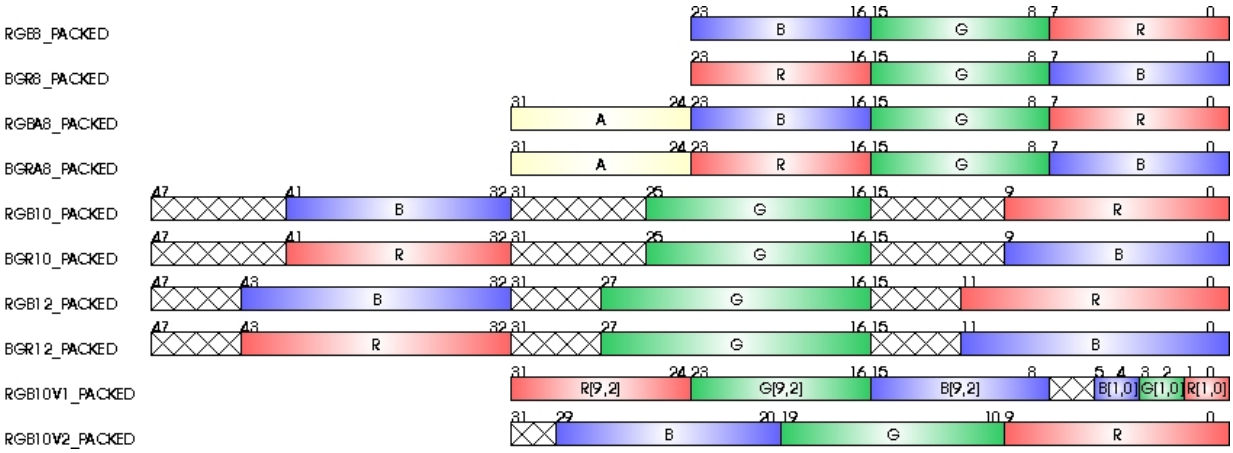
27.22. Operator CameraRgbLine

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a RGB line scan GigE Vision camera and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port 0, index 1 to port 1, etc. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support the different data formats specified by the GigE Vision standard. The following figure illustrates the data formats.



Note

- RGBA8_PACKED and BGRA8_PACKED transmit an alpha component. However the camera port link is specified as RGB. Therefore the alpha component (the 4th component) is cut off inside the camera port and only the other three R, G and B components are provided on the output link. If the 4th component is required, use CameraGrayArea and set the format to MONO8. The 4 provided pixels will build a single RGBA pixel. Now reinterpret the gray pixels as required.

- The camera operator extracts and aligns pixels as needed. For example setting the format to BGR8_PACKED will force the camera operator to swap B and R components internally. At the output link a perfect RGB pixel is provided. The same applies for RGB10V1 and RGB10V2 formats. The camera operator will output 3 concatenated components.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the parameterized output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.22.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.22.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{24, 30, 36}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{2, 4}
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.22.3. Parameters

PixelFormat	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	RGB8_PACKED
Range	{RGB8_PACKED, BGR8_PACKED, RGBA8_PACKED, BGRA8_PACKED, RGB10_PACKED, BGR10_PACKED, RGB12_PACKED, BGR12_PACKED, RGB10V1_PACKED, RGB10V2_PACKED}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.23. Operator CameraRgbLineBase

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a RGB line scan camera in RGB Camera Link base configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. The resource index 0 maps the camera to port A and the resource index 1 maps to the camera to port B. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

In the output link, the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum. For the 1D image protocol, the height is ignored.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.23.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.23.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	24
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	2
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.23.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}

UseDval
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!

27.23.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraRgbLineBase is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.1.2.2, 'RGB Camera Link Base Line'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2.2, 'RGB Camera Link Base Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.24. Operator CameraRgbLineMedium

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a RGB line scan camera in Camera Link RGB medium configuration mode and VisualApplets. This operator requires two VisualApplets resource of type **CAM**. The resources are automatically occupied by the operator. Both camera ports (port A and port B) are used by this operator. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

This operator can be configured to support different data formats specified by the CamerLink standard. Use parameter *Format* to set the camera operator to the same mode as used by the camera.

The parameterized format is converted to match with the output link format of the camera operator. The output link can be configured to several bit widths. Conversion is performed by adding bits to the lower bit positions if the camera format bit width is higher than the parameterized bit width in the output link. However, if the camera format bit width is less than the available bits at the output link, only the most significant bits are used.

Moreover, in the output link the maximum possible image dimensions have to be specified. The size of the actual transfered images however may be less but must not exceed this parameterized maximum. For the 1D image protocol, the height is ignored.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.24.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.24.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	{30, 36}
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	{2, 3, 4}
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE1D
Color Format	VAF_COLOR
Color Flavor	FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.24.3. Parameters

UseDval	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Dval_Enabled
Range	{Dval_Enabled, Dval_Disabled}
By setting this parameter to Dval_Disabled it is possible to support cameras which do not fully comply with the CameraLink specification. In disabled mode, control signals Lval and Fval are used to decode pixels. In enabled mode, the additional Dval signal is used. In general users should not modify this parameter!	

Format	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	RGB30
Range	{RGB30, RGB36}
This parameter specifies the data format of the connected camera. The format has to match with the camera configuration.	

27.24.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CameraRgbLineMedium is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.3.2, 'Camera Link Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.25. Operator CLHSDualCamera

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a CLHS Dual Link configuration camera and VisualApplets. This operator receives data from the CLHS Dual Link configuration camera and feeds it into the image processing application.

Available for Hardware Platform
marathon VF2

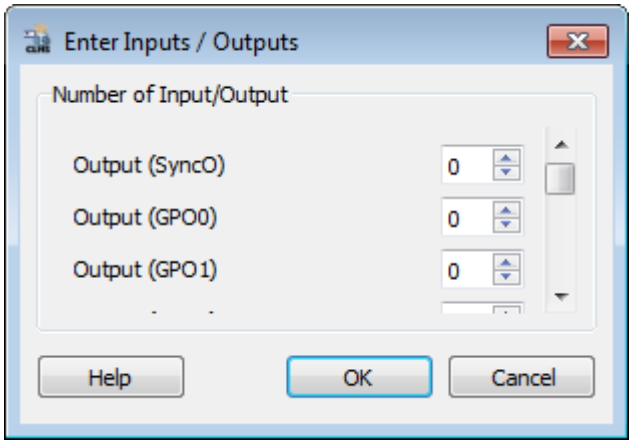
The operator uses both resources of type camera exclusively. More camera resources cannot be used in the applet.

The operator provides image data on its output port O. This output port is always present.

In addition to this standard output port, you can specify various optional ports if required by your design.

The CLHS protocoll supports pulses and GPIO messages.

During instantiation of the operator, a pop-up dialog appears:



Here, you can define the availability of up to 16 optional GPIs (General Purpose Inputs) and up to 16 optional GPOs (General Purpose Outputs).

In addition, you can activate one output port **Output (SyncO)** (MultiFGSync bit of video message).

If you set the port availability to "0" (default), the port will not be present in the operator. If you set the port availability to 1, the particular port is available at the operator interface.

The GPIO state is transferred when the state of a GPI is changed by a connected operator. When the operator receives a GPIO message from the camera, all GPOs are updated.

GPIO messages are only exchanged on channel 0. On channel 1 there is no communication of this kind.

Parameter Bit Width can be set to a value higher or lower than the bit width the camera is actually sending.

If you select a lower value, the LSB bits of each pixel are cut off, so that only the MSB bits are transferred into the application.

If you select a higher value, the original pixel is set to the MSB position of the outgoing pixel. The LSB bits are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness remains the same, i.e., white pixels remain white and dark pixels remain dark.

27.25.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	GPI0...GPI15, status of the frame grabber GPOs (exchange via CLHS)
Output Links	O, acquisition image data to be used inside VisualApplets GPO0...GPO15, status of the camera GPOs (exchange via CLHS) SyncO, MultiFGSync bit is set in video package (valid for 1 clock cycle)

27.25.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link GPO0...GPO15
Bit Width	any	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any, see parameter description	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	1
Max. Img Height	any	1

Link Parameter	Input Link GPI0...GPI15	Output Link SyncO
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	1	1
Max. Img Height	1	1

27.25.3. Parameters

CameraID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0

CameraID	
Range	0
The parameter specifies which camera resource is used. Furthermore, the ID will be used to map camera channels to applet ports.	

PixelFormat	
Type	static write parameter
Default	Mono10p
Range	{Mono8,Mono10p,Mono12p,Mono14p,Mono16,Raw8,Raw10p,Raw12p,Raw14p,Raw16, Raw64, B8, B10p, B12p, B14p, B16, G8, G10p, G12p, G14p, G16, R8, R10p, R12p, R14p, R16, BGR8, BGR10p, BGR12p, BGR14p, BGR16, BGRa8, BGRa10p, BGRa12p, BGRa14p, BGRa16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10p, BayerGR12p,BayerGR14p, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10p, BayerRG12p, BayerRG14p, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10p, BayerGB12p, BayerGB14p, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10p, BayerBG12p, BayerBG14p, BayerBG16}
The parameter specifies the output pixel format.	

AquisitionFormat	
Type	static write parameter
Default	Area
Range	{Area; Linescan}
When this parameter is set to "Area", the first data available is a complete frame. Frames started in the middle will be ignored. Therefor a "Start Of Frame" in the first video message is required. In "linescan" mode, Start/End of Frame will be ignored, since they are set to 0 for linescan cameras.	

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	16
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

LineSupervision	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	off
Range	{on, off}
Consistent check for lines. Checks if RowIDs following by RowStep steps. Furthermore check for integrity: Start of line (SoL) and End of Line (EoL) must be in the correct order. Missing EoL or SoL will be detected, an error flag is generated and an End of Line is inserted. Missing Lines will be inserted as smaller lines (length depends on parallelism and bitwidth) until 2 following RowIDs are detected and line consistency is guaranteed again.	

RowStep	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	{1, 65535}
Step between 2 RowIDs. Should be 1 unless a multi-channel camera is used and lines are split amongst links.	

OverflowOccurred	
Type	dynamic read parameter

OverflowOccurred	
Default	0
Range	[0;1]
This parameter signalizes that the internal FIFO has an overflow. Overflow indicates loss of data and need to be avoided. Possible reasons might be: One link is not sending at all, or the data is received faster than it can be processed by the operator.	

27.26. Operator CLHSPulseIn

Operator Library Path:



This operator manages the sending of pulse messages.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable 5 marathon VF2

The operator uses one resource of type PulseIn exclusively. The same resource index can only be used once in an applet.

For sending messages, at least ports PulseI, PulseEffectI, and PulseSyncRequestI need to be connected in a sensible way.

Depending on the type of the messages, also ports PulseColorSelectI, PulseFramePeriodeI, PulseStartIntRI, PulseStartIntGI, and PulseStartIntBI need to be connected sensibly. If these ports are not used, they nevertheless need to be connected. But in this case it doesn't matter what they are connected to.

For the individual CLHS message formats, you need sensible input at the following ports:

Pulse Message Type	Direction	Ports
1	Input	PulseI, PulseEffectI, PulseSyncRequestI
2 / 3	Input	PulseI, PulseEffectI, PulseSyncRequestI, PulseColorSelectI
4 / 5	Input	PulseI, PulseEffectI, PulseSyncRequestI, PulseFramePeriodeI, PulseStartIntRI
6 / 7	Input	PulseI, PulseEffectI, PulseSyncRequestI, PulseFramePeriodeI, PulseStartIntRI, PulseStartIntGI, PulseStartIntBI

A pulse message is sent at each write to port PulseI. Thus, the parameters of the pulse message need to be valid when a pixel (0D) with the type of the pulse message is written to PulseI.

For each pixel incoming at port PulseI, a pulse message is generated. If the pixels are coming in too fast, messages are lost as a synchronization is required that needs a few clock cycles.

Port Name	Direction	Type	Description
PulseI	Input	OM	Send a Pulse Message via CLHS (type is defined by the sent value)
PulseEffectI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Effect 7Bit, user defined
PulseSyncRequestI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Sync request. Next Image Package shall start at row = 0 with set MasterFGSync-Bit
PulseColorSelectI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Color select: 0 = all colors, 1 = Red, 2 = Green, 4 = Blue
PulseFramePeriodeI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Integration Period: Frame Period, load value for 32-bit counter. Condition 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Frame Time = (frame Period + 3) * integration clock period
PulseStartIntRI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Integration start red, compare values for a 32 Bit down counter. Condition: 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Integration time = integration start * integration clock period
PulseStartIntGI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Integration start green, compare values for a 32 Bit down counter. Condition: 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Integration time = integration start * integration clock period
PulseStartIntBI	Input	OM	Pulse Message Integration start blue, compare values for a 32 Bit down counter. Condition: 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Integration time = integration start * integration clock period

---

Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	PulseI	PulseEffectI	PulseSyncRequestI
Bit Width	8	7	1
Arithmetic	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Image Protocol	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Maximal Image Width	1	1	1
Maximal Image Height	1	Any	1

Link Parameter	PulseColorSelectI	PulseFramePeriodeI	PulseStartIntRI	PulseStartIntGI	PulseStartIntBI
Bit Width	8	32	32	32	32
Arithmetic	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1	1	1
Image Protocol	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Maximal Image Width	1	1	1	1	1
Maximal Image Height	1	1	1	1	1

27.26.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	all Links, all Links

27.26.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link all Links
Bit Width	see tables above
Arithmetic	see tables above
Parallelism	see tables above
Kernel Columns	see tables above
Kernel Rows	see tables above
Img Protocol	see tables above
Color Format	see tables above
Color Flavor	see tables above
Max. Img Width	see tables above
Max. Img Height	see tables above

27.26.3. Parameters

None

27.27. Operator CLHSPulseOut

Operator Library Path:



This operator manages the receiving of pulse messages.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable 5 marathon VF2

The operator uses one resource of type PulseOut exclusively. The same resource index can only be used once in an applet.

For receiving messages, at least port PulseO needs to be connected.

Depending on the way you want to use the operator, further information of the pulse message can be received via ports PulseEffectO, PulseSyncRequestO, PulseColorSelectI, PulseFramePeriodeI, PulseStartIntRI, PulseStartIntGI, and PulseStartIntBI Depending on the type of the pulse messages, you need to connect specific out ports.

For the individual CLHS message formats, the following combinations are possible:

Pulse Message Type	Direction	Ports
1	Output	PulseO, PulseEffectO, PulseSyncRequestO
2 / 3	Output	PulseO, PulseEffectO, PulseSyncRequestO, PulseColorSelectO
4 / 5	Output	PulseO, PulseEffectO, PulseSyncRequestO, PulseFramePeriodeO, PulseStartIntRO
6 / 7	Output	PulseO, PulseEffectO, PulseSyncRequestO, PulseFramePeriodeO, PulseStartIntRO, PulseStartIntGO, PulseStartIntBO

When a pulse message has been received, at out port PulseO a 0D pixel with a mode-of-message field is generated. The parameters of the pulse message are output on the according link o-synchroneously.

Port Name	Direction	Type	Description
Pulse0	Output	OM	Send a Pulse Message via CLHS (Type is defined by the send value)
PulseEffect0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Effect 7Bit, user defined
PulseSyncRequest0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Sync request. Next Image Package shall start at row = 0 with set MasterFGSync-Bit
PulseColorSelect0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Color select: 0 = all colors, 1 = Red, 2 = Green, 4 = Blue
PulseFramePeriode0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Integration Period: Frame Period, load value for 32-bit counter. Condition 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Frame Time = (frame Period + 3) * integration clock period
PulseStartIntR0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Integration start red, compare values for a 32 Bit down counter. Condition: 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Integration time = integration start * integration clock period
PulseStartIntG0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Integration start green, compare values for a 32 Bit down counter. Condition: 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Integration time = integration start * integration clock period
PulseStartIntB0	Output	OM	Pulse Message Integration start blue, compare values for a 32 Bit down counter. Condition: 0xFFFFFFFF > Frame Period > Integration start > 0. Integration time = integration start * integration clock period

---

Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	PulseO	PulseEffectO	PulseSyncRequestO
Bit Width	8	7	1
Arithmetic	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Image Protocol	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Maximal Image Width	1	1	1
Maximal Image Height	1	Any	1

Link Parameter	PulseColorSelectO	PulseFramePeriodeO	PulseStartIntRO	PulseStartIntGO	PulseStartIntBO
Bit Width	8	32	32	32	32
Arithmetic	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned	Unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1	1	1
Image Protocol	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Maximal Image Width	1	1	1	1	1
Maximal Image Height	1	1	1	1	1

27.27.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	all Links, all Links

27.27.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link all Links
Bit Width	see tables above
Arithmetic	
Parallelism	see tables above
Kernel Columns	see tables above
Kernel Rows	see tables above
Img Protocol	see tables above
Color Format	see tables above
Color Flavor	see tables above
Max. Img Width	see tables above
Max. Img Height	see tables above

27.27.3. Parameters

None

27.28. Operator CLHSSingleCamera

Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a CLHS Single Link configuration camera and VisualApplets. This operator receives data from the CLHS camera and feeds it into the image processing application.

Available for Hardware Platform
marathon VF2

The operator uses one resource of type camera exclusively. You can select port 0 or port 1 of the frame grabber as image source. The same resource ID cannot be used more than once in the applet.

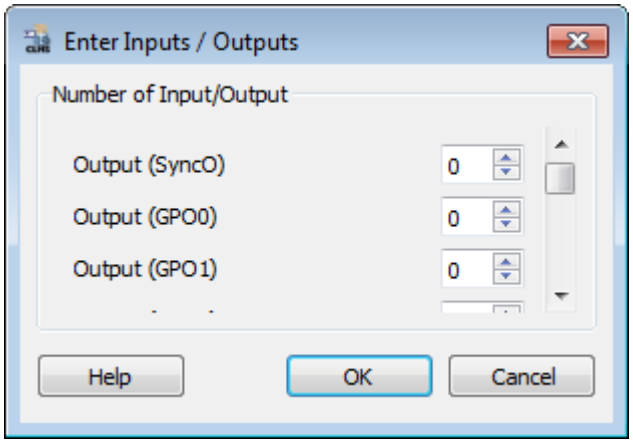
This operator has always one output port O, which is the image output.

Adding Optional GPIO Ports

In addition to this standard output port, you can specify various optional ports if required by your design.

The CLHS protocoll supports pulses and GPIO messages.

During instantiation of the operator, a pop-up dialog appears:



Here, you can define the availability of up to 16 optional GPIs (General Purpose Inputs) and up to 16 optional GPOs (General Purpose Outputs).

If you set the port availability to "0" (default), the port will not be present in the operator. If you set the port availability to 1, the particular port is available at the operator interface.

The GPIO state is transferred when the state of a GPI is changed by a connected operator. When the operator receives a GPIO message from the camera, all GPOs are updated.

Parameter Bit Width

Link parameter Bit Width can be set to a value higher or lower than the bit width the camera is actually sending:

- If you select a lower value, the LSB bits of each pixel are cut off, so that only the MSB bits are transferred into the application.
- If you select a higher value, the original pixel is set to the MSB position of the outgoing pixel. The LSB bits are filled with zeros.

In both cases, the relative brightness remains the same, i.e., white pixels remain white and dark pixels remain dark.

Adding Optional Output Ports

In addition, you can (optionally) activate two additional output ports:

- one output port **Output (SyncO)** (MultiFGSync bit of video message), and
- one output port **Output (HeaderO)**. **Output (HeaderO)** provides the header information of the video package that is currently worked on. The port provides the header information in a pixel of a width of 64 bit.

The Structure of Output Port HeaderO

Before the image data are output on output port O, one single pixel is output on port **HeaderO**. This pixel contains the data of the header of the video package. Output port **HeaderO** is used to transfer information about more complex dependencies of the incoming data, or to react to events via the video link of the applet.

The structure of output port **HeaderO** is as follows:

Position	CLHS Header	Description
[0,2]	ColorID [0,2]	Video Source: At the moment this part is always 0
[3,4]	ColorID [3,4]	Packet Type 0 = video (all other combinations are reserved)
[5,7]	ColorID [5,7]	Color ID:

ColorID	Description
0	Mono, Multi-component, Bayer, Raw
1	Blue
2	Green
3	Red
4	Alpha
(5..7)	reserved

Table 27.6.

[8,9]	VideoStatus [1,0]	Row Marker:

Bits	Description
00	Continuation of Row
01	Start of Row
10	End of Row
11	Complete row (start & end)

Table 27.7.

[10,11]	VideoStatus [3,2]	Frame Marker:

		Bits / Description 00 Continuation of Frame 01 Start of Frame 10 End of Frame 11 Complete Frame (start & end)
		Table 27.8.
12	VideoStatus [4]	Missed Trigger. Camera was not able to react to a trigger request since last package
13	VideoStatus [5]	Buffer overflow in Camera
14	VideoStatus [6]	MultiFGSync Synchronisation for multi FG usage(see also SyncO output)
15	VideoStatus [7]	Resend Flag, set to 0, not used
[16,31]	RowID	Number of the current Row
[32,39]	-	Reserved, set to 0
[40,55]	ColID	Number of the Column of the first pixel in this package
[56,63]	AcquisitionSet	This Byte may be used by the camera to set proprietary information

Table 27.5.

27.28.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Links	O, Acquisition image data to be used inside VisualApplets GPO[0;15], Status of the Camera GPOs (Exchange via CLHS) GPI[0;15], Status of the Framegrabber GPOs (Exchange via CLHS) SyncO, MultiFGSync Bit is set in Video Package (valid for 1 clock cycle) HeaderO, One 64 bit wide Pixel at the start of each video package containing the video package header

27.28.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link GPO[0;15]	Output Link GPI[0;15]
Bit Width	any	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any, see parameter description	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link GPO[0;15]	Output Link GPI[0;15]
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	1	1
Max. Img Height	any	1	1

Link Parameter	Output Link SyncO	Output Link HeaderO
Bit Width	1	64
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_Pixel0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	1	1
Max. Img Height	1	1

27.28.3. Parameters

CameraID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 1}
The parameter specifies which camera resource is used. Furthermore, the ID will be used to map camera channels to applet ports.	

PixelFormat	
Type	static write parameter
Default	Mono10p
Range	{Mono8,Mono10p,Mono12p,Mono14p,Mono16,Raw8,Raw10p,Raw12p,Raw14p,Raw16, Raw64, B8, B10p, B12p, B14p, B16, G8, G10p, G12p, G14p, G16, R8, R10p, R12p, R14p, R16, BGR8, BGR10p, BGR12p, BGR14p, BGR16, BGRa8, BGRa10p, BGRa12p, BGRa14p, BGRa16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10p, BayerGR12p,BayerGR14p, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10p, BayerRG12p, BayerRG14p, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10p, BayerGB12p, BayerGB14p, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10p, BayerBG12p, BayerBG14p, BayerBG16}
The parameter specifies the output pixel format. <para> In RAW mode, all line and frame markers coming in from the camera will be ignored. RAW mode is used to support complex link structures and is exclusively available in operator CLHSSingleCamera. </para>	

AquisitionFormat	
Type	static write parameter
Default	Area
Range	{Area; Linescan; RAW}

AquisitionFormat
When this parameter is set to "Area", the first data available is a complete frame. Frames started in the middle will be ignored. Therefore, a "Start Of Frame" marker in the first video message is required. When this parameter is set to "Line", the first data available is a complete line. Lines started in the middle will be ignored. Therefore, a "Start Of Line" marker in the first video message is required. "Start of Frame" and "End of Frame" will be ignored, since they are set to 0 for linescan cameras. When this parameter is set to "RAW", all markers will be ignored ("Start/End of Line" as well as "Start/End of Frame"). "RAW" mode is used to support complex link structures. This mode is only available in the *CLHSSingleCamera* operator.

LineSupervision	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	off
Range	{on, off}
If this parameter is set to "on", the operator monitors if all lines incoming from the camera are transferred to the applet. The lines comming in from the camera are numbered in ascending order (line 0, line 1, line 2 ... line N). The parameter makes sure that no lines are lost. For example, if a camera with one link is connected and the parameter monitors a sequence like 332, 333, **335**, 336 …, an error is thrown. If a camera has more than 1 link the step size for incoming lines per link can be increased using parameter *RowStep* accordingly. For example, if a camera has 2 links, link 0 receives lines 0, 2, 4, 6, … , and link 1 receives lines 1, 3, 5, 7 … etc. Accordingly, if a camera has 4 links, link 0 receives lines 0, 4, 8, 12, … , link 1 receives lines 1, 5, 9, 13, link 2 receives lines 2, 6, 10, 14, … etc. Furthermore, parameter *LineSupervision* checks for integrity: Start of line (SoL) and End of Line (EoL) must be in the correct order. Missing EoL or SoL will be detected, an error flag is generated and an End of Line is inserted. Missing Lines will be inserted as smaller lines (length depends on parallelism and bitwidth) until 2 following RowIDs are detected and line consistency is guaranteed again.	

RowStep	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	{1, 65535}
Step between 2 RowIDs. Should be 1 unless a multi-channel camera is used and lines are split amongst links.	

SyncFirstLineToFGSyncRequest	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	no
Range	{no,yes}
If this parameter is set to yes, all lines before the first FGSyncRequest are discarded. Works only in LINE_1D mode. This synchronizes the first line with the first external FGSyncRequest pulse.	

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	2
Range	[1; 1024]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O to be able to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. This value depends on the currently selected design clock frequency. The higher the frequency the lower the parallelism value can become.	

27.29. Operator CxpCamera

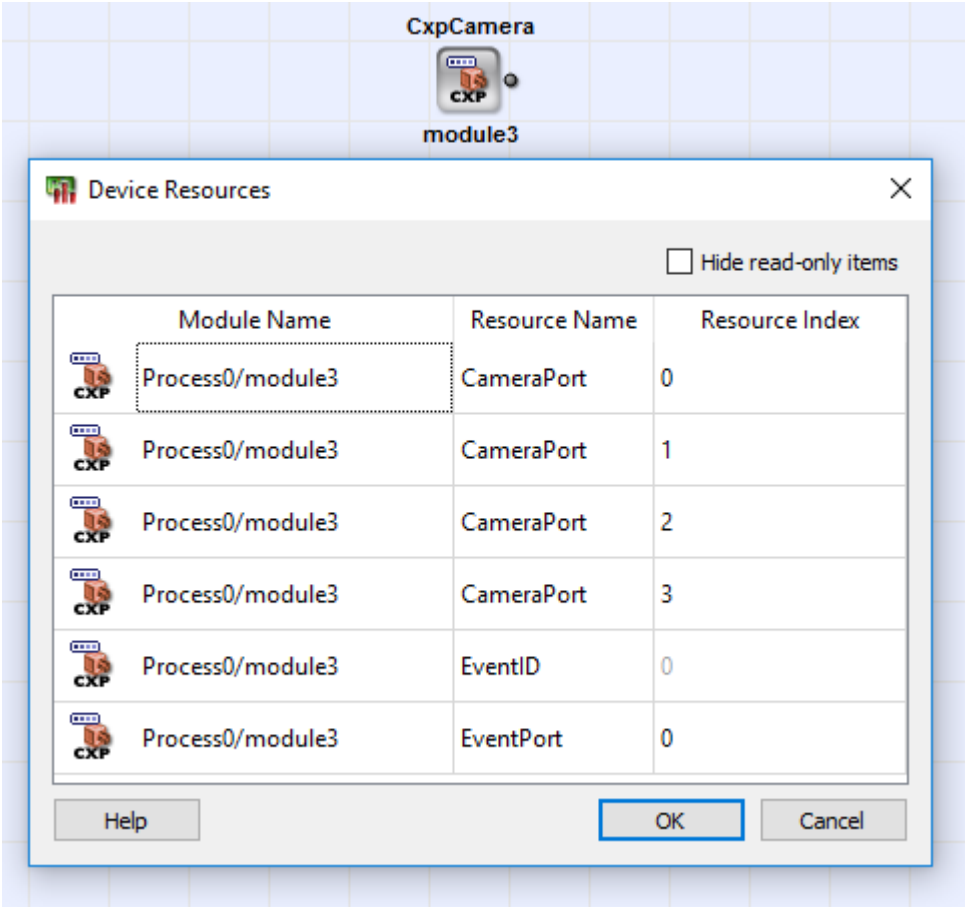
Operator Library Path:



This operator represents the image data interface between a CXP camera and VisualApplets. The operator can be used for single channel, dual channel or quad channel CXP interfaces. The type of interface is selected by the parameter *ConnectionCount*. The operator outputs raw image data no matter what format the camera delivers. You then need to convert this image data into the format sent by the camera. To convert the image data, use appropriate operators for aggregating and casting raw byte values to pixel values . Certain situations during operation may be communicated via the event system as described below. Additionally, the operator has various parameters signalling the status of the connection to the camera.

The operator provides image data on its output O. This output is always present.

The operator uses one or more resources of type *CameraPort* depending on the selection of the parameter *ConnectionCount*. For the event *system* a resource of the type *EventPort* is used. If *ConnectionCount* is set to *X4* (quad channel), the following resource dialog opens up:



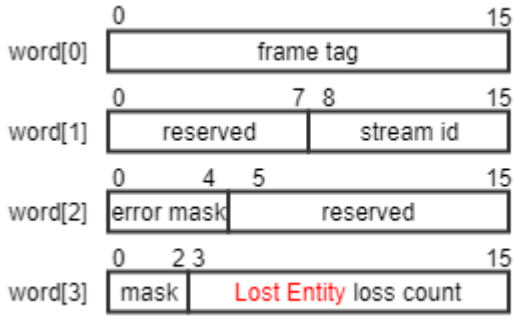
Modifying Image Width and Image Height

Via the maximum image width and height properties of the output link you can adjust width and height to the camera-specific settings. However, the maximum image width

on operator port O **must be divisible by the parallelism** of port O. Thus, make sure the maximum image width is divisible by the parallelism of port O!

When the operator detects that the received reconstructed frame is larger or smaller than what was promoted by the camera in the CXP image header, a safety circuit gets activated. The operator then cuts off exceeding pixels and lines, so that the subsequent processing pipeline always sees the frame size which was defined in the image header. If the received frame is smaller in its dimensions than what was specified in the image header, the operator fills up the received frame with undefined data to achieve the specified frame dimensions which were defined in the image header. Filling up of a smaller frame can cause the follow-up frames to get lost. The loss is then reported per event to the software (see the following paragraph). The size mismatch causes an event, too.

For a set of very critical errors, the operator will forward asynchronous events to the host runtime software. The event name in SDK is <hierarchical operator name>\CxpStreamStatus, e.g. Device1\Process0\Camera\CxpStreamStatus. The event payload is provided as four 16-bit data words. The event format is defined as follows:



- word [0]:
  - bits [0:15]: CXP image tag in which the event occurred.
- word [1]:
  - bits [8:15]: Stream ID in which the event occurred.
  - bits [0:7]: reserved, treat as don't care.
- word [2]:
  - bit [0]: CRC error occurred.
  - bit [1]: Stream marker error detected in the image header.
  - bit [2]: An error in the image header was detected which could not be corrected.
  - bit [3]: A frame size error was detected, i.e. the image size defined in the CXP image header is not matching the reconstructed frame size from the transmitted packets. This happens when the camera puts one info into the image header but transmits different amount of data as promoted in the header.
  - bits [4:15]: reserved, treat as don't care.
- word [3]:
  - bit [0]: Event type, 0 = **Corrupted Entity**, 1 = **Lost Entity**.

    Corrupted Entity means that the error happens within a frame and that frame is already sourced into the VisualApplets pipeline.

    Lost Entity means that the error occurred before the frame was forwarded to the following operators and the frame was discarded by the camera operator. When a corrupted entity is observed, the operator will fill up the frame according to the CXP image header definition so the

following operators will not cause undefined behavior. During this fill-up, a new frame may arrive and will then get lost. The lost entity event will also be raised when the camera sends data with a gap according to the frame tag.

- bit [1]: Event loss for type **Corrupted Entity** occurred. This means that preceding events of type **Corrupted Entity** got lost. This happens when the runtime software is not reacting to events and the internal event queues ran full.
- bit [2]: Event loss for type **Lost Entity** occurred. This means that preceding events of type **Lost Entity** got lost. This happens when the runtime software is not reacting to events and the internal event queues ran full.
- bits [3:15]: Amount of lost **Lost Entity** events.

There are two types of events: events for corrupted entities and events for lost entities. Bit 0 of word 3 describes which kind of event occurred. If the event buffers are full, it might happen that events get lost. When an event gets lost that marks a corrupted entity, bit 1 of word 3 will be set. When an event gets lost that marks a lost entity, bit 2 of word 3 will be set and bit 3 to 15 will provide the number of lost events indicating a lost frame. If bit 2 is set but the counter is 0, it means that a counter overflow happened.

Every event causes a software interrupt. To reduce the number of events, several events with the same frame tag might be merged together. In that case some error flags are combined. If an event was lost, the event before the lost event contains the information about the lost event and cannot be merged with further events with the same frame tag.

The events caused due to CRC errors report a frame tag, which may not be exactly related to the frame in which the CRC errors happens. The frame tag can be that of the preceding or following frame. This can only happen, when a camera sends a CXP packet, which contains a transition between 2 or more frames. The CRC computation is finished at the end of the packet, but the stream data is reconstructed on-the-fly. This means that a situation can happen, when a CRC error is detected after the preceding frame was already sent by the operator. In normal situations, where the camera packets don't contain data both of the end of the ongoing frame and the beginning of the next frame, the frame tag during CRC error will always be correct. For all other cases as long as the complete frame stream data is less than the maximal packet size of 8k, there might be only 1 frame overlap within 1 packet. In that case the software application should consider the preceding frame with the frame tag - 1 and the following frame with the frame tag + 1 as potentially corrupted as well.

27.29.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.29.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	8
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	auto
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D} (default: VALT_IMAGE2D)
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any (default: 1032)

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any (default: 1032)

27.29.3. Parameters

ConnectionCount	
Type	Static Write parameter
Default	X1
Range	{X1, X2, X4}
The parameter *ConnectionCount* defines the number of CXP lanes aggregated to the CXP link. The indices of the used connection ports are handled by resources of the type *CameraPort*. The number of port resources matches the connection count (e.g. **X2**: two *CameraPort* resource items). When you instantiate more than one *CxpCamera* operator (e.g. for dual-camera applet), resource conflicts may occur when multiple resources with the same index are used or when the number of consumed *CameraPort* resources exceeds the maximum of 4. In this case, the design rules check reports an error.	

ResetStatus	
Type	Dynamic Write parameter
Default	Off
Range	{Off, On}
The parameter *ResetStatus* resets the camera statistics, i.e. the error counters.	

UsedConnections	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	{1,2,4}
The parameter *UsedConnections* shows the amount of CXP lanes configured by the discovery software at runtime.	

PacketTagErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter *PacketTagErrorCount* shows how many received packets have a tag that is non-compliant with the expected tag according to the CXP standard. In particular this value is counting up when gaps are observed in following stream packet tag enumerations. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

ImageTagErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter counts how many mismatches occur between the image header tag, the expected tag according to the CXP standard and the received tag. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

StreamIdErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter

StreamIdErrorCount	
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter counts how often the received stream-ID value in the stream packets mismatches the stream-ID value specified in the image header. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

CorrectedErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter counts how many detected errors in the image header or the line markers have been corrected. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

UncorrectedErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter counts how many detected errors in the image header or the line markers could not be corrected due to multiple bit errors in same byte. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

PacketBufferOverflowCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter counts how often the packet buffer overflow occurs in the channel bonding in aggregated mode. This parameter is only relevant for ConnectionCount = **X2** or **X4**. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

PacketBufferOverflowSource	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0x0 : 0xf]
The parameter implements a bit mask to query in which of the potential 4 CXP channels the packet buffer overflow occurred. The parameter width depends on the parameter *ConnectionCount*. In **X1** mode, the parameter width is 1 bit wide, in **X2** mode, the parameter width is 2 bit wide and in **X4** mode the parameter width is 4 bit wide. The order is: LSB = lowest CXP channel number, MSB = highest CXP channel number allocated by the operator.	

CameraScanMode	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	{area,line}
The received image header carries the information whether the stream is for the area scan or for the line scan applications. This parameter shows the last valid received stream image header information.	

MarkerErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 8191]
The parameter counts how often the sequence of the CXP stream marker and the header or the line markers was incorrect. The parameter is 13 bit wide, where the bits [11:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [12] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

UnexpectedStartupData	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	{false, true}
The parameter detects the error situation in which the first data value after the operator reset was unexpected, i.e. no image header is received before. This situation can happen due to a buggy implementation of the camera, frame grabber firmware or wrong software control of the discovery procedure. Also, a hardware defect of the camera could theoretically cause such a situation.	

FrameLostCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 33554431]
The parameter counts the frames that were lost during acquisition and are not sent into the VisualApplets pipeline. Frames are lost when an error in the image header is detected or when a frame overlaps with another frame. The parameter is 25 bit wide where the bits [23:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [24] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

FrameCorruptedCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	
Range	[0 : 33554431]
The parameter counts the corrupted frames during acquisition. Corrupted frames are frames with error pixels which are sent to the VisualApplets pipeline. The parameter is 25 bit wide where the bits [23:0] represent the actual counter value and the bit [24] stands for the counter overflow. When the overflow bit is set, the counter value shall be treated as don't care.	

27.30. Operator CxpAcquisitionStatus

Operator Library Path:



The operator *CxpAcquisitionStatus* provides the acquisition status as reported by the runtime software.

The operator is using one resource of type *AcquisitionCameraPort* which is in range 0 to 3 and corresponds to the CXP channel. The *AcquisitionCameraPort* resource corresponds to the *CameraPort* resource which is used by the operator *CxpCamera*.

The output of this operator is obtained by a firmware register controlled by the runtime software. The output changes whenever the runtime software changes the CXP streaming status between *running* and *stopped*.

You may use the output of this operator to gate a circuit for trigger signal generation, so the trigger pulses are only generated when streaming is ongoing.

27.30.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, status output

27.30.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	16777216
Max. Img Height	16777216

27.30.3. Parameters

27.31. Operator CxpPortStatus

Operator Library Path:



The operator monitors the status of a CXP channel. It displays the current channel configuration and provides access to error counters via read parameters.

The operator is using one resource of type CxpStatusPort which is in range 0 to 3 and corresponds to the CXP channel. The CxpStatusPort resources correspond to the CameraPort resources which are used by operator CxpCamera.

27.31.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	None (since there are neither Inputs nor Outputs)

27.31.2. Supported Link Format

None

27.31.3. Parameters

PoCXPState	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	BOOTING
Range	{BOOTING, POCXPOK, MAX_CURR, LOW_VOLT, OVER_VOLT, ADC_Chip_Error}
The first 5 states are defined by the CXP standard for the PoCXP state machine. The last state ADC_Chip_Error represents an error when the communication between the FPGA and ADC chip is broken, which measures the voltage and current of the channel.	

PoCXPCurrent	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0:1000]
Current flowing through the CXP cable in mA.	

PoCXPVoltage	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 30]
Voltage sourced through the CXP cable in V.	

PoCXPControllerEnabled	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	YES

PoCXPControllerEnabled	
Range	{NO,YES}
State of the power over CXP engine. YES means the power controller will source the camera which requires power over CXP cable when connected, NO means the camera is not powered via the CXP cable. Note that this parameter is not showing whether the camera is sourced or not, instead it is showing that the capablility of powering the camera via the CXP cable is enabled or not.	

MappedToFgPort	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 3]
Frame grabber port to which the corresponding CXP channel is connected.	

MappedToFwPort	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 3]
The firmware CXP channel which is currently monitored by the module. Note that there is not necessarily a ony-by-one mapping between firmware port (resource CameraPort) and frame grabber port (physical connector). Instead it can be any permutation. The software discovery process reorders the channels and ports to achieve correct virtual interconnect.	

Decoder8b10bError	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 2^48-1]
Number of measured symbols received by the channel transceiver, which are not in 8b10b encoding or/and have wrong disparity.	

ByteAlignment8b10bLocked	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO, YES}
This parameter shows whether the channel transceiver found the byte boundaries or not, so decoding the of 8b10b input stream can be performed.	

CurrentPortBitRate	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 12.5]
This parameter shows the bit rate of the channel in Gb/s which is currently configured in the transceiver by the runtime discovery software.	

StreamPacketSize	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	8192
Range	[4 : 65532]
This parameter shows the supported maximum stream packet size, which will be written also to the CXP camera during the CXP discovery step. The value is set by the firmware and complies with the CXP standard. This means the value must be divisible by 4 bytes because all packets are 32 bit aligned.	

CxpStandard	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	CXP_1_1_1
Range	{CXP_1_0, CXP_1_1_1, CXP_2_0, unknown}
This parameter shows the version of the CXP standard which is currently in use.	

RxTriggerOverRequestCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts the received trigger packets for which no acknowledgment could be sent, because the acknowledgment of the previous trigger was still ongoing. See CXP 2.0 standard, chapter 9.3.2. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

TxTriggerOverRequestCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts the trigger requests which were skipped, because the transmitter was still busy by sending the previous trigger packet. See CXP 2.0 standard, chapter 9.3.2. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxTriggerAckLostCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts the situations in which a trigger packet was sent, but no acknowledgment packet was received for it yet and the timeout (480ns for 1-6Gb/s, 240ns for 10-12.5Gb/s) is reached. See CXP 2.0 standard, chapter 9.3.2. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxGpioOverRequestCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which a GPIO packet was received but no acknowledgment could be sent, because the transmitter still was busy sending the acknowledgment of the previously received GPIO packet. See CXP 1.0 standard, chapter 8.3.3. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

TxGpioOverRequestCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts GPIO requests which were skipped, because the transmitter was still busy by sending the previous GPIO packet. See CXP 1.0 standard, chapter 8.3.3. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxGpioAckLostCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter

RxGpioAckLostCount	
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which a GPIO packet was sent but no acknowledgment packet was received for it yet and the timeout (480ns for 1-6Gb/s, 240ns for 10-12.5Gb/s) is reached. See CXP 1.0 standard, chapter 8.3.3. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxStreamIncompleteCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which a received stream packet is not correctly formatted, e.g. it misses the end of packet indicator etc. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxControlAckLostCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which a control packet was sent but no acknowledgment packet was received for it yet and the timeout of 200 ms is reached. See CXP 2.0 standard, chapter 9.6.1.1. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxControlTagErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which an acknowledgment for a control packet was received with a tag which is not matching the expected tag sent in the correspondent request control packet. See CXP 2.0 standard, chapter 9.6.1.2. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxControlAckIncompleteCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which an acknowledgment for a control packet was received which was not correctly formatted, e.g. it misses the end of packet indicator etc. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxEventOverRequestCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which another event packet is received but the corresponding acknowledgment can't be sent because the transmitter is still sending a previous event acknowledgment. See CXP standard 2.0, chapter 9.8.1.1. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxEventIncompleteCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter

RxEventIncompleteCount	
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which the received event packet is incomplete, e.g. it misses the end of the packet indicator. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxHeartBeatIncompleteCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which the received heart beat packet is incomplete, e.g. it misses the end of the packet indicator. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxUnknownDataReceivedCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which the unknown packet data is received, which is not part of the CXP standard. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxErrorCorrectedCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts errors received in packet headers and trailers which could be corrected. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxTriggerPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received trigger packets.	

RxTriggerAckPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received trigger acknowledge packets.	

RxGpioPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received GPIO packets.	

RxGpioAckPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter

RxGpioAckPacketCorrected	
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received GPIO acknowledge packets.	

RxStreamPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received stream packets.	

RxControlAckPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received stream acknowledge packets.	

RxLinkTestPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received link test packets.	

RxEventPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received event packets.	

RxHeartBeatPacketCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether errors were corrected in received heart beat packets.	

RxUncorrectableErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts errors received in packet headers and trailers which could not be corrected. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxTriggerPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received trigger packets which could not be corrected.	

RxTriggerAckPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received trigger acknowledgement packets which could not be corrected.	

RxGpioPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received GPIO packets which could not be corrected.	

RxGpioAckPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received GPIO acknowledgement packets which could not be corrected.	

RxStreamPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received stream packets which could not be corrected.	

RxControlAckPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received control acknowledgement packets which could not be corrected.	

RxLinkTestPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received link test packets which could not be corrected.	

RxEventPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received event packets which could not be corrected.	

RxHeartBeatPacketNotCorrected	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were errors in received heart beat packets which could not be corrected.	

RxPacketCrcErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts CRC errors in received packets. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxStreamPacketCrcError	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
Notify whether there were CRC errors in received stream packets.	

RxControlAckPacketCrcError	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were CRC errors in received control acknowledgement packets.	

RxEventPacketCrcError	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter notifies whether there were CRC errors in received event packets.	

RxUnsupportedPacketCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts received unsupported packets, i.e. those which are not allowed by CXP standard. For example event/heart beat packets in CXP 1.x or GPIO packets in CXP 2.0 and CXP 1.1.x. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxUnsupportedGpioPacketReceived	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicates whether a GPIO packet was received while using a CXP standard higher than 1.0.	

RxUnsupportedEventPacketReceived	
Type	Dynamic read parameter

RxUnsupportedEventPacketReceived	
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicates whether an event packet was received while using a CXP standard less than 2.0.	

RxUnsupportedHeartBeatPacketReceived	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicates whether a heart beat packet was received while using a CXP standard less than 2.0.	

RxUnsupportedGpioAckPacketReceived	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicates whether a GPIO acknowledgment was received while using a CXP standard higher than 1.0.	

RxUnsupportedGpioPacketRequestReceived	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicates whether a GPIO request from VisualApplets was received while using a CXP standard higher than 1.0.	

RxLengthErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts situations in which the length of the packet does not match the length defined in the packet header. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxStreamPacketLengthError	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicated whether there is a length error in the stream packets.	

RxEventPacketLengthError	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	NO
Range	{NO,YES}
This parameter indicated whether there is a length error in event packets.	

RxEventTagErrorCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0

RxEventTagErrorCount	
Range	[0 : 8191]
This parameter counts tag errors in received event packets, which happens when the event packet tag got a gap. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxStreamPacketCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 2^31-1]
This parameter counts the amount of received stream packets. Bits [29:0] count the number of packets. Bit [30] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

RxHeartBeatMaxPeriodViolationCount	
Type	Dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 8191]
The heart beat period is defined in CXP 2.0 standard as 100ms maximum, i.e. within that time at least 1 heart beat packet needs to be send by the camera. This parameter counts the situations in which this condition is not met. Bits [11:0] count the amount of violations. Bit [12] is set when a counter overflow occurs.	

27.32. Operator CxpRxTrigger

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides received CXP trigger data to the VisualApplets design.

In CXP 2.0, the Rx-trigger is a 4-bit value with custom defined interpretation. Every received trigger packet causes the operator to output one 4-bit data word of a 0D data stream.

In CXP 1.x, the Rx-trigger is a 1-bit value. In this case, the operator also provides a 4-bit interface. However, bit[0] is used for encoding the reception of CXP 1.x trigger packets, and bits [1:3] are always zero. The rising edge of a trigger leads to the output of one data word with value 1 and the falling edge will lead to the the output of one data word with value 0.

The operator is using one resource CxpRxTriggerPort, which is in range {0, 1, 2, 3} and corresponds to the CXP channel in which the trigger packets are received.

27.32.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, trigger data

27.32.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	4
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALD_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.32.3. Parameters

None

27.33. Operator CxpTxTrigger

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates trigger packets according to signal edges detected at the input port. You can configure wheter both rising and falling edges shall cause generating a trigger packet or only rising edges shall be treated with the parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode*.

The operator uses one resource CxpTxTriggerPort, which is in range {0, 1, 2, 3} and corresponds to the CXP channel in which the trigger packets are sent.

27.33.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, trigger input

27.33.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.33.3. Parameters

TxTriggerPacketMode	
Type	Dynamic Write parameter
Default	RisingFallingEdge
Range	{RisingFallingEdge,RisingEdgeOnly}
This parameter defines for which trigger input edge a trigger packet is sent. If you select the mode *RisingFallingEdge*, a packet is sent for rising and falling edges. If you select the mode *RisingEdgeOnly*, only packets are sent for the rising edge.	

TxTriggerEventCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 1048575]

TxTriggerEventCount
This parameter counts how many trigger edge events have been sent to the camera.

TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 1048575]
This parameter counts how many trigger acknowledgement packets were received from the camera in answer to the trigger edge packets sent before.	

TxTriggerWaveformViolation	
Type	Dynamic Read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0 : 1]
This parameter is set to 1, if the time between two trigger edges on port I violate the minimal edge frequency condition. The minimal edge frequency is 550 ns (nanoseconds). The parameter is reset upon read access. This means, the concerning register gets 0 after reading the parameter value until another rule violation is detected. Frequency control is running permanently so violations are detected at any time.	

27.34. Operator RS485

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides an interface to the I/O signals of the corresponding RS-485 drivers for the GPIO connector of the framegrabber.



The operator is using one resource of type RS485Port. The resource index is always 0, because there is only one RS-485 interface.

27.34.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	DI, transmit data input DE, data enable for transmission
Output Link	RO, received data output

27.34.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link DI	Input Link DE	Output Link RO
Bit Width	1	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any	any

27.34.3. Parameters

None

27.35. Operator CXPDualCamera

Operator Library Path:



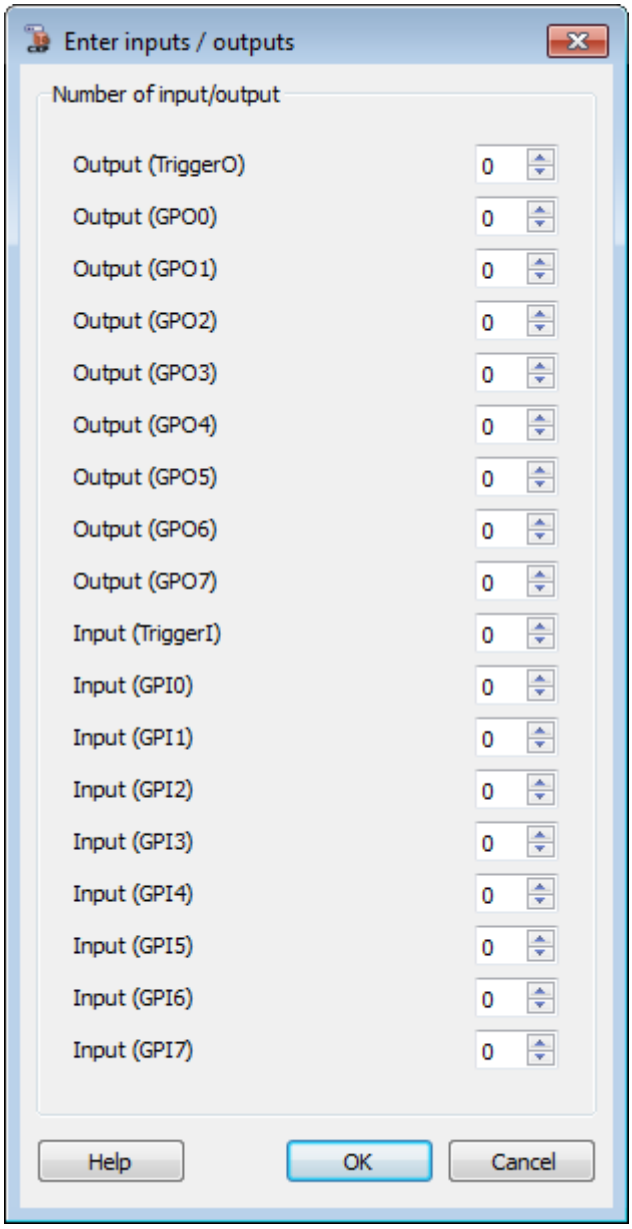
This operator represents the image data interface between a CXP dual channel camera and VisualApplets.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

The operator provides image data on its output O. This output is always present.

In addition to this standard output port, you can specify various optional ports if required by your design.

The following pop-up dialog appears during operator instantiation:

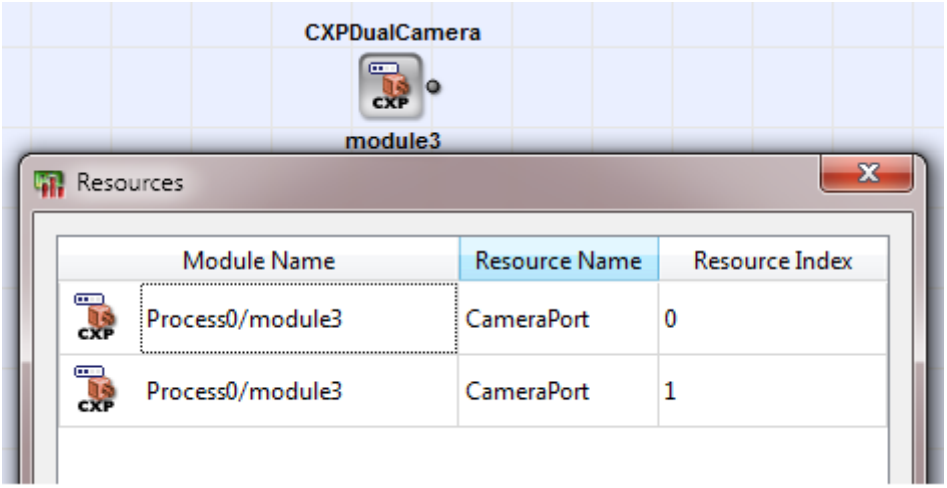


Here, you can specify the optional ports for general purpose inputs and outputs over CXP cable, as well as optional trigger ports to and from the camera.

You can define the availability of the particular GPIs (General Purpose Inputs), the particular GPOs (General Purpose Outputs), the trigger input port, and the trigger output port.

If you set the port availability to "0" (default), the port will not be present in the operator. If you set the port availability to 1, the particular port is available at the operator interface.

The operator uses 2 resources of type *CameraPort*.



Modifying Image Width and Image Height

You can modify width and height to the camera-specific settings. However, the maximal image width on operator port O **must be divisible by the parallelism** of port O.

Make sure the maximal image width is divisible by the parallelism of port O!

Value for Parallelism

The parallelism on port O needs to be set at least to the minimum value (stated in parameter *MinimalParallelism*). A lower value for the parallelism is not allowed. The minimal parallelism is calculated by VisualApplets on the basis of the values you define for other parameters of this operator. This way, incoming data can always be received.

Bit Width and Format Type

The bit width on port O (image port) depends on the selected format type (parameter *FormatType*):

- If FormatType = Gray: Bit Width can have any value (VAF_Gray and FL_NONE).
- If FormatType = RGB: Bit Width is a multiple of 3 (VAF_Color und FL_RGB)
- If FormatType = RGBA: Bit Width is a multiple of 4 (VAF_Gray and FL_NONE)
- If FormatType = RAW: Bit Width is 32 (VAF_Gray und FL_NONE)

27.35.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	- TriggerI (optional), Trigger sent from frame grabber to camera over CXP channel. This port is often used to trigger line scan cameras. - GPIx (optional), General purpose input [x] sent from the frame grabber to camera over CXP channel. Available are GPI0, GPI1, GPI2, GPI3, GPI4, GPI5, GPI6, and GPI7.
Output Links	- O, image data output

Property	Value
	- TriggerO (optional), Trigger sent from the camera to the frame grabber over CXP channel. - GPOx (optional), General purpose output [x] sent from the camera to the frame grabber over CXP channel. Available are GPO0, GPO1, GPO2, GPO3, GPO4, GPO5, GPO6, and GPO7.

27.35.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link - O	Input Link - TriggerI (optional)	Output Link - TriggerO (optional)
Bit Width	any	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D} (default: VALT_IMAGE2D)	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	{VAF_GRAY, VAF_COLOR} VAF_GRAY = FL_NONE VAF_COLOR = FL_RGB (If Color Format is VAF_GRAY, Color Flavor is FL_NONE; if Color Format is VAF_COLOR, Color Flavor is FL_RGB.)	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	{FL_NONE, FL_RGB} VAF_GRAY = FL_NONE VAF_COLOR = FL_RGB (If Color Format is VAF_GRAY, Color Flavor is FL_NONE; if Color Format is VAF_COLOR, Color Flavor is FL_RGB.)	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any (default: 1024)	1	1
Max. Img Height	any (default: 1024)	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link - GPIx (optional)	Output Link - GPOx (optional)
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY

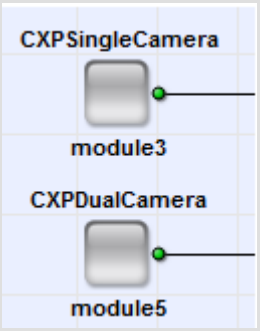
Link Parameter	Input Link - GPIx (optional)	Output Link - GPOx (optional)
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	1	1
Max. Img Height	1	1

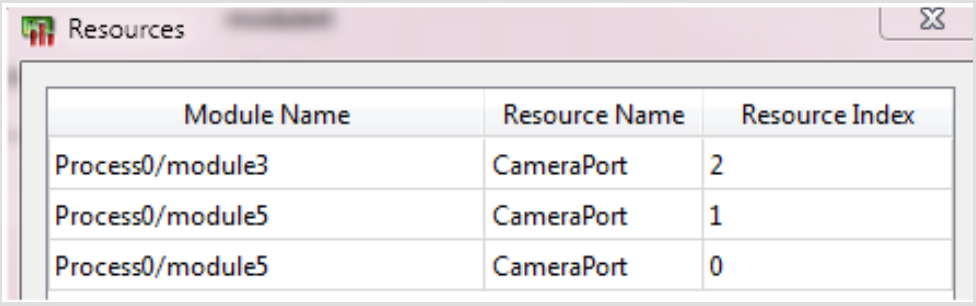
27.35.3. Parameters

CameraID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3}

The **CameraID** parameter defines the CXP master port ID to the firmware of the camera operator to allow automatic CXP topology discovery (camera-to-applet and applet-to-camera).

By using this parameter, you can specify the ID directly here in the operator. However, we recommend to specify the resources of the operator in the Recources dialog. (To open the Recources dialog, simply highlight the camera operator and select from the Design menu the menu item Resources.) The CameraID parameter will automatically update to the correct master port, using the resource dialog parameters. The following example is using one single camera and one dual camera:





The CameraID (CXP master port ID) of module3 (single camera) is 2. The CameraID (CXP master port ID) of module5 (dual camera) is 1.

The dual camera requires 2 CXP camera ports. (A quad camera requires 4 ports.) Only the master port is reflected in the CameraID parameter of the operator.

When you define more CameraPort resources than possible (the maximum is 4), e.g., when you instantiate 5 "CXPSingleCamera"" operators, the camera operator which requests the CameraPort resource last (while all four available ones are already occupied) sets its CameraID to -1. In this case, the design rule check reports an error.

The parameter CameraID is in range {-1,0,1,2,3}.

MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	12
Range	[1 : 512]

Minimal parallelism for the output link O that still allows to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. The minimal parallelism is calculated automatically.

The value depends on the pixel format you select in parameter *FormatMode*.

If you define parameter *FormatMode* to be a dynamic parameter (see description of parameter *FormatMode* below), the smallest minimal parallelism that might occur is calculated.

Status	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 2^7-1}

The **Status** parameter is a runtime, read-only parameter to reflect the current status of the camera operator. Bit[0] signalizes CXP stream packet loss detection. Bit[1] signalizes single byte error correction in CXP stream packets. Bit[2] signalizes multiple byte error detection in CXP stream packets. Bit[3..6] are reserved. This parameter might change in future versions.

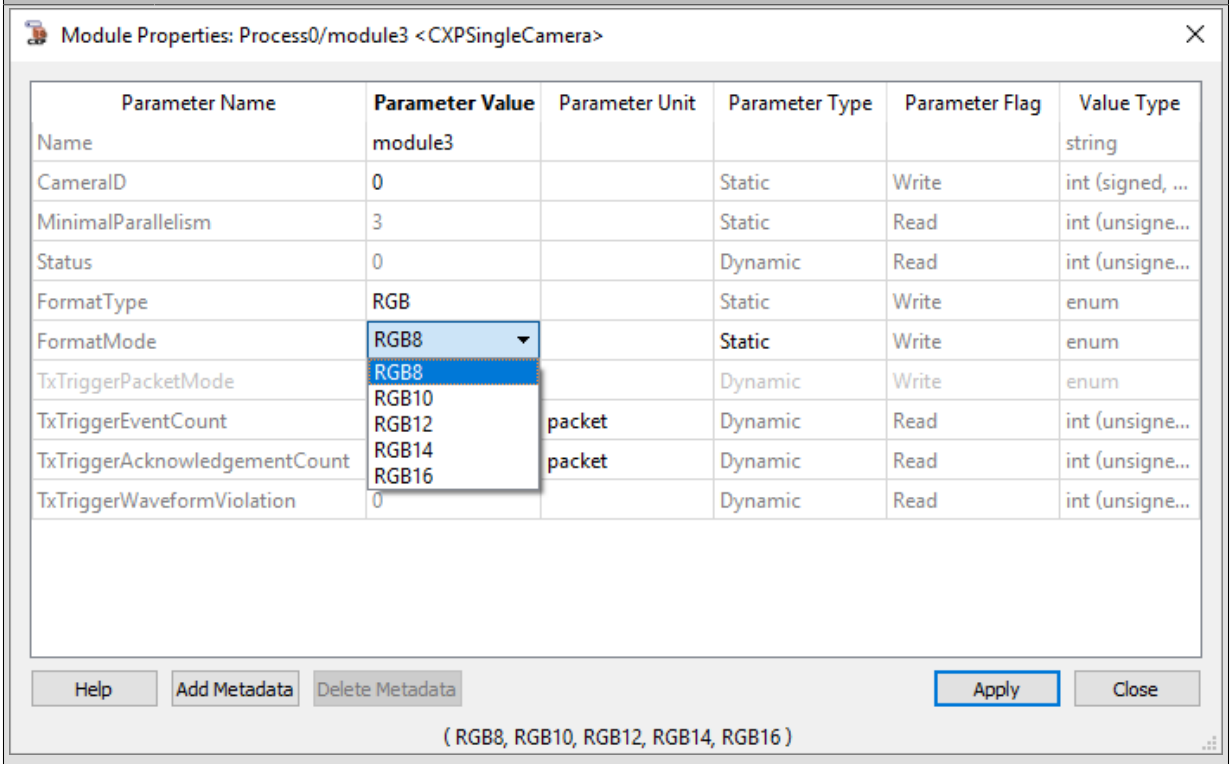
FormatType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	GRAY
Range	GRAY, RGB, RGBA, RAW

Here, you can select which kind of pixel format (as defined by the CXP specification) you want to receive. The value you select here defines which pixel formats can be selected in parameter *FormatMode*. Hence, the setting of this parameter directly influences parameter *FormatMode*. See also documentation of parameter *FormatMode* below.

FormatMode	
Type	static or dynamic (user-defined) write parameter
Default	Mono8
Range	{Mono8, Mono10, Mono12, Mono14, Mono16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10, BayerGR12, BayerGR14, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10, BayerRG12, BayerRG14, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10, BayerGB12, BayerGB14, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10, BayerBG12, BayerBG14, BayerBG16, RGB8, RGB10, RGB12, RGB14, RGB16, RGBA8, RGBA10, RGBA12, RGBA14, RGBA16, Raw}

The parameter offers all pixel formats (as defined by the CXP specification) that belong to the format type you selected in in parameter *FormatType*.

FormatMode



The pixel formats you can select here depend on the setting of parameter *FormatType*. Hence, you always have only a pre-set of the full value range available.

To get another set of pixel formats, change the setting of parameter *FormatType*. See also documentation of parameter *FormatType* above.

In detail, the following settings of parameter *FormatType* provide the following pixel formats in parameter *FormatMode*:

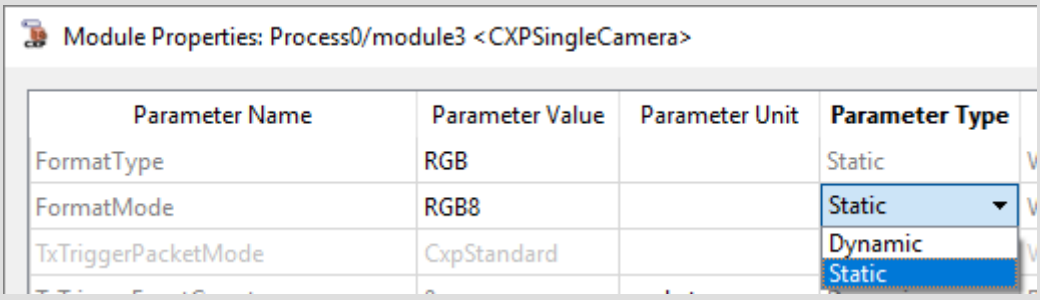
FormatType == GRAY: {Mono8, Mono10, Mono12, Mono14, Mono16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10, BayerGR12, BayerGR14, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10, BayerRG12, BayerRG14, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10, BayerGB12, BayerGB14, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10, BayerBG12, BayerBG14, BayerBG16}

FormatType == RGB: {RGB8, RGB10, RGB12, RGB14, RGB16}

FormatType == RGBA: {RGBA8, RGBA10, RGBA12, RGBA14, RGBA16}

FormatType == RAW: {Raw} Pixel format Raw has a fix bit width of 32Bit. The data are interpreted as received.

You can decide if you want to use this parameter as a dynamic or as a static parameter. Select in column Parameter Type:



TxTriggerPacketMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	CxpStandard
Range	{CxpStandard, RisingEdgeOnly}

With parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode* you can increase the bandwidth of the CXP cables that connect the frame grabber with the camera. The increase of bandwidth is achieved by a slight modification of the camera trigger signal interpretation.

Please note that this feature can only be used with specific cameras that support this feature. For details, please contact your local distributor or the Basler Support [https://www.baslerweb.com/en/sales-support/support-contact/].

Parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode* allows two values (CxpStandard, RisingEdgeOnly):

- **CxpStandard**: The recommended setting is value CxpStandard. If set to value CxpStandard, the camera trigger works in accordance with the CXP specification. (The CXP specification defines that the frame grabber sents two packets via CXP cable to the camera in order to trigger the camera once.)
- **RisingEdgeOnly**: If set to value RisingEdgeOnly, the frame grabber sents only one packet to the camera in order to trigger the camera once. The result is an increased bandwidth and a higher line rate.

TxTriggerEventCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0;2^20-1}

The **TxTriggerEventCount** parameter indicates how many trigger edge events have been sent to the camera.

TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0;2^20-1}

The **TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount** parameter indicates how many trigger acknowledgement packets sent by the camera (in answer to the trigger edge packets sent before) have been received by the frame grabber.

TxTriggerWaveformViolation	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0,1}

The parameter is set to 1 by the camera operator if the operator detects a distance between two trigger edges on port TriggerI which violates the minimal edge frequency. The minimal edge frequency is 550 ns (nanoseconds) on all microEnable 5 platforms. The parameter holds its value until it has been read. After being read, the parameter updates the value. Frequency control is running permanently and is not influenced by the read status of the parameter.

27.35.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CXPDualCamera is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.1.2, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for two Dual Line CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'
  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition
- Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'
  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition
- Section 9.4.2.2, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for two Dual Line CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'
  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.36. Operator CXPQuadCamera

Operator Library Path:



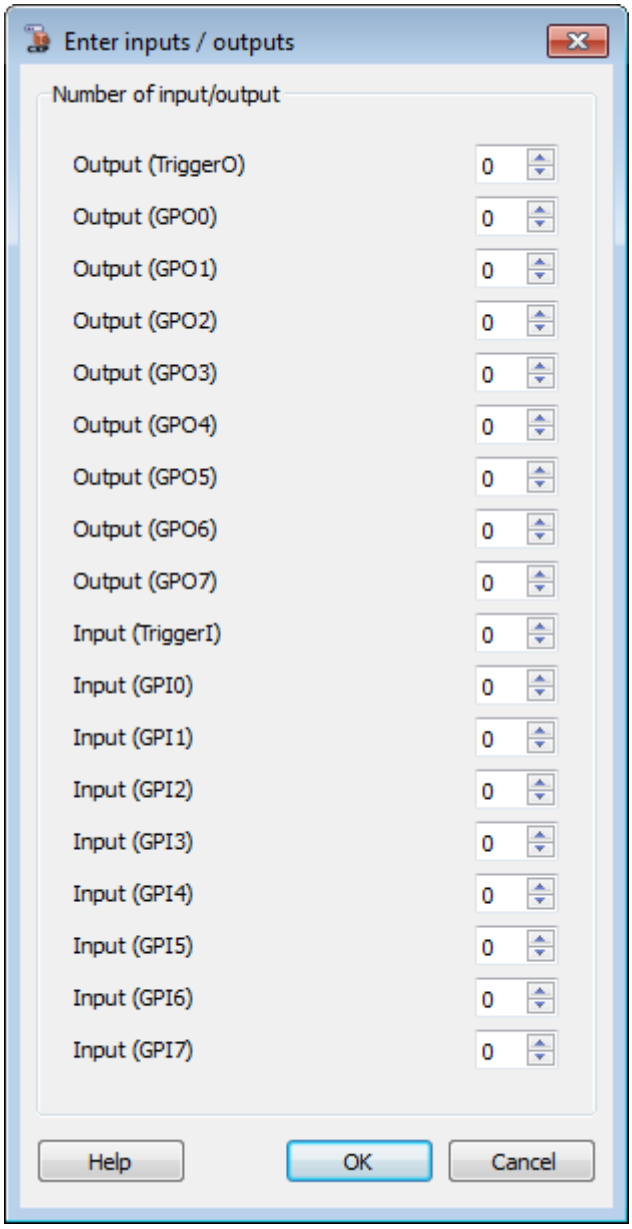
This operator represents the image data interface between a CXP quad channel camera and VisualApplets.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

The operator provides image data on its output O. This output is always present.

In addition to this standard output port, you can configure a set of optional inputs and outputs.

The following pop-up dialog appears during operator instantiation:

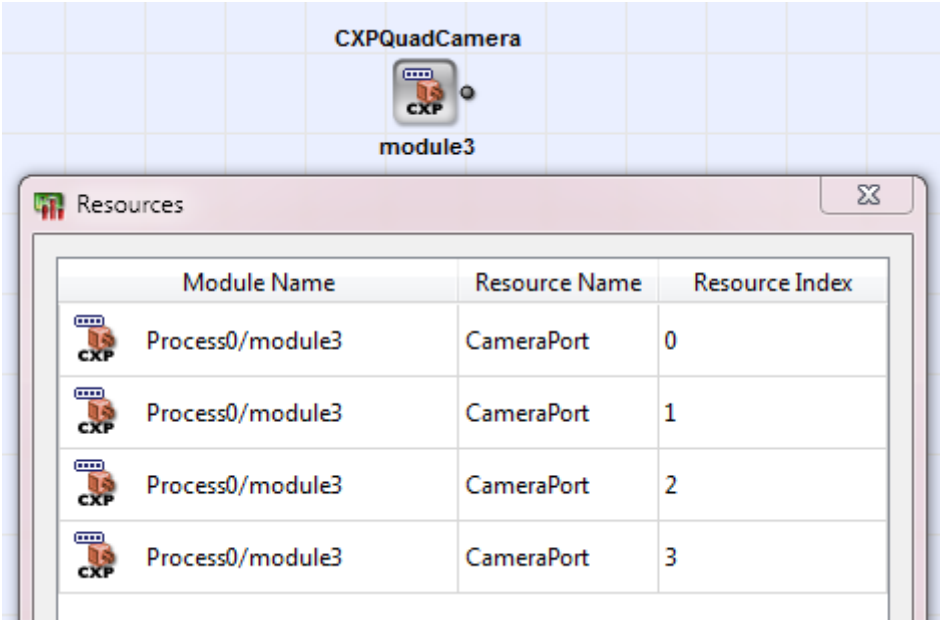


Here, you can specify the optional ports for general purpose inputs and outputs over CXP cable, as well as optional trigger ports to and from the camera.

You can define the availability of the particular GPIs (General Purpose Inputs), the particular GPOs (General Purpose Outputs), the trigger input port, and the trigger output port.

If you set the port availability to "0" (default), the port will not be present in the operator. If you set the port availability to 1, the particular port is available at the operator interface.

The operator uses 4 resources of type *CameraPort*.



Modifying Image Width and Image Height

You can modify width and height to the camera-specific settings. However, the maximal image width on operator port O **must be divisible by the parallelism** of port O.

Make sure the maximal image width is divisible by the parallelism of port O!

Value for Parallelism

The parallelism on port O needs to be set at least to the minimum value (stated in parameter *MinimalParallelism*). A lower value for the parallelism is not allowed. The minimal parallelism is calculated by VisualApplets on the basis of the values you define for other parameters of this operator. This way, incoming data can always be received.

Bit Width and Format Type

The bit width on port O (image port) depends on the selected format type (parameter *FormatType*):

- If FormatType = Gray: Bit Width can have any value (VAF_Gray and FL_NONE).
- If FormatType = RGB: Bit Width is a multiple of 3 (VAF_Color und FL_RGB)
- If FormatType = RGBA: Bit Width is a multiple of 4 (VAF_Gray and FL_NONE)
- If FormatType = RAW: Bit Width is 32 (VAF_Gray und FL_NONE)

27.36.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	- TriggerI (optional), Trigger sent from frame grabber to camera over CXP channel. This port is often used to trigger line scan cameras.

Property	Value
	- GPIx (optional), General purpose input [x] sent from the frame grabber to camera over CXP channel. Available are GPI0, GPI1, GPI2, GPI3, GPI4, GPI5, GPI6, and GPI7.
Output Links	- O, image data output - TriggerO (optional), Trigger sent from the camera to the frame grabber over CXP channel. - GPOx (optional), General purpose output [x] sent from the camera to the frame grabber over CXP channel. Available are GPO0, GPO1, GPO2, GPO3, GPO4, GPO5, GPO6, and GPO7.

27.36.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link - O	Input Link - TriggerI (optional)	Output Link - TriggerO (optional)
Bit Width	any	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D} (default: VALT_IMAGE2D)	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	{VAF_GRAY, VAF_COLOR} VAF_GRAY = FL_NONE VAF_COLOR = FL_RGB (If Color Format is VAF_GRAY, Color Flavor is FL_NONE; if Color Format is VAF_COLOR, Color Flavor is FL_RGB.)	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	{FL_NONE, FL_RGB} VAF_GRAY = FL_NONE VAF_COLOR = FL_RGB (If Color Format is VAF_GRAY, Color Flavor is FL_NONE; if Color Format is VAF_COLOR, Color Flavor is FL_RGB.)	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any (default: 1024)	1	1
Max. Img Height	any (default: 1024)	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link - GPIx (optional)	Output Link - GPOx (optional)
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1

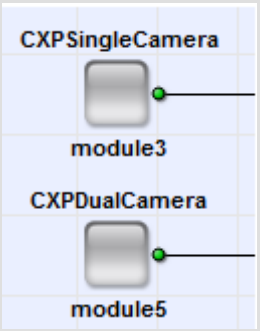
Link Parameter	Input Link - GPIx (optional)	Output Link - GPOx (optional)
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	1	1
Max. Img Height	1	1

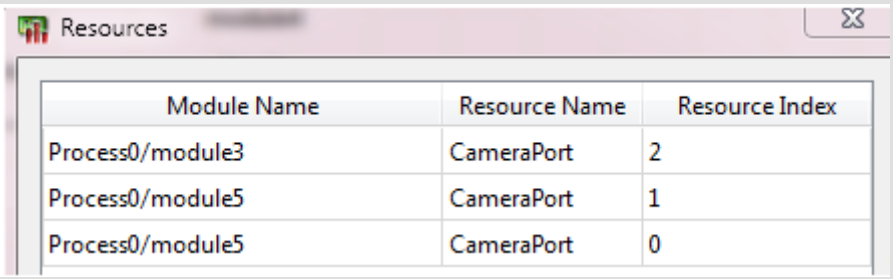
27.36.3. Parameters

CameraID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3}

The **CameraID** parameter defines the CXP master port ID to the firmware of the camera operator to allow automatic CXP topology discovery (camera-to-applet and applet-to-camera).

By using this parameter, you can specify the ID directly here in the operator. However, we recommend to specify the resources of the operator in the Recources dialog. (To open the Recources dialog, simply highlight the camera operator and select from the Design menu the menu item Resources.) The CameraID parameter will automatically update to the correct master port, using the resource dialog parameters. The following example is using one single camera and one dual camera:





The CameraID (CXP master port ID) of module3 (single camera) is 2. The CameraID (CXP master port ID) of module5 (dual camera) is 1.

The dual camera requires 2 CXP camera ports. (A quad camera requires 4 ports.) Only the master port is reflected in the CameraID parameter of the operator.

CameraID
When you define more CameraPort resources than possible (the maximum is 4), e.g., when you instantiate 5 "CXPSingleCamera"" operators, the camera operator which requests the CameraPort resource last (while all four available ones are already occupied) sets its CameraID to -1. In this case, the design rule check reports an error. The parameter CameraID is in range {-1,0,1,2,3}.

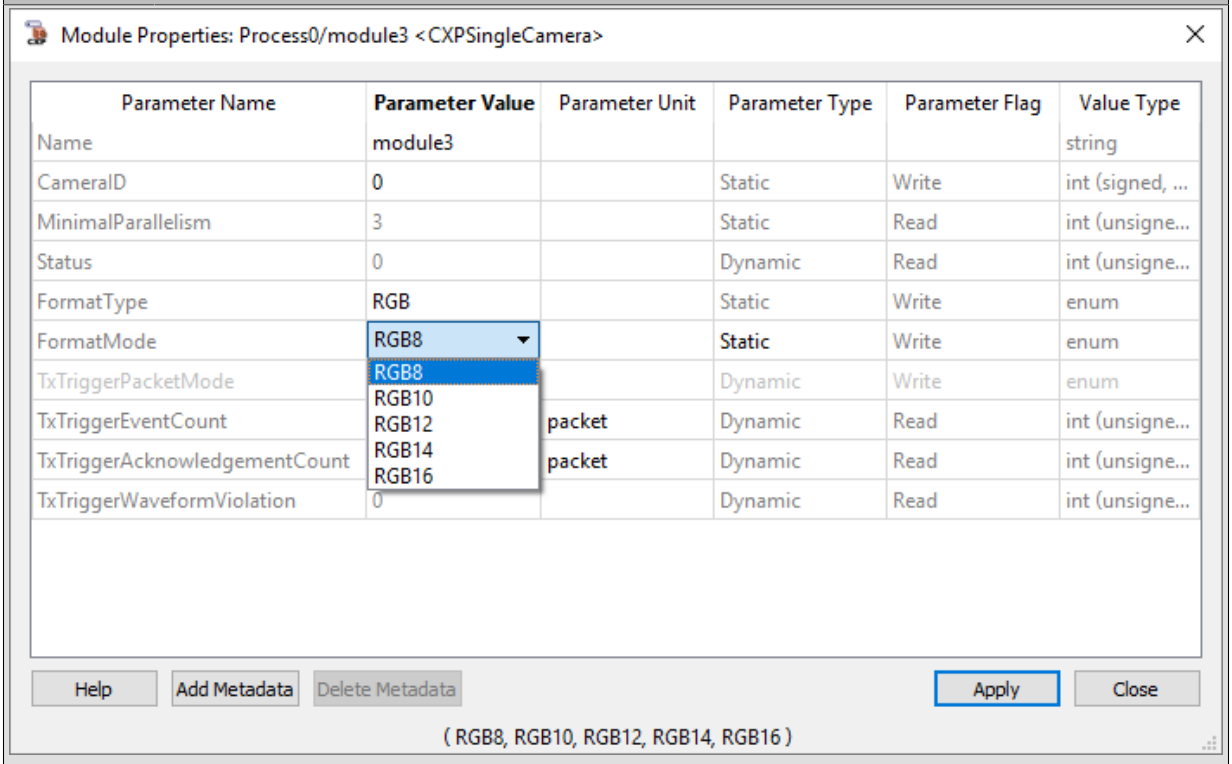
MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	20
Range	[1 : 512]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O that still allows to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. The minimal parallelism is calculated automatically. The value depends on the pixel format you select in parameter *FormatMode*. If you define parameter *FormatMode* to be a dynamic parameter (see description of parameter *FormatMode* below), the smallest minimal parallelism that might occur is calculated.	

Status	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 2^7-1}
The **Status** parameter is a runtime, read-only parameter to reflect the current status of the camera operator. Bit[0] signalizes CXP stream packet loss detection. Bit[1] signalizes single byte error correction in CXP stream packets. Bit[2] signalizes multiple byte error detection in CXP stream packets. Bit[3..6] are reserved. This parameter might change in future versions.	

FormatType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	GRAY
Range	GRAY, RGB, RGBA, RAW
Here, you can select which kind of pixel format (as defined by the CXP specification) you want to receive. The value you select here defines which pixel formats can be selected in parameter *FormatMode*. Hence, the setting of this parameter directly influences parameter *FormatMode*. See also documentation of parameter *FormatMode* below.	

FormatMode	
Type	static or dynamic (user-defined) write parameter
Default	Mono8
Range	{Mono8, Mono10, Mono12, Mono14, Mono16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10, BayerGR12, BayerGR14, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10, BayerRG12, BayerRG14, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10, BayerGB12, BayerGB14, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10, BayerBG12, BayerBG14, BayerBG16, RGB8, RGB10, RGB12, RGB14, RGB16, RGBA8, RGBA10, RGBA12, RGBA14, RGBA16, Raw}
The parameter offers all pixel formats (as defined by the CXP specification) that belong to the format type you selected in in parameter *FormatType*.	

FormatMode



The pixel formats you can select here depend on the setting of parameter *FormatType*. Hence, you always have only a pre-set of the full value range available.

To get another set of pixel formats, change the setting of parameter *FormatType*. See also documentation of parameter *FormatType* above.

In detail, the following settings of parameter *FormatType* provide the following pixel formats in parameter *FormatMode*:

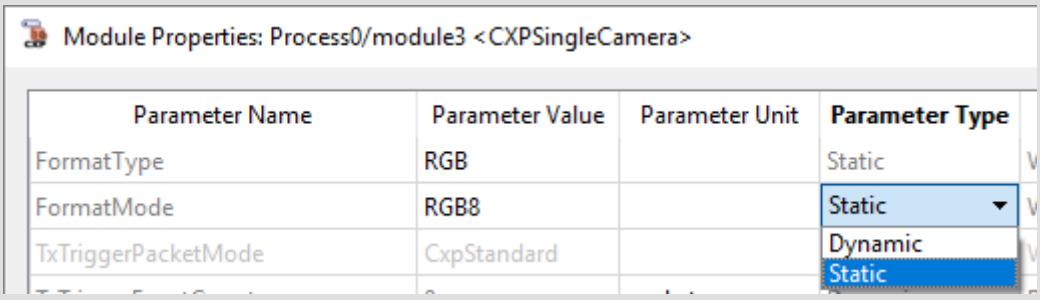
FormatType == GRAY: {Mono8, Mono10, Mono12, Mono14, Mono16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10, BayerGR12, BayerGR14, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10, BayerRG12, BayerRG14, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10, BayerGB12, BayerGB14, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10, BayerBG12, BayerBG14, BayerBG16}

FormatType == RGB: {RGB8, RGB10, RGB12, RGB14, RGB16}

FormatType == RGBA: {RGBA8, RGBA10, RGBA12, RGBA14, RGBA16}

FormatType == RAW: {Raw} Pixel format Raw has a fix bit width of 32Bit. The data are interpreted as received.

You can decide if you want to use this parameter as a dynamic or as a static parameter. Select in column Parameter Type:



TxTriggerPacketMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	CxpStandard
Range	{CxpStandard, RisingEdgeOnly}

With parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode* you can increase the bandwidth of the CXP cables that connect the frame grabber with the camera. The increase of bandwidth is achieved by a slight modification of the camera trigger signal interpretation.

This feature can only be used with specific cameras that support this feature. For details, contact your local distributor or the Basler Support department.

Parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode* allows two values (CxpStandard, RisingEdgeOnly):

- **CxpStandard**: The recommended setting is value CxpStandard. If set to value CxpStandard, the camera trigger works in accordance with the CXP specification. (The CXP specification defines that the frame grabber sents two packets via CXP cable to the camera in order to trigger the camera once.)
- **RisingEdgeOnly**: If set to value RisingEdgeOnly, the frame grabber sents only one packet to the camera in order to trigger the camera once. The result is an increased bandwidth and a higher line rate.

TxTriggerEventCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0;2^20-1}

The **TxTriggerEventCount** parameter indicates how many trigger edge events have been sent to the camera.

TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0;2^20-1}

The **TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount** parameter indicates how many trigger acknowledgement packets sent by the camera (in answer to the trigger edge packets sent before) have been received by the frame grabber.

TxTriggerWaveformViolation	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0,1}

The parameter is set to 1 by the camera operator if the operator detects a distance between two trigger edges on port TriggerI which violates the minimal edge frequency. The minimal edge frequency is 550 ns (nanoseconds) on all microEnable 5 platforms. The parameter holds its value until it has been read. After being read, the parameter updates the value. Frequency control is running permanently and is not influenced by the read status of the parameter.

27.36.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CXPQuadCamera is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition
- Section 9.4.1.3, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for One Quad Line CoaXPress Area Scan Camera'

Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.2.3, 'Basic Acquisition Examples for One Quad Line CoaXPress Line Scan Camera'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

27.37. Operator CXPSingleCamera

Operator Library Path:



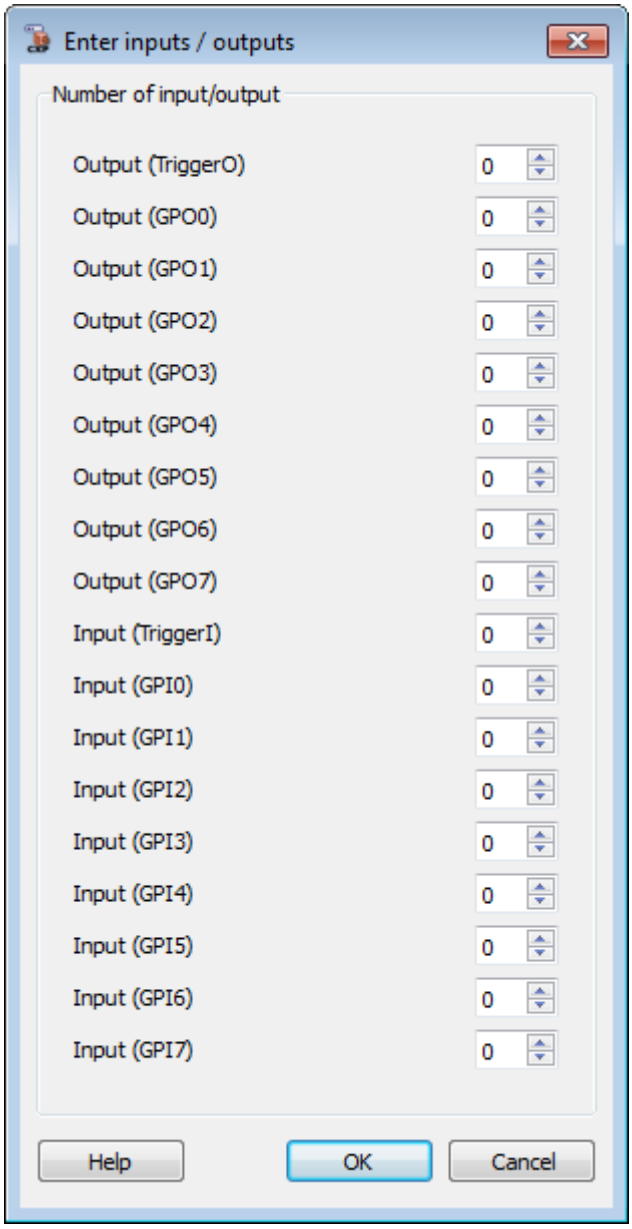
This operator represents the image data interface between a CXP single channel camera and VisualApplets.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

The operator provides image data on its output O. This output is always present.

In addition to this standard output port, you can specify a set of optional inputs and outputs.

The following pop-up dialog appears during operator instantiation:

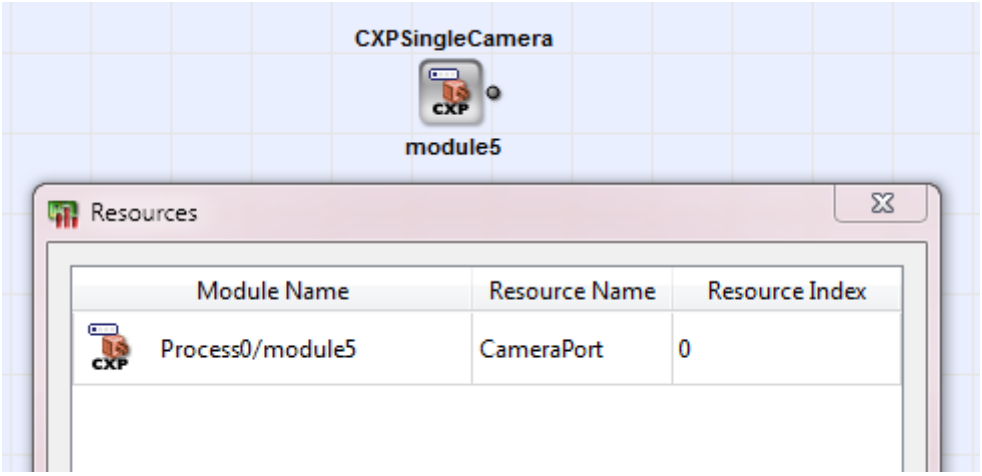


Here, you can specify the optional ports for general purpose inputs and outputs over CXP cable, as well as optional trigger ports to and from the camera.

You can define the availability of the particular GPIs (General Purpose Inputs), the particular GPOs (General Purpose Outputs), the trigger input port, and the trigger output port.

If you set the port availability to "0" (default), the port will not be present in the operator. If you set the port availability to 1, the particular port is available at the operator interface.

The operator uses 1 resource of type *CameraPort*.



Modifying Image Width and Image Height

You can modify width and height to the camera-specific settings. However, the maximal image width on operator port O **must be divisible by the parallelism** of port O.

Make sure the maximal image width is divisible by the parallelism of port O!

Value for Parallelism

The parallelism on port O needs to be set at least to the minimum value (stated in parameter *MinimalParallelism*). A lower value for the parallelism is not allowed. The minimal parallelism is calculated by VisualApplets on the basis of the values you define for other parameters of this operator. This way, incoming data can always be received.

Bit Width and Format Type

The bit width on port O (image port) depends on the selected format type (parameter *FormatType*):

- If FormatType = Gray: Bit Width can have any value (VAF_Gray and FL_NONE).
- If FormatType = RGB: Bit Width is a multiple of 3 (VAF_Color und FL_RGB)
- If FormatType = RGBA: Bit Width is a multiple of 4 (VAF_Gray and FL_NONE)
- If FormatType = RAW: Bit Width is 32 (VAF_Gray und FL_NONE)

27.37.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	- TriggerI (optional), Trigger sent from frame grabber to camera over CXP channel. This port is often used to trigger line scan cameras. - GPIx (optional), General purpose input [x] sent from the frame grabber to camera over CXP channel. Available are GPI0, GPI1, GPI2, GPI3, GPI4, GPI5, GPI6, and GPI7.
Output Links	- O, image data output

Property	Value
	- TriggerO (optional), Trigger sent from the camera to the frame grabber over CXP channel. - GPOx (optional), General purpose output [x] sent from the camera to the frame grabber over CXP channel. Available are GPO0, GPO1, GPO2, GPO3, GPO4, GPO5, GPO6, and GPO7.

27.37.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link - O	Input Link - TriggerI (optional)	Output Link - TriggerO (optional)
Bit Width	any	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D} (default: VALT_IMAGE2D)	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	{VAF_GRAY, VAF_COLOR} VAF_GRAY = FL_NONE VAF_COLOR = FL_RGB (If Color Format is VAF_GRAY, Color Flavor is FL_NONE; if Color Format is VAF_COLOR, Color Flavor is FL_RGB.)	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	{FL_NONE, FL_RGB} VAF_GRAY = FL_NONE VAF_COLOR = FL_RGB (If Color Format is VAF_GRAY, Color Flavor is FL_NONE; if Color Format is VAF_COLOR, Color Flavor is FL_RGB.)	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any (default: 1024)	1	1
Max. Img Height	any (default: 1024)	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link - GPIx (optional)	Output Link - GPOx (optional)
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY

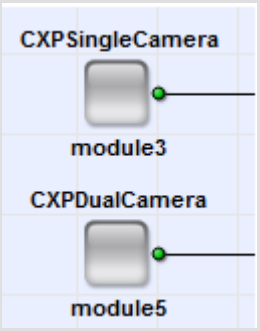
Link Parameter	Input Link - GPIx (optional)	Output Link - GPOx (optional)
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	1	1
Max. Img Height	1	1

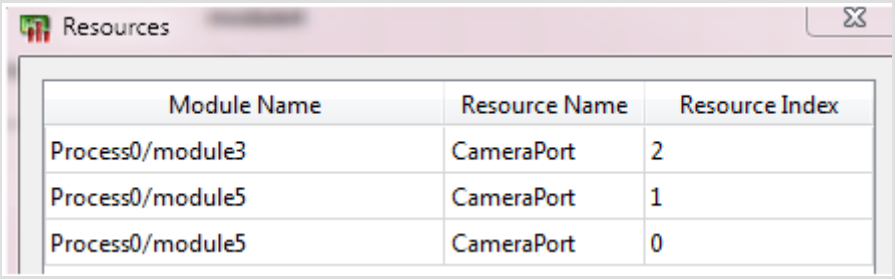
27.37.3. Parameters

CameraID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3}

The **CameraID** parameter defines the CXP master port ID to the firmware of the camera operator to allow automatic CXP topology discovery (camera-to-applet and applet-to-camera).

By using this parameter, you can specify the ID directly here in the operator. However, we recommend to specify the resources of the operator in the Recources dialog. (To open the Recources dialog, simply highlight the camera operator and select from the Design menu the menu item Resources.) The CameraID parameter will automatically update to the correct master port, using the resource dialog parameters. The following example is using one single camera and one dual camera:





The CameraID (CXP master port ID) of module3 (single camera) is 2. The CameraID (CXP master port ID) of module5 (dual camera) is 1.

The dual camera requires 2 CXP camera ports. (A quad camera requires 4 ports.) Only the master port is reflected in the CameraID parameter of the operator.

When you define more CameraPort resources than possible (the maximum is 4), e.g., when you instantiate 5 "CXPSingleCamera"" operators, the camera operator which requests the CameraPort resource last (while all four available ones are already occupied) sets its CameraID to -1. In this case, the design rule check reports an error.

The parameter CameraID is in range {-1,0,1,2,3}.

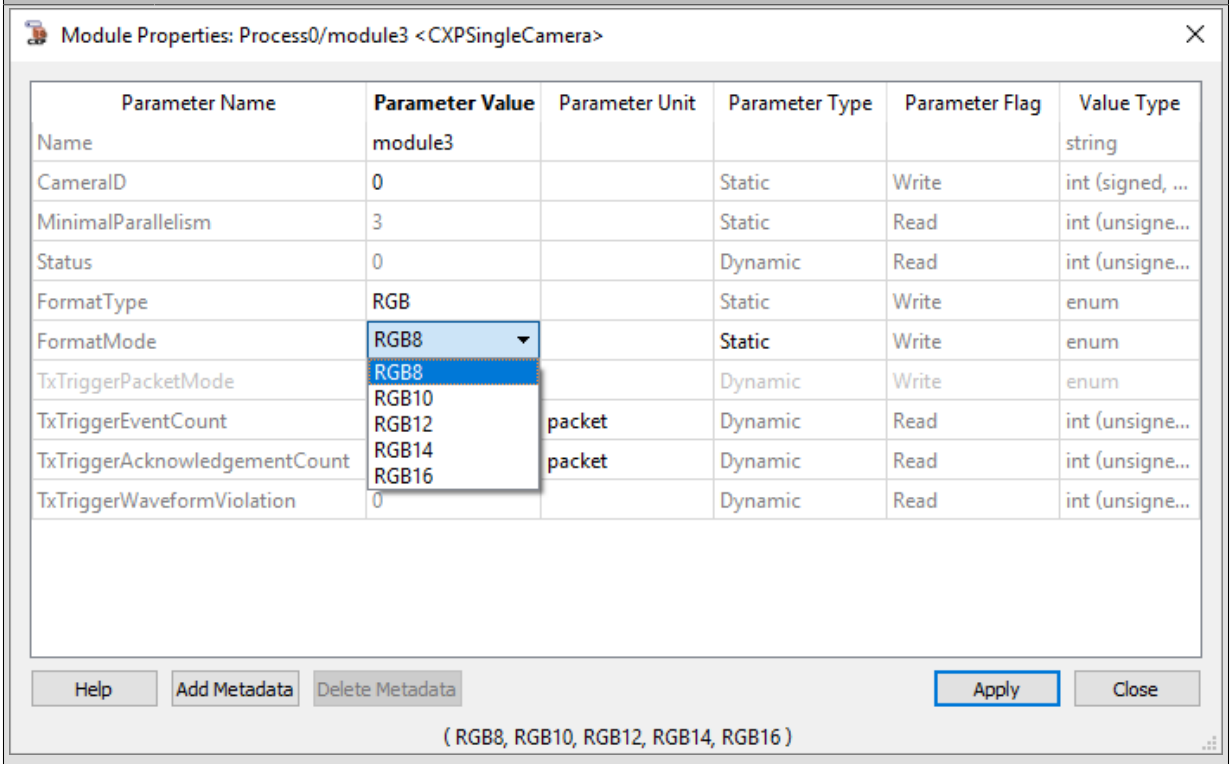
MinimalParallelism	
Type	static read parameter
Default	8
Range	[1 : 512]
Minimal parallelism for the output link O that still allows to transport the maximal bandwidth of the camera without losing data. The minimal parallelism is calculated automatically. The value depends on the pixel format you select in parameter *FormatMode*. If you define parameter *FormatMode* to be a dynamic parameter (see description of parameter *FormatMode* below), the smallest minimal parallelism that might occur is calculated.	

Status	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	{0; 2^7-1}
The **Status** parameter is a runtime, read-only parameter to reflect the current status of the camera operator. Bit[0] signalizes CXP stream packet loss detection. Bit[1] signalizes single byte error correction in CXP stream packets. Bit[2] signalizes multiple byte error detection in CXP stream packets. Bit[3..6] are reserved. This parameter might change in future versions.	

FormatType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	GRAY
Range	GRAY, RGB, RGBA, RAW
Here, you can select which kind of pixel format (as defined by the CXP specification) you want to receive. The value you select here defines which pixel formats can be selected in parameter *FormatMode*. Hence, the setting of this parameter directly influences parameter *FormatMode*. See also documentation of parameter *FormatMode* below.	

FormatMode	
Type	static or dynamic (user-defined) write parameter
Default	Mono8
Range	{Mono8, Mono10, Mono12, Mono14, Mono16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10, BayerGR12, BayerGR14, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10, BayerRG12, BayerRG14, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10, BayerGB12, BayerGB14, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10, BayerBG12, BayerBG14, BayerBG16, RGB8, RGB10, RGB12, RGB14, RGB16, RGBA8, RGBA10, RGBA12, RGBA14, RGBA16, Raw}
The parameter offers all pixel formats (as defined by the CXP specification) that belong to the format type you selected in in parameter *FormatType*.	

FormatMode



The pixel formats you can select here depend on the setting of parameter *FormatType*. Hence, you always have only a pre-set of the full value range available.

To get another set of pixel formats, change the setting of parameter *FormatType*. See also documentation of parameter *FormatType* above.

In detail, the following settings of parameter *FormatType* provide the following pixel formats in parameter *FormatMode*:

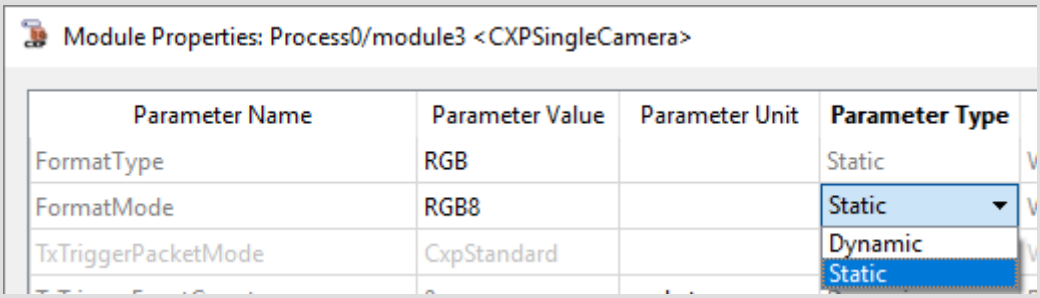
FormatType == GRAY: {Mono8, Mono10, Mono12, Mono14, Mono16, BayerGR8, BayerGR10, BayerGR12, BayerGR14, BayerGR16, BayerRG8, BayerRG10, BayerRG12, BayerRG14, BayerRG16, BayerGB8, BayerGB10, BayerGB12, BayerGB14, BayerGB16, BayerBG8, BayerBG10, BayerBG12, BayerBG14, BayerBG16}

FormatType == RGB: {RGB8, RGB10, RGB12, RGB14, RGB16}

FormatType == RGBA: {RGBA8, RGBA10, RGBA12, RGBA14, RGBA16}

FormatType == RAW: {Raw} Pixel format Raw has a fix bit width of 32Bit. The data are interpreted as received .

You can decide if you want to use this parameter as a dynamic or as a static parameter. Select in column Parameter Type:



TxTriggerPacketMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	CxpStandard
Range	{CxpStandard, RisingEdgeOnly}

With parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode* you can increase the bandwidth of the CXP cables that connect the frame grabber with the camera. The increase of bandwidth is achieved by a slight modification of the camera trigger signal interpretation.

Please note that this feature can only be used with specific cameras that support this feature. For details, please contact your local distributor or the Basler Support department.

Parameter *TxTriggerPacketMode* allows two values (CxpStandard, RisingEdgeOnly):

- **CxpStandard**: The recommended setting is value CxpStandard. If set to value CxpStandard, the camera trigger works in accordance with the CXP specification. (The CXP specification defines that the frame grabber sents two packets via CXP cable to the camera in order to trigger the camera once.)
- **RisingEdgeOnly**: If set to value RisingEdgeOnly, the frame grabber sents only one packet to the camera in order to trigger the camera once. The result is an increased bandwidth and a higher line rate.

TxTriggerEventCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0;2^20-1}

The **TxTriggerEventCount** parameter indicates how many trigger edge events have been sent to the camera.

TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0;2^20-1}

The **TxTriggerAcknowledgementCount** parameter indicates how many trigger acknowledgement packets sent by the camera (in answer to the trigger edge packets sent before) have been received by the frame grabber.

TxTriggerWaveformViolation	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0,1}

The parameter is set to 1 by the camera operator if the operator detects a distance between two trigger edges on port TriggerI which violates the minimal edge frequency. The minimal edge frequency is 550 ns (nanoseconds) on all microEnable 5 platforms. The parameter holds its value until it has been read. After being read, the parameter updates the value. Frequency control is running permanently and is not influenced by the read status of the parameter.

27.37.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CXPSingleCamera is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.4.1, 'CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition
- Section 9.4.1.1, 'Basic Acquisition Example for Single Line CoaXPress Area Scan Cameras'

Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.2, 'CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.4.2.1, 'Basic Acquisition Example for Single Line CoaXPress Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

27.38. Operator DigIOPort

Operator Library Path:



This operator shows the status of four digital inputs using parameter *DigInGet*. Moreover, two digital outputs can be set using parameter *DigOutSet*. This operator represents the image data interface between a grayscale area scan GigE Vision camera and VisualApplets.

The operator exclusively occupies outputs index 3 and 7. These outputs cannot be used by other operators. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for a list of available device resources.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL

27.38.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M

27.38.2. Supported Link Format

None

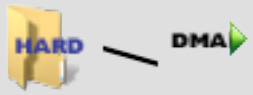
27.38.3. Parameters

DigInGet	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 15]
This parameter makes the digital input signals available to the software. Bit 0 reflects digital input0, bit 1 digital input1, bit 2 digital input2, and bit 3 digital input3.	

DigOutSet	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 3]
This parameter makes it possible to send a signal to the digital output ports 3 and 7. Bit 0 defines the signal of the digital output 3, and bit 1 the signal of the digital output 7.	

27.39. Operator DmaFromPC

Operator Library Path:



The operator DmaFromPC provides a source for image data from the PC, e.g. when the frame grabber is used as a co-processor, or well defined test images should be fed into the processing pipeline.

All data received by a DMA from the PC memory are output at the output link O. The format of the output link can be selected from 6 gray scale and color formats accessible via the parameter LinkFormat.

Because the data stream send from the PC memory does not support image dimensions, the size of the frame has to be defined using the parameters MaxNumPixel and MaxNumLines. Mind that the number of bytes transferred via DMA must match the image dimension calculated from these two parameters.

Although the parameters MaxNumPixel and MaxNumLine allow to define extremely large images there are some restrictions to observe. First of all the image size is not allowed to extend 2 Gbyte. The second restriction is that the parameter MaxNumPixel must be set in multiples of the output link parallelism.

This operator requires one VisualApplets resource of type **DMA**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD-CL/-PoCL

27.39.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, image data output

27.39.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	auto❶
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	4
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	auto❷
Color Flavor	auto❸
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

❶ The input bit width is defined by parameter *LinkFormat*.

❷❸ The color format and color flavor is defined by parameter *LinkFormat*.

27.39.3. Parameters

MaxNumPixel	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, 65536]
This parameter defines the width of the transferred image in pixels. The value has to be less than the link property Max. Image Width.	

MaxNumLines	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, 65536]
This parameter defines the height of the transferred image in lines. The value has to be less than the link property Max. Image Height.	

LinkFormat	
Type	static parameter
Default	GRAY8x4
Range	{GRAY8x4, GRAY16x2, GRAY32x1, RGB8x1, RGB8x2, RGB16x1}

This parameter specifies the data format of the output link O. Available formats are:

GRAY8x4	gray scale image, 8 bit per pixel, parallelism = 4
GRAY16x2	gray scale image, 16 bit per pixel, parallelism = 2
GRAY32x1	gray scale image, 32 bit per pixel, parallelism = 1
RGB8x1	RGB color image, 8 bit per pixel, parallelism = 1
RGB8x2	RGB color image, 8 bit per pixel, parallelism = 2
RGB16x1	RGB color image, 16 bit per pixel, parallelism = 1

27.39.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator DmaFromPC is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.5.1, 'Co-Processor Median Filter'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a median filter is calculated.

- Section 10.5.2, 'Co-Processor Large Filter Calculation'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a large filter kernel is calculated.

27.40. Operator DmaToPC

Operator Library Path:



The DmaToPC operator is the image interface between a VisualApplets applet and the host PC. The DMAToPC operator transfers images from the applet to the host PC. Image transfer is performed using direct memory access, i.e., the image data is directly written to the host PC memory.

The operator uses one VisualApplets resource of type **DMA**. Set the resource index for the DMA in the resource dialog. Depending on the used frame grabber, multiple DMA channels can be used. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

Multitple color formats, bit widths and parallelisms are supported. The allowed combinations depend on the used hardware platform:

- microEnable 5 marathon VCLx, microEnable 5 marathon VCL, microEnable 5 marathon VCX-QP, microEnable 5 marathon VF2, and LightBridge VCL:

  The link properties of the operator input depend on the PCIe mode that is supported by the applet. The supported PCIe mode you can select in operator AppletProperties, parameter PcieInterfaceType.

  Multiple color formats, bit widths and parallelism are supported. The maximum of the product Parallelism x Bit Width must be a multiple of 8 and depends on the PCIe mode you selected in operator AppletProperties:

  - Generation_1: Parallelism x Bit Width <= 64 Bit.
  - Generation_2: Parallelism x Bit Width <= 128 bit

  The product of the maximal image width and the maximal image height must be divisible by 4 bytes.
- microEnable 5 ironman VD8-PoCL, microEnable 5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D (DIN connector) and microEnable 5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B (BNC connector):
  - When parameter **PcieInterfaceType** in the operator **AppletProperties** is set to Generation_1, the product of the bit width and the parallelism must be a multiple of 8 and less or equal to 128.
  - When parameter **PcieInterfaceType** in the operator **AppletProperties** is set to Generation_2, the product of the bit width and the parallelism must be a multiple of 8 and less or equal to 256.
- microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL and microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE:

  For the frame grabbers using a PCIe x4 interface, the product of the bit width and parallelism must be an integer multiple of 8 and must be less than or equal to 128.
- microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL:

  For grayscale images, the product of the parallelism and bit width must either be 16, 32, 64 or 128. In case of color formats, the product either has to be 24 or 48.



RGB is converted to BGR

The operator converts RGB data to BGR data (i.e., the components R and B are switched before DMA transfer). After DMA transfer, the former RGB image is available as a BGR image in the PC's RAM. This conversion is carried out to ease further processing with software tools, as most software tools directly support BGR format.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable 5 marathon VCLx

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable 5 marathon VCL
microEnable 5 marathon VCX-QP
microEnable 5 marathon VF2
LightBridge VCL
microEnable 5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D/-CXP6B
microEnable 5 ironman VD8-PoCL
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.40.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input

27.40.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	see description
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	see description
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	{VAF_COLOR, VAF_GRAY}
Color Flavor	{FL_NONE, FL_RGB} If VAF_GRAY selected: FL_NONE; If VAF_COLOR selected: FL_RGB
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.40.3. Parameters

CurrentTransferLength	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	
Range	[0; 2^34-1]

The parameter reflects the amount of byte that has already been transferred of a frame that is being processed. This information allows to analyze DMA buffer data in a software application before the entire frame is transmitted.



Availability

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, mE5 marathon VCX-QP, mE5 marathon VF2, LightBridge VCL, mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D, and mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B

PixelsPerLine	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	

The previously transferred image line length in pixels.

Availability

microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL and microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE only

PixelsPerLine	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	

The previously transferred image line length in bytes.

Availability

microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL and microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE only

ReadLongsPerLine	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	

This parameter provides the geometry of the transferred frame. The number of long words (4 byte) per line can be read.

Availability

microEnable IV VD1-CL only

27.40.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator DmaToPC is shown in the following examples:

- 2. *Getting Started*

  Getting Started
- Figure 3.1, 'Simple VisualApplets Design'

  Basic Principles - Learn the Idea of VisualApplets
- Section 3.5, 'Data Flow '

  Data Flow - Learn about the Pipeline Structure used in VisualApplets
- Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'

  Learn the allocation of the device resources of the operator.
- Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

  Tutorial - Using multiple DMA channel outputs for one camera.
- Section 10.1.2, 'JPEG Encoder Gray'

Examples - A simple example which shows the usage of the JPEG operators.

- Section 10.1.4, 'JPEG Compression Using Operator **JPEG_Encoder**'

  Examples - Simple examples which show the usage of the operator **JPEG_Encoder**.

- Section 10.1.5, 'JPEG Color Compression Using User Library Elements'

  Examples - Simple examples which shows the usage of the JPEG user library elements for color JPEG compression.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.4.2.1, 'Color Plane Separation Option 1 - Three DMAs'

  Splitting the RGB color planes into three DMA channel outputs.

- Section 10.5.1, 'Co-Processor Median Filter'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a median filter is calculated.

- Section 10.5.2, 'Co-Processor Large Filter Calculation'

  Examples - The coprocessor feature of the microEnable IV VD1-CL is shown. As an example, a large filter kernel is calculated.

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

27.41. Operator GPI

Operator Library Path:



The operator GPI provides an interface to the digital inputs. Via parameter *Pin_ID*, you select the digital input (which is wired to a physical pin on a GPIO unit) you want to use for receiving a signal. The same digital inputs can be used by multiple operators.

If you use a device with several GPIO units, use parameter *ConnectorType* to select the GPIO unit you want to address (Front GPIO or GPIO).

For the mapping of digital inputs and pin connectors, check the User Manual of your frame grabber [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers].

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
mE5 marathon VCX-QP
mE5 marathon VF2
LightBridge VCL
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D/-CXP6B
mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL
pixelPlant 100
pixelPlant 200

27.41.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, general purpose input signal to be used inside VisualApplets.

27.41.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.41.3. Parameters

Pin_ID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0;7] or [0;3]

Via parameter *Pin_ID*, you define the digital input (which is wired to a physical pin on a GPIO socket) you want to use for receiving a signal. The same digital inputs can be used by multiple operators.

[0;3] The value range is 0-3 for the *Front GPIO* on marathon, the *Front GPIO* on LightBridge, and the *GPIO* on LightBridge.

[0;7] For the *GPIO* on marathon and in all other cases, the value range is 0-7.

ConnectorType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	GPIO
Range	{FrontGPIO, GPIO}

Via parameter *ConnectorType*, you define which GPIO socket (*GPIO* or *Front GPIO*) you want to address with the value you enter for parameter Pin_ID.



Restricted Availability

This parameter is only available for platforms that have a *Front GPIO*:

- mE5 marathon VCLx
- mE5 marathon VCL
- mE5 marathon VCX-QP
- mE5 marathon VF2
- LightBridge VCL

27.41.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator GPI is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Operator **TrgBoxLine**'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable4 IV VD4-CL/PoCL platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'.

- Section 10.15.8.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Operator **TrgBoxLine**'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'.

- Section 10.15.9.2, ' Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.10.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

27.42. Operator GPO

Operator Library Path:



The operator GPO provides an interface to the digital outputs. Via parameter *Pin_ID*, you select the digital output (which is wired to a physical pin on a GPIO unit) you want to use for sending a signal.

If you use a frame grabber with two GPIO units, use parameter *ConnectorType* to select the GPIO unit you want to address (GPIO or Front GPIO).

Each digital output can only be used once. Thus, the selected digital output is to be used by exclusively one instance of the GPO operator.

For each digital output, one device resource of type TriggerOut is used. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for a full list of device resources.

For the mapping of digital outputs and physical pins on the GPIO units, check User Manual of your frame grabber [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers].

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE 5 marathon VCLx
mE 5 marathon VCL
mE 5 marathon VCX-QP
mE 5 marathon VF2
LightBridge VCL
mE 5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D/-CXP6B
mE 5 ironman VD8-PoCL
pixelPlant 100
pixelPlant 200

27.42.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, general purpose output signal to be send out of the frame grabber.

27.42.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.42.3. Parameters

Pin_ID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0;7], [0;3] or [0;1]

Via parameter *Pin_ID*, you define the digital ouput (which is wired to a physical pin on the GPIO or FrontGPIO socket) you want to use for sending a signal. The same digital output can be used only once, i.e., by one instance of the GPO operator.

[0;7] When you address the *GPIO* on marathon, or if you use a device with only one GPIO unit (ironman, PixelPlant), the value range is 0 - 7.

[0;3] When you address the *GPIO* on LightBridge, the value range is 0-3.

[0;1] When you address the *Front GPIO* on marathon or LightBridge, the value range is 0-1.

ConnectorType	
Type	static write parameter
Default	GPIO
Range	{GPIO, FrontGPIO}

Via parameter *ConnectorType*, you define which GPIO socket (*GPIO* or *Front GPIO*) you want to address with the value you enter for parameter Pin_ID.



Restricted Availability

This parameter is only available for platforms that have a *Front GPIO*:

- mE5 marathon VCLx
- mE5 marathon VCL
- mE5 marathon VCX-QP
- mE5 marathon VF2
- LightBridge VCL

27.42.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator GPO is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Operator **TrgBoxLine**'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable4 IV VD4-CL/PoCL platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'.

- Section 10.15.8.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Operator **TrgBoxLine**'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'.

- Section 10.15.9.2, ' Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.10.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.11.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.12.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

27.43. Operator LED

Operator Library Path:



The **LED** operator provides an interface for accessing the board LEDs of the frame grabber via the applet.

Driving a logic HIGH on the input forces the correspondent board LED to light on. Driving a logic LOW on the input forces the correspondent board LED to light off.

For the exact location of board LEDs on the frame grabber, see the manual of your frame grabber [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers].

Available for Hardware Platforms
mE5 marathon VCLx
mE5 marathon VCL
mE5 marathon VCX-QP❶
mE5 marathon VF2
LightBridge VCL
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B
mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL

❶ On marathon VCX-QP, the numbering of the LEDs is mirrored, see parameter description of parameter *Port* below.

27.43.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, signal input

27.43.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Max. Img Height	any

27.43.3. Parameters

Port	
Type	static write parameter
Default	USR1
Range	LightBridge VCL, mE5 marathon VCLx, and mE5 marathon VCL: {USR1, USR2} mE5 marathon VCX-QP and mE5 marathon VF2: {USR1, USR2, USR3, USR4}

The parameter defines which of the board LEDs will be connected by the operator.

mE5 marathon VCLx, mE5 marathon VCL, LightBridge VCL:

- USR1 maps the operator to the slot LED USR1.
- USR2 maps the operator to the slot LED USR2.

mE5 marathon VF2:

- USR1 maps the operator to the slot LED USR1.
- USR2 maps the operator to the slot LED USR2.
- USR3 maps the operator to the slot LED USR3.
- USR4 maps the operator to the slot LED USR4.

mE5 marathon VCX-QP:

- USR1 maps the operator to the slot LED 4.
- USR2 maps the operator to the slot LED 3.
- USR3 maps the operator to the slot LED 2.
- USR4 maps the operator to the slot LED 1.

To turn the LED **ON**, the input I must be driven HIGH. To turn the LED **OFF**, the input I must be driven LOW.



Platforms

This parameter is used with the following platforms:

- mE5 marathon VCLx (value range {USR1, USR2})
- mE5 marathon VCL (value range {USR1, USR2})
- mE5 marathon VCX-QP (value range {USR1, USR2, USR3, USR4})
- mE5 marathon VF2 (value range {USR1, USR2, USR3, USR4})
- LightBridge VCL (value range {USR1, USR2})

Pin_ID	
Type	static write parameter
Default	
Range	[0;3]

Pin_ID
The Pin_ID parameter defines which of the 4 board LEDs will be connected by the operator. Range is [0; 3].



Platforms

This parameter is used with these platforms:

- mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6D
- mE5 ironman VQ8-CXP6B
- mE5 ironman VD8-PoCL

27.43.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LED is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

27.44. Operator NativeTrgPortIn

Operator Library Path:



The operator NativeTrgportIn provides an interface to the microEnable's digital inputs. Accessible by the operator are the first four input trigger pins.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL

27.44.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Links	TrgI1, signal output TrgI2..TrgI4, signal output

27.44.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link TrgI1	Output Link TrgI2..TrgI4
Bit Width	1	TrgI[1]]
Arithmetic	unsigned	TrgI[1]
Parallelism	1	TrgI[1]
Kernel Columns	1	TrgI[1]
Kernel Rows	1	TrgI[1]
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	TrgI[1]
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	TrgI[1]
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	TrgI[1]
Max. Img Width	any	TrgI[1]
Max. Img Height	any	TrgI[1]

27.44.3. Parameters

None

27.45. Operator NativeTrgPortInExt

Operator Library Path:



The operator NativeTrgportInExt provides an interface to the microEnable's digital inputs. Accessible by the operator are all eight input trigger pins.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL

27.45.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Links	TrgI1, signal output TrgI1..TrgI8, signal output

27.45.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link TrgI1	Output Link TrgI1..TrgI8
Bit Width	1	TrgI[1]]
Arithmetic	unsigned	TrgI[1]
Parallelism	1	TrgI[1]
Kernel Columns	1	TrgI[1]
Kernel Rows	1	TrgI[1]
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	TrgI[1]
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	TrgI[1]
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	TrgI[1]
Max. Img Width	any	TrgI[1]
Max. Img Height	any	TrgI[1]

27.45.3. Parameters

None

27.46. Operator NativeTrgPortOut

Operator Library Path:



Provides an interface to the microEnable's digital outputs and CC outputs. The operator can access the four digital outputs and the four Camera Link trigger outputs CC1 to CC4. The operator requires one resource of type **`CameraControl`**. Set the resource index for the camera in the resource dialog. If the resource index is set to 0, the digital outputs 0 to 3 and the CC output for the camera on port A are used. If the index is set to 1, the digital outputs 4 to 7 and the CC output for camera port B are used. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

For the mapping of digital outputs and pin connectors check the frame grabber hardware manual.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL

27.46.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	TrgO1..TrgO4], signal output CC1..CC4, signal output

27.46.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link TrgO1..TrgO4]	Input Link CC1..CC4
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

27.46.3. Parameters

None

27.47. Operator RxLink

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides a data link between the frame grabber to the pixelPlant boards Px100 and Px200 respectively from the pixelPlant boards to the frame grabbers. TxLink represents the input interface operator. The link is capable to transport data in any image format. The format of the link has to be parameterized to exactly meet with the corresponding link which is sending the data.

The parameter *Channel_ID* specifies the unique ID of the virtual data channel. This is necessary to address the corresponding sender and establish the channel communication. The channel ID occupies one device resource of type RxLink. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for a full list of device resources.

Data transfers are controlled by flow control of VisualApplets and do not need buffering, e.g. a RxLink input can be directly connected to a DmaFromPc operator without utilizing ImageBuffer operators. However if an infinite source is used like any of the camera operators, buffering is still required before TxLink.

The data link is a virtual channel between the px100/200 boards and the mE4VD4-CL board. The maximal number of virtual RxLink channels must not exceed 61. Also consider to use as less as possible links to use the bandwidth and FPGA resources effectively. All virtual RxLink data channels are mapped internally on a single physical link of 1GByte/s bandwidth.

The Channel_IDs can be in any order and can start from any index between 1 and 61. However all indices must be unique. Note that on the sender side on the TxLinks must have the same IDs as the RxLinks on the receiver side.

TxLinks and RxLink on the same board do not share the same physical channel and are fully independent, i.e. RxLink and TxLink operators on the same board can have the same or different Channel_IDs and are not related to each other in any way.



Optimized Routing of designs with PixelPlant

To optimize the routing results (during build) of designs for mE4 with PixelPlant PX100/ PX200/PX200e, we recommend to use settings for bit width and parallelism that ensure that the product of bit width and parallelism is a multiple of 64. The optimum routing results can be expected if the product is exactly 64.

product = n * 64

n = 1 leads to optimal routing results.

Very good routing results can also be expected if the product of bit width and parallelism is a power of two and less or equal 64, but not 1, 2, or 4. Other configurations may lead to timing errors.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mmicroEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
pixelPlant 100
pixelPlant 200

27.47.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, signal input

27.47.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any
Kernel Columns	any
Kernel Rows	any
Img Protocol	{VALT_SIGNAL, VALT_LINE1D, VALD_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	any
Color Flavor	any
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.47.3. Parameters

Channel_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 61]
This parameter defines the unique channel ID for the data link.	

27.47.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RxLink is shown in the following examples:

- Section 4.6, 'PixelPlant Designs'

  Generating PixelPlant design and establishing interconnections.

27.48. Operator TrgPortArea

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates the trigger (Exsync) for the Camera. It is possible to use an internal signal generator (GrabberControlled) or to trigger the signal generator from external signals, either by input signals from the trigger expansion board (TTL Trigger board or OPTO Trigger board), or by software.

The signal generator can produce Exsync signals with a flexible delay, pulse width and polarity. Additionally a Flash signal, which is available at the trigger expansion board, is generated.

The operator occupies 4 digital outputs and one camera port for the CC signals. Hence, one VisualApplets resource of type **`CameraControl`** is used. If the device resource is set to 0, the digital outputs 0 to 3 and camera port A is used. However, if the resource index is set to 1, the digital outputs 4 to 7 and camera port B is used. Note that no other operators can use these hardware resources. Set the resource index in the resource dialog. Check Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.48.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M

27.48.2. Supported Link Format

None

27.48.3. Parameters

TriggerMode	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	GrabberControlled
Range	{GrabberControlled, ExternSw_Trigger}
This parameter selects the operation mode for the internal Exsync signal generator. The source for the external trigger input can by selected via the parameter ImgTrgInSource. GrabberControlled: Exsync is generated periodically by the internal signal generator. ExternSw_Trigger: An external trigger signal is used to start the signal generator once.	

ExsyncEnable	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}
Enables or disables the Exsync output to the camera.	

ExsyncFramesPerSec	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	8 Hz
Range	depends on parameter Accuracy
This parameter specifies the frequency of the Exsync generation.	

ExsyncExposure	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	4000 µs
Range	depends on parameter Accuracy
This parameter specifies the pulse width of the Exsync signal, which can be used by many cameras to specify the exposure time. Therefore, it is possible to adjust the exposure time via software, even while grabbing. Enter the value in microseconds.	

ExsyncDelay	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0 µs
Range	depends on parameter Accuracy
This parameter specifies the delay of the generated Exsync signal, with respect to an external trigger input. Therefore, it is possible to synchronize the exposure interval to a flash. Enter the value in microseconds.	

ExsyncPolarity	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter adjusts the polarity of the Exsync signal generator the polarity accepted by the connected camera. Use LowActive, if the camera opens the shutter on a falling edge, otherwise use HighActive.	

ImgTrgInSource	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7}
This parameter specifies the signal source, which is used to trigger the Exsync signal generator. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to ExternSw_Trigger.	

ImgTrgInPolarity	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity of the external input trigger signal. When set to LowActive, the Exsync generator starts on a falling edge of the signal specified by the parameter ImgTrgInSource. Otherwise, the Exsync generation starts on a rising edge. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to ExternSw_Trigger.	

ImgTrgDownscale	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	{1, 65535}

ImgTrgDownscale
This value defines a downscaling factor for incoming trigger pulses. Only every Nth trigger puls is accepted, with number N defined by this parameter. For example, if ImgTrgDownscale is set to 3, then every 3rd incoming trigger puls will be accepted, i.e. the first two trigger pulses are discarded.

FlashEnable	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}
Enables or disables the flash output. The pulse width of the flash signal is equal to the Exsync period.	

FlashPolarity	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity for the generated Flash signal.	

FlashDelay	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0 µs
Range	{0, 10230} with stepsize 10 µs
This parameter specifies the delay of the generated Flash signal, with respect to an external trigger input. Therefore, it is possible to synchronize the flash to the external trigger input. Enter the value in microseconds.	

SoftwareTrgPulse	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	
Range	{1}
Setting this parameter to 1, will generate a software trigger. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to ExternSw_Trigger and ImgTrgInSource is set to SoftwareTrigger.	

SoftwareTrgDeadTime	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	10000 µs
Range	depends on parameter Accuracy
This parameter specifies the minimal time interval between software trigger pulses. Enter the value in microseconds.	

SoftwareTrgIsBusy	
Type	dynamic/static read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 1}
The SoftwareTrgIsBusy parameter enables software readout of the busy state. If busy then this parameter is set to 1 to reflect an ongoing image capture. If set to 0 then the operator is not busy.	

CC1output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync

CC1output	
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC1 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC2output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Vcc
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC2 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC3output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Vcc
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC3 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC4output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Vcc
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC4 line of the CameraLink cable.	

Accuracy	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	10 µs
Range	[0.05, 500] µs
This parameter specifies the time base for the trigger system. It defines the jitter and the ranges for delays, periods etc. Enter the value in microseconds.	

DebouncingMaxTime	
Type	static parameter
Default	65.520 us
Range	[0.016, 1000000] us
This parameter specifies the debouncing time the input trigger signals must keep the same value to be detected as such. Fast signal changes within the debounce time will be filtered out. Enter the value in microseconds.	

27.48.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TrgPortArea is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.1.2, ' Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Operator **TrgPortArea**'

  An area scan trigger using the operator **TrgPortArea** is presented. Please read for information on this operator Section 27.48, 'TrgPortArea'.

27.49. Operator TrgPortLine

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates the trigger (Exsync) for the Camera. It is also responsible for assembling the acquired lines to images.

It is possible to use an internal signal generator (GrabberControlled) or to trigger the signal generator from external signals, either by input signals from the trigger expansion board (TTL Trigger board or OPTO Trigger board), or by software. The signal generator can produce Exsync signals with a flexible delay, pulse width and polarity. Additionally, a flash signal which is available at the trigger expansion board is generated.

The operator occupies 4 digital outputs and one camera port for the CC signals. Hence, one VisualApplets resource of type **`CameraControl`** is used. If the resource index is set to 0, the digital outputs 0 to 2 and camera port A is used. If the resource index is set to 1, the digital outputs 4 to 6 and camera port B is used. Outputs 3 and 7 are not used by the operator. Note that no other operators can use these hardware resources. Set the resource index in the resource dialog.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL

27.49.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

27.49.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_LINE1D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	65536	as I

27.49.3. Parameters

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^{24}]
This parameter defines the number of lines omitted at the beginning of a frame.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[8, 2^{24}]
This parameter defines the number of lines of a frame.	

MaxGatedHeight	
Type	dynamid read/write parameter
Default	restricted
Range	{restricted, unrestricted}

The parameter *MaxGatedHeight* allows you to limit the maximum image height when the image trigger mode (*ImgTriggerMode*) is set to ExternSw_Gate.

If if the image trigger mode (*ImgTriggerMode*) is set to ExternSw_Gate, and the parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to unrestricted, the image height is defined by the time the gate is open, i.e., by the pulse width of the external image trigger signal or the duration of the software trigger being value 1. Now, if the gate is open for a long time, the image height gets large. If parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to restricted, the image height is limited to YLength image lines even if the gate is still open. The operator will discard any further lines and wait for the next open gate to start a new frame.

In contrast, if the parameter is set to unrestricted, the image height is only defined by the gate.



Violation of Link Property Possible

Using this parameter in unrestricted mode can cause a violation of the VisualApplets link protocol. The image height could exceed the maximum allowed image height defined in the output link of the TrgPortLine operator. Be careful when using the unrestricted mode. See Section 3.7.2, 'Link Properties' for more information on link properties.

A successive SplitImage operator can divide large images into chunks (smaller images).

LineTriggerMode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	GrabberControlled
Range	{GrabberControlled, Extern_Trigger, GrabberControlled_Gated_by_Img, Extern_Trigger_Gated_by_Img}

This parameter selects the operation mode for the internal Exsync signal generator. The source for the external trigger input can by selected via the parameters LineTrgInSourceA and LineTrgInSourceB (see below).

GrabberControlled: Exsync is generated periodically by the internal signal generator

Extern_Trigger: An external trigger signal is used to start the signal generator once

LineTriggerMode
GrabberControlled_Gated_by_Img: Exsync is generated periodically by the internal signal generator during the acquisition of a frame Extern_Trigger_Gated_by_Img: An external trigger signal is used to trigger the signal generator during the acquisition of a frame

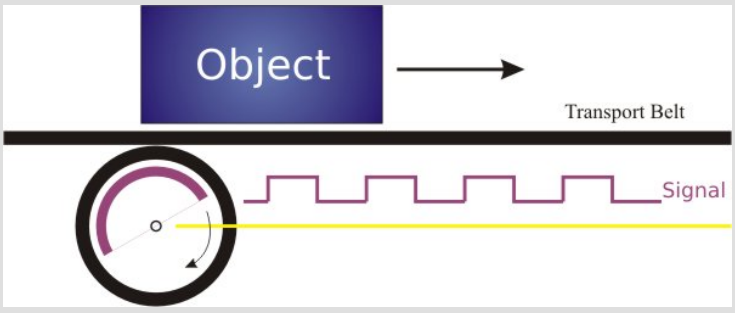
ExsyncEnable	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}
Enables or disables the Exsync output to the camera.	

LineTrgInSourceA	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7}
This parameter specifies the signal source which is used to trigger the Exsync signal generator. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger.	

LineTrgInSourceB	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7}
This parameter specifies the signal source which is used to trigger the Exsync signal generator. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger and EncoderABMode is set to Signal_AB_Filter.	

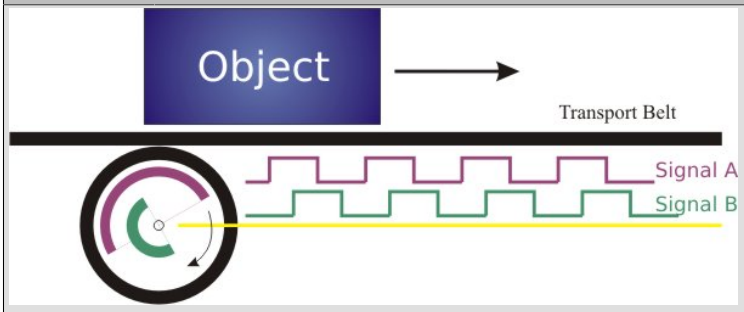
EncoderABMode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	Signal_A_Only
Range	{Signal_A_Only, Signal_AB_Filter, Signal_ABx2_Filter, Signal_ABx4_Filter}

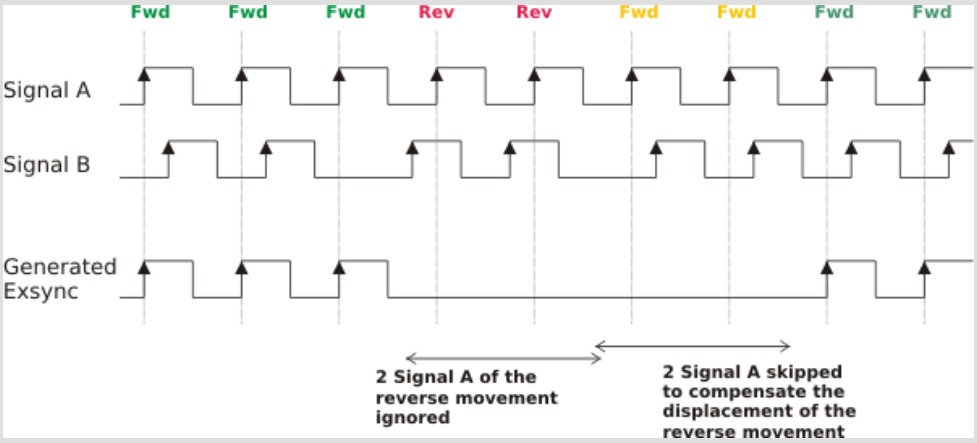
This parameter specifies whether a single trigger input (A only) is used for the Exsync generation, or the signals A and B.



Signal A/B support enables to determine the revolving direction of the shaft encoder and to suppress and compensate backward movements:

EncoderABMode





Signal_A_Only: The trigger input selected by LineTrgInSourceA is used for Exsync generation.

Signal_AB_Filter: Exsync is generated for a forward rotation of the shaft encoder in single resolution, i.e., a trigger pulse for a rising edge of LineTrgInSourceA.

Signal_ABx2_Filter: Exsync is generated for a forward rotation of the shaft encoder in double resolution, i.e., a trigger pulse for a rising edge of LineTrgInSourceA and a falling edge of LineTrgInSourceA. Both edges of LineTrgInSourceA are used.

Signal_ABx4_Filter: Exsync is generated for a forward rotation of the shaft encoder in quad resolution, i.e., a trigger pulse for a rising and a falling edge of LineTrgInSourceA and a rising and a falling edge of LineTrgInSourceB.

Related Parameters when AB support enabled:

- *EncoderABLead* (possibility to switch the definition of forward)

You can reset the shaft encoder by setting parameter *EncoderABMode* to value *Signal_A_Only*.

EncoderABLead	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	Signal_AB
Range	{Signal_AB, Signal_BA}

A foreward movement is defined by a rising edge of signal A before signal B if the parameter is set to Signal_AB, or vice versa:

Signal_AB: Forward is defined by A before B

Signal_BA: Forward is defined by B before A

LineTrgInPolarity	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity of the external input trigger signal LineTrgInSourceA and LineTrgInSourceB. When set to LowActive, the Exsync generator starts on a falling edge of the signal specified by the parameter ImgTrgInSource. Otherwise, the Exsync generation starts on a rising edge. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger.	

LineTrgDownscaler	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 256]
This parameter specifies the number of external input trigger signals, which are needed to generate the Exsync. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to an external trigger mode.	

LineTrgPhase	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 256]
This parameter specifies the number of external input trigger signals, which are needed to generate the first Exsync of a frame. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger_Gated_by_Img.	

ExsyncPeriod	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	100 µs
Range	[1.024, 4000] µs
This parameter specifies the period of the Exsync signal. Therefore, it defines the line frequency when using the grabber controlled mode to trigger the connected camera.	

ExsyncExposure	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	20 µs
Range	[1.024, 2000] µs, must not exceed ExsyncPeriod
This parameter specifies the pulse width of the Exsync signal, which can be used by many cameras to specify the exposure time. Therefore, it is possible to adjust the exposure time via software, even while grabbing.	

Exsync2Delay	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0 µs
Range	[0, 2000] µs, must not exceed ExsyncPeriod
This parameter specifies the delay of the generated Exsync signal, with respect to an external trigger input. Therefore, the Exsync2 signal is a delayed clone of the Exsync (polarity, period, etc. are the same as for Exsync).	

ExsyncPolarity	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	LowActive

ExsyncPolarity	
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter adjusts the polarity of the Exsync signal genarator to the polarity accepted by the connected camera. Use LowActive, if the camera opens the shutter on a falling edge, otherwise use HighActive.	

ImgTriggerMode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	FreeRun
Range	{FreeRun, ExternSw_Trigger, ExternSw_Gate}

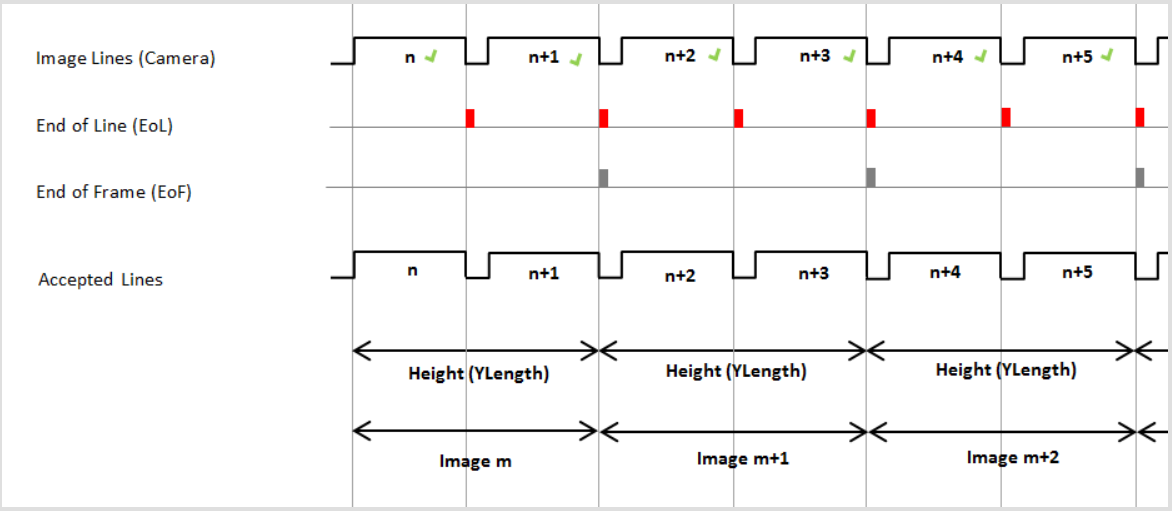
This parameter selects the operation mode for the internal Image Gate.

The image trigger input signal may be created by external (peripheral) devices (e.g., shaft encoder), or by software. The source for the external image trigger input you can select via the parameter *ImgTrgInSource*, see below).

The values of parameter ImgTriggerMode induce the following behaviour:

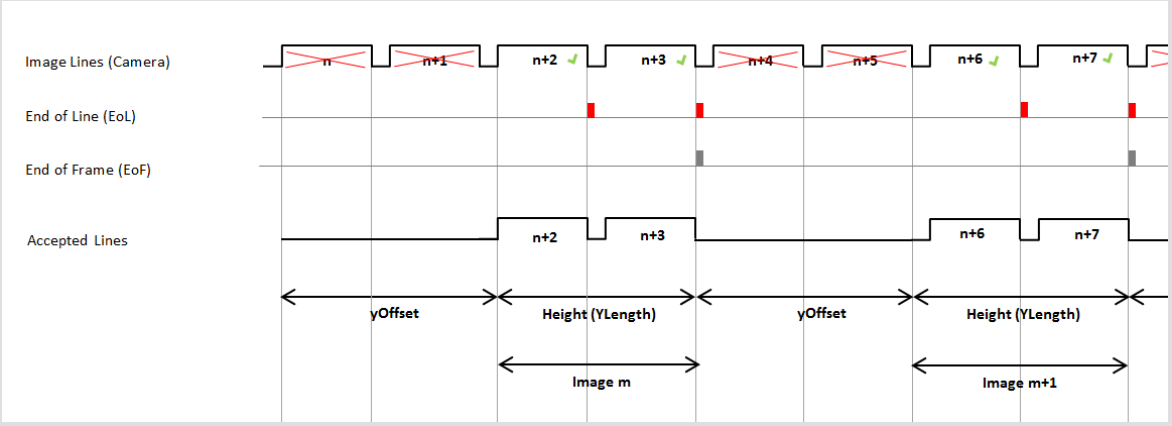
- **FreeRun**:
  - All incoming lines transmitted by the camera are accepted.
  - The Image Gate is ignored.
  - Parameter *YLength* defines when the end of frame (EOF) is generated.
  - If parameter *yOffset* is greater than Zero, a number of yOffset lines between two sequential images is ommitted.

Example: *yOffset* = 0, *YLength* = 2:



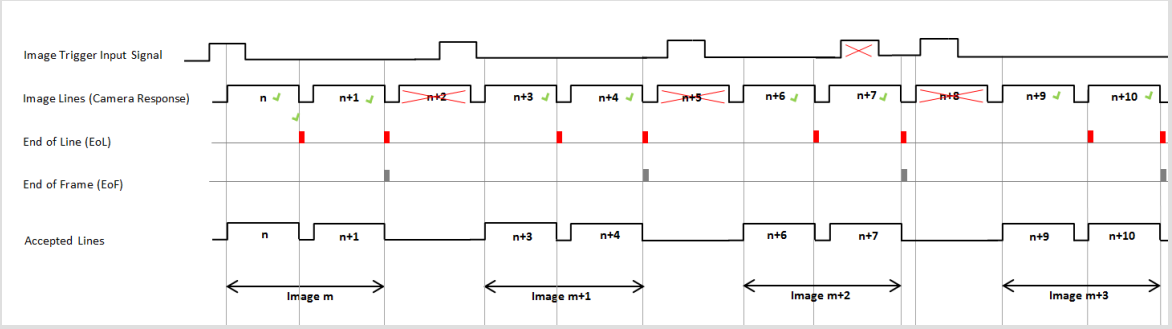
Example: *yOffset* = 2, *YLength* = 2:

ImgTriggerMode



- **ExternSw_Trigger**:
  - At the rising edge of an accepted image trigger input signal, a new frame is started and incoming lines are appended to an image up to *YLength*.
  - Parameter *YLength* defines when the end of frame (EOF) is generated.
  - A new rising edge of the image trigger is only accepted after *YLength* lines have been appended and EOF is generated. A new rising edge of the image trigger is ignored if it occurs before *YLength* lines have been appended to an image and EOF is generated.

    Example: *YLength* is set to value 2:



- **ExternSw_Gate**:
  - In gated mode, it is important how long the image trigger input signal is active, since it functions as the Image Gate signal.
  - The exact behaviour of this mode can be defined by the parameter *MaxGatedHeight*. (With *MaxGatedHeight* you can define if the maximum image height of the images is restricted or unrestricted. For details, see description of parameter *MaxGatedHeight*.)

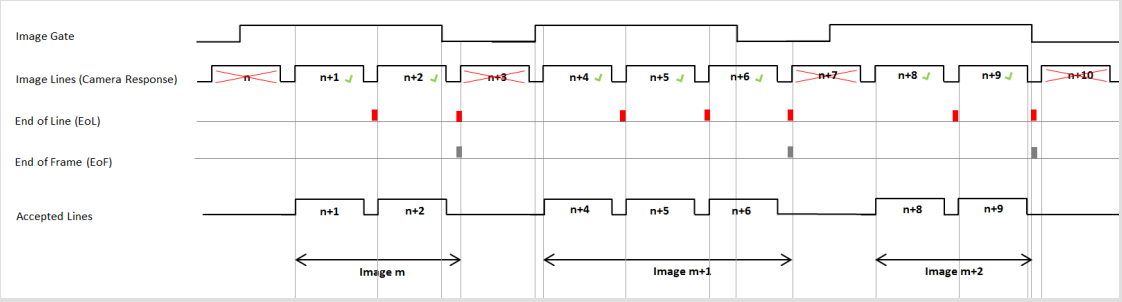
    Behaviour of mode ExternSW_Gate when parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to value "Unrestricted"

    - While the Image Gate signal is active, the incoming lines are appended to an image.
    - The Image Gate controls which image lines are valid:
      - While the Image Gate signal is active, the incoming lines are accepted. (See figure, e.g., lines n+8 and n+9.)

ImgTriggerMode

- While the Image Gate signal is not active, the incoming lines are ignored. (See figure, e.g., line n+3.)
- Each line which starts while the Image Gate signal is active is valid. (See figure: n+1, n+2, n+4, n+5, n+6, n+8 and n+9 are valid.)

  If the falling edge of the Image Gate occurs before all the data of the last line are acquired, the line is nevertheless valid and acquired completely. (See figure: n+2 and n+6)
- There are always complete lines being transferred.
- Each line which starts while the Image Gate is down is not valid. (See figure: Line n and n +7 are not valid, line n+4 is valid.)



- End of line (EoL) and end of frame (EoF) are either generated directly before the start of a new line, or at the falling edge of the Image Gate.

  EoL directly before start of new line: If the falling edge of a line occurs within the open Image Gate and the Image Gate covers the start of the next line, the EoL is generated directly before the rising edge of the next line. (See figure: n+1, n+4, n+5 and n+8.)

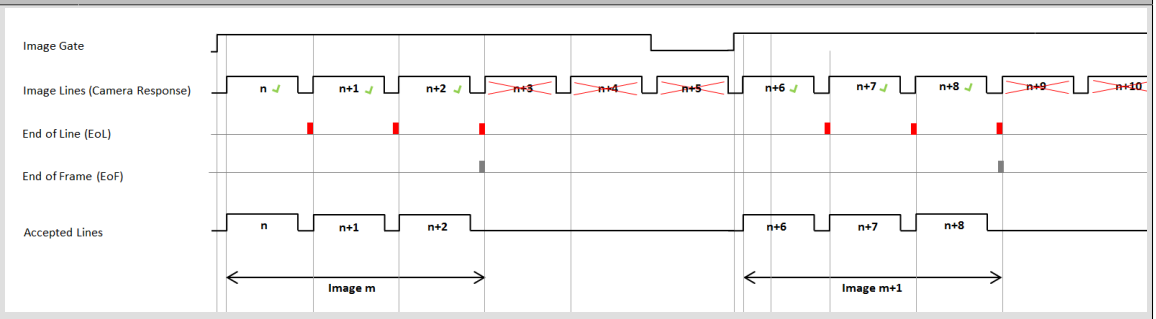
  EoL together with EoF directly before start of new line: If the falling edge of the Image Gate occurs before the falling edge of a line, EoL and EoF are generated directly before the rising edge of the next line. (See figure: Image m and image m+1.)

  EoL together with EoF at falling edge of Image Gate: If the falling edge of a line occurs within the open Image Gate and the falling edge of the Image Gate occurs before the rising edge of the next line, EoL and EoF are generated directly after the falling edge of the Image Gate. (See figure: Image m+2.)

Behaviour of Mode ExternSW_Gate when parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to value "Restricted"

If parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to "restricted", the behaviour is the same as described above for *MaxGatedHeight* with value "unrestricted", with the following exceptions:

- As long as the image gate is open, the lines are appended up to a maximal image height of*YLength*. All following lines are ommitted until the next rising edge of the Image Gate signal.
- If a falling edge of the Image Gate signal occurs before YLength lines are appended: The falling edge of the Image Gate signal defines the height of the image, even if the image has not the height of YLength. (See parameter *MaxGatedHeight* for more information about the image height.)
- The example below (figure) shows the behaviour at *MaxGatedHeight* = restricted and *YLength* = 3.

ImgTriggerMode


ImgTrgInSource	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7}
This parameter specifies the signal source which is used to trigger the image acquisition. This is only relevant if the ImgTriggerMode is set to ExternSw_Trigger or ExternSw_Gate.	

ImgTrgInPolarity	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity of the external input trigger signal.	

ImgTrgDelay	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 4095}
The parameter delays the image trigger signal by the given number of image lines.	

FlashEnable	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}
Enables or disables the flash output. The pulse width of the flash signal is equal to one line period.	

FlashPolarity	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity for the generated Flash signal.	

FlashDelay	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 4095}

FlashDelay
This parameter specifies the number of lines to delay the generated Flash signal, with respect to an external trigger input. Therefore, it is possible to synchronize the flash to the external trigger input. The pulse width of the flash signal is equal to one line period.

SoftwareTrgPulse	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	
Range	{1}
Setting this parameter to 1 will generate a software trigger. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to an external trigger mode and ImgTrgInSource is set to SoftwareTrigger.	

SoftwareTrgInput	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	
Range	{0, 1}
With this parameter a software gate can be produced for the image trigger mode ExternSw_Gate.	

ImgTrgIsBusy	
Type	dynamic/static read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 1}
The ImgTrgIsBusy parameter enables software readout of the busy state for the image trigger. If busy then this parameter is set to 1 to reflect an ongoing image capture. If set to 0 then the operator is not busy.	

CC1output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC1 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC2output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC2 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC3output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC3 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC4output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Hdsync, HdsyncInvert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC4 line of the CameraLink cable.	

ImgTrgDebouncingMaxTime	
Type	static write parameter
Default	65.520 us
Range	[0.016, 1000000] us
This parameter specifies the maximal time for ImgTrgDebouncingTime parameter. The smaller the maximal time the less FPGA resources are required to implement the debouncing timer.	

ImgTrgDebouncingTime	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	0.112 us
Range	[0.016, ImgTrgDebouncingMaxTime] us
This parameter specifies the debouncing time the input image trigger signal must keep the same value to be detected as such. Fast signal changes within the debounce time will be filtered out.	

LineTrgDebouncingMaxTime	
Type	static write parameter
Default	65.520 us
Range	[0.016, 1000000] us
This parameter specifies the maximal time for LineTrgDebouncingTime parameter. The smaller the maximal time the less FPGA resources are required to implement the debouncing timer.	

LineTrgDebouncingTime	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	0.112 us
Range	[0.016, ImgTrgDebouncingMaxTime] us
This parameter specifies the debouncing time the input line trigger signals must keep the same value to be detected as such. Fast signal changes within the debounce time will be filtered out.	

27.49.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TrgPortLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources'

  Learn the allocation of the device resources of the operator.

- Section 9.1.2, 'Camera Link Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.3.2, 'Camera Link Line Scan Cameras '

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.8.4.4, 'Filter for Line Scan Cameras'

  Examples - Explains how to implement a filter for line scan cameras.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

27.50. Operator TriggerIn

Operator Library Path:



The operator TriggerIn provides an interface to the microEnable's digital inputs. By using parameter *Pin_ID*, the digital input is selected.

For the mapping of digital inputs and pin connectors check the frame grabber hardware manual.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.50.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, signal output

27.50.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.50.3. Parameters

Pin_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 7]
This parameter defines which digital input is used. The same inputs can be used by multiple operators.	

27.50.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TriggerIn is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

27.51. Operator TriggerOut

Operator Library Path:



The operator TriggerIn provides an interface to the microEnable's digital outputs. By using parameter *Pin_ID*, the digital outputs is selected.

Each output can only be used once. Hence, the selected output has to be exclusively used by this operator and one device resource of type TriggerOut is used. See Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for a full list of device resources.

For the mapping of digital outputs and pin connectors check the frame grabber hardware manual.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.51.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, signal input

27.51.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.51.3. Parameters

Pin_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 7]

Pin_ID
This parameter defines which digital output is used.

27.51.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TriggerOut is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

27.52. Operator TxLink

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides a data link between the frame grabber to the pixelPlant boards Px100 and Px200 respectively from the pixelPlant boards to the frame grabbers. TxLink represents the output interface operator. The link is capable to transport data in any image format. The format of the link is specified automatically by the operator connected to the TxLink operator.

The parameter *Channel_ID* specifies the unique ID of the virtual data channel. This is necessary to address the corresponding receiver and establish the channel communication. The channel ID occupies one device resource of type TxLink. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for a full list of device resources.

Data transfers are controlled by flow control of VisualApplets and do not need buffering, e.g., an RxLink input can be directly connected to a DmaFromPc operator without utilizing ImageBuffer operators. However, if an infinite source is used like any of the camera operators, buffering is still required before TxLink.

The data link is a virtual channel between the px100/200 boards and the mE4VD4-CL board. The maximal number of virtual TxLink channels must not exceed 61. Also consider to use as less as possible links to use the bandwidth and FPGA resources effectively. All virtual TxLink data channels are mapped internally on a single physical link of 1GByte/s bandwidth.

The Channel_IDs can be in any order and can start from any index between 1 and 61. However all indices must be unique. Note that on the receiver side on the RxLinks must have the same IDs as the TxLinks on the sender side.

TxLinks and RxLink on the same board do not share the same physical channel and are fully independent, i.e. RxLink and TxLink operators on the same board can have the same or different Channel_IDs and are not related to each other in any way.



Optimized Routing of designs with PixelPlant

To optimize the routing results (during build) of designs for mE4 with PixelPlant PX100/ PX200/PX200e, we recommend to use settings for bit width and parallelism that ensure that the product of bit width and parallelism is a multiple of 64. The optimum routing results can be expected if the product is exactly 64.

product = n * 64

n = 1 leads to optimal routing results.

Very good routing results can also be expected if the product of bit width and parallelism is a power of two and less or equal 64, but not 1, 2, or 4. Other configurations may lead to timing errors.

Available for Hardware Platforms
mmicroEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
pixelPlant 100
pixelPlant 200

27.52.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, signal input

27.52.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any
Kernel Columns	any
Kernel Rows	any
Img Protocol	{VALT_SIGNAL, VALT_LINE1D, VALD_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	any
Color Flavor	any
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.52.3. Parameters

Channel_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 61]
This parameter defines the unique channel ID for the data link.	

27.52.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TxLink is shown in the following examples:

- Section 4.6, 'PixelPlant Designs'

  Generating PixelPlant design and establishing interconnections.

27.53. Operator SignalToEvent

Operator Library Path:



The operator generates software events for rising edges at its input links.

All N inputs (up to 16) can generate individual events. The event will not provide any signal link data. Commonly, this operator is used to monitor the status of GPIOs or to signal special conditions.

For each input link, an event name must be specified. This is done using parameter *EventNameInput[n]*. The event name will then be the complete module name plus the event name e.g. Device1_Process0_HierarchicalBoxName_SignalToEventModuleName_ValueOfParameterEventNAmeInput[n]. All events can be accessed with the runtime SDK functions for events. Check the SDK Manual [https://docs.baslerweb.com/frame-grabbers/files/en/documents/SDK/SDK.html] for more information.

The operator will automatically allocate N Event and one EventSource device resources. Check Appendix A, '*Device Resources*' for more information.

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE

27.53.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I0..In, signal input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.

27.53.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0..In
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

27.53.3. Parameters

EventsWithTimestamp	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	ON
Range	{ON, OFF}
Defines if high-precision timestamps are attached to each event. ON = timestamps are generated. OFF = no timestamps are generated.	

EventNameInput[n]	
Type	static write parameter
Default	EventNameInput[n]
Range	
Every event input must be assigned a unique identifier name. This event name is used to identify and use a particular hardware event signal in the Framegrabber SDK.	

28. Library Prototype



Disclaimer: The *Prototype* library is absolutely preliminary and subject to extensive changes, even removal. The functionality of the operators cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, the operators must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Prototype

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
CNT	COUNTER	Hardware Multiplier.	Version 1.1
EDIF	CustomSignalOperator	Hardware Multiplier.	Version 1.1
*	HWMULT	Hardware Multiplier.	Version 1.1
RLE	PackBitsRLE	Simple image compression through run-length encoding (RLE).	Version 1.1
LINE	TrgBoxLine	Generates the trigger (Exsync signal) for the Camera and is also responsible to assemble the acquired lines to images.	Version 1.2
XYZ	RGB2XYZ	Converts the color space from RGB to XYZ.	Version 1.1
	XYZ2LAB	Converts the color space from XYZ to LAB.	Version 1.1

Table 28.1. Operators of Library Prototype

28.1. Operator COUNTER

Operator Library Path:



Warning

Disclaimer: This module is part of the prototype library. It is absolutely preliminary and subject to extensive changes, even removal. Therefore, this module must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

See the following code to understand how the operator works:

```
if (Clr == 1) {
      O = 0;
    } else if (Add == 1) {
      O += I;
    }
    return O;
```

28.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I1, data input Add, conditon for the addition Clr, conditon to clear
Output Link	O, data output

28.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I1	Input Link Add
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Clr	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	as I	as I
Parallelism	as I	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link Clr	Output Link O
Kernel Columns	1	any
Kernel Rows	1	any
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

28.1.3. Parameters

ClearEol	
Type	static/dynamic write parameter
Default	0, dynamic
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter an additional condition for clearing (setting to zero) the counter. If this parameter is 1, the counter is cleared at each end of line.	

ClearEof	
Type	static/dynamic write parameter
Default	0, dynamic
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter an additional condition for clearing (setting to zero) the counter. If this parameter is 1, the counter is cleared at each end of frame.	

28.2. Operator CustomSignalOperator

Operator Library Path:



Warning

Disclaimer: This module is part of the prototype library. It is absolutely preliminary and subject to extensive changes, even removal. Therefore, this module must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

The operator imports a custom netlist in the Electronic Design Interchange Format (EDIF) which processes on signal data. To configure behaviour of the custom operator a configuration interface with write and read access is included. For proper work in Visual Applets a latency by the use of Latency parameter must be specified. The minimal value for latency is 2 because inputs and outputs of the operator are registered. Each pipeline stage in the custom operator from the input to the output increases operator latency. Also it is inevitable that the netlist defines the following I/O ports.

I/0	Signal Width	Description
ClkI	1	62.5 MHz on mE4 platforms, 125 MHz on mE5 platforms
EnableI, ResetI	1	Used for correct behaviour in Visual Applets
DataI	N	Input array of signal data with N 1-bit input links
DataO	1	Output of processed signal data
ConfigAddressI	8	address asserted by parameter WriteAddress and ReadAddress to access internal configuration space
ConfigWriteDataI	32	data for configuration space
ConfigWriteStrobeI	1	asserted for one ClkI cycle after parameter WriteAddress was accessed
ConfigReadDataO	32	data from configuration space
ConfigReadStrobeI	1	asserted for one ClkI cycle after parameter ReadAddress was accessed

28.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I[n], signal data input, N is in range from 1 to 64
Output Link	O, signal data output

28.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[n]	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

28.2.3. Parameters

EdifFileName	
Type	static write parameter
Default	netlist.edn
Range	
This parameter specifies the name of the netlist for this operator. Netlist file needs to be in {Visual Applets installation dir}/cores/Spartan3 path	

Latency	
Type	static write parameter
Default	2
Range	[2, 255]
This parameter specifies the latency of signals from input to ouput. All signals should have exact this latency. Because inputs and outputs of the operator are registered the default latency is 2.	

ConfigWriteData	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^32-1]
Applies value to ConfigWriteDataI.	

ConfigReadData	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^32-1]
Data at ConfigReadDataO.	

ConfigWriteAddress	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^8-1]
Applies value to ConfigAddressI and asserts ConfigWriteStrobeI for one ClkI cycle.	

ConfigReadAddress	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^8-1]
Applies value to ConfigAddressI and asserts ConfigWriteStrobeI for one ClkI cycle.	

28.3. Operator HWMULT

Operator Library Path:



Warning

Disclaimer: This module is part of the prototype library. It is absolutely preliminary and subject to extensive changes, even removal. Therefore, this module must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

The module HWMULT multiplies the input link I1 by the input link I2 and the result I1*I2 is available at the output link. It provides identical functionality to the operator Mult. The operator uses dedicated multiplier elements in the FPGA if thoses resources are available.

28.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I1, data input I2, data input
Output Link	O, data output of I1*I2

28.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I1	Input Link I2	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 16]	[1, 16]	auto
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I1	as I1
Parallelism	any	as I1	as I1
Kernel Columns	any	as I1	as I1
Kernel Rows	any	as I1	as I1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I1	as I1
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I1	as I1
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I1	as I1
Max. Img Width	any	as I1	as I1
Max. Img Height	any	as I1	as I1

28.3.3. Parameters

None

28.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator HWMULT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - From equation to implementation. Explanation on how to implement the overlay blend.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

- Section 10.14.4, '1D Shading Correction Using Block RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in block RAM memory.

- Section 10.14.5, '1D Shading Correction Using Frame Grabber RAM'

  Examples - The example shows an 1D shading correction. The correction values are stored in Frame Grabber RAM.

28.4. Operator PackBitsRLE

Operator Library Path:



Disclaimer

Library: Prototype

This module is part of the Prototype library. It is in absolutely preliminary state and subject to extensive changes, even removal. Therefore, this module must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

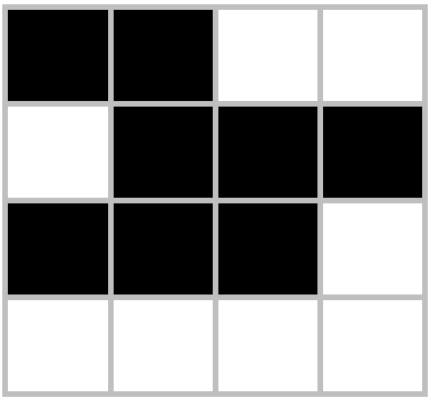
The operator PackbitsRLE performs a run-length encoding compression (RLE) of the image stream at input link I, using the packbits algorithm. Packbits was first introduced by Apple and is one of the RLE compression algorithms that can be used for lossless compression of TIFF-files.

The Packbits Algorithm

A raster image file consists of a header (containing information such as image dimension, color depth, etc.) and data that describe the color of each pixel. The data are written sequentially, i.e., the pixel color information has to be interpreted as pixel rows from left to right, top to bottom.

In uncompressed mode, color information for n adjacent pixels of the same color is written n times. This causes redundancy.

Example:



The figure represents a 4-pixel by 4-pixel, black-and-white image. In uncompressed format, the pixels are represented as follows (B=Black, W=White): BBWWWBBBBBBWWWWW This redundancy is reduced by the packbits compression.

The packbits data stream consists of packets with a one-byte header followed by data. The header is a signed byte.

The data describe each pixel with one byte. If the header contains a value n {-127 to -1}, the byte following the header is repeated -n+1 times in the decompressed output. Thus, redundant information (identical pixel color) is stored once together with a counter (header). For example, BBBBBB would be stored as -6B. For the first pixel of another color, a new header is generated.

If the header contains a value n {0 to 127}, n+1 bytes following the header are left uncompressed (copied literally).

The longest pixel series that can be compressed consists of 128 bytes.

After compression with packbits, the example image above (BBWWWBBBBBBWWWWW) becomes -2B-3W-6B-5W, i.e. can be represented by 8 symbols (bytes) instead of 16.

Effectiveness

Packbits is used for gray scale, palette, and bitonal images. The greater the number of consecutive pixels of identical color, the more effectively the operator can compress the data. Best compression results are achieved for bitonal (e.g., black-and-white) images.

The advantage of the (pretty simple) packbits algorithm lies in its speed and its extremely little need of memory (256 bytes) and processing power.

28.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

28.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[4, 12]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I❶
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The output image width must not exceed 2^31 - 1.

28.4.3. Parameters

None

28.5. Operator TrgBoxLine

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates the trigger (Exsync signal) for the Camera. It is also responsible for assembling the acquired lines to images.

Parameterization of Time Values

This operator is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products (mE5 VD8-PoCL, mE5 VQ8-CXP6B, mE5 VQ8-CXP6D, LightBridge 2 VCL, marathon VCL, marathon VCLx). If you want to use this operator with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

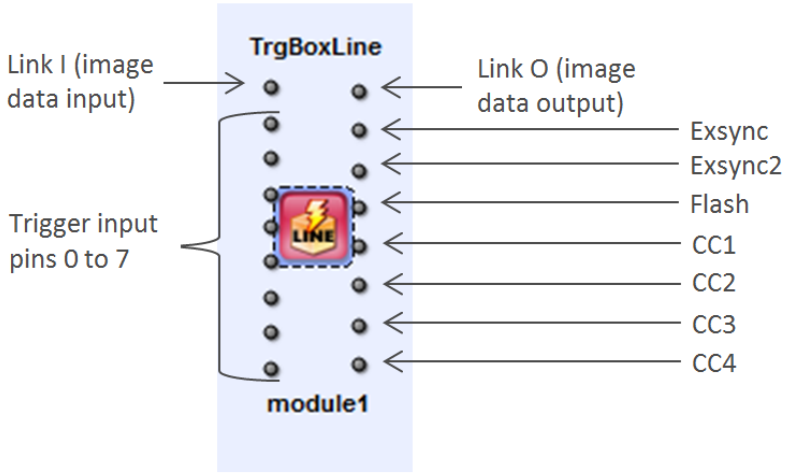
In a design, this operator is placed directly after the camera operator, since it communicates with the camera and triggers the actual image data acquisition. On the other hand, it receives image data from the camera (on data input link I) and forwards these image data (with lines already assembled to images) on data output link O to the next operator(s).

You can either use an internally produced signal (mode GrabberControlled), or external signals to activate the operator's trigger signal generator. The external signals the operator can receive come either from software (software trigger), or from peripheral devices (via slot bracket trigger port or trigger expansion board (TTL or OPTO trigger board)). The operator's trigger signal generator can produce

- Exsync signals
- Exsync signals with a flexible delay, pulse width and polarity
- a Flash signal

The Flash is triggered by an external trigger input (like,e.g., the Image Gate). However, the Flash has its own delay (in line ticks). The Flash signal lasts for one line tick and might be most useful when synchonizing additional frame grabbers or LightBridge devices.

The operator offers 8 trigger input and 7 trigger output ports. The input ports you can connect to the signal sources you want to use (e.g., software trigger, peripheral devices like shaft encoder via individual trigger board pins, other frame grabber boards via flatband cable, etc.). The output ports you can connect to the signal receivers that need to be triggered (e.g., Exsync and Exsync2 for the camera(s) on the (master) frame grabber, Flash for synchronizing further frame grabbers, etc.)



The CC signals can be used for Exsync, Exsync2 and Flash signals (also inverted), or for Vcc/Gnd. If you don't need to use all CC signals, you can connect the unnecessary CC ports to a trash operator instance.

Some of the dynamic parameters of this operator cannot be re-set during image acquisition. As soon as image acquisition is put to a halt, the parameters are accessible again. In microDisplay, the according input fields are disabled. When working with the SDK, you need to know which parameters are concerned.

The values for the following parameters cannot be re-set during image acquisition:

- ImgTriggerMode
- MaxGatedHeight
- LineTriggerMode
- YOffset
- YLength

Available for Hardware Platforms
microEnable IV VD1-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL
microEnable IV VQ4-GE/GPoE
microEnable 5 VD8-PoCL
microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6(B)
microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6D
LightBridge VCL

28.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, data input Trigger Input Links (0-7), trigger input
Output Links	O, data output Trigger Output Links (0-6), trigger output

28.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_LINE1D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	65536	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link Trigger Input Links (0-7)	Output Link Trigger Output Links (0-6)
Bit Width	[1]	[1]
Arithmetic	{unsigned}	{unsigned}
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

28.5.3. Parameters

YOffset	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^{24}]
This parameter defines the number of lines omitted at the beginning of a frame.	

YLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[8, 2^{24}]
This parameter defines the number of lines of a frame if parameter *ImgTriggerMode* is set to ExternSw_Gate and parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to restricted.	

MaxGatedHeight	
Type	dynamid read/write parameter
Default	restricted
Range	{restricted, unrestricted}
The parameter *MaxGatedHeight* allows you to limit the maximum image height if parameter *ImgTriggerMode* is set to ExternSw_Gate.	

MaxGatedHeight
If parameter *ImgTriggerMode* is set to ExternSw_Gate, and parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to unrestricted, the image height is defined by the time the gate is open, i.e., by the pulse width of the external image trigger signal or the duration of the software trigger being value 1. >If the gate is open for a long time, the image height gets large. If parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to restricted, the image height is limited to *YLength* image lines (as specified with parameter *YLength*) even if the gate is still open. The operator will discard any further lines and wait for the next open gate to start a new frame. In contrast, if the parameter is set to unrestricted, the image height is only defined by the gate.

Violation of Link Property Possible

Using this parameter in unrestricted mode can cause a violation of the VisualApplets link protocol. The image height could exceed the maximum allowed image height defined in the output link of the operator. Be careful when using the unrestricted mode. See Section 3.7.2, 'Link Properties' for more information on link properties.

A successive SplitImage operator can divide large images into chunks (smaller images).

LineTriggerMode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	GrabberControlled
Range	{GrabberControlled, Extern_Trigger, GrabberControlled_Gated_by_Img, Extern_Trigger_Gated_by_Img}

This parameter selects the operation mode for the internal Exsync signal generator. The source for the external trigger input can by selected via the parameters LineTrgInSourceA and LineTrgInSourceB (see below).

GrabberControlled: Exsync is generated periodically by the internal signal generator.

Extern_Trigger: An external trigger signal (software trigger or trigger signal from peripheral device) is used to start the signal generator once.

GrabberControlled_Gated_by_Img: Exsync is generated periodically by the internal signal generator during the acquisition of a frame.

Extern_Trigger_Gated_by_Img: An external trigger signal (software trigger or trigger signal from peripheral device) is used to trigger the signal generator during the acquisition of a frame.

ExsyncEnable	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}

Enables or disables the Exsync output to the camera.

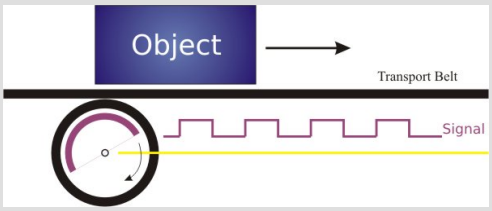
LineTrgInSourceA	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7}

This parameter specifies the signal source which is used to trigger the Exsync signal generator. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger.

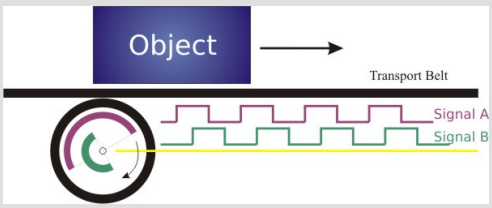
LineTrgInSourceB	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7}
This parameter specifies the signal source which is used to trigger the Exsync signal generator. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger and EncoderABMode is set to Signal_AB_Filter.	

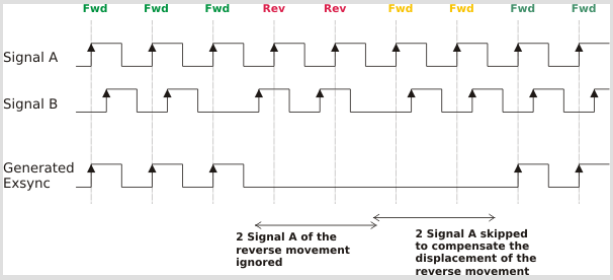
EncoderABMode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	Signal_A_Only
Range	{Signal_A_Only, Signal_AB_Filter, Signal_ABx2_Filter, Signal_ABx4_Filter}

This parameter specifies whether a single trigger input (A only) is used for the Exsync generation, or the signals A and B.



Signal A/B support enables to determine the revolving direction of the shaft encoder and to suppress and compensate backward movements:





Signal_A_Only: The trigger input selected by LineTrgInSourceA is used for Exsync generation.

Signal_AB_Filter: Exsync is generated for a forward rotation of the shaft encoder in single resolution, i.e., a trigger pulse for a rising edge of LineTrgInSourceA.

Signal_ABx2_Filter: Exsync is generated for a forward rotation of the shaft encoder in double resolution, i.e., a trigger pulse for a rising edge of LineTrgInSourceA and a falling edge of LineTrgInSourceA. Both edges of LineTrgInSourceA are used.

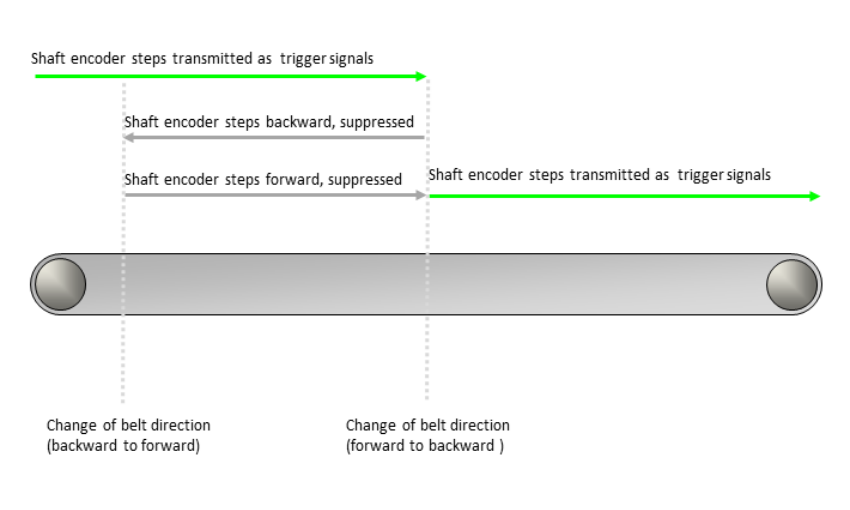
Signal_ABx4_Filter: Exsync is generated for a forward rotation of the shaft encoder in quad resolution, i.e., a trigger pulse for a rising and a falling edge of LineTrgInSourceA and a rising and a falling edge of LineTrgInSourceB.

EncoderABMode
Related Parameters when AB support enabled: • *EncoderABLead* (possibility to switch the definition of forward) • *EncoderCompensation* (possibility to set backward movement compensation to on or off) • *EncoderCompensationCount* (possibility to define an offset of encoder steps, i.e., to suppress the trigger signal output of the operator for a defined number of encoder steps) You can reset the shaft encoder and parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* by setting parameter *EncoderABMode* to value *Signal_A_Only*.

EncoderABLead	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	Signal_AB
Range	{Signal_AB, Signal_BA}
A foreward movement is defined by a rising edge of signal A before signal B if the parameter is set to Signal_AB, or vice versa: Signal_AB: Forward is defined by A before B Signal_BA: Forward is defined by B before A	

EncoderCompensation	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	ON
Range	{ON/OFF}
With parameter *EncoderCompensation* you can switch the compensation of the shaft encoder backward movement to ON or OFF. This parameter is only relevant if parameter *EncoderABMode* is set to A/B support. **ON** If switched to ON, in case of shaft encoder backward movement the operator counts how many shaft encoder steps the shaft encoder moves backwards. When the shaft encoder moves forwards again, this number of shaft encoder steps (now forward direction) is not transmitted as external trigger signals. Only after the transportation belt is back to the place where the backward movement started, the shaft encoder steps (forward direction) are transmitted as external trigger signals again. Parameter *EncoderCompensation* = ON:	

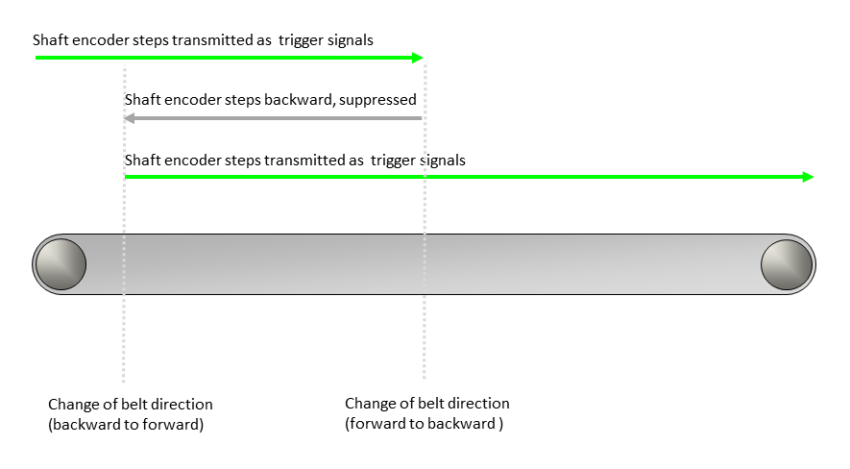
EncoderCompensation



OFF

If switched to OFF, the operator simply doesn't transmit any trigger signals as long as the transportation belt moves backwards. As soon as the transport belt starts to move forwards again, the operator transmits the shaft encoder steps (forward direction) as trigger signals.

Parameter *EncoderCompensation* = OFF:



By setting parameter *EncoderCompensation* to OFF, you reset parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* to value *0*.

EncoderCompensationCountBits	
Type	static write parameter
Default	20 bit
Range	{8 bit ... 31 bit}
This parameter allows to define the value range of parameter *EncoderCompensationCount*.	

EncoderCompensationCount	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	2^{20} -1

EncoderCompensationCount	
Range	{0 ... $2^{\text{EncoderCompensationCountBits}}$ -1} (unit: shaft encoder steps)

This parameter is only relevant if parameter *EncoderCompensation* is set to ON and parameter *EncoderABMode* is set to A/B support.

This parameter allows to define an offset for the forward movement of the transportation belt. This is especially helpful if the transportation belt stopps and/or moves backwards.

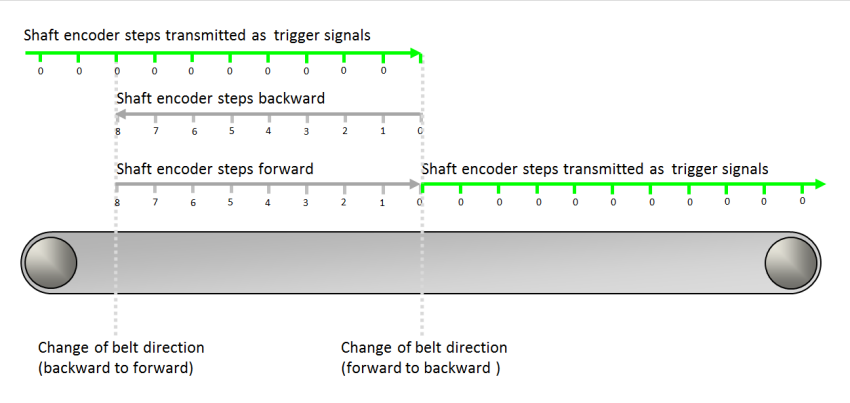
A specific value range for parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* you can define with parameter *EncoderCompensationCountBits*.

You can reset the shaft encoder and parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* by setting the parameter *EncoderABMode* to value *Signal_A_Only*.

Alternativlely, you can reset parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* to value *0* by setting parameter *EncoderCompensation* to OFF.

Basic Conditions

If parameter *EncoderCompensation* is set to ON, an internal counter counts the shaft encoder steps the transportation belt moves backwards, to be able to compensate the exact number of shaft encoder steps when the transportation belt starts moving forwards again:



The internal counter counts forwards as long as the transportation belt moves backwards. (In the figure above, from 0 to 8.)

The internal counter counts backwards while the transportation belt moves forwards. (In the the figure above, from 8 to 0.)

When the internal counter holds the value 0, the shaft encoder steps are transmitted as trigger signals.

The value the internal counter holds at a given moment is the value of parameter *EncoderCompensationCount*. Only if this value is 0, encoder steps are transmitted as trigger signals. If the value of parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* is ≠0, the shaft encoder steps are not transmitted as trigger signals and the value keeps changing with every encoder step until it reaches the value 0 again.

Reading the Parameter

Parameter *EncoderCompensationCount* is a read/write parameter. Therefore, at any given moment, you can always read out the value the counter holds at a given moment.

Defining an Offset

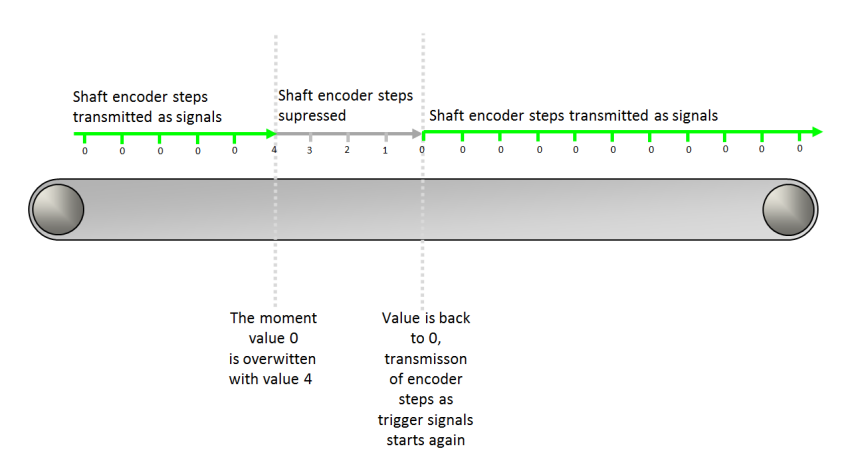
On the other hand, you can always modify the parameter value since you have write access during acquisition. If you need to define an offset to the standard encoder compensation, you can use this parameter to enter the number of steps you need the offset to be.

EncoderCompensationCount

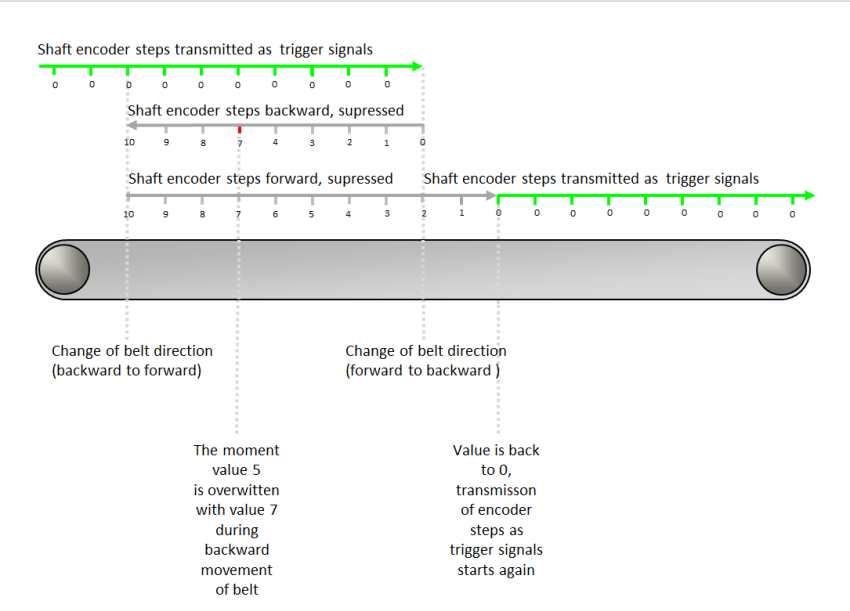
As soon as you enter a value for *EncoderCompensationCount*, this value overwrites the value the parameter holds before.

Let's look at some examples for overwriting the current value of *EncoderCompensationCount*:

Example 1: The transportation belt is moving forward, the shaft encoder steps are transmitted as trigger signals, and the value of EncoderCompensationCount is 0. Then, the value 0 of EncoderCompensationCount is overwritten by value 4. Result: 4 shaft encoder steps are not transmitted as trigger signals.

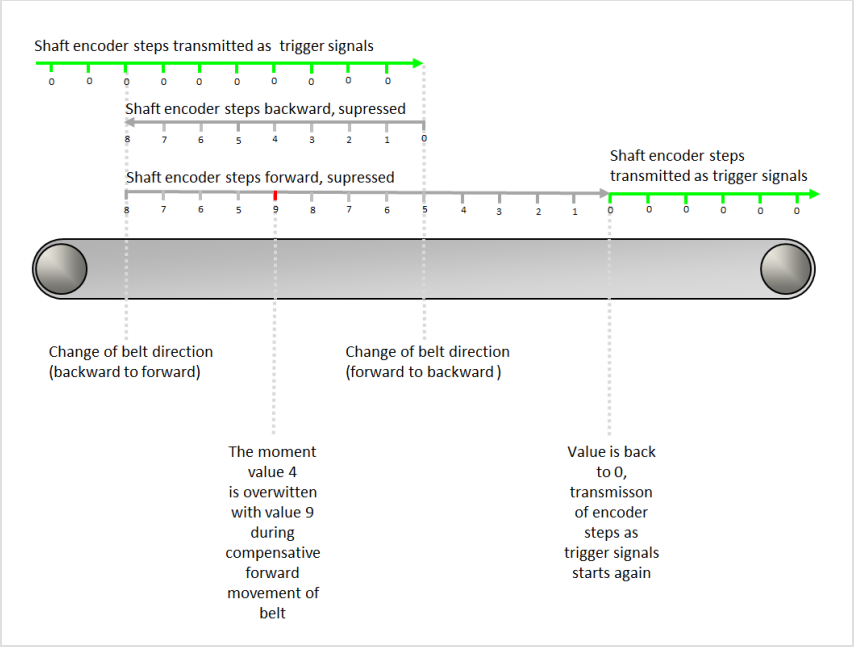


Example 2: The transportation belt is moving backward, the (backward) shaft encoder steps are supressed, and the value of EncoderCompensationCount is ≠0. Then, during backward movement of the transportation belt, the value 5 of EncoderCompensationCount is overwritten by value 7. Result: Offset of 2 shaft encoder steps.

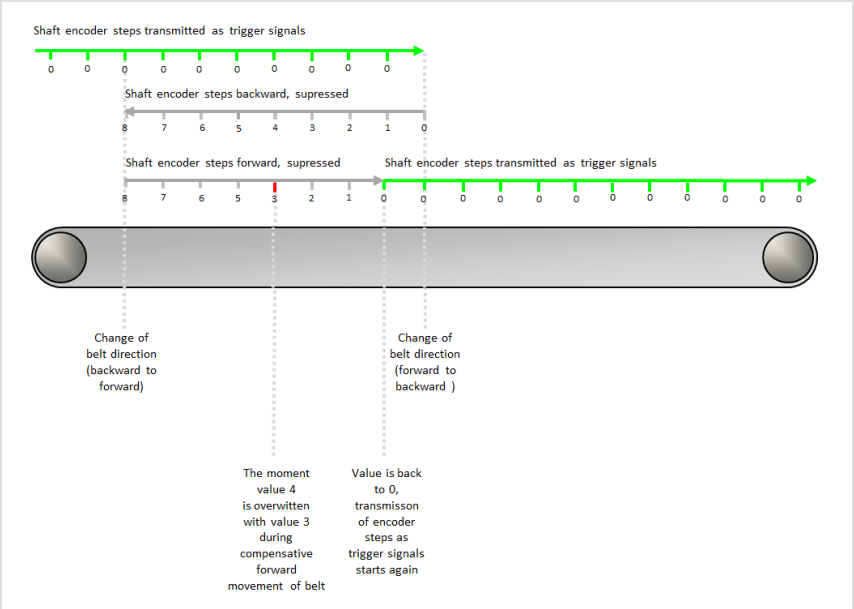


Example 3: The transportation belt is moving forward during compensation, the (forward) shaft encoder steps are supressed, and the value of EncoderCompensationCount is ≠0. Then, during compensative forward movement of the transportation belt, the value 4 of EncoderCompensationCount is overwritten with value 9. Result: Offset of 5 shaft encoder steps.

EncoderCompensationCount



Example 4: The transportation belt is moving forward during compensation, the (forward) shaft encoder steps are supressed, and the value of EncoderCompensationCount is ≠0. Then, during compensative forward movement of the transportation belt, the value 4 of EncoderCompensationCount is overwritten with a **smaller** value, in our case with value 3. Result: Negative offset of -1 shaft encoder step.



LineTrgInPolarity	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}

The parameter defines the polarity of the external input trigger signal LineTrgInSourceA and LineTrgInSourceB. When set to LowActive, the Exsync generator starts on a falling edge of the

LineTrgInPolarity
signal specified by the parameter ImgTrgInSource. Otherwise, the Exsync generation starts on a rising edge. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger.

LineTrgDownscaler	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 256]
This parameter specifies the number of external input trigger signals, which are needed to generate the Exsync. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to an external trigger mode.	

LineTrgPhase	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 256]
This parameter specifies the number of external input trigger signals, which are needed to generate the first Exsync of a frame. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to Extern_Trigger_Gated_by_Img.	

ExsyncPeriod	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	100 µs
Range	[1.024, 2097.14]

This parameter specifies the period of the Exsync signal. Therefore, it defines the line frequency when using the grabber controlled mode to trigger the connected camera.



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

ExsyncExposure	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	20 µs
Range	[1.024, 2000] µs, must not exceed ExsyncPeriod

This parameter specifies the pulse width of the Exsync signal, which can be used by many cameras to specify the exposure time. Therefore, it is possible to adjust the exposure time via software, even while grabbing.



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

Exsync2Delay	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0 µs
Range	[0, ExsyncPeriod] µs, must not exceed ExsyncPeriod

Exsync2Delay
This parameter specifies the delay of the generated Exsync signal, with respect to an external trigger input. Therefore, the Exsync2 signal is a delayed clone of the Exsync (polarity, period, etc. are the same as for Exsync).



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

ExsyncPolarity	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter adjusts the polarity of the Exsync signal genarator to the polarity accepted by the connected camera. Use LowActive, if the camera opens the shutter on a falling edge, otherwise use HighActive.	

ImgTriggerMode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	FreeRun
Range	{FreeRun, ExternSw_Trigger, ExternSw_Gate}

This parameter selects the operation mode for the internal Image Gate.

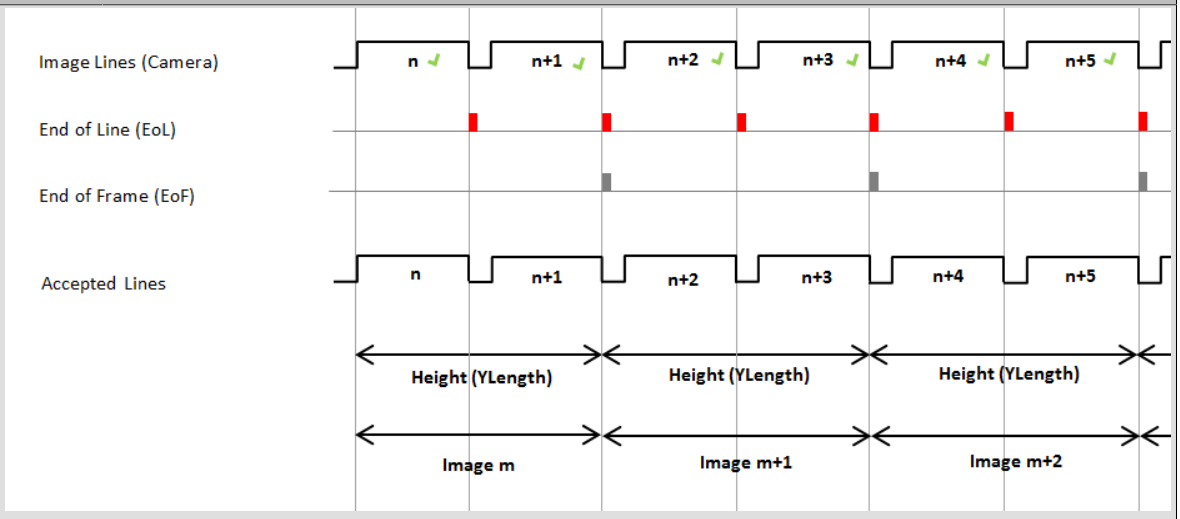
The image trigger input signal may be created by external (peripheral) devices (e.g., shaft encoder), or by software. The source for the external image trigger input you can select via the parameter *ImgTrgInSource*, see below).

The values of parameter ImgTriggerMode induce the following behaviour:

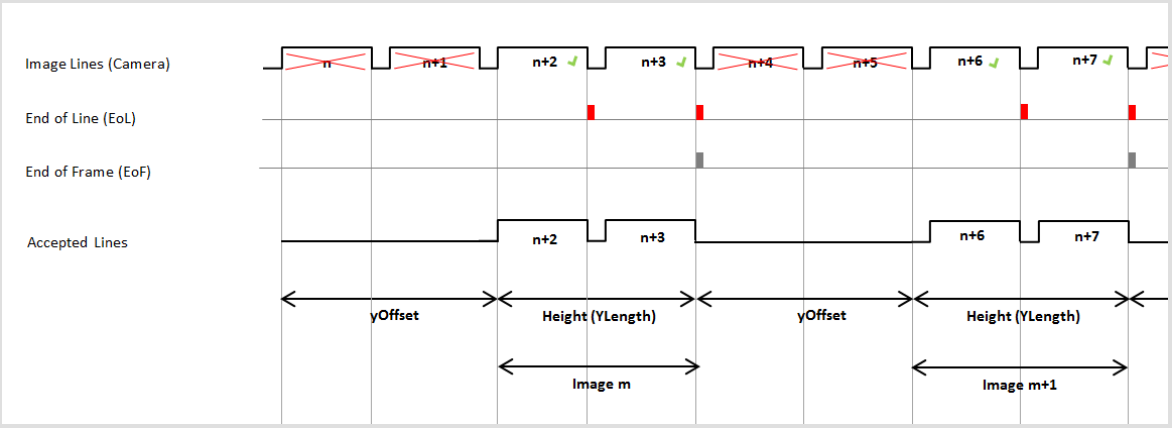
- **FreeRun**:
  - All incoming lines transmitted by the camera are accepted.
  - The Image Gate is ignored.
  - Parameter *YLength* defines when the end of frame (EOF) is generated.
  - If parameter *yOffset* is greater than Zero, a number of yOffset lines between two sequential images is ommitted.

    Example: *yOffset* = 0, *YLength* = 2:

ImgTriggerMode



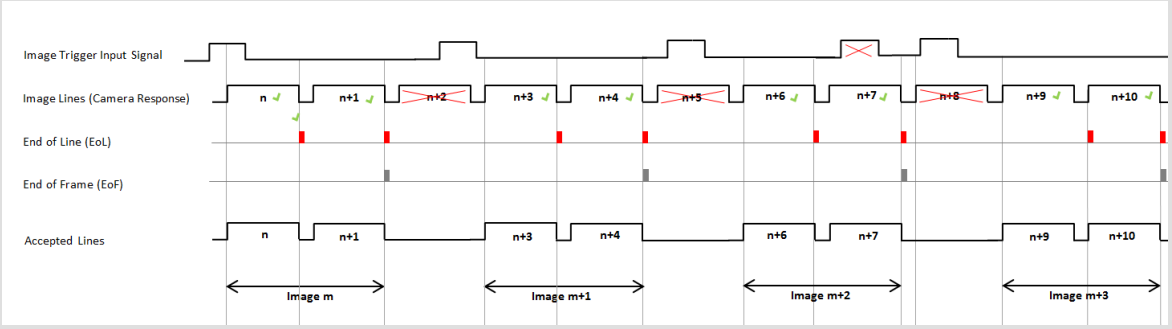
Example: *yOffset* = 2, *YLength* = 2:



- **ExternSw_Trigger**:
  - At the rising edge of an accepted image trigger input signal, a new frame is started and incoming lines are appended to an image up to *YLength*.
  - Parameter *YLength* defines when the end of frame (EOF) is generated.
  - A new rising edge of the image trigger is only accepted after *YLength* lines have been appended and EOF is generated. A new rising edge of the image trigger is ignored if it occurs before *YLength* lines have been appended to an image and EOF is generated.

    Example: *YLength* is set to value 2:

ImgTriggerMode

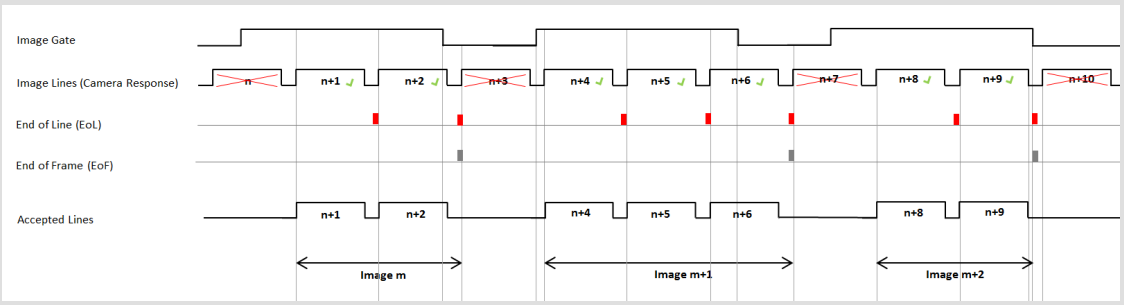


- **ExternSw_Gate**:
  - In gated mode, it is important how long the image trigger input signal is active, since it functions as the Image Gate signal.
  - The exact behaviour of this mode can be defined by the parameter *MaxGatedHeight*. (With *MaxGatedHeight* you can define if the maximum image height of the images is restricted or unrestricted. For details, see description of parameter *MaxGatedHeight*.)

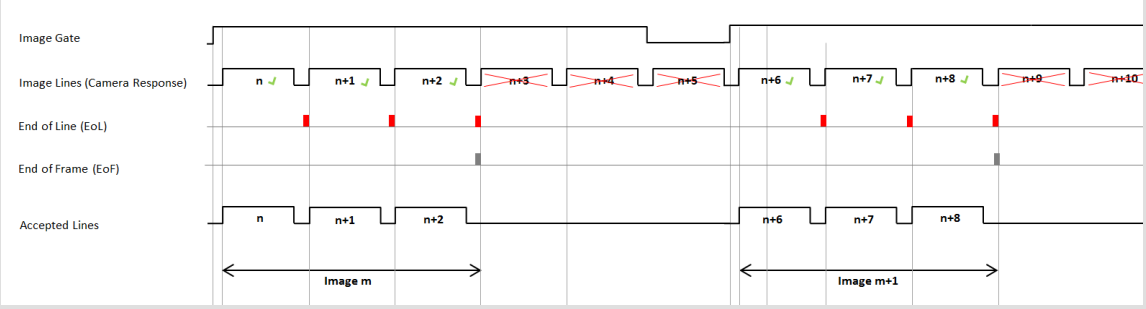
    Behaviour of mode ExternSW_Gate when parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to value "Unrestricted"

    - While the Image Gate signal is active, the incoming lines are appended to an image.
    - The Image Gate controls which image lines are valid:
      - While the Image Gate signal is active, the incoming lines are accepted. (See figure, e.g., lines n+8 and n+9.)
      - While the Image Gate signal is not active, the incoming lines are ignored. (See figure, e.g., line n+3.)
      - Each line which starts while the Image Gate signal is active is valid. (See figure: n+1, n+2, n+4, n+5, n+6, n+8 and n+9 are valid.)

        If the falling edge of the Image Gate occurs before all the data of the last line are acquired, the line is nevertheless valid and acquired completely. (See figure: n+2 and n+6)
      - There are always complete lines being transferred.
      - Each line which starts while the Image Gate is down is not valid. (See figure: Line n and n +7 are not valid, line n+4 is valid.)



    - End of line (EoL) and end of frame (EoF) are either generated directly before the start of a new line, or at the falling edge of the Image Gate.

ImgTriggerMode
EoL directly before start of new line: If the falling edge of a line occurs within the open Image Gate and the Image Gate covers the start of the next line, the EoL is generated directly before the rising edge of the next line. (See figure: n+1, n+4, n+5 and n+8.) *EoL together with EoF directly before start of new line*: If the falling edge of the Image Gate occurs before the falling edge of a line, EoL and EoF are generated directly before the rising edge of the next line. (See figure: Image m and image m+1.) *EoL together with EoF at falling edge of Image Gate*: If the falling edge of a line occurs within the open Image Gate and the falling edge of the Image Gate occurs before the rising edge of the next line, EoL and EoF are generated directly after the falling edge of the Image Gate. (See figure: Image m+2.) **Behaviour of Mode ExternSW_Gate when parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to value "Restricted"** If parameter *MaxGatedHeight* is set to "restricted", the behaviour is the same as described above for *MaxGatedHeight* with value "unrestricted", with the following exceptions: • As long as the image gate is open, the lines are appended up to a maximal image height of*YLength*. All following lines are ommitted until the next rising edge of the Image Gate signal. • If a falling edge of the Image Gate signal occurs before YLength lines are appended: The falling edge of the Image Gate signal defines the height of the image, even if the image has not the height of YLength. (See parameter *MaxGatedHeight* for more information about the image height.) • The example below (figure) shows the behaviour at *MaxGatedHeight* = restricted and *YLength* = 3. 

ImgTrgInSource	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	InSignal0
Range	{InSignal0, InSignal1, InSignal2, InSignal3, InSignal4, InSignal5, InSignal6, InSignal7, SoftwareTrigger}
This parameter specifies the signal source which is used to trigger the image acquisition. This is only relevant if the ImgTriggerMode is set to ExternSw_Trigger or ExternSw_Gate.	

ImgTrgInPolarity	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity of the external input trigger signal.	

ImgTrgDelay	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 65535}
The parameter delays the image trigger signal by the given number of image lines.	

FlashEnable	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	{OFF, ON}
Enables or disables the flash output. The pulse width of the flash signal is equal to one line period.	

FlashPolarity	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	LowActive
Range	{LowActive, HighActive}
The parameter defines the polarity for the generated Flash signal.	

FlashDelay	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 4095}
This parameter specifies the number of lines to delay the generated Flash signal, with respect to an external trigger input. Therefore, it is possible to synchronize the flash to the external trigger input. The pulse width of the flash signal is equal to one line period.	

SoftwareTrgPulse	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	
Range	{1}
Setting this parameter to 1 will generate a software trigger. This is only relevant if the TriggerMode is set to an external trigger mode and ImgTrgInSource is set to SoftwareTrigger.	

SoftwareTrgInput	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	
Range	{0, 1}
With this parameter a software gate can be produced for the image trigger mode ExternSw_Gate.	

ImgTrgIsBusy	
Type	dynamic/static read parameter
Default	0
Range	{0, 1}
The ImgTrgIsBusy parameter enables software readout of the busy state for the image trigger. If busy then this parameter is set to 1 to reflect an ongoing image capture. If set to 0 then the operator is not busy.	

CC1output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter

CC1output	
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Exsync2, Exsync2Invert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC1 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC2output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Exsync2, Exsync2Invert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC2 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC3output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Exsync2, Exsync2Invert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC3 line of the CameraLink cable.	

CC4output	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	Exsync
Range	{Exsync, ExsyncInvert, Exsync2, Exsync2Invert, Flash, FlashInvert, Gnd, Vcc}
This parameter specifies the signal available at the CC4 line of the CameraLink cable.	

ImgTrgDebouncingMaxTime	
Type	static write parameter
Default	65.520 us
Range	[0.016, 1000000] us

This parameter specifies the maximal time for ImgTrgDebouncingTime parameter. The smaller the maximal time the less FPGA resources are required to implement the debouncing timer.



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

ImgTrgDebouncingTime	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	0.112 us
Range	[0.016, ImgTrgDebouncingMaxTime] us

This parameter specifies the debouncing time the input image trigger signal must keep the same value to be detected as such. Fast signal changes within the debounce time will be filtered out.



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

LineTrgDebouncingMaxTime	
Type	static write parameter
Default	65.520 us
Range	[0.016, 1000000] us

This parameter specifies the maximal time for LineTrgDebouncingTime parameter. The smaller the maximal time the less FPGA resources are required to implement the debouncing timer.



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

LineTrgDebouncingTime	
Type	dynamic/static write parameter
Default	0.112 us
Range	[0.016, ImgTrgDebouncingMaxTime] us

This parameter specifies the debouncing time the input line trigger signals must keep the same value to be detected as such. Fast signal changes within the debounce time will be filtered out.



Parameterization of Time Values

Operator *TrgBoxLine* is optimized for use with microEnable 5 products. If you work with microEnable IV frame grabbers, you have to double all parameter values that are messured in time units (e.g., µs).

28.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TrgBoxLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Operator **TrgBoxLine**'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable4 IV VD4-CL/PoCL platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'.

- Section 10.15.8.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Operator **TrgBoxLine**'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design. For parameters of "TrgBoxLine" on microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE platform please read corresponding operator documentation under Section 28.5, 'TrgBoxLine'.

- Section 10.15.9.2, ' Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.10.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.11.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

  A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

- Section 10.15.12.2, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 with TrgBoxLine Operator Usage'

A VisualApplets design example showing the usage of operator TrgBoxLine in a simple design.

28.6. Operator RGB2XYZ

Operator Library Path:



Warning

Disclaimer: This module is part of the prototype library. It is absolutely preliminary and subject to extensive changes, even removal. Therefore, this module must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

The module RGB2XYZ converts the color space from an anticipated sRGB, white point D65 to CIE XYZ. The coefficients are parametrizable to allow customized transformations. Since the XYZ values range [0, 100] the output bit width is 7-bit, however if more bits are selected at the output link the values are scaled by 2^(n-7) to make a higher precision available.

28.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data output

28.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	24	[21, 63]
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_RGB	FL_XYZ
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

28.6.3. Parameters

None

28.7. Operator XYZ2LAB

Operator Library Path:



Warning

Disclaimer: This module is part of the prototype library. It is absolutely preliminary and subject to extensive changes, even removal. Therefore, this module must not be used for productive designs. It is included for testing purposes only.

The module RGB2XYZ converts the color space from an anticipated CIE XYZ to L*A*B*. The coefficients are parametrizable to allow customized transformations.

28.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, image data output

28.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	{24, 30, 36}	as I
Arithmetic	signed	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I
Color Format	VAF_COLOR	as I
Color Flavor	FL_XYZ	FL_LAB
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

28.7.3. Parameters

None

29. Library Signal



The *signal* library includes operators for signal data processing such as trigger signals.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Signal

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	DelayToSignal	Delays the input signal. Delay is controlled by a input link.	Version 1.2
	Downscale	Reduces the input frequency by an adjustable factor.	Version 1.2
	EventToSignal	Generates a signal pulse for each input pixel with value 1.	Version 1.2
	FrameEndToSignal	Generates a signal pulse when the end of the input image is detected.	Version 1.2
	FrameStartToSignal	Generates a signal pulse when the start of an input image is detected.	Version 1.2
	Generate	Generates a periodic signal with controllable period time.	Version 1.2
	GetSignalStatus	Obtain the current value of a signal link.	Version 1.2
	Gnd	Provides a signal with the constant value 0 (LOW).	Version 1.2
	LimitSignalWidth	Limits the maximum pulse width of the input signal using a parameterizable maximum.	Version 1.2
	LineEndToSignal	Generates a signal pulse when the end of a input image line is detected.	Version 1.2
	LineStartToSignal	Generates a signal pulse when the start of an input image line is detected.	Version 1.2
	PeriodToSignal	Generates a periodic signal. Period time controlled by input link.	Version 1.2

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	PixelToSignal	Converts an image data stream into a signal stream.	Version 1.2
	Polarity	Controls the polarity of the signal (invert).	Version 1.2
	PulseCounter	Counts every occurrence of a one (high) at signal input link I.	Version 1.2
	RsFlipFlop	Implements a set-reset flip-flop.	Version 1.2
	RxSignalLink	Receives signals from a TxSignalLink operator in the design.	Version 2.0
	Select	Selects a signal source from N signal sources by parameter and forward selected signal to the output.	Version 1.2
	SetSignalStatus	Set a signal link status by use of a parameter.	Version 1.2
	ShaftEncoder	Analyzes shaft encoder signal traces and outputs encoder pulses as well as the direction.	Version 1.2
	ShaftEncoderCompensate	Compensates the rewind of a shaft encoder.	Version 1.2
	SignalDebounce	Suppresses fast changing signals at the input link with adjustable minimum time.	Version 1.2
	SignalDelay	Delays the input signal. Delay is controlled by a parameter.	Version 1.2
	SignalEdge	Generates a pulse of one design clock cycle, if a rising-, falling- or both- edges are detected at the input.	Version 1.2
	SignalGate	Gates the image stream between I and O by use of a signal input.	Version 1.2
	SignalToDelay	Measures and outputs the delay between two signals.	Version 1.2
	SignalToPeriod	Measures and outputs the period time of the input signal.	Version 1.2

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	SignalToPixel	Converts the input signal stream into a 0D pixel stream.	Version 1.2
	SignalToWidth	Measures and outputs the pulse width of the input signal.	Version 1.2
	SignalWidth	Generates an output pulse with controllable with for rising edges at the input.	Version 1.2
	SyncSignal	Synchronizes a number of input links to a master signal.	Version 1.2
	TxSignalLink	Sends signals to any RxSignalLink operator in the design.	Version 2.0
	Vcc	Provides a signal with the constant value 1 (HIGH).	Version 1.2
	WidthToSignal	Defines the width of a pulse. Width is controlled by a input link.	Version 1.2

Table 29.1. Operators of Library Signal

29.1. Operator DelayToSignal

Operator Library Path:

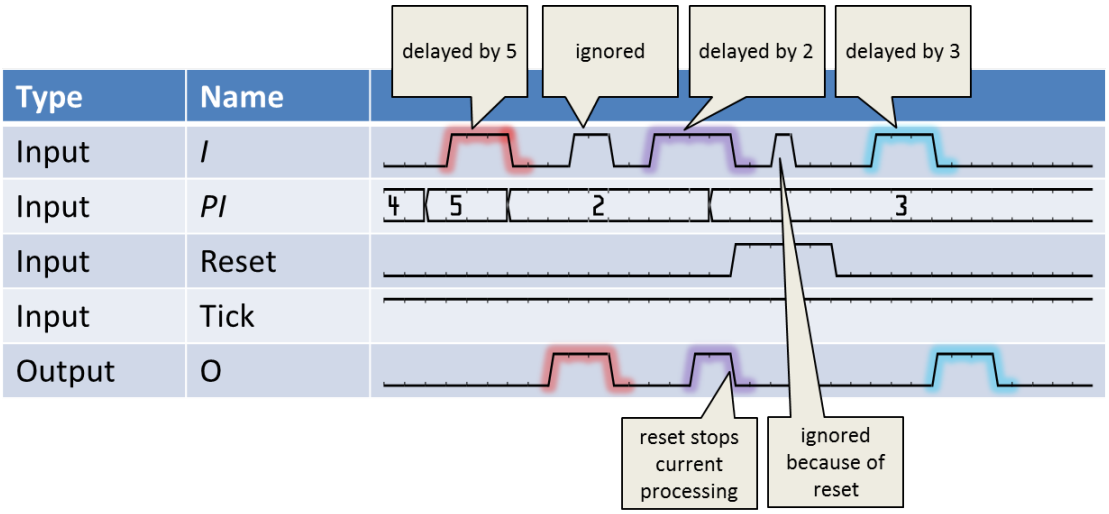


The operator delays the input signal and provides it on its output. The delay is controlled by the control data input link PI.

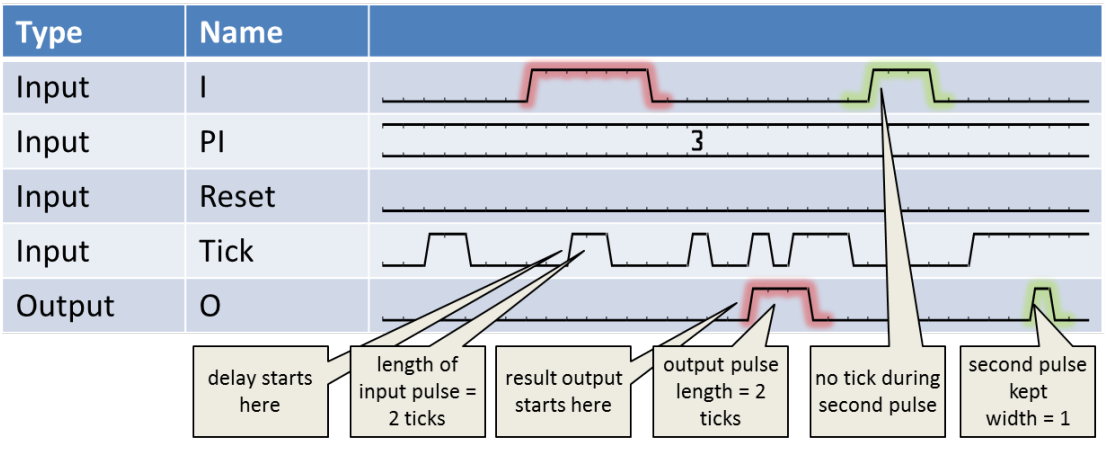
The rising edge of a pulse at the input starts the delay. The delay time is equal to the last valid value at input link PI and is measured in ticks being high. The pulse width of the input pulse is kept, i.e. the rising and falling edges are delayed.

During delaying of a pulse no new pulses at the operator input can be accepted. In this case, every new input pulse will be ignored. Moreover, a change of the value at PI does not change the current pulse processing. PI is sampled at the start of the delay.

The operator can be reseted using input link *Reset*. While the reset input is high, no output pulses are processed. Any processing is aborted. The operator restarts operation when the reset input is low. The following waveform illustrates the operator's behavior.



The Tick input defines the time, the operator is processing data. It can be used like a prescaler. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case. In the following figure, the influence of the Tick input is shown.



One special case when using ticks is that input pulses are sampled even if no tick is present. This is shown for the second input pulse of the waveform. This ensures that no input pulses can get lost.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal data input PI, control image data input Tick, signal data input Reset, signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.
- Input link *PI* is asynchronous to the signal inputs.

29.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link PI	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.1.3. Parameters

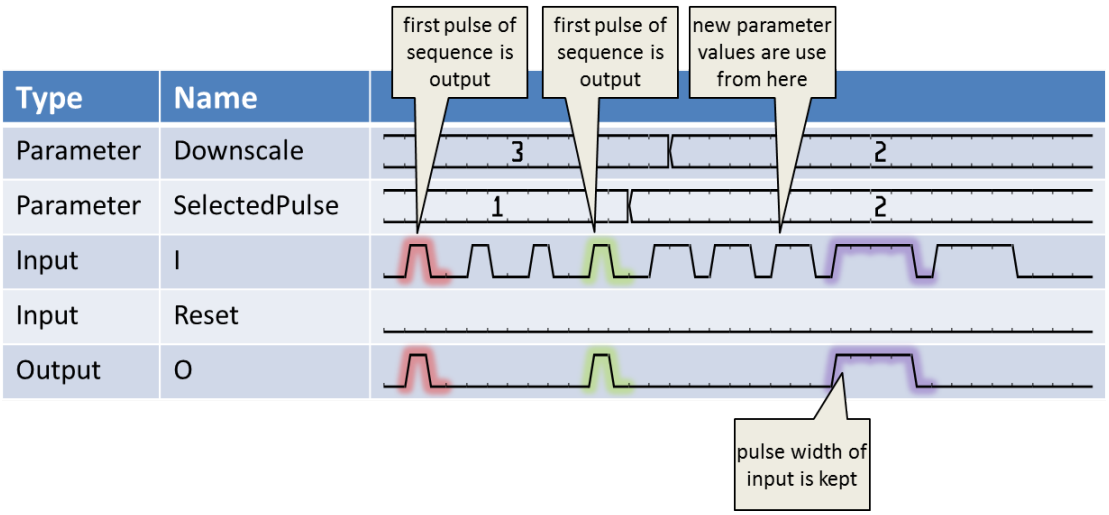
None

29.2. Operator Downscale

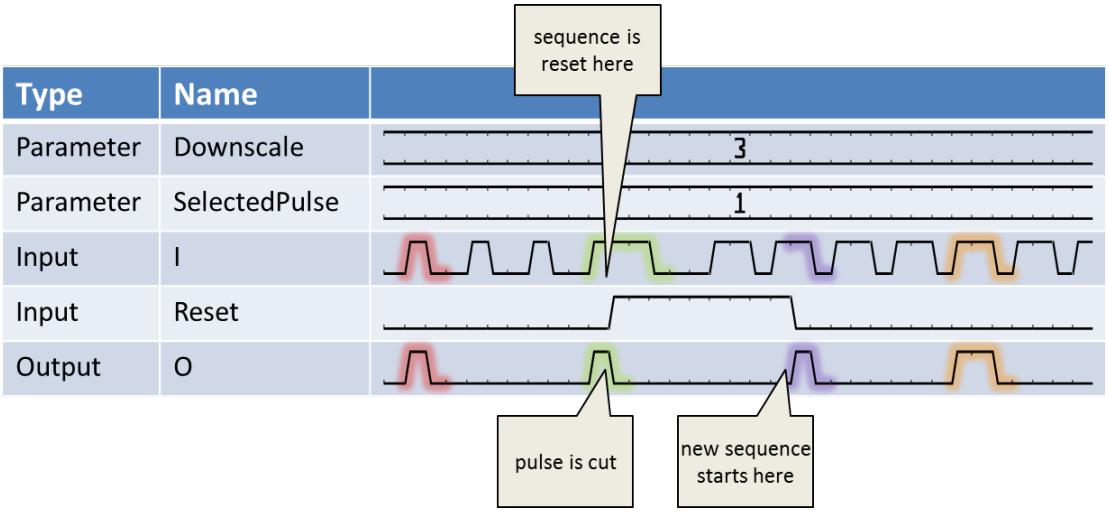
Operator Library Path:



The operator downscales the input signal to the specified frequency, i.e. only every Nth pulse will be forwarded to the output. Parameter *Downscale* specifies the downscale factor. Parameter *SelectedPulse* defines which pulse of a downscale sequence is used and forwarded to the output. Parameter value changes are applied only when the operator starts a new sequence. In the following waveform, the operator behavior is visualized.



The operator can be reseted using input link Reset. While the reset input is high, no pulses are processed. Any processing is aborted. The operator restarts its operation when the reset input is low. The following waveform illustrates the operator's behavior.



This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal data input Reset, signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any	as I

29.2.3. Parameters

MaxScaleBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	8
Range	[1, 32]
Defines the maximum range of parameter *Downscale*. This parameter is enabled only if *Downscale* is set to dynamic.	

Downscale	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^MaxScaleBits-1] if dynamic, [1, 2^64-1] else
The actual downscale factor is defined with using this parameter. A downscale factor of one will forward any input pulse do the output. The value has to be >= parameter *SelectedPulse*.	

SelectedPulse	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^MaxScaleBits-1] if dynamic, [1, 2^64-1] else
This parameter selects the pulse of a sequence to be forward to the output. The value has to be <= parameter *Downscale*.	

29.2.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Downscale is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

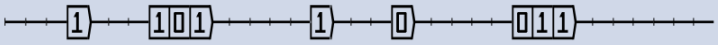
  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

29.3. Operator EventToSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator generates a signal pulse for each input pixel with value 1. The operator input is a binary (1 bit) image stream. If a pixel with value one is present at the input of the operator, the operator will generate a signal pulse of one clock cycle. Keep in mind that image data streams include gaps between pixels. During a gap period, the operator does not generate output pulses. If you rather like to convert the last input binary pixel value into a signal, use operator *PixelToSignal* instead.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Output	O	

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.3.3. Parameters

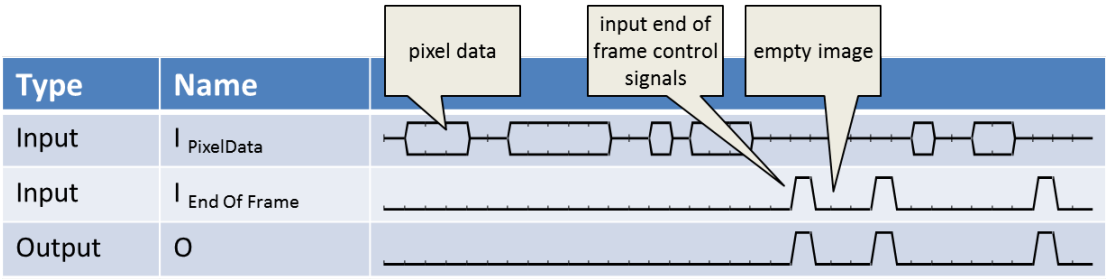
None

29.4. Operator FrameEndToSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator generates a signal pulse when the end of the input image is detected. The operator input is an image stream. The operator waits for the end of the input image stream. When the frame end is detected, a signal pulse of one clock cycle is output. Note that the end of a frame might not occur directly after the last frame pixel. See the following figure for explanation:



Note that empty images can exist in VisualApplets. The operator will generate a signal pulse for empty frames, too.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, signal output

29.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

29.4.3. Parameters

None

29.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameEndToSignal is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

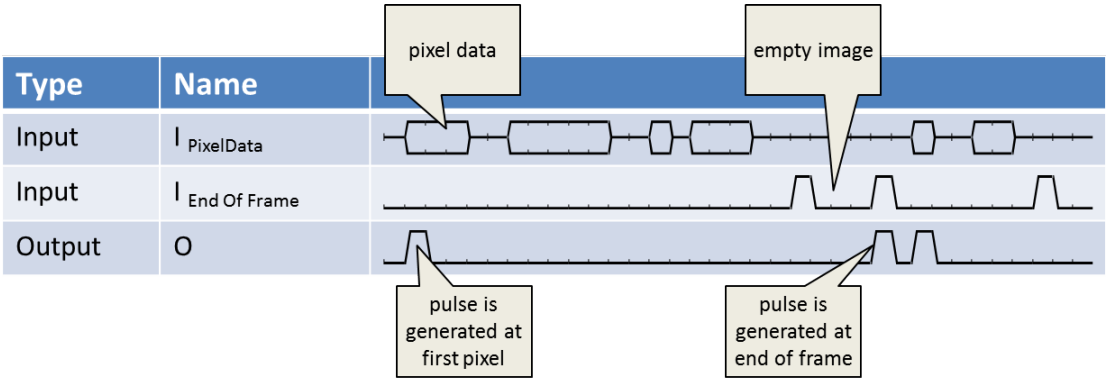
  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

29.5. Operator FrameStartToSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator generates a signal pulse when the start of an input image is detected. The operator input is an image stream. The operator waits for the first pixel of the input image. When the first pixel is detected, a signal pulse of one clock cycle is output. See the following figure for explanation:



Note that empty images can exist in VisualApplets. For empty images, the operator cannot find a first pixel. In this case, the operator will output a pulse at the end of the frame. If the first line of a frame does not include any pixels, the operator will output a pulse at the end of the first line.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, signal output

29.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

29.5.3. Parameters

None

29.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FrameStartToSignal is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

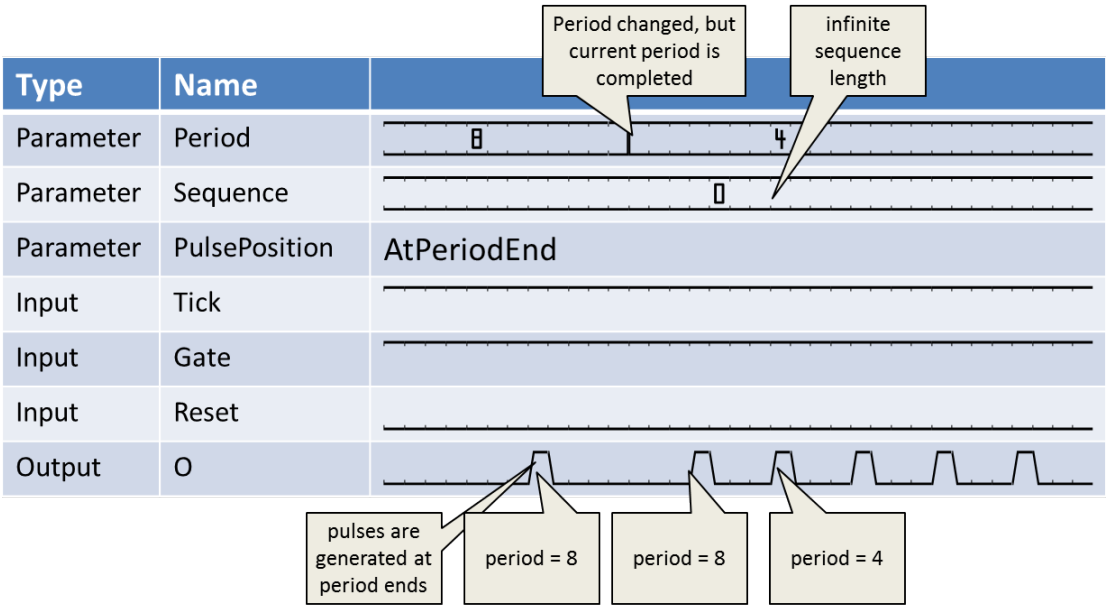
29.6. Operator Generate

Operator Library Path:



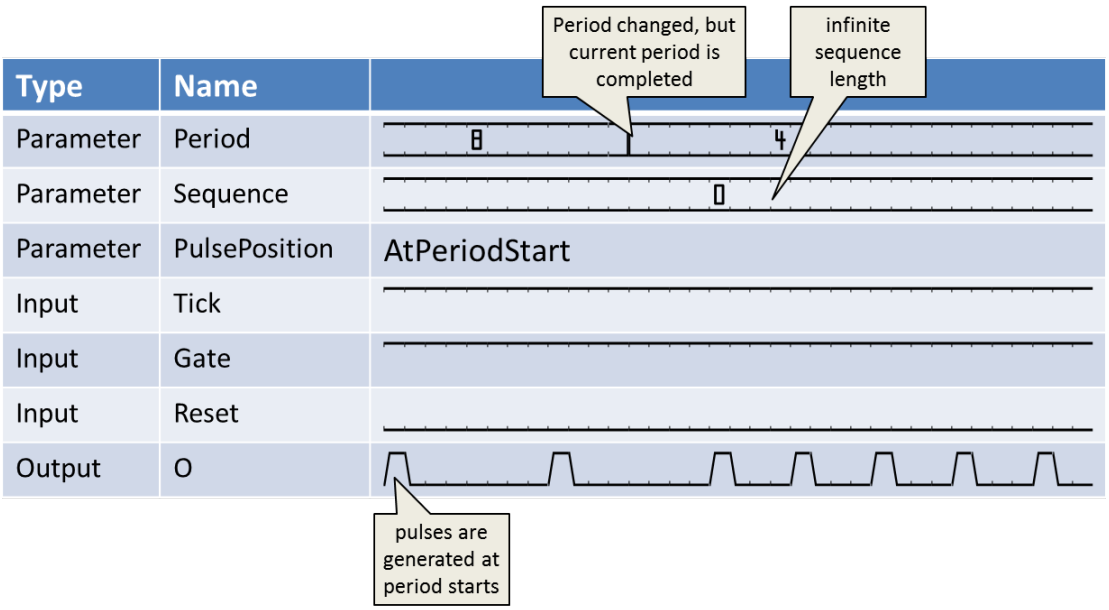
The operator generates a periodic signal at its output. Moreover, the pulse generation can be controlled by input signals. The period time and the number of pulses to be generated can be defined using parameters.

The period is defined using the parameter *Period*. The period is dynamic. Its range is defined by the parameter *PeriodBits*. In the following figure, the generation of pulses with period lengths eight and four are shown.

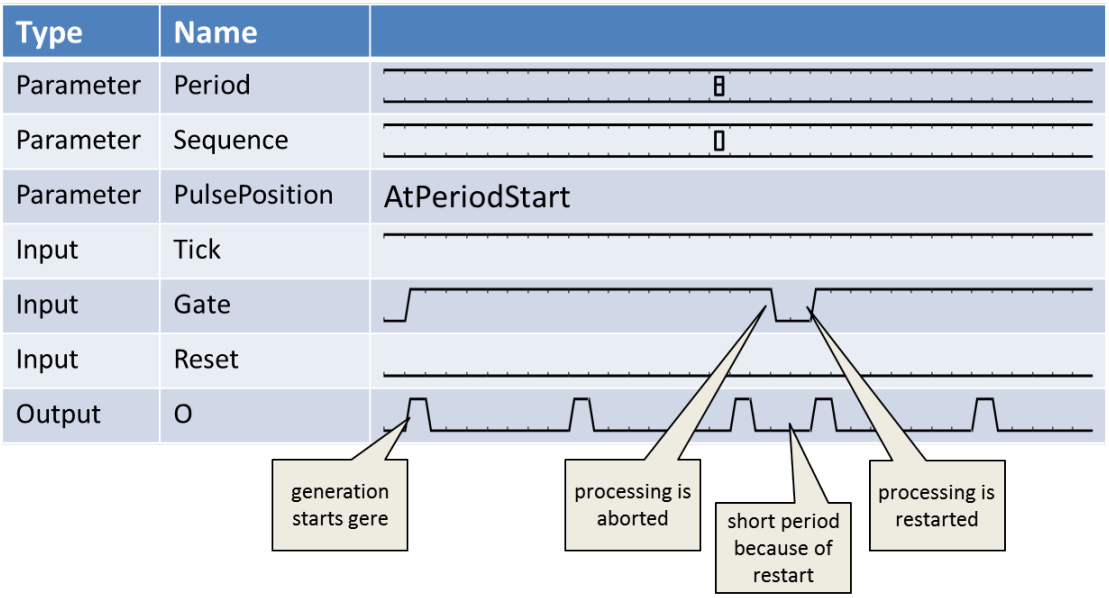


Changes at the *Period* parameter will only be applied to the operator when the generation of the current period is completed. This ensures periods in the parametrized lengths only.

The pulse generation can either be at the end of the period or at the start as is controlled using the parameter *PulsePosition*. The next figure shows the generation at the start of a sequence.

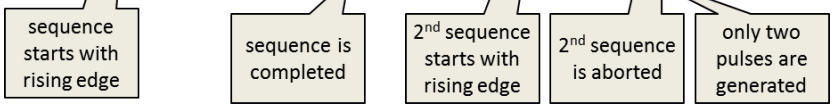


By use of the *Gate* input link, the generation can be controlled. Periods are generated only if input *Gate* is active (high). The rising edge at the *Gate* input starts the period generation. A falling edge at the *Gate* input link immediately aborts the generation. Currently processed periods might not be completed in this case. Moreover, a new rising edge can yield a short period. This is shown in the following waveform.



The parameter *SequenceLength* facilitates the generation of sequences. In the previous figures, the parameter was set to 0 which results in an infinite sequence length. If you set the parameter to values > 0, the operator will only generate the number of parametrized periods. In the following waveform, the sequence length is set to 3 with a period set to 4. As can be seen in the waveform, the period generation is stopped after the third period. A new rising edge at the *Gate* input will start a new sequence. Sequences can be aborted if *Gate* turns to 0.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Period	4
Parameter	Sequence	3
Parameter	PulsePosition	AtPeriodStart
Input	Tick	
Input	Gate	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	



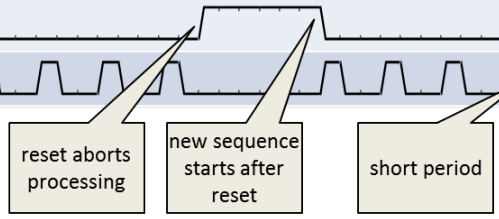
In many applications, an infinite sequence generation of the operator is required. In this case, set parameter *SequenceLength* to 0 and connect operator VCC to the *Gate* input. The operator will then start its period generation at process start e.g. acquisition start.

The period time is measured in *Ticks* being high. *Tick* is a signal input and can be used like a pre-scaler. For every high value at the *Tick* input, the period time is counted. The following waveform shows the behavior of the *Tick* input to the period generation. In most cases, the *Tick* input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Period	2 4
Parameter	Sequence	0
Parameter	PulsePosition	AtPeriodStart
Input	Tick	
Input	Gate	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	

The *Reset* input link is used to reset the operator. This is useful if a long period or sequence has to be cancelled. In the next figure, the use of *Reset* is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Period	3
Parameter	Sequence	0
Parameter	PulsePosition	AtPeriodStart
Input	Tick	
Input	Gate	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	



Use the *Reset* input instead of setting *Period* to 0

If *Period* is set to 0, a change of the period back to an active state may take very long (2^PeriodBit-1 clock cycles). It is therefore recommended to use the *Reset* input in this cases.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	Tick, signal input Gate, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, signal input

29.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link Tick	Input Link Gate
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as Gate
Max. Img Height	any	as Gate

29.6.3. Parameters

PeriodBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 64]
Number of bits required to encode the value specified by *Period*. This parameter is enabled only if parameter *Period* is dynamic.	

Period	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	65535
Range	[0, 2^PeriodBits-1] if dynamic, [1,2^64-1] if static
Defines the period time of the generated pulses. Do not use the following cases: If period set to 1, the operator will output a constant one without any gaps. Number of bits required to encode the value specified by If set to 0, the operator will not output any pulses.	

SequenceBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 64]
Number of bits required to encode the value specified by *Sequence*. This parameter is enabled only if parameter *Sequence* is dynamic.	

Sequence	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[1, 2^SequenceBits-1] if dynamic, [1,2^64-1] if static
Defines the sequence length i.e. the number of pulses generated for each pulse at the *Gate* input link.	

PulsePosition	
Type	static parameter
Default	AtPeriodEnd
Range	{AtPeriodStart, AtPeriodEnd}
The output pulse can either be at the start of each period or at the end of each period.	

29.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Generate is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.7. Operator GetSignalStatus

Operator Library Path:



Operator GetSignalStatus allows the monitoring of up to 64 input signal links by a software application. The current values at the link are stored and can be read using parameter *Status* from software. The value is bit-coded. Every bit represents one input link. Bit 0 input link 0, bit 1 input link 1, etc.

Different modes to read the link values are supported. The mode is selected using parameter *Mode*.

- In **`Direct`** mode the signal status is read out directly without and storing of previous values.

  In **`Rise`** mode, the status parameter is set to high if previously a rising edge has been detected at the input link.

  In **`Fall`** mode, the status parameter is set to high if previously a falling edge has been detected at the input link.

  In **`Edge`** mode, the status parameter is set to high if previously a rising or a falling edge has been detected at the input link.

  In **`Pulse`** mode, the status parameter is set to high if previously a rising AND a falling edge have been detected at the input link.

Reading the parameter causes a reset of the parameter value to zero.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I0...I64, image data input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.

29.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0...I64
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE

Link Parameter	Input Link I0...I64
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

29.7.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	Direct
Range	{Direct, Rise, Fall, Edge, Pulse}
This parameter specifies the monitoring type mode. See explanations above.	

Status	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^NoOfInputLinks]
Shows the current link status for all inputs. The status is reset to 0 while reading. Bit 0 corresponds to input 0, bit 1 to input 1, etc.	

29.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator GetSignalStatus is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.8. Operator Gnd

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides a signal with constant value 0 (LOW).

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, signal output

29.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

29.8.3. Parameters

None

29.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Gnd is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

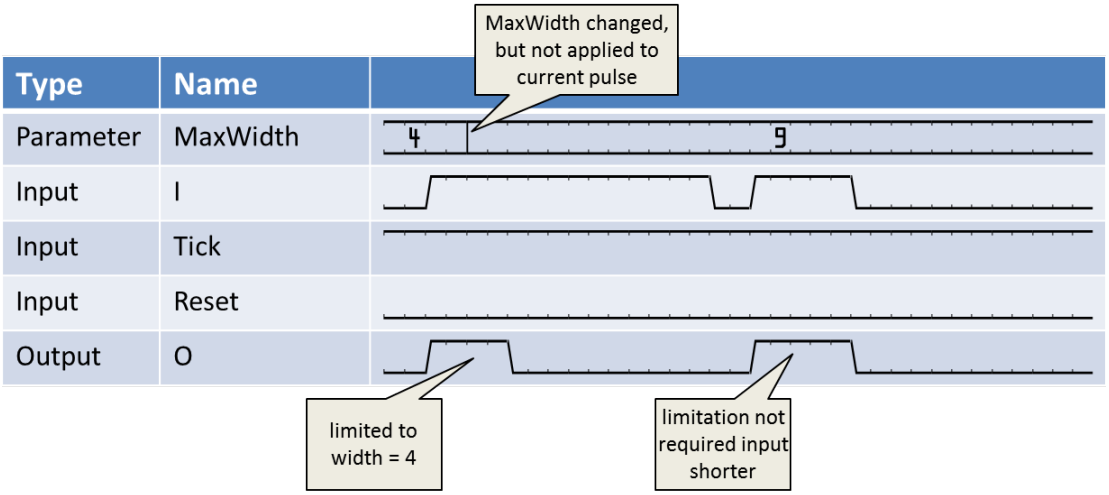
  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.9. Operator LimitSignalWidth

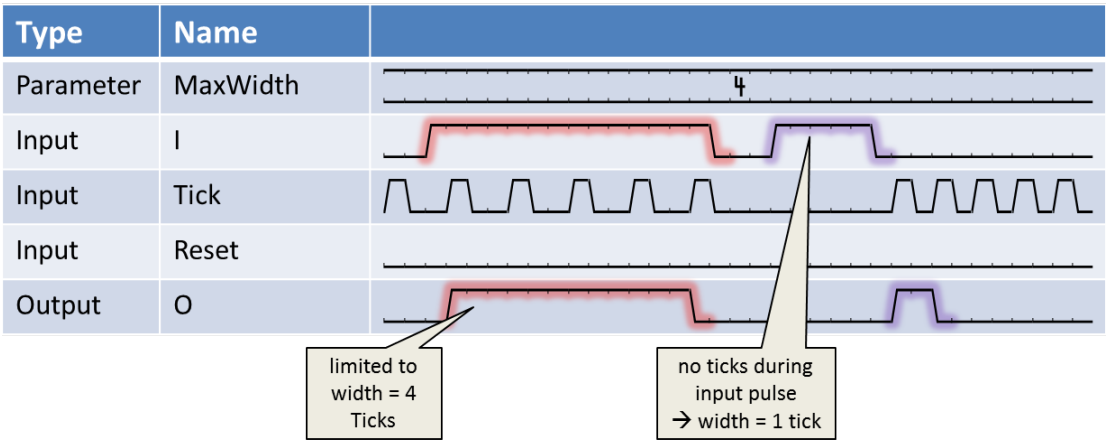
Operator Library Path:



The operator limits the pulse width of the input signal. To set the maximum width use parameter *MaxWidth*. The pulse width is the time, the pulse is 1 (HIGH). The following waveform shows the behavior of the operator. The first pulse if limited by the operator to four clock cycles defined by parameter *MaxWidth*. The second pulse is shorter than *MaxWidth* and therefore, no limitation is required. Parameter changes are applied to the next pulse and will not change the limitation of a currently processed pulse.



The pulse width is measured in Ticks. Tick is an input link. For every 1 (HIGH) at the Tick input the operator counts the width. This behavior is shown in the next figure. In most applications, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to Vcc in these cases.



An additional Reset input enables the reset of the operator. Any current pulse processing is aborted.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, signal output

29.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.9.3. Parameters

MaxWidthBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 64]
The maximum possible value of *MaxWidth* is defined using this parameter. This parameter is enabled only if *MaxWidth* is set to dynamic.	

MaxWidth	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	32768
Range	[0,2^MaxWidthBits-1] if dynamic, [0, 2^64-1] if static

MaxWidth
Defines the maximum signal width.

29.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LimitSignalWidth is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

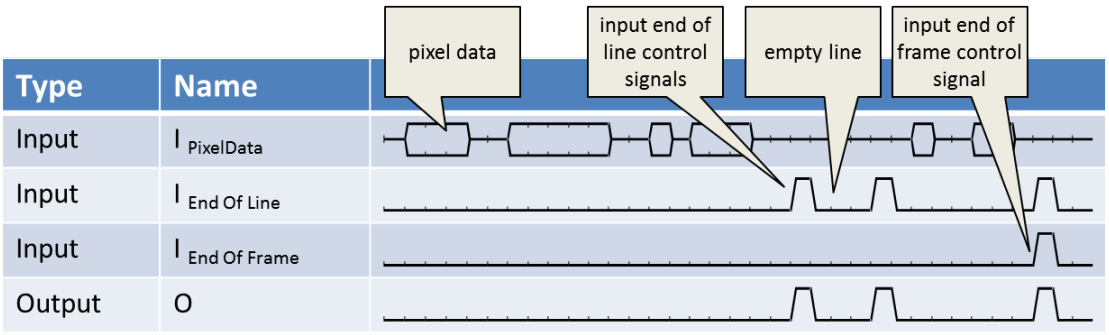
  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.10. Operator LineEndToSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator generates a signal pulse when the end of a input image line is detected. The operator input is an image stream. The operator waits for the end of lines at the input image stream. When the line end is detected, a signal pulse of one clock cycle is output. Note that the end of a line might not occur directly after the last line pixel. See the following figure for explanation:



The end of a frame always occurs at the same time as the end of the last frame line. Note that empty lines can exist in VisualApplets. The operator will generate a signal pulse for empty lines, too.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, signal output

29.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

29.10.3. Parameters

None

29.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LineEndToSignal is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.4, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

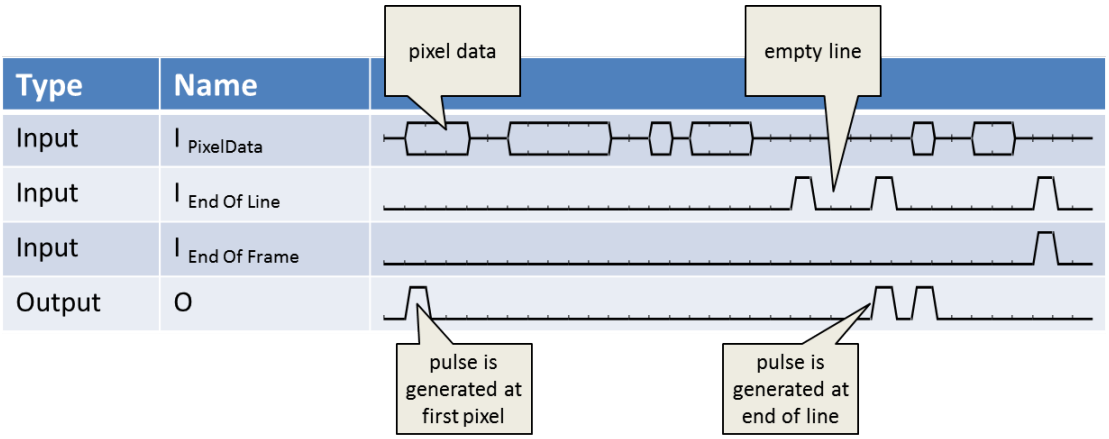
  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.11. Operator LineStartToSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator generates a signal pulse when the start of an input image line is detected. The operator input is an image stream. The operator waits for the first pixel at each input image line. When the first pixel is detected, a signal pulse of one clock cycle is output. See the following figure for explanation:



Note that empty line can exist in VisualApplets. For empty lines, the operator cannot find a first pixel. In this case, the operator will output a pulse at the end of the line.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, signal output

29.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

29.11.3. Parameters

None

29.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator LineStartToSignal is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.4, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

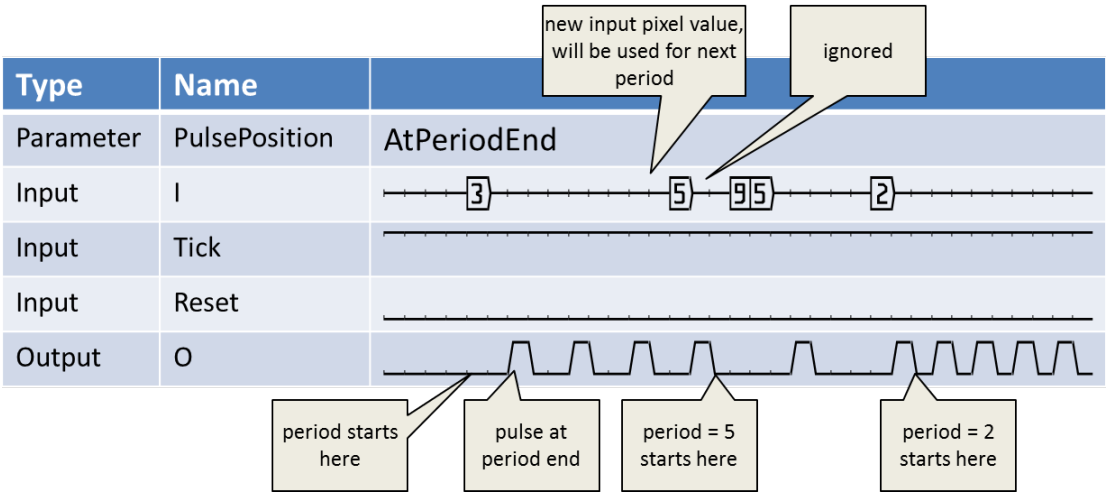
29.12. Operator PeriodToSignal

Operator Library Path:

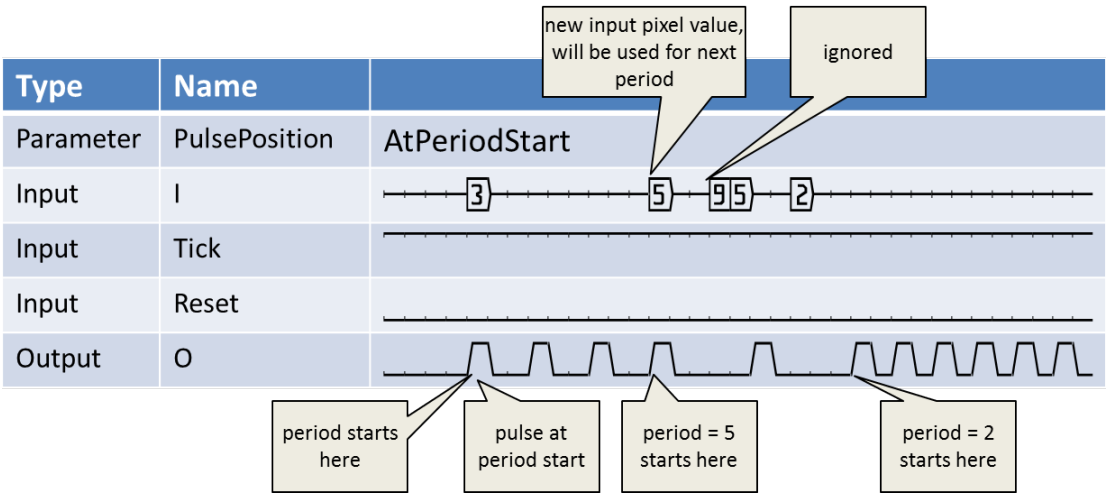


The operator generates a periodic signal at its output. The period time is controlled by the pixel value at the input link I. Thus the operator converts the input stream values into a signal with the period provided by the pixel values. The high time of the output pulses is one tick.

During processing of a current signal generation with a specified period, the operator will ignore any new values at the input. After the processing of a period is finished, the generates a new period with the length of the last valid input pixel value. The pulse position can either be at the beginning or at the end of a period and is controlled using parameter *PulsePosition*. In the following figure, the operator's behavior is illustrated.

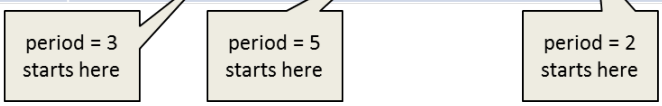


The next figure shows the generation of the pulse at the start of a period.



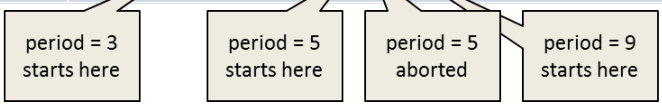
The period time is measured in Ticks being high. Tick is a signal input and can be used like a prescaler. For every high value at the Tick input, the period time is counted. The following waveform shows the behavior of the Tick input to the period generation. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case.

Type	Name	
Parameter	PulsePosition	AtPeriodStart
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	



The Reset input link is used to reset the operator. This is useful if a long period or sequence has to be cancelled. In the next figure, the reset usage is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Parameter	PulsePosition	AtPeriodStart
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	



This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, pixel data input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, signal input

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.
- Input link *I* is asynchronous to the signal inputs.

29.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.12.3. Parameters

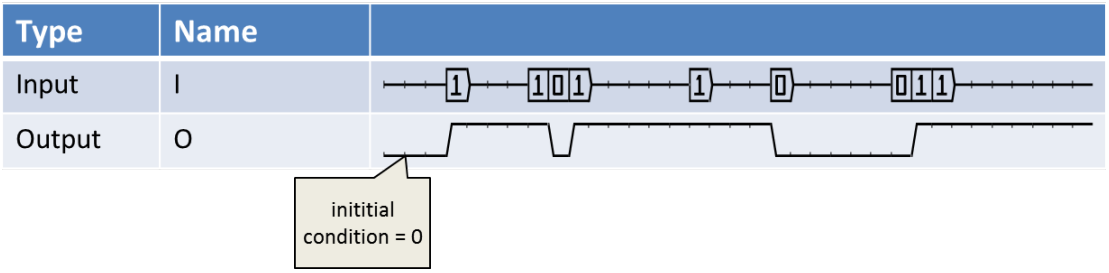
PulsePosition	
Type	static parameter
Default	AtPeriodEnd
Range	{AtPeriodStart, AtPeriodEnd}
The output pulse can either be at the start of each period or at the end of each period.	

29.13. Operator PixelToSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator converts an image data stream at the input into a signal stream. The input is a binary (1 bit) image stream. For every pixel with value zero at the input a low signal (zero) will be output. For every pixel with value one at the input, a high signal (one) will be output. Image data streams include gaps between pixel. The operator fills these gaps at the output with the last valid input pixel value. See the following figure for explanations.



This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.13.3. Parameters

None

29.14. Operator Polarity

Operator Library Path:



The operator Polarity controls the output link polarity. Depending on the parameter setting the output signal can either be bypassed or inverted. See the following illustration.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Invert	NotInvert | Invert
Input	I	
Output	O	

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.14.3. Parameters

Invert	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	NotInvert
Range	{NotInvert, Invert}

Invert
This parameter specifies the polarity of the output signal. NotInvert = the input is bypassed to the output. Invert = the output signal is an inverted copy of the input signal.

29.14.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Polarity is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.15. Operator PulseCounter

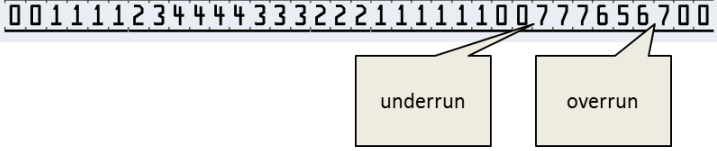
Operator Library Path:



This operator is an up/down counter. For every occurrence of a one (high) at the signal input link I, the operator is incremented or decremented. It is incremented (count up) if input link Dir = 0 and decremented (count down) if input link Dir = 1. The counter can be reset using input link Reset.

The operator output is a VALT_PIXEL0D pixel stream. At each clock cycle a pixel is output representing the current counter value. In the following figure, the behavior of the operator is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Dir	
Input	Reset	
Output	O 3 Bit, unsigned	



The waveform shows underrun and overrun situations. In these cases, the operator is further decreased or increased even if the minimum or maximum of the counter has been reached. In this case, the counter will jump to the maximum or minimum possible value representable at the output.

The additional reset input link allows the reset of the operator. All outputs are set to zero, while reset.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, signal input Dir, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, counter value pixel data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.

29.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Dir
Bit Width	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Dir
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	unsigned	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.15.3. Parameters

None

29.15.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator PulseCounter is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

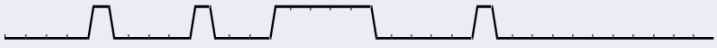
29.16. Operator RsFlipFlop

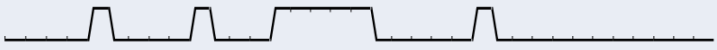
Operator Library Path:



The operator implements a set-reset flip-flop. If a one (HIGH) is at input link Set, the operator sets the output value to HIGH and keeps the value until a zero (LOW) is present at input link Reset. When Reset is set to HIGH, the output value on output link O is set to LOW. Parameter *Priority* is used to define if Set or Reset is the master. The value defined with parameter *Init* is output at startup. See the following truth table and waveform for explanation.

Set	Reset	O
0	0	O(t-1)
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	1 (Priority = Set)

Type	Name	
Parameter	Priority	RESET
Parameter	Init	0
Input	Set	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	

Type	Name	
Parameter	Priority	SET
Parameter	Init	1
Input	Set	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	Set, signal data input Reset, signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.16.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link Set	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	1	as Set
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	as Set
Parallelism	1	1	as Set
Kernel Columns	1	1	as Set
Kernel Rows	1	1	as Set
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL	as Set
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	as Set
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	as Set
Max. Img Width	any	any	as Set
Max. Img Height	any	any	as Set

29.16.3. Parameters

Priority	
Type	static parameter
Default	RESET
Range	{RESET, SET}
This parameter specifies behavior of the operator for the case when both Set and Reset are set to HIGH simultaneously. RESET: the value on the link O will be set to LOW. SET: the value on the output link O will be set to HIGH.	

Init	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
This parameter specifies the start up value.	

29.16.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RsFlipFlop is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

29.17. Operator RxSignalLink

Operator Library Path:



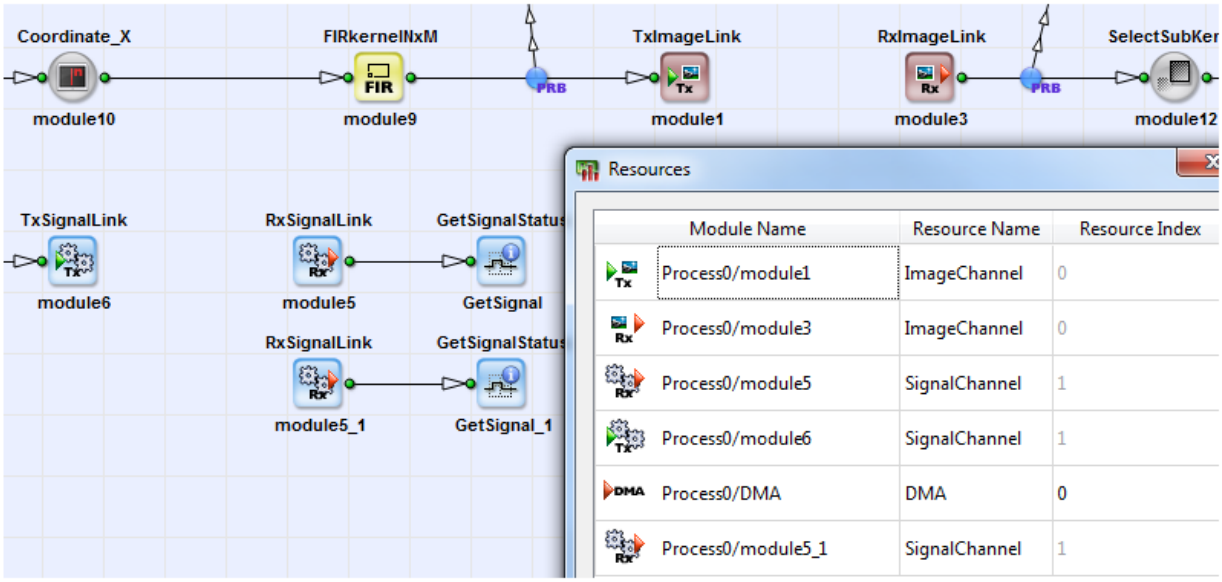
Operator *RxSignalLink* is used to receive signal data from a *TxSignalLink* operator in the same design.

Both operators establish a connection without a link. This is useful for inter-process communication, i.e., for connections between different hierarchical boxes without the need to draw a link and feedbacks.

The parameter *Channel_ID* defines a channel ID to address the sending *TxSignalLink* operator. The parameter value has to match with the ID of one of the *TxSignalLink* operators in the same design. Multiple *RxSignalLink* operators in the design may use the same channel ID.

Each *RxSignalLink* operator in a design is connected to exactly one *TxSignalLink* operator via one channel ID. In the *Resource Dialog* of VisualApplets, you can see that each *TxSignalLink* operator uses one resource *SignalChannel* exclusively. Resource *SignalChannel* allows to control the assignment of individual *TxSignalLink* operators to one or multiple *RxSignalLink* operators.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.



29.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, signal output

29.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

29.17.3. Parameters

Channel_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1023]
The channel ID of the signal link. See descriptions above.	

29.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RxSignalLink is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.18. Operator Select

Operator Library Path:



The operator Select implements a N-input to 1-output multiplexer controlled by the *Select* parameter. N must be smaller or equal to 64.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.18.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I[n], signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.18.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[n]	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I0
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I0
Parallelism	1	as I0
Kernel Columns	1	as I0
Kernel Rows	1	as I0
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I0
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I0
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0
Max. Img Height	any	as I0

29.18.3. Parameters

Select	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, N-1]
This parameter is used to select an input.	

29.18.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Select is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.19. Operator SetSignalStatus

Operator Library Path:



The operator's signal link output can be set by software using parameter *Mode*. The state type is specified by the parameter Mode. Three options are available:

- **`Low`**:

  The operator output signal link has low value (zero).

- **`High`**:

  The operator output signal link has high value (one).

- **`Pulse`**:

  The operator will generate a pulse at its output, i.e. will output a high value for one clock cycle. After this pulse, the operator will output low value (zero). Setting the parameter to **`Pulse`** after it was set to **`High`** will not generate a low value before the pulse. Hence, the parameter should be set to **`Low`** or **`Pulse`** before setting it to **`Pulse`**.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.19.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.19.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

29.19.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter

Mode	
Default	Low
Range	{Low, High, Pulse}
This parameter specifies the output signal value at the output link of the operator. See description above.	

29.19.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SetSignalStatus is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.20. Operator ShaftEncoder

Operator Library Path:



The operator analyzes two shaft encoder signal traces. The two traces are fed into the operator. At the outputs of the operator, a pulse for every encoder line as well as a direction signal are provided. The phase between the two trace signals are used for detection.

For every detected encoder line, the operator generates a pulse at its output link O. The pulse with is one design clock cycle. At output link Dir, the detected direction of the encoder is outputs. If Dir = 0 (LOW), a forward direction was detected. If Dir = 1 (HIGH), a reverse direction was detected. The values at the Dir output are only valid when output O is 1 (HIGH) i.e. a pulse is output.

Parameter *LeadingTrace* is used to define which one of the two traces is the leading trace, i.e. which trace is 90° ahead.

Parameter Mode defines the detection mode. The following modes can be used:

- **ModeX1**:

  Single Speed Mode. Only one edge of the leading signal is used for detection. The output is determined by:

$$O = L_R \wedge \overline{S} \vee L_F \wedge \overline{S}$$

$$Dir = L_F \wedge \overline{S}$$

  where L_R and L_F are the rising and falling edges of the leading trace e.g. A. S is the slave trace e.g. B.

  The following figure illustrates the behavior of the ModeX1

Type	Name	
Parameter	LeadingTrace	A
Parameter	Init	Mode1X
Input	A	
Input	B	
Output	O	
Output	Dir	

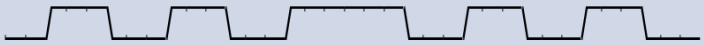
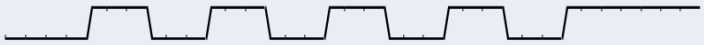
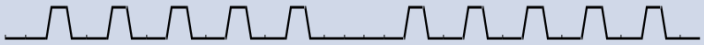
- **ModeX2**:

  Double Speed Mode. Both edges of the leading signal are used for detection. The output is determined by:

$$O = L_R \vee L_F$$

$$Dir = L_F \wedge \overline{S} \vee L_R \wedge S$$

  The following figure illustrates the behavior of the ModeX2

Type	Name	
Parameter	LeadingTrace	A
Parameter	Init	Mode2X
Input	A	
Input	B	
Output	O	
Output	Dir	

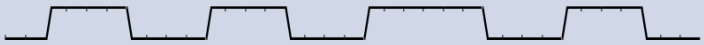
- **ModeX4**:

  Quad Speed Mode. All edges of the leading and the slave signal are used for detection. The output is determined by:

$$O = L_R \vee L_F\, S_R \vee S_F$$

$$Dir = L_F \wedge \overline{S} \vee L_R \wedge S \vee S_R \wedge \overline{L} \vee S_F \wedge L$$

  The following figure illustrates the behavior of the ModeX4

Type	Name	
Parameter	LeadingTrace	A
Parameter	Init	Mode4X
Input	A	
Input	B	
Output	O	
Output	Dir	

An additional reset input can be used to reset the operator to its initial state.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.20.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	TraceA, signal data input TraceB, signal data input Reset, signal data input
Output Links	O, signal data output of detected encoder lines Dir, signal data output of detected direction

29.20.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link TraceA	Input Link TraceB	Input Link Reset
Bit Width	1	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link TraceA	Input Link TraceB	Input Link Reset
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any	any

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link Dir
Bit Width	as TraceA	as TraceA
Arithmetic	as TraceA	as TraceA
Parallelism	as TraceA	as TraceA
Kernel Columns	as TraceA	as TraceA
Kernel Rows	as TraceA	as TraceA
Img Protocol	as TraceA	as TraceA
Color Format	as TraceA	as TraceA
Color Flavor	as TraceA	as TraceA
Max. Img Width	as TraceA	as TraceA
Max. Img Height	as TraceA	as TraceA

29.20.3. Parameters

LeadingTrace	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	A
Range	{A, B}
This parameter specifies the leading trace. The leading trace is 90° ahead.	

Mode	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	Mode1X
Range	{Mode1X, Mode2X, Mode4X}
This parameter defines the detection mode of the shaft encoder. See description above.	

29.20.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ShaftEncoder is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.21. Operator ShaftEncoderCompensate

Operator Library Path:



The operator compensates runbacks of a ShaftEncoder.

The operator has an input link I which can be fed with encoder pulses On input link *Dir*, the current encoder direction can be defined.

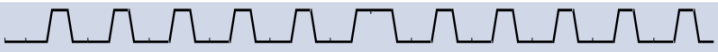
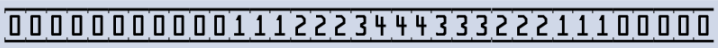
Input pulses with backward direction are suppressed at the output. However, the operator will count the input pulses with backward direction internally. When the ShaftEncoderCompensate is fed with forward pulses again, they will be still suppressed until all backward pulses are compensated. In other words, each backward input pulse increments the internal counter. Each forward input pulse decreases this counter if it is > 0. A pulse is only output for each forward input pulse if the internal counter is equal to zero.

The parameter *MaxPulseBits* specifies the bit width of the internal counter, i.e. ShaftEncoderCompensate can compensate 2 ^ MaxPulseBits reverse pulses at maximum. If more than 2 ^ MaxPulseBits backward pulses occur, only 2 ^ MaxPulseBits pulses during runbacks can be compensated.

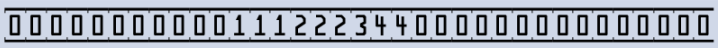
The current counter value i.e. the number of pulses to be compensated can be read using parameter *CompensationCounter*. It is possible to overwrite the current counter value by writing a new value to this parameter.

The operator can directly be connected to operator *ShaftEncoder*.

In the following waveform the functionality of the operator is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Dir	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	
Parameter	Compensation Counter	

An additional reset input can be used to reset the counter as shown in the following.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Dir	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	
Parameter	Compensation Counter	

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.21.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal data input Dir, signal data input Reset, signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.21.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Dir
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.21.3. Parameters

MaxPulseBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	10
Range	[2, 32]
This parameter specifies the bit width of the internal counter.	

CompensationCounter	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter

CompensationCounter	
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^MaxPulseBits-1]
This parameter shows the current value of the compensation counter. Reading from the parameter shows the current value. Writing to the parameter overwrites the counter value.	

29.21.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ShaftEncoderCompensate is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

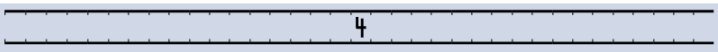
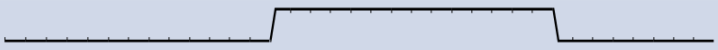
  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.22. Operator SignalDebounce

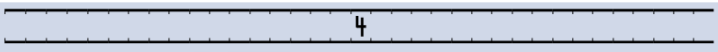
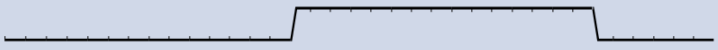
Operator Library Path:



The operator suppresses fast signal changes. Parameter *Debounce* defines a minimum time an input signal has to be constant before it is forwarded to the output. Inputs which are changing faster are suppressed. The following figure illustrates the operator's behavior.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Debounce	
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	

The debounce time is measured in Ticks being one (HIGH), i.e. Tick acts like a prescaler input. Is Tick set constantly to one (HIGH), the debounce operator counts the signal duration at the design clock frequency. In most applications the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator Vcc in these cases. The following waveform shows the operator's behavior when using the Tick input link.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Debounce	
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O	

Note that the operator acts like a delay element. Any signal changes that meet the debounce specification of being unchanged for N Ticks will be forwarded to the operator output after the delay of N Ticks. However, the pulse form remains unchanged.

An additional reset input allows the reset of the operator.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.22.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal data input Tick, signal data input Reset, signal data input

Property	Value
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.22.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.22.3. Parameters

DebounceBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 64]
This parameter specifies the bit maximum range of parameter *Debounce*. Only of *Debounce* set to dynamic, this parameter can be changed.	

Debounce	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	2
Range	[0, 2^DebounceBits-1] if dynamic, [0, 2^64-1] if static
Defines the debounce time.	

29.22.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalDebounce is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.23. Operator SignalDelay

Operator Library Path:



The operator delays the input signal and provides it on its output. The delay is controlled by parameter *Delay*.

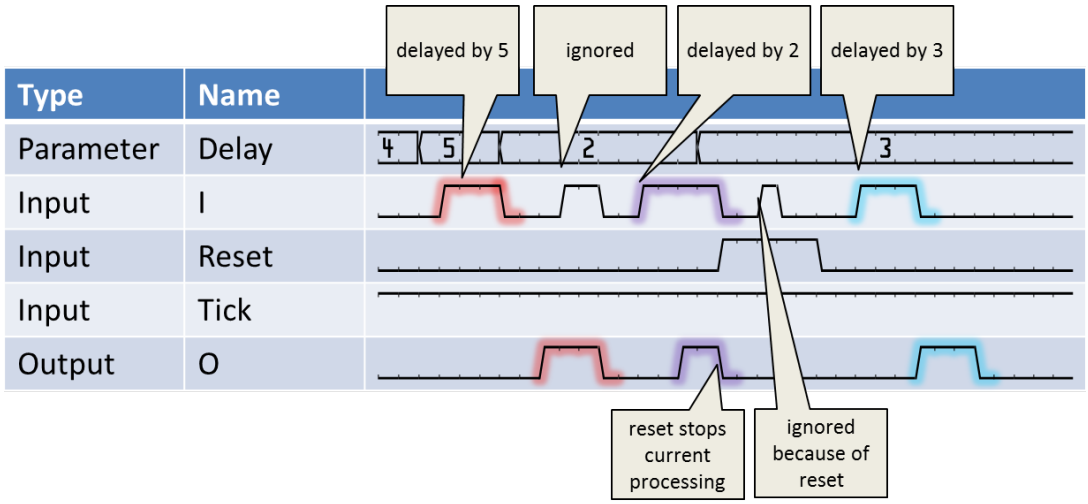
The rising edge of a pulse at the input starts the delay. The current value of parameter *Delay* defines the delay. The pulse width of the input pulse is kept i.e. the rising and falling edges are delayed.

The operator can be run in two modes defined using parameter *Mode*:

- SinglePulse:

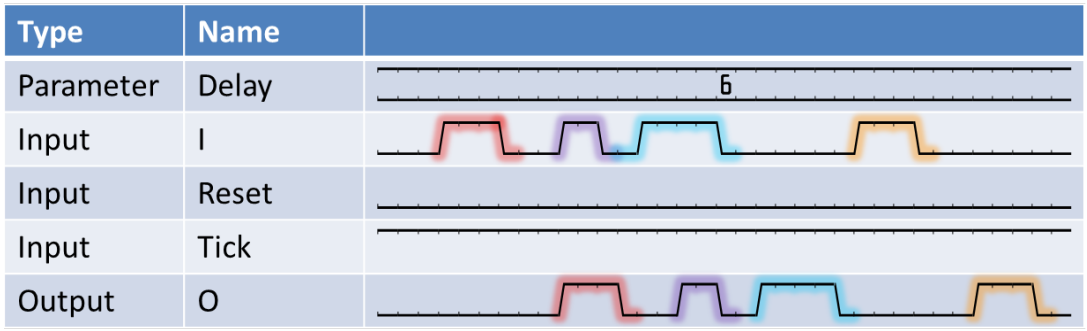
  The operator can delay a single pulse at once only. During delaying of a pulse no new pulses at the operator input can be accepted. In this case, every new input pulse will be ignored. Any changes of the delay parameter are ignored while a pulse is currently processed.

  The operator can be reseted using input link Reset. While the reset input is high, no output pulses are processed. Any processing is aborted. The operator restarts operation when the reset input is low. The following waveform illustrates the operator's behavior.



- MultiplePulses:

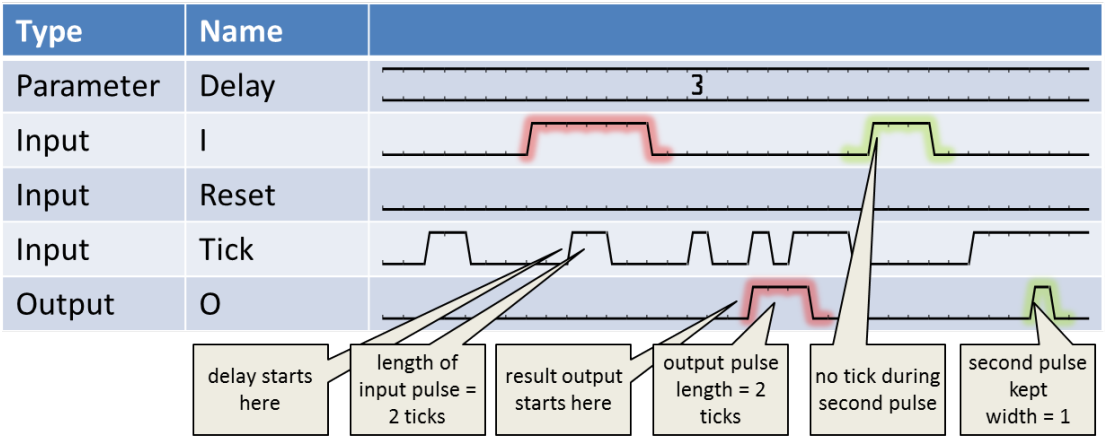
  In this mode, the operator can delay multiple input pulses at the same time. The operator is a shift register of fixed length. The delay cannot be changed in this mode. In the following figure, the mode is illustrated.



The reset input can result in undefined values if used in combination with the MutliPulses mode. Therefore, the reset input must be set for the duration defined in the parameter *DurationBits* if used. Tie it to GND if not used.

The intention of the MultiPulses mode is to use it for short delays only. Long delays will require many resources.

The Tick input defines the time, the operator is processing data. It can be used like a prescaler. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. In this case, tie it to operator VCC. In the following figure, the influence of the Tick input is shown.



One special case when using ticks is that input pulses are sampled even if no tick is present. This is shown for the second input pulse of the waveform. This ensures that no input pulses can get lost.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.23.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal data input Tick, signal data input Reset, signal data input
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.23.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.23.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static parameter
Default	SinglePulse
Range	{SinglePulse, MultiplePulses}
Defines if the operator can delay only a single or multiple pulses at the same time. See description above.	

DelayBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1, 64]
The maximum possible signal delay is defined using this parameter. This parameter is enabled only if *Mode* is set to SinglePulse.	

Delay	
Type	dynamic/static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0,2^DelayBits-1] if Mode=SinglePulse, [1, 2^64-1] else
The actual delay is defined using this parameter. The parameter is always static if *Mode* is set to MultiplePulses.	

29.23.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalDelay is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.24. Operator SignalEdge

Operator Library Path:



The operator SignalEdge generates a pulse of one design clock cycle when it detects a level changing of the input signal. The parameter *Edge* specifies the type of the detecting edge. Three settings are possible:

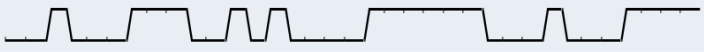
- **`Rising`**:

  A pulse for each rising edge at the input is generated.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Edge	`RisingEdge`
Input	I	
Output	O	

- **`Falling`**:

  A pulse for each falling edge at the input is generated.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Edge	`FallingEdge`
Input	I	
Output	O	

- **`Both`**:

  A pulse for both, rising and falling edges at the input is generated.

Type	Name	
Parameter	Edge	`BothEdges`
Input	I	
Output	O	

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.24.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, signal data input

Property	Value
Output Link	O, signal data output

29.24.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.24.3. Parameters

Edge	
Type	static parameter
Default	RisingEdge
Range	{RisingEdge, FallingEdge, BothEdges}
The parameter defines the type of edge the operator detects.	

29.24.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalEdge is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.25. Operator SignalGate

Operator Library Path:

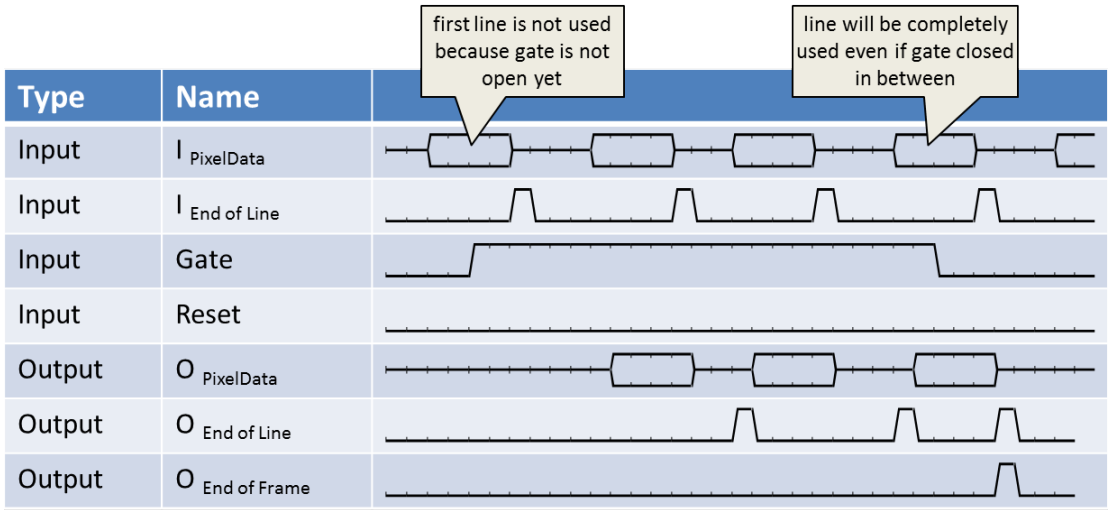


The operator gates the image stream between the input I and the output O. The gate is controlled by the signal input link Gate. If the gate is closed, the input data is discarded. If the gate is open, pixels are forwarded to the output. However, the operator ensures that the integrity of lines or frames is not destroyed i.e. always full lines or frames are transfered and will not be cut. If the operator is used with the input image protocol VALT_LINE1D, the operator will assemble the lines within one open gate period into a frame. Thus it combines lines and converts an infinite line stream for example of a line scan camera into frames. The operator is often used as image trigger for line scan cameras.

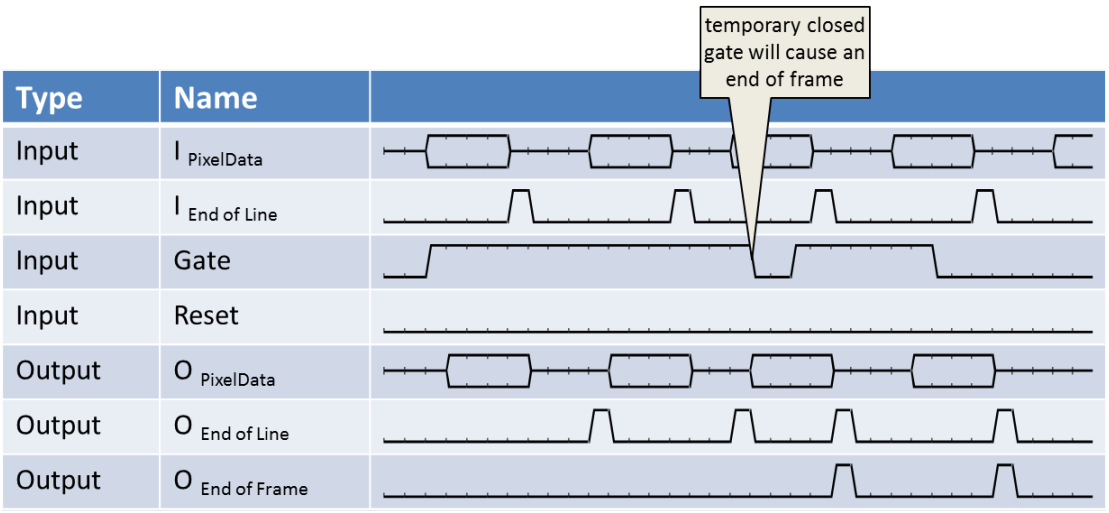
In the following figure an example of the operator's behavior is shown. As you can see, lines are fed into the operator. Each line is terminated with an end of line control signal which is embedded in the image link stream. The gate is open for a duration of three lines. At the output the first three lines are present while the fourth and fifth are discarded. Moreover, after the last line before the gate is closed, an end of frame marker is added to the image data stream. To summarize, in the example, the operator assembled the first three lines into a frame. Data is discarded during the closed periods.

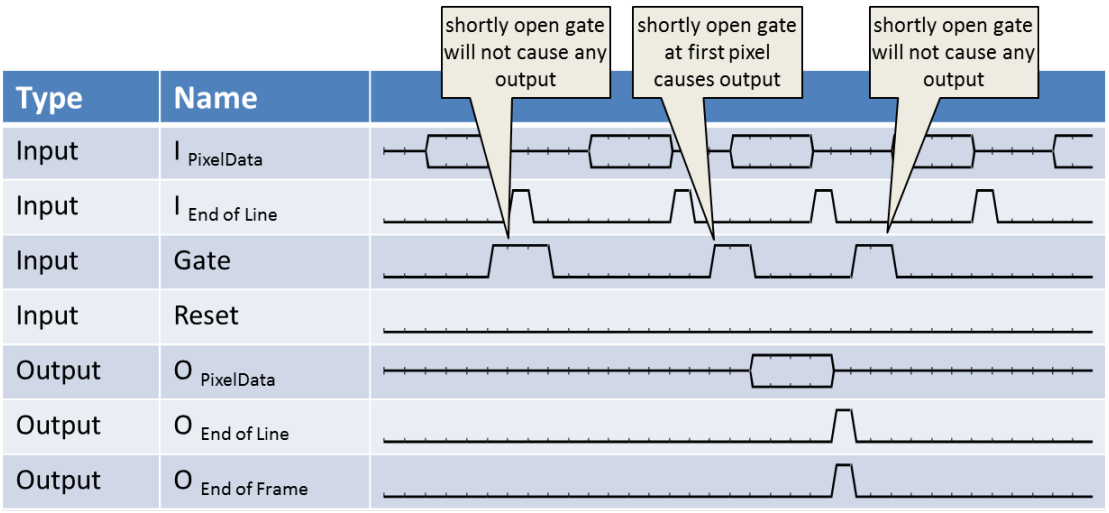
Type	Name	
Input	I PixelData	
Input	I End of Line	
Input	Gate	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	
Output	O End of Line	
Output	O End of Frame	

If the gate opens while a line is currently processed, the line will not be used. Moreover, if the gate closes while a line is currently processed, the line will be fully transfered to the output. This ensures the integrity of lines. The following waveform shows these cases.



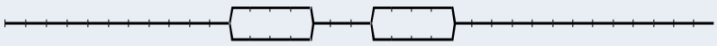
A shortly closed gate will cause the generation of an end of frame. The next two waveforms show short periods of open or closed gates.





Keep in mind, a line will be used if the gate is open at the same time as the first pixel of a line is present at the input link. An end of frame is generated after a line if the respective line is not discarded and falling edge of the gate input was present after the first line pixel.

Instead of a VALT_LINE1D line data stream, the operator can be used with a VALT_IMAGE2D image data stream at input I. In this case, the operator will forward the full input frame if the gate is open simultaneously to the first pixel of the image as can be seen in the following.

Type	Name	
Input	I PixelData	
Input	I End of Line	
Input	I End of Frame	
Input	Gate	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	
Output	O End of Line	
Output	O End of Frame	

The reset input can be used to reset the operator i.e. to cut a line, and restart.

Simplified Waveforms

The waveform illustrations are simplified to show the exact operator's behavior. The real implementation delays the end of line and end of frame output.

Operator Violates Max.Image Height

If the gate is constantly open, the operator will generate an image of a large height. If this height exceeds the Max. Image Height link property set for the output link, the VisualApplets rules are violated. You should either cut exceeding images using operator *SplitImage* or delete exceeding lines (*RemoveLine*, *SelectROI*).

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.25.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, image data input Gate, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, image data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.
- Input link *I* is asynchronous to the signal inputs.

29.25.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Gate
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Gate
Parallelism	any	1
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any if input VALT_IMAGE1D, else as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

29.25.3. Parameters

None

29.25.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalGate is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section

27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.26. Operator SignalToDelay

Operator Library Path:



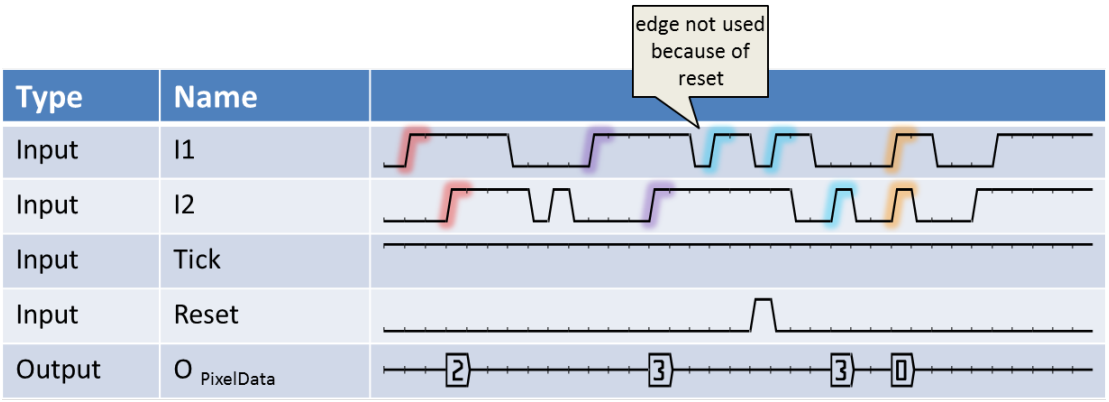
The operators measures the delay between the rising edge of the signal at input link I0 and the rising edge of the signal at input link I1. The result is output as a pixel value at output link O. Hence, output O is a VALT_PIXEL0D pixel data stream. The bit width of the output link can be changed and represents the maximum possible delay. If the actual delay exceeds the output value range, the delay will be clipped to the maximum possible value. In the following waveform, the behavior of the operator is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Input	I1	
Input	I2	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	2 3 6 0

The delay is measured in Ticks being high. Tick is a signal input and can be used like a prescaler. For every high value at the Tick input, the delay time is measured. The following waveform shows the behavior of the Tick input to the delay measurement. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case.

Type	Name	
Input	I1	
Input	I2	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	1 2 2 0

By use of the additional reset input, the current measurement can be cancelled and the operator will accept a new rising edge at input I0.



This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.26.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I0, signal input I1, signal input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, image data output

29.26.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.26.3. Parameters

None

29.26.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalToDelay is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

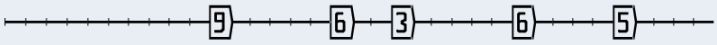
  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.27. Operator SignalToPeriod

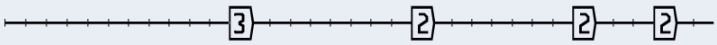
Operator Library Path:



The operators measures the the period time of the signal at the input. The period time is the time between two rising edges at the input. The result is output as a pixel value at output link O. Hence, output O is a VALT_PIXEL0D pixel data stream. The bit width of the output link can be changed and represents the maximum possible period time. If the actual period time exceeds the output value range, it will be clipped to the maximum possible value. In the following waveform, the behavior of the operator is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	

The period time is measured in Ticks being high. Tick is a signal input and can be used like a prescaler. For every high value at the Tick input, the period time is measured. The following waveform shows the behavior of the Tick input to the period measurement. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	

By use of the additional reset input, the current measurement can be cancelled.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.27.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, signal input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, image data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.

29.27.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.27.3. Parameters

None

29.27.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalToPeriod is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

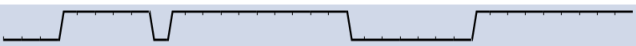
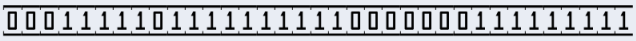
  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.28. Operator SignalToPixel

Operator Library Path:



The operator converts up to 64 input signal streams into a VALT_PIXEL0D pixel data stream. The current signal value of an input is converted into a pixel bit: LOW is converted to value 0 and HIGH is converted to value 1. If there is more than a single input port then each input maps to a bit position of the output pixel data. In particular the first input port I000 maps to bit 0 of the output port O and subsequent input ports map to subsequent bit positions of output port O.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Output	O	

A steady pixel stream is generated, i.e., one pixel is output for every clock cycle. This is because signals are defined for every clock cycle while pixel data streams may have gaps between the pixels. Since the signal stream has to be converted into a pixel stream, a pixel has to be output for every clock cycle, too. This can cause data lost. Pixel processing operators may block their inputs. However, the output of operator PixelToSignal can't be blocked as pixel always occur. Increase the parallelism or reduce the number of pixels to avoid data lost.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.28.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I000...I063, signal input
Output Link	O, image data output

29.28.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I000...I063	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.28.3. Parameters

None

29.28.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalToPixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

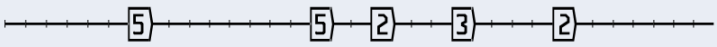
  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

29.29. Operator SignalToWidth

Operator Library Path:



The operators measures the pulse width of the signal at the input. The pulse width the time between a rising and falling edge at the input. The result is output as a pixel value at output link O. Hence, output O is a VALT_PIXEL0D pixel data stream. The bit width of the output link can be changed and represents the maximum possible pulse width. If the actual pulse width exceeds the output value range, it will be clipped to the maximum possible value. In the following waveform, the behavior of the operator is illustrated.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	

The period time is measured in Ticks being high. Tick is a signal input and can be used like a prescaler. For every high value at the Tick input, the period time is measured. The following waveform shows the behavior of the Tick input to the period measurement. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case.

Type	Name	
Input	I	
Input	Tick	
Input	Reset	
Output	O PixelData	

An input pulse between two tick pulses will not get lost. The operator remembers the pulse an will output the result = 1 with the next tick. If more than one pulse is between two ticks, the pulse will be treated as a single pulse. The input is under-sampled in this case.

By use of the additional reset input, the current measurement can be cancelled.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.29.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, signal input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, image data output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.

29.29.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_PIXEL0D
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

29.29.3. Parameters

None

29.29.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalToWidth is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

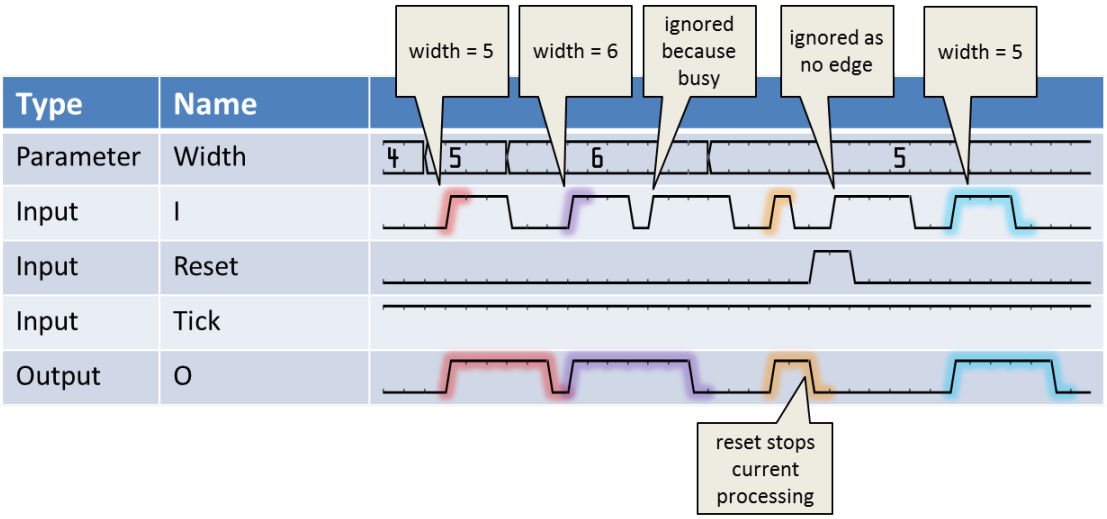
29.30. Operator SignalWidth

Operator Library Path:



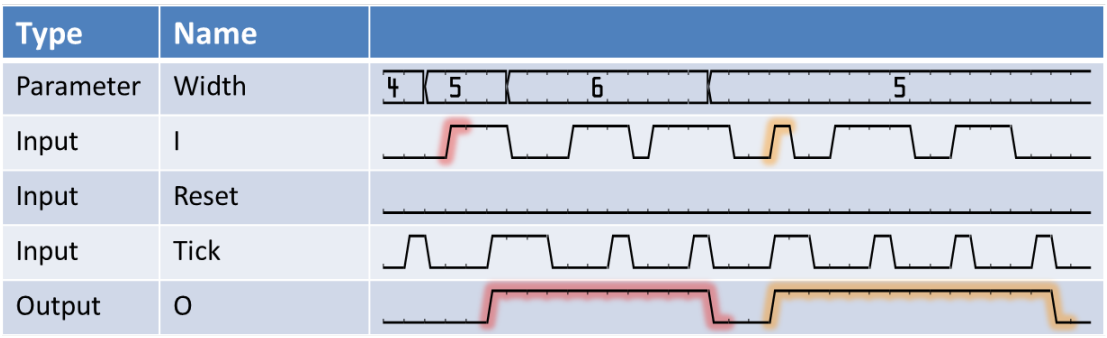
The operator generates a pulse with controllable width. The width is defined using parameter *Width*.

An output pulse is generated for rising edges at the input. If a a pulse is currently generated, no more rising edges at the input can be accepted. See the following waveform for explanations.



Via the input link Reset the user can reset the operator to its initial state.

The Tick input defines the time, the operator is processing data. It can be used like a prescaler. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. In this case, tie it to operator VCC. In the following figure, the influence of the Tick input is shown.



One special case when using ticks is that input pulses are sampled even if no tick is present. This is shown for the first input pulse of the waveform. This behavior ensures that no input pulses can get lost.

Pulses between two tick pulses are not lost (as long as it is only one pulse, i.e., as long as the pause between two incoming pulses is longer than a tick period). The operator recognizes the puls and starts interpretation of the puls as soon as the next tick is HIGH. Those small pulses are adapted to the tick time base and synchronized to the ticks. All changes at the operator output take place when tick is HIGH. Only if multiple input pulses come in between two occurences of tick = HIGH, the operator is unable to recognize them as different pulses as they are below the tick time base.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.30.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, signal output

29.30.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	asI
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.30.3. Parameters

WidthBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	16
Range	[1; 64]

The maximum possible width is defined using this parameter. Stepsize is 1. This parameter is enabled only if *Width* is set to dynamic.

If you reduce the value of paramter WidthBits so that the value of Width is bigger than the new maximal value, both parameters are displayed in red. The DRC shows an according error message.

Width	
Type	dynamic/static parameter
Default	32768
Range	[0;2^WidthBits-1] if dynamic, [0; 2^64-1] if static

The actual output pulse width is defined using this parameter.

Stepsize is 1 for dynamic and static.

When width=0 there is no output.

If set to dynamic, parameter WidthBits is activated. If set to static, parameter WidthBits is de-activated.

If you reduce the value of paramter WidthBits so that the value of Width is bigger than the new maximal value, both parameters are displayed in red. The DRC shows an according error message.

29.30.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SignalWidth is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

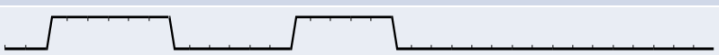
  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.31. Operator SyncSignal

Operator Library Path:



The operator synchronizes N input links to the master signal and provides the synchronized version of the inputs at the outputs. For each rising edge at input link MasterI, the inputs I0..In are sampled. Thus the operator includes N registers, enabled with the rising edges of MasterI input. See the following waveform for illustration.

Type	Name	
Input	MasterI	
Input	I0	
Input	I1	
Input	Reset	
Output	O0	
Output	O1	

The additional reset input link allows the reset of the operator. All outputs are set to zero, while reset.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.31.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	MasterI, signal input I0..In, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O0..On, signal output

29.31.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link MasterI	Input Link I0..In
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link MasterI	Input Link I0..In
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O0..On
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	as MasterI
Max. Img Height	any	as MasterI

29.31.3. Parameters

None

29.32. Operator TxSignalLink

Operator Library Path:



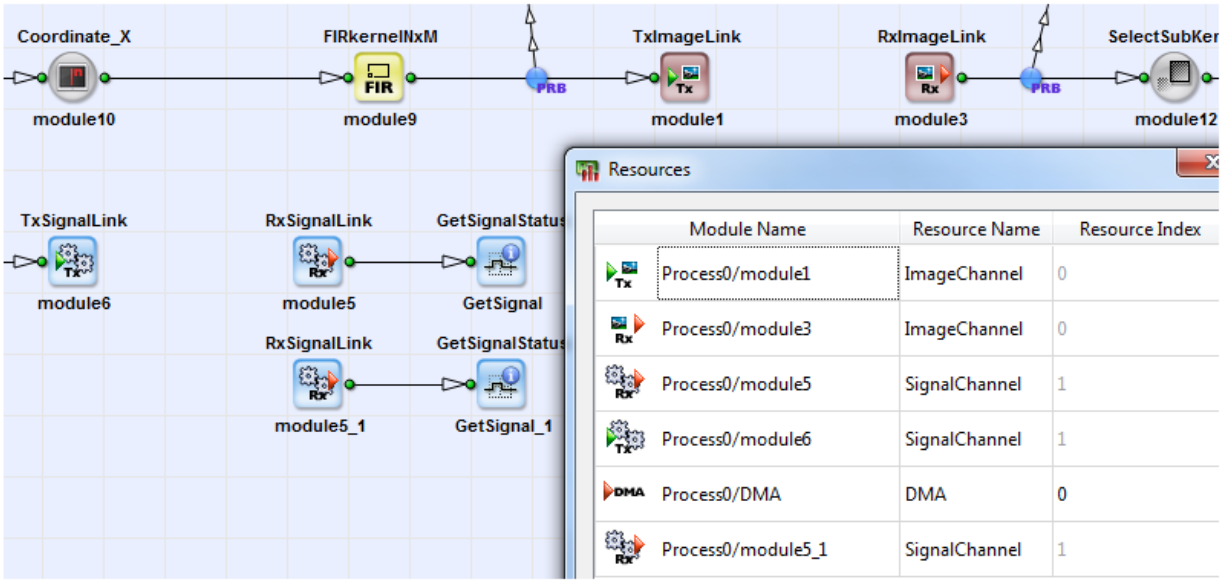
Operator *TxSignalLink* is used to send data to an *RxSignalLink* operator any place in the design. Both operators establish a connection without a link. This is useful for inter-process communication, i.e., for connections between different hierarchical boxes without the need to draw a link and feedbacks.

The parameter *Channel_ID* defines a channel ID to address the receiving *RxSignalLink* operator. The parameter value has to be unique and must not be used by any other TxSignalLink operator in the design.

There has to exist at least one *RxSignalLink* operator in the design which is using the same channel ID and will receive the signal data.

Each *TxSignalLink* operator in a design is connected to at least one *RxSignalLink* operator via one channel ID. In the *Resource Dialog* of VisualApplets, you can see that each *TxSignalLink* operator uses one resource *SignalChannel* exclusively. Resource *SignalChannel* allows to control the assignment of individual *TxSignalLink* operators to one or multiple *RxSignalLink* operators. For the number of available *SignalChannel* resources (which also defines the maximum number of allowed *TxSignalLink* operators in a design), see Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.



29.32.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, signal input

29.32.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

29.32.3. Parameters

Channel_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1023]
The channel ID of the signal link. See descriptions above.	

29.32.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TxSignalLink is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 11.4, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

29.33. Operator Vcc

Operator Library Path:



This operator provides a signal with constant value 1 (HIGH).

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.33.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Output Link	O, signal output

29.33.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	1
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	1
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

29.33.3. Parameters

None

29.33.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Vcc is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.3, 'Image Timing Generator'

  Example - While image timing is provided by a generator the designs data flow can be analyzed.

- Section 10.15.1.1, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Platform Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.2, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE'

An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.3, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.4, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL'

  An area scan trigger is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.5, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.6, 'Area Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6B and VQ8-CXP6D'

  An area scan trigger for CoaXPress is presented. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.7.3, 'Rebuild of Operator TrgPortLine with VisualApplets Signal Processing Operators'

  A VisualApplets design example where all functions of operator *TrgPortLine* are rebuild using other signal processing operators. Allows custom trigger modules.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

29.34. Operator WidthToSignal

Operator Library Path:

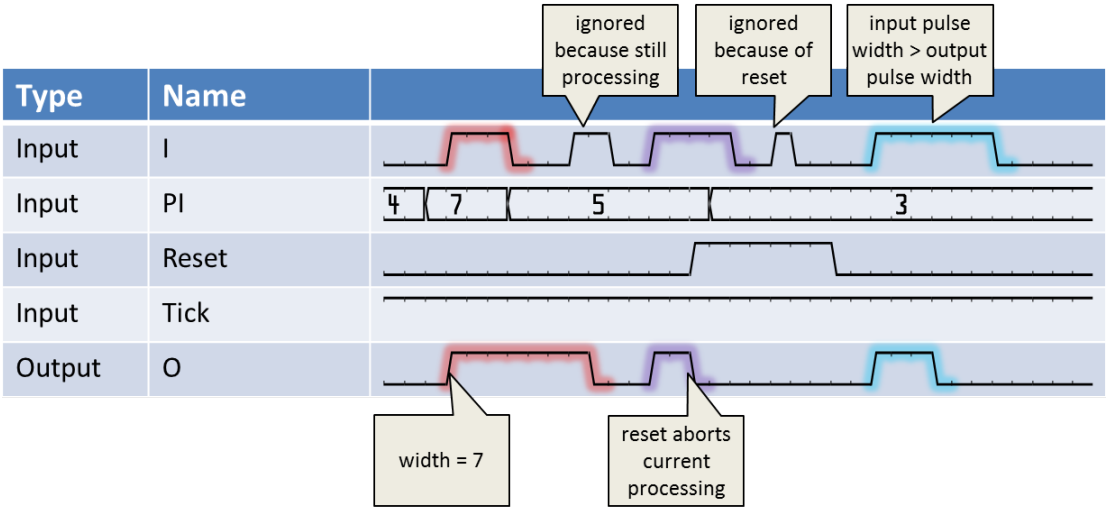


The operator generates a pulse for each rising edge at the input I. The pulse width is controlled by input PI.

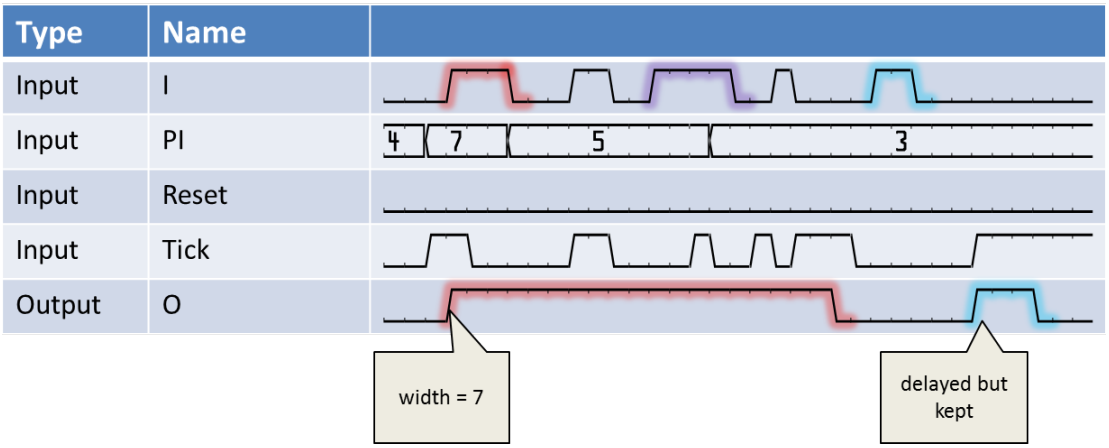
A rising edge at the input starts the pulse generation. The pulse width is equal to the last valid value at input link PI and is measured in ticks being high.

During a pulse generation no new rising edges at the operator input can be accepted. In this case, every new input rising edge will be ignored. Moreover, a change of the value at PI does not change the current pulse processing. PI is sampled at the occurrence of a rising edge at the input.

The operator can be reseted using input link Reset. While the reset input is high, no output pulses are processed. Any processing is aborted. The operator restarts operation when the reset input is low. The following waveform illustrates the operator's behavior.



The Tick input defines the time, the operator is processing data. It can be used like a prescaler. In most cases, the Tick input is not required. Tie it to operator VCC in this case. In the following figure, the influence of the Tick input is shown.



One special case when using ticks is that input pulses are sampled even if no tick is present. This is shown for the second input pulse of the waveform. This ensures that no input pulses can get lost.

This operator is excluded from the VisualApplets functional simulation.

29.34.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Links	I, signal input PI, control image data input Tick, signal input Reset, signal input
Output Link	O, signal output

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All signal inputs may be sourced by the same or different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators. If they are sourced by the same M-type source, they will be automatically synchronized.
- Input link *PI* is asynchronous to the signal inputs.

29.34.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link PI	Input Link Tick
Bit Width	1	[1, 64]	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	1	1	1
Kernel Columns	1	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1	1
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	VALT_SIGNAL
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Reset	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	as I
Kernel Columns	1	as I
Kernel Rows	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_SIGNAL	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

29.34.3. Parameters

None

29.34.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator WidthToSignal is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.5, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30. Library Synchronization



The library includes operators for image synchronizations such as removing, appending, splitting, inserting, ... of images, lines and pixels.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Synchronization

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	AppendImage	Appends images to a single image.	Version 1.2
	AppendImageDyn	Dynamically appending images controlled by control input.	Version 3.3
	AppendLine	Appends multiple image lines into a single line.	Version 1.2
	AppendLineDyn	Dynamically appending multiple image lines into a single line.	Version 3.3
	CutImage	Dynamically cut an image into a smaller one (truncate mode) or into several separate images (split mode) controlled by control input.	Version 3.3
	CutLine	Dynamically cut lines of an image into smaller ones (truncate mode) or into several separate lines (split mode) controlled by the control input.	Version 3.3
	CreateBlankImage	The operator generates a binary image of the specified width and height.	Version 1.3
	ExpandLine	Replaces all lines of the output image by the last line of the previous input image.	Version 1.2
	ExpandPixel	Copies the last pixel of a line or frame to all pixels in the next line or frame.	Version 1.2
	ImageValve	This operator is a valve which controls the data flow of the input link.	Version 1.3
	InsertImage	Multiplexes input images in sequential order.	Version 1.2
	InsertLine	Multiplexes input lines in sequential order.	Version 1.2

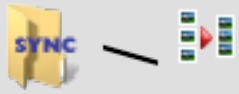
Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	InsertPixel	Insert pixels into an image.	Version 1.2
	IsFirstPixel	Marks the first pixel value of a line (in mode=line) / of a frame (in mode=frame).	Version 3.0.5
	IsLastPixel	Marks the last pixel of a line (in line mode) / of a frame (in frame mode). Can also be used to mark empty lines (in line mode) or frames (in frame mode).	Version 3.0.5
	PixelReplicator	Replicates the pixels at the input link.	Version 3.0.1
	PixelToImage	Allows to synchronize the 0D pixel stream with an 0D, 1D, or 2D image.	Version 1.3
	RemoveImage	Completely remove images.	Version 1.1
	RemoveLine	Completely removes image lines.	Version 1.2
	RemovePixel	Removes specified pixels from images.	Version 1.2
	ReSyncToLine	Accepts the data at the end of the line and synchronize it with the current image line.	Version 1.2
	RxImageLink	Receives images from a TxImageLink operator in the design.	Version 3.0
	SourceSelector	The operator provides a switch between n M-Type sources.	Version 1.3
	SplitImage	Splits images into new images of specified image height.	Version 1.2
	SplitLine	Splits an image line into multiple lines of specified width.	Version 1.2
	SYNC	Synchronizes image streams.	Version 1.1

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	TxImageLink	Sends images to an RxImageLink operator any place in the design.	Version 3.0
	Overflow	Overflow management for non-stoppable data stream.	Version 3.3

Table 30.1. Operators of Library Synchronization

30.1. Operator AppendImage

Operator Library Path:



The operator AppendImage concatenates input images into a larger output image. The number of images assembled at the output link O is defined by the parameter *AppendNumber*. For example, when *AppendNumber* is set to 2, the operator will assemble two successive images into a new larger one.

Note that the operator reduces the frame rate on its output by keeping the original bandwidth. The frame rate is reduced by factor *AppendNumber*.

The output link image protocol of the operator can also be set to VALT_LINE1D. In this case, the operator appends all incoming images into one image of unlimited height. This way, the operator can be used to convert a 2D image stream into a 1D line stream. If the 2D to 1D conversion is used in the VisualApplets simulation, images are not concatenated. In simulation, for every input image, one output image is generated.

When changing the *AppendNumber* value dynamically while acquisition is running, the operator guarantees image integrity. The operator keeps the old *AppendNumber* value until the output frame is finished. After the completion of the current output frame the operator will start using the new *AppendNumber* value for further merging.



Exceeded Maximum Image Height

Please note that it is possible to exceed the maximum image height defined in the output link with this operator. Always ensure that the concatenated input images do not exceed the parameterized maximum image height of the output link. Further operators might not work correctly if the image height is exceeded.

For example, 3 input images of height 1024 are concatenated. The output image height will be 3072. Thus, the maximum image height in the output link must be set to 3072 or higher to ensure a correct functionality of the VisualApplets operators.



Converting 1D to 2D

If you want to perform a 1D to 2D conversion, you can use operator SplitImage. See *documentation on operator SplitImage*.

30.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any❷

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The maximum output image height has to be greater or equal than parameter *AppendNumber* times the input image height. However, if the output link image protocol is set to VALT_LINE1D, the parameter *AppendNumber* is deactivated.

30.1.3. Parameters

AppendNumber	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, Max. Image Height(output link)]
The number of input images which are concatenated into a single output image. This parameter can only be changed if the output link image protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE2D.	

LinesToSimulate	
Type	static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^32 - 1]
The number of lines in the simulated 1D output stream. This parameter can only be used during simulation if the output protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE1D. Background information: In VisualApplets simulation, there are always 2-dimensional images created. To be able to simulate lines, this parameter has been created (for simulation only). The parameter allows to specifiy the number of lines that are to be simulated. During simulation, these lines are put together to one 2-dimensional "image". This way, the individual lines can be simulated. All lines that come in after the number specified in LinesToSimulate has been reached are discarded. Exactly one 2-dimensional output image is generated for simulation.	

30.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator AppendImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

- Section 10.10.3, 'Image Composition Using Exposure Fusion'

  Examples - ExposureFusion

30.2. Operator AppendImageDyn

Operator Library Path:



The operator AppendImageDyn dynamically concatenates input images into a larger output image. Whether appending of images shall occur is controlled by input *Append* which is synchronous to input *I*. Whenever any of the pixels of input *Append* has the value 1 the subsequent image is appended to the current image.

Exceeded Maximum Image Height

Please note that it is possible to exceed the maximum image height defined in the output link with this operator. Always ensure that the concatenated input images do not exceed the parameterized maximum image height of the output link. Further operators might not work correctly if the image height is exceeded.

For example, 3 input images of height 1024 are concatenated. The output image height will be 3072. Thus, the maximum image height in the output link must be set to 3072 or higher to ensure a correct functionality of the VisualApplets operators.

30.2.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data input Append, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.2.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Append	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	any❷

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The maximum output image height has to be greater or equal than the input image height.

30.2.3. Parameters

None

30.2.4. Examples of Use

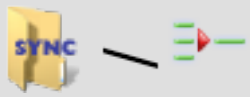
The use of operator AppendImageDyn is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.2, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization: Dynamic Append and Cut'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.3. Operator AppendLine

Operator Library Path:



The operator *AppendLine* concatenates image lines from the input image at the link I into a larger line in the output image at the link O. The number of lines merged into a new line is defined by the parameter *AppendNumber*. For example, when *AppendNumber* is set to 2, the operator will concatenate 2 successive lines from the input image into a new larger line in the output image. When the input image height is not divisible by the *AppendNumber* parameter value, the last line in the output image will be shorter and will contain the remaining last lines of the input image concatenated together.

Note that the operator does not change the frame rate nor does it change the bandwidth.

The output link image protocol of the operator can also be set to VALT_PIXEL0D, i.e. the operator appends all incoming lines into a line of unlimited width. Thus, the operator can be used to convert a 2D image stream or 1D line stream into a 0D pixel stream.

By changing the *AppendNumber* value dynamically while acquisition is running, the operator guarantees line integrity. The operator keeps the old *AppendNumber* value until the output line is finished. After the completion of the current output line, the operator will start using the new *AppendNumber* value for further merging.

Prevent Exceeding the Maximum Image Dimensions

By using this operator, it is possible to exceed the maximum image width and height defined in the output link. Therefore, always ensure that the concatenated input lines do not exceed the parameterized maximum image width of the output link. Also make sure that the parameterized maximum image height of the output link is large enough. Subsequent operators may not work correctly, if the image width or height exceeds the limits specified by the link properties.

For example, 3 input lines of width 1024 are concatenated. The output image width will be 3072. This width has to be specified in the output link to ensure a correct functionality of the VisualApplets operators.

30.3.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.3.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any❷
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The maximum image width has to be greater than or equal to parameter *AppendNumber* times the input image width.

30.3.3. Parameters

AppendNumber	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	Input IMAGE2D: [1, Input Maximum Image Height]; Input LINE1D: [1, Output Maximum Image Width / Parallelism]
The number of input lines which are concatenated into a single output line. This parameter can only be changed, if the output link image protocol is not set to VALT_PIXEL0D.	

LinesToSimulate	
Type	static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^32 - 1]
The number of lines in the simulated 1D output stream. This parameter can only be used during simulation, if the input image protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE2D and the output protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE1D. Exactly one output image is generated. Remaining input lines are discarded.	

PixelsToSimulate	
Type	static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^32 - 1]
The number of input pixels in the simulated 0D output stream. This parameter can only be used during simulation, if the input image protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE2D or VALT_IMAGE1D and the output protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE0D. Exactly one output image is generated. Remaining input pixels are discarded.	

30.3.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator AppendLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.4, 'Stitching of Two Cameras'

  Tutorial - Use of the operator for stitching the images of two cameras.

- Section 10.9.9, 'Tap Geometry Sorting'

Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

30.4. Operator AppendLineDyn

Operator Library Path:



The operator *AppendLineDyn* dynamically concatenates image lines from the input image at the link *I* into a larger line in the output image at the link *O*. Whether appending of lines shall occur is controlled by input *Append* which is synchronous to input *I*. Whenever any of the pixels of a line at input *Append* has the value 1 the subsequent line is appended to the current line.

Note that the operator does not change the frame rate nor does it change the bandwidth.

Using this operators may typically result in images with differerent line widths depending on the pattern on input *Append*.

Prevent Exceeding the Maximum Image Dimensions

By using this operator, it is possible to exceed the maximum image width and height defined in the output link. Therefore, always ensure that the concatenated input lines do not exceed the parameterized maximum image width of the output link. Also make sure that the parameterized maximum image height of the output link is large enough. Subsequent operators may not work correctly, if the image width or height exceeds the limits specified by the link properties.

30.4.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data input Append, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.4.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Append	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	any❷
Max. Img Height	any	as I	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The maximum image width has to be greater or equal than the input image width.

30.4.3. Parameters

None

30.4.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator AppendLineDyn is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.2, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization: Dynamic Append and Cut'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.5. Operator CutImage

Operator Library Path:



The operator CutImage dynamically cuts the input image into a number of smaller images. Cutting is done controlled by the input *Cut* which is synchronous to input *I*. The operator supports two cutting modes which are set by the parameter *Mode*.

If *Mode* is set to *Split* (default) the incoming image is split into several pieces. Whenever any of the pixels of the current line at input *Cut* has the value 1 the ongoing output image is terminated at the end of that line and a new image is started with the beginning of the next incoming line. Any value of 1 in the last line of an image at input *Cut* has no effect.

If *Mode* is set to *Truncate* the incoming image is cut to a single image which may have less lines than the incoming image. Whenever any of the pixels of the current line at input *Cut* has the value 1 the ongoing output image is terminated at the end of that line. No further image data is forwarded to the output *O* until the end of the current image.



Increased Frame Rate

Note that in mode *Split* the operator may increase the frame rate by keeping the original bandwidth. In mode *Truncate* the operator doesn't change the frame rate but may reduce the mean bandwidth.

CutImage can be used to perform a 1D to 2D conversion. The conversion is automatically performed if a link using the image protocol VALT_LINE1D is connected to the operator's input. In this case the operator is always in *Split* mode and the parameter *Mode* is disabled. For example, the 1D input of a line scan camera can be split into images of varying height depending on the control input, effectively creating a 2D output stream.

The operator supports images with variable line length.

30.5.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data input Cut, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.5.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Cut	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I	VALT_IMAGE2D

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Cut	Output Link O
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

30.5.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static read/write parameter
Default	Split
Range	{Split,Truncate}
Operation mode.	

30.5.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CutImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.2, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization: Dynamic Append and Cut'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.6. Operator CutLine

Operator Library Path:



The operator CutLine dynamically cuts lines of an input image into a number of shorter lines. Cutting is done controlled by the input *Cut* which is synchronous to input *I*. Cutting is done at the granularity of the line length given by parallelism P. Therefore no dummy pixels are generated. When a pixel value at input *Cut* is 1 the corresponding pixel from input *I* is still contained in output of the current line. The line is terminated after the next possible pixel position so the granularity condition is met. The operator supports two cutting modes which are set by the parameter *Mode*.

If *Mode* is set to *Split* (default) the incoming lines are split into several pieces. Whenever a pixel of the current line at input *Cut* has the value 1 the ongoing output line is terminated at the granularity given by P and a new line is started with the beginning of the next incoming pixels. Any value of 1 in the last P Pixels of a line has no effect.

If *Mode* is set to *Truncate* the incoming line is cut to a single line which may be shorter than the incoming line. Whenever a pixel of the current line at input *Cut* has the value 1 the ongoing output line is terminated at the granularity given by P. No further pixels are forwarded to the output *O* until the end of the current line.

Note that the operator might generate output images with multiple line lengths. Not all VisualApplets operators can process images using varying line lengths.

The CutLine operator can also be used to perform a 0D to 1D conversion. Connect a link using the image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D to perform the conversion. For this use case the parameter *Mode* is disabled as the only supported operation mode is splitting the 0D data stream into lines.

30.6.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, data input Cut, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.6.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Cut	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I	auto❷
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	any❸

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Cut	Output Link O
Max. Img Height	any	as I	any❹

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The output image protocol is the same as the input image protocol if VALT_IMAGE2D or VALT_LINE1D is used. If VALT_PIXEL0D image protocol is used at the input, the operator performs a conversion to the VALT_LINE1D image protocol.
❸ The output maximum image width has to be less or equal than the input maximum image width.
❹ The output maximum image height has to be grater or equal than the input image height.

30.6.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static read/write parameter
Default	Split
Range	{Split,Truncate}
Operation mode.	

30.6.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CutLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.2, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization: Dynamic Append and Cut'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.7. Operator CreateBlankImage

Operator Library Path:



This operator generates a blank binary image of the specified width and height. The operator does not require any input links. The output image width and height is specified using parameters *ImageWidth* and *ImageHeight*.

The operator will output the blank images at the maximum possible speed. Thus the output speed is only limited by the output link parallelism and the following operators. The VisualApplets flow control will limit the bandwidth if further operators cannot process the data rates produces by CreateBlankImage.

Often, this operator is used to test the functionality of an implementation without the need to connect a camera. Using operators such as *Coordinate_x*, *Coordinate_y* and *ImageNumber*, the operator can be used to generate test patterns. In conjunction with operator *ImageValve* the frame, line or pixel rate can be controlled.

The image dimensions of the generated images can only be changed when the acquisition is not running i.e. stopped.

In case of 1D application the *ImageHeight* parameter is ignored. In case of 0D application both *ImageWidth* and *ImageHeight* are ignored.

The operator can easily be used with the VisualApplets simulation. The operator generates simulation images itself. It is working as a simulation source. Therefore, it is not required to add a simulation source probe to the output link of the operator.



Behavior during simulation

The operator outputs at least one data set per simulation step. Depending on the current link configuration at the output port this data set is

- a series of pixels in 0D mode. The amount of pixels is controlled via parameter *PixelsToSimulate*
- a series of lines in 1D mode. The amount of lines is controlled via parameter *LinesToSimulate*
- a series of frames in 2D mode. The amount of frames is controlled via parameter *FramesToSimulate*

The default value of those parameters is 1. Depending on the current link configuration at the output port only the relevant parameter is editable and the others are inactive. I.e., for 0D only *PixelsToSimulate* is editable while for 1D the parameters *LinesToSimulate* and *ImageWidth* are editable.

The operator guarantees image integrity while parameters *ImageHeight* or *ImageWidth* are changed during acquisition. After the completion of the current frame output the operator will start using the new parameter values.

30.7.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M

Property	Value
Output Link	O, data output

30.7.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]
Arithmetic	unsigned
Parallelism	any
Kernel Columns	1
Kernel Rows	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}
Color Format	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any
Max. Img Height	any

30.7.3. Parameters

ImageWidth	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[0, Maximum Output Image Width], step size = output parallelism
Specifies the width of the generated images. This parameter is enabled only if the operator's output image protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE2D or VALT_LINE1D.	

ImageHeight	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1024
Range	[1, Maximum Output Image Height]
Specifies the height of the generated images. This parameter is enabled only if the operator's output image protocol is set to VALT_IMAGE2D.	

LinesToSimulate	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^32 - 1]
If the output link image protocol is set to VALT_LINE1D, it is required to specify the number of lines for simulation. This parameter is used to specify the simulation image height. See Section 3.10, 'Simulation' for more information on 1D simulations. This parameter can only be changed if the output image protocol is set to VALT_LINE1D.	

PixelsToSimulate	
Type	static parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, 2^32 - 1], step size = output parallelism
If the output link image protocol is set to VALT_PIXEL0D, it is required to specify the size of the pixel stream for simulation. This parameter is used to specify the simulation pixel stream width.	

PixelsToSimulate
See Section 3.10, 'Simulation' for more information on 0D simulations. This parameter can only be changed if the output image protocol is set to VALT_LINE0D.

30.7.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator CreateBlankImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.2, 'Image Dimension Test'

  Example - The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow.

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.6.5, 'Image Monitoring'

  Example - For debugging purposes image transfer states on links can be investigated.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

30.8. Operator ExpandLine

Operator Library Path:



The operator ExpandLine stores the last image line of each input image. This stored image line will used to replace all image lines of the next image at the output. In other words, the operator copies the last image line to all lines of the next image.

Mind, that the behavior of this operator will only affect the following frame and not the current frame. Therefore, the output data of the first frame after acquisition start has to be be specified using parameter *Init*.

If the width of a successive frame is less than the previous frame, the operator will keep the image dimension and only output the first part of the stored line. If the width of a successive frame is greater than the previous frame, the operator will fill the missing pixels with random memory content.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty images are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

  Input image dimension must be equal to the maximum image dimensions set in the link.

30.8.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.8.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

30.8.3. Parameters

Init	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^InputBitWidth - 1]
The parameter specifies the initialization value of the pixels of the first output frame. The parameter will only accept unsigned values. For signed initialization values enter its unsigned representation.	

30.8.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ExpandLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.9. Operator ExpandPixel

Operator Library Path:



The operator *ExpandPixel* copies the last pixel of a line or frame to all pixels in the next line or frame. The operator is used in two modes:

- **Line Sync** mode:

  In this mode, for each line the last pixel value in a line is stored and kept constant for the next line.

  To use this mode, set the parameter *AutoSync* to *EoL*.

- **Frame Sync** mode:

  In this mode for each frame the last pixel in the image is stored and kept constant during the next frame.

  To use this mode, set the parameter *AutoSync* to *EoF* .

Mind that the behavior of this operator will only affect the following line or frame and not the current line or frame. For this reason the output for the first line or frame has to be specified via the parameter *Init*.

When using the **Line Sync** mode with a 2D protocol, then the last pixel value of the last line of a frame is used for the output of pixels of the first line of the following frame. So the value of parameter *Init* is only used for the very first frame.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty images are not supported.

  Images with varying line lengths are not supported.

30.9.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.9.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

30.9.3. Parameters

Init	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 2^InputBitWidth - 1]
The parameter specifies the initialization value of of the pixels of the first image lines if *AutoSync* is set to EoL or the parameter specifies the pixels of the first output frame if *AutoSync* is set to Eof. The parameter will only accept unsigned values. For signed initialization values enter its unsigned representation.	

AutoSync	
Type	static parameter
Default	EoL
Range	{EoL, EoF}
Specifies the synchronization mode of the operator. Use mode EoL to copy the last pixel of each line to all pixels of the following line. Use mode EoF to copy the last pixel of each frame to all pixels of the following frame. If the image protocol at the output is set to VALT_LINE1D, the parameter can only be set to EoL.	

30.9.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ExpandPixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.2.2, 'Auto Threshold Mean'

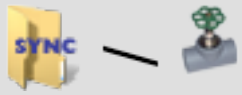
  Determines the mean value of an image and used the value as threshold value for the next image processed.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

30.10. Operator ImageValve

Operator Library Path:



This operator can be used as a valve to control the data flow of the input link. The signal input *OpenValve* is used to control the valve. Hence, the operator allows to influence the data flow of pixels, lines and frames between I and O. Limiting the maximum bandwidth is the main purpose of this operator. Broadly, this operator is used to block and to control the speed of image processing. For example, this operator can be used in conjunction with *CreateBlankImage* to implement an image generator with controllable output frame rate.

If the valve is closed, the VisualApplets flow control will block all incoming data. The input pipeline will then be blocked. Ensure that a sufficiently sized buffer is used if operators are used that cannot stop their processing. An example are free running cameras connected to the frame grabber. If the output of the operator is blocked by any successive operator, the operator will forward this block to the input. In this case the opening of the valve has no influence. Do not mix up the valve with a gate. A gate operator discards the input data while it is closed.

The valve is controlled by the signal input *OpenValve* and the operator's parameters. If *OpenValve* is set to one, the operator allows the pass of *SequenceLength* pixels, lines or frames depending on the parameter settings of *Mode*.

If *OpenValve* is set to a constant one the operator allows an unblocked pass of the image data from input link I to output link O, i.e. the valve is open all the time.

If a second pulse is set to OpenValve while the operator's valve is still open and a sequence is processed, the pulse is ignored. If the sequence length is changed using parameter *SequenceLength* while currently a sequence is processed, the operator first finishess the previous sequence and will use the new value afterwards.

The high level simulation in VisualApplets will pass all input images directly to the output as no timing is simulated. Any values at input link *OpenValve* are ignored.

30.10.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, data input OpenValve, control signal input
Output Link	O, data output

30.10.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link OpenValve	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	1	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	VALT_SIGNAL	as I

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link OpenValve	Output Link O
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are asynchronous to each other.

30.10.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	FRAME
Range	{PIXEL, LINE, FRAME}
Set the mode of the operator. Depending on this parameter the valve opens for *SequenceLength* pixels, lines or frames. The availability of modes LINE and FRAME depends on the image protocol of input link I.	

SequenceLengthBits	
Type	static parameter
Default	10
Range	[1, 64]
Set the number of bits to represent the sequence length. This parameter is activated only if parameter *SequenceLength* is set to dynamic.	

SequenceLength	
Type	dynamic/static read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	dynamic: [1, 2^SequenceLengthBits - 1], static: [1, 2^64 - 1]
Set the length of the sequence. The operator will output the given number of pixels, lines or frames depending on parameter *Mode* if the operator is in open state. If Mode is set to PIXEL, the value has to be divisible by the parallelism.	

30.10.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator ImageValve is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

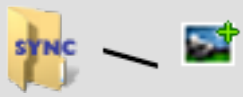
  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.7, 'Image Flow Control'

  Example - For debugging purposes of the designs internal data flow control in hardware and a possible compensation.

30.11. Operator InsertImage

Operator Library Path:



The operator InsertImage multiplexes a number of n input links I[0] .. I[n-1] into the output link O. Thus the operator outputs the input images of all inputs in sequential order at O.

The operator forwards the input images to the output one after the other. First, input link I[0] is processed, next link I[1]. After link I[n-1] the operator starts with the next image at I[0] again etc. The operator waits until an image at a currently selected input is present. Therefore it is not possible to skip inputs. There is no "first come first processed" strategy.

As explained, the operator only forwards a specific input at a certain time. While one input is processed all other inputs are blocked. If an image is present at a blocked input, ensure that it can be buffered until it's processed. Moreover, users have to ensure that multiple inputs are not sourced by the same image source as this will cause a deadlock. Check tutorial Section 8.3.1.3, 'Multiplex the Images of Two Cameras' for more information on correct inserting.

For every input I[k], the operator provides a controlling input *Ins[k]*. These inputs are used to control whether the data of an image has to be used and forwarded to the output or should be discarded. The *Ins[k]* inputs accept binary data. If a one is provided for the very first pixel of a respective image, the image will be forwarded to the output. Whereas if value zero is provided for the very first pixel of a respective image, the image will be processed but discarded.

The I[k] and *Ins[k]* pairs are synchronous i.e. they have to be sources by the same M-type source though an arbitrary network of O-type operators. See Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs' for more information. Therefore, no SYNC operator is required for these pairs (different in VA versions < VA2).

The output frame rate of the operator is n times higher than the input frame rate. However, the output parallelism is not increased. Therefore, the output bandwidth is equal to the input bandwidth while more data might be required to be transferred. It might be necessary to increase the parallelism of the inputs before the operator is processing the data.

All images at I[k] can be of different height and width. Control inputs *Ins[k]* are ignored for empty input images. These images will not be forwarded to the output i.e. will be discarded.

30.11.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I[0], data input I[k], data input Ins[k], control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.11.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I[0]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I[0]
Parallelism	any	as I[0]

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]
Kernel Columns	any	as I[0]
Kernel Rows	any	as I[0]
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I[0]
Color Format	any	as I[0]
Color Flavor	any	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	any

Link Parameter	Input Link Ins[k]	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I[0]
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I[0]
Parallelism	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	1	as I[0]
Kernel Rows	1	as I[0]
Img Protocol	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I[0]
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	as I[k]	auto❷
Max. Img Height	as I[k]	auto❸

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The maximum output image width is the maximum of all I[k] input image widths.
❸ The maximum output image height is the maximum of all I[k] input image heights.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Synchronous Groups: I[k] and Ins[k]
- All groups are asynchronous to each other.

30.11.3. Parameters

None

30.11.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator InsertImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1.3, 'Multiplex the Images of Two Cameras'

  Tutorial - Use of the operator for multiplexing the images of two cameras.

- Section 10.4.2.2, 'Color Plane Separation Option 2 - Three Buffers, One DMA'

  Sequential output of the color planes using three image buffers and one DMA operator.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

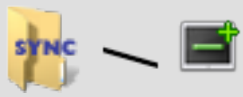
  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

30.12. Operator InsertLine

Operator Library Path:



The operator InsertLine multiplexes the lines of N input links I[0] .. I[n-1] into the output link O. Thus the operator outputs the input image lines of all inputs in sequential order at O.

The operator forwards the input image lines to the output one after the other. With every new frame the operator starts with input I[0]. First, the first line of input I[0] is processed and forwarded to the output. Next, the first line of input I[1] is processed. After the first line of I[n-1] has been processed, the operator continuous with the second line of I[0] etc. The operator waits until the required line at the currently selected input is present. Therefore it is not possible to skip inputs. There is no "first come first processed" strategy.

As explained, the operator only forwards a specific input at a certain time. While one input is processed all other inputs are blocks. If an image line is present at a blocked input, ensure that it can be buffered until it's processed. Moreover, users have to ensure that multiple inputs are not sourced by the same image source as this will cause a deadlock. Check tutorial Section 8.3.1.3, 'Multiplex the Images of Two Cameras' for more information on correct inserting. The example is similar for the InserLine operator.

For every input I[k], the operator provides a controlling input *Ins[k]*. These inputs are used to control whether the data of an image line has to be used and forwarded to the output or should be discarded. The *Ins[k]* inputs accept binary data. If a one is provided for the very first pixel of a respective image line, the line will be forwarded to the output. Whereas if value zero is provided for the very first pixel of a respective image line, the line will be processed but discarded.

The I[k] and *Ins[k]* pairs are synchronous i.e. they have to be sources by the same M-type source though an arbitrary network of O-type operators. See Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs' for more information. Therefore, no SYNC operator is required for these pairs (different in VA versions < VA2).

The output image size of the operator is n times higher than the input image sizes. However, the output parallelism is not increased. Therefore, the output bandwidth is equal to the input bandwidth while more data might be required to be transferred. It might be necessary to increase the parallelism of the inputs before the operator is processing the data.

All images at I[k] can be of different width. However, the height of all images has to be equal. Control inputs *Ins[k]* are ignored for empty input lines. These lines will not be forwarded to the output i.e. will be discarded.

30.12.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I[0], data input I[k], data input Ins[k], control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.12.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]
Bit Width	[1,64]❶	as I[0]

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I[0]
Parallelism	any	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	any	as I[0]
Kernel Rows	any	as I[0]
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I[0]
Color Format	any	as I[0]
Color Flavor	any	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	any	any
Max. Img Height	any	as I[0]

Link Parameter	Input Link Ins[k]	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I[0]
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I[0]
Parallelism	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	1	as I[0]
Kernel Rows	1	as I[0]
Img Protocol	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I[0]
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	as I[k]	auto❷
Max. Img Height	as I[k]	N * I[0]❸

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The maximum output image width is the maximum of all input image widths.
❸ As of VisualApplets version 3.3.0, and only if in the **Simulation Build Setttings** the option **Simulate 1D Line By Line** is selected: If the *Image Protocol* is set to *VALT_LINE1D*, the maximum output image height is forced to *1*.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Synchronous Groups: I[k] and Ins[k]
- All groups are asynchronous to each other.

30.12.3. Parameters

None

30.12.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator InsertLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.6, 'Timing Synchronization'

  Timing Synchronization - Using M-type Operators with synchronous input groups and avoiding deadlocks.

- Section 8.3.1.4, 'Stitching of Two Cameras'

  Tutorial - Use of the operator for stitching the images of two cameras.

- Section 10.4.2.4, 'Color Plane Separation Option 4 - Sequential with Operator ImageBufferMultiRoI and a pre-sort of the Color Planes'

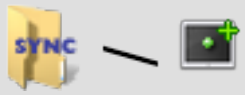
  Sequential DMA output of the color planes. The color separations is performed using operator ImageBufferMultiROI. An additional pre-sorting optimizes the bandwdith and resources.

- Section 10.9.9, 'Tap Geometry Sorting'

  Examples - Scaling A Line Scan Image

30.13. Operator InsertPixel

Operator Library Path:



Library: Synchronization

The operator InsertPixel inserts arbitrary pixel from the image on input link I1 into the image on I0 and outputs the combined image at O.

The insertion is controlled using the binary input link Ins. If Ins = 1 for a specific pixel, the value at I1 is inserted into the image at I0. Thus the output line length is increased by the number of inserted pixel. For example if *Ins* == 1 for all pixel, the line length at O be doubled compared to the input line length. All output pixels at even pixel coordinates are originated from I0 and all odd pixel are from I1. If *Ins* == 0 for all pixels, the output image at O is equal to the image at I0.

All input links have to be synchronous i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O type operators.

The operator doubles the parallelism to avoid bandwidth limitations. Please note: It is possible that the number of inserted pixels is not a multiple of the parallelism. In this case, the operator has to add dummy pixels at the end of the line. The value of these dummy pixels is undefined. During VA simulation dummy pixels are set to zero for better visibility.

30.13.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I0, data input I1, data input Ins, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.13.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I0	Input Link I1
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I0
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I0
Parallelism	any	as I0
Kernel Columns	any	as I0
Kernel Rows	any	as I0
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I0
Color Format	any	as I0
Color Flavor	any	as I0
Max. Img Width	any	as I0
Max. Img Height	any	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link Ins	Output Link O
Bit Width	1	as I0

Link Parameter	Input Link Ins	Output Link O
Arithmetic	unsigned	as I0
Parallelism	as I0	2 * I0
Kernel Columns	1	as I0
Kernel Rows	1	as I0
Img Protocol	as I0	as I0
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	as I0
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	as I0
Max. Img Width	as I0	2 * I0❷
Max. Img Height	as I0	as I0

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The output image width must not exceed 2^31 - 1.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

30.13.3. Parameters

None

30.13.4. Examples of Use

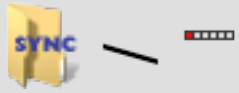
The use of operator InsertPixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.14. Operator IsFirstPixel

Operator Library Path:



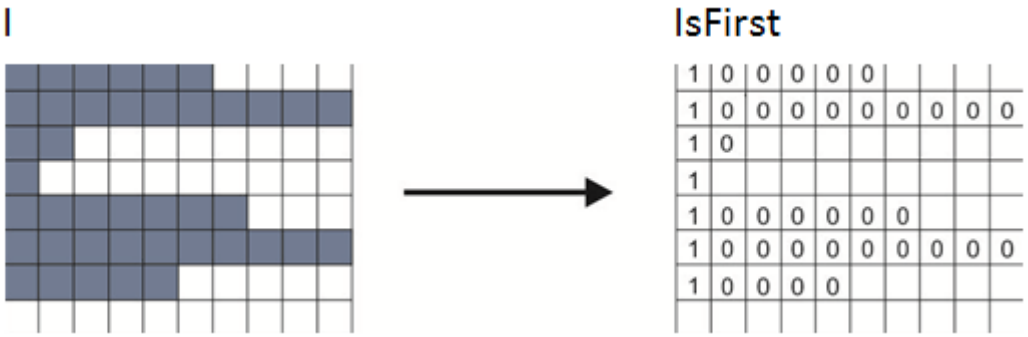
Operator *IsFirstPixel* marks the first pixel in a line (in line mode) or in a frame (in frame mode). The operator outputs a 1 on its output port *IsFirstO* for each first pixel of a line/frame.

Empty line: If the operator receives an empty line, it also outputs an empty line. *IsFirstO* is NOT set to 1 in this case.

Empty frame: If the operator receives an empty frame, it also outputs an empty frame. *IsFirstO* is NOT set to 1 in this case.

Operator *IsFirstPixel* is an O-type operator. The pixel values received on the input port I are not interpreted.

Example (parameter *Mode* = Line):



Parallelism > 1

If parallelism > 1, only the first pixel in the parallelism is marked with a 1 on output port *IsFirstO*. All other parallelism components are 0.

Example: If Parallelism = 4, *IsFirstO* is 0x1 at the first pixel, and in all other cases 0.

30.14.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	O
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	IsFirstO, output of 1 for first pixel in line/frame and 0 for all other pixels

30.14.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link IsFirstO
Bit Width	[1, 63]	1
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link IsFirstO
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1
Kernel Rows	any	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_IMAGE2D}	as I
Color Format	{VAF_COLOR, VAF_GRAY}	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	any❶	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The maximum image width must be divisible by the parallelism.

30.14.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static or dynamic write parameter
Default	Frame
Range	{Line, Frame}

If set to "Line", the operator marks the first pixel in a line. The operator outputs a 1 on its output port IsFirstO for each first pixel of a line.

If set to "Frame", the operator marks the first pixel in a frame. The operator outputs a 1 on its output port IsFirstO for each first pixel of a frame.

This parameter you can set to static or dynamic. When you use the parameter as a dynamic parameter: A shadow register is implemented, and the change is taken over between

- two images (when I is VALT_IMAGE2D),
- two lines (when I is I is VALT_ LINE1D),
- directly (when I is I is VALT_ PIXEL0D),

and always at reset. Until then, the old value is used.

30.14.4. Examples of Use

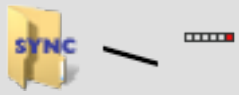
The use of operator IsFirstPixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.15. Operator IsLastPixel

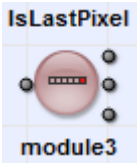
Operator Library Path:



Operator *IsLastPixel* marks the last pixel of a line (in line mode) / of a frame (in frame mode). The operator can also be used to mark empty lines (in line mode) or empty frames (in frame mode).

The operator has 1 input port and 2 - 3 output ports:

- Input port I,
- Output port O,
- ouput port IsLastO, and
- (optionally) output port IsEmptyO.



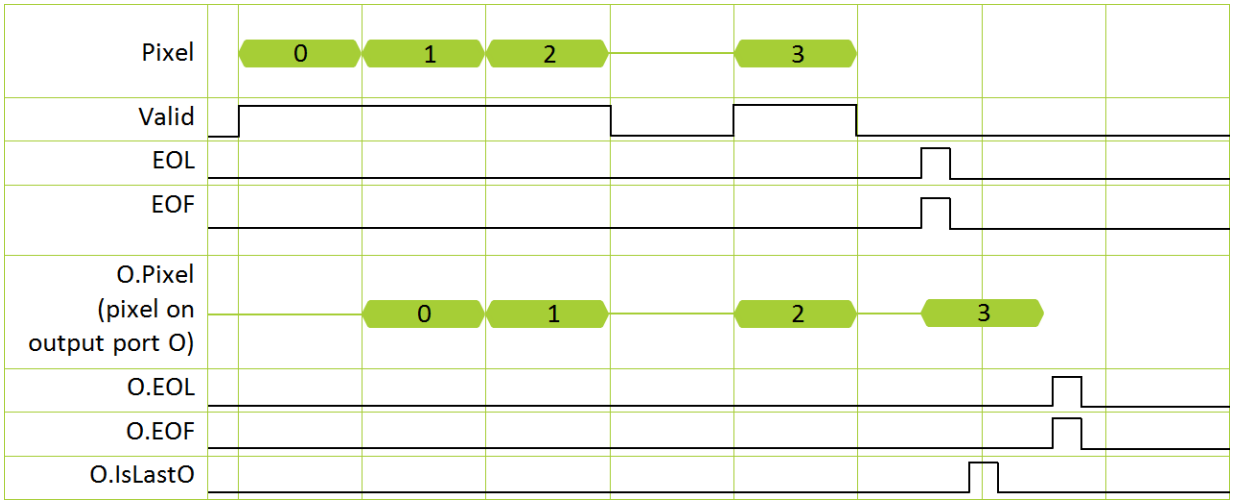
General Operator Functionality

Operator *IsLastPixel* always holds the current pixel value. As soon as a new pixel value comes in on input port I, the previous pixel value is put out on output port O. The pixel values received on input port I are not interpreted.

The last pixel of a line (in line mode) or of a frame (in frame mode) is marked with 1 on output port *IsLastO*:

- **Line Mode**: For each EndOfLine (EOL) tag that operator *IsLastPixel* receives, the operator outputs a 1 on its output port *IsLastO*.
- **Frame Mode**: For each EndOfFrame (EOF) tag that operator *IsLastPixel* receives, the operator outputs a 1 on its output port *IsLastO*.

End of Line / End of Frame information is always put out on *IsLastO* with a delay of one or more clock cycles (in accordance to the gap between the last incoming pixel and the incoming end-of-line tag; it's always the number of clock cycles of the gap + 1 additional clock cycle).



No Empty Lines/Frames allowed

As long as you do not use IsEmptyO (see below):

- In frame mode, the last line must not be empty.
- In line mode, empty lines are not allowed at all.

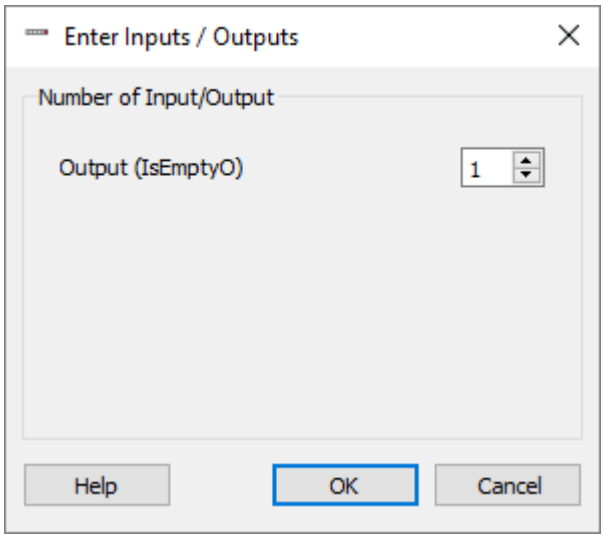
Marking Empty Lines or Frames (Activating IsEmptyO)

In addition, you can get a marker for each empty line / each empty frame. The marker will be output on the additional output port *IsEmptyO*.

Output port *IsEmptyO* is de-activated by default.

To activate output port *IsEmptyO*:

1. When instantiating the operator, set the value for Output (IsEmptyO) to 1.



When output port *IsEmptyO* is activated:

- **Line Mode**: For each empty line that operator *IsLastPixel* receives, the operator outputs
  - parallelism x zeros on its output port *O**, and
  - a 1 on on its output port *IsEmptyO*.
- **Frame Mode**: For each empty frame that operator *IsLastPixel* receives, the operator outputs
  - parallelism x zeros on its output port *O*, and
  - a 1 on on its output port *IsEmptyO*.

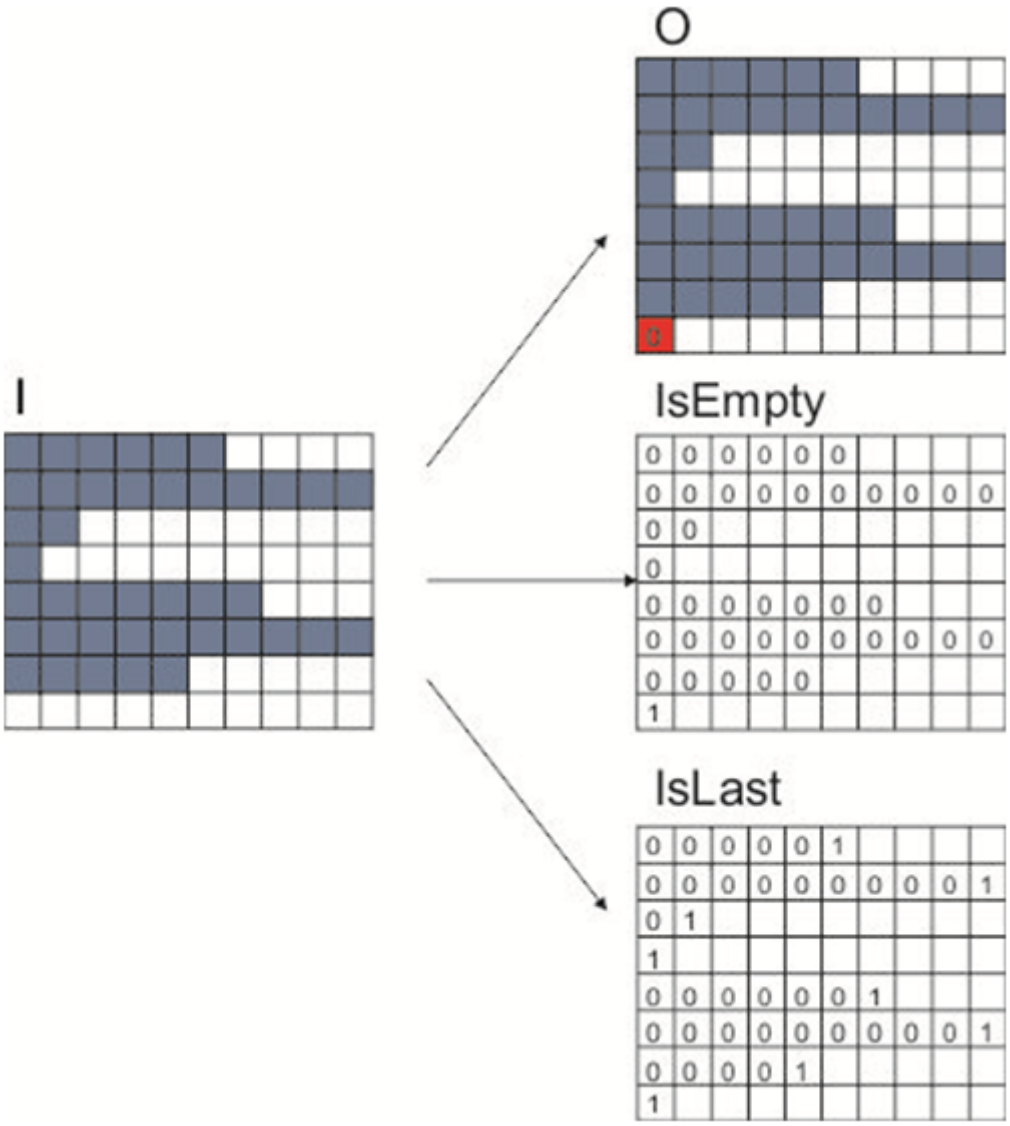
In all other cases, output port *IsEmptyO* is 0.

*Example: If you work in line mode with a parallelism of 6, on output port *O* six pixel are inserted for each empty line.

Pixel Stops only at Start of New Pixel or End-of-Line Tag

Operator *IsLastPixel* outputs a pixel only an the moment the operator receives the next pixel or an end-of-line tag (EOL). This is of special importance in cases where the end-of-line tag is not received directly after the last pixel.

Example (parameter *Mode* = Line) with activated output port *IsEmptyO*:



The red pixel on output port O is the dummy pixel with the value 0 that has been inserted for the empty line.

On output port *IsLastO*, the empty line gets a 1, that is, the empty line looks the same as the fourth line of the example which contains one pixel already when incoming on input port I. Thus, when output port *IsEmptyO* is activated, the output on port *IsLastO* can only be interpreted in conjunction with the output on port *IsEmptyO*.

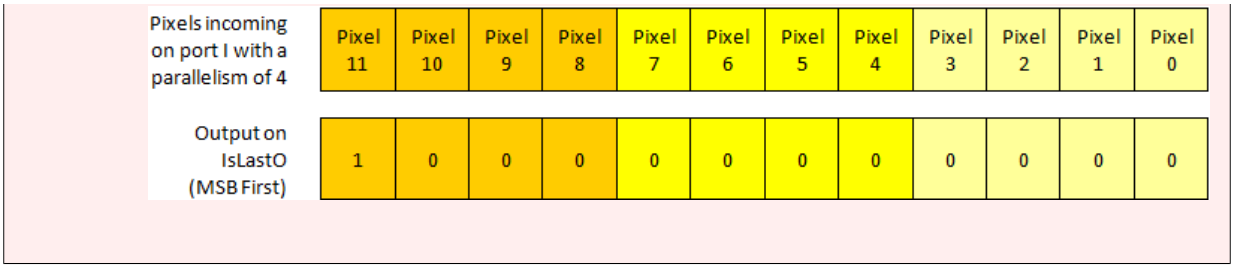
In the example above, port *IsLastO* outputs a 1 for line 4 and for line 8. The 0 for line 4 in *IsEmptyO* tells us that the incoming line was NOT empty and therefore contained 1 pixel. The 1 for line 8 in *IsEmptyO* tells us that the incoming line WAS empty, i.e., contained 0 pixel.



Parallelism > 1

If parallelism > 1, only the last pixel within the parallelism (highest bit) is marked with a 1 on outpot port *IsLastO*. All other pixels of the parallelism are 0.

Example: When Parallelism=4, at the last parallel word the output port *IsLastO* is 0x8, but in all other cases 0:



30.15.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, image data input
Output Links	O, image data output IsLastO, output of 1 for last pixel in line/frame and 0 for all other pixels IsEmptyO, output of 1 for each empty line/frame and 0 for lines/frames containing image data

30.15.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1:63]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_LINE1D, VALT_IMAGE2D}	as I
Color Format	{VAF_COLOR, VAF_GRAY}	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any❶	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link IsLastO	Output Link IsEmptyO
Bit Width	1	1
Arithmetic	unsigned	unsigned
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

❶ The maximum image width must be divisible by the parallelism.

30.15.3. Parameters

Mode	
Type	static or dynamic write parameter
Default	Frame
Range	{Line, Frame}

If set to "Line", the operator marks the first pixel in a line. The operator outputs a 1 on its output port IsFirstO for each first pixel of a line.

If set to "Frame", the operator marks the first pixel in a frame. The operator outputs a 1 on its output port IsFirstO for each first pixel of a frame.

This parameter you can set to static or dynamic. When you use the parameter as a dynamic parameter: A shadow register is implemented, and the change is taken over between

- two images (when I is VALT_IMAGE2D),
- two lines (when I is I is VALT_ LINE1D),
- directly (when I is I is VALT_ PIXEL0D),

and always at reset. Until then, the old value is used.

30.15.4. Examples of Use

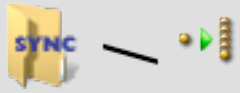
The use of operator IsLastPixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

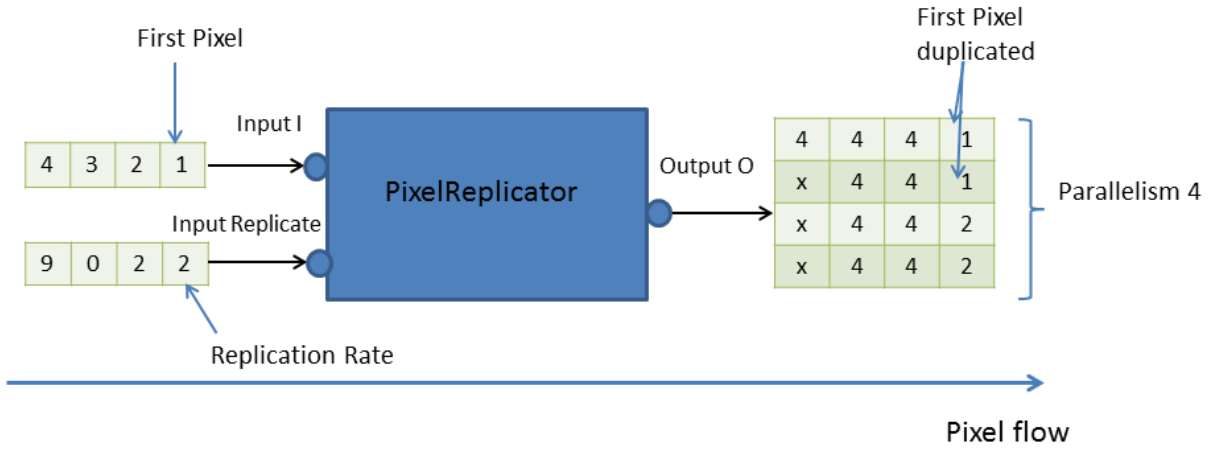
30.16. Operator PixelReplicator

Operator Library Path:



The M-type operator PixelReplicator replicates the pixels at input link I. The pixel value at input Replicate sets the number of replications for each pixel at input link I. A value of "0" at input link Replicate means that the pixel at input link I will be deleted. The number of pixels at both input links has to be the same. Variable line lengths, empty images and asynchronous inputs are allowed. The parallelism at the input is one. The parallelism at the output can be any.

The following example will explain the functionality of this operator.



Here the parallelism at the output is four, at the input (as always) one. As shown in the figure above pixel "1" at input link I is duplicated as the input at Replicate is "2". The same happens to pixel "2" at input link I. Due to a parallelism of four the duplicated pixels "1" and "2" are forwarded at once to the output link O. Pixel "3" at input link is deleted due to "0" at input Replicate. Pixel"4" shall be replicated 9-times. Since parallelism is smaller than the replication rate the input pipeline is hold until all values are replicated. Non used output pixels are not defined at the output link O (marked with "x" in the figure above).

Warning

The image dimensions at input links I and Replicate have to be the same. Otherwise the simulation gives an error. If the operator is used at this specification violation during runtime of the applet in hardware, the operator behavior is undefined. Ensure that both inputs transport exaclty the same number of pixel. If this is not possible use a *SYNC* operator before.

30.16.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, data which has to be replicated

Property	Value
	Replicate, sets the replication rate
Output Link	O, data output

30.16.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Replicate	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	[1, 31]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	1	1	any
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	2D, 1D, 0D	as I	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any❷	as I	I*((2^W❸)-1) ❹
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶❷ with Replicate.BitWidth + log2(I.MaxImageWidth) <= 31.
❸ Bit width at input Replicate
❹ Rounded up to the next multiple of the parallelism.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- Both inputs can be asynchronous to each other.

30.16.3. Parameters

None

30.16.4. Examples of Use

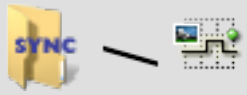
The use of operator PixelReplicator is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.9.3.2.3, 'Geometric Transformation using **PixelReplicator**'

  Examples- Geometric Transformation using **PixelReplicator**

30.17. Operator PixelToImage

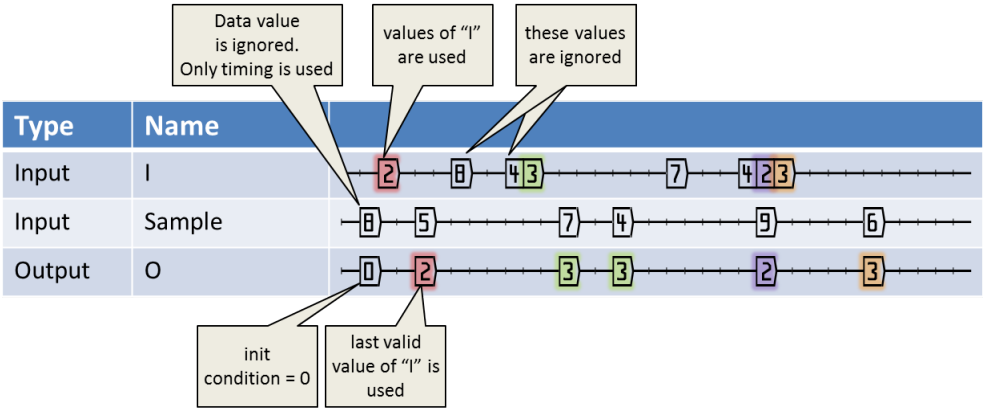
Operator Library Path:



The operator PixelToImage allows to synchronize the 0D pixel stream arriving at input link I with an 0D, 1D or 2D image at input link Sample. You can imagine the output images at link O as a combination of the input I and Sample. While O follows Sample in timing and frame rate, the data content is copied from I. The pixel values at the Sample input are not used in the operator only the timing is used. Input I is fully asynchronous from input Sample. Flow control does not influence I. The input I can never be blocked.

This operator is useful for adding time stamps and other information into images.

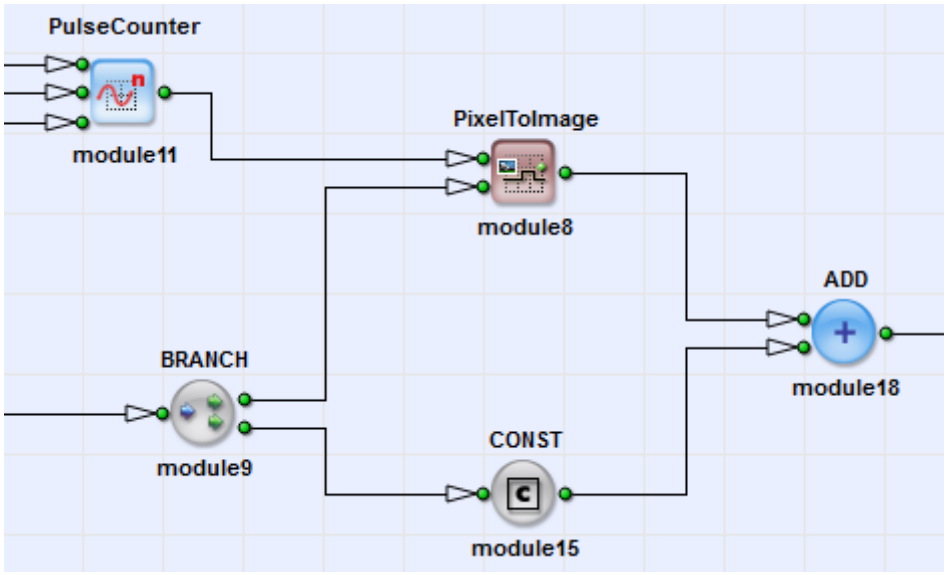
Since input link I is asynchronous, the output link will always forward the last valid data from input I. When a sample input arrives before a valid input I is present, then the output is set to zero. Check the following waveform for clearification.



The operator can be used like an O operator:

The operator PixelToImage is a P type operator. According to the rules of links, when several links are merged after a P type operator, a SYNC operator has to be used.

However, operator PixelToImage is different: Between input "Sample" and output "O" (path sample -> O), the operator is handled like an O type operator by VisualApplets. This means in effect a pipeline equalization is carried out. For a merge, no synchronization is required.



Behavior During Design Simulation

During design simulation, the operator *PixelToImage* discards all data on input "I" since the exact timing cannot be simulated. Instead, the pixel values of the generated output data are defined via simulation parameter *SimulationPixelValue*, while the dimension of the output data is set according to the data on port "Sample".

30.17.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data which has to be sampled Sample, provides the timing
Output Link	O, data output

30.17.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Sample	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 64]❷	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	1	1	as Sample
Kernel Columns	1	1	as Sample
Kernel Rows	1	1	as Sample
Img Protocol	VALT_PIXEL0D	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as Sample
Color Format	any	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as Sample
Max. Img Height	any	any	as Sample

❶❷ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are asynchronous to each other.

30.17.3. Parameters

None

30.17.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator PixelToImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

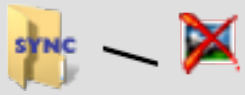
  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 11.3, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Memory and Library Signal'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.18. Operator RemoveImage

Operator Library Path:



The operator RemoveImage is used to completely remove images. The control whether an image is removed is made using the binary input link *Rem*. If the very first pixel of *Rem* is value 1, the image is removed. If the pixel is 0, the image is forwarded to the output.

Both inputs have to be synchronous, i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

Moreover, empty images or images with an empty first line will always be removed!

30.18.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data input Rem, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.18.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Rem	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

30.18.3. Parameters

None

30.18.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RemoveImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs'

  Synchronization Rules - Using an M-type Operator with Synchronous Inputs

- Section 8.2, ' Multiple DMA Channel Designs '

  Remove 9 out of 10 images.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

30.19. Operator RemoveLine

Operator Library Path:



The operator RemoveLine is used to completely remove image lines. The control whether a line is removed is made using the binary input link *Rem*. If the very first pixel of each line at input link *Rem* is value 1, the line will be removed. If the pixel value is 0, the line is forwarded to the output.

Both inputs have to be synchronous i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

Empty lines cannot transport the information whether they have to be removed or not as they have no data pixel. In this case, the lines will always be removed. If all lines of an image are removed, the operator will output an empty image at its output.

30.19.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data input Rem, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.19.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Rem	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_IMAGE1D}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

30.19.3. Parameters

None

30.19.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RemoveLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.7, 'Bandwidth Bottlenecks'

  Bandwidth Bottlenecks - Reducing the parallelism after the removal of pixels.

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.9.2, 'Downsampling 3x3'

  Examples - Downsampling by factor 3x3 without the use of operator *SampleDn*.

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

30.20. Operator RemovePixel

Operator Library Path:



The operator *RemovePixel* removes pixels between the input link I and output link O in correspondence to the control input link *Rem*. The remove input link *Rem* is a binary input link which controls the removal of pixels. If a pixel at *Rem* is set to one, the pixel at the same position at input link I is removed. The following pixels are shifted left. Thus, the output lines are reduced in their width by the number of removed pixels.

Due to the removing of pixels it is possible to construct lines with a line width which is not divisible by the parallelism of the link.

To generate lines lengths at output link *O* that are divisible by the parallelism of the link, the operator inserts dummy pixels. The content of these dummy pixels is undefined (VA-simulation sets these value to 0).

You have two options for creating lines with a length divisible by the link parallelism:

You can make the operator either

- fill the lines in question with dummy pixels until the line length is divisible by the link parallelism (see example 1), or
- shift the pixels that don’t make up a full block of parallel pixels to the next line (see example 2). In this case, the operator inserts dummy pixels only in the last line of the frame if necessary.

You control this behaviour of the operator by parameter *FlushCondition*: If the parameter is set to **EoL** (End of Line), the operator will add the dummy pixels to the end of the lines which are not divisible by the parallelism. The line structure of the image will be preserved, even if all pixels are removed from the image (the image than consists of only empty lines). If all pixels are removed in the frame, the frame will consist of empty lines only. The number of lines is not changed.

If parameter *FlushCondition* is set to **EoF** (End of Frame): If the last pixels of a line do not complete a block of parallel pixels, these last pixels are moved to the next output line. Thus, the lines end at parallelism boundaries and the exceeding pixels are moved to the following line. The operator will therefore only create dummy pixels at the end of the frame. The line structure may be changed in this mode and the last line may be longer (by 1 parallelism). Therefore, the MaxWidth is 1 times parallelism wider than the input link. The EoF mode is often used for image compression applications.



Resource Consumption

The operator's FGPA resource consumption strongly increases with the parallelism. We recommend to use low parallelism at this operator.

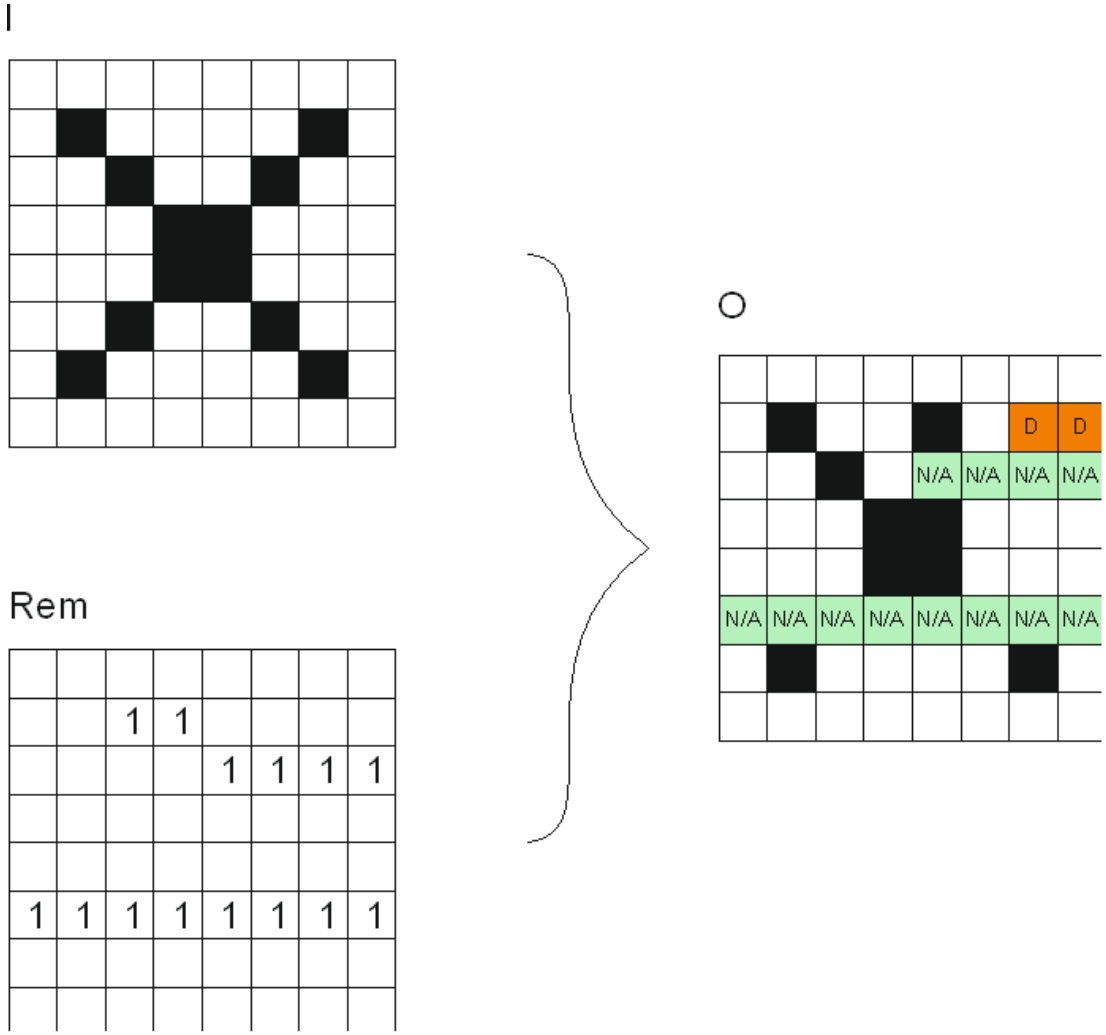
The parallelism can be reduced by shifting the parallel pixel into a kernel (*SplitParallel -> MergeKernel*) before using the *RemovePixel* operator.

Example 1 (parameter *FlushCondition* is set to **EoL**):

In this example, *FlushCondition* is set to **EoL** (default). The operator is used with a parallelism of 4 and gets the images as shown in the picture.

In the second line, two pixels are removed. This will cause the following pixels to be shifted. Since 6 (the new line length) is not dividable by 4 (parallelism), 2 dummy pixels are inserted. In the third

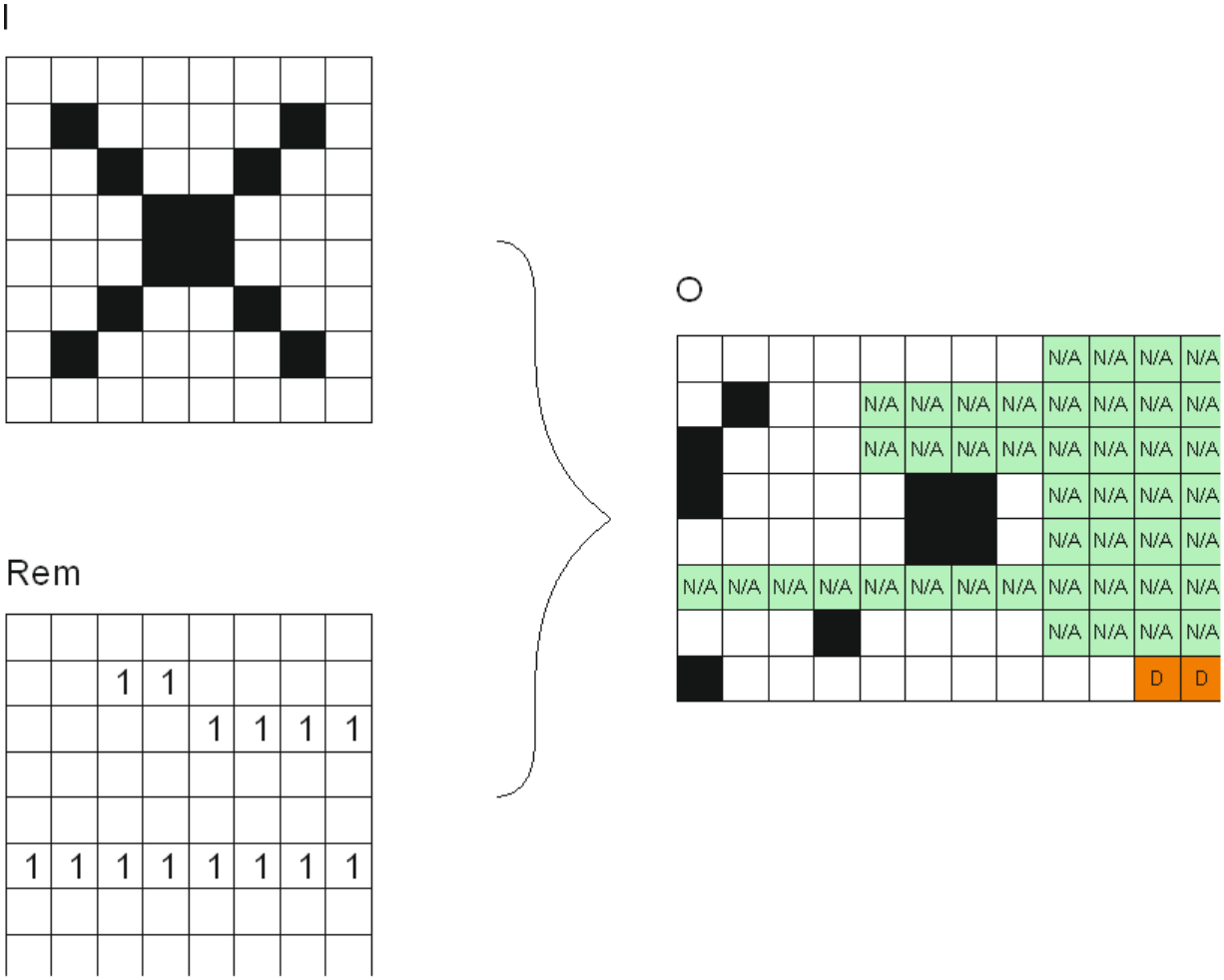
line, 4 pixel are removed. Since 4 (the new line length) is dividable by 4, the line simply gets shorter and no dummy pixels are inserted. The 6th line is removed completely. For the following simulation it is treated as an empty line.



Example 1: Behavior if FlushCondition is set to EoL and parallelism is set to 4 (Rem is always 0, except for the pixels set to 1)

Example 2 (parameter *FlushCondition* is set to **EoF**):

In this example, *FlushCondition* is set to **EoF**. The operator is used with a parallelism of 4 and gets the images as shown in the picture.



Example 2: Behavior if FlushCondition is set to EoF and parallelism is set to 4 (Rem is always 0, except for the pixels set to 1)

Changed Maximum Image Width in EoF Mode - Be attentive with Older Designs!

The maximum image width has been corrected for EoF mode to be 1 parallelism wider (for Parallelism > 1). Please look at the example to understand the issue. This might cause DRC-Errors in older designs.

If you know for sure that this extra width is not needed, you may use *SetDimension* to set the dimension back to the maximum input width.

30.20.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Links	I, data input Rem, control input
Output Link	O, data output

30.20.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link Rem	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	1	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	unsigned	as I
Parallelism	any	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	any	1	as I
Kernel Rows	any	1	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I	as I
Color Format	any	VAF_GRAY	as I
Color Flavor	any	FL_NONE	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I	as I (EoL mode) / as I + parallelism (EoF mode)
Max. Img Height	any	as I	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

30.20.3. Parameters

FlushCondition	
Type	static parameter
Default	EoL
Range	{EoL, EoF}

This parameter controls the insertion of dummy pixels. In EoL mode, dummy pixels will be inserted at the end of a line if the line length is not dividable by parallelism.

In EoF mode, if the last pixels of a line do not complete a block of parallel pixels, these pixels are moved to the next output line. Thus, the lines end at parallelism boundaries and the exceeding pixels are moved to the following line. The operator will therefore only create dummy pixels at the end of the frame if the last line of the frame is not dividable by the parallelism. The MaxWidth of the frame at the output link O is the frame width at the Input-Link + 1 parallelism.

The parameter is deactivated if image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D is used. For the image protocol VALT_LINE1D, only EoL can be used.

30.20.4. Examples of Use

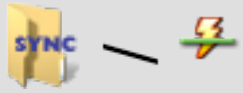
The use of operator RemovePixel is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.8, 'Run Length Encoder'

  Examples - A run length encoding example of defined format.

30.21. Operator ReSyncToLine

Operator Library Path:



The operator ReSyncToLine is used to re-synchronize calculation results with the content of the current line. Thus, calculation results which are available at the end of a line can be applied to the same line. This allows the implementation of multiple-pass algorithms at the line level.

ReSyncToLine fetches the last pixel of each line on all k input links PI[k]. Also the current line at input link I is stored. After the last line pixel of the inputs is processed in the operator, the content of the line is output at the link O. The other output links PO0..PO63 output the fetched values of PI0..PI63. The PO values are held constant. All PO and O output ports are synchronous.

All input links (I and PI0..PI63) have to be fully synchronous, i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O type operators.

The operator delays the output by one line.

30.21.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I, image input PI[k], data input
Output Links	O, image output PO[k], data output

30.21.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Input Link PI[k]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 64]❷
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	any
Kernel Rows	any	any
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as I
Color Format	any	any
Color Flavor	any	any
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link PO[k]
Bit Width	as I	as PI[k]
Arithmetic	as I	as PI[k]
Parallelism	as I	as I
Kernel Columns	as I	as PI[k]

Link Parameter	Output Link O	Output Link PO[k]
Kernel Rows	as I	as PI[k]
Img Protocol	as I	as I
Color Format	as I	as PI[k]
Color Flavor	as I	as PI[k]
Max. Img Width	as I	as I
Max. Img Height	as I	as I

⓬ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

30.21.3. Parameters

None

30.21.4. Examples of Use

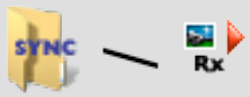
The use of operator ReSyncToLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

30.22. Operator RxImageLink

Operator Library Path:



The *RxImageLink* operator is used to receive images from a *TxImageLink* operator in the same design. Both operators establish a connection without a link. The image format remains the same, i.e., the format at the ouput of RxImageLink is the same as the format *TxImageLink* receives at its input.

With the image transfer between the *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* operators, it is possible to implement loops in a design.

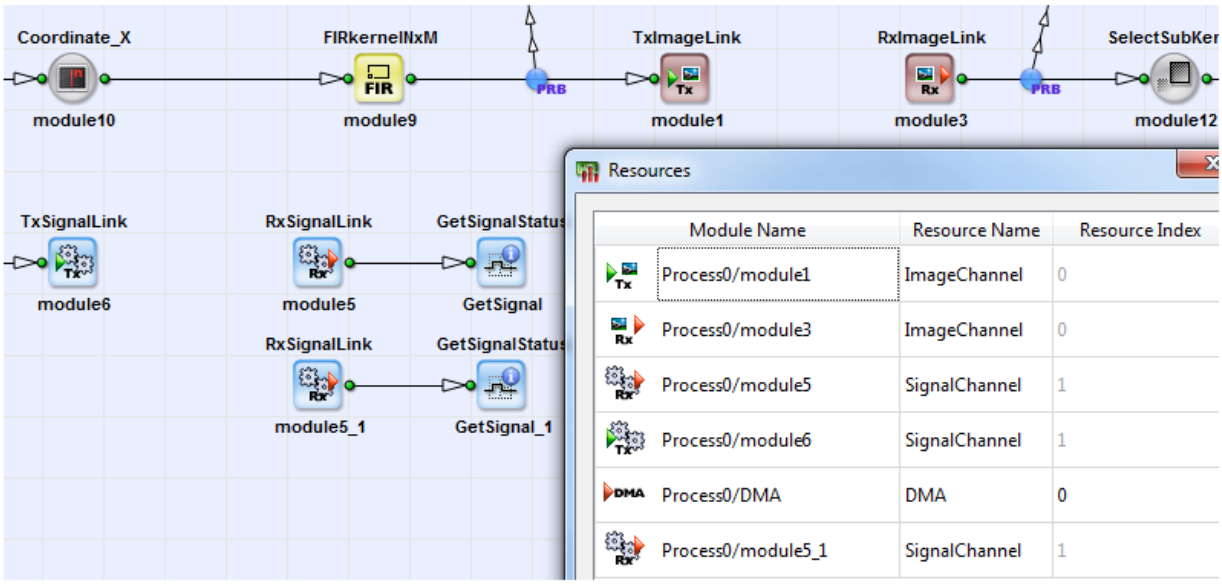
Loops require data buffering strategy

Operators *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* do not buffer data. Therefore, when implementing loops, you need to take special care with regard to data buffering to avoid deadlocks.

The parameter *Channel_ID* defines a channel ID to address the sending *TxImageLink* operator. The parameter value has to be unique and must not be used by any other RxImageLink operator in the design.

The parameter value has to match with the *Channel_ID* of one of the *TxImageLink* operators in the same design.

Each *TxImageLink* operator in a design is connected to exactly one *RxImageLink* operator via one channel ID. In the *Resource Dialog* of VisualApplets, you can see that one *ImageChannel* resource is used for each *TxImageLink-RxImageLink* connection. Resource *ImageChannel* allows to control the assignment of individual *TxImageLink* operators to individual *RxImageLink* operators. For the number of available *ImageChannel* resources (which also defines the maximum number of allowed *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* operators in a design), see Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'.



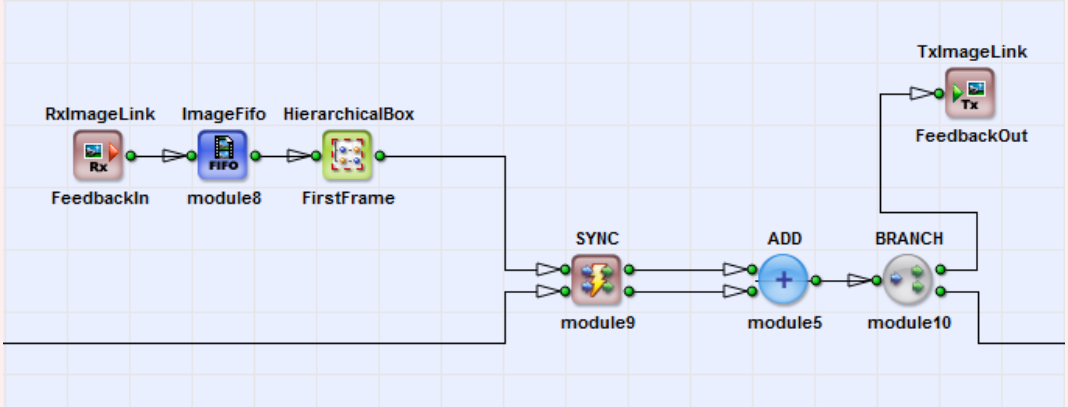
Parametrization of Link Format in Loops

As soon as the link properties dialog is opened, the "automatic update" feature will adapt the link properties (such as bit width, or image dimensions) according to the

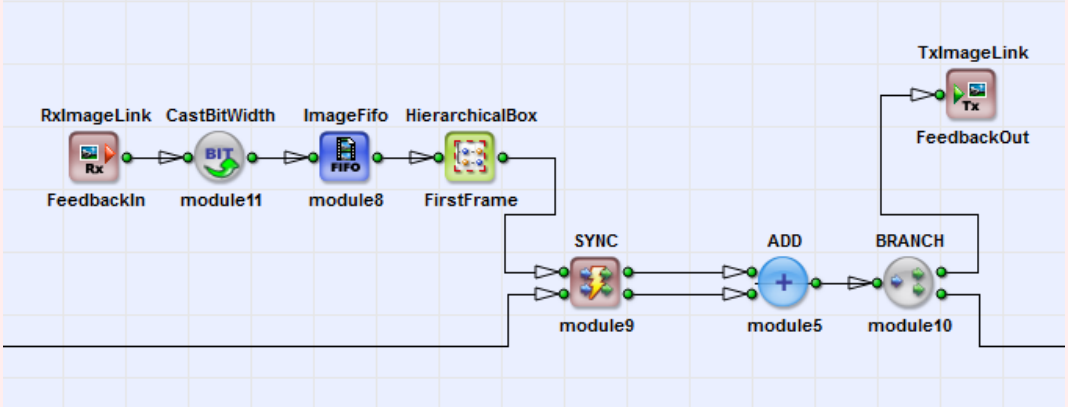
operator chain's configuration. The input format of *TxImageLink* always defines the output format of *RxImageLink* (100% automatic consistency). Therefore, when you use operators *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* to implement loops, you need to take special care regarding the parametrization of the link formats.

Example

Wrong Implementation, value of link parameter *Bit Width* gets higher with every iteration through the loop:



Right Implementation, Operator CastBitWidth changes the value of link parameter *Bit Width* back to the original value with every iteration through the loop:



Synchronizing Channels between different hierarchical design levels

If you use a TxImageLink/RxImageLink pair to set up a data transfer channel between different hierarchical design levels, this connection is treated as an M operator. Therefore, you may need to implement additional synchronization elements (that are not required with a direct connection.)

30.22.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.22.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

30.22.3. Parameters

Channel_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0,1023]
The channel ID of the image link. See descriptions above.	

30.22.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator RxImageLink is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

30.23. Operator SourceSelector

Operator Library Path:



The operator works as a switch between up to 20 M-Type sources. It can be used to switch between alternative implementations. You can use it, for example, to switch between different camera ports, or between different DMA inputs.

The selection is controlled by parameter *SelectSource*. The switching between two input ports keeps the granularity of the currently transmitted frame and line, i.e., the current frame being transmitted will be completely transmitted before switching to a new input port. In other words, the operator will not switch to another input while a frame is processed.

The operator acts like a Trash operator for all links which are currently not selected.

Note that all input links must be in the same format except the maximal image width and height.

The source type is specified by the parameter *InfiniteSource*. Setting it to ENABLED allows the operator to be connected to camera sources. Setting it to DISABLED allows the operator to be used between normal VA operators subsequent to a buffer.

We recommend not to use the *SourceSelector* operator for switching between sources which are sourced by the same M-type source. In such cases, use the *IF* or the *CASE* operator instead since these operators use much less resources than the *SourceSelector* operator.

Operator Restrictions

- Empty frames are not supported.
- Empty lines are not supported.

30.23.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I[0], data input I[k], data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.23.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I[0]	as I[0]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I[0]	as I[0]
Parallelism	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Rows	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	as I[0]	as I[0]
Color Format	any	as I[0]	as I[0]

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]	Output Link O
Color Flavor	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Max. Img Width	any	any	auto❷
Max. Img Height	any	any	auto❸

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].
❷ The maximum output image width is the maximum of all input widths.
❸ The maximum output image height is the maximum of all input heights.

30.23.3. Parameters

SelectSource	
Type	static/dynamic read/write parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 19]
This parameter selects the port and forwards its image data to the output. The data at all other ports is discarded.	

InfiniteSource	
Type	static parameter
Default	DISABLED
Range	{ENABLED, DISABLED}
When set to ENABLE, the operator allows its direct connection to infinite sources like Camera operators without the need of a buffer.	

30.23.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SourceSelector is shown in the following examples:

- Section 8.3.1, ' Synchronizing Cameras '

  Operator used to switch between two cameras.

- Section 10.6.1, 'Hardware Test'

  An example for hardware self test of DMA, RAM, GPIOs, Trigger and LEDs.

- Section 10.6.2, 'Image Dimension Test'

  Example - The image dimension is measured and can be used to analyze the design flow.

- Section 10.6.4, 'Manual Image Injection'

  Example - For debugging purposes images can be inserted manually.

- Section 10.6.5, 'Image Monitoring'

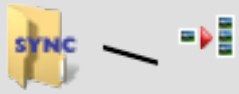
  Example - For debugging purposes image transfer states on links can be investigated.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

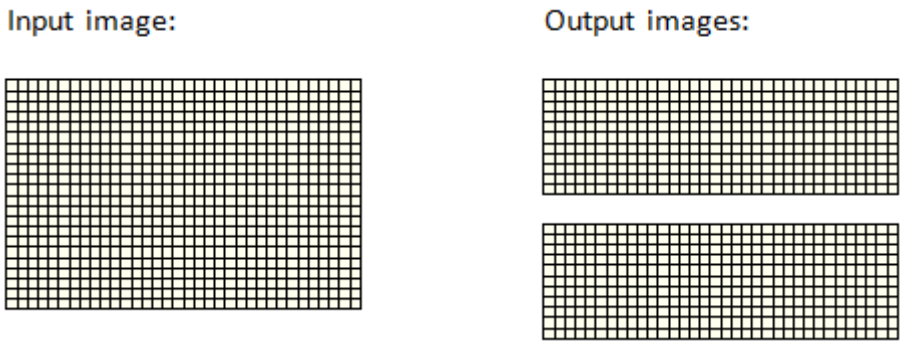
  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

30.24. Operator SplitImage

Operator Library Path:



This operator splits the input image into a number of smaller images. The image height of the smaller images is specified by parameter *ImageHeight*. For example, setting *ImageHeight* to 512 and using input images of 1024 lines, the operator will split the input image into two new smaller images with the image height of 512.

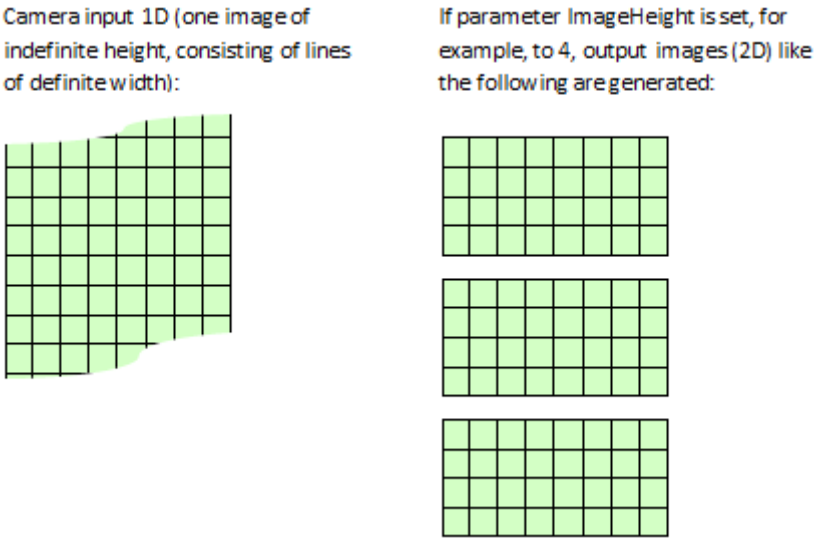


If the height of an input image is not divisible by the *ImageHeight* parameter value, the input image will be split into images of the specified height as far as possible. The remaining lines will generate an output image of smaller height. For example, if an input image of height 1024 is split into chunks of height 400, the operator will output two images of height 400 and and one image of height 224. If the input image height is less than parameter *ImageHeight*, the operator will not split the input image.

Increased Frame Rate

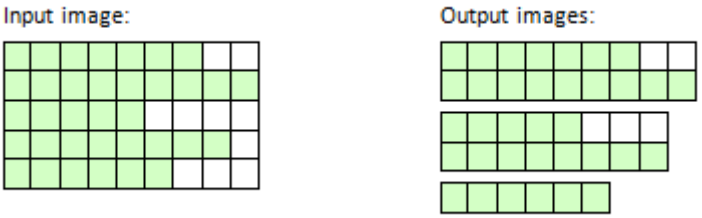
Note that the operator increases the frame rate by keeping the original bandwidth.

SplitImage can be used to perform a 1D to 2D conversion. The conversion is automatically performed if a link using the image protocol VALT_LINE1D is connected to the operator's input. For example, the 1D input of a line scan camera can be split into images of a specified height, effectively creating a 2D output stream. Example:



When changing the ImageHeight value dynamically while acquisition is running, the operator guarantees image integrity. The operator keeps the old ImageHeight value until the output frame is finished. After the completion of the current output frame the operator will start using the new ImageHeight value for further splitting.

The operator supports variable line length for all ImageHeight values, for example ImageHeight = 2:



The end of each line is marked by a Eol (End of Line) flag, so that there are no undefined data in the output images.

30.24.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	P
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.24.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

30.24.3. Parameters

ImageHeight	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[1, Maximum Output Image Height]
Maximum number of lines in the output image.	

30.24.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SplitImage is shown in the following examples:

- Section 9.2.2, 'GigE Vision Line Scan Cameras'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.3.1, 'Blob 1D'

  Examples - Shows the usage of operator *Blob_Analysis_1D* in line scan applications.

- Section 10.4.2.5, 'Color Plane Separation Option 5 - Sequential Output with Advances Processing'

  Example on separation of color planes. The RGB input is split into its component and sequentially output via one DMA channel. The splitting if performed by collecting same components in parallel words and reading with FrameBufferRandomRead.

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

- Section 10.9.4, 'ImageSplitAndMerge'

  Examples - Shows how to split an merge image streams. Appends a trailer to the image.

- Section 10.15.7.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VD4-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.8.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable IV VQ4-GE/-GPoE Using Signal Operators and Operator **ActionCommand**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation. The camera can be triggered via cable connection to the trigger ports or directly with ActionCommands. See here especially the documentation Section 27.3, 'ActionCommand'. See also the Action Command SDK example under SDK_Examples\gbe \ActionCommands in your Runtime installation folder.

- Section 10.15.9.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon/LightBridge VCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.10.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VD8-CL/-PoCL Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.11.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 marathon VCX QP Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

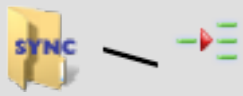
  A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

- Section 10.15.12.1, 'Line Scan Trigger for microEnable 5 VQ8-CXP6 Using Signal Operators and Operator **CameraControl**'

A line scan trigger is presented. The trigger includes an image trigger using a capture gate as well as a multi functional line trigger. External sources, an internal frequency generator or software trigger pulses can be used for trigger generation.

30.25. Operator SplitLine

Operator Library Path:



This operator splits the input lines into a number of shorter lines. The output line width is specified by parameter *LineLength*. For example, setting *LineLength* to 512 with an input line length of 1024 pixels, will result in two new shorter lines per 1 input line with the length of 512.

If the length of the input line is not divisible by the LineLength parameter value, the input line will be split into lines of the specified length as far as possible. The remaining pixel result in a shorter line width. For example, an input line of 1024 pixels is split into sub lines of length 400, the operator will output 2 lines of the length 400 and the last 3rd line of the length 224.

Note that the operator might generate output images with multiple line lengths. Not all VisualApplets operators can process images using varying line lengths.

The SplitLine operator can also be used to perform a 0D to 1D conversion. Connect a link using the image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D to perform the conversion.

If the value of *LineLength* is changed dynamically during image acquisition, the operator will keep the old LineLength value internally until the currently being processed line is provided at the output link O. After the line is completed, the next split operation will use the new LineLength value.

30.25.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.25.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	auto❷
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	any❸
Max. Img Height	any	any❹

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❷ The output image protocol is the same as the input image protocol if VALT_IMAGE2D or VALT_LINE1D is used. If VALT_PIXEL0D image protocol is used at the input, the operator performs a conversion to the VALT_LINE1D image protocol.

❸ The output maximum image width has to be less or equal than the input maximum image width and greater or equal than parameter *LineLength*.
❹ The output maximum image height has to be grater or equal than the input image height.

30.25.3. Parameters

LineLength	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	1
Range	[Input Parallelism, Maximum Output Image Width], step size = Input Parallelism
Maximum line length of the split output lines.	

30.25.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator SplitLine is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.9, 'Infinite Sources / Connecting Cameras'

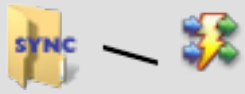
  Infinite Sources - Connecting operators to cameras. (DRC2 Latency Error)

- Section 10.6.6, 'Image Grayscale Scope'

  Example - For debugging purposes the Scope operator provides options for analyzing gray-scale pictures. .

30.26. Operator SYNC

Operator Library Path:



The operator SYNC performs time and image dimension synchronization of all input links. The number of links which have to be synchronized is specified upon operator instantiation. The output images on all output links are synchronous, i.e., they are output at the same time and they all have the same image dimension. Thus, the operator synchronizes asynchronous links so that they are O-synchronous and can be used in an O-type VisualApplets operator network.

The operator does not support empty lines or empty frames.

In case of mixed domain synchronization like 2D with 1D and 0D streams, the operator converts the output links to the highest input domain. When using SYNC to synchronize a 2D link with a 1D link, both output links will be set to the 2D format. An error will be issued if the 1D link doesn't provide enough lines. When using the operator to synchronize 1D links with 0D links, all output links will be in the 1D format. In this case, an error will be issued if the 0D link doesn't provide enough pixels.

In case of input images with different image dimensions, the operator synchronizes the images so that all output images have the same size.



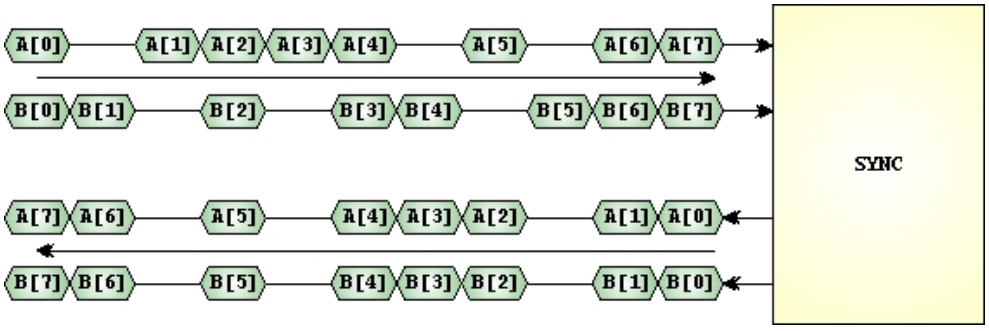
Synchronization Rules

Before using the SYNC operator, ensure that you understand all synchronization rules. User manual and Tutorial explain the synchronization rules in detail, see:

- Section 3.6, 'Rules of Links' (User Manual)
- Section 8.3, ' Synchronization of Asynchronous Image Pipelines ' (Tutorial)

Both, the timing synchronization and the image dimension synchronization, are explained in the following.

30.26.1. The Timing Synchronization



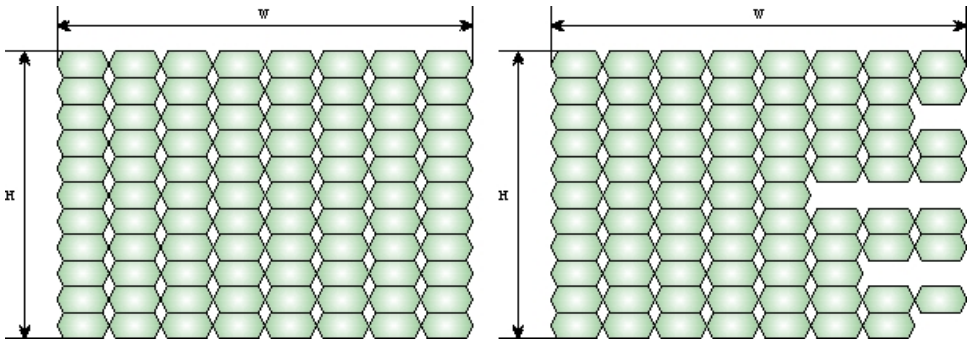
During transmission of the pixels, pauses can occur due to the flow control or the link bandwidth exceeding the bandwidth of the image source. The figure above shows how the time synchronization is performed for 2 links. Both input links have a different timing. However, the output link data is synchronized, i.e., the pixels are output at the same time on all links.

The operator acts like a valve for all input links: The input links are closed until a valid pixel is present on all inputs. The operator will then forward the pixels of all inputs to the output, i.e., open the valve.

30.26.2. The Image Dimension Synchronization

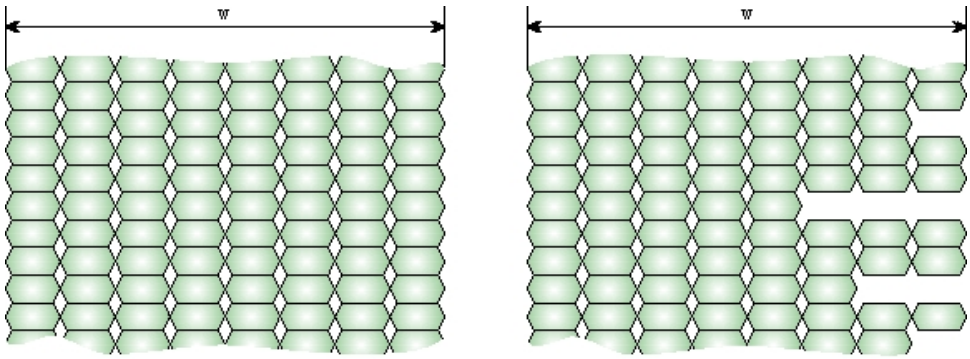
The SYNC operator is capable of synchronizing images using different image protocols VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D or VALT_PIXEL0D. The following three figures illustrate some images of the different image protocols.

- 2D



2D images have a finite height H and a finite width W. The first image shown in the figure is a regular 2D image. The 2nd image is an irregular 2D image having different line lengths.

- 1D



1D lines have a finite width W but an infinite height. Images of these types are usually created in line scan applications. Again, the second image illustrated in the figure has different line lengths.

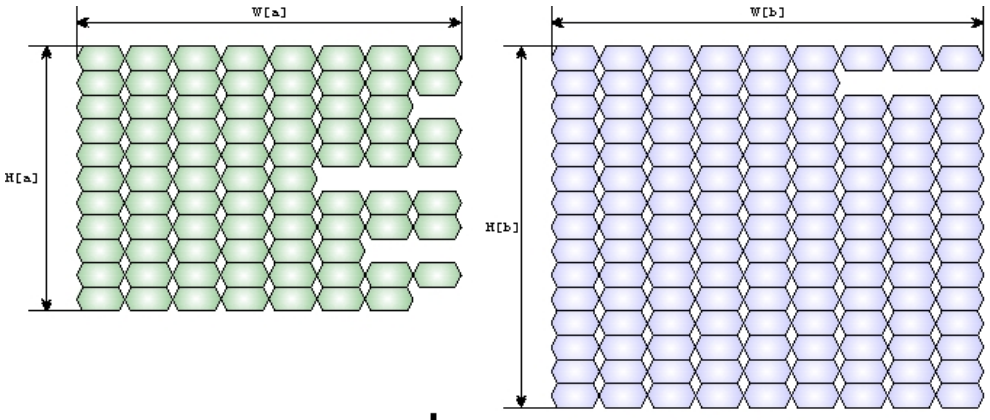
- 0D



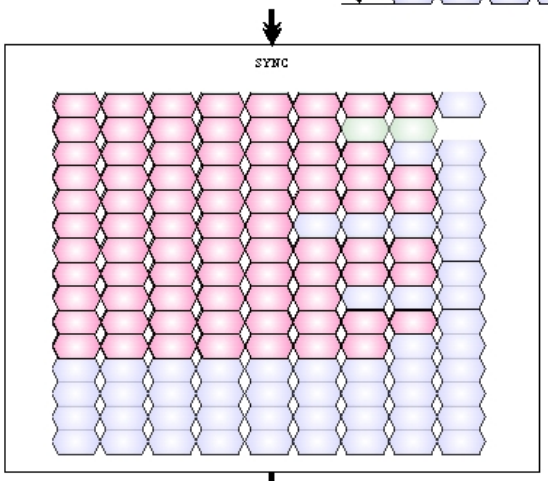
0D streams do not have any width or height. These streams are infinite data streams.

The image dimension synchronization is applied if the images on the input links have different image dimensions, i.e., a different width (or line length) and a different height. The image dimension synchronization guarantees that all images at the output are of the same dimension. The SYNC operator supports 2 synchronization modes: synchronization to the smallest image (SyncToMin) and synchronization to the largest image (SyncToMax). You select the synchronization mode via parameter *SyncMode*. The SyncToMin mode cuts larger images to fit into the smallest one. The SyncToMax mode expands small images to fit the largest one. The missing pixels are filled with dummy zero pixels (black pixels). Combining these 2 modes with the 3 different image domains, the following base synchronization combinations are possible:

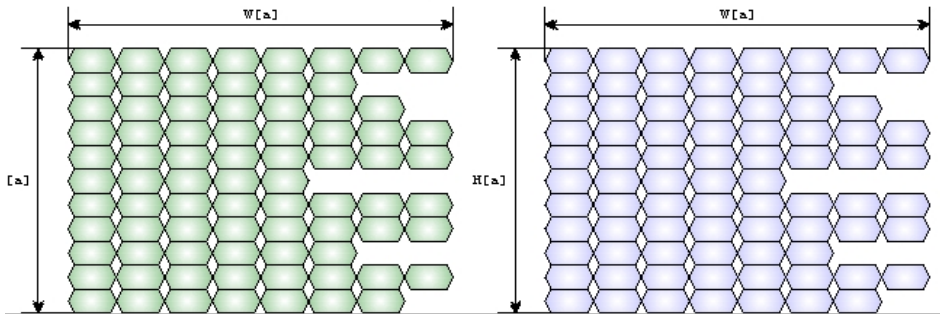
30.26.2.1. 2D to 2D SyncToMin



Input Images

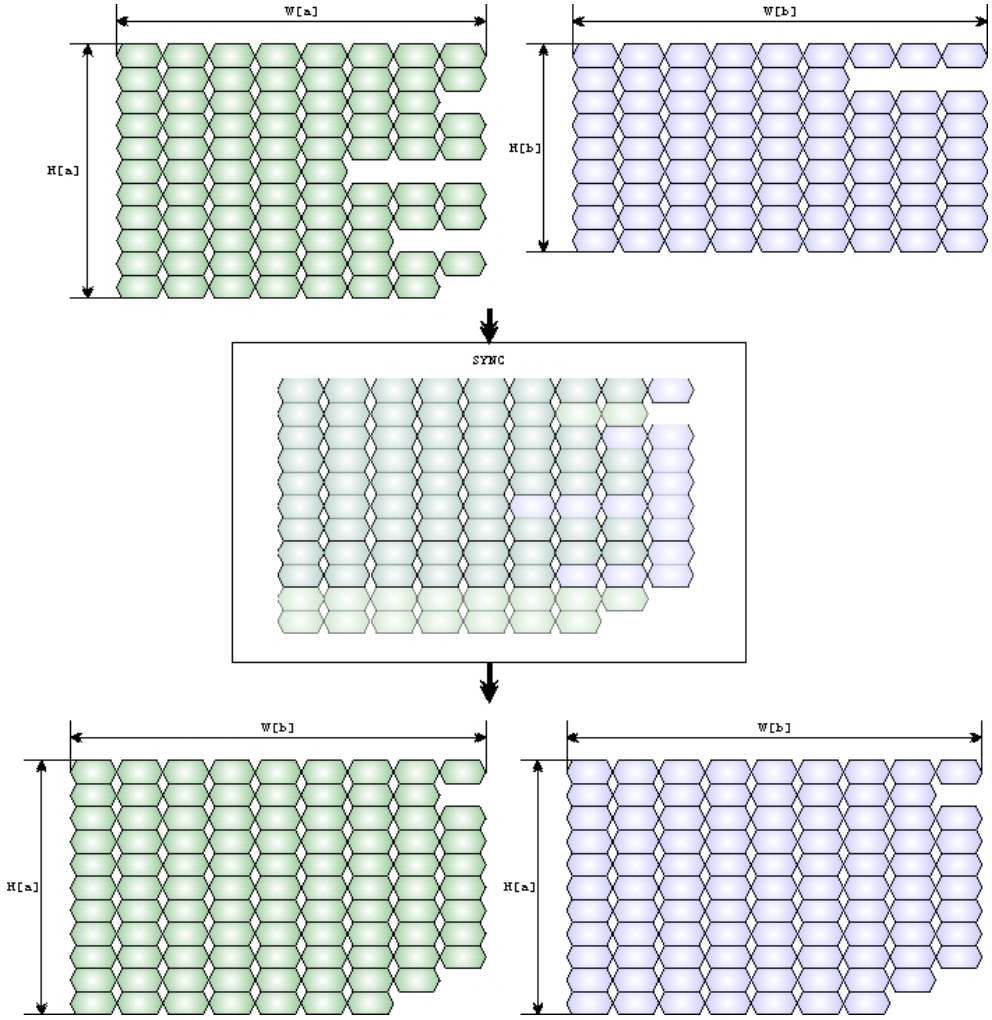


There are pixel positions that have a pixel value in each input image (displayed in red). There are other pixel positions that have only in some input images a pixel value (displayed in source image color, i.e. blue or green). Only the pixels located in pixel positions that have a pixel value in all input images are put out after synchronization.



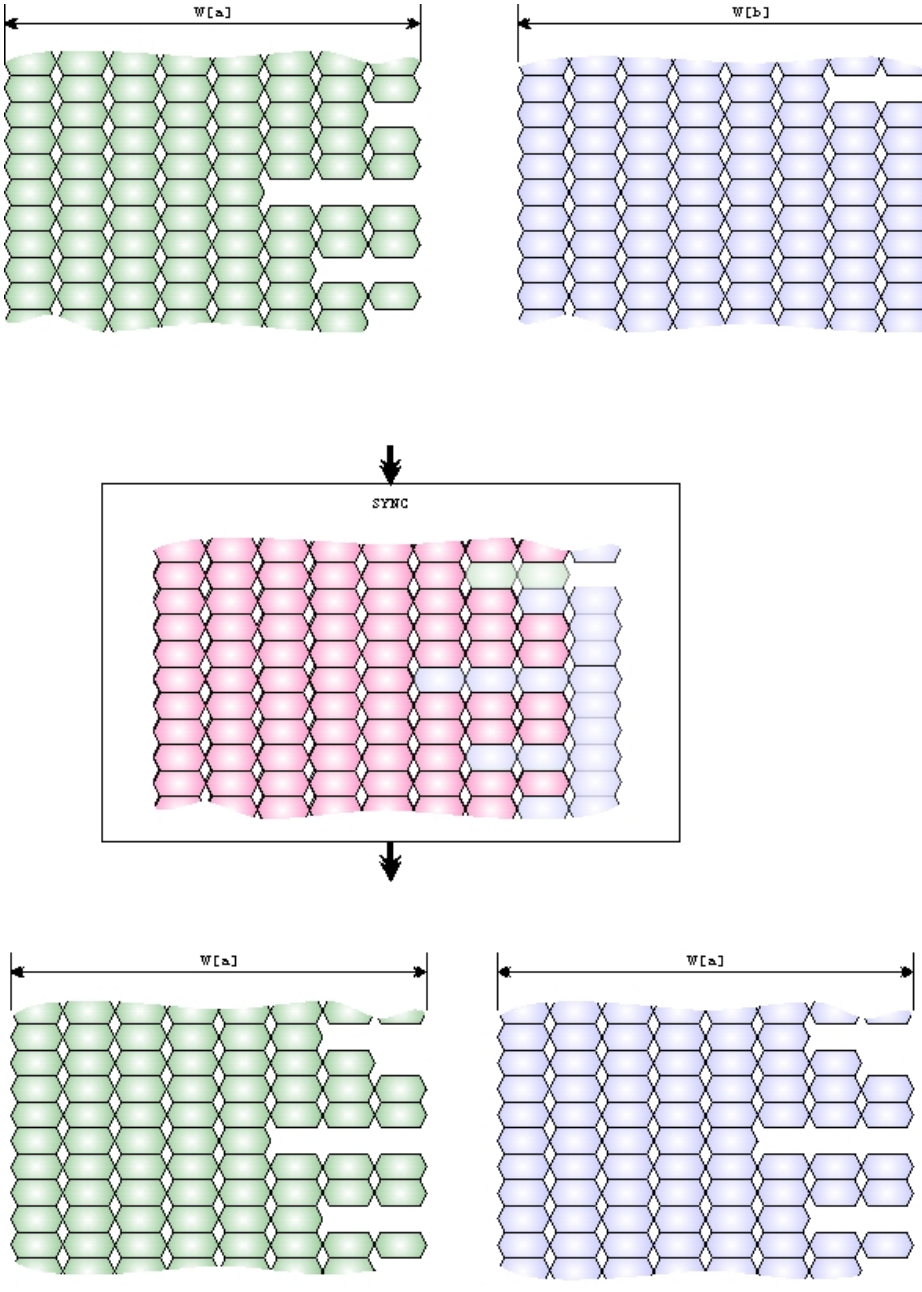
Output Images

30.26.2.2. 2D to 2D SyncToMax

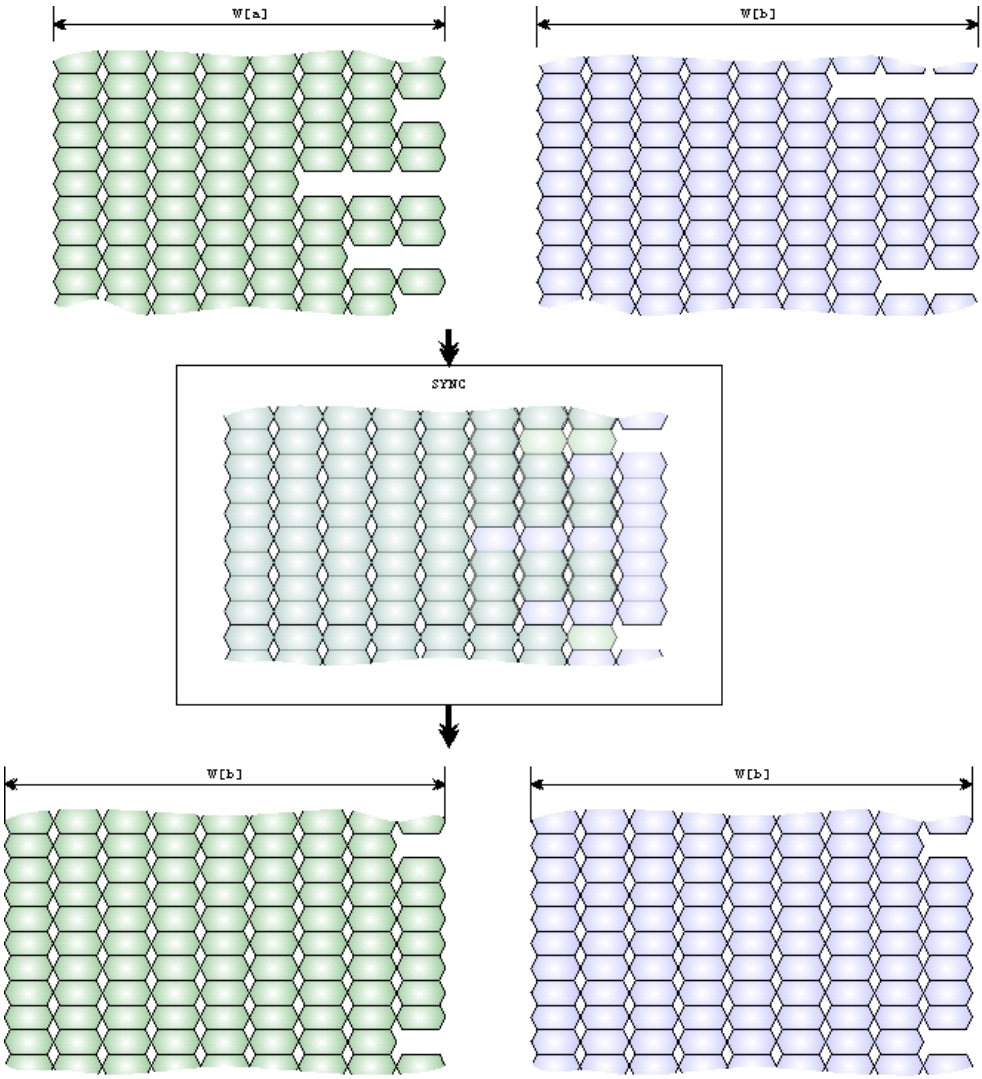


The padding pixels are zero pixels.

30.26.2.3. 1D to 1D SyncToMin



30.26.2.4. 1D to 1D SyncToMax

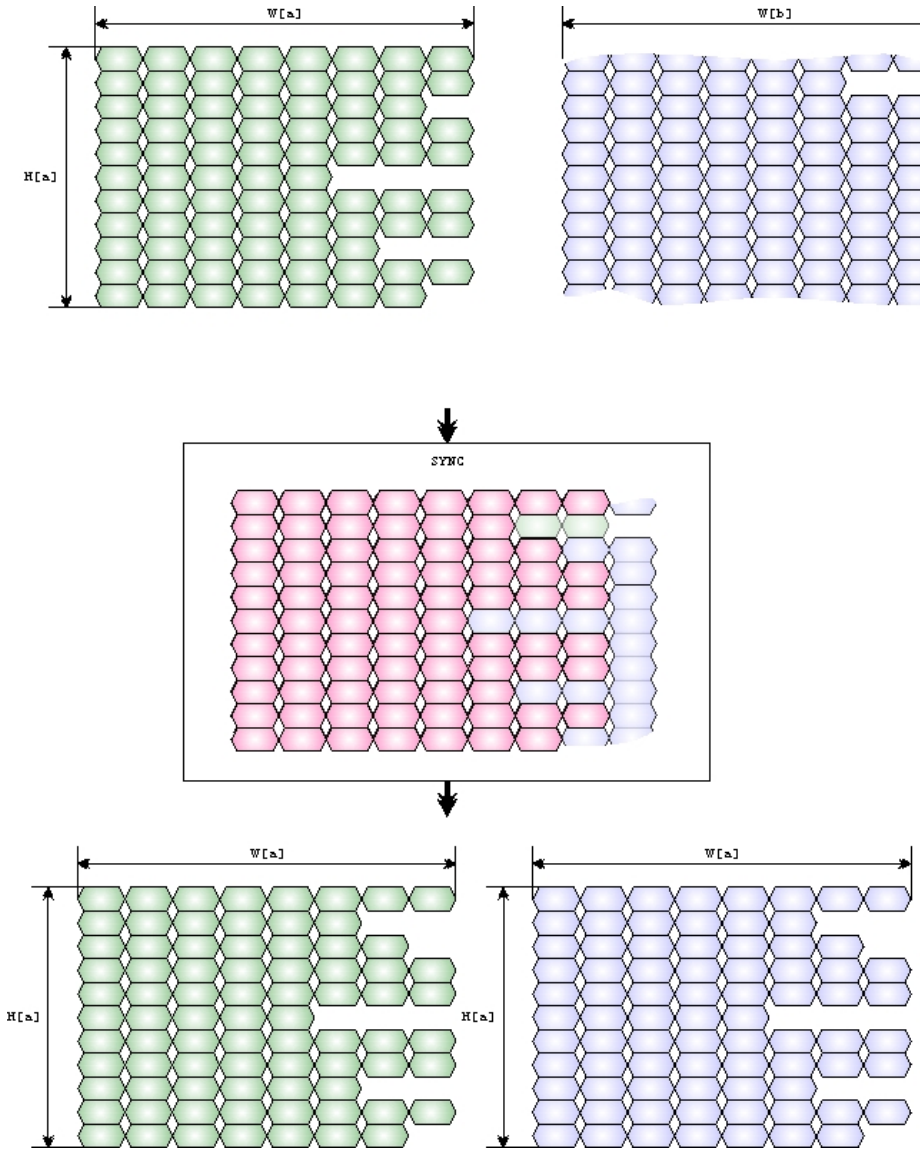


The padding pixels are zero pixels.

30.26.2.5. 0D to 0D SyncToMin / SyncToMax

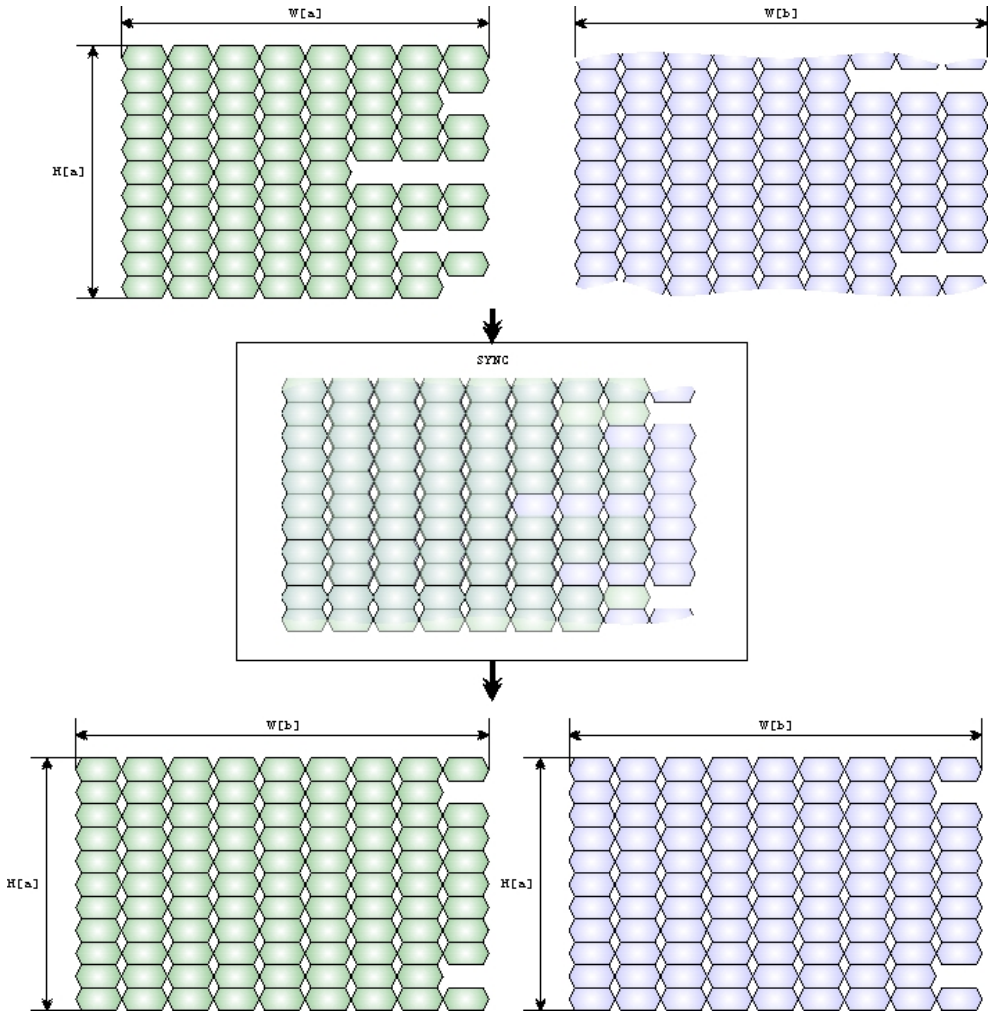
Synchronization between 0D images is a pure time synchronization since 0D images have no image dimensions.

30.26.2.6. 2D to 1D SyncToMin



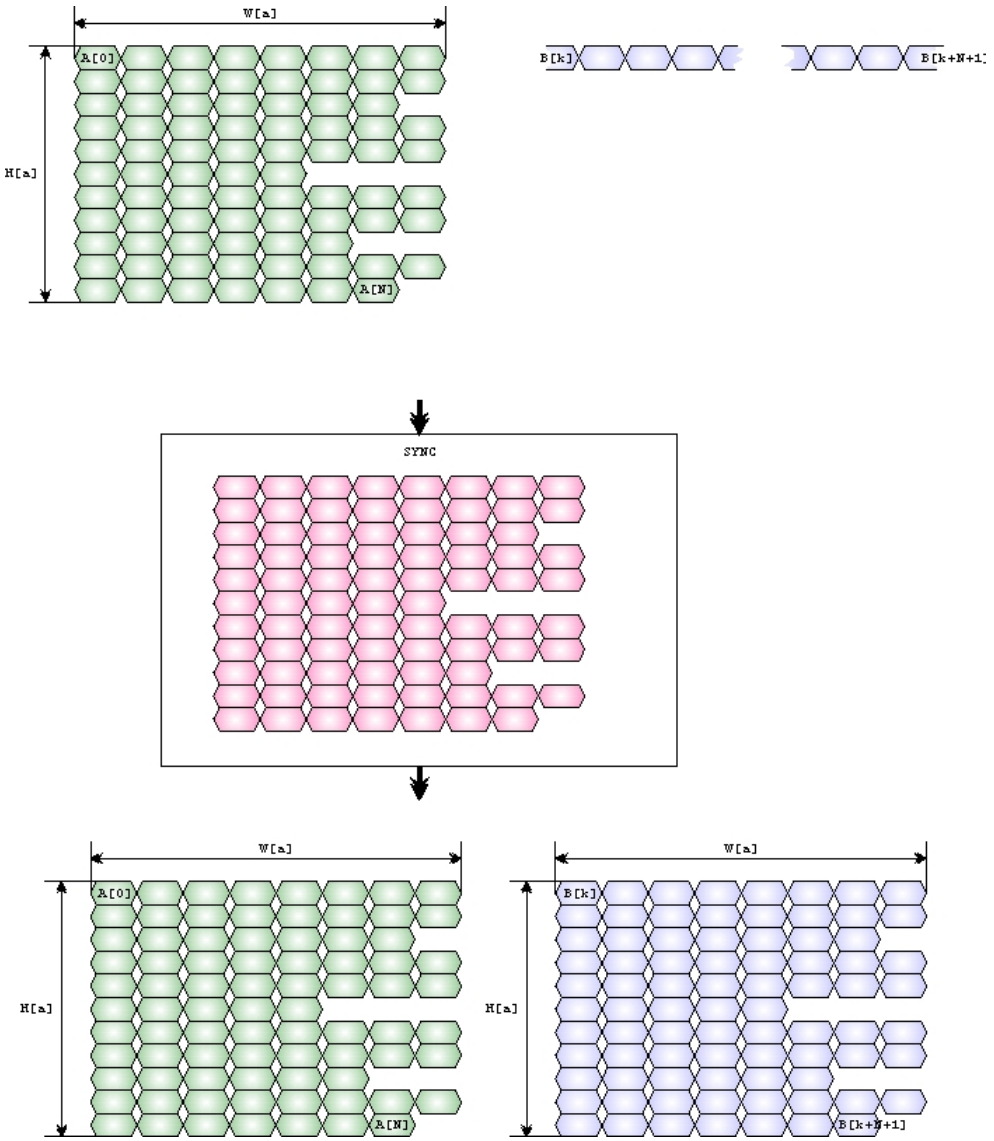
SyncToMin synchronization for 2D to 1D images performs an image dimension synchronization of the width. The output images keep the image height of the input 2D image. The 1D line stream is split into images which have the same height as the 2D image.

30.26.2.7. 2D to 1D SyncToMax



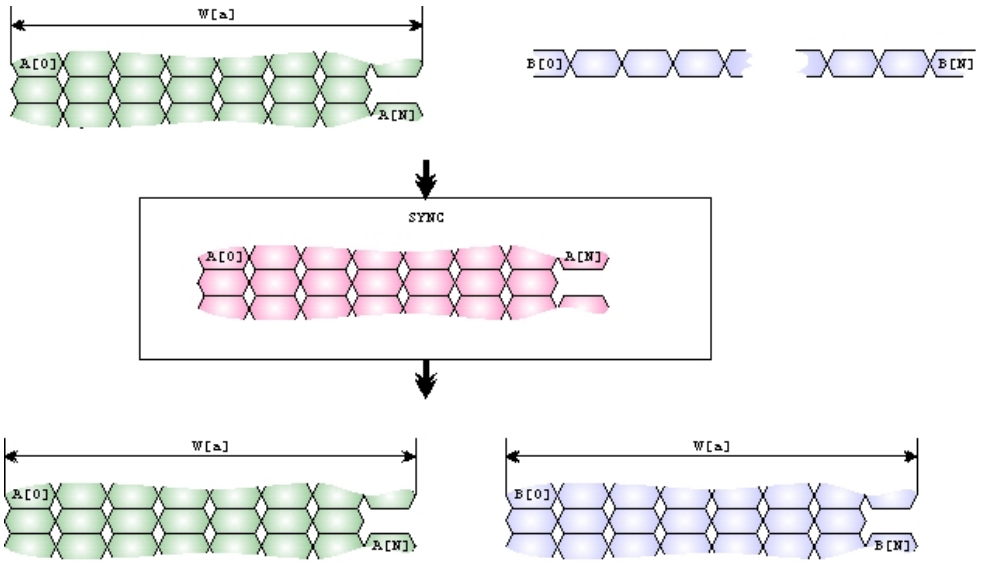
SyncToMax synchronization for 2D to 1D images performs an image dimension synchronization of the width. The output images keep the image height of the input 2D image. The 1D line stream is split into images which have the same height as the 2D image.

30.26.2.8. 2D to 0D SyncToMin / SyncToMax



Since 0D data streams have no shape the 2D to 0D synchronization is a simple bypass of both links. Of coures, the SYNC operator still performs the timing synchronization There is no difference between the SyncToMin and SyncToMax operation for this combination.

30.26.2.9. 1D to 0D SyncToMin / SyncToMax



Since 0D data streams have no shape the 1D to 0D synchronization is a simple bypass of both links. Of coures, the SYNC operator still performs the timing synchronization There is no difference between the SyncToMin and SyncToMax operation for this combination.

30.26.2.10. 2D to 1D to 0D SyncToMin / SyncToMax

This operation is a combination of 2D to 1D and 2D to 0D and 1D to 0D operations. The 2D image and the 1D line stream are synchronized in line lengths. The 1D link must provide at least the amount of lines the 2D image contains. Also the 0D link must provide at least the amount of pixels the result of 2D to 1D synchronization produces. If both of these conditions are fulfilled, the operator will output the result.



Caution

Warning: Simulation of mixed operaton modes like 2D to 1D or 1D to 0D or any combination of all 3 requires the following conditions to be met:

1. The links with inifinite height but finite width, i.e. 1D links, must contain at least the maximal (SyncToMax) / minimal (SyncToMin) amount of lines of all 2D channels participating in the synchronization.

2. The links with infinite width and height, i.e. 0D links, must provide at least the maximal (SyncToMax) / minimal (SyncToMin) amount of pixels the result of all 2D to 2D and 2D to 1D operations can produce.

3. Simulation of image sequences for mixed domain synchronization is not possible unless a special condition is met, because an infinite line cannot have a sequence on lines, otherwise it would not be infinite anymore. The same applies for the height. If the height is finite, it is not a 1D link but a 2D link. To simulate a sequence of images on all links, the amount of pixels on 0D channel must be exactly the same as the amount of pixels after 2D to 1D synchronization. The amount of lines on 1D channels must be exactly the same as the result after 2D to 1D synchronization. The exceeding lines (1D) respectively the exceeding pixels (0D) will not carry over to the next image sequence.

More information on the different image protocols can be found in Section 3.5.3, 'Image Protocols, Image Dimensions and Data Structure'.

30.26.3. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Links	I[0], data input I[k], data input
Output Link	O[k], data output

30.26.4. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I[0]	Input Link I[k]	Output Link O[k]
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	[1, 64]❷	as I[k]
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	{unsigned, signed}	as I[k]
Parallelism	any	as I[0]	as I[0]
Kernel Columns	any	any	as I[k]
Kernel Rows	any	any	as I[k]
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D}	auto❸
Color Format	any	any	as I[k]
Color Flavor	any	any	as I[k]
Max. Img Width	any	any	auto❹
Max. Img Height	any	any	auto❺

❶❷ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned inputs. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs, the range is [3, 63] and for signed color, the range is [6, 63].

❸ The output image protocol is VALT_IMAGE2D if at least one of the inputs is VALT_IMAGE2D otherwise VALT_LINE1D if at least one of the input is VALT_LINE1D. VALT_PIXEL0D of all inputs have image protocol VALT_PIXEL0D.

❹ If parameter *SyncMode* is SyncToMin the maximum ouput image width is the minimum of the input maximum image widths. If the parameter is set to SyncToMax the maximum ouput image width is the maximum of the input maximum image widths.

❺ If parameter *SyncMode* is SyncToMin the maximum ouput image height is the minimum of the input maximum image heights. If the parameter is set to SyncToMax the maximum ouput image height is the maximum of the input maximum image heights.

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are asynchronous to each other i.e. they may be sourced by different M-type operators through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

30.26.5. Parameters

SyncMode	
Type	static parameter
Default	SyncToMin
Range	{SyncToMin, SyncToMax}
The parameter specifies the mode of operation: In SyncToMin mode the operator will synchronize all input images to the smalles image, i.e. cutting larger images. In SyncToMax mode the operator will expand all smaller images to the largest image. See descriptions above.	

30.26.6. Examples of Use

The use of operator SYNC is shown in the following examples:

- Section 3.6.4, 'M-type Operators with Multiple Inputs'

  Synchronization Rules - Use of the SYNC Operator

- Section 3.6.6, 'Timing Synchronization'

  Synchronization - Avoiding deadlocks.

- Section 8.3.1.2, 'Combine Image Data From Two Camera Sources - Building an Overlay Blend'

  Tutorial - Synchronizing two cameras.

- Section 9.1.1.4, 'RGB Camera Link Medium Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 9.1.1.5, 'Grayscale Camera Link Full Area'

  Tutorial - Basic Acquisition

- Section 10.1.7, 'Laser Triangulation'

  Examples - A high speed and robust laser line detection algorithm. The algorithm determines center of gravity coordinates to obtain sub-pixel resolution results.

- Section 10.2.3, 'Histogram Threshold'

  Example - Histogram thresholding

- Section 10.4.1.7, 'Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm According to Laroche'

  Examples - Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.4.1.8, 'Modified Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing Algorithm '

  Examples - Ressource Optimized Laroche Bayer De-Mosaicing filter

- Section 10.7.1, 'Motion Detection'

  Examples - Calculates the differences between two successive images. The differences are thresholded and output via DMA channel.

- Section 10.10.1, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example Using Camera Response Function'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range According to Debevec

- Section 10.10.2, 'High Dynamic Range and Low Dynamic Range Example with a Weighted Linear Ansatz'

  Examples - High Dynamic Range with Linear Ansatz

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

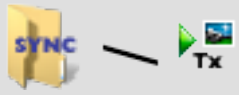
  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

- Section 10.14.3, '2D Shading Correction / Flat Field Correction'

  Examples - The example shows the implementation of a 2D shading correction. Correction values are stored in frame grabber RAM. The applet performs a high precision offset and gain correction.

30.27. Operator TxImageLink

Operator Library Path:



The *TxImageLink* operator allows to send images to an *RxImageLink* operator any place in the design. Both operators establish a connection without a link.

With the image transfer between the *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* operators, it is possible to implement loops in a design.

Loops require data buffering strategy

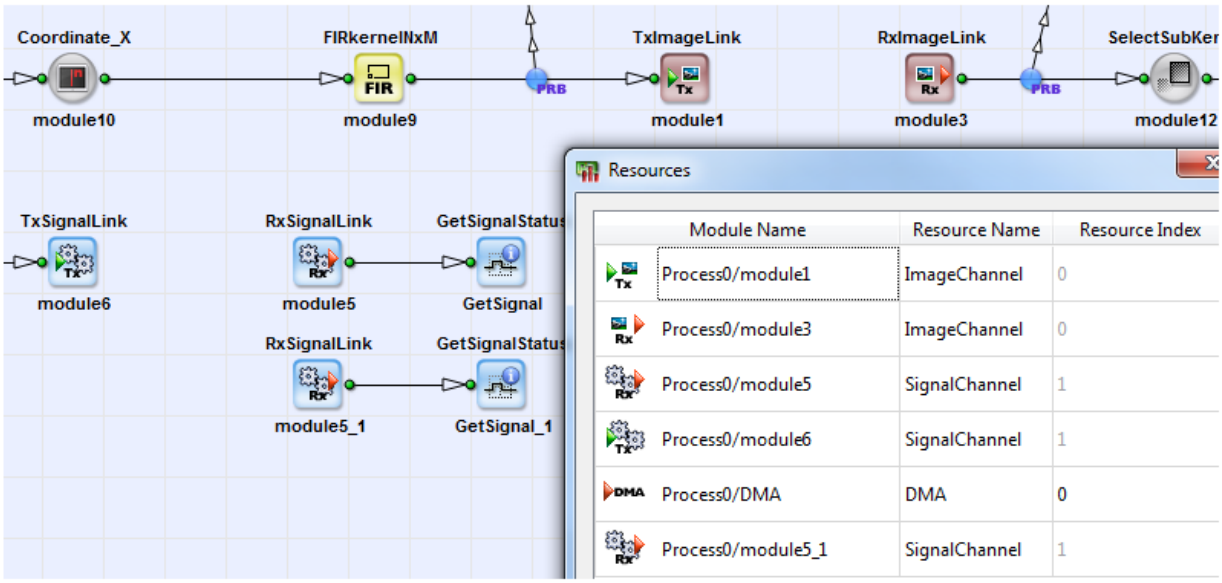
Operators *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* do not buffer data. Therefore, when implementing loops, you need to take special care with regard to data buffering to avoid deadlocks.

All image formats supported by VisualApplets in general are supported. The image format remains the same, i.e., the format at the ouput of RxImageLink is the same as the format *TxImageLink* receives at its input.

The parameter *Channel_ID* defines a channel ID to address the receiving *RxImageLink* operator. The parameter value has to be unique and must not be used by any other TxImageLink operator in the design.

There has to exist exactly one *RxImageLink* operator in the design which is using the same channel ID and receives the image data.

Each *TxImageLink* operator in a design is connected to exactly one *RxImageLink* operator via one channel ID. In the *Resource Dialog* of VisualApplets, you can see that one *ImageChannel* resource is used for each *TxImageLink-RxImageLink* connection. Resource *ImageChannel* allows to control the assignment of individual *TxImageLink* operators to individual *RxImageLink* operators. For the number of available *ImageChannel* resources (which also defines the maximum number of allowed *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* operators in a design), see Appendix A, '*Device Resources*'.

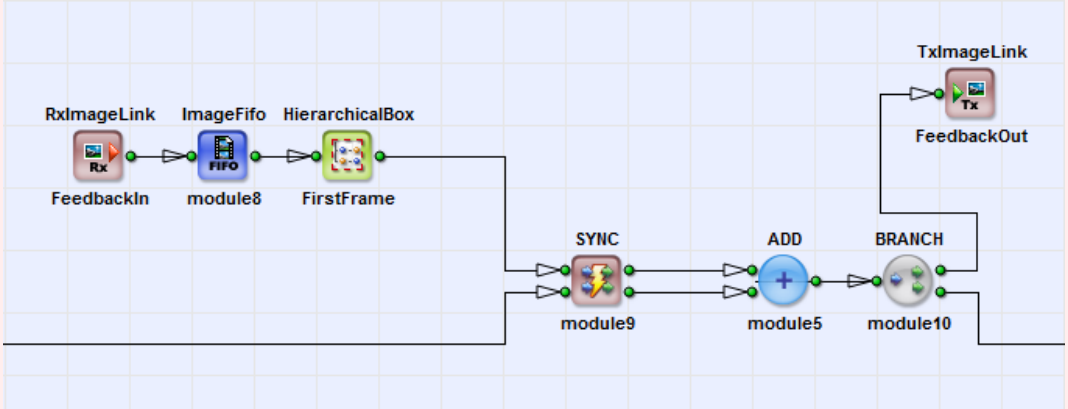


Parametrization of Link Format in Loops

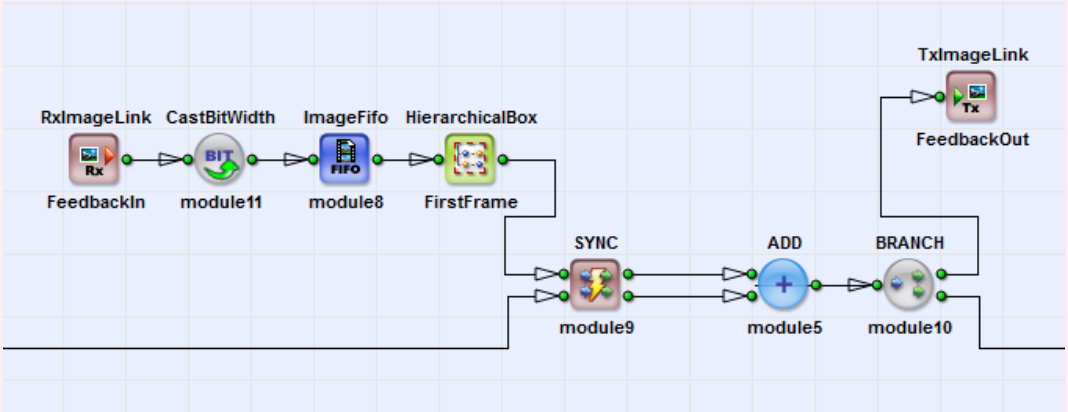
As soon as the link properties dialog is opened, the "automatic update" feature will adapt the link properties (such as bit width, or image dimensions) according to the operator chain's configuration. The input format of *TxImageLink* always defines the output format of *RxImageLink* (100% automatic consistency). Therefore, when you use operators *TxImageLink* and *RxImageLink* to implement loops, you need to take special care regarding the parametrization of the link formats.

Example

Wrong Implementation, value of link parameter *Bit Width* gets higher with every iteration through the loop:



Right Implementation, Operator CastBitWidth changes the value of link parameter *Bit Width* back to the original value with every iteration through the loop:



Synchronizing Channels between different hierarchical design levels

If you use a TxImageLink/RxImageLink pair to set up a data transfer channel between different hierarchical design levels, this connection is treated as an M operator. Therefore, you may need to implement additional synchronization elements (that are not required with a direct connection).

30.27.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.27.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]❶	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D, VALT_PIXEL0D, VALT_SIGNAL}	as I
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	as I

❶ The range of the input bit width is [1, 64] for unsigned values. For signed inputs, the range is [2, 64]. For unsigned color inputs [3, 63] and for signed color inputs [6, 63].

30.27.3. Parameters

Channel_ID	
Type	static parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1023]
The channel ID of the image link. See descriptions above.	

30.27.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator TxImageLink is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.12.1, 'A rolling average is applied on a dynamic number of images'

  Examples - Rolling Average - Loop

- Section 10.12.2, 'Depth From Focus Using Loops'

  Examples - Depth From Focus using Loops

30.28. Operator Overflow

Operator Library Path:



The operator *Overflow* decouples a non-stoppable ingoing 2D data stream from a subsequent image processing pipeline which may be blocked sometimes. It identifies an overflow situation when an internal small buffer runs full as outgoing data is blocked. In case of an overflow, an ongoing frame is cut by immediately appending an end-of-line and end-of-frame marker. The corresponding frame is considered as corrupted and an event is generated accordingly. When new frames enter input I while blocking of the output remains full, frames are skipped. Then an event about a lost frame is generated.



Overflow Causes Non-rectangular Frames

When an ingoing frame is cut because of an overflow situation, the last line of the outgoing frame is typically shorter than the other lines. Make sure that the subsequent image processing pipeline can deal with that.

For each corrupted or lost frame an overflow event is generated. The overflow events transport a data payload consisting of the frame number and the type of overflow. The event payload is provided as three 16-bit data words. The first two represent a 32-bit value for the frame number where the least significant bits are stored in the first word. The third 16-bit word provides an overflow mask where the mask bits are defined as follows:

- [0]: frame corrupted
- [1]: frame lost
- [2]: event loss occured before
- [3]: frame ok
- [4] .. [15]: reserved

Note that the frame number is reset on acquisition start. Also note that the first frame will have frame number zero, while a DMA transfer starts with frame number one. The frame number is a 32-bit value. If it's maximum is reached, it will start from zero again. On a 64-bit runtime, the DMA transfer number will be a 64-bit value. If the *frame corrupted* is set, the frame with the frame number in the event is corrupted i.e. it will not have it's full length so subsequent processing may produce invalid results. If the *frame lost* flag is set, the frame with the frame number in the event was fully discarded so the subsequent processing pipeline did not receive any data from the frame. The *corrupted frame* flag and the *frame lost* flag will never occur for the same event. The flag *event loss occured before* is an additional security mechanism. It means that an event has been lost. This can only happen at very high event rates and should not happen under normal conditions.

30.28.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M
Input Link	I, non-stoppable data input
Output Link	O, data output

30.28.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link I	Output Link O
Bit Width	[1, 64]	as I
Arithmetic	{unsigned, signed}	as I
Parallelism	any	as I
Kernel Columns	any	as I
Kernel Rows	any	as I
Img Protocol	VALT_IMAGE2D	VALT_IMAGE2D
Color Format	any	as I
Color Flavor	any	as I
Max. Img Width	any	as I
Max. Img Height	any	any

30.28.3. Parameters

EventsForSuccessfulFrame	
Type	dynamic read/write parameter
Default	OFF
Range	[OFF, ON]
Defines whether an event for any passing frame shall be generated.	

OverflowOccurred	
Type	dynamic read parameter
Default	0
Range	[0, 1]
Notifies if an overflow event occurred. This parameter is reset after read access so it shows whether an overflow situation occurred between the prevous read access and the current read access.	

30.28.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator Overflow is shown in the following examples:

- Section 11.6, 'Functional Example for Specific Operators of Library Synchronization, Base and Filter'

  Examples - Demonstration of how to use the operator

31. Library Transformation



The *Transformation* library include operators for image transformation like FFT.

The following list summarizes all Operators of Library Transformation

Operator Name		Short Description	available since
	FFT	One dimensional Fast Fourier transform (FFT)	Version 2.2.0

Table 31.1. Operators of Library Transformation

31.1. Operator FFT

Operator Library Path:



Operator FFT performs a forward or reverse one dimensional Fast Fourier transform. The operator accepts complex values at the input and will output complex values. It uses two ports at the input and output. One for the real part and another one for the imaginary part.

By using parameters, the operator can be configured to the number of points i.e. line width. The line width has to match with the number of pixel at the input.

A second parameter defines if the operator performs a forward or reverse transformation.



Limited Configurations Only

The operator currently can only used on microEnable 5 ironman and microEnable 5 marathon and LightBridge frame grabbers in specific configuration.

The operator is limited to mE5 ironman and mE5 matathon/LightBridge. In the following the allowed configurations and characteristics are listed.

mE5 ironman:

- **Points (image width):** {8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192}
- **Parallelism:** 2
- **Input bit width:** 16
- **Output bit width:** 32

mE5 marathon / LightBridge:

- **Points (image width):** {8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048}
- **Parallelism:** 2
- **Input bit width:** 32
- **Output bit width:** 48

The operator uses the XILINX FFT IP core with following parameterization:

- **Architecture:** Pipelined Streaming IO
- **Run Time Configurable Transform Length:** yes
- **Data Format:** Fixed Point
- **Twiddle Width (Phase Factor Width):** 10
- **Scaling Option:** Unscaled
- **Rounding Mode:** truncation

31.1.1. I/O Properties

Property	Value
Operator Type	M

Property	Value
Input Links	IRe, input real part IIm, input imaginary part
Output Links	ORe, output real part OIm, output imaginary part

Synchronous and Asynchronous Inputs

- All inputs are synchronous to each other i.e. they have to be sourced by the same M-type operator through an arbitrary network of O-type operators.

31.1.2. Supported Link Format

Link Parameter	Input Link IRe	Input Link IIm
Bit Width	16 or 32 ❶	as IRe
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	2	2
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	{VALT_IMAGE2D, VALT_LINE1D}	as IRe
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	depends on platform❷	as IRe
Max. Img Height	any	as IRe

Link Parameter	Output Link ORe	Output Link OIm
Bit Width	auto❸	as ORe
Arithmetic	signed	signed
Parallelism	2	2
Kernel Columns	1	1
Kernel Rows	1	1
Img Protocol	as IRe	as IRe
Color Format	VAF_GRAY	VAF_GRAY
Color Flavor	FL_NONE	FL_NONE
Max. Img Width	as IRe	as IRe
Max. Img Height	as IRe	as IRe

❶ The input bit width is 16 bit on mE5 ironman and 32 bit in mE5 marathon/LightBridge

❷ [2^3, 2^13] on mE5 ironman, [2^3, 2^11] on mE5 marathon/LightBridge

❸ The output bit width is 32 bit on mE5 ironman and 64 bit in mE5 marathon/LightBridge

31.1.3. Parameters

TransformationMode	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Forward
Range	{Forward, Reverse}

TransformationMode
Specify a forward or reverse transform.

LineLength	
Type	dynamic write parameter
Default	Points1024
Range	{8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192} on mE5 ironman, {8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048} on mE5 marathon/LightBridge
Specify the number of transformation points i.e. the line length.	

31.1.4. Examples of Use

The use of operator FFT is shown in the following examples:

- Section 10.1.1, 'Fast Fourier transform'

  Shows the usage of operator *FFT*.

Appendix A. Device Resources

The following lists show important hardware details of all supported hardware platforms of this VisualApplets version. For a detailed list, please check the data sheet of the individual product.

A.1. Hardware Configuration of Supported Platforms

Hardware Configuration microEnable IV and PixelPlant:

Resource	mE4VD1-CL/-PoCL	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	mE4VQ4-GE/-GPoE	px100	px200/ px200e
Vision Processor	Xilinx Spartan 3 XC3S1600e FPGA	Xilinx Spartan 3 XC3S4000 FPGA	Xilinx Spartan 3 XC3S4000 FPGA	Xilinx Spartan 3 XC3S1600e FPGA	Xilinx Spartan 3 XC3S4000 FPGA
LUT	29504	55296	55296	29504	55296
FlipFlop	29504	55296	55296	29504	55296
Block RAM*	36 à 18432Bit	96 à 18432Bit	96 à 18432Bit	36 à 18432Bit	96 à 18432Bit
Embedded Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)*	36	96	96	36	96
RAM	2 x 128MiB DDR	4 x 128MiB DDR	4 x 128MiB DDR	2 x 128MiB DDR	4 x 128MiB DDR
Data Width per RAM	64Bit	64Bit	64Bit	64Bit	64Bit
Bandwidth per RAM	1GB/s	1GB/s	1GB/s	1GB/s	1GB/s
Base Design Clock	62.5MHz	62.5MHz	62.5MHz	62.5MHz	62.5MHz
Host Interface	PCIe x1	PCIe x4	PCIe x4	-	-
Host Interface (PCIe x 4 Gen 2) Bandwidth (theor.)	250 Mbyte/s per direction on PCIe bus	1 Gbyte/s per direction on PCIe bus	1 Gbyte/s per direction on PCIe bus	-	-
Host Interface (PCIe x 4 Gen 2) Bandwidth (typ./max.)	200 Mbyte/s	750 Mbyte/s / 900 MByte/s	750 Mbyte/s	-	-
* microEnable IV and PixelPlant only: Block RAM and hardware multiplier are shared. The given value is the total value.					

Table A.1. Hardware Configuration microEnable IV and PixelPlant

Hardware Configuration microEnable 5 ironman:

Resource	mE5VD8-PoCL	mE5VQ8-CXP6B/mE5VQ8-CXP6D
Vision Processor	Xilinx Virtex6 XC6VLX240T FPGA	Xilinx Virtex6 XC6VLX240T FPGA
LUT	150720	150720
FlipFlop	301440	301440
Block RAM	832 x 18432Bit	832 x 18432Bit

Resource	mE5VD8-PoCL	mE5VQ8-CXP6B/mE5VQ8-CXP6D
Embedded Arithmetic Logic Unit (DSP48)	768	768
RAM	4 x 256MiB DDR3	4 x 256MiB DDR3
Data Width per RAM	128Bit	128Bit
Bandwidth per RAM	4GB/s	4GB/s
Base Design Clock	125MHz	125MHz
Host Interface	PCIe x8 Gen2	PCIe x8 Gen2
Host Interface (PCIe x 8 Gen 2) Bandwidth (theor.)	4 Gbyte/s per direction on PCIe bus	4 Gbyte/s per direction on PCIe bus
Host Interface (PCIe x 8 Gen 2) Bandwidth (typ./max.)	up to 3.6 GByte/s on PCIe bus	up to 3.6 GByte/s on PCIe bus

Table A.2. Hardware Configuration microEnable 5 ironman

Hardware Configuration LightBridge and microEnable 5 marathon:

Resource	mE5 marathon VCX-QP	mE5 marathon VF2	mE5 marathon VCL	mE5 marathon VCLx	LightBridge 2 VCL
Vision Processor	Xilinx Kintex7 XC7K160T - 2FFG676C FPGA	Xilinx Kintex7 XC7K160T - 2FFG676C FPGA	Xilinx Kintex7 XC7K160T - 1FBG676C FPGA	Xilinx Kintex7 XC7K410T - 1FBG676C FPGA	Xilinx Kintex7 XC7K160T - 1FBG676C FPGA
LUT	101400	101400	101400	254200	101400
FlipFlop	202800	202800	202800	508400	202800
Block RAM	650 x 18kbit	650 x 18kbit	650 x 18kbit	1590 x 18kbit	650 x 18kbit
Embedded Arithmetic Logic Unit (DSP48)	600	600	600	1540	600
RAM size	4 x 512MiB DDR3	4 x 512MiB DDR3	4 x 512MiB DDR3	4 x 512MiB DDR3	4 x 512MiB DDR3
RAM Data Width	512 Bit	512 Bit	256 Bit	256 Bit	256 Bit
RAM Bandwidth total (shared)	12.8 GB/s*	12.8 GB/s*	6.4 GB/s*	6.4 GB/s*	6.4 GB/s*
Base Design Clock (default)	125MHz	125MHz	125MHz	125MHz	125MHz
Base Design Clock (maximal)	312.5 MHz**	312.5 MHz**	312.5 MHz**	312.5 MHz**	312.5 MHz**
Host Interface	PCIe x 4 Gen 2 (Direct Memory Access)	PCIe x 4 Gen 2 (Direct Memory Access)	PCIe x 4 Gen 2 (Direct Memory Access)	PCIe x 4 Gen 2 (Direct Memory Access)	PCIe x 4 Gen 2 interface via Thunderbolt™ 2 technology
Host Interface (PCIe x 4 Gen 2) Bandwidth (theor.)	1x2000 MB/s	1x2000 MB/s	1x2000 MB/s	1x2000 MB/s	1x2000 MB/s
Host Interface (PCIe x 4 Gen	Up 1800 MB/s sustainable data bandwidth	Up to 1800 MB/s sustainable data bandwidth	Up to 1800 MB/s sustainable data bandwidth	Up to 1800 MB/s sustainable data bandwidth	Up to 1400 MB/s sustainable data bandwidth

Resource	mE5 marathon VCX-QP	mE5 marathon VF2	mE5 marathon VCL	mE5 marathon VCLx	LightBridge 2 VCL
2) Bandwidth (typ./max.)					

* The platforms own only one single physical RAM bank which is formatted as 4 independent, non-overlapping memory regions. Though the memory itself is exclusive for each RAM based operator, the RAM bandwidth is shared. See section Shared Memory Concept.

** These platforms allow to use a user-specified base clock. The minimum clock frequency is 125 MHz. Theoretical maximum is 312.5 MHz. Designs with a clock frequency of 125 MHz are likely to meet the timing constraints. Designs with a clock frequency above 125 MHz may result in timing constraints violations.

Table A.3. Hardware Configuration LightBridge and microEnable 5 marathon

A.2. Device Resources of Supported Platforms

The device resources are limited for each hardware device. The following lists show the available device resources of the supported hardware platforms. Operators use device resources. Each resource can only be used once.

Device resources are allocated either

- automatically,
- using operator parameters, or
- in the *Resources* dialog.

See Section 3.8, 'Allocation of Device Resources' for more information.

Device Resources microEnable IV and PixelPlant:

Resource	mE4VD1-CL/-PoCL	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	mE4VQ4-GE/-GPoE	px100	px200/ px200e
CAM	2	2	4		
CameraControl	2	2			
DMA	8	8	8		
Event		64	64		
EventSource		14	14		
RAM	2 x 128MiB	4 x 128MiB	4 x 128MiB	2 x 128MiB	4 x 128MiB
RxLink	60	60	60	60	60
TriggerOut*	8	8	8	8	8
TxLink	60	60	60	60	60
SignalChannel**	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
ImageChannel***	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024

* This resource is not visible in the Resources dialog. It is controlled via operators.

** Resource *SignalChannel* allows to connect *TxSignalLink* operators with *RxSignalLink* operators. Each operator *TxSignalLink* needs one resource *SignalChannel* exclusively. Multiple operators *RxSignalLink* can use the same resource *SignalChannel*, i.e., multiple operators *RxSignalLink* can receive the signals transmitted by one operator *TxSignalLink*. A maximum of 4000 *TxSignalLink*

Resource	mE4VD1-CL/-PoCL	mE4VD4-CL/-PoCL	mE4VQ4-GE/-GPoE	px100	px200/ px200e
operators can be used in a design. The number of *RxSignalLink* operators is not restricted. Resource *SignalChannel* is visible in the *Resources* dialog. *** Resource *ImageChannel* allows to connect *TxImageLink* operators with *RxImageLink* operators. Each operator *TxImageLink* needs one resource *ImageChannel* exclusively. Each resource *ImageChannel* can be connected to exactly one operator *RxImageLink*, i.e., a maximum of 1024 *TxImageLink* and 1024 *RxImageLink* operators can be used in one design. Resource *ImageChannel* is visible in the *Resources* dialog.					

Table A.4. List of Device Resources microEnable IV and PixelPlant

Device Resources microEnable 5 ironman:

Resource	mE5VD8-PoCL	mE5VQ8-CXP6D/mE5VQ8-CXP6B
Camera Port	2	4
DMARd	4	4
GPO*	8 OUT	8 OUT
RAM	4 x 256MiB	4 x 256MiB
LED Ports*	4	4
GPI**	8	8
SignalChannel***	4000	4000
EventPort****	12	14
EventID****	64	64
ImageChannel*****	1024	1024

* These resources are not visible in the *Resources* dialog. They are controlled via operators.

** GPI is not visible in the *Resources* dialog. The same resource can be used multiple times. The table lists the amount of GPI ports.

*** Resource *SignalChannel* allows to connect *TxSignalLink* operators with *RxSignalLink* operators. Each operator *TxSignalLink* needs one resource *SignalChannel* exclusively. Multiple operators *RxSignalLink* can use the same resource *SignalChannel*, i.e., multiple operators *RxSignalLink* can receive the signals transmitted by one operator *TxSignalLink*. A maximum of 4000 *TxSignalLink* operators can be used in a design. The number of *RxSignalLink* operators is not restricted. Resource *SignalChannel* is visible in the *Resources* dialog.

**** EventID stands for maximal amount of events supported by the software for the particular platform. EventPort represents the event channel. One event channel can host up to 16 events.

***** Resource *ImageChannel* allows to connect *TxImageLink* operators with *RxImageLink* operators. Each operator *TxImageLink* needs one resource *ImageChannel* exclusively. Each resource *ImageChannel* can be connected to exactly one operator *RxImageLink*, i.e., a maximum of 1024 *TxImageLink* and 1024 *RxImageLink* operators can be used in one design. Resource *ImageChannel* is visible in the *Resources* dialog.

Table A.5. List of Device Resources microEnable 5 ironman

Device Resources LightBridge and microEnable 5 marathon:

Resource	mE5 marathon VCX-QP	mE5 marathon VF2	mE5 marathon VCL	mE5 marathon VCLx	LightBridge VCL
Camera Port	4	2	2	2	2

Resource	mE5 marathon VCX-QP	mE5 marathon VF2	mE5 marathon VCL	mE5 marathon VCLx	LightBridge VCL
CameraControl	-	-	2	2	2
DMA	4	4	4	4	4
GPO*	10 OUT	10 OUT	10 OUT	10 OUT	6 OUT
GPI**	12 IN	12 IN	12 IN	12 IN	8 IN
RAM	4 x 512 MiB	4 x 512 MiB	4 x 512 MiB	4 x 512 MiB	4 x 512 MiB
LED Ports*	4	4	2	2	2
SignalChannel***	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
EventPort****	14	14	10	10	10
EventID****	64	64	64	64	64
ImageChannel*****	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024

* These resources are not visible in the *Resources* dialog. They are controlled via operators.

** GPI is not visible in the *Resources* dialog. The same resource can be used multiple times. The table lists the amount of GPI ports.

*** Resource *SignalChannel* allows to connect *TxSignalLink* operators with *RxSignalLink* operators. Each operator *TxSignalLink* needs one resource *SignalChannel* exclusively. Multiple operators *RxSignalLink* can use the same resource *SignalChannel*, i.e., multiple operators *RxSignalLink* can receive the signals transmitted by one operator *TxSignalLink*. A maximum of 4000 *TxSignalLink* operators can be used in a design. The number of *RxSignalLink* operators is not restricted. Resource *SignalChannel* is visible in the *Resources* dialog.

**** "EventID" stands for maximal amount of events supported by the software for the particular platform. "EventPort" represents the event channel. One event channel can host up to 16 events.

***** Resource *ImageChannel* allows to connect *TxImageLink* operators with *RxImageLink* operators. Each operator *TxImageLink* needs one resource *ImageChannel* exclusively. Each resource *ImageChannel* can be connected to exactly one operator *RxImageLink*, i.e., a maximum of 1024 *TxImageLink* and 1024 *RxImageLink* operators can be used in one design. Resource *ImageChannel* is visible in the *Resources* dialog.

Table A.6. List of Device Resources LightBridge and microEnable 5 marathon

A.3. Shared Memory Concept

The platforms microEnable 5 marathon and LightBridge are assembled with only one physical RAM bank (the size of which is platform-specific). This single physical bank is formatted into 4 non-overlapping memory regions. These 4 regions are represented inside VisualApplets as 4 virtual RAM banks. When an operator reserves a RAM resource, it is using a virtual RAM bank which maps to an exclusive non-overlapping memory region inside the physical RAM.

The RAM bandwidth, however, is shared between all RAM based operators in a design. When a design utilizes all 4 RAM resources, each of the 4 RAM based operators can have up to 1.6 GB/s exclusive bandwidth, minus the efficiency factor of that particular operator. When only one RAM based operator is used in the design, this operator gets the total bandwidth of 6.4 GB/s. When 2 operators are used, each of the two operators gets half the total bandwidth, etc.



Bandwidth per Operator

The on-board RAM provides 6.4GB/s total bandwidth. The bandwidth available for an individual RAM based operator is the total bandwidth divided by the number of all instantiated RAM based operators in the design.

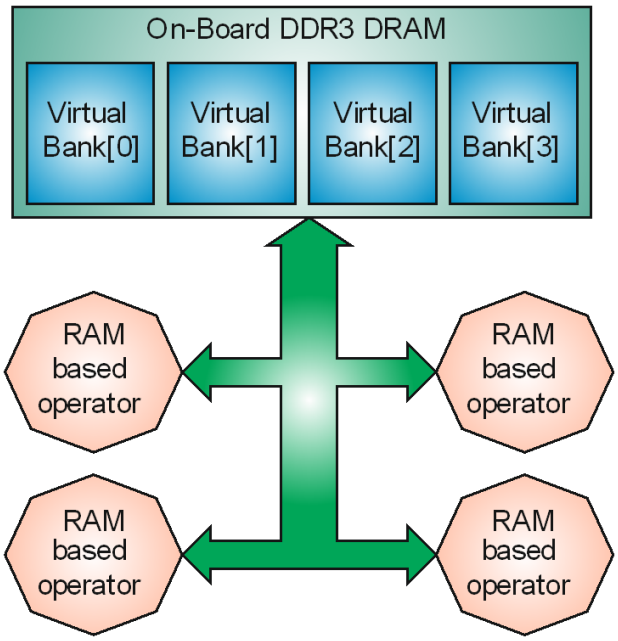


Figure A.1. RAM architecture

This RAM architecture needs to be considered when designing with RAM based operators.

Due to the shared bandwidth architecture, the applet developer should utilize all 256 bits of the operator's memory interface (RAM Data Width) to achieve maximal throughput through the memory interface when using multiple RAM based operators even though the single RAM operator needs less bandwidth on its input.

Glossary

Area of Interest (AOI)

See Region of Interest.

Block RAM

See FPGA Internal Block RAM.

Board

A Basler hardware. Usually, a board is represented by a frame grabber. Boards might comprise multiple devices.

Board ID Number

An identification number of a board in a PC system. The number is not fixed to a specific hardware but has to be unique in a PC system.

Camera Index

The index of a camera connected to a frame grabber. The first camera will have index zero. Mind the difference between the camera index and the frame grabber camera port.
See also Camera Port.

Camera Port

The frame grabber connectors for cameras are called camera ports. They are numbered {0, 1, 2, ...} or enumerated {A, B, C, ... }. Depending on the interface one camera could be connected to multiple camera ports. Also, multiple cameras could be connected to one camera port.

Camera Tap

See Tap.

Device

A board can consist of multiple devices. Devices are numbered. The first device usually has number one.

Direct Memory Access (DMA)

A DMA transfer allows hardware subsystems within the computer to access the system memory independently of the central processing unit (CPU).

DMA is used for data transfer such as image data between a board e.g. a frame grabber and a memory of the host system. Data transfers can be established in multiple directions i.e. from a frame grabber to the PC (download) and from the PC to a frame grabber (upload). Multiple DMA channels may exist for one board. Control and configuration data usually do not use DMA channels.

Distributed RAM

See FPGA Distributed RAM.

DMA Channel

See DMA Index.

DMA Index

The index of a DMA transfer channel.
See also Direct Memory Access.

FPGA Distributed RAM

Logic cells of the FPGA which are used as memory. Also called LUT RAM

FPGA Internal Block RAM

Memory blocks in the FPGA. Each FPGA includes a limited number of Block RAMs.

Frame Grabber RAM

A memory on the frame grabber but not in the FPGA. Usually DRAM.

Hardware Applet (HAP)

A hardware applet file is a build VisualApplets project. It can be loaded to licensed hardware devices e.g. frame grabbers. A HAP includes the FPGA bitstream as well as the software interface to access data and parameter. A HAP can only be used on one target runtime defined before the build was executed.

Host PC

The computer the frame grabber or device is attached to.

Least Significant Bit (LSB)

The bit position in a binary value having the lowest value i.e. the right-most bit.

Library

See Operator Library.

LUT RAM

See FPGA Distributed RAM.

Mebibyte (MiB)

One Mebibyte (MiB) are 1.048.576 Byte.

Megabyte (MB)

One Megabyte (MByte or MB) are 1,000,000 Byte.

Module

An instantiated operator in a VisualApplets diagram. See Operator.

Most Significant Bit (MSB)

The bit position in a binary value having the greatest value i.e. the left-most bit.

Operator

Represents an image-, data-, or signal-processing functionality. Is organized in operator libraries.

Operator Library

Operator Libraries include operators. Operators from an operator library can be used in a VisualApplets diagram.

PC RAM

Memory on the PC. Usually system memory or main memory on the mainboard. Accessed from the frame grabber via **Direct Memory Access** .

Port

See Camera Port.

Process

An image or signal data processing block. A process can include one or more cameras, one or more DMA channels and modules.

Random Access Memory (RAM)

A memory which can be directly accessed for reading and writing in any random order.

Region of Interest (ROI)

A part a frame. Mostly rectengular and within the original image boundaries. Defined by coordinates. The frame grabber cuts the region of interest from the camera image. A region of interest might reduce or increase the required bandwidth.

Sensor Tap

See Tap.

Tap

Some cameras have multiple taps. This means, they can acquire or transfer more than one pixel at a time which increses the camera's acquisition speed. The camera sensor tap readout order varies. Some cameras read the pixels interlaced using multiple taps, while some cameras read the pixel simulatiously from different locations on the sensor. The reconstruction of the frame is called sensor readout correction.

The Camera Link interface is also using multiple taps for image tranfer to increase the bandwidth. These taps are independent from the sensor taps.

Trigger

In machine vision and image processing, a trigger is an event which causes an action. This can be for example the initiation of a new line or frame acquisition, the control of external hardware such as flash lights or actions by a software applications. Trigger events can be initiated by external sources, an internal frequency generator (timer) or software applications.

Trigger Input

A logic input of a trigger IO. The first input has index 0. Check mapping of input pins to logic inputs in the hardware documentation.

Trigger Output

A logic output of a triger IO. The first output has index 1. Check mapping of output pins to logic outputs in the harware documentation.

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