

Parallel Background Subtraction with KNN

Group 13

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Outline

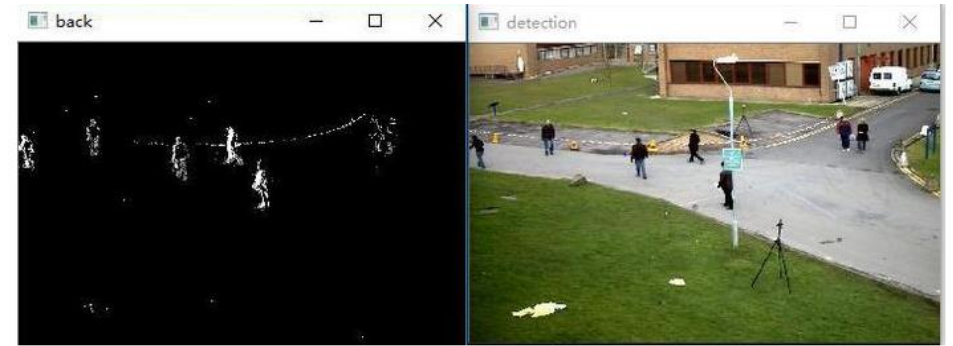
- Introduction
- Problem statement
- Environment setting
- Proposed solution
- Evaluation
- Final result
- Conclusion
- Contribution

Introduction

- Background subtraction
 - Known as foreground detection.
 - A commonly used approach for detecting moving objects in videos from static cameras.
 - The rationale approach is that of detecting the moving objects from the difference between the current frame and a reference frame.

OpenCV -

- MOG2
 - serial
 - multi-thread
 - OpenCL
 - CUDA
- KNN
 - Only serial



MOG2



KNN

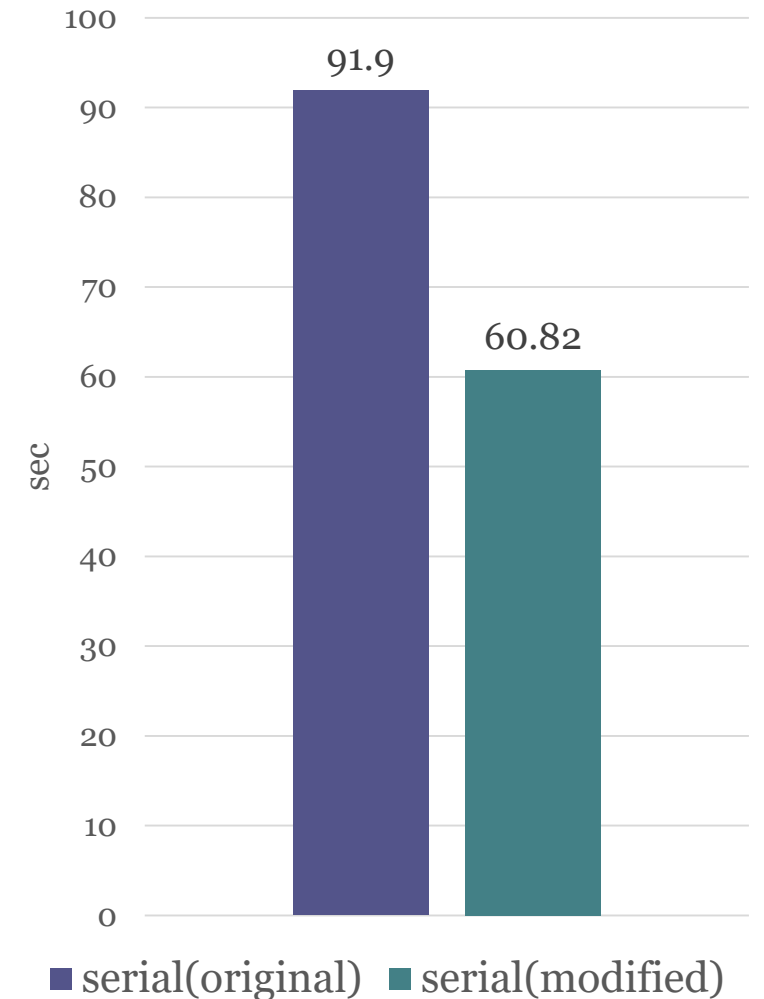
So we decided to parallelize it!

Problem statement

- KNN background subtraction
 - Pixel by pixel model
 - It randomly samples pixels in a constant interval
 - Use rand() in each model to randomly sample pixel
 - Hard to parallelize
 - Need to improve algorithm first

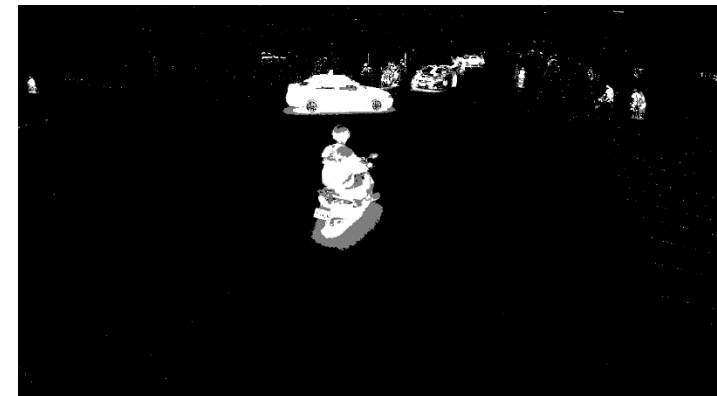
After improving

- The pixel model is independent to each other
 - Use the same random parameters to all models.
 - Easy to parallelize.



Environment setting

- CPU: Ubuntu 16.04, i7-4790k(4C8T 4.0GHz), 16GB
- Compiler optimization flag: -O3
- GPU: GEFORCE GTX 1060 6GB
- APIs: OpenCV 3.3.1
- CUDA: 8.0
- Input: 1920x1080 1min (30 fps)

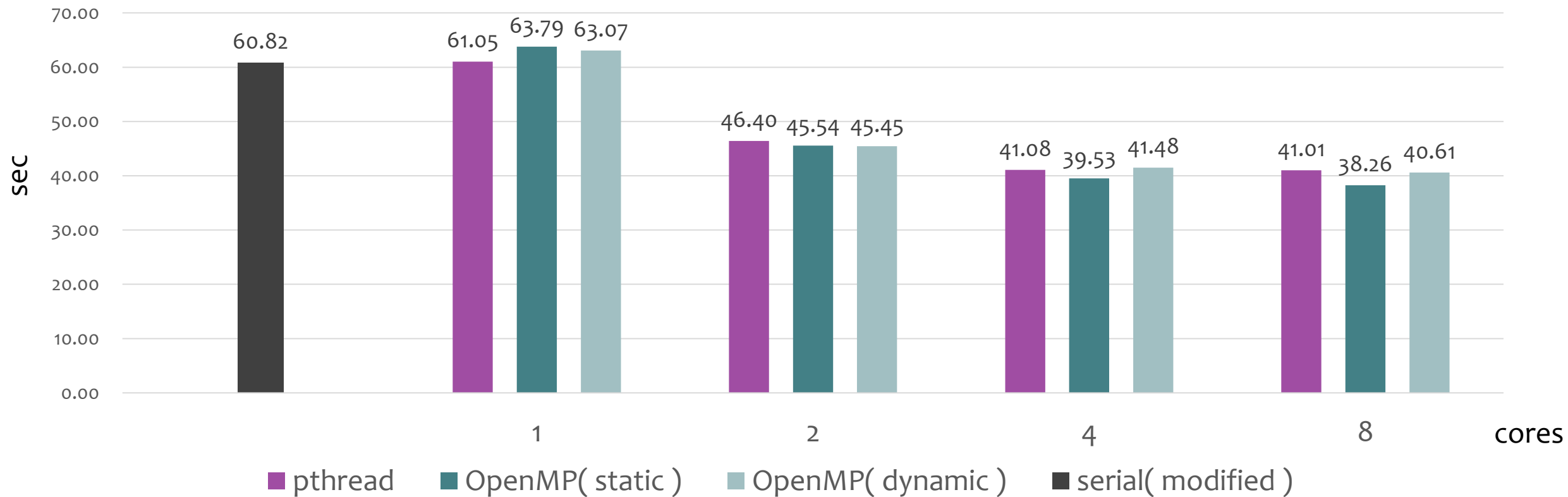


Proposed solution

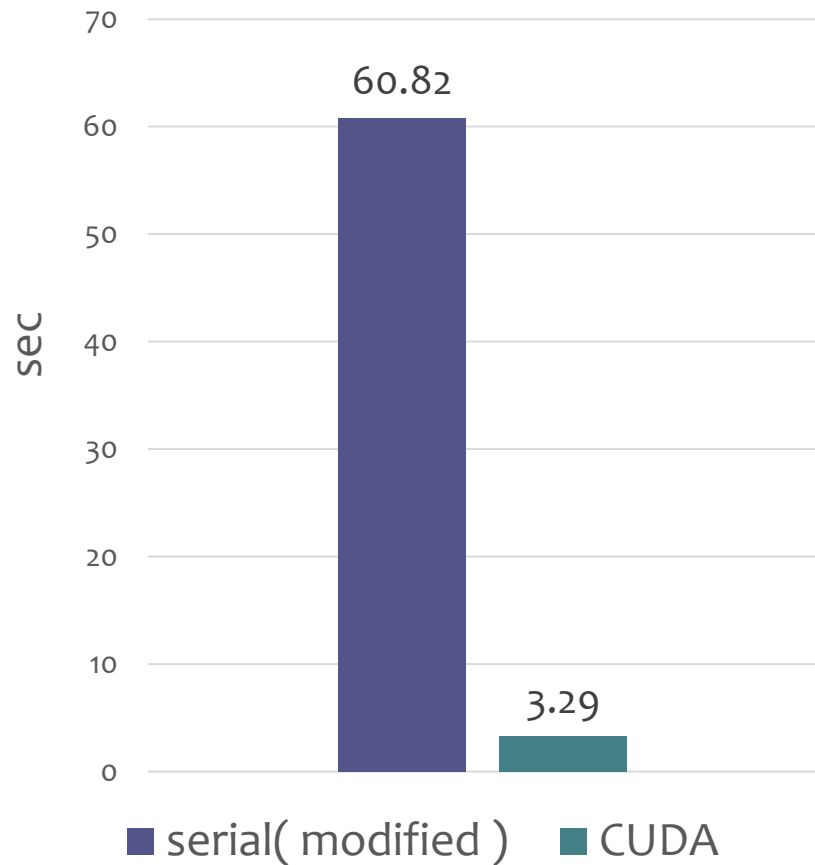
- Pthreads
- OpenMP
- CUDA
- OpenCL



Evaluation- multi-thread

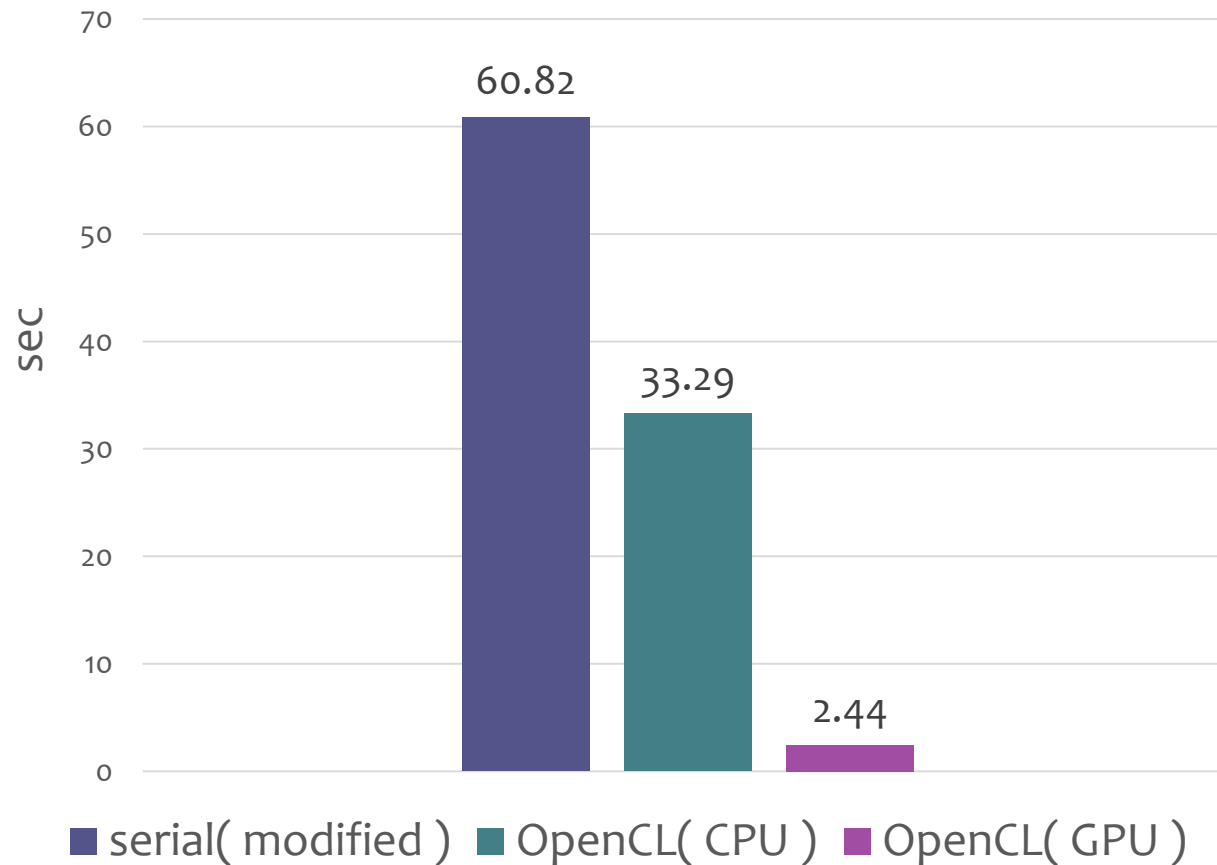


Evaluation- CUDA



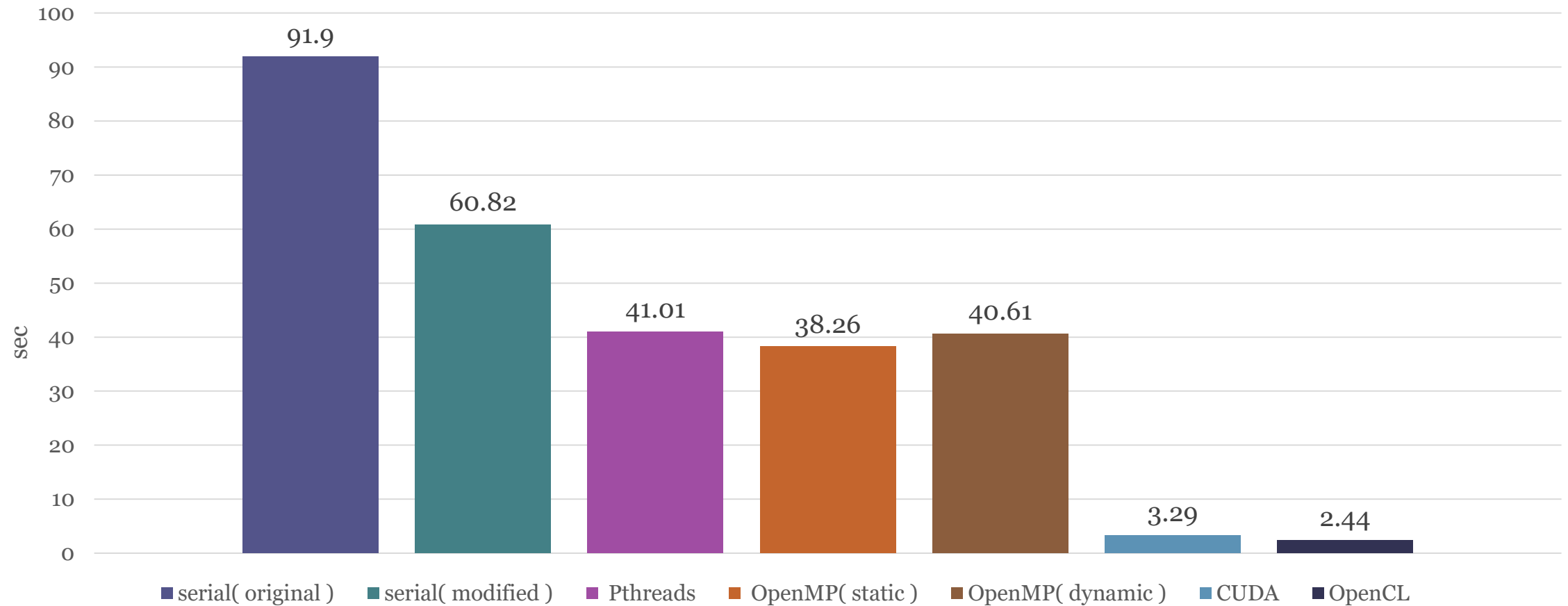
~ 18.5x Speedup

Evaluation- OpenCL



~ 24.9x Speedup

Final result



Conclusion

- The parallelism of GPU is powerful.
- In our project, OpenCL performances better than CUDA.
 - In OpenCL implementation, OpenCV built-in API for OpenCL is used
 - We consider these API perform some optimization not in our CUDA implementation, including memory copy etc.

Contribution

- 0556055 吳雅就 : OpenCL
- 0656017 顏義洋 : CUDA
- 0656132 巫謹佑 : Pthread, OpenMP

Q & A