

# High Performance Computing for Neutron Tomography Reconstruction

## A Parallel Approach to Filtered Backprojection (FBP)

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August 3, 2017



- 1 Background
  - What is Laminography?
  - Filtered Backprojection Algorithm
  - MATLAB Data
- 2 Objectives
- 3 Methods
  - Filter
  - Serial Program
  - Parallel Program
- 4 Future Work



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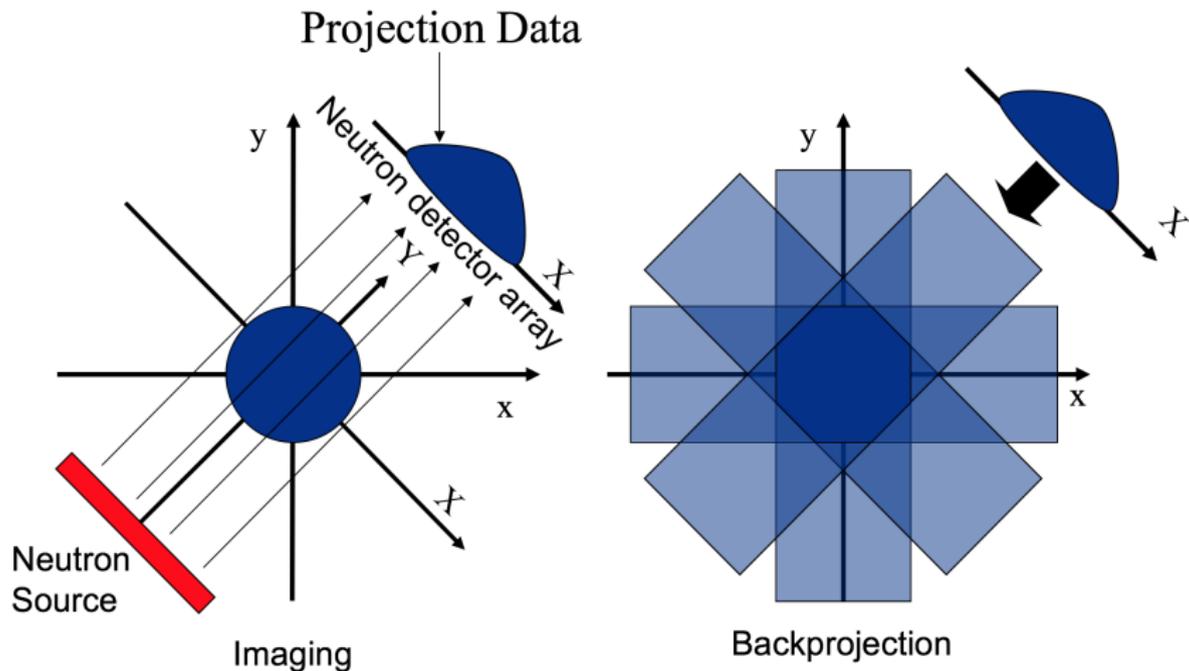
# Laminography & Tomography

- Image Processing
- Reconstruction of 3D volume from 2D projections (sinograms)
- Fourier/harmonic analysis (specifically Radon transform)

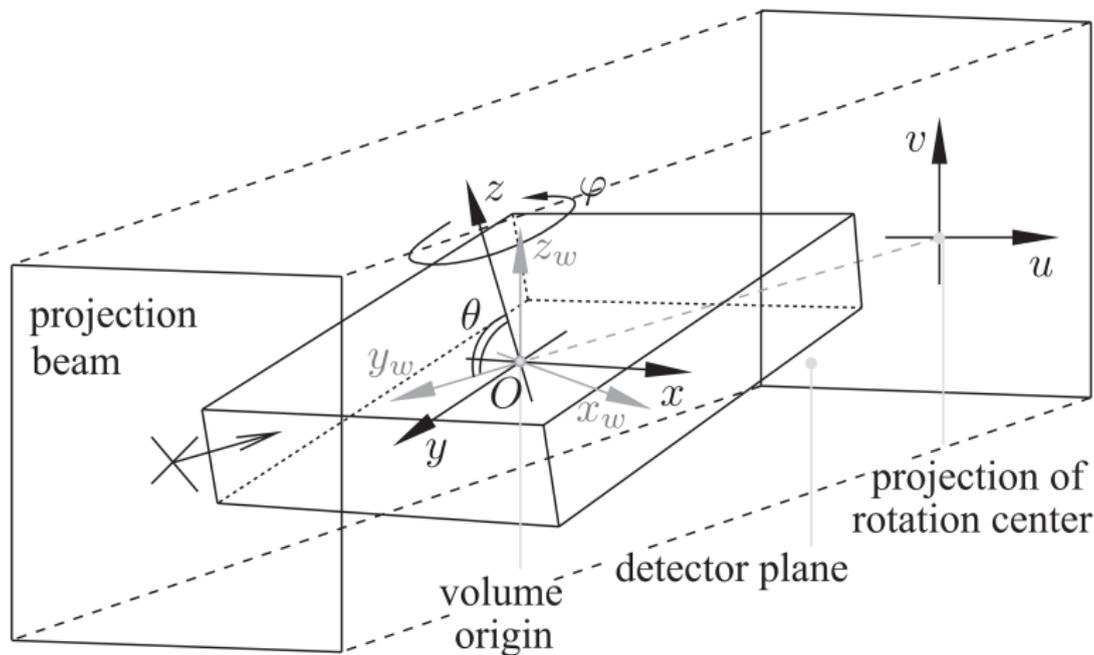
Tomography is special case of laminography (tilt angle =  $0^\circ$ )



# 2D Tomography



# 3D Laminography



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# Filtered Backprojection (FBP) Algorithm

## Inverse Radon Transform

$$f(x, y) = \int_0^\pi p_f(x \cdot \cos \theta + y \cdot \sin \theta) d\theta$$

projections & orientation information  $\rightarrow$  volume

For each projection...

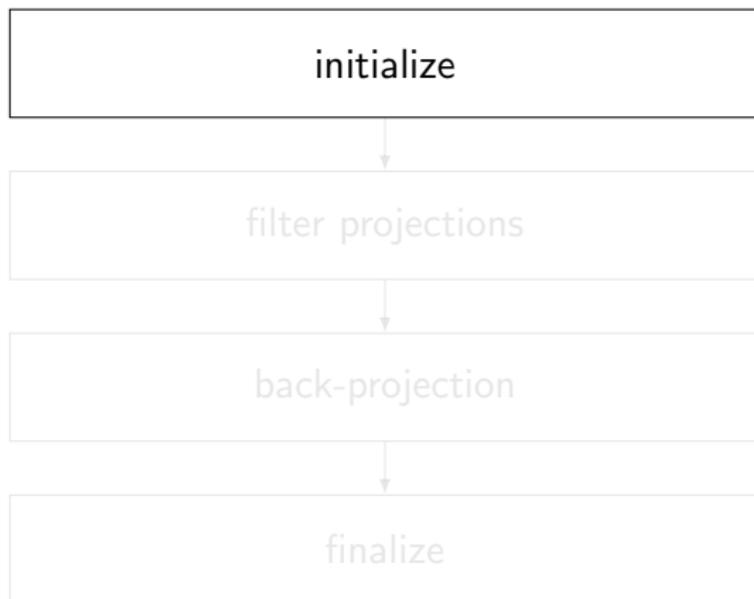
- clean it up (filter)
- “smear” it through the volume (backproject & interpolate)

... then sum all smeared projections

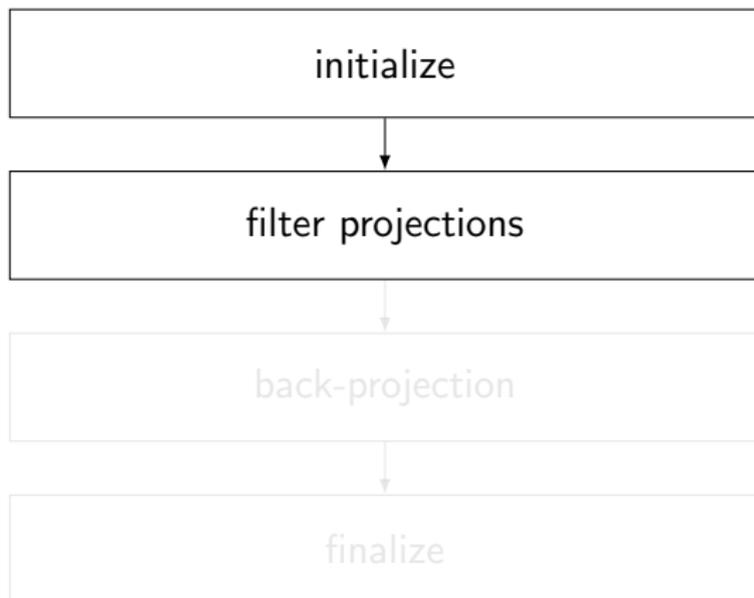
Result: reconstructed 3D volume



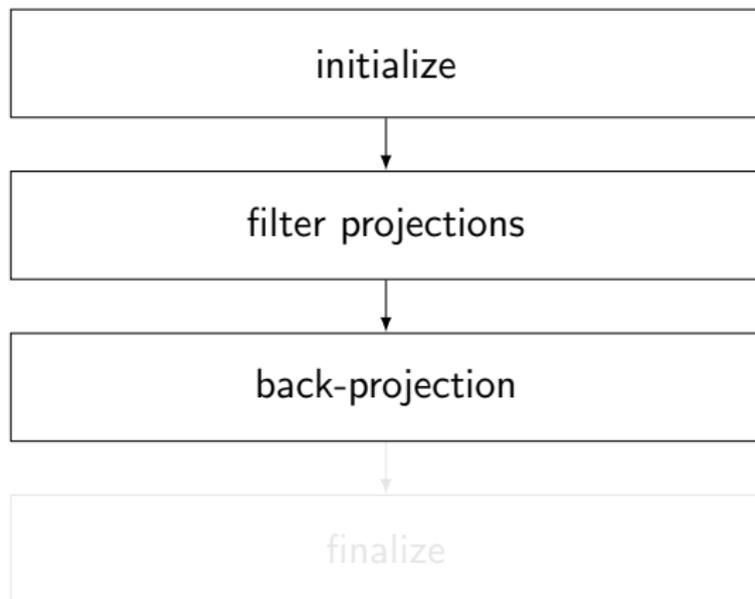
# Filtered Backprojection (FBP) Algorithm



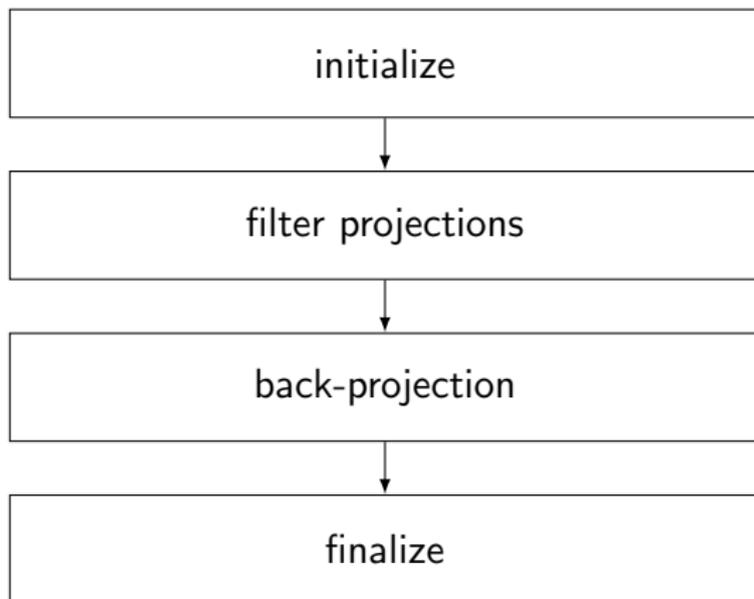
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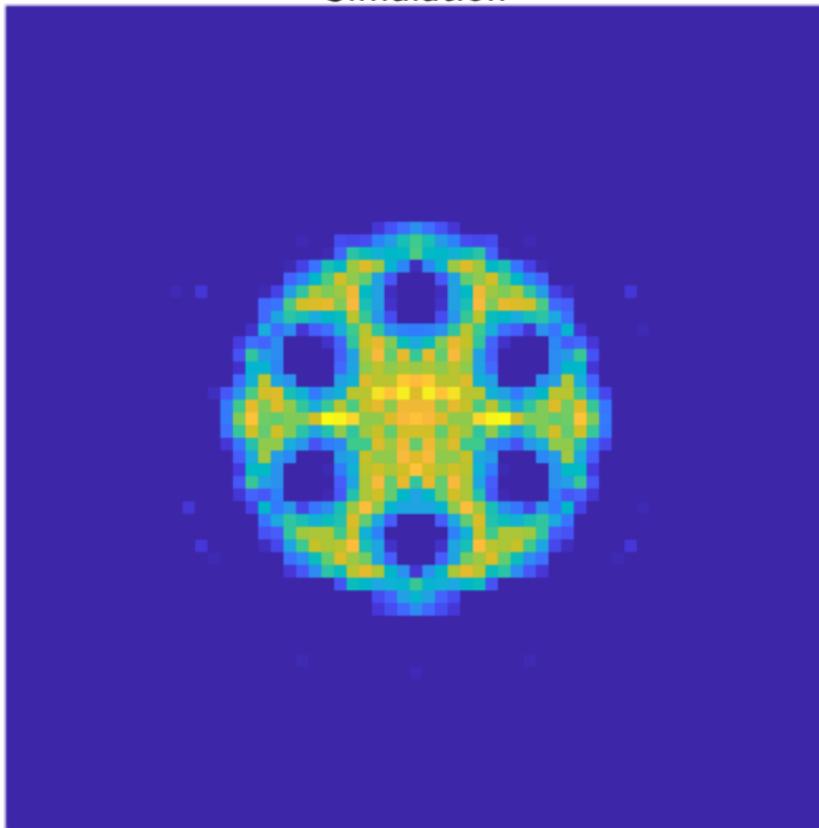
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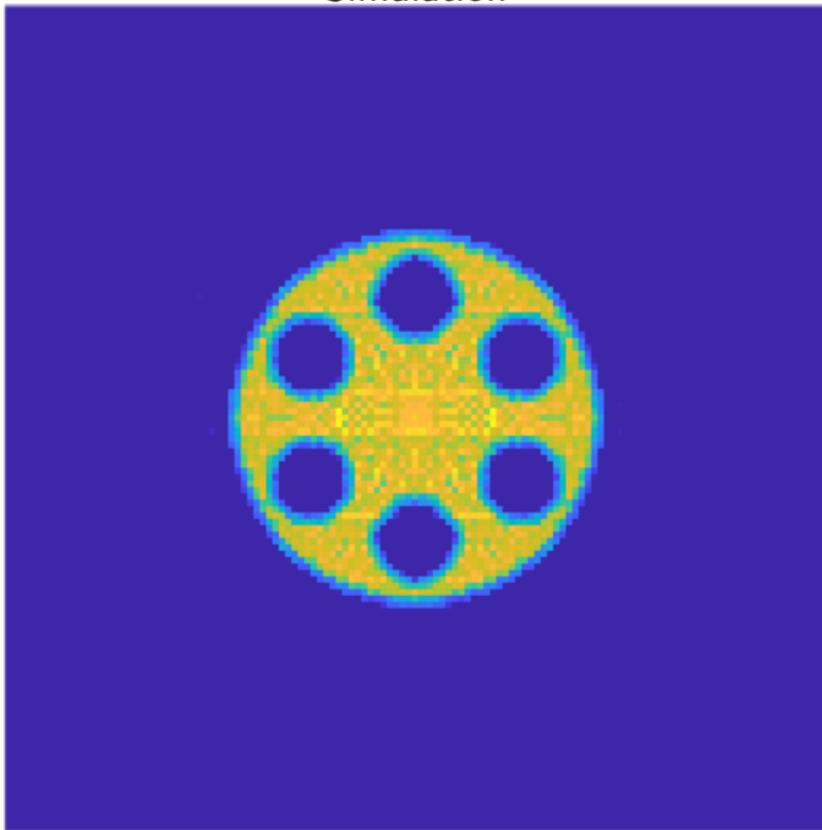


Simulation



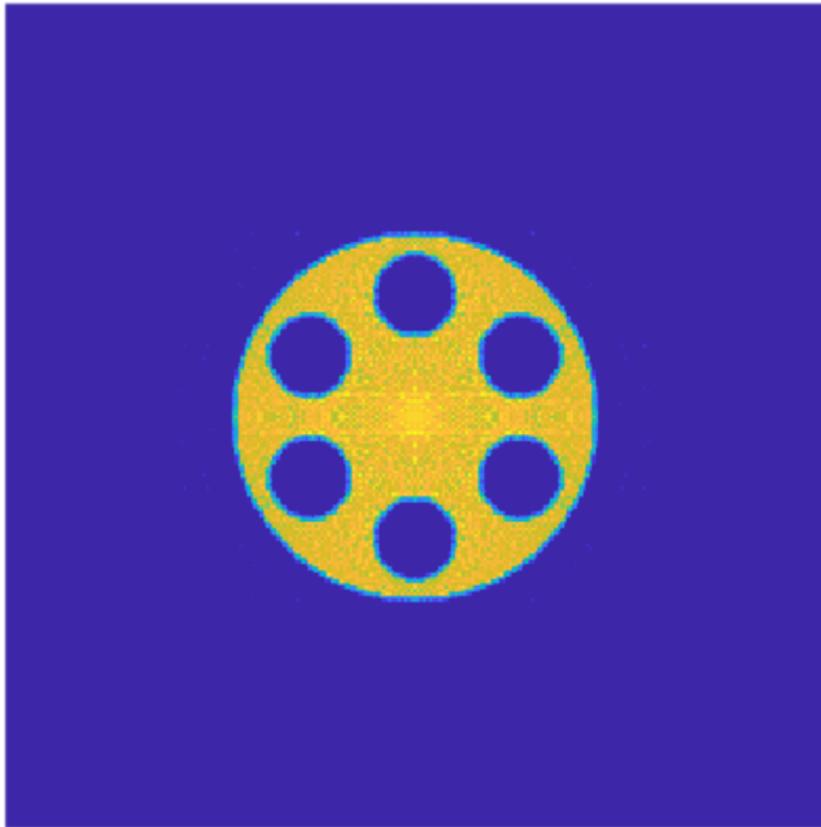
Volume:  $65 \times 65 \times 65$

Simulation



Volume:  $129 \times 129 \times 129$

Simulation



Volume:  $257 \times 257 \times 257$

# ORNL Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) Data



“Volume”:  $1501 \times 1501 \times 1$

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## Overall reduction in code execution time and memory requirements

- Implement laminography filter



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## Overall reduction in code execution time and memory requirements

- Implement laminography filter
- Perform FBP serially in C
- Structure portions in parallel...
  - Message Passing Interface (MPI) → backprojection
  - Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) → FFT and filtering



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Filter necessary to reduce blurring from backprojection

- basic high-pass ramp filter (standard in tomography)
- laminographic ramp filter (scaled depending laminography angle)
- sinc filter (slightly varying frequency response)
- cutoff frequency (dependent upon experiment geometry)



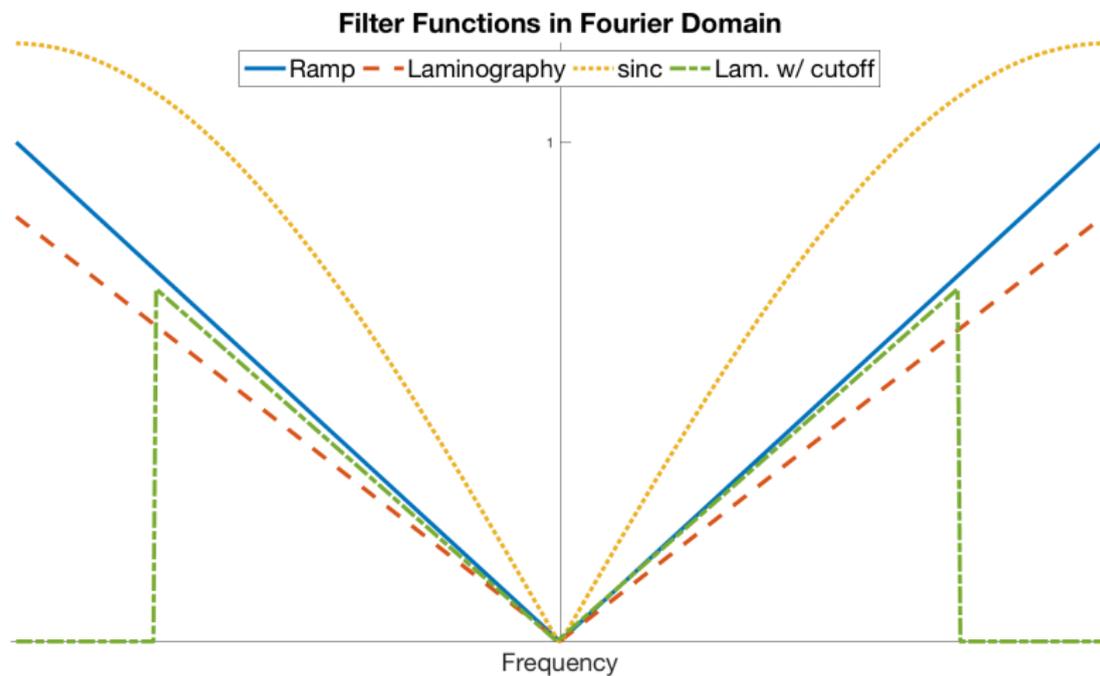
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Using laminographic ramp filter with adjustable cutoff frequency



# Filter Selection



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# Serial Program

## Challenges



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Reading data formatted for MATLAB:

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- forward transform, multiply filter, reverse transform



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Backprojection:

- coordinates before & after rotation
- meshgrid?



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Pointers and integers...



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# Parallel Program

## Different Approaches

MPI (Myagotin, *et al.*):

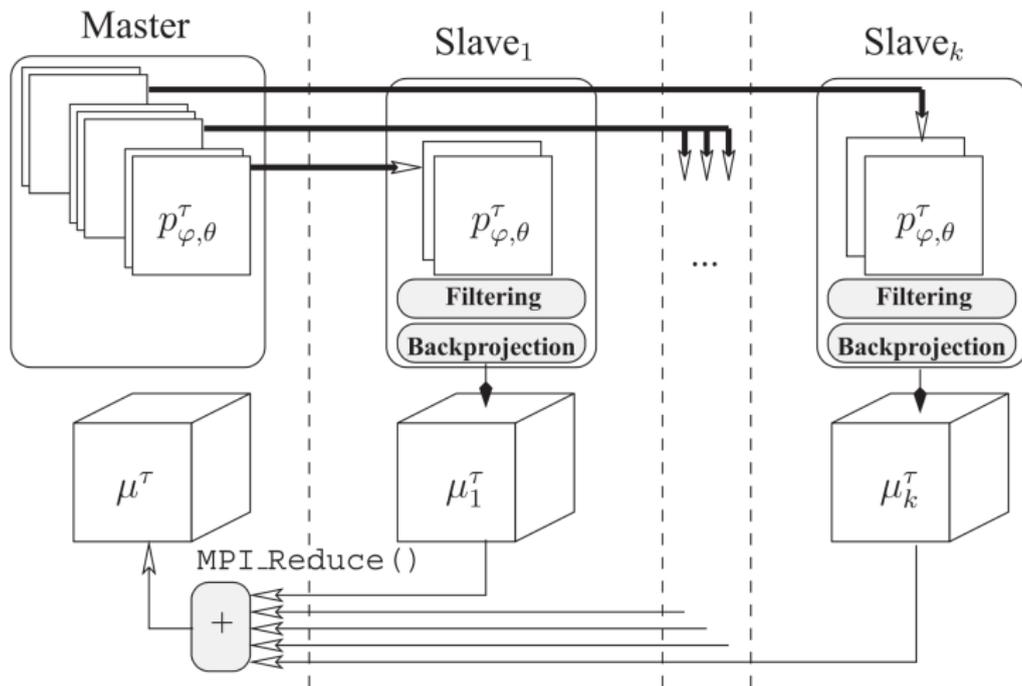
- distribute projections (many independent projections)
- decompose reconstructed volume (single volume between all nodes)

GPU acceleration:

- FFT (many 1D transforms)
- applying filter (many multiplication operations)
- interpolation (texture mapping for hardware acceleration)



## Data decomposition by projections



Intel MPI Library  
Bridges at Pittsburg Supercomputing Center



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Advantages:

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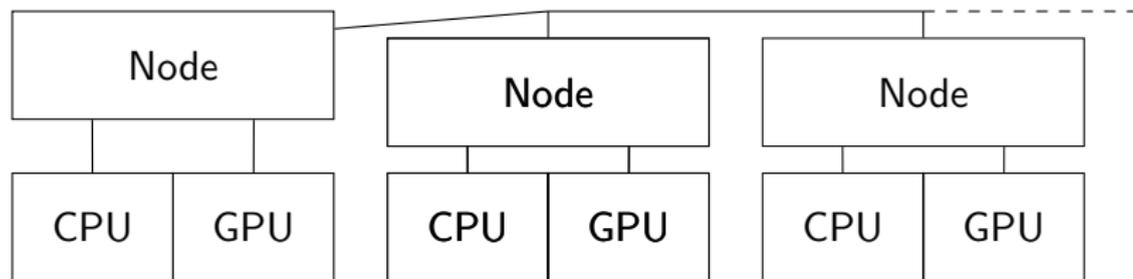
#### Drawbacks:

- large memory consumption (each node has full memory in volume)
- MPI\_Reduce operation (more operations to perform)



# GPU

## Hardware configuration



CUDA FFT Library (cuFFT)

CUDA Basic Linear Algebra Subroutine Library (cuBLAS)

Bridges (PSC): NVIDIA Tesla P100



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Execution time improved over serial code

Testing data sets could be too small to see major improvement?



Much to still be done!

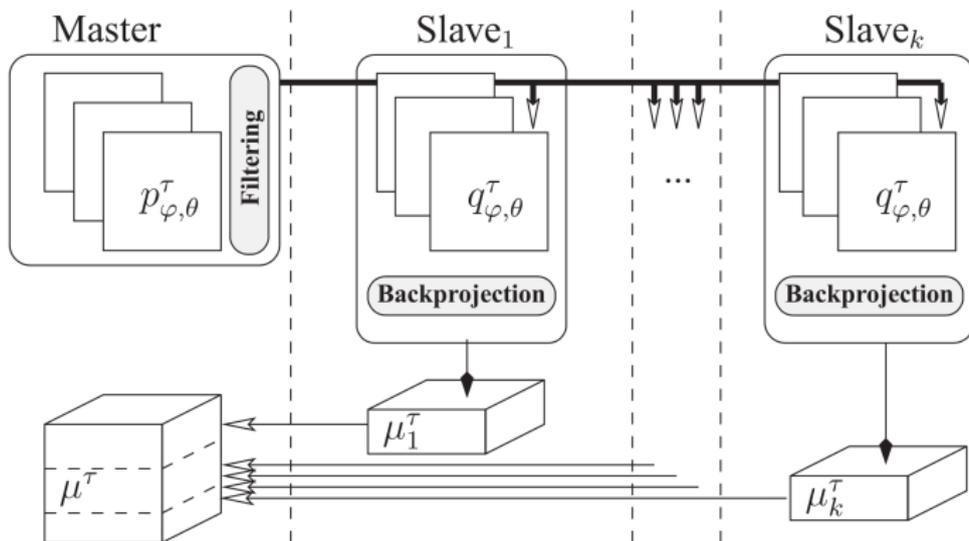


Much to still be done!

- **bottleneck: size of volume in memory**



## Data decomposition by reconstructed volume



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- **bottleneck: size of volume in memory**
- FFT: real-valued transforms



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- MPI: communication improvement via “ring” method



Much to still be done!

- **bottleneck: size of volume in memory**
- FFT: real-valued transforms
- MPI: communication improvement via “ring” method
- GPU: hardware interpolation



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