

Computing @ IRIS

Dedicated Image Reconstruction Software

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scsie.uv.es

On behalf of IRIS group members



Coord. Científico tareas de **Reconstrucción de la Imagen Médica**

Image Reconstruction, Instrumentation and Simulations for
medical imaging applications (IRIS)

ific.uv.es/iris



Instituto de Física Corpuscular
ific.uv.es



Instituto de Física Médica
ific.uv.es/~ifimed



Monte Carlo Simulations

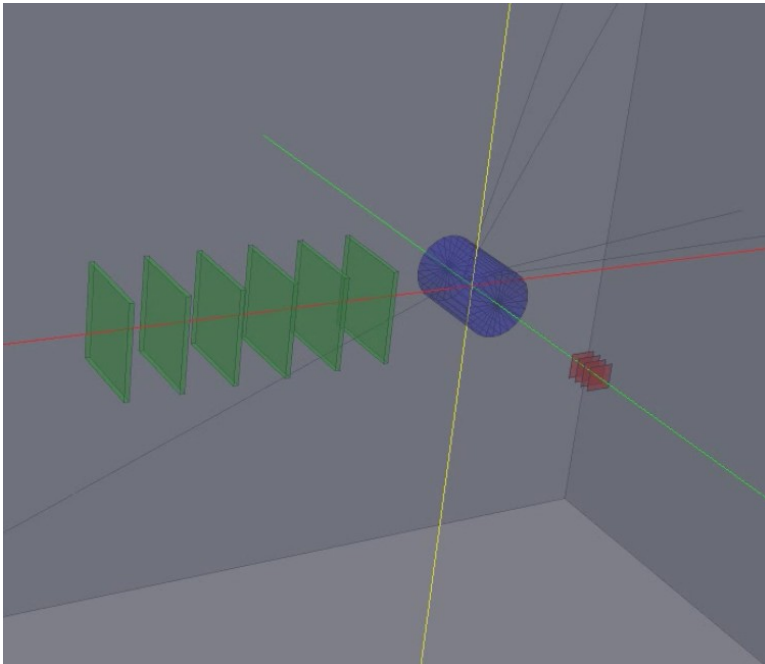
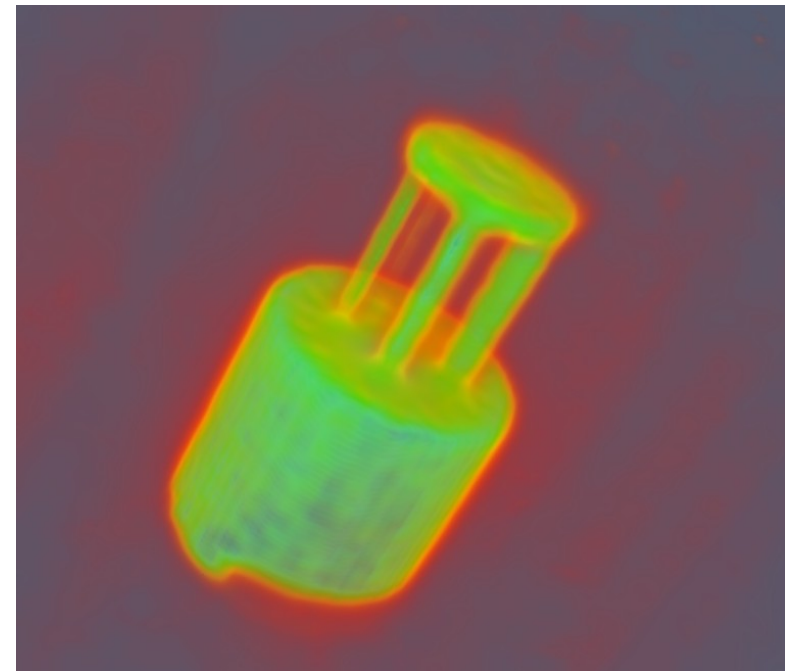


Image Reconstruction



MonteCarlo simulations

Two main reasons

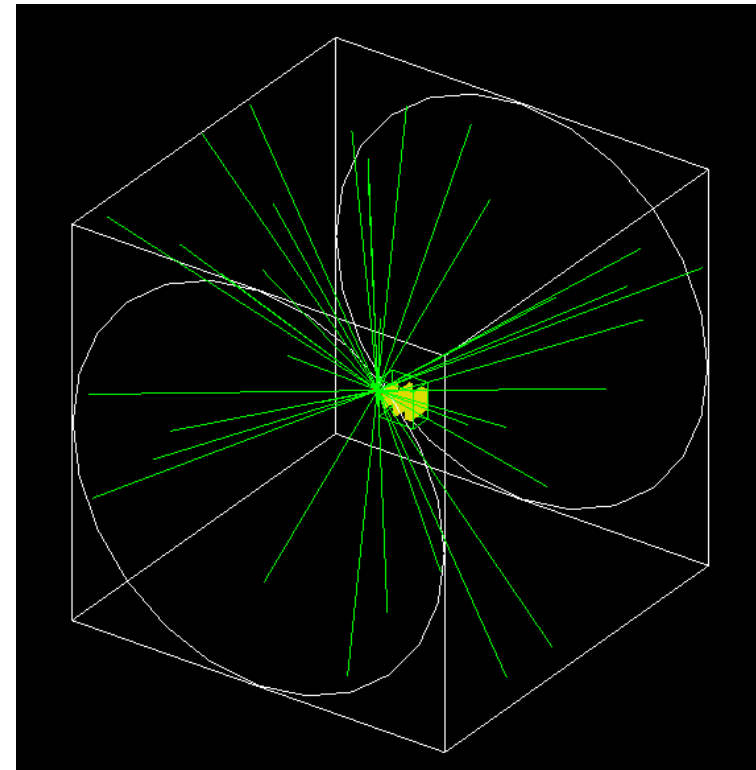
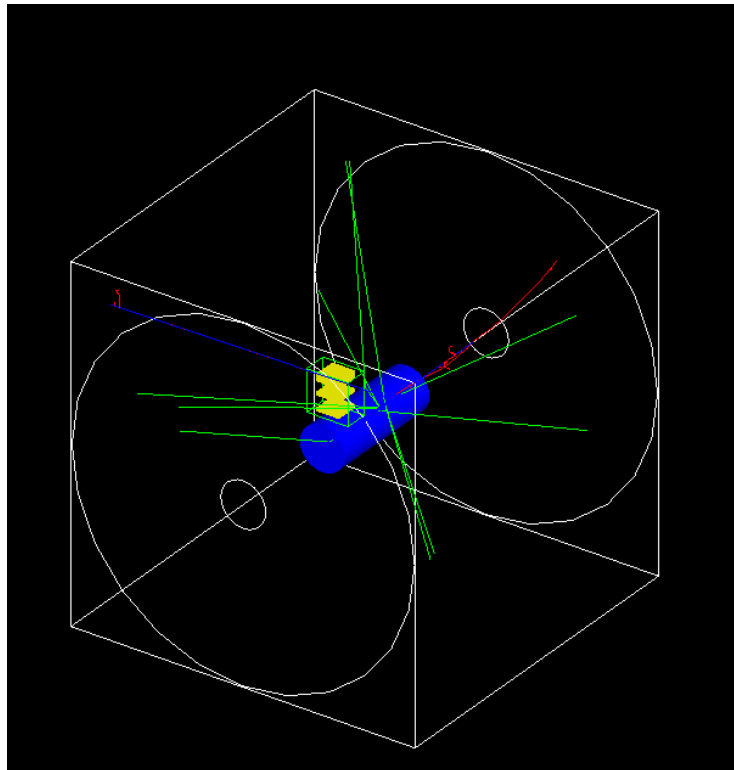
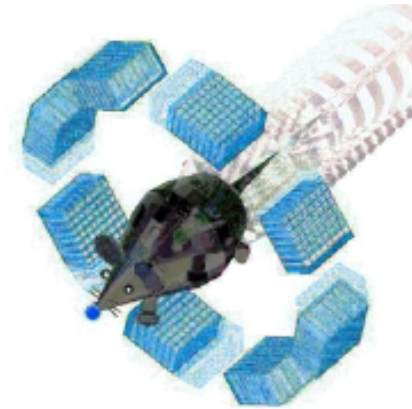
- To advance the device future capabilities
- To generate test data for the reconstruction algorithms

MonteCarlo simulations

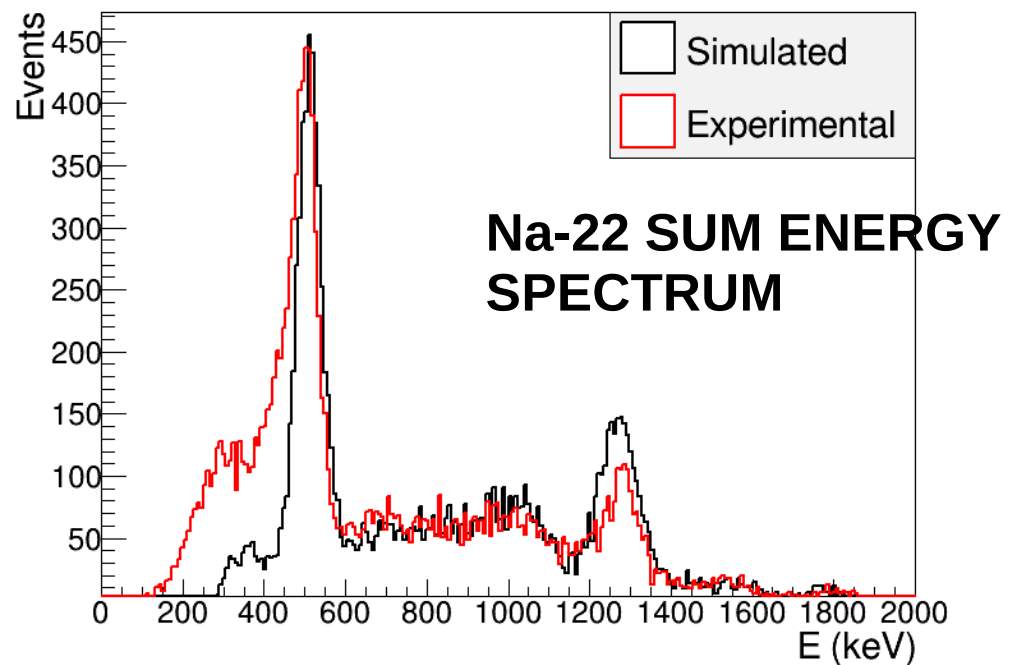
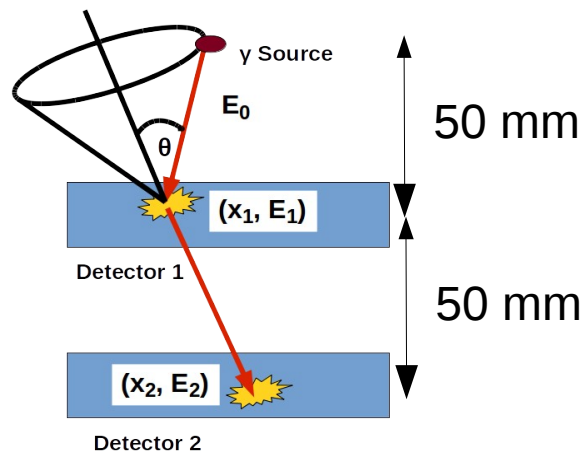
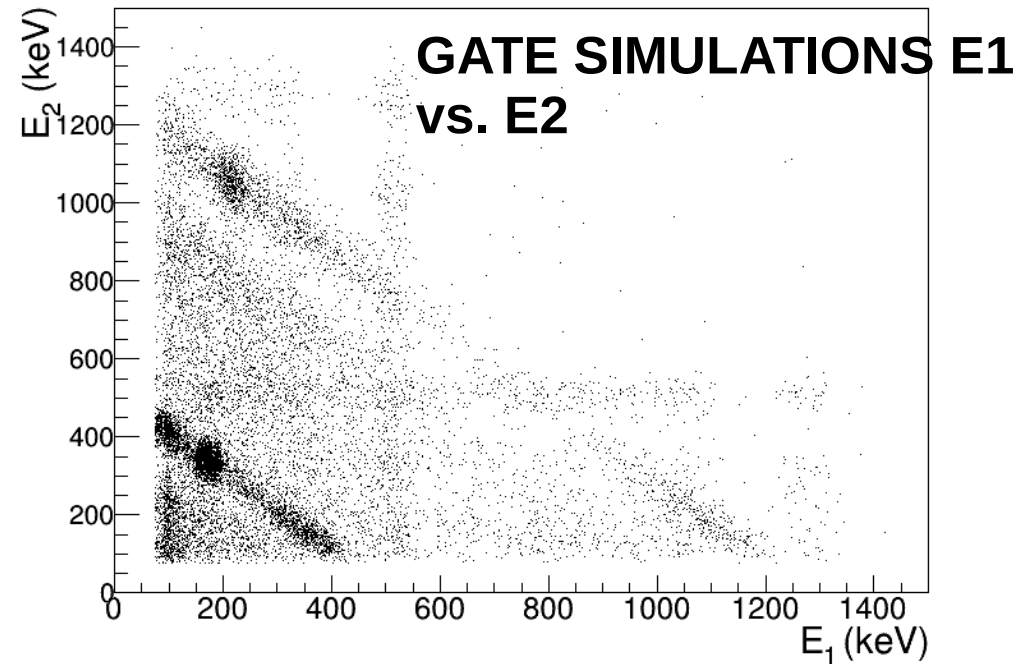
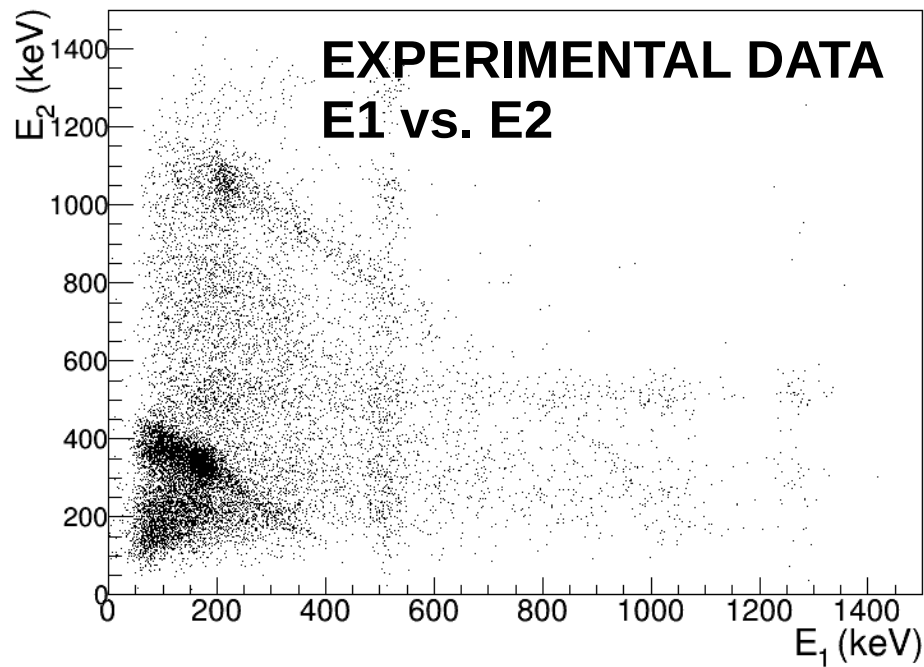
Two main reasons

- **To advance the device future capabilities**
- To generate test data for the reconstruction algorithms

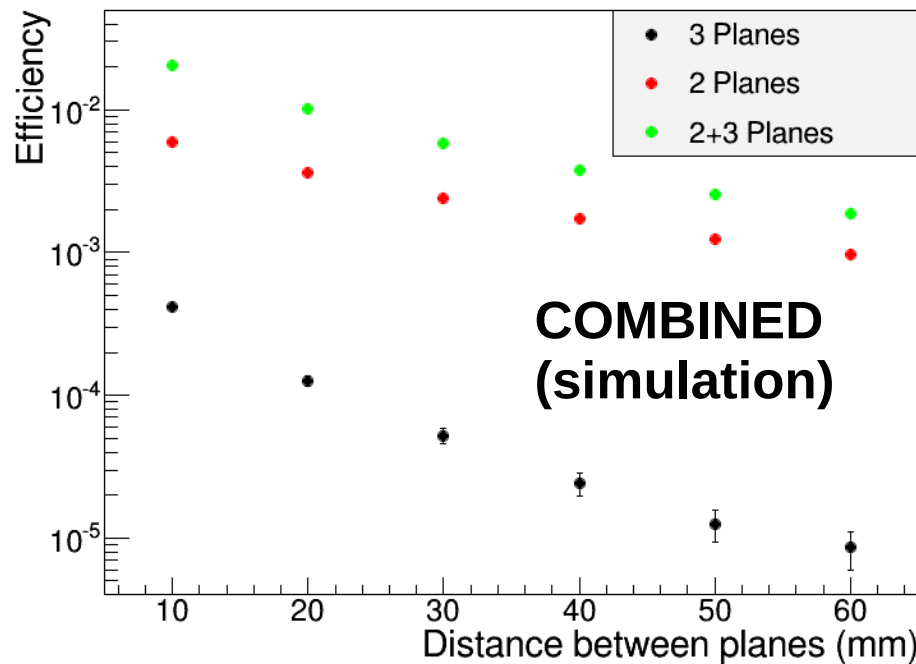
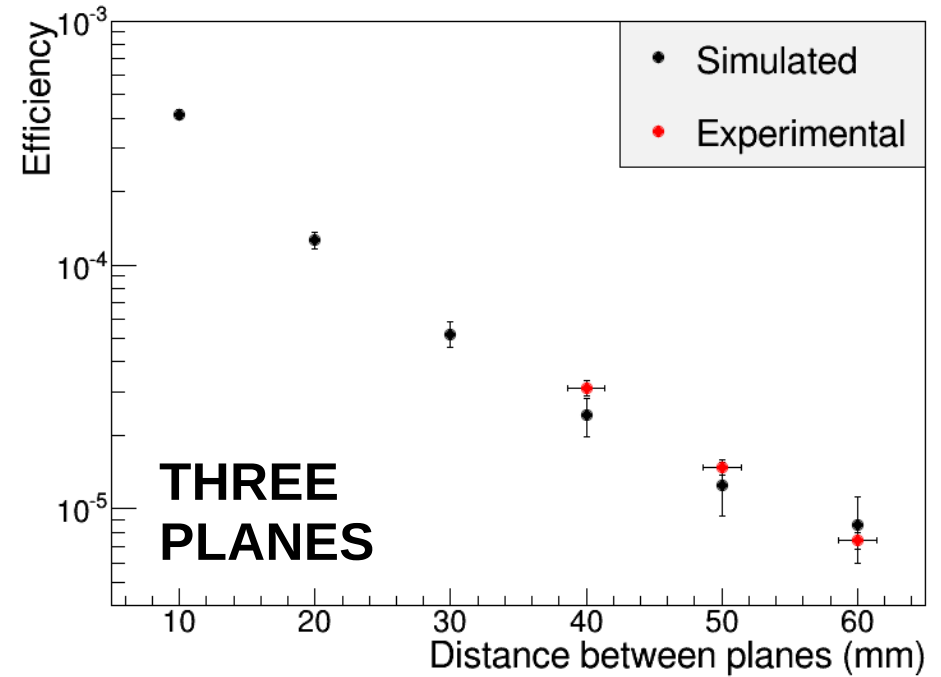
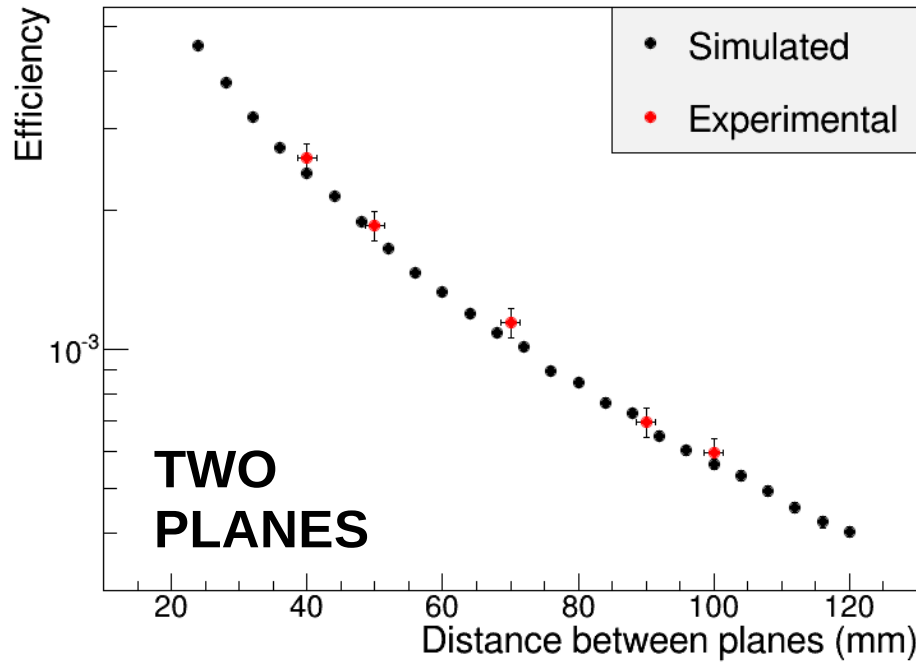
Geant 4



Two-layer simulations vs. data



Efficiency

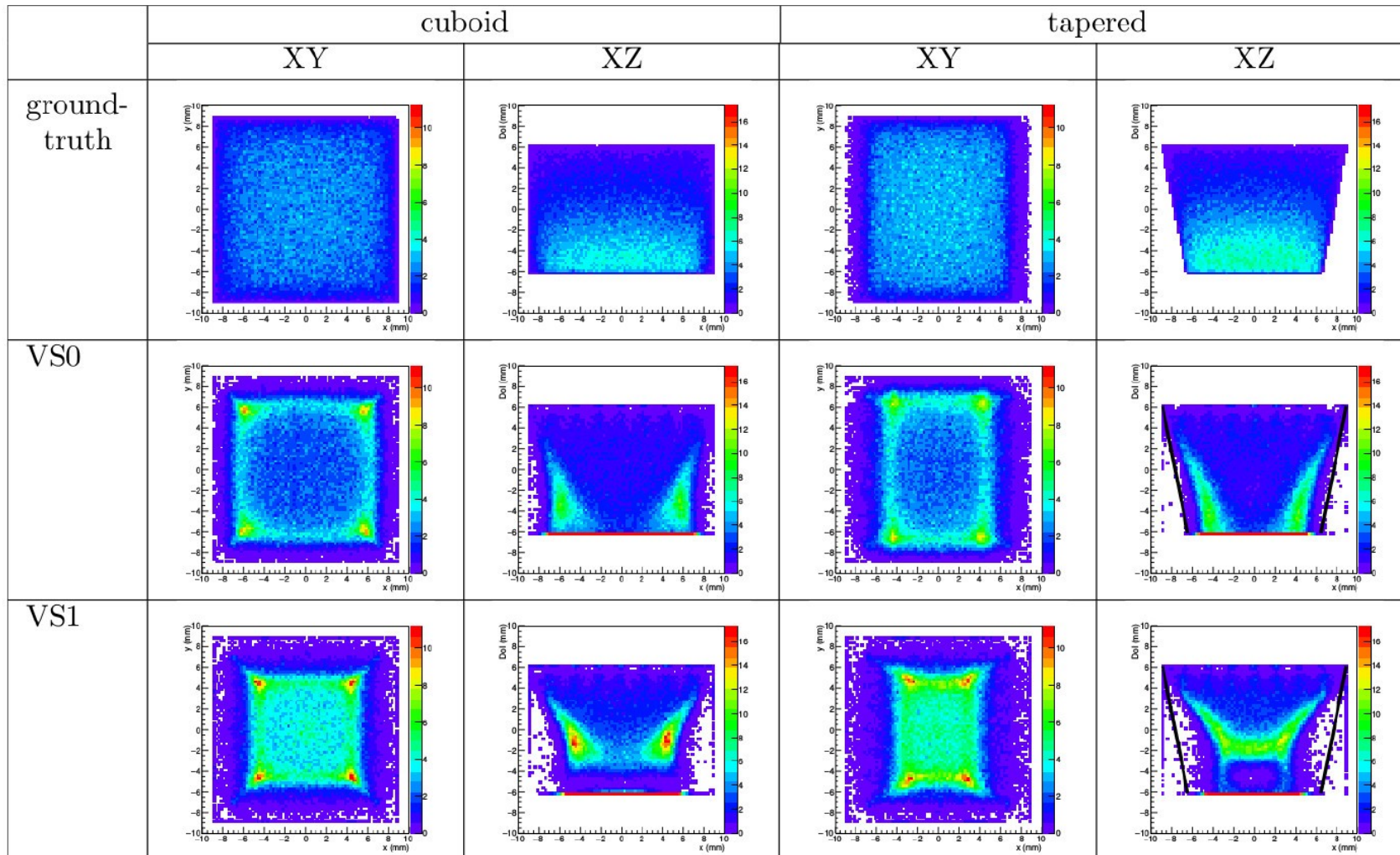


Characterization results
in E Muñoz et al. Phys.
Med. Biol, 2017.

MonteCarlo simulations

Two main reasons

- To advance the device future capabilities
- To generate test data for the reconstruction algorithms



MonteCarlo simulations

Two main reasons

- To advance the device future capabilities
- **To generate test data for the reconstruction algorithms**

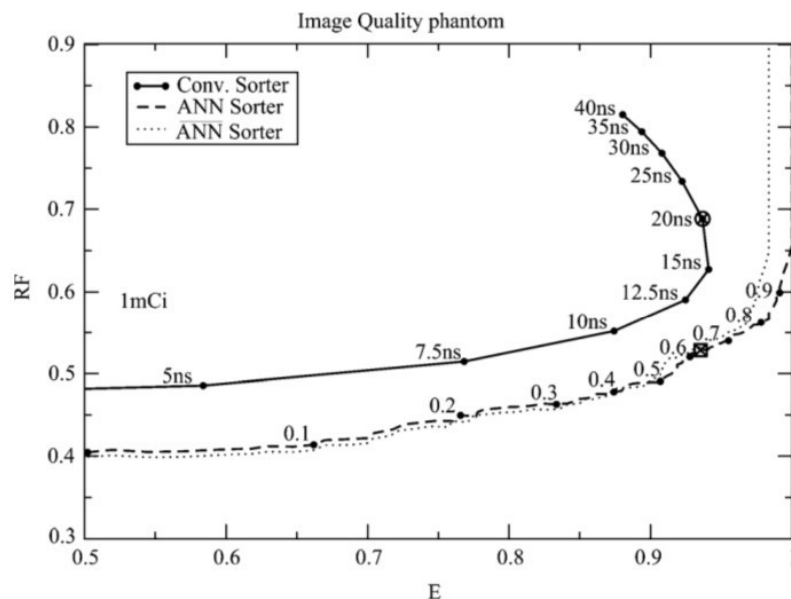


Fig. 7. RF and E values for the IQ phantom. The crossed circle, $\otimes$, corresponds to the standard coincidence window width of 20 ns. The different windows and thresholds used for obtaining the graph are indicated. The crossed square, $\boxtimes$, corresponds to the threshold used to compare with the standard window. The *ANN* corresponds the ANN sorter with the extra condition of no detection events duplicities, see Section IV.

The points that define the lines in all these graphs are ob-

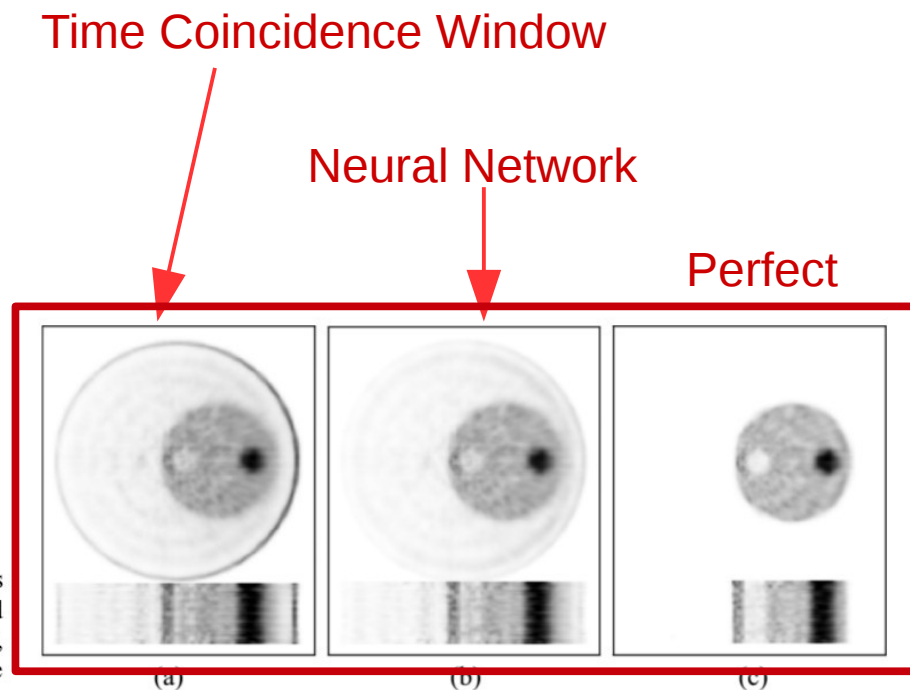
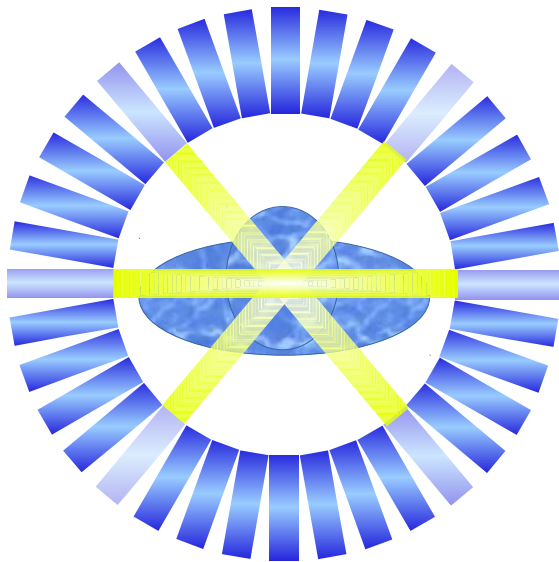


Fig. 8. Central transaxial and coronal slices of reconstructed image volumes of the IQ phantom after 30 iterations. Using the sorted data produced by: a) the conventional sorter, b) the ANN sorter and c) the ideal sorter (no randoms). The number of coincidences stored in each data set was 37.1×10^6 , 24.5×10^6 and 12.3×10^6 respectively. (a) Conventional; (b) ANN; (c) Ideal.

Image Reconstruction (DIRS)

One of our **main strengths** is to develop **Dedicated Image Reconstruction Software**

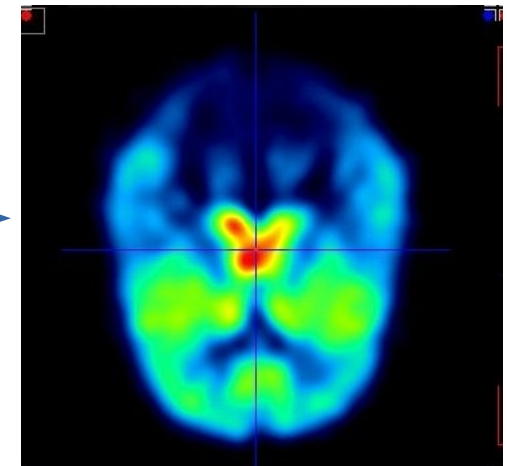
“tailor-made” software specific for each particular device able of exploiting at maximum its imaging capabilities



Data acquisition

$$\rightarrow n_j^{k+1} = \frac{n_j^k}{\sum_{i=1}^I a_{ij}} \sum_{i=1}^I a_{ij} \frac{m_i}{q_i^k} \rightarrow$$

Image Reconstruction



Medical Image

Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: AXPET

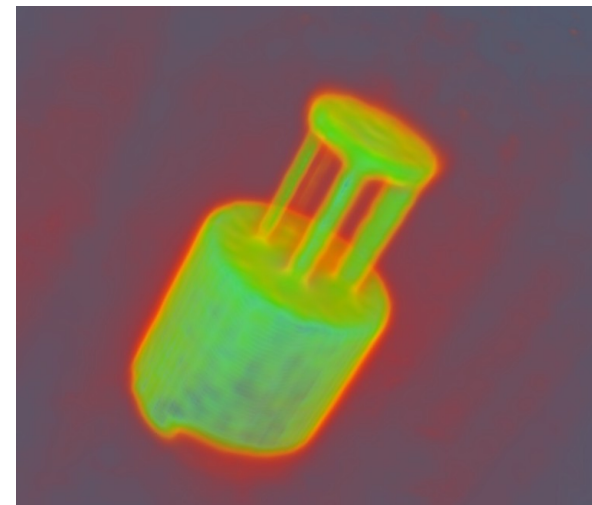
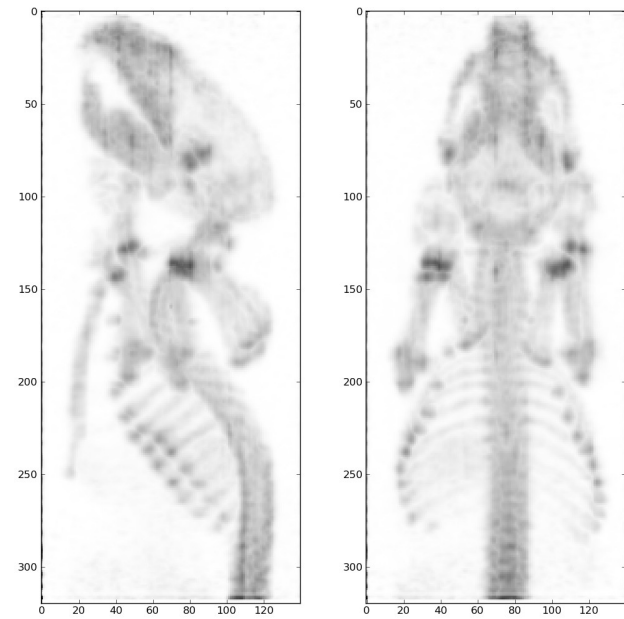
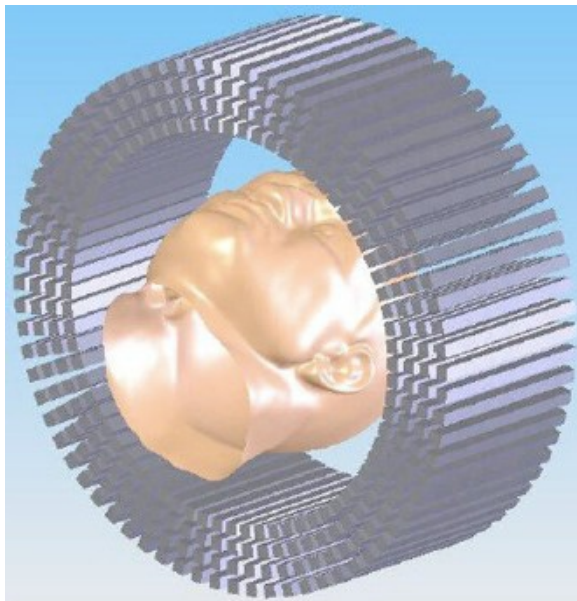


Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: PET + probe

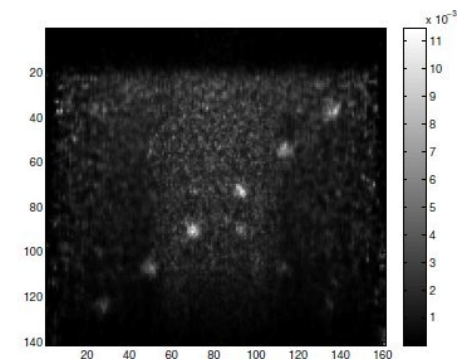
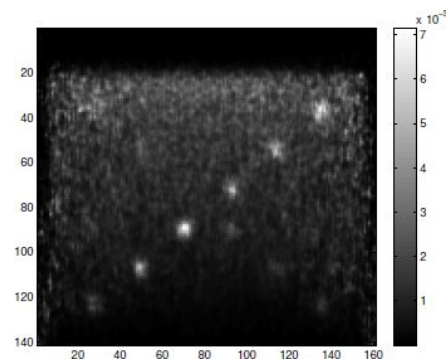
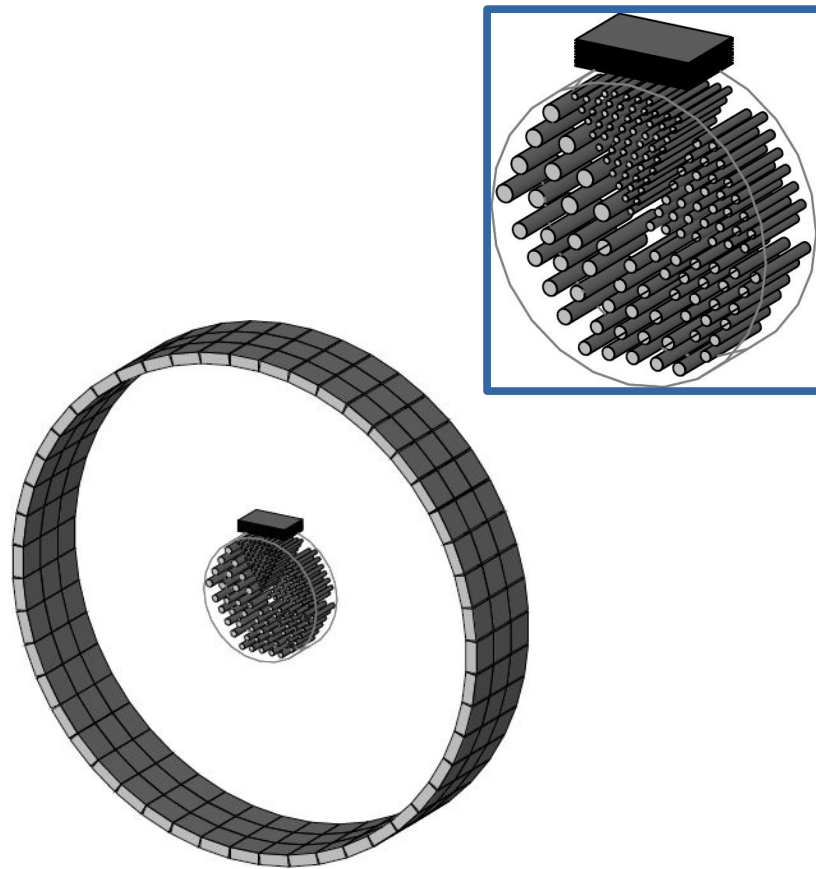


Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: Full PET ring made of Continuous Crystals

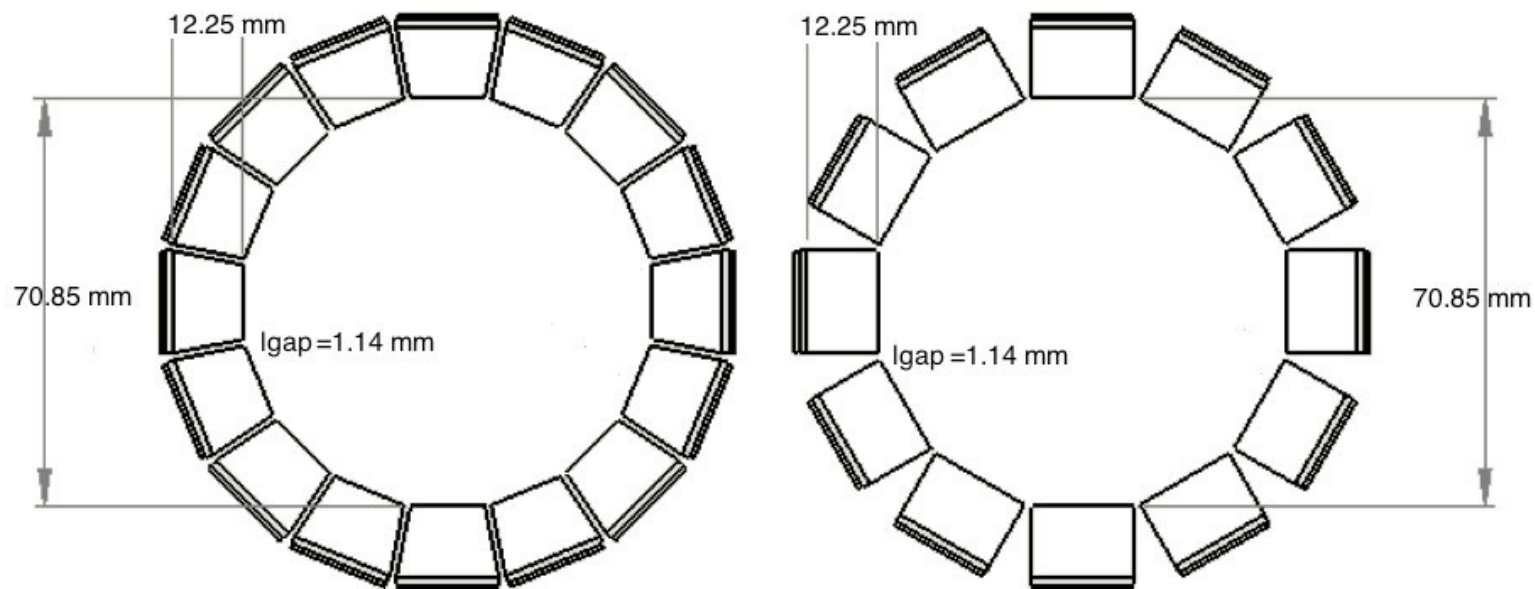


Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: Full PET ring made of Continuous Crystals

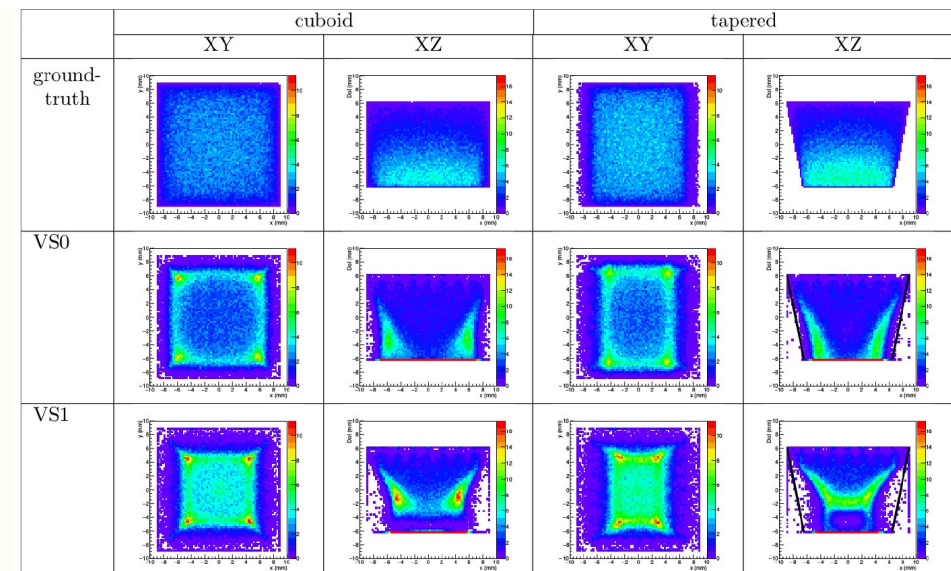
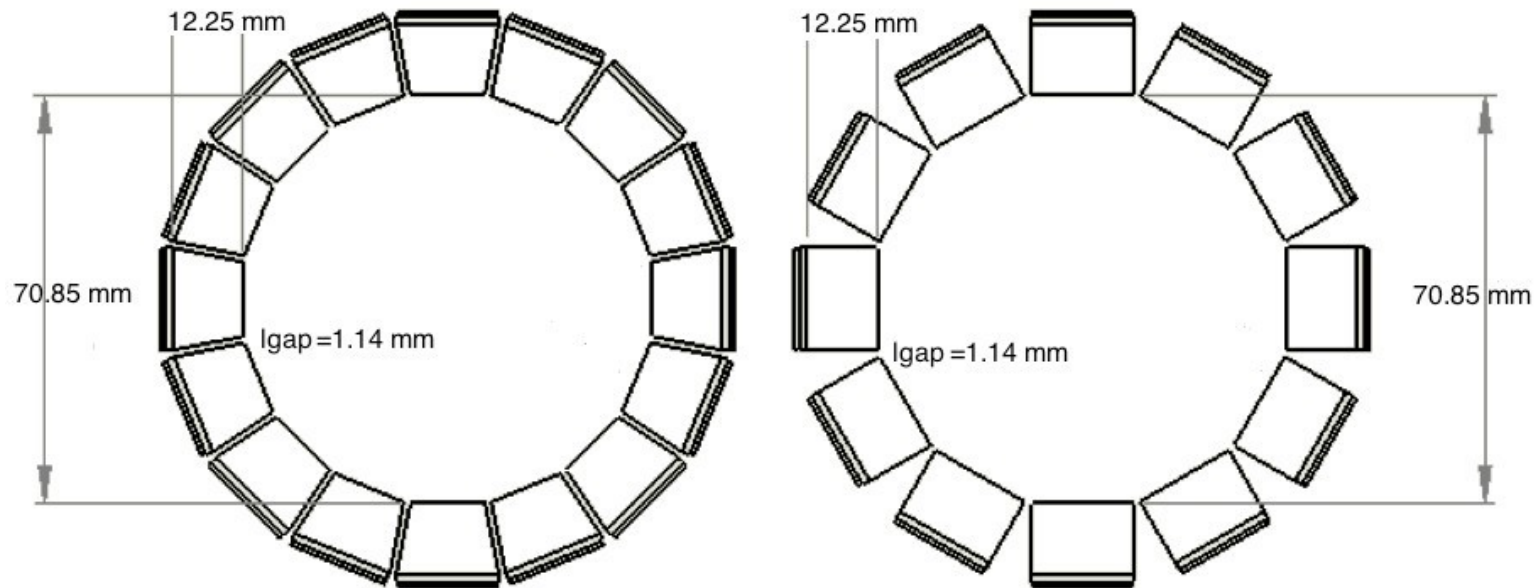




Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: Compton Telescope

Currently, main computational efforts are simulation and image reconstruction for MACACO



Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: Compton Telescope

Study and comparison of different sensitivity models for a two-plane Compton Camera

8

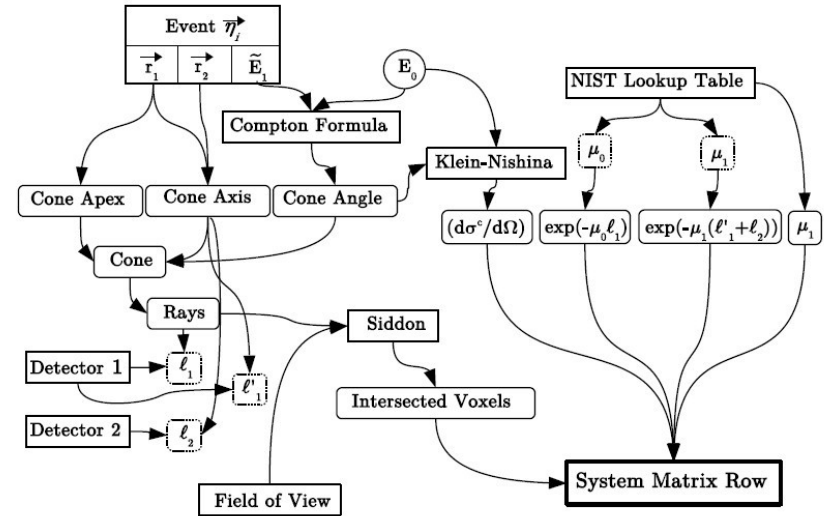
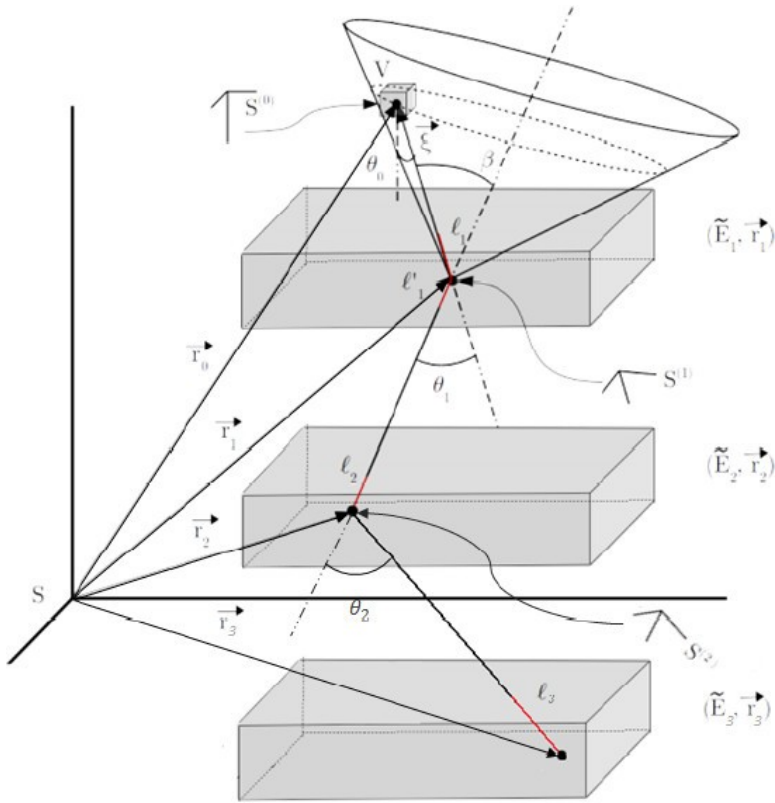
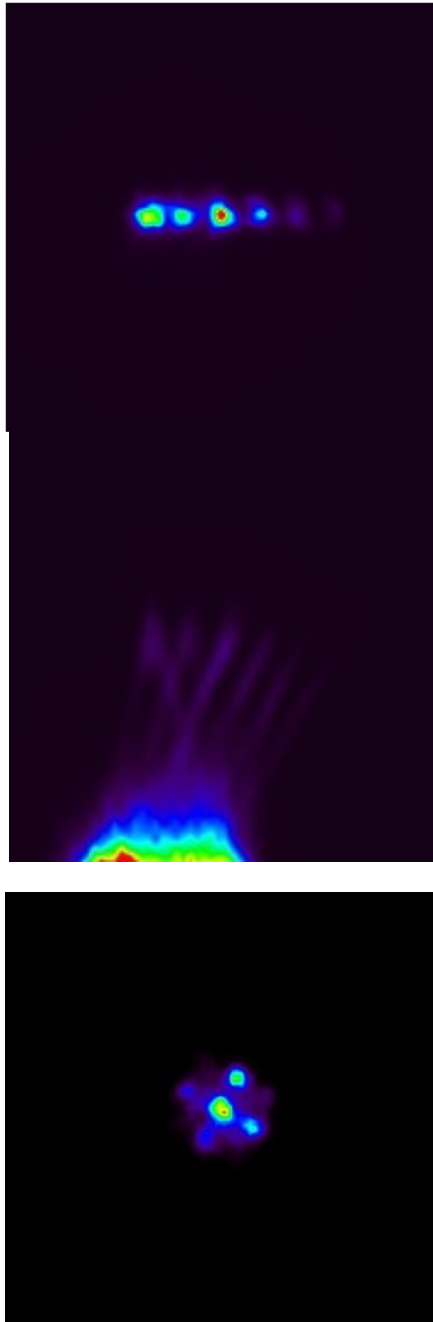


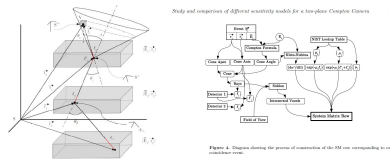
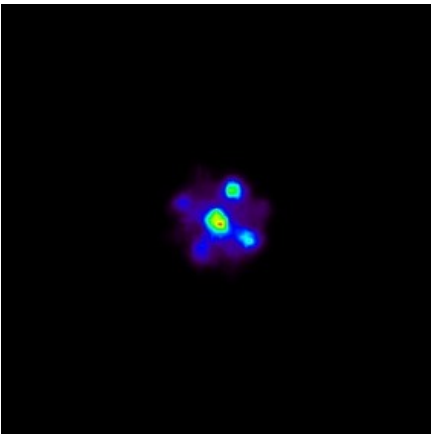
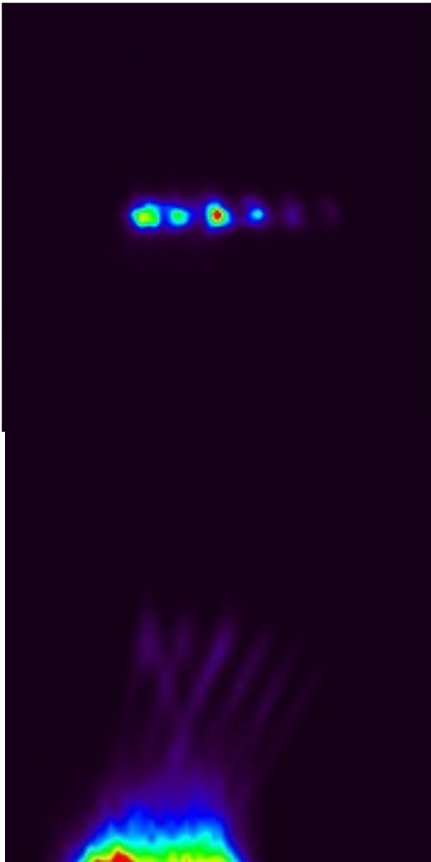
Figure 4. Diagram showing the process of construction of the SM row corresponding to one coincidence event.

$$dP(\vec{r}_0\theta_0\phi_0l_1\theta_1\phi_1l_2\theta_2\phi_2l_3) = \frac{d^3r_0}{V} \cdot \frac{d\Omega_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{d\sigma_0^c}{d\Omega_1} d\Omega_1 dl_1 e^{-\mu_0\lambda_0} \cdot \frac{d\sigma_1^c}{d\Omega_2} d\Omega_2 e^{-\mu_1\lambda_1} dl_2 \cdot e^{-\mu_2\lambda_2} \mu_2 dl_3 \cdot \theta_v \quad (1)$$

Conventional (simple & fast)



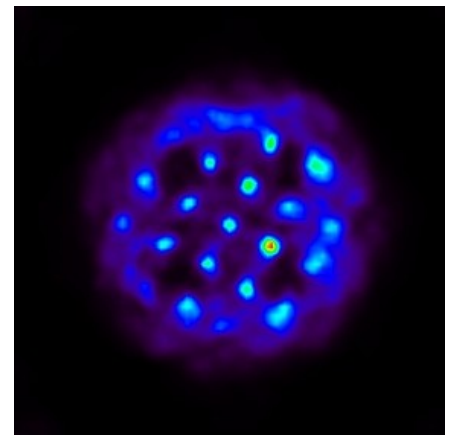
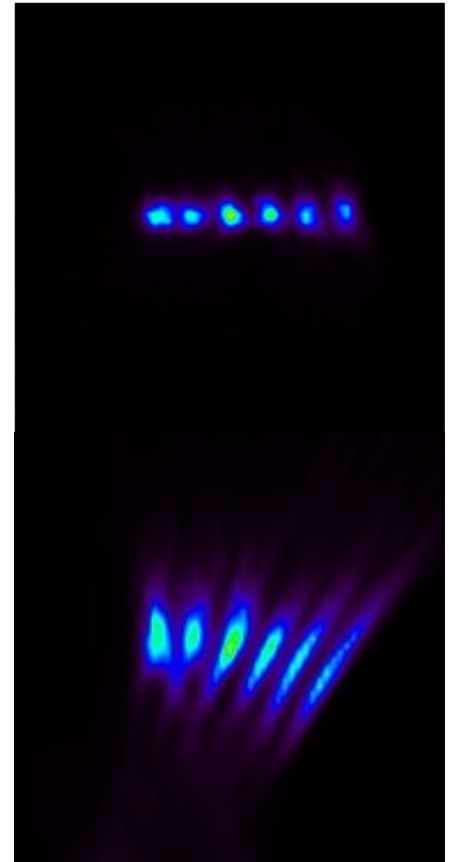
Conventional (simple & fast)



$$dP(\vec{r}_0\theta_0\phi_0l_1\theta_1\phi_1l_2\theta_2\phi_2l_3) = \frac{d^2r_0}{V} \cdot \frac{d\Omega_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{d\sigma_0^c}{d\Omega_1} d\Omega_1 d\lambda_1 e^{-\mu_0\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{d\sigma_1^c}{d\Omega_2} d\Omega_2 e^{-\mu_1\lambda_1} d\lambda_2 \cdot e^{-\mu_2\lambda_2} \mu_2 d\lambda_3 \cdot \theta_v \quad (1)$$

DIRS

Dedicated (detailed & slower)





- Highly modular to enforce **reusability** (man-power)

Study and comparison of different sensitivity models for a two-plane Compton Camera

8

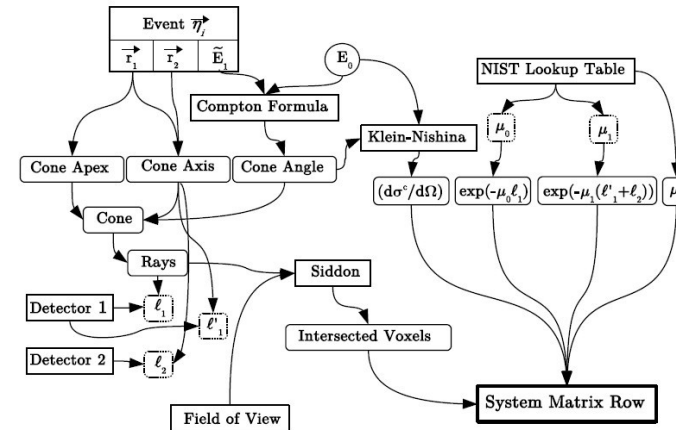


Figure 4. Diagram showing the process of construction of the SM row corresponding to one coincidence event.

- Control version (git)



Image Reconstruction (DIRS) :: Recommended

- Profiling (valgrind)



- For unit testing





- C++17



Traditionally GRID has been difficult to access for us

- Install our own code
- ific vo
- Maintain installation of the code
 - Recompilations
 - Upgrades,
- Send and retrieval jobs cumbersome (text interface ...)
- Spurious errors difficult to deal with
 - never ending programs,
 - Blind nodes,

Servidores de cálculo

When computing power is necessary we resort to our three servers

Total

30 cores
44 thr
2 GHz
334 GB
6+8 TB

alcaudon

14 cores
28 thr
1.2GHz
256 GB
2.5 TB

colosus

8 cores
8 thr
2.66GHz
32 GB
2 TB

loucypher

8 cores
8 thr
2.4GHz
46 GB
2 TB



Instalaciones IFIMED



! Muchas gracias !

