

Uniform Random Noise Generator

1 Overview

- 1.1 Location \$(AMDAPPSDKSAMPLESROOT)\samples\opencl\cl\app
- 1.2 How to Run See the Getting Started guide for how to build samples. You first must compile the sample.

Use the command line to change to the directory where the executable is located. The precompiled sample executable is at $(AMDAPPSDKSAMPLESROOT) \simeq \$ for 32-bit builds, and $(AMDAPPSDKSAMPLESROOT) \simeq \$ for 64-bit builds.

Type the following command(s).

- URNG
 This generates uniform noise in the input image.
- 2. URNG -h This prints the help file.

1.3 Command Line Options

Table 1 lists, and briefly describes, the command line options.

Table 1 Command Line Options

Short Form	Long Form	Description
-h	help	Shows all command options and their respective meaning.
	device	Devices on which the program is to be run. Acceptable values are cpu or gpu.
-q	quiet	Quiet mode. Suppresses all text output.
-e	verify	Verify results against reference implementation.
-t	timing	Print timing.
	dump	Dump binary image for all devices.
	load	Load binary image and execute on device.
	flags	Specify compiler flags to build the kernel.
-р	platformId	Select platformId to be used (0 to N-1, where N is the number of available platforms).
-d	deviceId	Select deviceld to be used (0 to N-1, where N is the number of available devices).
-f	factor	Noise factor.
-i	iterations	Number of iterations for kernel execution.

2 Implementation Details

This sample generates noise in an image by using a *linear congruential generator* which generates a uniform deviation in the range (0, 1) and which is multiplied by a *noise factor* to produce the final noise.

A minimal standard linear congruential generator proposed by Park and Miller (see reference [1]) is:

$$I_i+1 = a I_i \mod m$$

where
$$a = 16807 (7^5)$$
 and $m = 2^{31} - 1$

We use Schrage's method (see [2]), which is based on an approximate factorization of m, to implement this.

$$m = aq + r$$
, that is: $q = [m/a]$, $r = m \mod a$.

We then apply a shuffling algorithm by Bays and Durham, as described in Knuth (see reference [3]), to remove low-order serial correlations.

We calculate the uniform deviation from the seed, which is generated by averaging four components of a pixel, and apply that deviation (multiplied by the noise factor) to all the components of the pixel. Thus, each global thread computes a uniform deviation and applies it to a pixel.

3 References

- 1. Park, S.K., and Miller, K.W 1988, Communications of the ACM, vol 31, pp, 1192-1201.
- 2. Schrage, L. 1979, ACM transactions on Mathematical Software, vol. 5, pp. 132-138.
- 3. Knuth, D.E, 1981, Seminumerical Algorithms, 2nd ed., vol. 2 of *The art of computer programming*, 3.2-3.3.

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