

PARALLEL ASYNCHRONOUS SYSTEMS AND IMAGE PROCESSING ALGORITHMS

D. D. Coon
Microtronics Associates
4516 Henry Street
Pittsburgh, PA

and

A. G. U. Perera
Department of Physics
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA

Abstract

A new hardware approach to implementation of image processing algorithms is described. The approach is based on silicon devices which would permit an independent analog processing channel to be dedicated to every pixel. A laminar architecture consisting of a stack of planar arrays of the devices would form a two-dimensional array processor with a 2-D array of inputs located directly behind a focal plane detector array. A 2-D image data stream would propagate in neuronlike asynchronous pulse coded form through the laminar processor. Such systems would integrate image acquisition and image processing. Acquisition and processing would be performed concurrently as in natural vision systems. The research is aimed at implementation of algorithms, such as the intensity dependent summation algorithm and pyramid processing structures, which are motivated by the operation of natural vision systems. Implementation of natural vision algorithms would benefit from the use of neuronlike information coding and the laminar, 2-D parallel, vision system type architecture. Besides providing a neural network framework for implementation of natural vision algorithms, a 2-D parallel approach could eliminate the serial bottleneck of conventional processing systems. Conversion to serial format would occur only after raw intensity data has been substantially processed. An interesting challenge arises from the fact that the mathematical formulation of natural vision algorithms does not specify the means of implementation, so that hardware implementation poses intriguing questions involving vision science.

1 Introduction

Spontaneous generation of neuronlike action potential pulses in voltage or current driven silicon $p^+ - n - n^+$ diodes at liquid helium temperatures has been studied extensively.[1,2,3,4,5,6] A simple circuit used to generate these pulses (Fig. 1) consists of a $p^+ - n - n^+$ diode and a load resistor, capacitances and a current source.

In Fig. 2, we show how an optical sensor can be embedded in the circuit of Fig. 1. Such a circuit permits single stage coding of optical information into neuronlike spiketrains. The simplicity of the coding circuit would permit fully parallel, asynchronous processing of a two dimensional array of signals as would emerge from a 2-D array of photodetectors, i.e. a focal plane array. See Figs. 3 and 4.

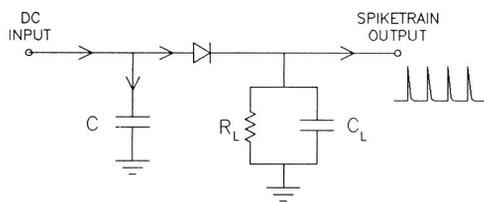


Figure 1: A circuit used to generate spontaneous neuronlike pulses. The only active circuit element is a $p^+ - n - n^+$ diode.

Parallel asynchronous spiketrain signal processing would occur as in neural networks. The recent upsurge of interest in neural networks is an encouraging sign that the means of processing discussed here may be closely connected with significant new trends in signal processing and information processing.

By fully parallel processing, we mean one processing channel per pixel. This point is easily appreciated when one considers possible NASA image processing applications involving arrays of 1000 by 1000 pixels at 1 kilohertz frame rates. A fully parallel approach requires kilohertz processing in each channel while a fully serial approach would require processor speeds on the order of gigahertz. Processed output data may be much more condensed than raw input intensity data, so that conversion to a serial data stream after parallel processing is a very good strategy for many applications.

1.1 Hardware Implementation of Image Processing Algorithms

The above observations strongly suggest that our approach would be especially advantageous as a means of implementation of image processing schemes which are biologically motivated. An example of such an approach is given in the work of Marr and Hildreth[7] on edge detection and related general discussion of the computational viewpoint is given in Marr's influential book on vision.[8]

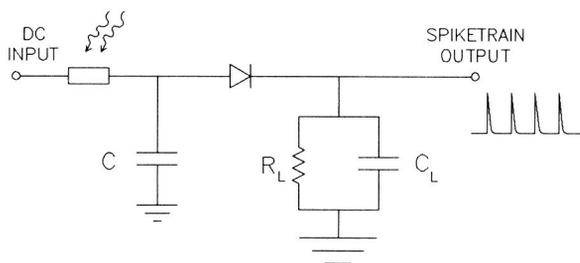


Figure 2: DC coupling of the current from a photodetector to a circuit which generates neuronlike output pulses. In the case of infrared illumination, a silicon impurity band detector is typically employed while in the case of near infrared, visible or ultraviolet illumination a reverse biased silicon $p - i - n$ photodiode is employed.

2.6 Hardware Implementation of the IDS Image Processing Algorithm

Our approach to circuit design and hardware implementation is guided in part by the fact that the IDS algorithm was intended to be in accord with several key features of natural vision systems. Thus, the algorithm or a close approximation to the algorithm is being implemented by biological neural networks whose general structure is known. See Figs. 7 and 8. On the other hand, no direct link between the IDS algorithm and retinal neural network architecture yet exists. Understanding this link would be of direct significance to circuit designs for parallel asynchronous neuronlike implementation of the IDS algorithm and, in addition, would be of significance in the field of vision.

A hardware implementation of the IDS algorithm need not have an exact retinal neural network analog. Therefore, a clear-cut conceptual advance in relation to retinal implementation, although desirable, is not a necessary condition for IDS hardware implementation. However, even without detailed understanding of retinal processing, circuit design efforts can benefit from knowledge of the general features of retinal neural network architecture, such as those apparent in Figs. 7 and 8.

To illustrate our approach, we show in Fig. 10 a preliminary strategy for implementation of the IDS algorithm which possesses some architectural similarity to retinas.

A key feature of the implementation concept is a 2-D array of constant current sources, in one-to-one correspondence with the photodetectors. The lateral spreading of this current is associated with the IDS point-spread function. Pulses associated with the spiketrain coding of the photodetector outputs gate the forward flow of current from the current sources. High intensities provide more rapid gating and more forward current flow which competes with and limits lateral spreading of the current. Thus, higher intensities diminish lateral spreading as in the IDS algorithm. On the other hand, the constancy of each current source and current conservation during spreading produce a constraint that the integrated output current must also be constant, despite its intensity dependent spreading. This is analogous to the IDS constant "volume" constraint, i.e. constant intensity \times area.[9]

A key aspect of the circuit involves capacitive couplings as in Fig. 9 which permit information transfer, but no net time-averaged current flow, i.e. no dc component. This permits light intensity to play a role but the photocurrent does not add to the dc current coming from the constant current sources.

The output is again coded into spiketrains for further processing or for output typically via an LED array. Note that retinal outputs to the brain are coded into spiketrains by the ganglion cells.

The implementation concepts described here are preliminary concepts. It is very likely that further considerations will be needed to produce quantitative agreement with the intensity dependence of IDS spatial scaling associated with the point-spread function from the input point (x,y) to the output point (p,q)

$$I(x,y) \times S \left[I(x,y) \times \left((x-p)^2 + (y-q)^2 \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

where the non-negative real function S is normalized by:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(p^2 + q^2) dpdq = 1 \quad (2)$$

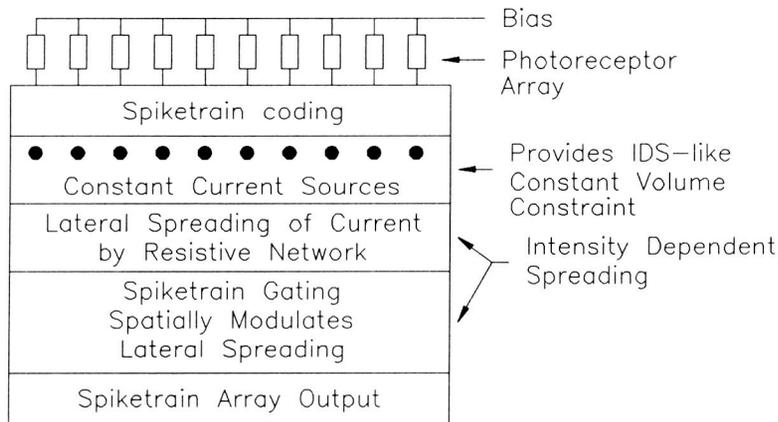


Figure 10: Functional description of a preliminary circuit concept for implementation of the IDS algorithm.

Pixel or detector size and the spatial sampling period (or frequency) are important issues in connection with fundamental image processing. This idea has been emphasized in the work of Huck, Fales, McCormick, Park, Halyo, Samms and Stacy.[20,21,22] The issue is not dealt with in the continuum formulation of the IDS algorithm.[9]

Furthermore, there is an issue with respect to circuit architecture which is similar to an issue raised by Cornsweet² in connection with retinal implementation. This concerns implementing IDS point-spread functions (one for each input) on a shared network structure. For linear point-spread functions, this is easy to envisage. However, with the nonlinear intensity dependence of the IDS algorithm, one worries that nonlinear spreading associated with one photoreceptor will interfere with the spreading associated with another photoreceptor if spreading occurs over a shared network. Non-shared spreading networks would solve this problem but would be more complex (higher parts count) and would contradict the impression that retinal neural networks (as shown in Figs. 7 and 8) are shared. This issue deserves further study.

3 Acknowledgment

This work was supported in part by the NASA under contract No. NAS1-18850. The authors are pleased to acknowledge F. Huck and his colleagues for discussion of issues involved with application of image processing algorithms. The authors are also pleased to acknowledge helpful communication with T. Cornsweet, E. Kurrasch and G. Westrom.

References

- [1] D. D. Coon and A. G. U. Perera, *Solid-State Electronics* **29**, 929 (1986).
- [2] D. D. Coon and A. G. U. Perera, *Int. J. Electronics* **63**, 61 (1987).
- [3] D. D. Coon and A. G. U. Perera, *Solid State Electronics* **31**, 851 (1988).
- [4] D. D. Coon, S. N. Ma and A. G. U. Perera, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **58**, 1139 (1987).
- [5] D. D. Coon and A. G. U. Perera, *New Hardware for Massive Neural Networks in Neural Information Processing Systems*, American Institute of Physics, 1988, pp. 201–210.

²T. Cornsweet, private communication.

- [6] K. M. S. V. Bandara, D.D. Coon and R. P. G. Karunasiri, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **51**, 961 (1987).
- [7] D. Marr and E. Hildreth, *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* **207**, 187-217 (1980).
- [8] D. Marr, *Vision*, W. H. Freeman and Co., San Fransisco, 1982.
- [9] T. N. Cornsweet and J. I. Yellott, Jr., *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* **2**, 1769 (1985).
- [10] T. N. Cornsweet and J. I. Yellott, Jr., *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* **3**, 165 (1986), errata.
- [11] T. N. Cornsweet, *Visual Perception*, Academic Press, Inc., New York, 1970.
- [12] J. I. Yellott, Jr., *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* **4**, (1987).
- [13] K. M. S. V. Bandara, D. D. Coon and R. P. G. Karunasiri, *Opt. Eng.* **27**, 471 (1988).
- [14] F. James and M. Roos, *Computer Physics Communications* **10**, 343 (1975).
- [15] J. von Neumann, *The General and Logical Theory of Automata in Collected Works Vol. 5*, A. H. Taub, ed. Pergamon Press, New York, 1961.
- [16] C. A. Mead and M. A. Mahowald, *Neural Networks* **1**, 91 (1988).
- [17] S. W. Kuffler, J. G. Nicholls, and A. R. Martin, *From Neuron to Brain*, Sinauer Associates Inc., Massachusetts, 1984, page 125.
- [18] H. B. Barlow and J. D. Mollon (Eds.), *The Senses*, Cambridge University Press, 1982.
- [19] E. R. Kandel and J. H. Schwartz, *Principles of Neural Science*, Elsevier, New York, 1985, page 15, Reproduced by permission of Elsevier Science Publishing Co., N.Y.
- [20] F. O. Huck, C. L. Fales, N. Halyo, R. W. Samms and K. Stacey, *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* **2**, 1644 (1985).
- [21] C. L. Fales, F. O. Huck, J. A. McCormick and S. K. Park, *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* **5**, 300 (1988).
- [22] F. O. Huck, C. L. Fales, J. A. McCormick and S. K. Park, *J. Opt. Soc. Am. A* **5**, 285 (1988).