

Arquitectura de Computadores

Lab 3

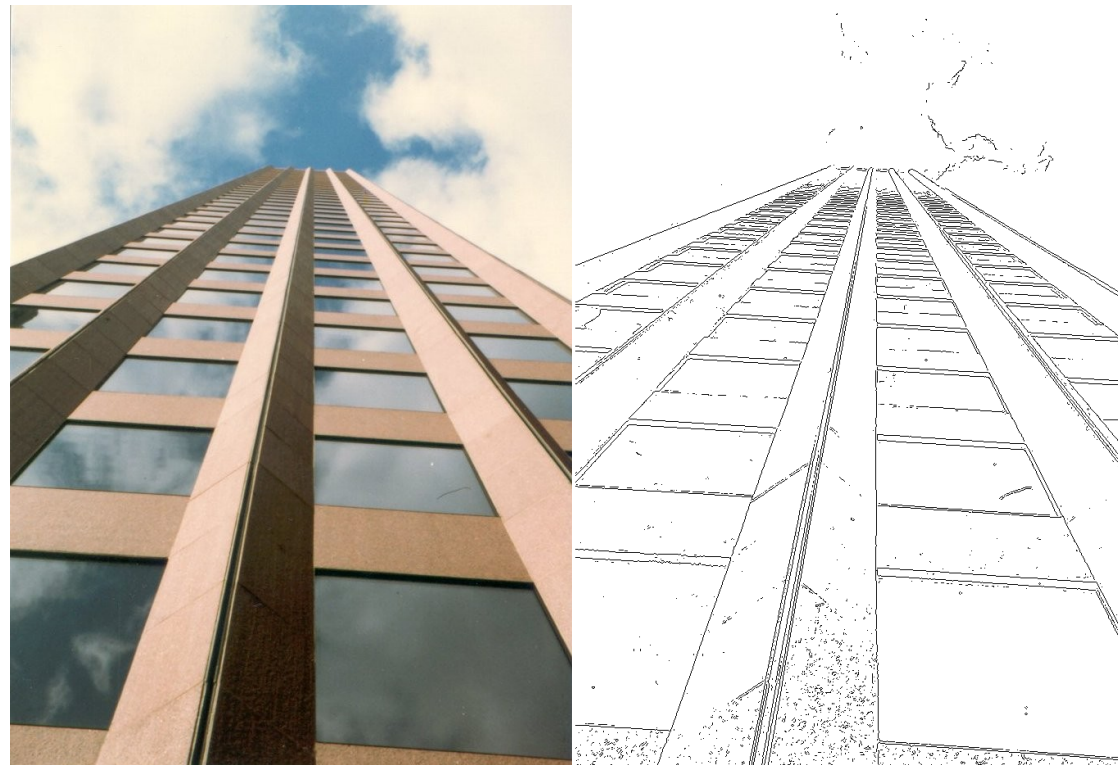
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Outline

- Edge detection in an image
- Linear filtering \rightarrow convolution product
- Sobel filter

Edge detection in images

- Fundamental algorithm in computer vision
- Based on the detection of sudden changes in the intensity values of the pixels



Linear filtering of images

- Most used method due to its simplicity
- Based on the convolution product
- Each pixel of the image is replaced by a value computed from the ones of its neighbours

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 10 | 5 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 7 |

 \otimes

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0.5 | 0 |
| 0 | 1.0 | 0.5 |

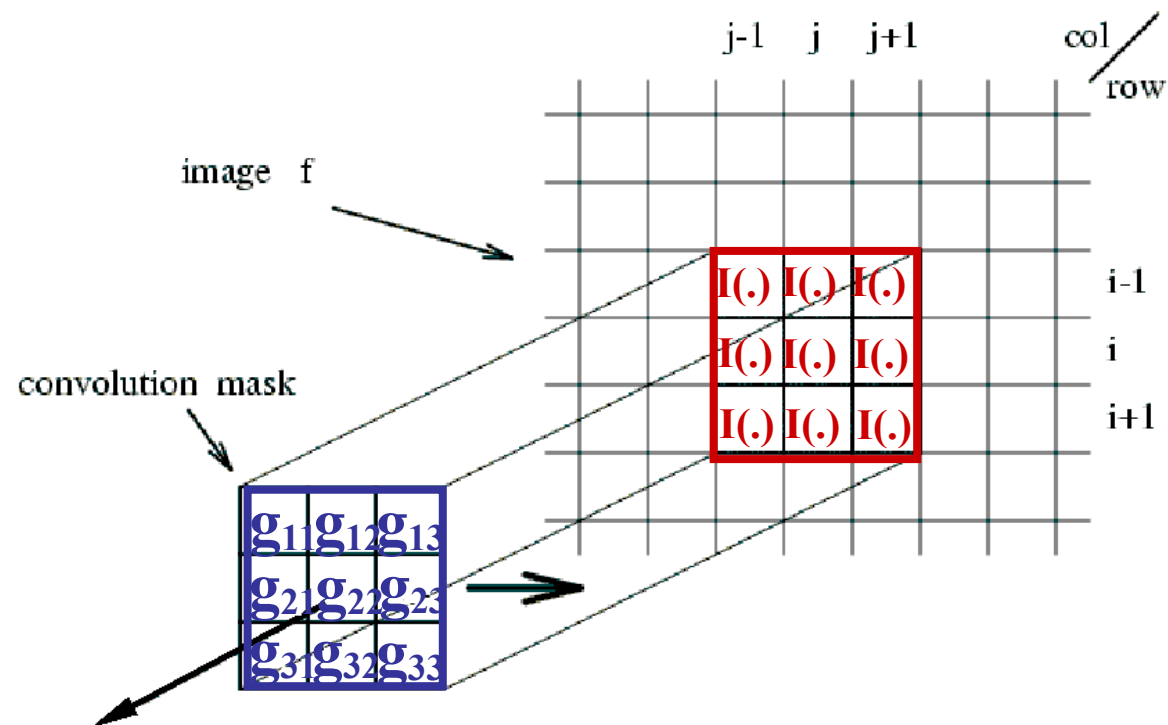
 $=$

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | |
| | 7 | |
| | | |

kernel

Convolución

- The convolution kernel is applied to the whole image



$$f(i, j) = \begin{matrix} g_{11} I(i-1, j-1) & + & g_{12} I(i-1, j) & + & g_{13} I(i-1, j+1) & + \\ g_{21} I(i, j-1) & + & g_{22} I(i, j) & + & g_{23} I(i, j+1) & + \\ g_{31} I(i+1, j-1) & + & g_{32} I(i+1, j) & + & g_{33} I(i+1, j+1) \end{matrix}$$

Sobel

- For the sobel algorithm two kernels are applied

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| -1 | 0 | +1 |
| -2 | 0 | +2 |
| -1 | 0 | +1 |

x filter

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| +1 | +2 | +1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1 | -2 | -1 |

y filter

- The gradient (value) obtained after the convolution for every component is combined using:

$$|G| = \sqrt{Gx^2 + Gy^2}$$

Task 1: sobel1.cpp

- Write a new function `SobelParallel` resulting from the parallelization of `SobelBasico`
- Add the appropriate function call to `SobelParallel` from the main program:
 - Also measure the time spent
 - And check the correctness of the result
- Explore the schedule option of the for
 - Try the following options and choose the most efficient:
 - `schedule(static, tt)` and `schedule(dynamic, tt)`
 - For (tt) slices, test values 6 and *image_height / num_of_cores*
 - Leave in a comment the times for the 4 options while the code will belong to the best one

Task 2: sobel2.cpp

- Add to `sobel1.cpp` the following functions:
 - `SobelLocal`: optimization of the sequential version based on data locality of the algorithm:
 - At every shift of the kernel 6 pixels are reused, while only 3 need to be requested from memory
 - `SobelLocalParallel`: parallelization of `SobelLocal`
 - `SobelCompleto`: that, per each pixel, it uses **both kernels to compute the gradient** and, later, the module of such gradient
 - While optional, if locality is considered, it will be taken into account for the evaluation
 - `SobelCompletoParallel`: parallelization of `SobelCompleto`

Task 2: sobel2.cpp

- The main program must:
 - Call functions `SobelBasico`, `SobelParallel`, `SobelLocal` **and** `SobelLocalParallel`, check they are correct, and show the result
 - Call functions `SobelCompleto` **and** `SobelCompletoParallel`, check they match and show the result
 - Print the running times of each function
 - Also draw your conclusions for the time elapse in each case, and **include them as comments in the beginning** of the program.

Uploads

- Task 1: during the lab session
- Task 2: in two week time
 - After the lab session
- We remind you that:
 - You can work in pairs
 - You just need to upload the **.cpp** source code, including as a comment in the first line the full name of the author/s