High Performance Digital Embedded Systems
Practical 2 - Static pThreads

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***Abstract*—This report details an investigation into the use of multi-threaded applications in partitioning data for a median image filter. A golden measure, a serial implementation, was used to draw comparisons to an optimized and threaded implementation.**

I. Introduction

Things to still deal with:

- check language against Keegan's Prac1 feedback

A Median Filter is a filtering method often used in image and signal processing. On a 2-dimensional image problem, each colour component of the output pixel is the median of the surrounding n x n pixel colour components. Such a filter is often implemented to reduce speckle or salt-and-pepper noise in images [1].

This investigation will implement a 9x9 median filter.

II. Methodology

The implementation of a median filter requires some definition around the pixels near the edge of an image. The outer edge-case pixels were calculated by the following means; the area over which the pixel component values were compared with to determine the median was simply truncated by the edge of the image. In other words, for the pixels in the furthest corners, the area over which the median was determined was 5 x 5 pixels.

A. Golden Measure

The golden measure was created as a relatively simple block of code that's main objective was to be a working model. From this, further implementation could be compared and a comparison drawn.

The golden measure sorting method was implemented as a simple bubble sort. While not the quickest sorting technique, the bubble sort is easy to code and understand. Therefore, it was possible to implement the sorting method relatively quickly in this manner. The filter was simply implemented by flattening the 2 dimensional comparison area, into a single array before passing it to the sorting algorithm to determine the median.

B. Multi-thread Implementation

This implementation looked to improve the execution time of the golden measure. This was done using two techniques.

Firstly, instead of implementing a bubble sort the more complex select sort algorithm was implemented. While more difficult to code, this sorting technique performs better on average than the bubble sort in this type of application. It is of particular note that the reason the selection sort particularly performs better in this application, is due to the fact that the algorithm needs only to sort half of the data in order to find the median.

Secondly, the golden measure implementation was converted into a multi-threaded application. This was done through data-partioning of the image into columns. This allows the data sorting tasks to be split up over multiple processors to increase the overall execution time of the application

C. Experiment Procedure

Furthermore, include detail relating to the experiment itself: what did you do, in what order was this done, why was this done, etc. What are you trying to prove / disprove?

III. Results

The results section is for presenting and discussing your findings. You can split it into subsections if the experiment has multiple sections or stages.

A. Figures

Include good quality graphs (see Fig. 1). These were produced by the Octave code presented in listings 1 and 2. You can play around with the `PaperSize` and `PaperPosition` variables to change the aspect ratio. An easy way to obtain more space on a paper is to use wide, flat figures, such as Fig. 2.

Always remember to include axes text, units and a meaningful caption in your graphs. When typing units, a µ sign has a tail! The letter "u" is not a valid unit prefix. When typing resistor values, use the Ω symbol.

B. Tables

Tables are often a convenient means by which to specify lists of parameters. An example table is presented in table I.

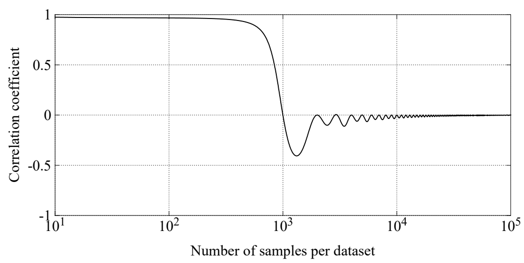

Fig. 1. The correlation coefficient as a function of sample count.

```
function FormatFig(X, Y, File);
 set(gcf, 'PaperUnits'      , 'inches');
 set(gcf, 'PaperOrientation', 'landscape');
 set(gcf, 'PaperSize'       ,         [8, 4]);
 set(gcf, 'PaperPosition'   , [0, 0, 8, 4]);

 set(gca, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman');
 set(gca, 'Position', [0.1 0.2 0.85 0.75]);

 xlabel(["\n" X]);
 ylabel([Y "\n\n"]);

 setenv("GSC", "GSC"); # Eliminates stupid warning
 print(...
  [File '.pdf'],...
  '-dpdf'...
 );
end
```

Listing 1. Octave function to format a figure and save it to a high quality PDF graph

```
figure;                                   # Create a new figure
# Some code to calculate the various variables to plot...
plot(N, r, 'k', 'linewidth', 4); grid on; # Plot the data
xlim([0 360]);                            # Limit the x range
ylim([-1 1]);                             # Limit the y range
set(gca, 'xtick', [0 90 180 270 360]);    # Set the x labels

FormatFig(...                             # Call the function with:
 'Phase shift [\circ]',...                      # The x title
 'Correlation coefficient',...                  # The y title
 ['r_vs_N;_f=' num2str(f) ';_P=' num2str(P)]... # Format the file name
);
close all;                                # Close all open figures
```

Listing 2. Example of how to use the FormatFig function

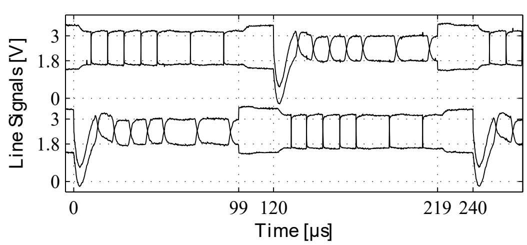

Fig. 2. Oscilloscope measurement showing physical line signals on both ends of a transmission line during master switch-over [2].

TABLE I
MY INFORMATIVE TABLE

Heading 1	**Heading 2**	**Heading 3**
Data	123	321
Data	456	654
Data	789	987

C. Pictures and Screen-shots

When you include screen-shots, pdfLaTeX supports JPG and PNG file formats. PNG is preferred for screen-shots, as it is a loss-less format. JPG is preferred for photos, as it results in a smaller file size. It's generally a good idea to resize photos (not screen-shots) to be no more that 300 dpi, in order to reduce file size. For 2-column article format papers, this translates to a maximum width of 1024. **Never change the aspect ratio of screen-shots and pictures!**

D. Maths

LaTeX has a very sophisticated maths rendering engine, as illustrated by equation 1. When talking about approximate answers, never use ± 54 V, as this implies "positive or negative 54 V". Use ≈ 54 V or ~ 54 V instead.

$$y = \int_0^\infty e^{x^2} \mathrm{d}x \tag{1}$$

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusion should provide a summary of your findings. Many people only read the introduction and conclusion of a paper. They sometimes scan the tables and figures. If the conclusion hints at interesting findings, only then will they bother to read the whole paper.

You can also include work that you intend to do in future, such as ideas for further improvements, or to make the solution more accessible to the general user-base, etc.

Publishers often charge "overlength article charges" [3], so keep within the page limit. In EEE4084F we will simulate overlength fees by means of a mark reduction at 10% per page. Late submissions will be charged at 10% per day, or part thereof.

REFERENCES

[1] G. R. Arce, *Nonlinear Signal Processing: A Statistical Approach*. John Wiley and Sons, 2005.

[2] J. Taylor and J. G. Hoole, "Robust Protocol for Sending Synchronisation Pulse and RS-232 Communication over Single Low Quality Twisted Pair Cable," in *Proceeding of ICIT*. Taiwan: IEEE, Mar. 2016.

[3] "Voluntary Page and Overlength Article Charges," http://www.ieee.org/advertisement/2012vpcopc.pdf, 2014.