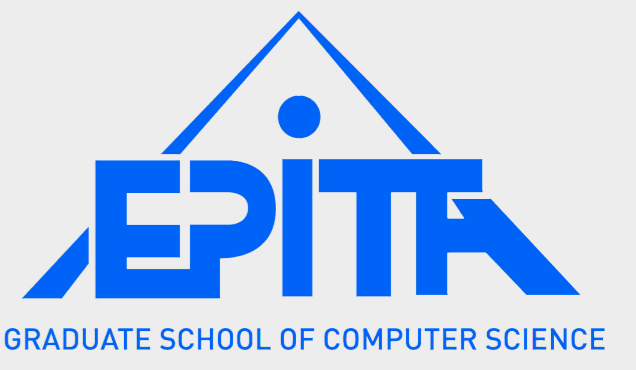




# A 1ST PARALLEL ALGORITHM TO COMPUTE THE MORPHOLOGICAL TREE OF SHAPES OF $n$ D IMAGES

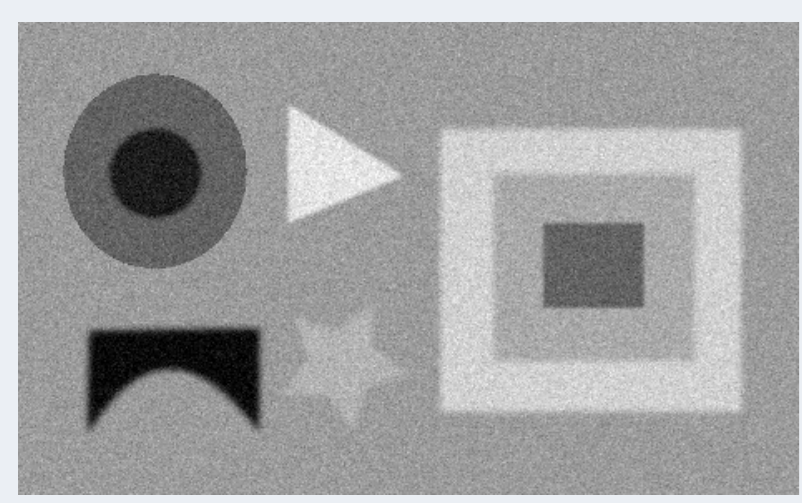
Sébastien Crozet Thierry Géraud\*

EPITA Research and Development Laboratory (LRDE), France  
thierry.geraud@lrde.epita.fr

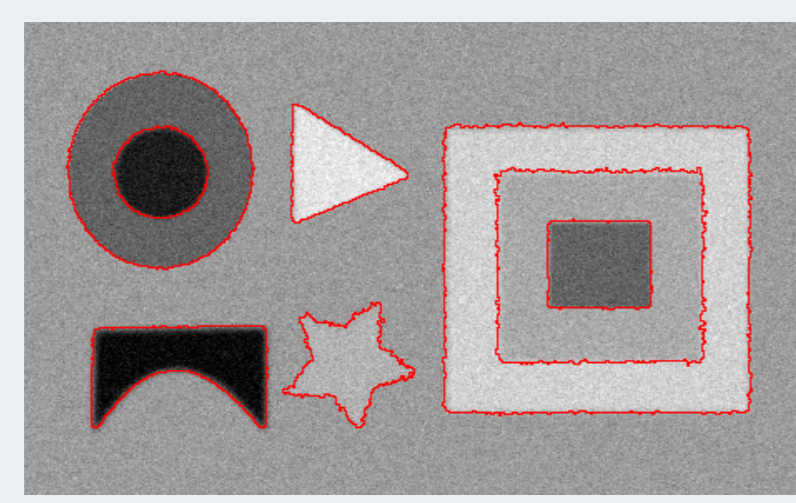


\* also with Université Paris-Est, Laboratoire d'Informatique Gaspard-Monge (LIGM), Équipe A3SI, ESIEE Paris, France

## The Tree of Shapes [1,4] as a Versatile Tool



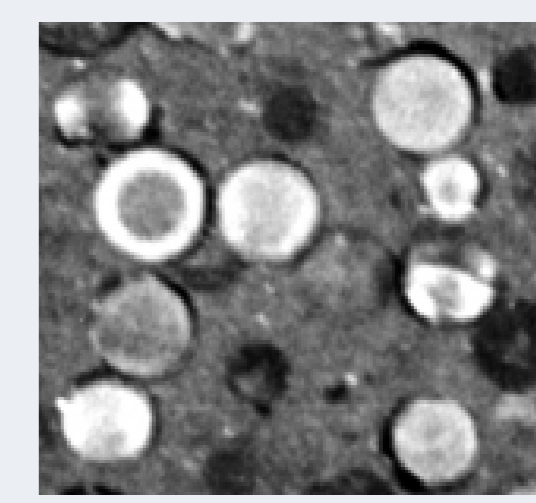
Object Detection (ICIP 2012)



Energy-Driven Simplification (ICIP 2013)



Hierarchy of Segmentations (ISMM 2013)



Shape Filtering (ICPR 2012)

All those results are from Yongchao Xu: <http://www.lrde.epita.fr/wiki/User:Xu>

## At a Glance

### Problem statement

- tree of shapes = self-dual morphological tree-based image representation
- a quasi-linear algorithm exists [5], yet it is sequential

### Why is it interesting

- tree = easy structure to deal with
- nice properties: invariance to contrast changes and inversion
- numerous and powerful applications (see the banner above)

### What our solution achieves

- a 1st parallel version of the quasi-linear algorithm, and ready for  $n$ D
- increasing size of data to process  $\leadsto$  no problemo :)

### What follows from our solution

- soon, processing 3D images with powerful self-dual morphological tools...

## Parallel Sort **NEW!**

**procedure** PARALLELSORT( $\mathcal{F}$ ,  $Q$ ,  $\mathcal{F}^{\text{ord}}$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\text{ord}$ )

$Q[\lambda] \leftarrow p_{\infty}$

**while** any queue of  $Q$  is not empty **do**

**while**  $Q[\lambda]$  is not empty **do**

$p \leftarrow \text{POP}(Q[\lambda])$ ,  $\mathcal{F}^{\text{ord}}(p) \leftarrow \text{ord}$

**for all**  $n \in \mathcal{N}_4(p)$  that has not been visited yet **do**

**if**  $\lambda \in \mathcal{F}(n)$  **then** PUSH( $Q[\lambda]$ ,  $n$ )

**else if**  $\lambda < \min(\mathcal{F}(n))$  **then** PUSH( $Q[\min(\mathcal{F}(n))]$ ,  $n$ )

**else** PUSH( $Q[\max(\mathcal{F}(n))]$ ,  $n$ )

**end if**

**end for**

**end while**

$\text{ord} \leftarrow \text{ord} + 1$

$S_{\lambda}^{-} \leftarrow Q[0..\lambda]$ ,  $S_{\lambda}^{+} \leftarrow Q[\lambda..\text{max value}]$

$\lambda' \leftarrow$  highest level having faces on  $S_{\lambda}^{-}$

Run PARALLELSORT( $\mathcal{F}$ ,  $S_{\lambda}^{-}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}^{\text{ord}}$ ,  $\lambda'$ ,  $\text{ord}$ ) on another thread.

$\triangleright$  This thread continues with  $S_{\lambda}^{+}$

$Q \leftarrow S_{\lambda}^{+}$

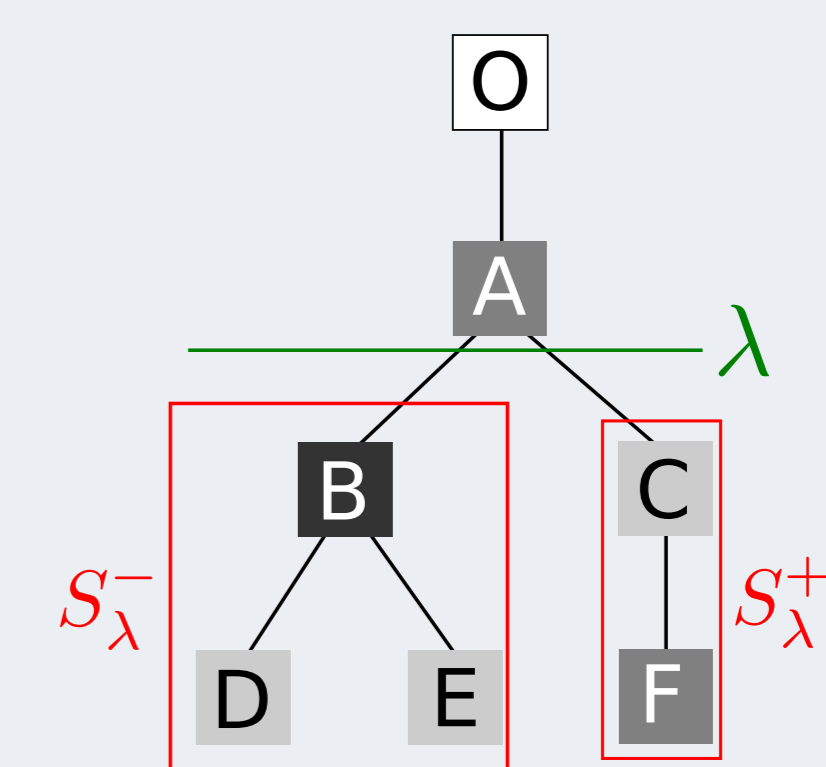
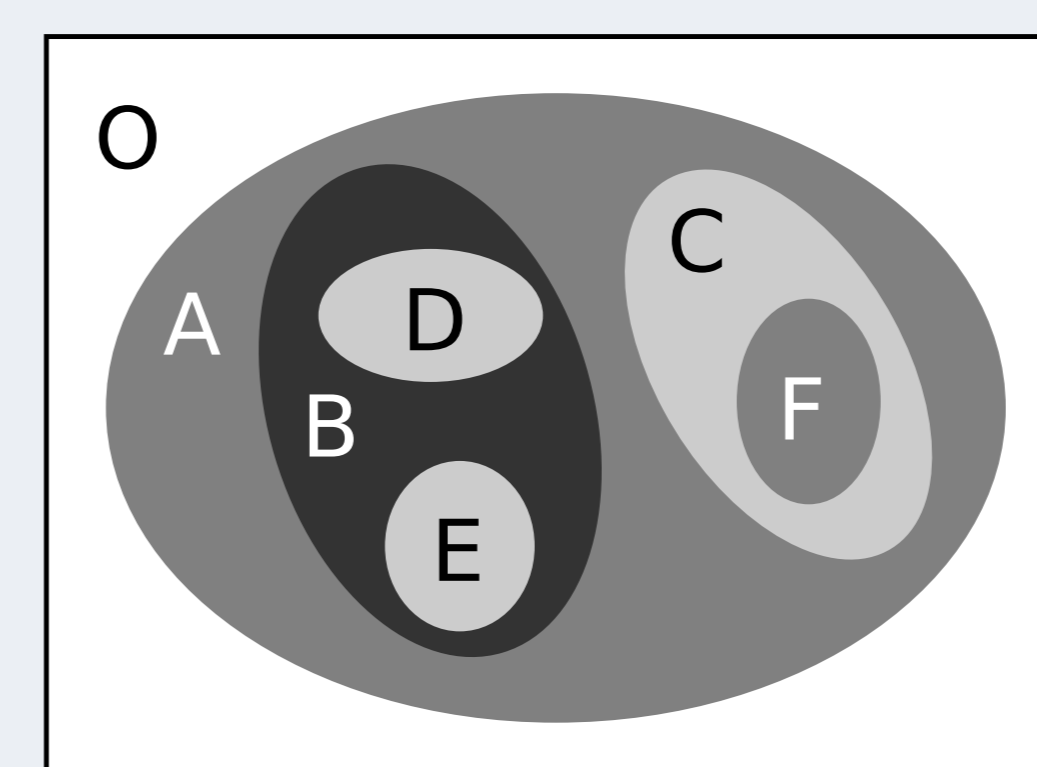
$\lambda \leftarrow$  smallest level having faces on  $S_{\lambda}^{+}$

**end while**

Wait for all child processes.

**end procedure**

example



An image and its tree of shapes. The nodes  $O$  and  $A$  have already been visited. The hierarchical queue contains the interior contour of  $B$  and  $C$ . It is partitioned in two sets  $S_{\lambda}^{+} = \partial B$  and  $S_{\lambda}^{-} = \partial C$ .

## Algorithmic Scheme of the Sequential Version [5]

```
function COMPUTETREE( $f$ ,  $p_{\infty}$ )
 $\mathcal{F} \leftarrow \text{IMMERSE}(f)$ 
 $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{F}^b) \leftarrow \text{SORT}(\mathcal{F}, p_{\infty})$ 
 $par \leftarrow \text{UNIONFIND}(\text{reverse}(\mathcal{R}))$ 
return CANONICALIZE( $par$ ,  $\mathcal{R}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}^b$ )
end function
```

## Algorithmic Scheme of the Parallel Version **NEW!**

```
function COMPUTETREE( $f$ ,  $p_{\infty}$ )
 $\mathcal{F} \leftarrow \text{PARALLELIMMERSE}(f)$   $\triangleright$  trivial
 $\lambda \leftarrow \text{mean}(\mathcal{F}(p_{\infty}))$ 
 $Q[\lambda] \leftarrow p_{\infty}$ 
 $\mathcal{F}^{\text{ord}} \leftarrow \text{PARALLELSORT}(\mathcal{F}, Q, \lambda, 0)$ 
 $par \leftarrow \text{PARALLELMAXTREE}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{ord}})$   $\triangleright$  see [2] and [3]
return CANONICALIZE( $par$ ,  $\mathcal{F}^{\text{ord}}$ )
end function
```

## Reproducible Research

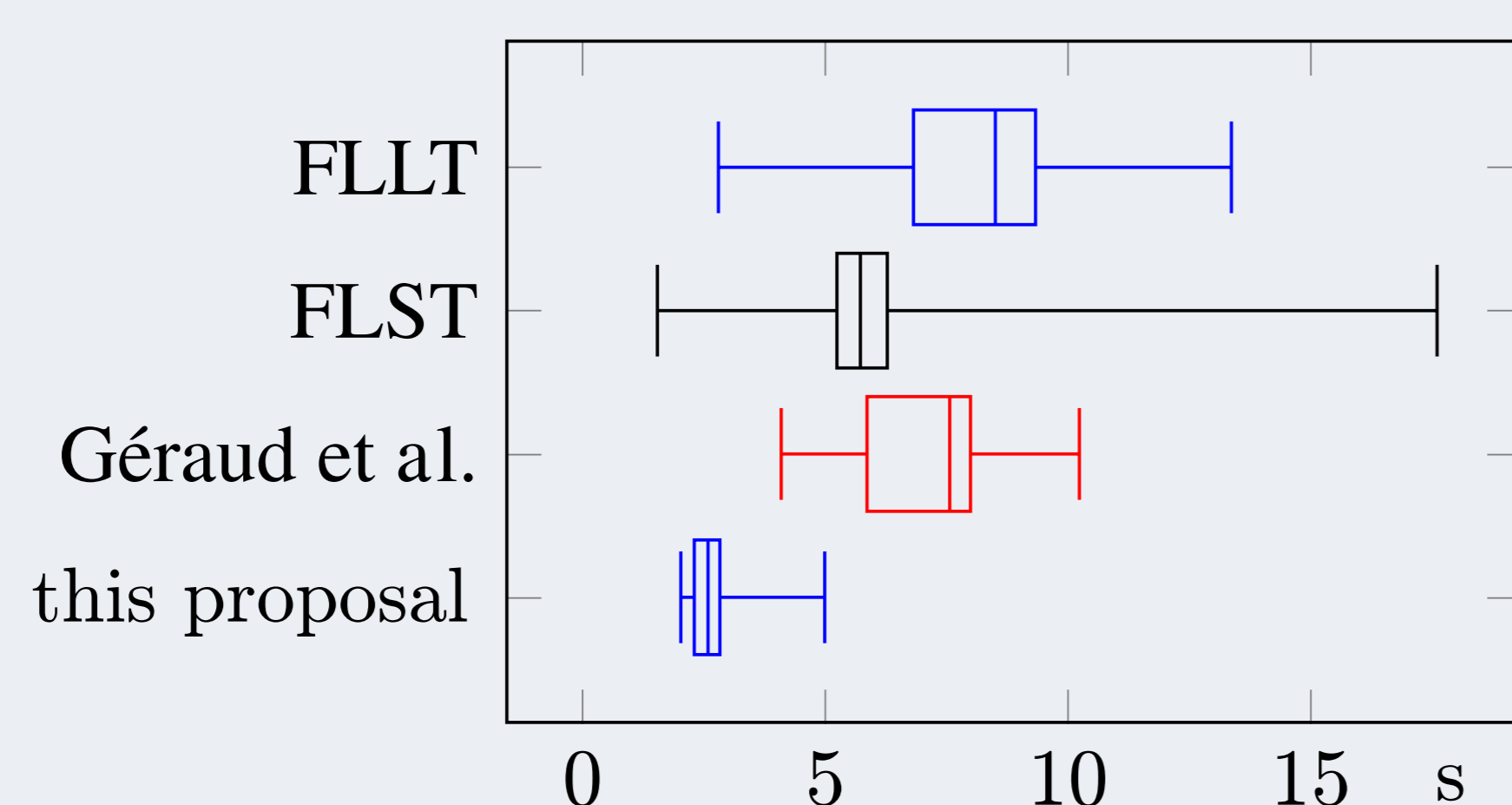
Evangelization from the Church of Mathematical Morphology

our C++ image processing library "Milena"  $\rightarrow$  <http://olena.lrde.epita.fr>

full source code of our method  $\rightarrow$  <http://publis.lrde.epita.fr/crozet.14.icip>  $\rightarrow$



## Comparison



Computation times (in seconds) on a classical image test set of the following algorithms: FLLT [1], FLST [4], Géraud et al. [5], and this paper proposal.

## Bibliography

- [1] P. Monasse and F. Guichard, "Fast Computation of a Contrast-Invariant Image Representation," in *IEEE Trans. on Image Processing*, vol. 9, no. 5, pp. 860–872, 2000.
- [2] P. Matas et al., "Parallel Algorithm for Concurrent Computation of Connected Component Tree," *Adv. Concepts for Intelligent Vision Systems*, pp. 230–241, 2008.
- [3] M.H.F. Wilkinson et al., "Concurrent Computation of Attribute Filters on Shared Memory Parallel Machines," *IEEE Trans. on PAMI*, vol. 30, no. 10, pp. 1800–1813, 2008.
- [4] V. Caselles and P. Monasse, "Geometric Description of Images as Topographic Maps," in *Lecture Notes in Computer Science* ser., vol. 1984, Springer, 2009.
- [5] T. Géraud and E. Carlinet and S. Crozet and L. Najman, "A Quasi-Linear Algorithm to Compute the Tree of Shapes of  $n$ -D Images," in *Proc. of the Intl. Symposium on Mathematical Morphology (ISMM)*, vol. 7883 of LNCS, Springer, pp. 98–110, 2013.