

PARALLEL MULTIPLE OBSERVER SITING ON TERRAIN

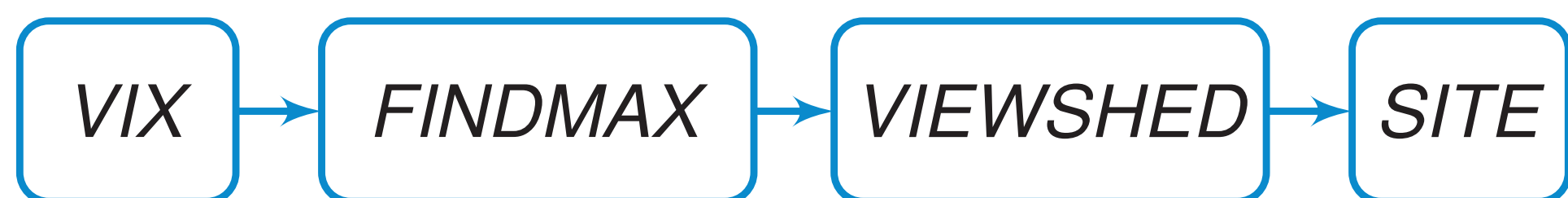
WENLI LI, W. RANDOLPH FRANKLIN, DANIEL N. BENEDETTI, SALLES V. G. MAGALHÃES
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY, USA

OBJECTIVES

- Optimization of the multiple observer siting program of Franklin and Vogt
- Parallelization using OpenMP and Nvidia CUDA

MULTIPLE OBSERVER SITING

- Four programs running in sequence
 1. *VIX* computes approximate visibility indexes
 2. *FINDMAX* selects a set of tentative observers
 3. *VIEWSHED* computes observer viewsheds
 4. *SITE* selects observers to cover the terrain



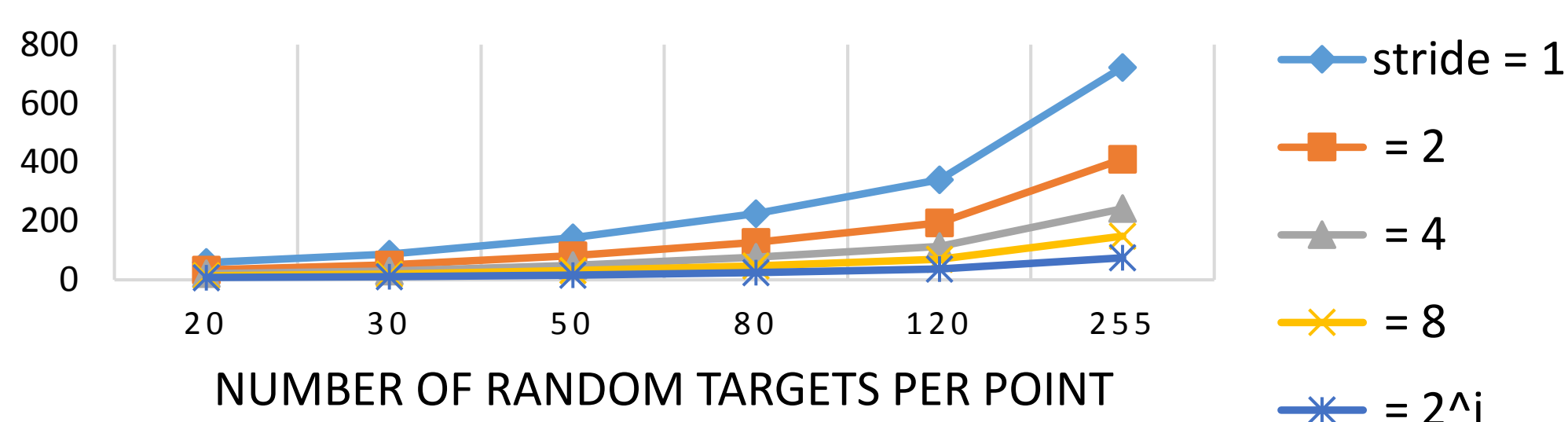
IMPROVEMENTS

- In *VIX*, compute an approximate visibility of a random target by evaluating points with stepsize *stride*
- In each iteration of *SITE*, select the observer whose viewshed has the largest extra area
- Update the extra area of tentative observers within $2 \times roi$ of the selected observer

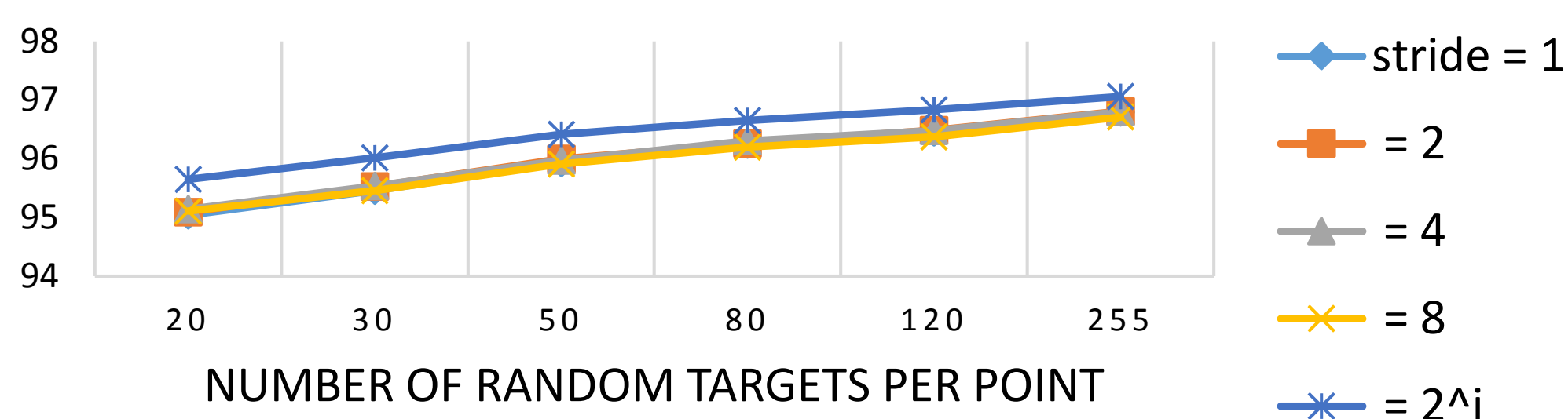
APPROXIMATE VISIBILITY INDEX

- Run the CUDA program on a 16385^2 terrain until the area of the cumulative viewshed cannot be increased
- *roi* is 200 and number of tentative observers is 164^2

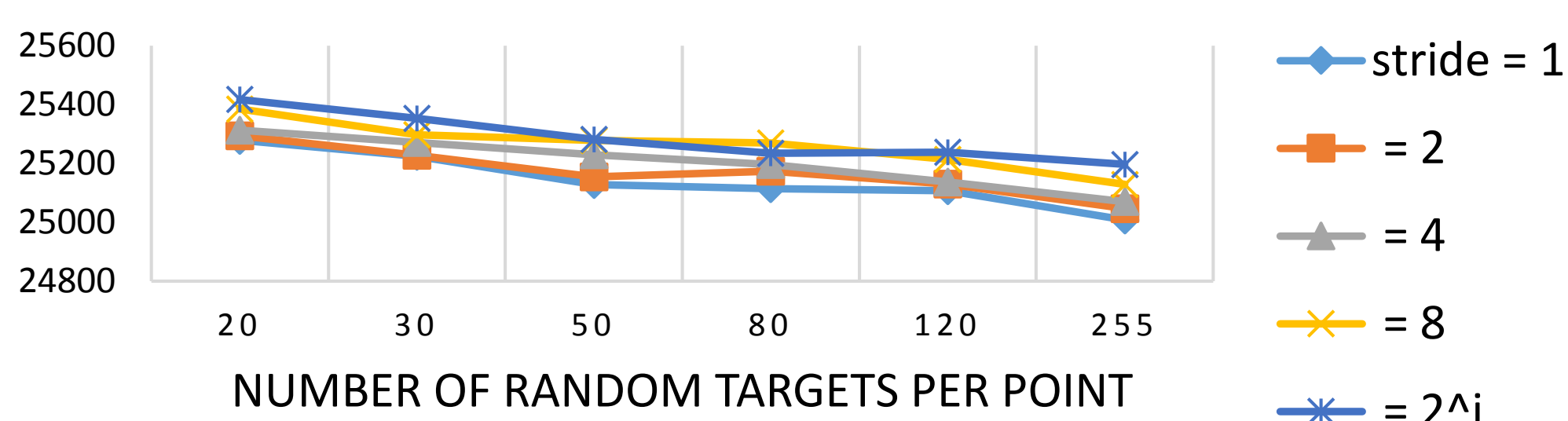
RUNNING TIME OF CUDA VIX



MAXIMUM COVERAGE (%)

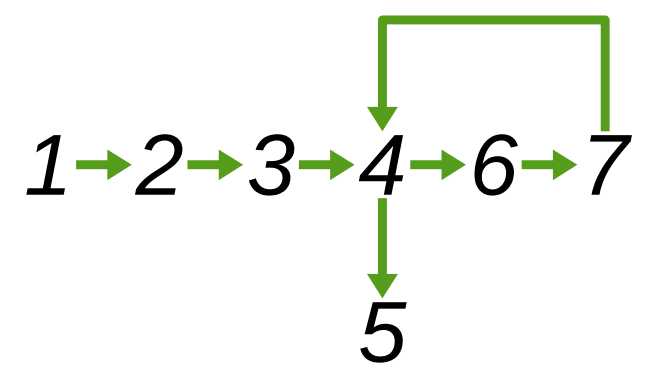


NUMBER OF SELECTED OBSERVERS



CUDA PROGRAM

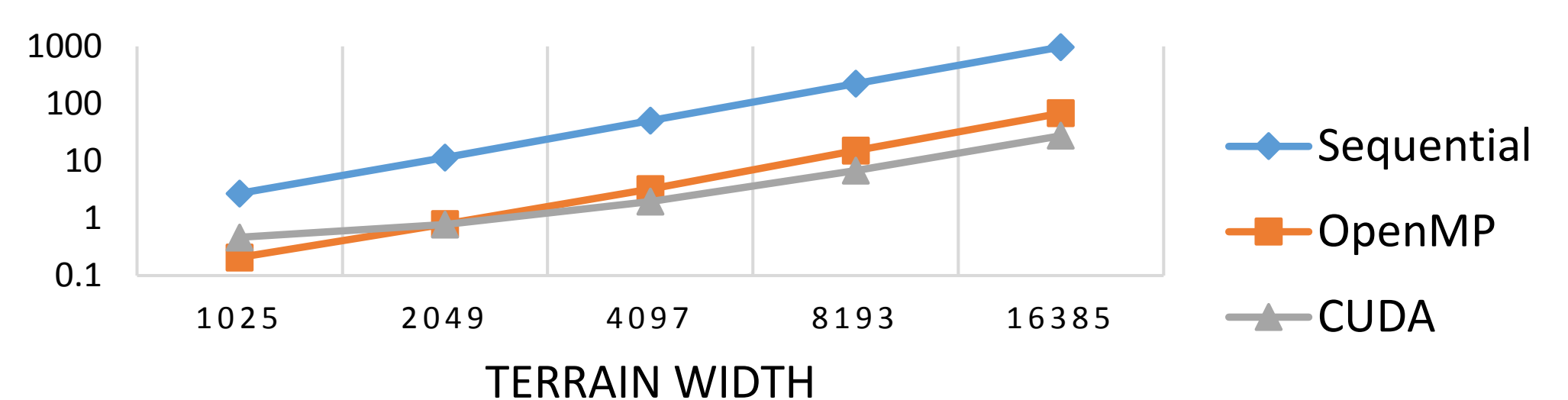
- Seven kernel functions
 1. Compute visibility indexes
 2. Select tentative observers
 3. Compute viewsheds
 4. Search observers for update
 5. Compute the extra area of an observer
 6. Search observers for the largest extra area
 7. Update the cumulative viewshed



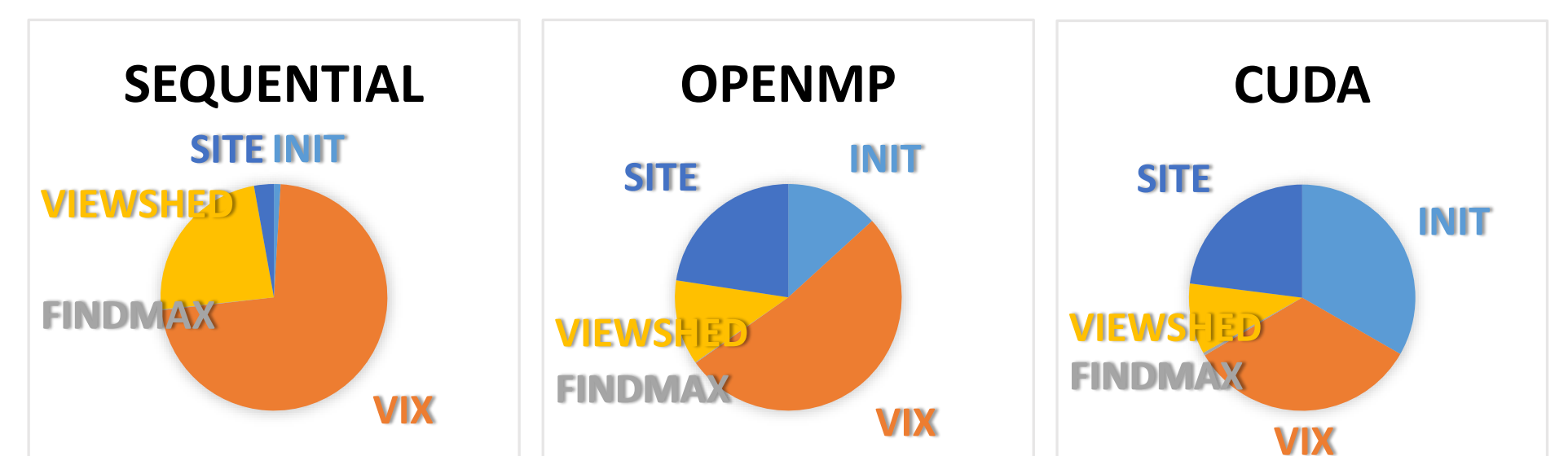
RUNNING TIME & SPEEDUP

- Two Intel Xeon E5-2687W CPUs and one Nvidia Tesla K20Xm GPU accelerator
- Different resolutions of a 16385^2 terrain; number of random targets is 30 and number of tentative observers is 10^2 , 20^2 , 41^2 , 82^2 , or 164^2

TOTAL RUNNING TIME

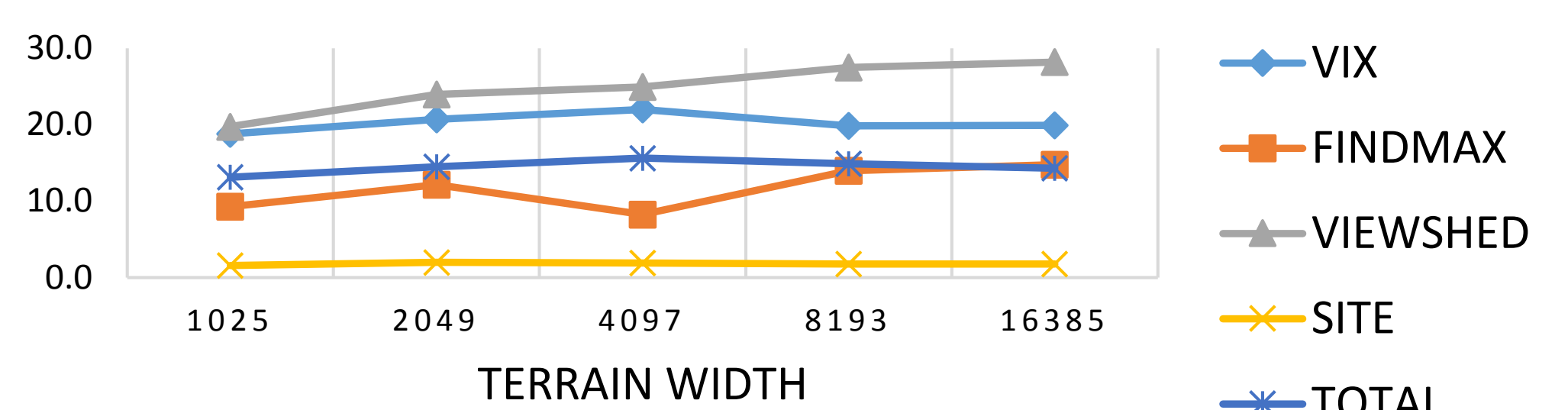


- Composition of the total time at terrain width 16385

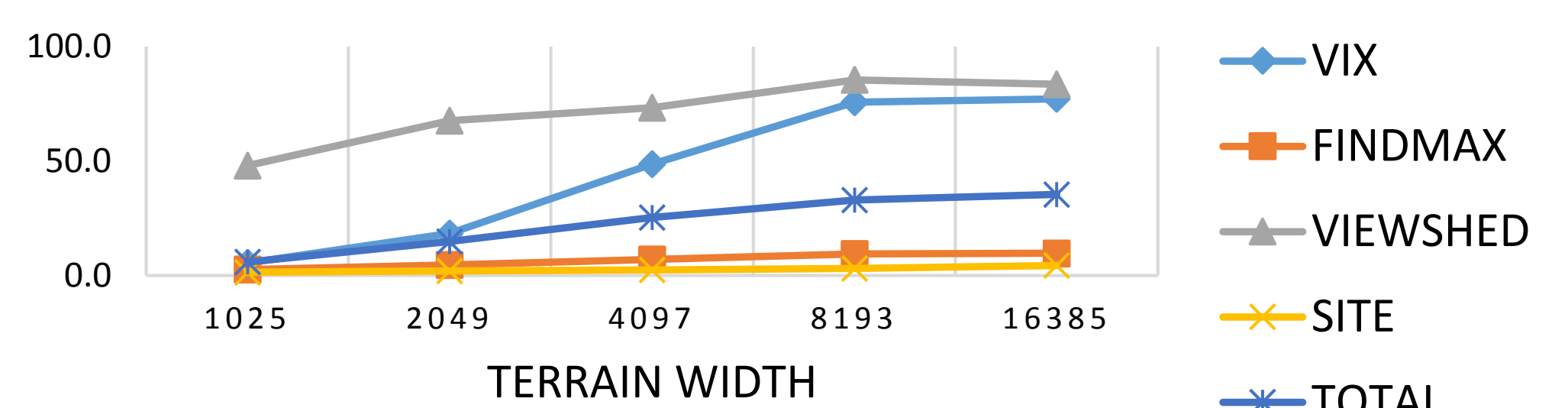


- Speedup to the sequential program

OPENMP PROGRAM SPEEDUP



CUDA PROGRAM SPEEDUP



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research was partially supported by NSF grant IIS-1117277 and CAPES (Ciência sem Fronteiras).