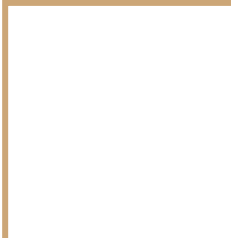
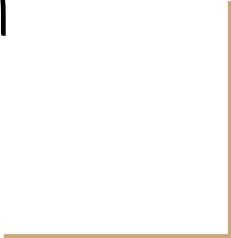




Erosion and Dilation GPU

Claus Marion,
Delassus Hadrien,
Yi Seungme



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- I. Subject
 - II. Algorithm
 - III. Technical point
 - IV. Benchmarks
 - V. Conclusion
- 



I. Subject

II. Algorithm

III. Technical point

IV. Benchmarks

V. Conclusion



Subject

Two common morphology operators:

- Dilation
- Erosion

GPU programming language used:

- CUDA

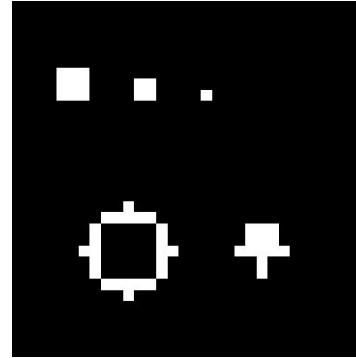
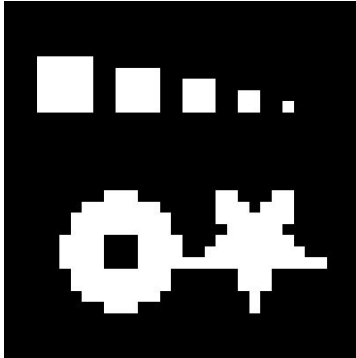
Erosion

$$\varepsilon_B(X) = \{ x \mid B_x \subset X \}$$

X = image

B = structuring element

x = pixel of image



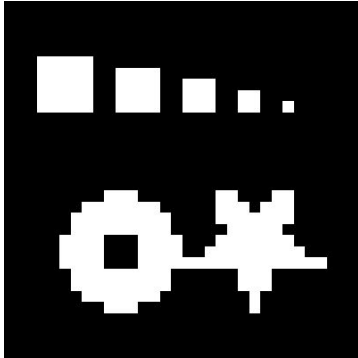
Dilation

$$\delta_B(X) = \{ x \mid B_x \cap X \neq \emptyset \}$$

X = image

B = structuring element

x = pixel of image



Cuda

- 2007
- NVIDIA
- GPU programming language
- C, C++, Fortran





I. Subject

II. Algorithm

III. Technical point

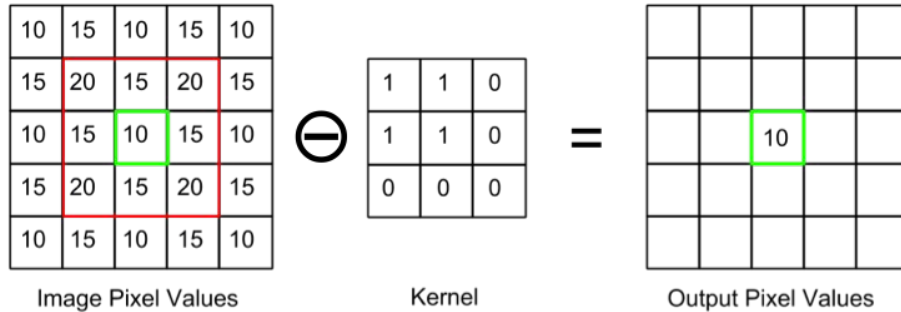
IV. Benchmarks

V. Conclusion



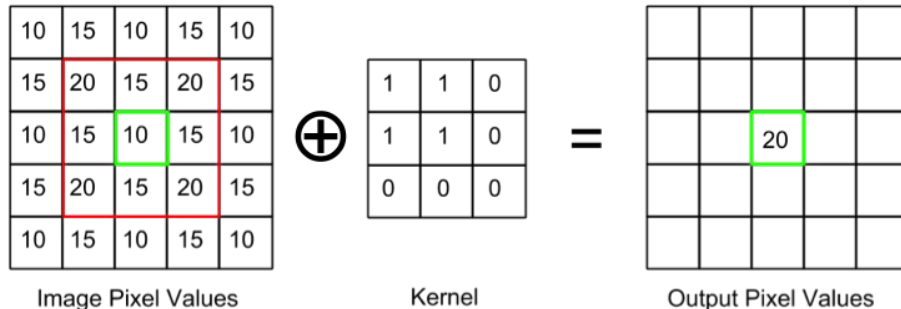
Algorithm

- Based on the convolution algorithm but non-linear



Erosion

Select minimum value



Dilation

Select maximum value

CPU version

- Iterate through the image
- For each pixel:
 - Iterate on the kernel
- Not multithreaded nor vectorized

CPU vectorized version

- Same algorithm as CPU version
- Compiled with flags :
 - `-pthread -m64 -march=native -fopt-info-vec-optimized -O3`
- Most of the loops are vectorized

GPU version

- Addition of padding to the image
- Each pixel is computed in parallel
- Reduced checks for bounds



I. Subject

II. Algorithm

III. Technical point

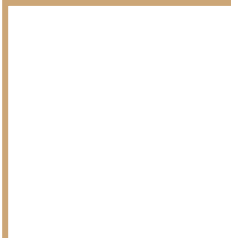
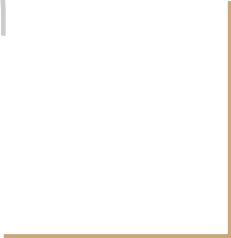
IV. Benchmarks

V. Conclusion

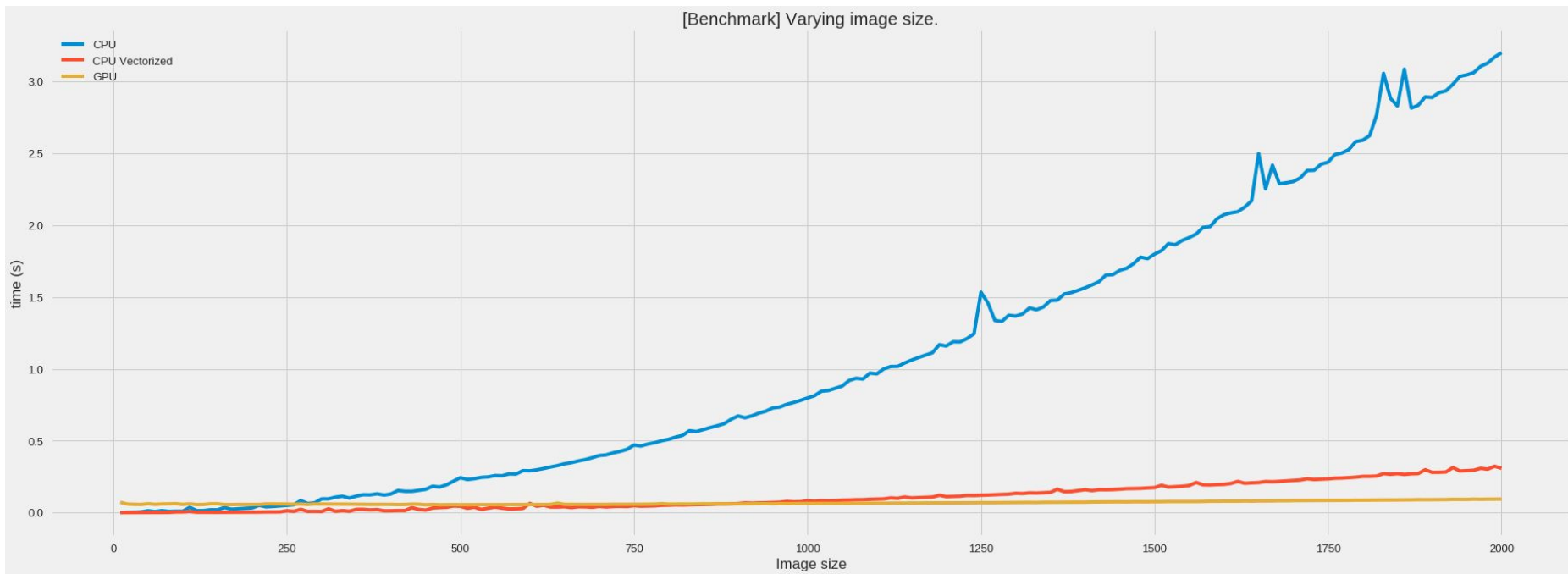


Technical Point

- `Erosion<<<numBlocks, threadsPerBlock>>>(...);`
 - `threadsPerBlock: dim3(32, 32)`
 - `numBlocks: dim3(width / 32, height / 32)`
- `Std::chrono` used to measure execution time

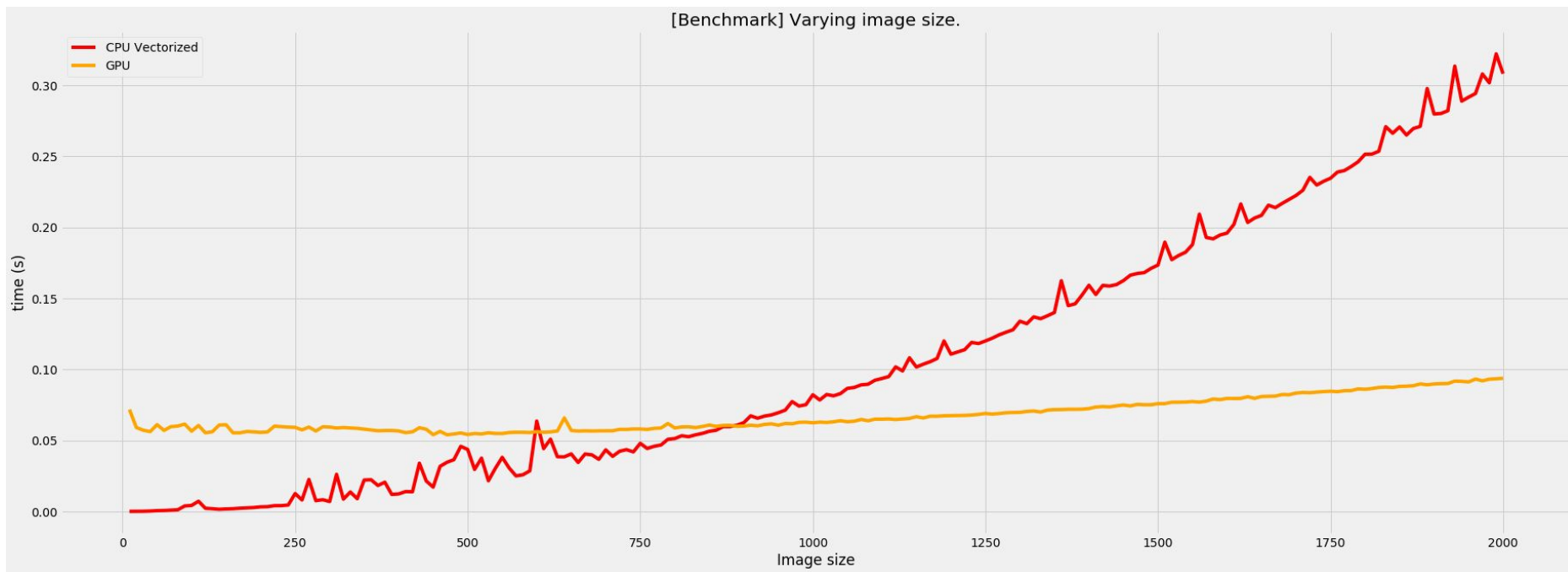
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 - III. Technical point
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Benchmark



- GPU and vectorized CPU outperform the naive version of CPU

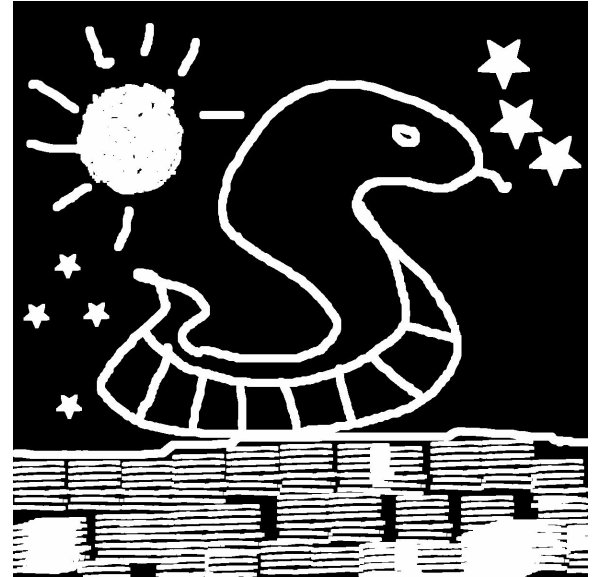
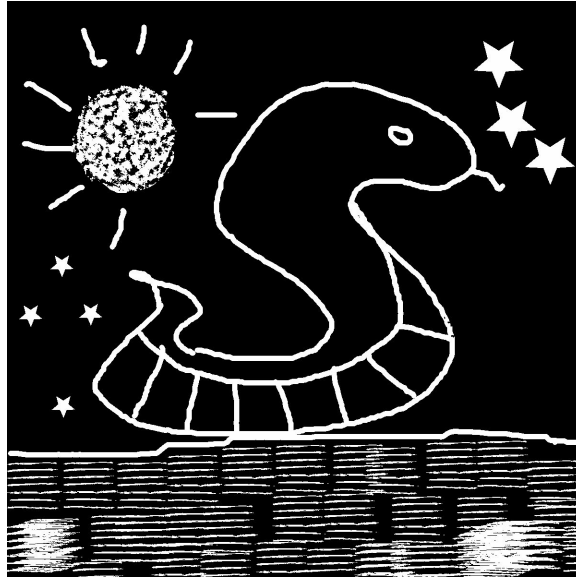
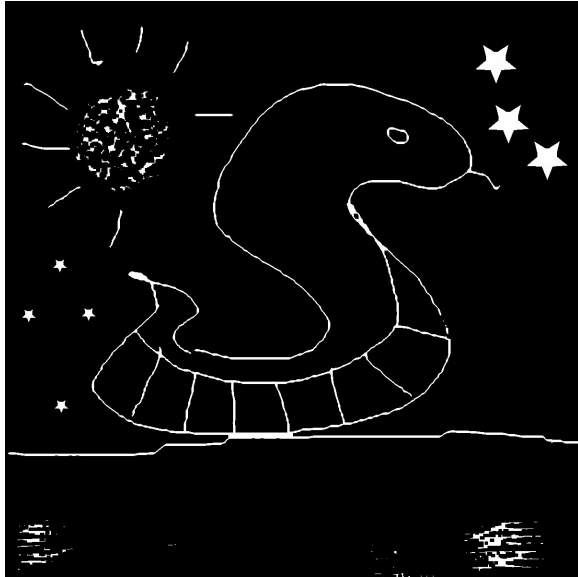
Benchmark



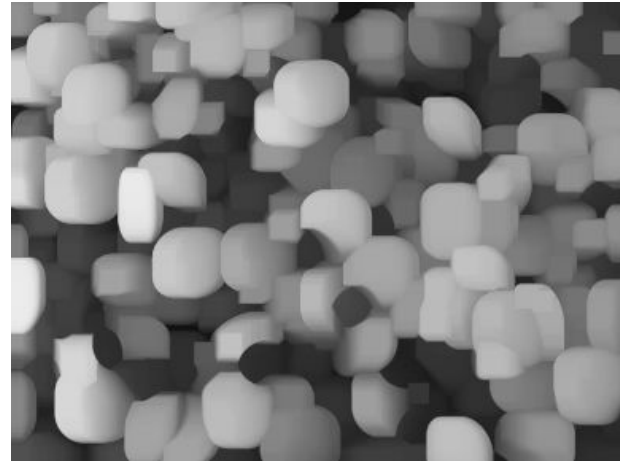
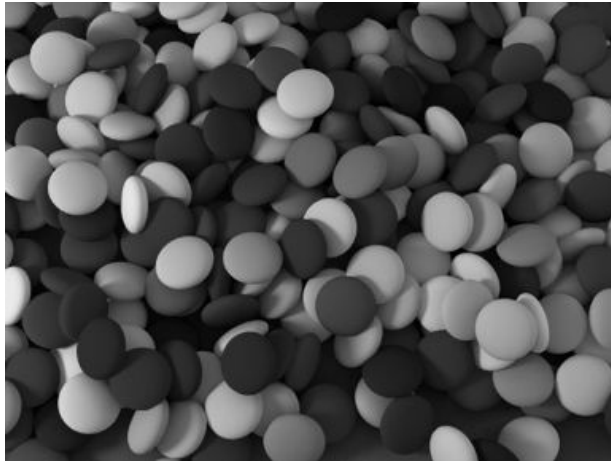
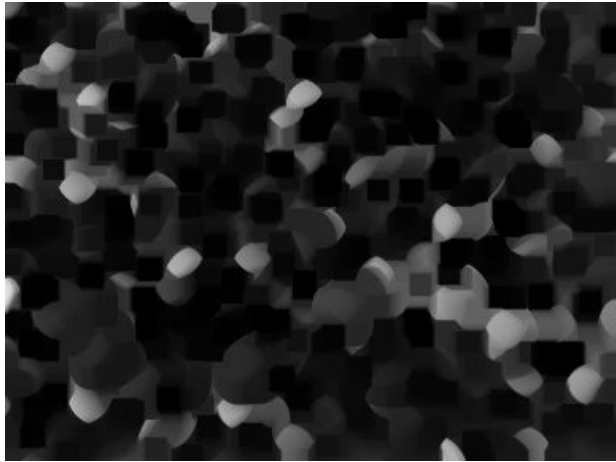
- GPU outperforms with the exception at rates lower than 900*900 image size

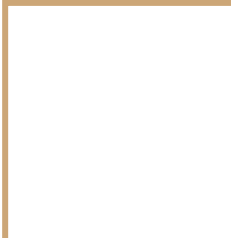
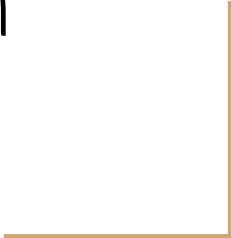
Demo

Results



Results



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- 
- I. Subject
 - II. Algorithm
 - III. Technical point
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Conclusion

- Learn CUDA
- GPU version faster depending on image size

Any Questions?