Sobel Filter

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Outline

Overview

- The Sobel filter is an image processing edge detection algorithm
- It involves convolution of 3×3 image windows with 2 convolution matrices

$$S_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad S_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- The edge value, G, for a pixel at (r, c) is computed by

$$G_x = \sum_{i=-1}^{1} \sum_{j=-1}^{1} (S_{x,i,j} * I_{r+i,c+i})$$

$$G_y = \sum_{i=-1}^{1} \sum_{j=-1}^{1} (S_{y,i,j} * I_{r+i,c+i})$$

$$G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$$

‘

A simple C solution

```
#include <math.h>
#define matrix(a,b,c) a[(b)*(cols)+(c)]
void sobel(unsigned char *data, float *output, long rows, long cols)
{
   int r, c;
   int gx, gy;
   for ( r = 1; r < rows-1; r++ ) {
      for ( c = 1; c < cols-1; c++ ) {
         gx = -matrix(data,r-1,c-1) + matrix(data,r-1,c+1) +
              -2*matrix(data,r,c-1) + 2*matrix(data,r,c+1) +
              -matrix(data,r+1,c-1) + matrix(data,r+1,c+1);
         gy = -matrix(data,r-1,c-1) - 2*matrix(data,r-1,c)
              - matrix(data,r-1,c+1) +
              matrix(data,r+1,c-1) + 2*matrix(data,r+1,c)
              + matrix(data,r+1,c+1);
         matrix(output,r,c) = sqrt((float)(gx)*(float)(gx)+
                                   (float)(gy)*(float)(gy));
      }
   }
```

Sobel using SSE instructions

- 16 8 bit values can be placed in an XMM registers
- The central 14 values can be used to compute 14 Sobel results
- The code loaded the row $r-1$ and computed part of 14 Sobel results
- Then it loaded row r and added more to the 14 Sobel results
- Last it loaded row $r+1$ and added more to the 14 Sobel results
- The contributions were added, squared, G_x^2 added to G_y^2 for 14 G values
- The 14 G values were written to the output image
- Using 1000 different images it processed 980 images per second vs 158 for the C code.
- This is 6.2 times as fast

New instructions used for Sobel

pxor This instruction performs an exclusive or on a 128 XMM source register or memory and stores the result in the destination register.

movdqa This instruction moves 128 bits of aligned data from memory to a register, from a register to memory, or from a register to a register.

movdqu This instruction moves 128 bits of unaligned data from memory to a register, from a register to memory, or from a register to a register.

psrldq This instruction shifts the destination XMM register right the number of bytes specified in the second immediate operand.

punpcklbw This instruction unpacks the low 8 bytes of 2 XMM registers and intermingles them. I used this with the second register holding all 0 bytes to form 8 words in the destination.

punpckhbw This instruction unpacks the upper 8 bytes of 2 XMM registers and intermingles them.

New instructions used for Sobel (2)

paddw This instruction adds 8 16 bit integers from the second operand to the first operand. At least one of the operands must be an XMM register and one can be a memory field.

psubw This instruction subtracts the second set of 8 16 bit integers from the first set.

pmullw This instruction multiplies the first set of 8 16 bit integers times the second set and store the low order 16 bits of the products in the first operand.

punpcklwd This instruction unpacks and interleaves words from the lower halves 2 XMM registers into the destination register.

punpckhwd This instruction unpacks and interleaves words from the upper halves 2 XMM registers into the destination register.

cvtdq2ps This instruction converts 4 double word integers into 4 double word floating point values.

The Sobel assembly code

- This code is far too long to examine in slides