## **Massively Parallel Iterative Reconstruction**

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## Model Based Iterative Reconstruction (MBIR)

- Advantages:
  - leads to more accurate detection of explosives and reduce false alarm in CT security imaging.
  - Has wide applications in security imaging, scientific imaging, and medical imaging.
- Disadvantages:
  - o very computationally demanding!
- Super-Voxel algorithm
  - o 188x speedup on 68 cores, 2015x speedup on 29920 cores
  - Dramatically improves memory reuse and parallel operations

#### **Image Quality Comparison**



An Example Slice from ALERT task order 3 (TO3) dataset, obtained from an Imatron C-300 Scanner

#### **MBIR Formulation**



forward model prior model  

$$\hat{x} \leftarrow \underset{x}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \{ \|y - Ax\|_{\lambda}^{2} + u(x) \}$$

So why is MBIR so computationally demanding?





Parallel X-ray Source

### **Limitations of Baseline MBIR**

- Update voxels
  - Inefficient cache utilization
  - Difficult to parallelize





voxel-line trace in the buffer

#### **Hierarchical Parallelism**



# **TO3 Dataset Speedup**

- Dataset (TO3 dataset):
  - 1024 channels; 720 views; parallel view
  - 512 x 512 x 3200 reconstruction
- Computer:
  - NERSC supercomputer from Berkeley National Lab (knights landing clusters)
  - Each node: 68 cores Intel processors
- Algorithm: the baseline MBIR, and the super-voxel algorithm

Nodes	1 Node	4 Nodes	40 Nodes	440 Nodes
Cores	68 Core	272 Cores	2720 Cores	29920 Cores
baseline	45033.6	32035.2	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Super-Voxel	239.1	59.1	18.0	15.9
Speedup	188.34	542.05	1779	2015