### STIR and Tensorflow

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### The big picture

- ▶ STIR
- iterative reconstruction algorithms
- find the optimum of a cost function

$$P(\text{global LOR response}|\text{image}) = \prod_{\text{all LORs}} P(\text{LOR response}|\text{image})$$

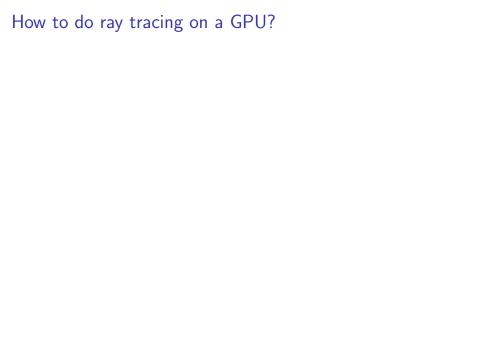
$$P(LOR response|image) = \int_{LOR} image density$$

▶ in the following: how to compute / approximate this integral?



## How to do ray tracing on a CPU?

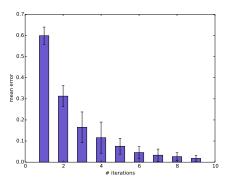
Siddon's algorithm



## Ray marching: an iterative algorithm

#### Accuracy

assume: have "enough" points along the LOR



lacktriangle with 6 iterations, are already at  $\sim$  5% level!

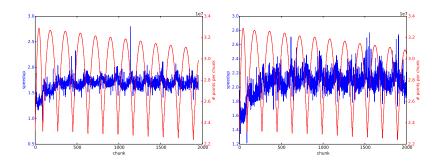
# Ray marching: an iterative algorithm Accuracy

- are there ever enough points?
- does not matter for STIR!

## Bringing together STIR and Tensorflow

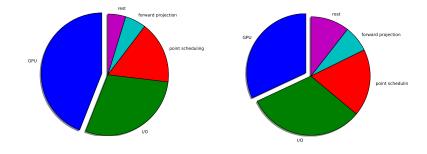
graph generation in python and graph utilization in c++

## Speedup without caching



left: 6 iterations, right: 2 iterations

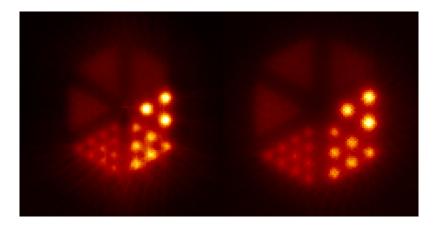
average speedup is similar



left: 6 iterations, right: 2 iterations

- ► I/O: converting from ProjMatrixElemsForOneBin to Tensor and back
- point scheduling: choose points to sample the TOR / LOR

### **Images**



left: 2 iterations, 20LORs per matrix element, right: original STIR

some artefacts: too few points

How to proceed?

▶ whole toolchain is in place

### Where to find the code?

- ► STIR-TF: https://github.com/philippwindischhofer/ STIR/tree/stir-tf
- ray tracing scripts: https://gitlab.phys.ethz.ch/luster/tf-raytracing

Any comments and contributions are welcome!