## Morphological operator implementation using CUDA

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# 讀取圖片
image = cv2.imread('img/lahn.jpg',0)

# 確認是否支持 GPU 運算
print('OpenCL available:', cv2.oc1.haveOpenCL())

output:
 OpenCL available: True

# set kernel size
kernel = np.ones((5,5), np.uint8)

将圖片放入 GPU 運算容器中 (UMat):
img\_GPU = cv2.UMat(image)

進行 Erosion 與 Dilation 運算:

```
## GPU ##
erosion = cv2.erode(img_GPU, kernel, iterations = 1)
dilation = cv2.dilate(img_GPU, kernel, iterations = 1)
```

## Result:

| 春之初會子香精山陰水和九年 成在癸丑其和九年 成在癸丑其 | 之顏 學情趣事也羣春之初會子會精山除永和九年 歲在癸丑莫御臨王羲之蘭亭帖 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

(左) Erosion

(右) Dilation

## Python Code:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
# 讀取圖片
image = cv2.imread('img/lahn.jpg',0)
#確認是否支持 GPU 運算
print('OpenCL available:', cv2.ocl.haveOpenCL())
img_GPU = cv2.UMat(image)
# set kernel size
kernel = np.ones((5,5), np.uint8)
## CPU ##
# erosion = cv2.erode(img, kernel, iterations = 1)
# dilation = cv2.dilate(img, kernel, iterations = 1)
## GPU ##
erosion = cv2.erode(img_GPU, kernel, iterations = 1)
dilation = cv2.dilate(img_GPU, kernel, iterations = 1)
print(type(erosion))
cv2.imshow('Original', image)
cv2.imshow('Erosion', erosion)
cv2.imshow('Dilation', dilation)
cv2.imwrite("3-1_erosion.jpg", erosion)
cv2.imwrite("3-2_dilation.jpg", dilation)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```