



Computer Vision on GPU with OpenCV

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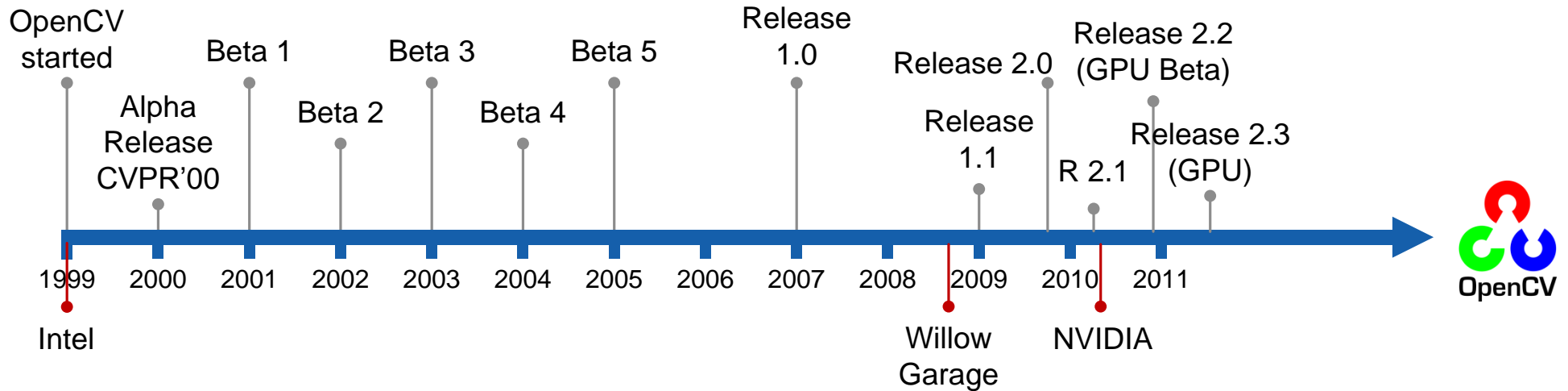
Outline

- Introduction into OpenCV
- Overview of OpenCV GPU module
- Pedestrian detection on GPU



Lure into

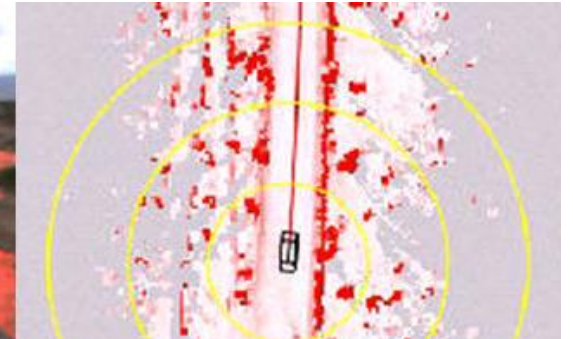
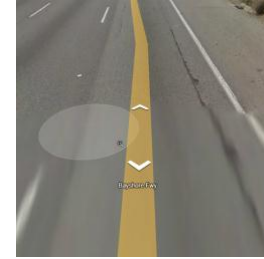
OpenCV History



- Original goal:
 - Accelerate the field by lowering the bar to computer vision
 - Find compelling uses for the increasing MIPS out in the market
- Staffing:
 - Climbed in 1999 to average 7 first couple of years
 - Little development from 2002 – 2008
 - Willow entered in 2008 to accelerate development, NVIDIA joined in 2010
 - 8 full time professional developers, 3 of them dedicated to GPU

Projects Using OpenCV

- Academic and Research
 - Large community
- Industry
 - Google street view
 - Structure from motion in movies
 - Robotics
- Over 3 000 000 downloads



OpenCV Functionality Overview

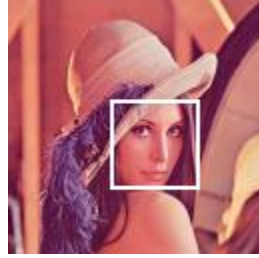
Image processing



General Image Processing



Segmentation



Machine Learning, Detection



Image Pyramids

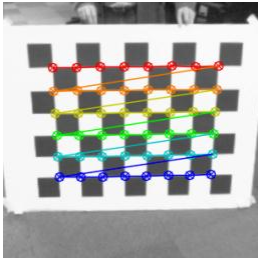


Transforms

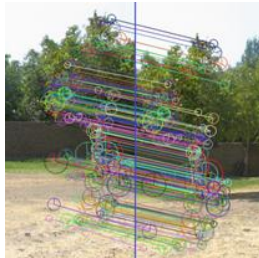


Fitting

Video, Stereo, and 3D



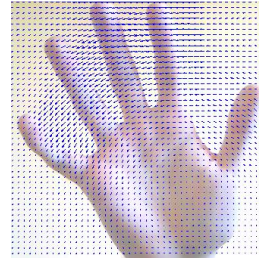
Camera Calibration



Features



Depth Maps



Optical Flow



Inpainting



Tracking

OpenCV License

Based on BSD license

- Free for commercial and research use
- Does not force your code to be open
- You need not contribute back



Outline

- Introduction into OpenCV
- **OpenCV GPU module**
- Pedestrian detection on GPU



OpenCV GPU Module

Goals:

- Provide developers with a convenient computer vision framework on the GPU
- Maintain conceptual consistency with the current CPU functionality
- Achieve the best **performance** with GPUs
 - Efficient kernels tuned for modern architectures
 - Optimized dataflows (asynchronous execution, copy overlaps, zero-copy)



OpenCV GPU Module Example

```
Mat frame;  
VideoCapture capture(camera);  
cv::HOGDescriptor hog;  
  
hog.setSVMDetector(cv::HOGDescriptor::  
    getDefaultPeopleDetector());  
  
capture >> frame;  
  
vector<Rect> found;  
hog.detectMultiScale(frame, found,  
    1.4, Size(8, 8), Size(0, 0), 1.05, 8);
```

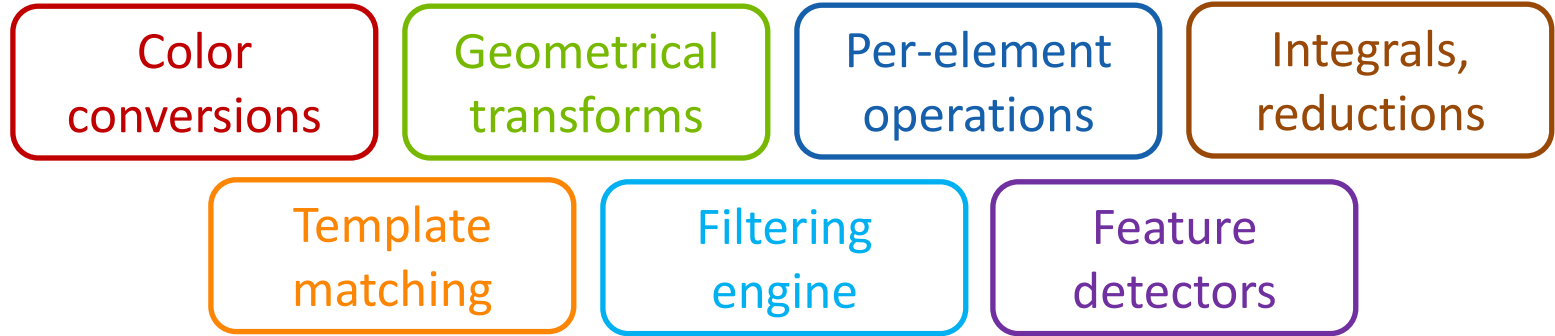
```
Mat frame;  
VideoCapture capture(camera);  
cv::gpu::HOGDescriptor hog;  
  
hog.setSVMDetector(cv::HOGDescriptor::  
    getDefaultPeopleDetector());  
  
capture >> frame;  
  
GpuMat gpu_frame;  
gpu_frame.upload(frame);  
  
vector<Rect> found;  
hog.detectMultiScale(gpu_frame, found,  
    1.4, Size(8, 8), Size(0, 0), 1.05, 8);
```

- Designed very similar!



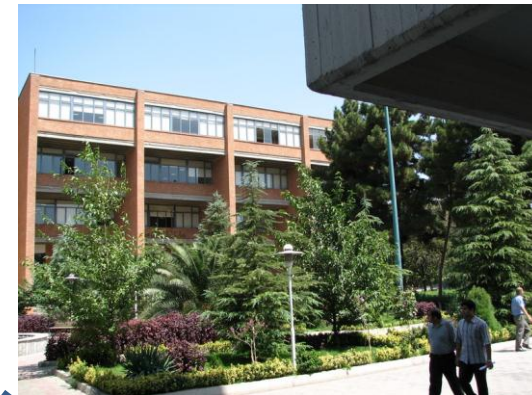
OpenCV GPU Module Contents

- Image processing building blocks:



- High-level algorithms:





GPU Demo Pack:

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary/>

Using in your application

- We recommend CMake for Quick Start.
 - Allows to generate project for your favorite IDE

CmakeLists.txt:

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.8)

set(the_target YourProjName)
set(src "main.cpp" "other.cpp")

project( ${the_target} )
find_package( OpenCV REQUIRED )

include_directories( ${OpenCV_INCLUDE_DIR} )
add_executable( ${the_target} ${src} )
target_link_libraries( ${the_target} ${OpenCV_LIBS} )
```



OpenCV GPU Data Structures

- Class GpuMat
 - For storing 2D image in GPU memory, just like class cv::Mat
 - Reference counting
 - Can point to data allocated by user

```
cv::GpuMat edges;  
cv::Mat edges_host;  
  
cv::GpuMat image(Size(1024, 768), CV_8UC1); // allocates GPU memory  
  
cv::Mat image_host = cv::imread("file.png"); // loads image from file  
image.upload(image_host);  
  
cv::gpu::Canny(image, edges, 1, 0, 3); // run GPU  
  
edges.download(edges_host);  
cv::imshow("derivate", edges_host); // displays result  
  
// cv::gpu::imshow("edges OpenGL", edges); // coming soon
```



GpuMat: Types explained

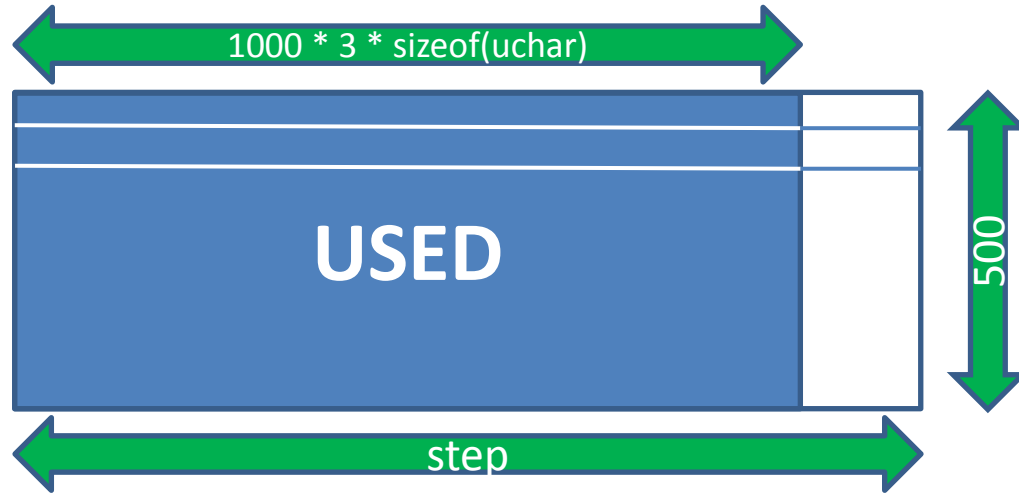
```
cv::GpuMat image(Size(1024, 768), CV_8UC3);
```

- CV_<depth>C<number of channels>
depth: 8U, 8S, 16U, 16S, 32S, 32F, 64F
channels: 1, 2, 3, 4
- Ex:
 - CV_8UC1, CV_8UC3, CV_8UC4
 - CV_32F, CV_32FC3



GpuMat: step explained

```
cv::GpuMat image(Size(1000, 500), CV_8UC3);
```



Bad idea: ~~Size(1,n)~~

(x, y) :

- `image.data + image.step * y + 3 * sizeof(unsigned char) * x`
- `image.ptr<unsigned char>(y) + image.channels() * x;`

Memory Allocation Policy

- GPU memory allocations are very expensive

OpenCV GPU functions allocate memory inside if necessary

```
cv::GpuMat dx;  
cv::gpu::Sobel(image, dx, 1, 0, 3);
```

Pre-allocation on initialization stage

```
cv::GpuMat dx(size, CV_8U);  
  
//main functionality  
...  
cv::gpu::Sobel(image, dx, 1, 0, 3);  
...
```

Smart code organization

```
cv::GpuMat dx;  
for(;;) // video loop  
{  
    GpuMat image = getNextVideoFrame();  
    cv::gpu::Sobel(image, dx, 1, 0, 3);  
}
```



Using OpenCV GPU with your code

- Constructing for memory allocated by you
 - `GpuMat(rows, cols, type, pointer, step)`
- Passing to any other GPU libraries (CUFFT, CUBLAS, MAGMA)
 - `GpuMat::cols, rows, data, step`
- Passing to your CUDA code
 - Convertible to `PtrStep<T>/PtrStepSz<T>`

```
__global__ void func(cv::gpu::PtrStepSz<uchar3> mat)
{
    int x = blockIdx.x * blockDim.x + threadIdx.x;
    int y = blockIdx.y * blockDim.y + threadIdx.y;

    if (x < mat.cols && y < mat.rows)
    {
        int val = min(255, x + y);
        matr.ptr(y)[x] = make_char3(val, val, val);
    }
}
```



OpenCV GPU Module Performance

Tesla C2050 (Fermi) vs. Core i5-760
2.8GHz (4 cores, TBB, SSE)

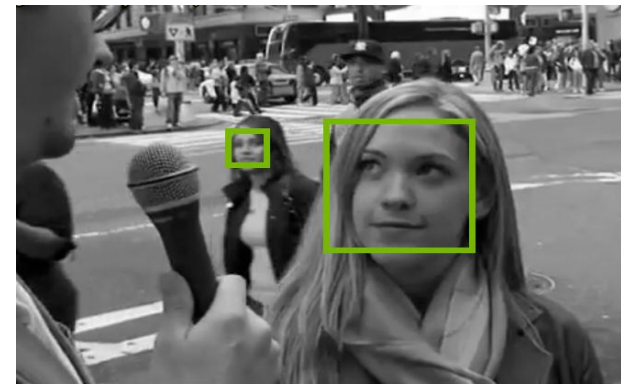
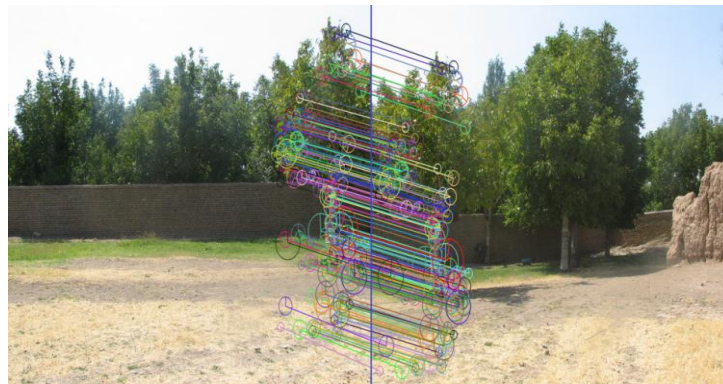
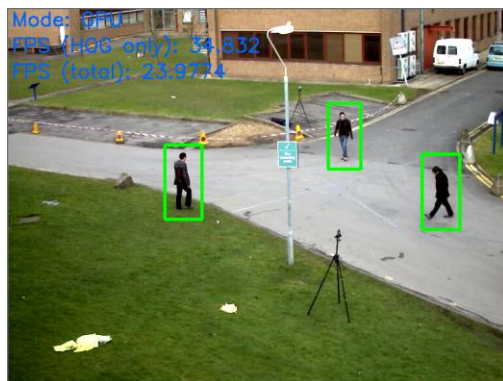
- Average speedup for primitives: **33x**
 - For “good” data (large images are better)
 - Without copying to GPU

What can you get from your computer?

- `opencv\samples\gpu\performance`



OpenCV GPU: Performance of High level algorithms



- HOG (**8x**)
- SURF (**12x**)
- Viola-Jones (**6x**)
- Stereo matching
 - BM (**12x**)
 - BP (**20x**)



Documentation and tutorials

- <http://opencv.itseez.com/>
- <http://opencv.itseez.com/doc/tutorials/tutorials.html>

gpu. GPU-accelerated Computer Vision

- GPU Module Introduction
- Initialization and Information
- Data Structures
- Operations on Matrices
- Per-element Operations
- Image Processing
- Matrix Reductions
- Object Detection
- Feature Detection and Description
- Image Filtering
- Camera Calibration and 3D Reconstruction



Outline

- Introduction into OpenCV
- OpenCV GPU module
- Pedestrian detection on GPU

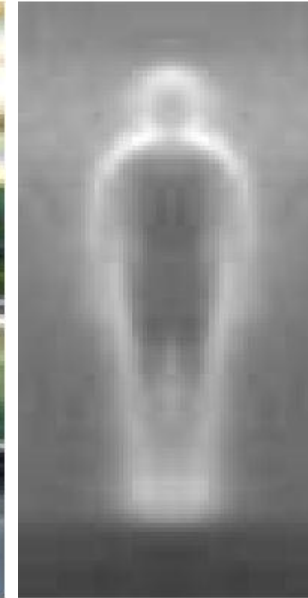


Pedestrian Detection

- HOG descriptor
 - Introduced by Navneet Dalal and Bill Triggs (2005)
 - Feature vectors are compatible with the INRIA Object Detection and Localization Toolkit
<http://pascal.inrialpes.fr/soft/olt/>

Pedestrian Detection: HOG Descriptor

- Object shape is characterized by distributions of:
 - Gradient magnitude
 - Edge/Gradient orientation
- Grid of orientation histograms



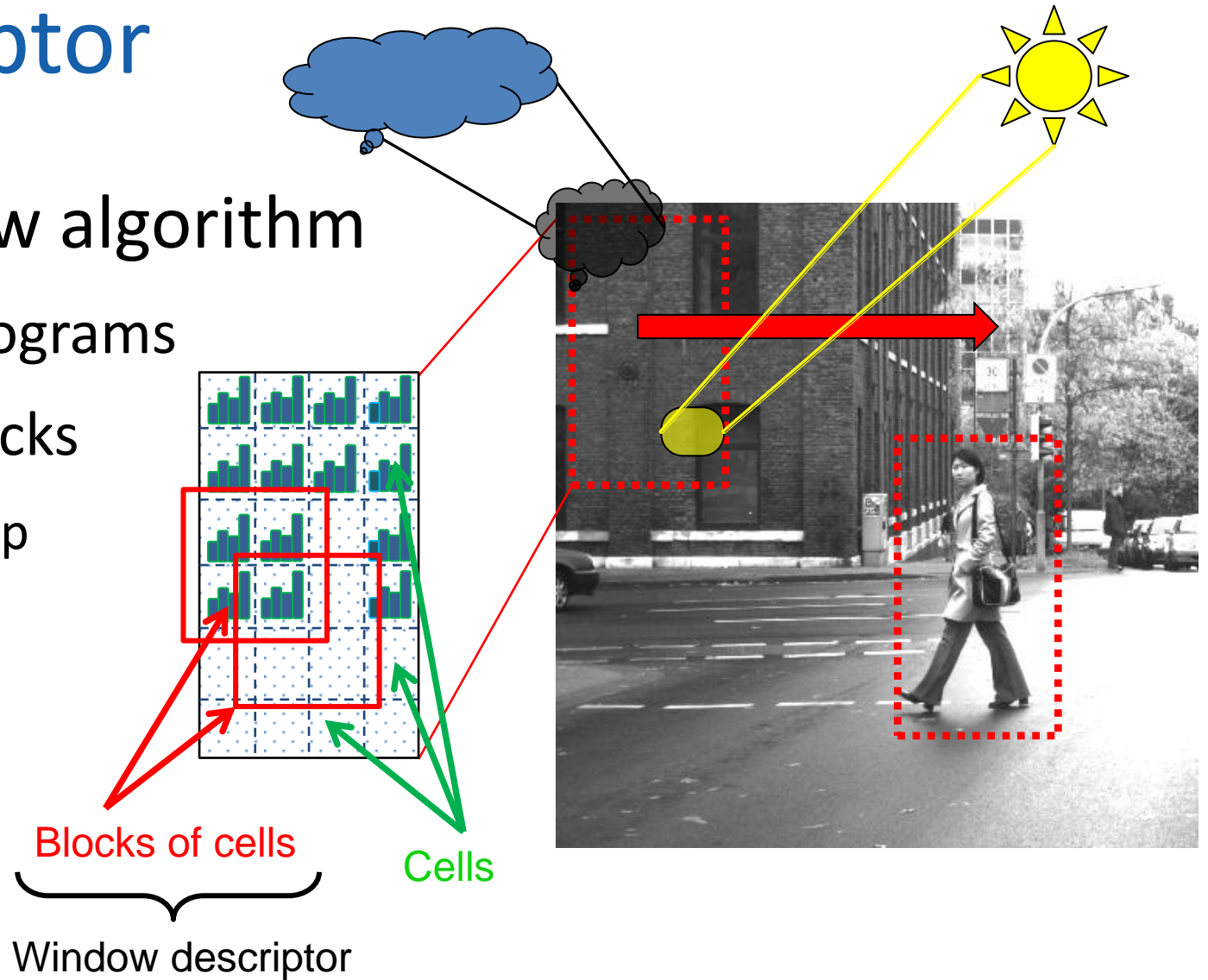
Magnitude



Edge
Orientation

HOG Descriptor

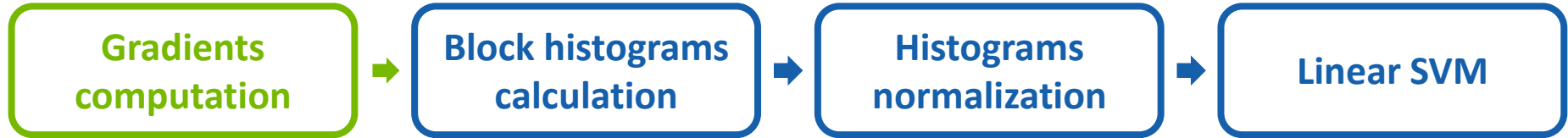
- Sliding window algorithm
 - Compute histograms
 - Normalize blocks
 - Blocks overlap
 - Linear SVM
- Multi-scale



Multi-scale



Pedestrian Detection: Step 1



- Gamma correction improves quality
- Sobel filter 3x3 by columns and rows
- Output: magnitude and angle

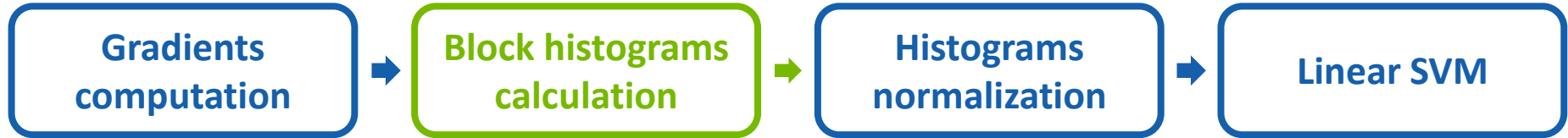
$$\mathbf{G}_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & +1 \\ -2 & 0 & +2 \\ -1 & 0 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * \text{Image}$$

$$\mathbf{G}_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ +1 & +2 & +1 \end{bmatrix} * \text{Image}$$

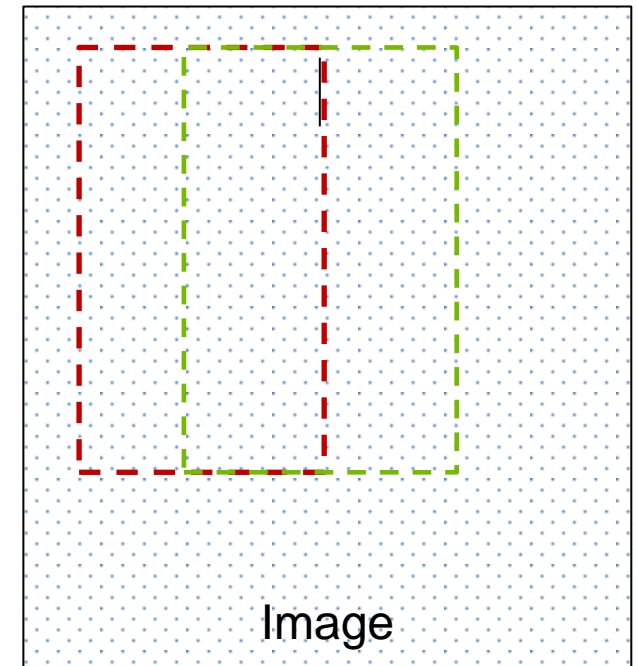
$$\mathbf{G} = \sqrt{\mathbf{G}_x^2 + \mathbf{G}_y^2}$$

$$\Theta = \arctan\left(\frac{\mathbf{G}_y}{\mathbf{G}_x}\right)$$

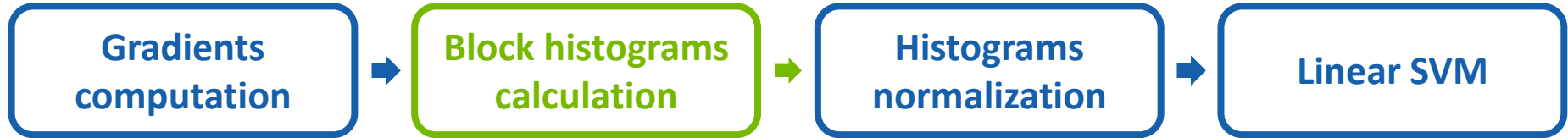
Pedestrian Detection: Step 2



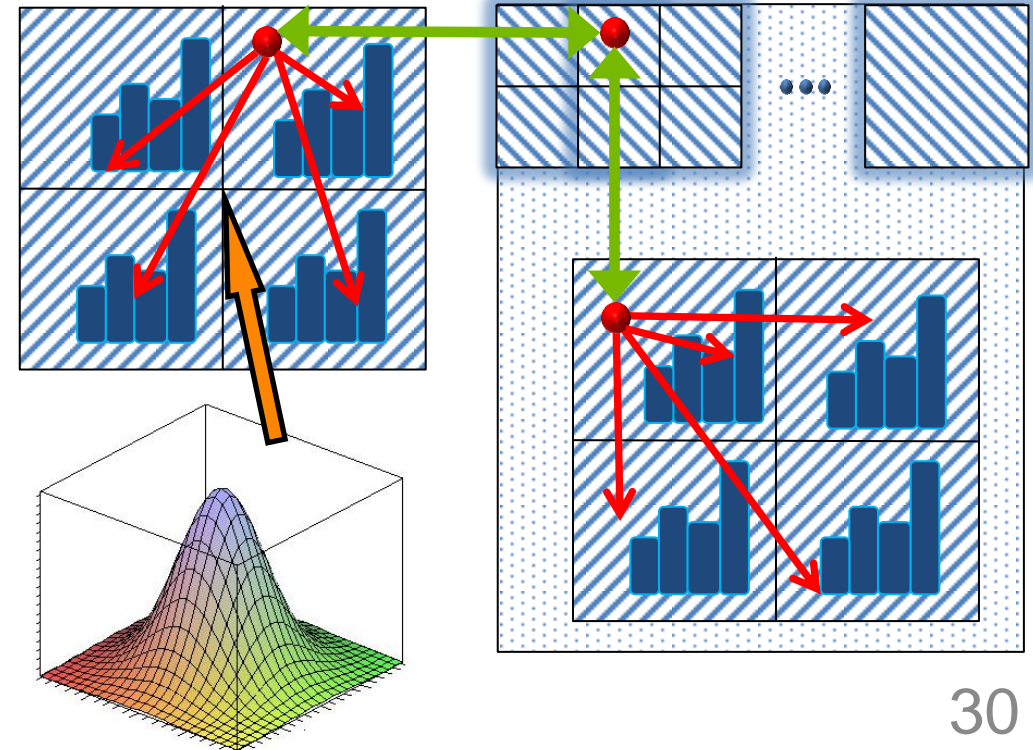
- Big intersection in close positions
- Require window stride to be multiple of cell size
- Histograms of blocks are computed independently



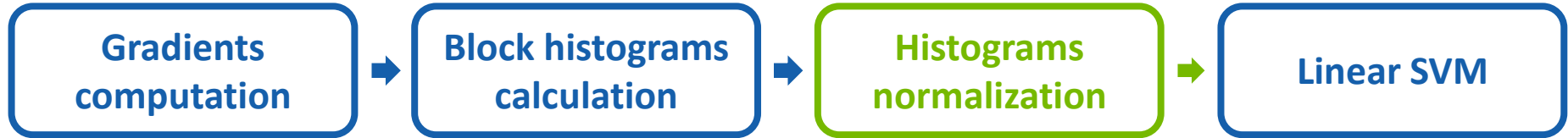
Pedestrian Detection: Step 2



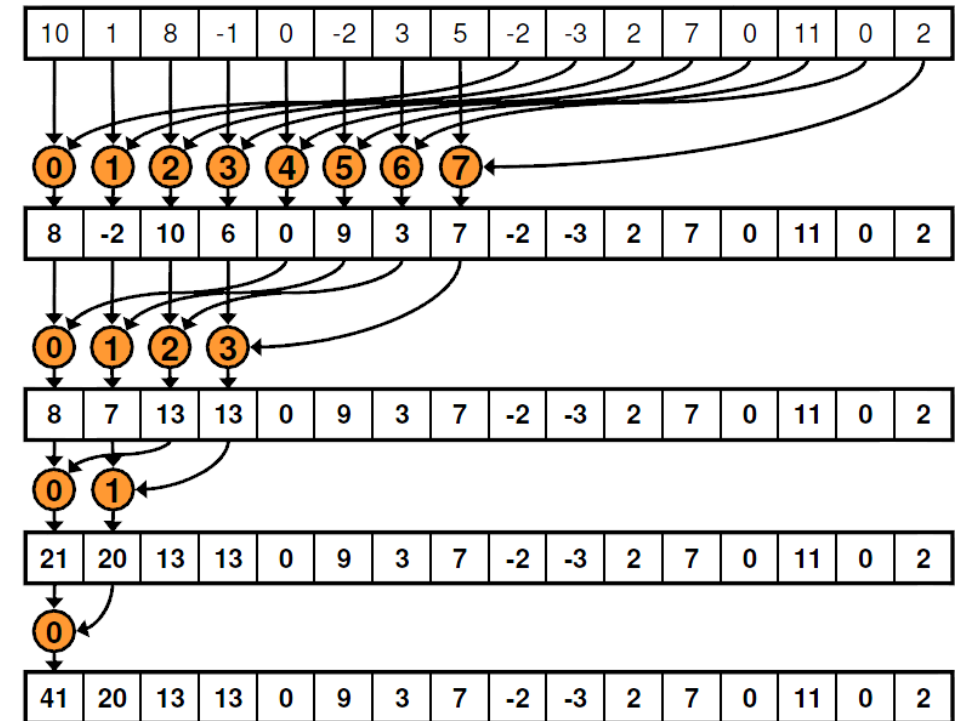
- Pixels vote in proportion to gradient magnitude
- Tri-linear interpolation
 - 2 orientation bins
 - 4 cells
- Gaussian
 - Decreases weight of pixels near block boundary



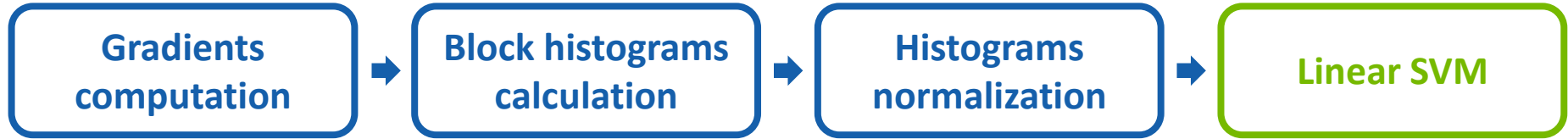
Pedestrian Detection: Step 3



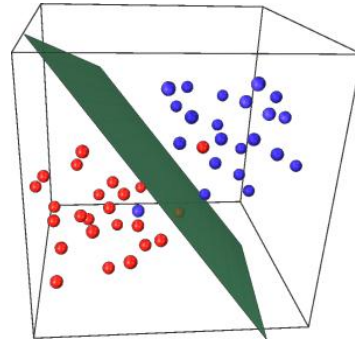
- Normalization
 - L2-Hys norm
 - L2 norm, clipping, normalization
 - 2 parallel reductions in shared memory



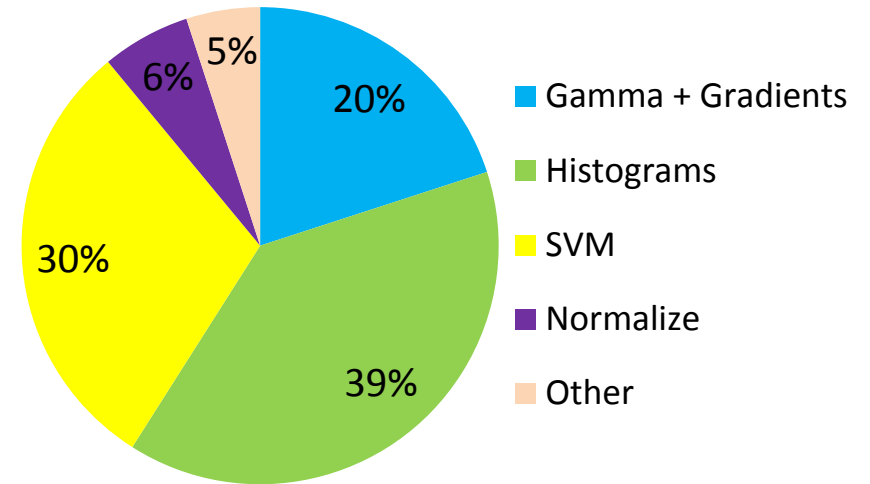
Pedestrian Detection: Step 4



- Linear SVM
 - Classification is just a dot product
 - 1 thread block per window position

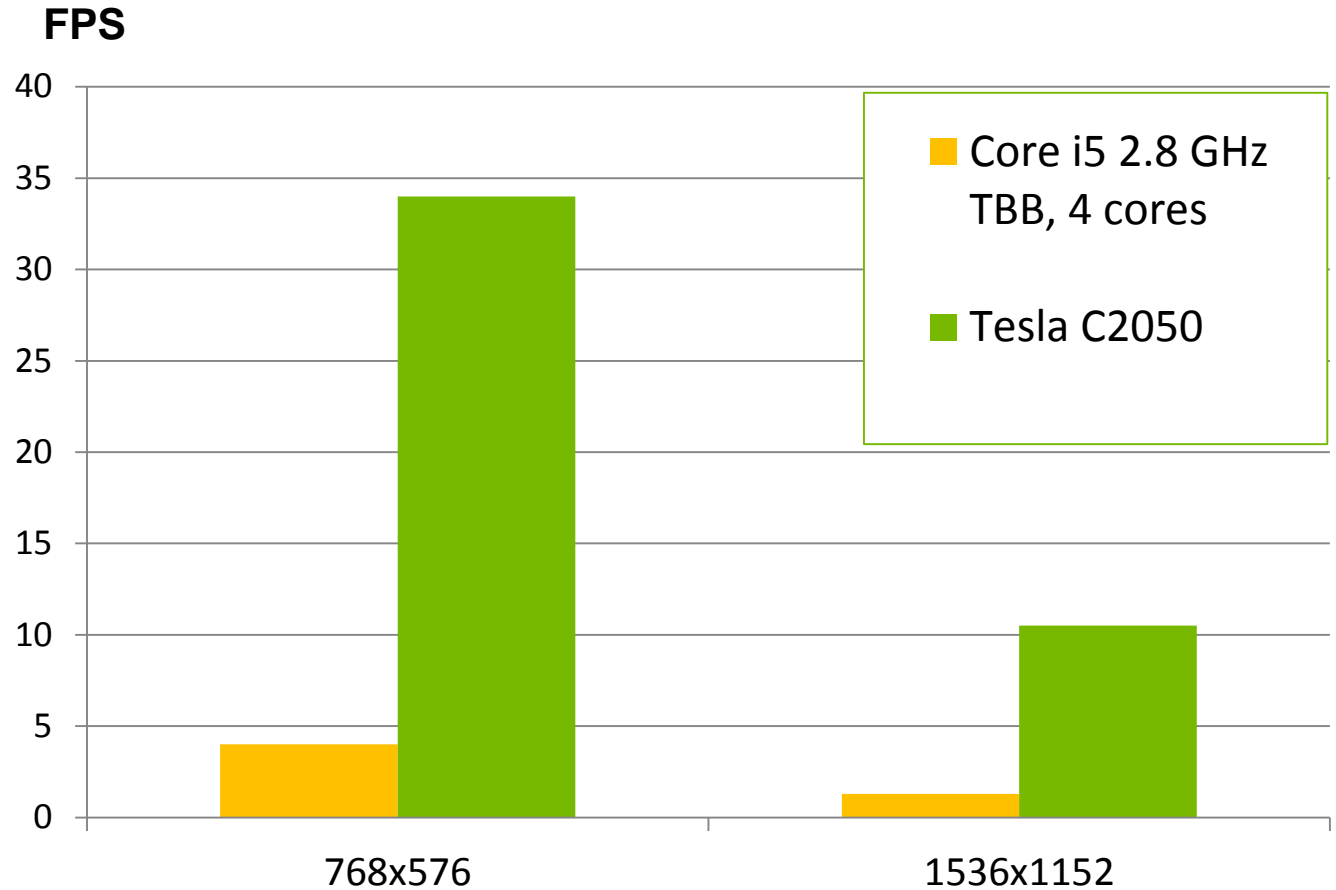


GPU time, %



Pedestrian Detection Performance

- **8×** times faster!
- Detection rate
 - Same as CPU



Coming soon

- Implementation of Microsoft Kinect Fusion
 - License ???

Questions?

<http://opencv.willowgarage.com/wiki>

<http://opencv.itseez.com>

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