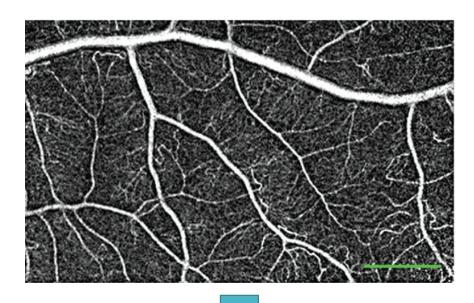
GPU Accelerated Vessel Segmentation Using Laplacian Eigenmaps

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Problem

Image segmentation

Partition pictures of vessels into **segments**





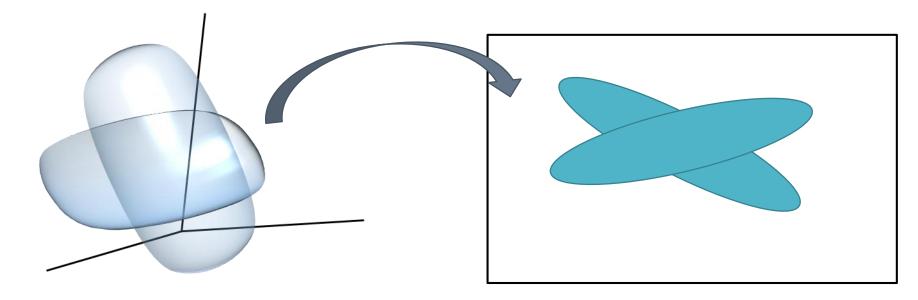
Laplacian eigenmap [1]

Local info embedded in high dimensional space

Project local info onto low-dimensional plane

Optimize the projection to preserve essential characteristics

Cluster the projected data points into segments



[1] Tziakos, Laskaris, and Fotopoulos

Segmentation process

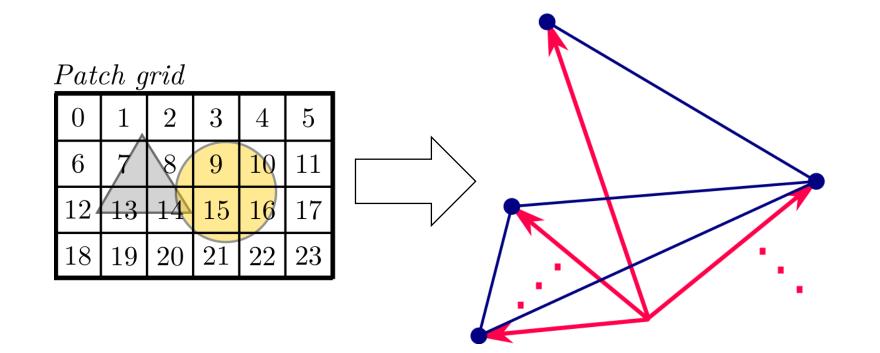
Build graph of local info

Apply Laplace operator Solve optimization problem

Build graph of local info

Store the resulting graph in a weight matrix

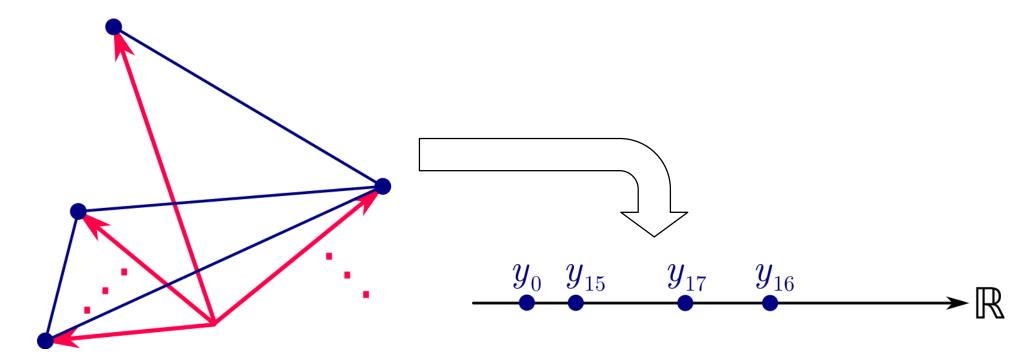
Edges reflect variations among different regions (global variation)



Apply Laplace operator

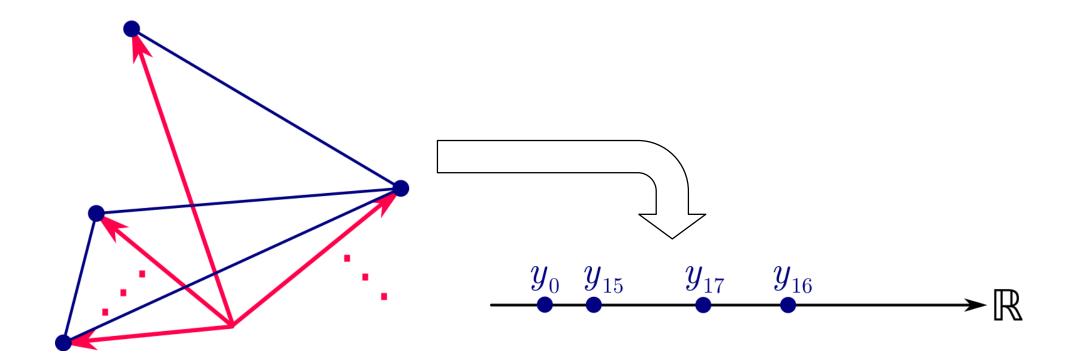
Form **Laplacian matrix** $L = I - D^{1/2}WD^{1/2}$ encoding the Laplace operator.

The operator formulates an **optimization problem**: Projections of well-connected nodes should also be tightly clustered.



Solve optimization problem

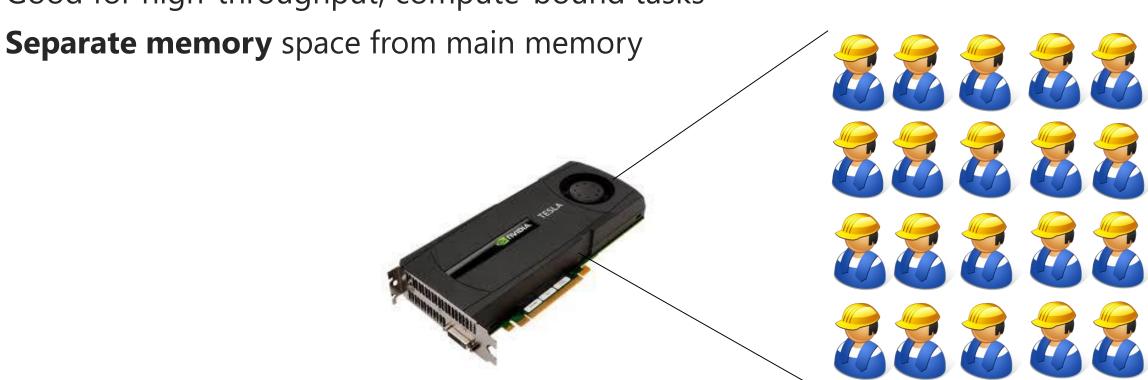
Solutions to eigenvalue problem $L\mathbf{y} = \lambda \mathbf{y}$ are optimal solutions If solutions are good, we can detect clusters



Characteristics of GPUs

Massively parallel – lots of small cores (workers)

Good for high-throughput, compute-bound tasks



Strategy: Reduce memory footprint

On-GPU memory is limited

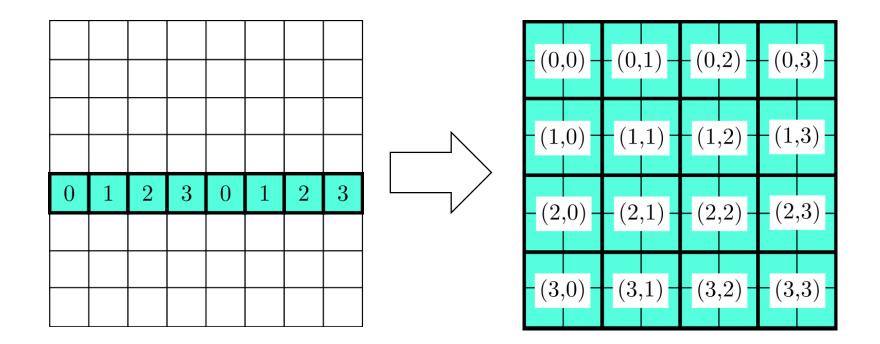
Reduce memory usage and we can pack in more work into GPU

Strategy: Reduce memory footprint

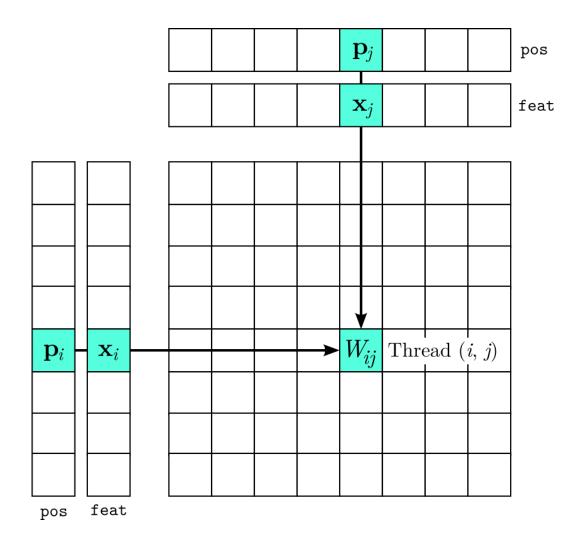
Weight matrix generation:

Do not store intermediate results

More entries can be calculated in parallel; 10x faster



Worker allocation

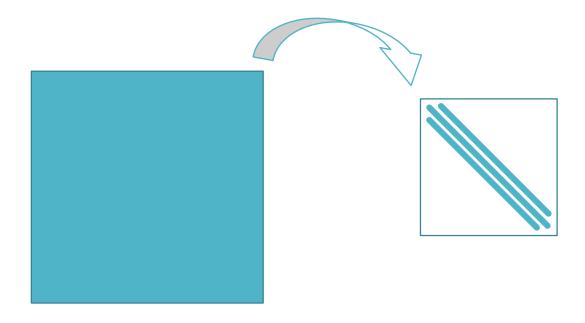


Strategy: use Lanczos method

We need only a few smallest eigenvalues of L

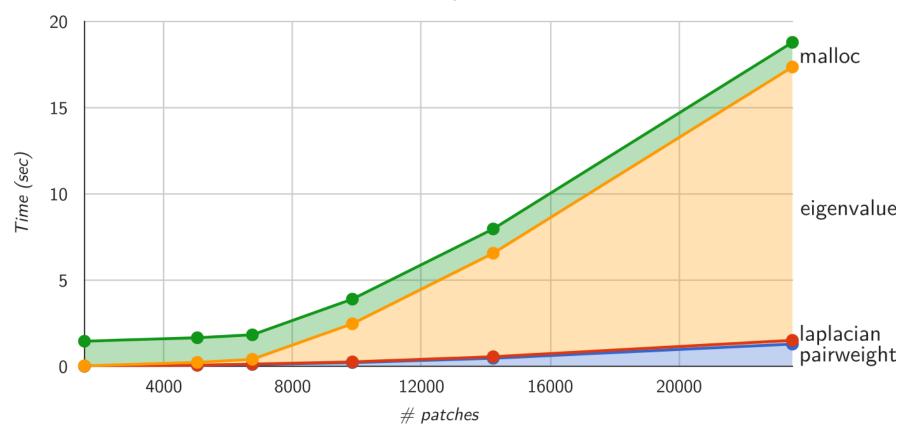
Lanczos method iteratively solve for the eigenvalues needed

Takes 1/28 time of conventional method



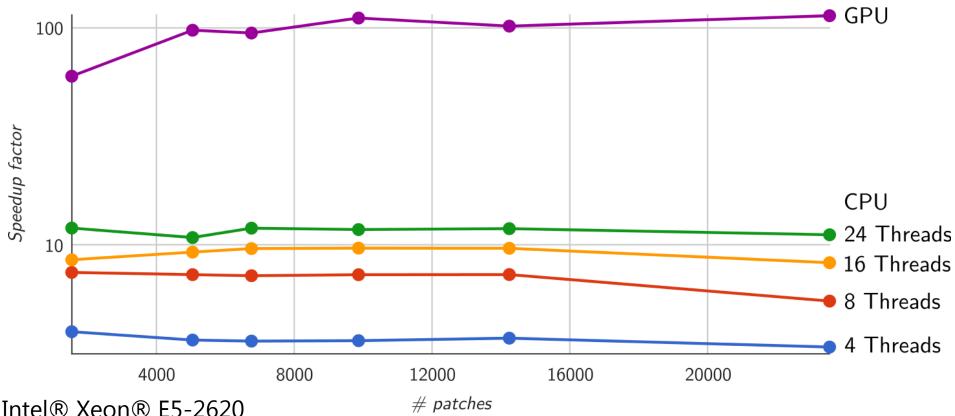
Performance

Performance of Lanczos on GPU, by parts



Performance: vs. multicore CPUs

Scaling by number of cores, pairweight



CPU: two Intel® Xeon® E5-2620

GPU: one Nvidia Tesla® K20c

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