

# PARALLEL VIDEO PROCESSING

Group 9

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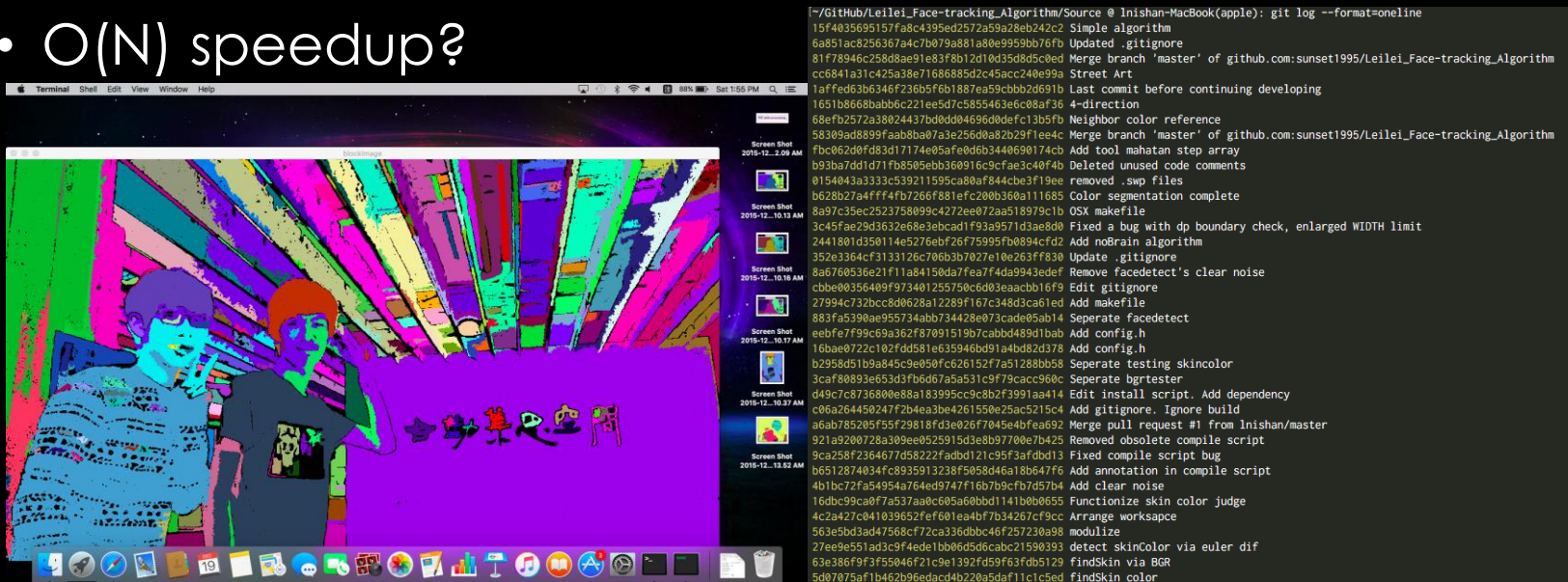
# INTRODUCTION

- What we initially intended to do: Face tracking



# INTRODUCTION

- Couldn't get a stable result for gesture synthesis
- Algorithm was already unsuitable for parallelization
- Looked for existing APIs. Too hard/complicated.
- $O(N)$  speedup?



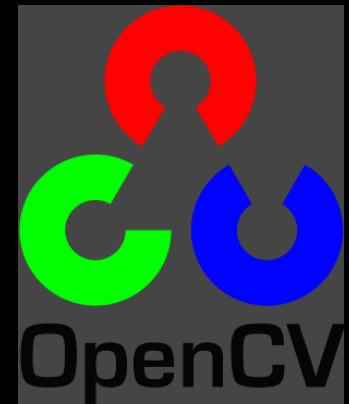
[https://github.com/sunset1995/Leilei\\_Face-tracking\\_Algorithm](https://github.com/sunset1995/Leilei_Face-tracking_Algorithm)

# ENVIRONMENT SETTINGS

- Tools used:



- APIs: OpenCV 2.4.11, OpenCV 3.0
- PC: Win 10, i7-3770, 8GB \*2, GTX670  
VS12(2013), Cygwin gcc 5.2.0
- NB1: Ubuntu 14.04, i5-4200H, 8GB, gcc 4.8.4
- NB2: Mac OSX El Capitan, i5-4260U, 8GB, gcc 5.2.0
- VPS: Ubuntu 15.10, 2 vCores, 2GB, gcc 5.2.0
- FPGA: ML506 Evaluation Platform



# AN INVESTIGATION INTO O(N) PARALLELIZATION

- Previous experience says  
#pragma omp parallel for  
for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; i++) a[i] = something;  
=> gives no speedup
- Color Correction Matrix: Linear Transformation  
For each pixel...

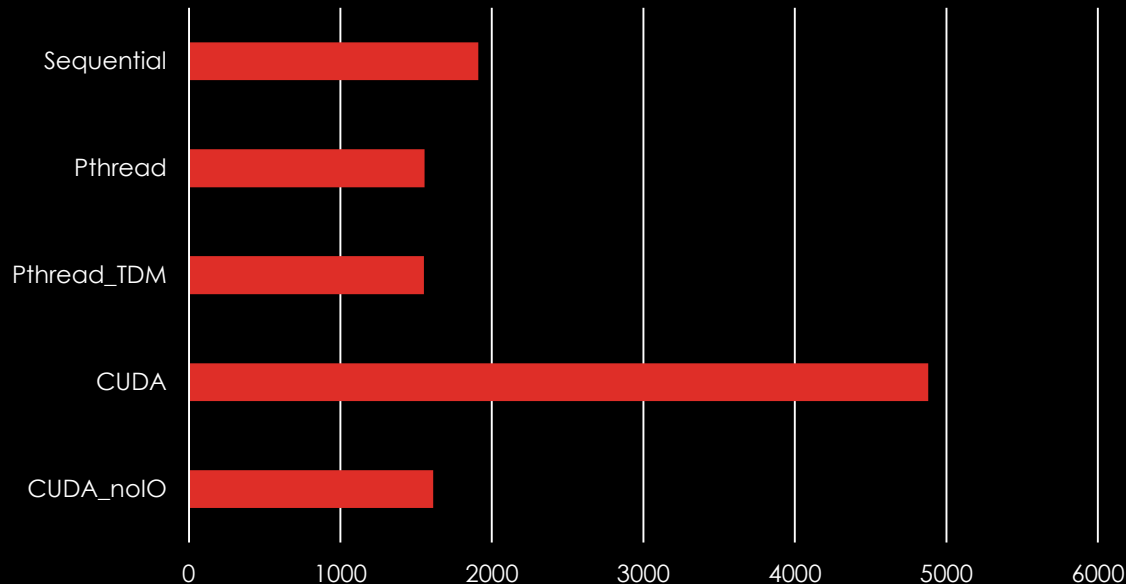
$$\begin{bmatrix} R_c \\ G_c \\ B_c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} & K_{13} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{31} & K_{32} & K_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} O_1 \\ O_2 \\ O_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

=> O(N)

# LIGHTUP: AN $O(N)$ EXPERIMENT

- Input:  $360 \times 240 / 1280 \times 720 / 1920 \times 1080$  @30fps, 148 frames
- Output 1: For each pixel,  $[R', G', B'] = 2 * [R, G, B] + 5$   
Then normalize the RGB values back to  $[0, 255]$ .

Lightup (Output1, OpenCV3, VS12, 4 Threads)

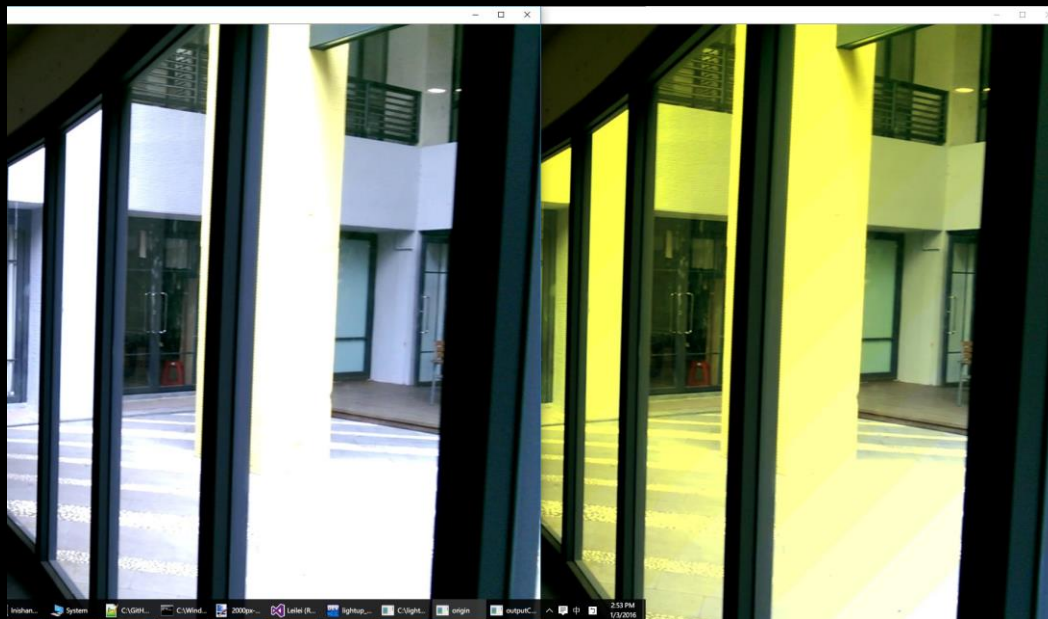


- Slowdown when input is small
- Tiny speedup even when input is large
- Similar results across OpenCV 2.4, Ubuntu, OSX.



# LIGHTUP2: AN $O(N)$ EXPERIMENT

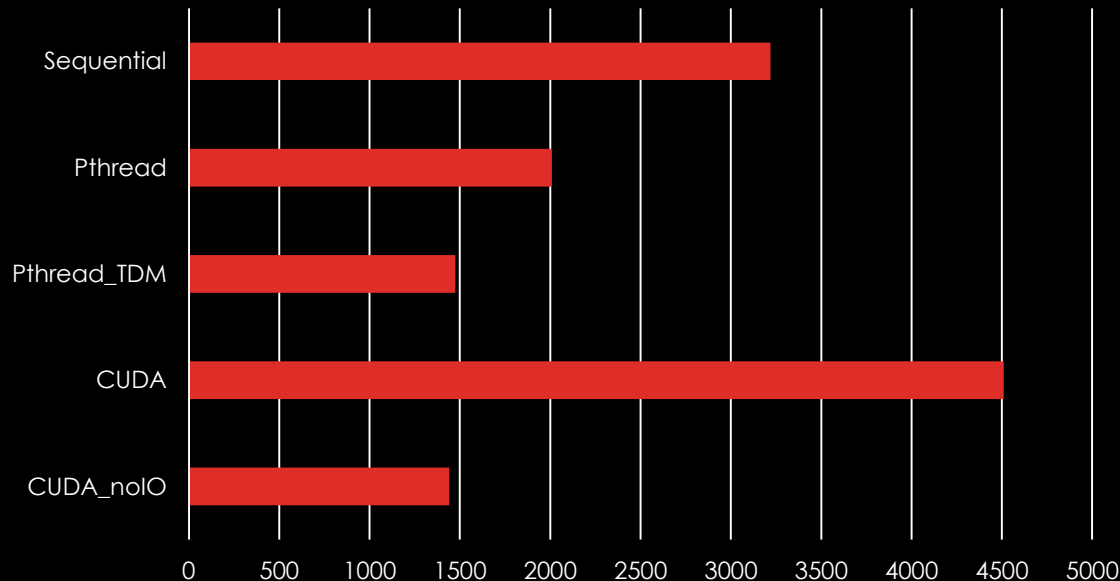
- Input: 360\*240/1280\*720/1920\*1080 @30fps, 148 frames
- Output 2: For each pixel,  
 $[R', G', B'] = [R, G, B] * 1.125^{[(x + y) / 128]}$



# LIGHTUP2: AN $O(N)$ EXPERIMENT

- Results are clearly better
- Time Division seems to be better than Frame Division

Lightup (Output2, OpenCV3, VS12, 4 Threads)



So, Impossible to speedup  $O(N)$  ?



# LIGHTUP2.5: AN $O(N)$ EXPERIMENT

- How about FPGA?
- Output 2.5:  $[R', G', B'] = [R, G, B] * 1.125^{1024}$

Staggering results: **> 300x speedup** (256\*256)  
**> 985x speedup** (1920\*1080)  
... 100x faster than other methods

- Hardware friendly

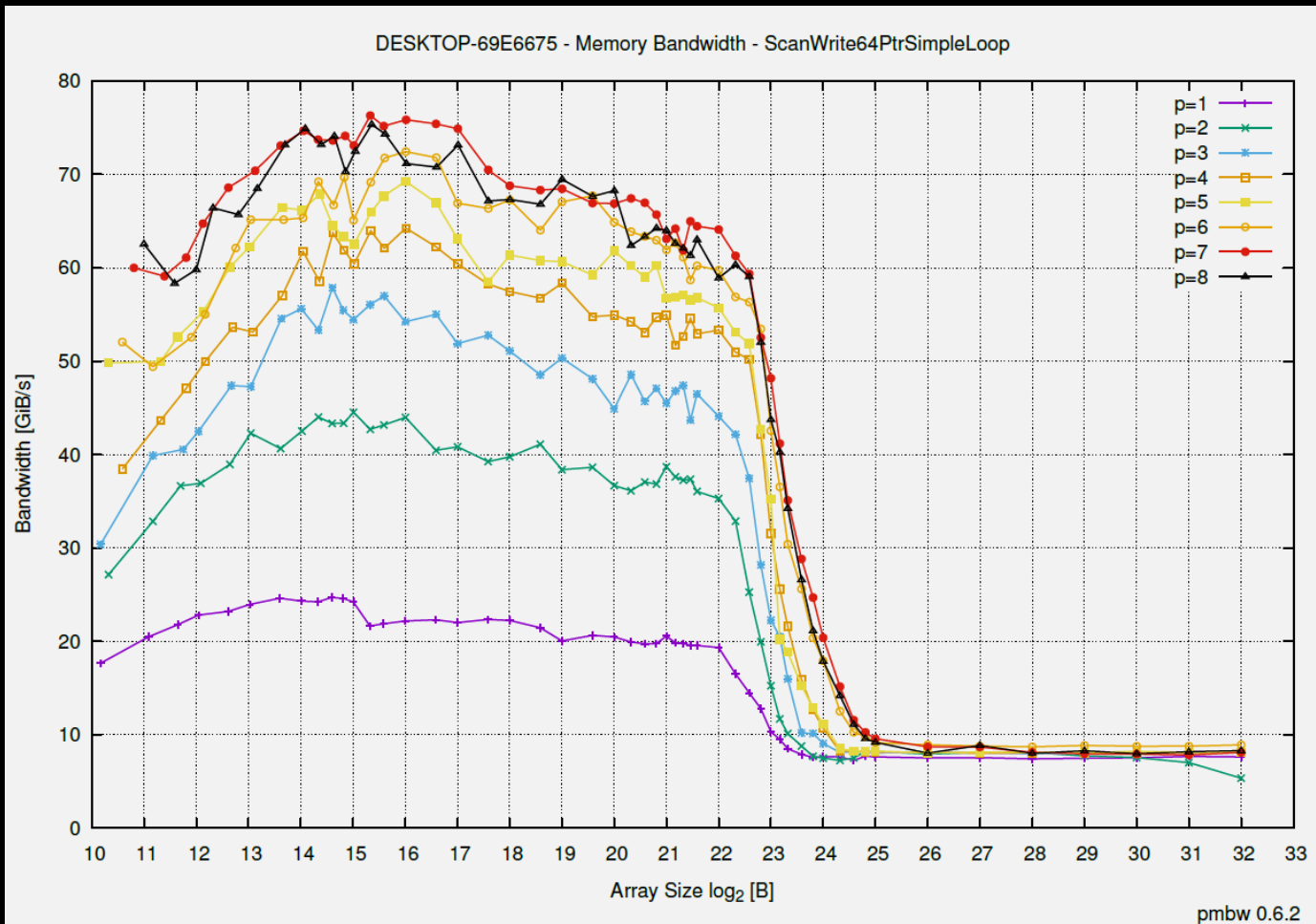
```
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i++)  
    value = value + (value >> 3);
```

- Leave it till later~

# WHY NO SPEEDUP ON CPU!?

- Can different platforms be the issue?
- **No**, we've tested on Windows, Ubuntu, and MacOSX.
- Can optimization options be the issue?
- **No**,  
Both -O0 and -O2 indicated that sequential is almost as efficient. We also tried -fno-reorder-blocks.
- Can memory bandwidth be the issue?
- We thought so, but actually **no**, even though there's a certain limit in place.

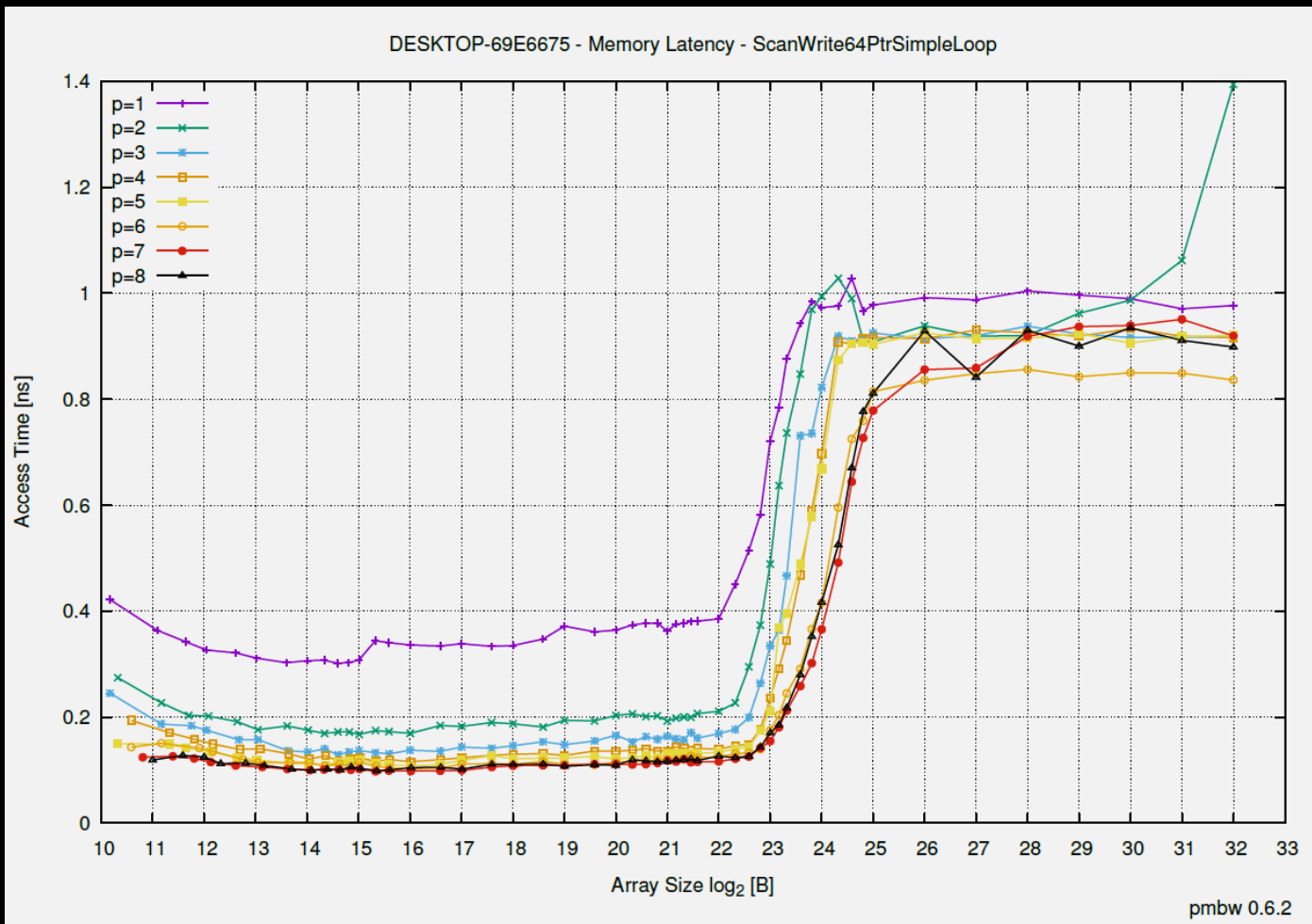
# PMBW - PARALLEL MEMORY BANDWIDTH BENCHMARK



# PMBW - PARALLEL MEMORY BANDWIDTH BENCHMARK

- I/O is parallelizable
- Speedup is definitely possible
- The reason for no speedup seems to be Automatic Vectorization (by the compiler)
- The speedup for I/O or I/O bound applications is ~3.1x maximum on the PC (i7, Win10)
- ~2x on NB1 (i5, Ubuntu 14.04)

# PMBW - PARALLEL MEMORY BANDWIDTH BENCHMARK

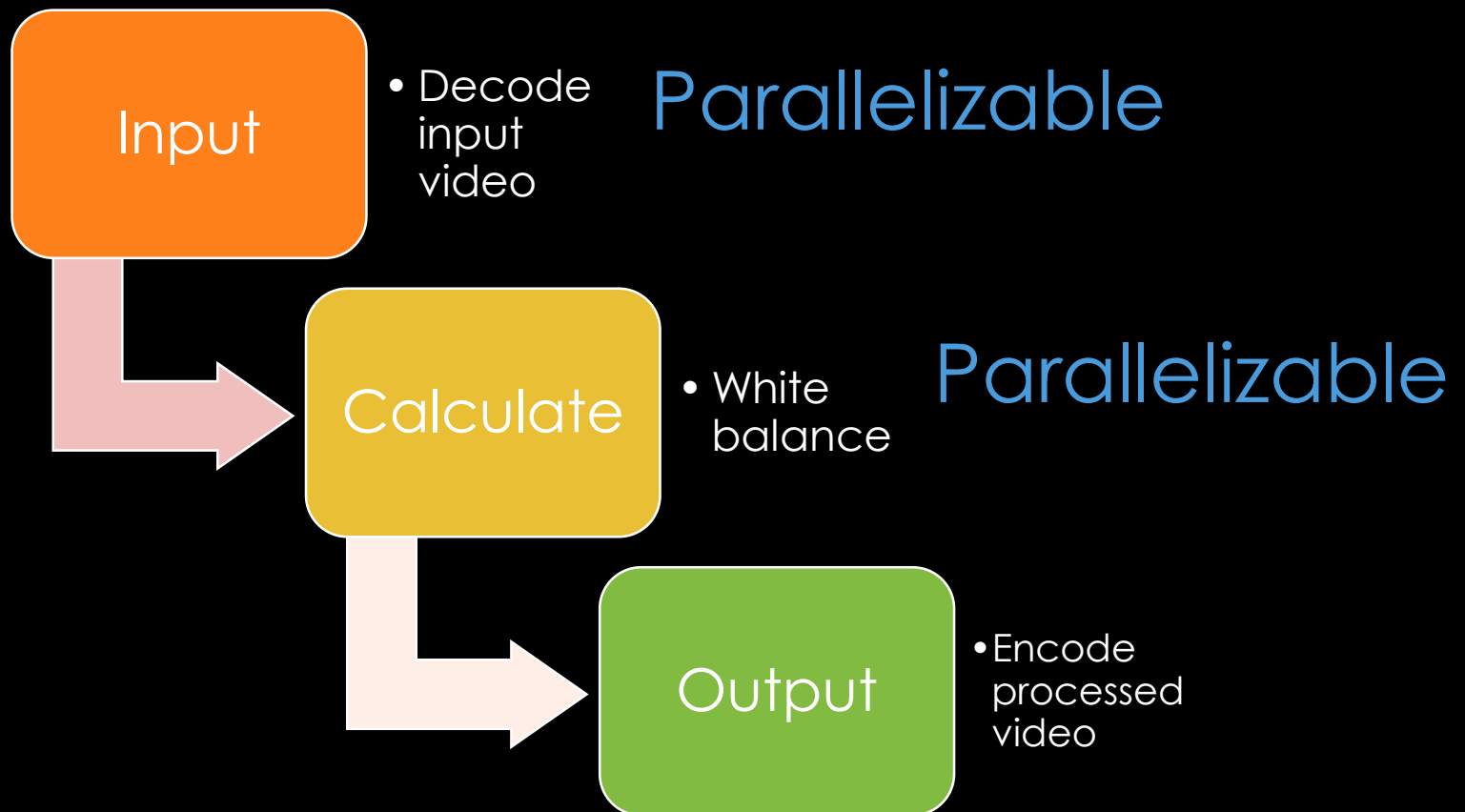


# WHITE BALANCE





# BLOCK DIAGRAM



# ALGORITHM

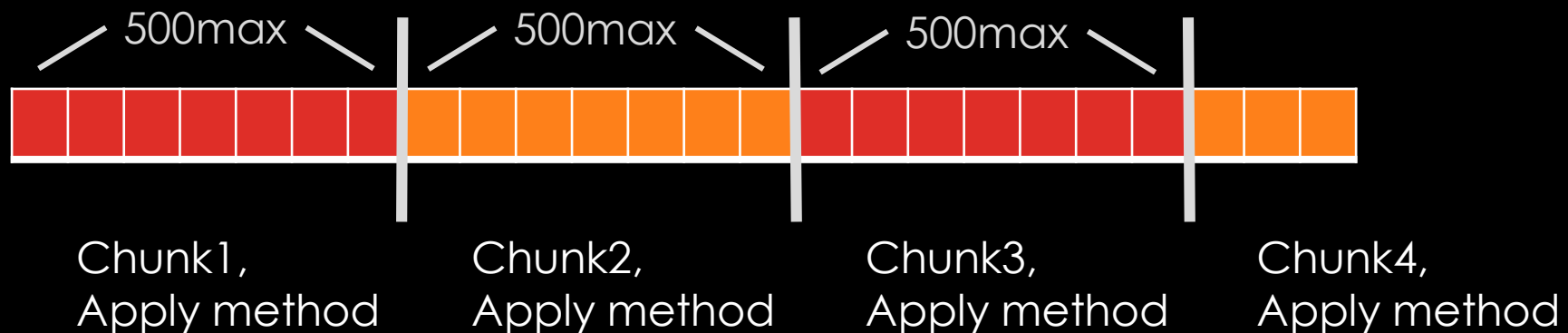
- Top-level idea: make the averages of Red, Green and Blue values equal on an image
- Algorithm:
  1. Calculate the averages of Red, Green and Blue values, as denoted by (AvgR, AvgG, AvgB)
  2. Using Green as reference, for each pixel,  
 $\text{Red}(\text{new}) = \text{Red} * \text{AvgG} / \text{AvgR}$   
 $\text{Blue}(\text{new}) = \text{Blue} * \text{AvgG} / \text{AvgB}$
  3. If  $\text{Red}/\text{Blue}(\text{new}) > 255$  Then  $\text{Red}/\text{Blue}(\text{new}) = 255$

Gray World Algorithm, from

<http://web.stanford.edu/~sujason/ColorBalancing/grayworld.html>

# PARALLEL METHODS

- With scalability in mind and to prevent memory exhaustion,
- We divide the input video into chunks with each containing no more than 500 frames.



# PARALLEL METHODS

## 1. Pthread\_TDM: C++11 Thread and Divide video by time

**Thread 1**



Frame1 Frame2 Frame3 Frame N ... etc.

**Thread 1**

**Thread 2**

**Thread 3**

**Thread 4**

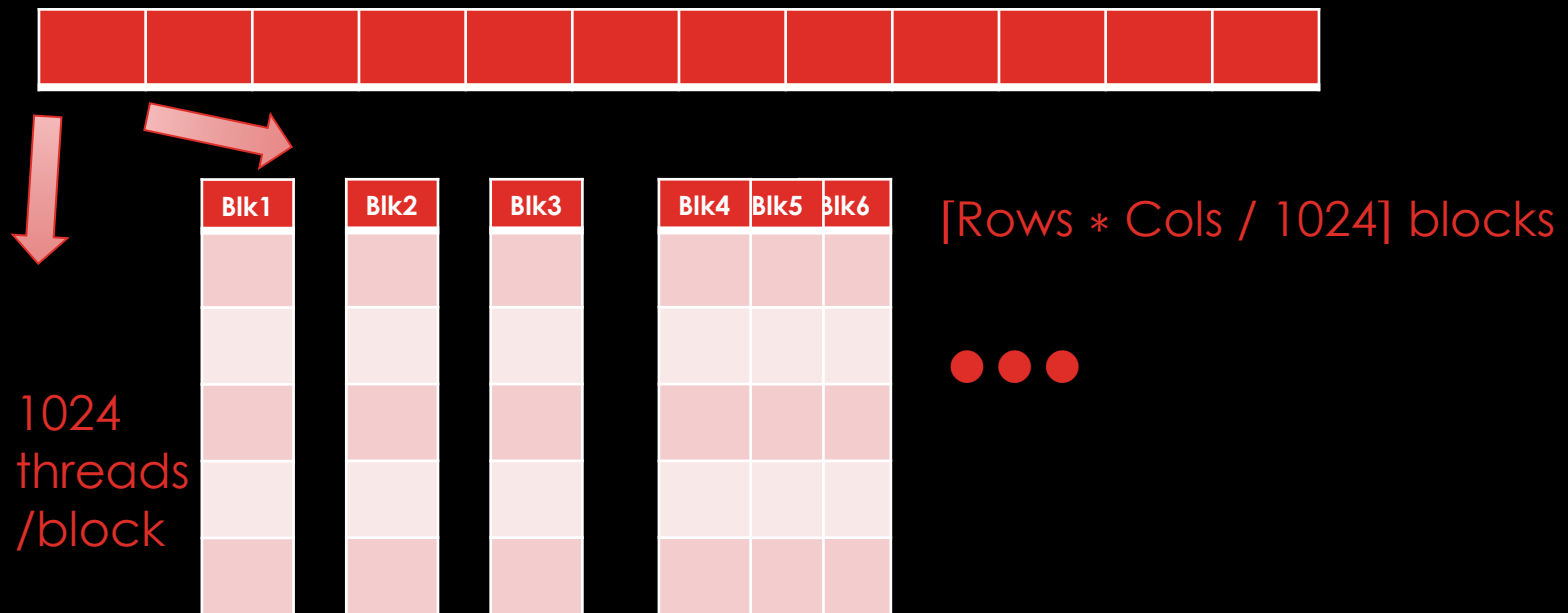


Frame1 Frame2 Frame3 Frame N ... etc.

## 2. OpenMP\_TDM: Same but with OpenMP as the API

# PARALLEL METHODS

3. CUDA: 1 frame/iteration, Each thread processes 1 pixel

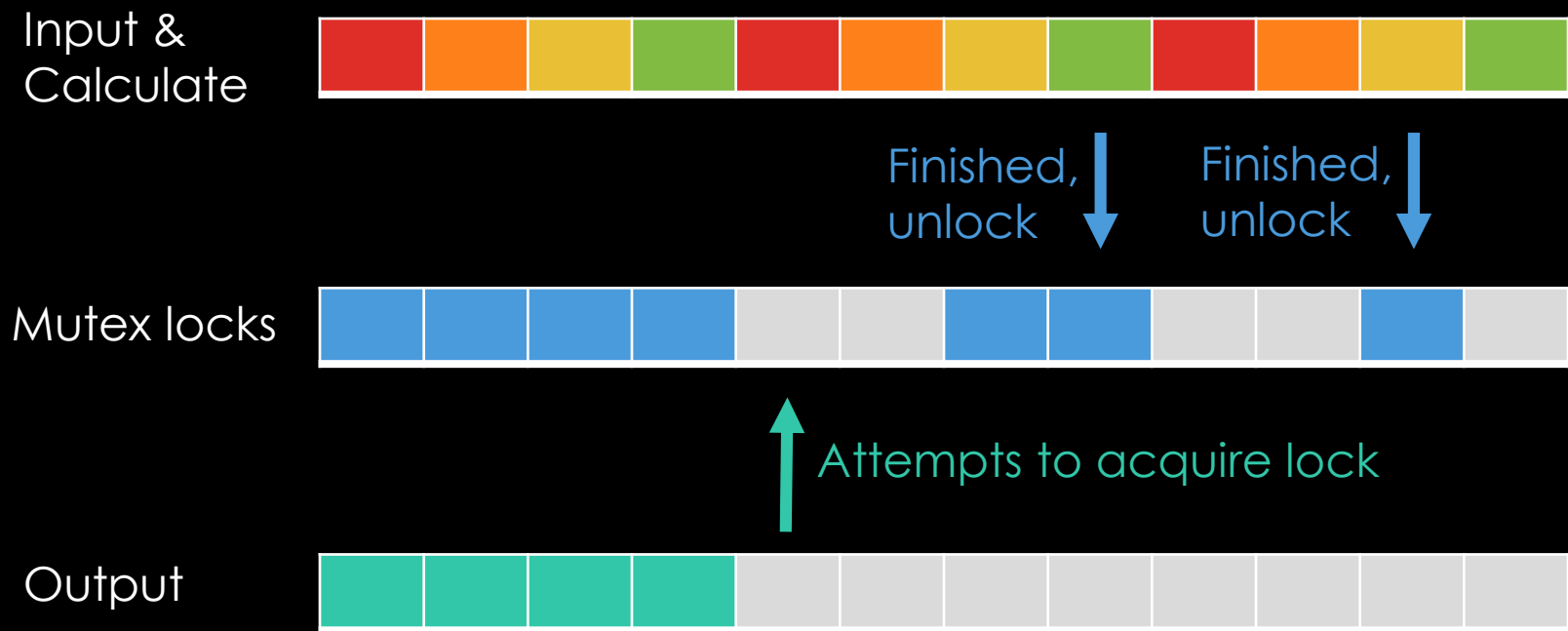


4. CUDA\_TDM



# PARALLEL METHODS

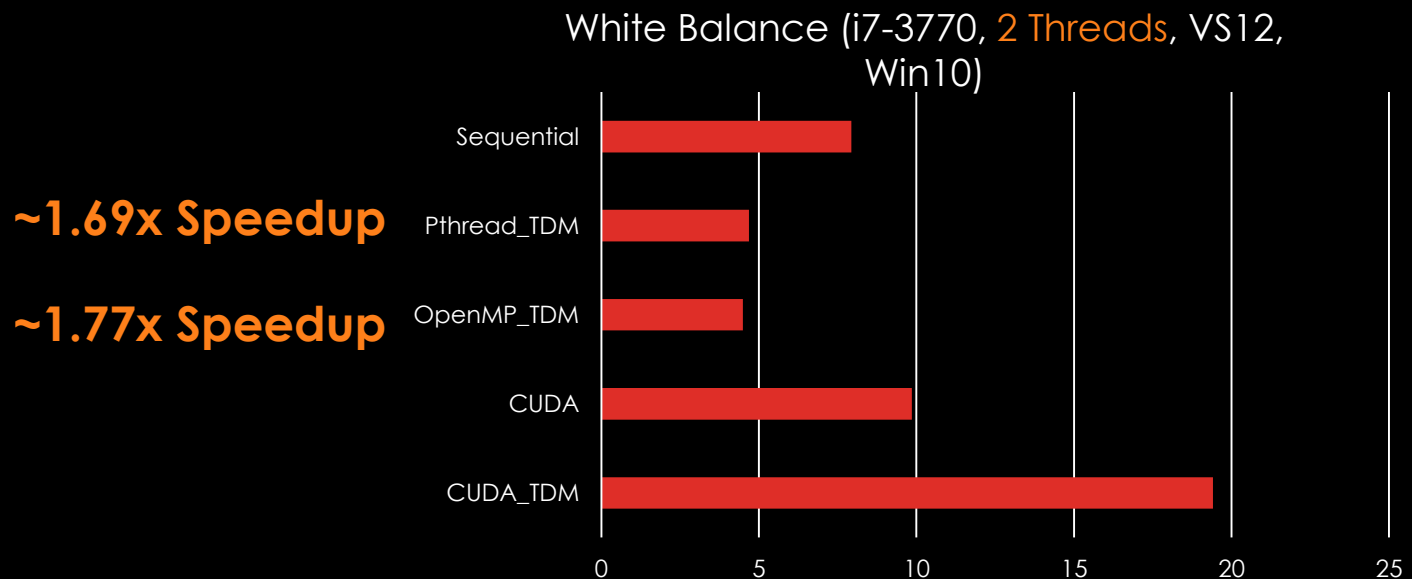
5. Task parallel: Extended from Pthread\_TDM (divide by time). Rather than waiting for Input and Calculate to finish, Create a separate thread specifically for output.





# EVALUATION

- First assume we don't need to output (encode). Perhaps we would like it as a module
- Data: 1280 \* 720, 1422Frames (AVI)
- Environment: i7-3770(4C8T), 2 Threads, VS12, Win10



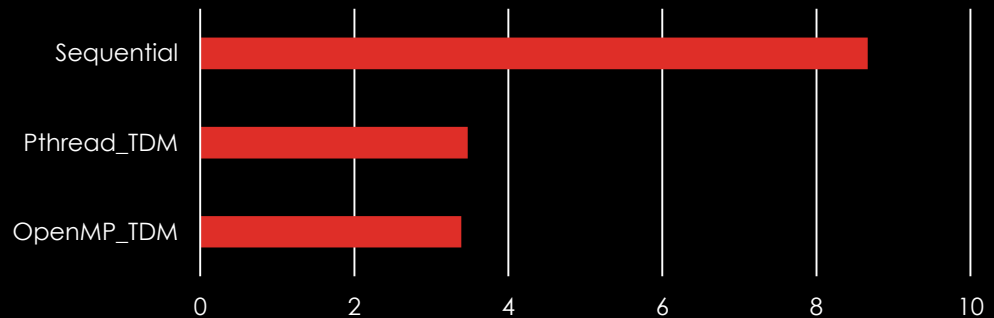
# MORE THREADS

## 4 Threads

**~2.49x Speed up**

**~2.56x Speed up**

White Balance (i7-3770, 4 Threads, VS12, Win10)

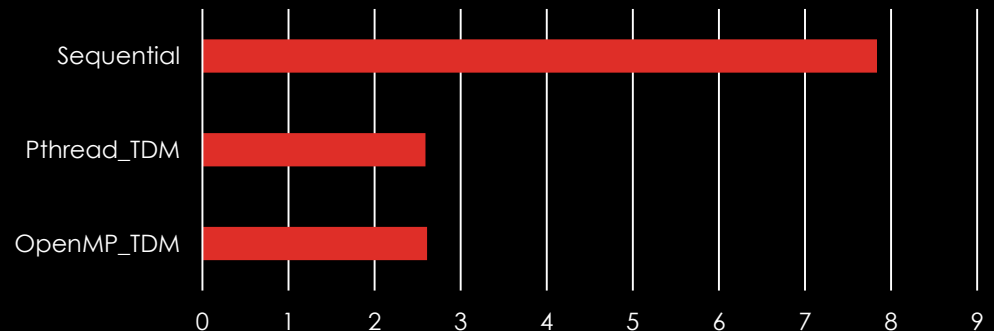


## 8 Threads

**~3.02x Speed up**

**~3.00x Speed up**

White Balance (i7-3770, 8 Threads, VS12, Win10)



**~3x matches with the memory bandwidth test result!**

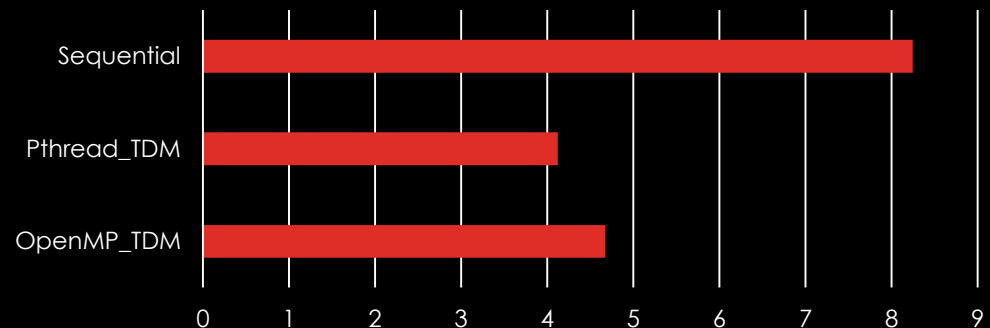
# OTHER PLATFORMS

NB1: i5-4260H(2C4T), 2~4 Threads, gcc 4.8.4, Ubuntu 14.04

White Balance (i5-4260H, gcc 4.8.4, Ubuntu 14.04)

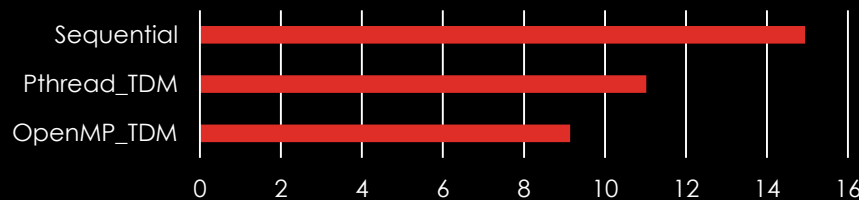
**~2.00x Speedup**

**~1.76x Speedup**



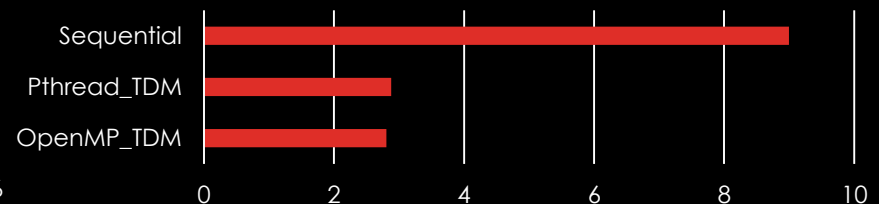
VPS (2 vCores)

White Balance (2 vCores, 4 Threads, gcc5.2.0, Ubuntu 15.10)



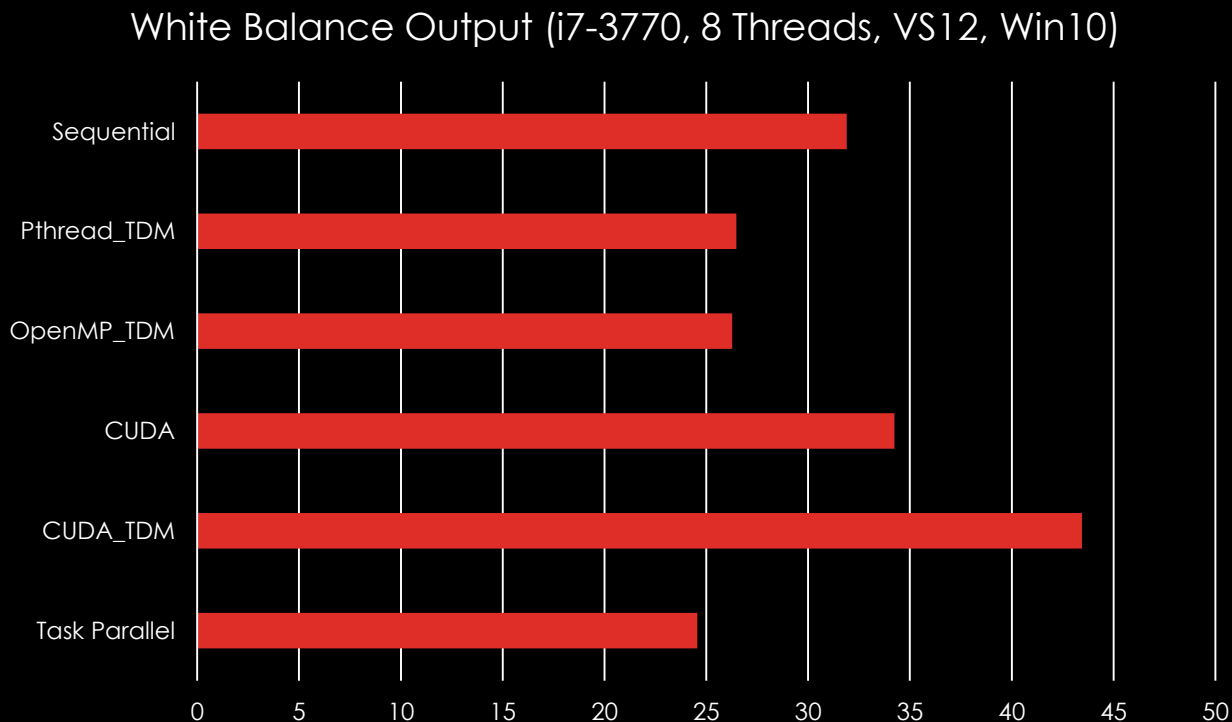
PC(i7) with Cygwin-gcc 5.2.0

White Balance (i7-3770, 8 Threads, Cygwin-gcc 5.2.0, Win10)



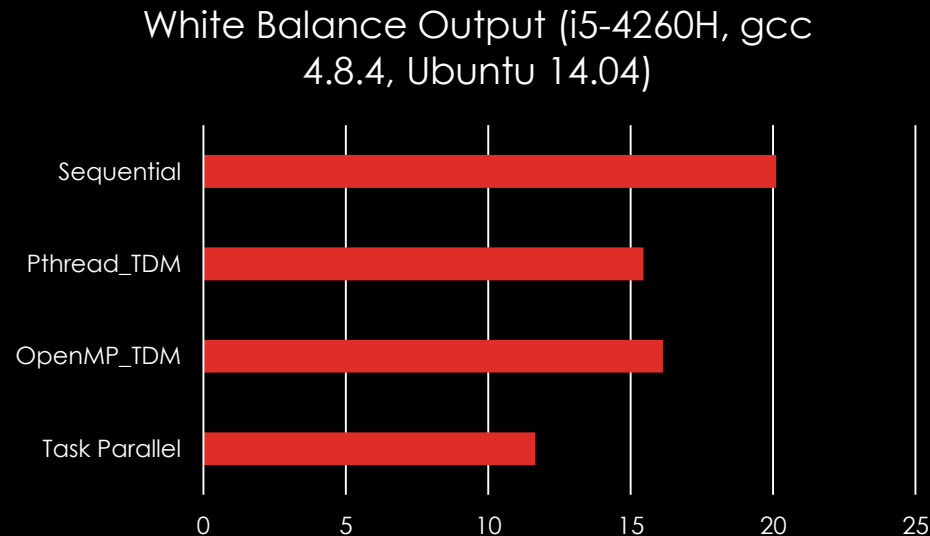
# EVALUATION

- When output is taken into account, task parallel delivers better results.



# TASK PARALLEL

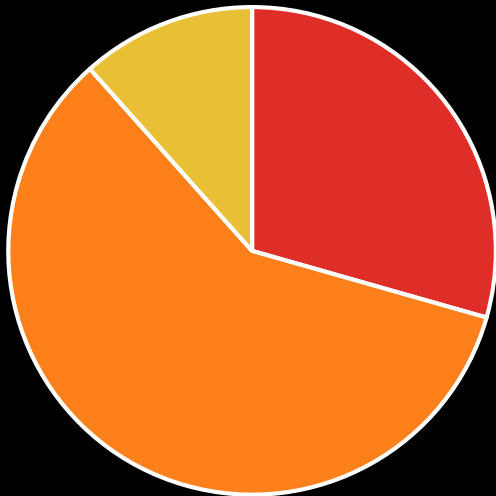
- This is especially true on NB1 (Ubuntu 14.04)



# TASK PARALLEL

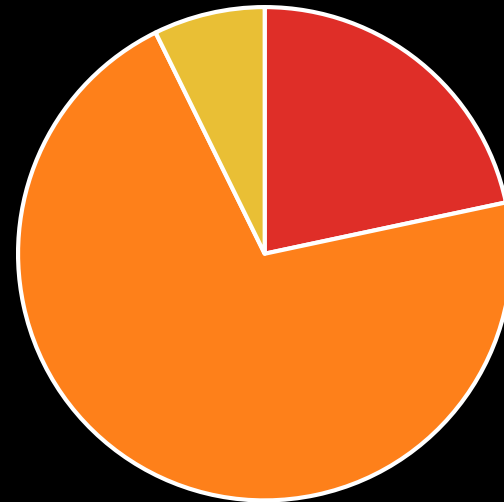
- When output is taken into account, the whole process is actually output-bound

Time Distribution (Sequential)



■ Input ■ Output ■ Calculate

Time Distribution (OpenMP)



■ Input ■ Output ■ Calculate



# CONCLUSIONS

- Face tracking without trained data is hard
- Do not help the compiler, doing simple tasks sequentially is actually better sometimes
- CUDA isn't suitable for I/O bound applications
- On the CPU side of things, certain limits posed by memory bandwidth matters
- Input and Output video codec matters

# RELATED WORK

- Illuminant Estimation: Gray World  
<http://web.stanford.edu/~sujason/ColorBalancing/grayworld.html>
- Ching-Chih Weng, Homer Chen, and Chiou-Shann Fuh, "A Novel Automatic White Balance Method For Digital Still Cameras" Circuits and Systems, 2005. ISCAS 2005. IEEE International Symposium on  
<http://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~fuh/personal/ANovelAutomaticWhiteBalanceMethodforDigital.pdf>

# CONTRIBUTIONS

- 0113110 陳柏翰：CUDA, Cross platform compatibility, Automated Sync/Build/Test scripts, Evaluation, Presentation.
- 0310511 孫 誠：Pthread, OpenMP, Algorithm research and optimization, Parallelization Methods.
- 0316213 蒲郁文：Feasibility study of FPGA Parallel Heterogeneous Computing, Discussions with Prof. Chun-Jen Tsai.

See for yourself! at

[https://github.com/sunset1995/parallel\\_analysis](https://github.com/sunset1995/parallel_analysis)

<https://github.com/yuwen41200/fpga-computing>