Parallelize 2D Optical Flow Estimation Algorithm on Video

Progress Report

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DeepFlow algorithm

- ❖ For a pair of consecutive images, deepflow algorithm minimizes a non-convex and non-linear energy function: downsampling first, fixed point iterations then and iterative method to solve linear equations.
- * Iterative methods, such as Gauss-Seidel, Jacobi method, have a lot of matrix operations in every iteration, and that's where we can apply parallelism and optimizations.
- Existing codes use SOR to solve linear equations iteratively.

- SOR part takes over 78% of total running time.
- For each time the solver is called: the time complexity is $O(n^2)$

```
Each sample counts as 0.01 seconds.
% cumulative self
time seconds seconds calls ms/call ms/call name
78.38
                             60.58
               20.29
                                     61.50 sor couple
                       335
                             6.30
                                    6.30 compute dat
       23.51
               1.11
                      132
                             8.41
                                    8.41 color image
2.01
       24 03
               0.52
                      335
                             1.55
                                    2.29 compute sm
1.20
       24.34
               0.31
                             0.93
                                    0.93 calculate co
       24 63
               0.29
                      1565
                             0.19
                                    0.19 convolve v
       24.88
               0.25
                      1364
                                    0.18 convolve he
       25.08
               0.20
                                    1.52 image resize
       25.27
               0.19
                                    2.84 image warp
       25.43
               0.16
                       670
                                    0.24 sub laplacia
0.58
       25 58
               0.15
                       132
                                    1.14 color image
       25.66
               0.08
                                    0.61 image resize
       25 73
               0.07
                                  362.21 compute on
       25.79
               0.06
                                   4.80 get derivativ
0.19
       25.84
               0.05
                                   0.75 descflow res
       25.86
               0.02
                                    0.67 compute smo
               0.02
```

Parallel Computing Structure

- * Big Data: divide video into pairs of 2 consecutive images:
 - ➤ MapReduce: Task Level
- * Big Compute: in solving linear systems part, instead of SOR (Successive over-relaxation), we apply other solvers (Jacobi, RedBlack SOR), where data dependency is less:
 - > OpenMP+MPI: Loop Level
 - > OpenACC: Loop Level

We partition video into multiple pairs of images and run deepflow algorithm on all of them: Data Parallelism



We do operations on matrices, and operation on each element is independent within each iteration:

Function Parallelism

Parallel Model: Single Program - Multiple Data

Overheads, expected speed-up, future improvements

- Overheads
 - Communications
 - MapReduce: network latency
 - MPI
 - > Synchronization
 - OpenACC
 - OpenMP+MPI
- Speed-up: for a pair of 720p images, on 2-core CPU,
 - > 12s using Jacobi with OpenMP
 - > 18s using SOR optimized for serial
 - > 24s without any optimization
 - > Expected near-linear speed-up
 - Strong scaling (total problem size fixed)

- Next steps
 - apply MapReduce to process video
 - > Try MPI
 - > replace Jacobi with RedBlack SOR to achieve better

convergence