

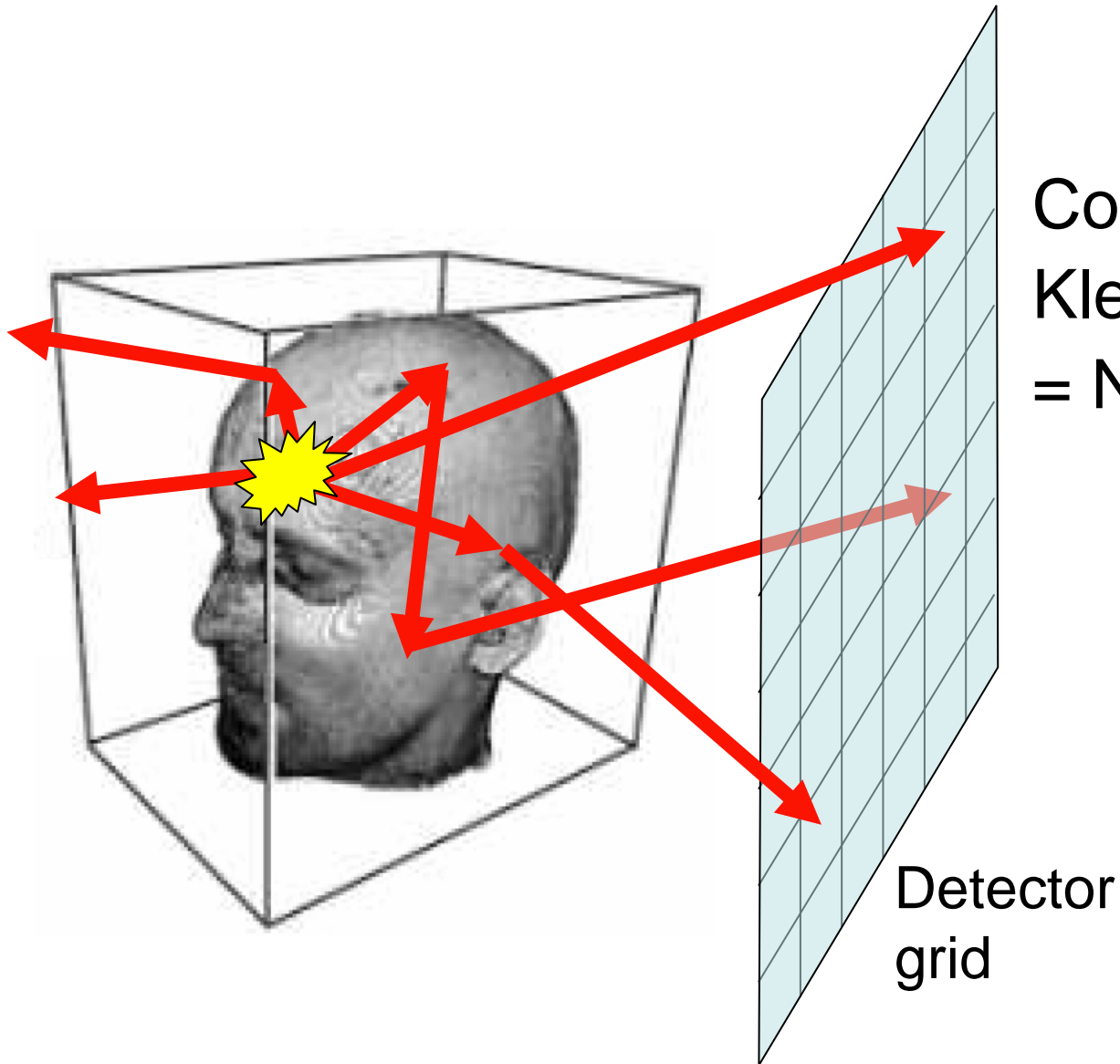
# Gamma Photon Transport on the GPU for PET

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# Gamma photon transport

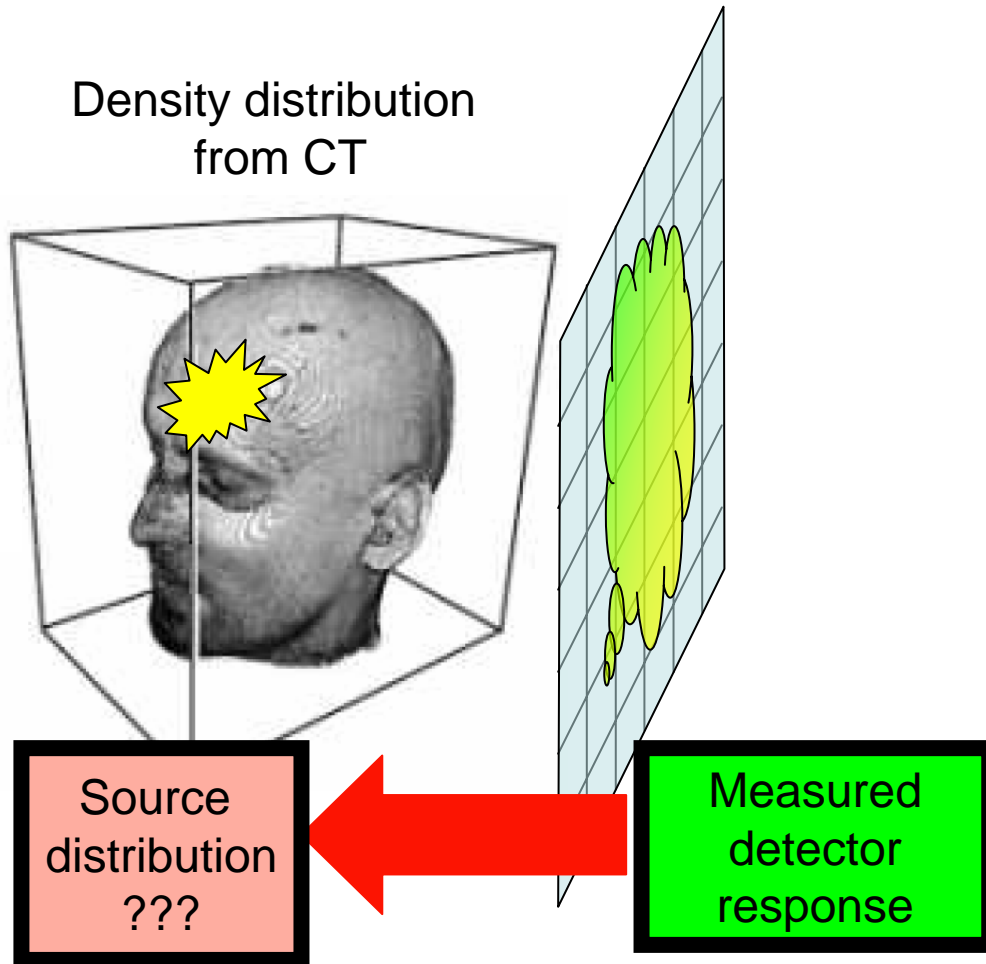


Compton scattering +  
Klein-Nishina formula  
= New

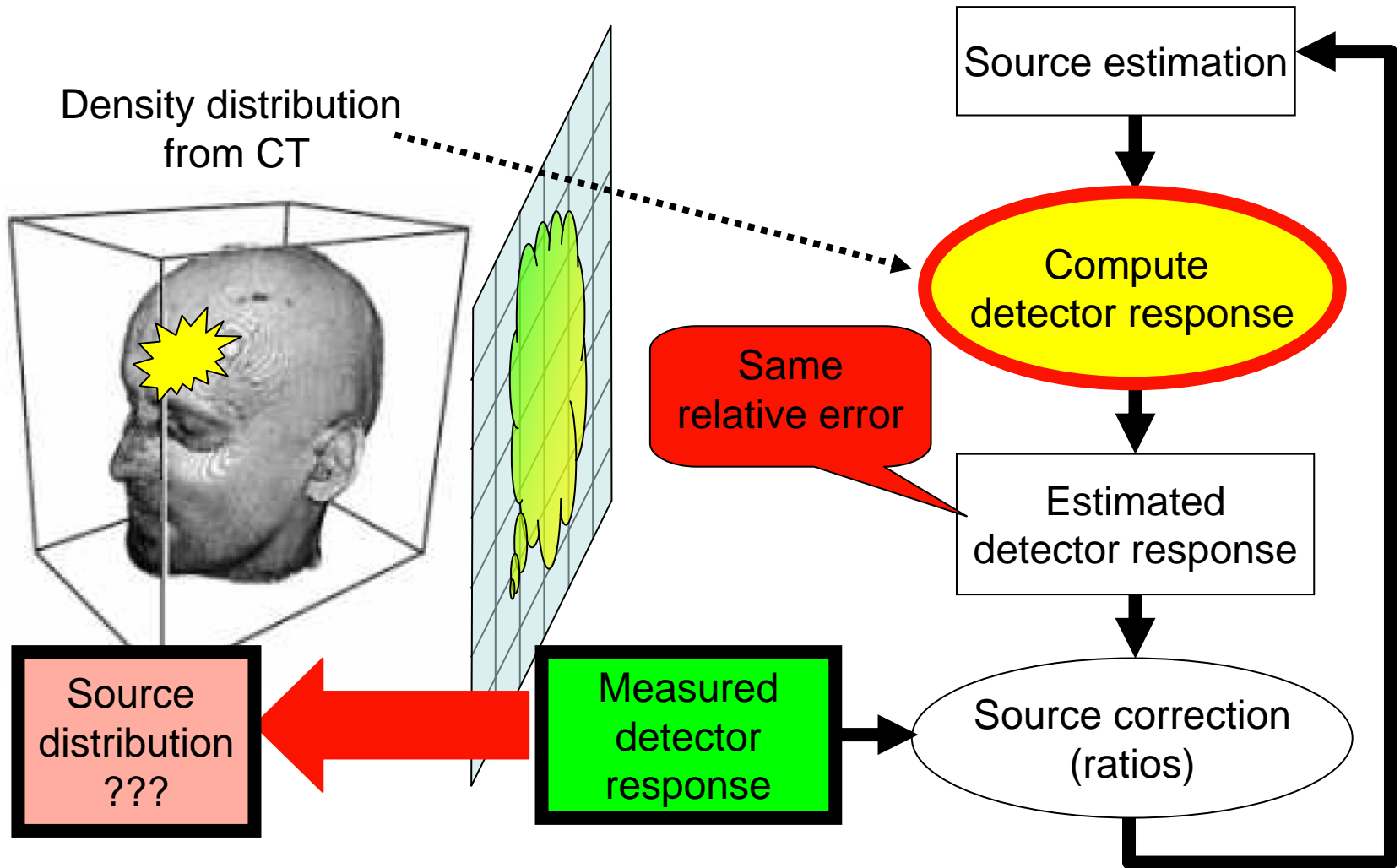
- Direction
- Energy (freq)

Detector  
grid

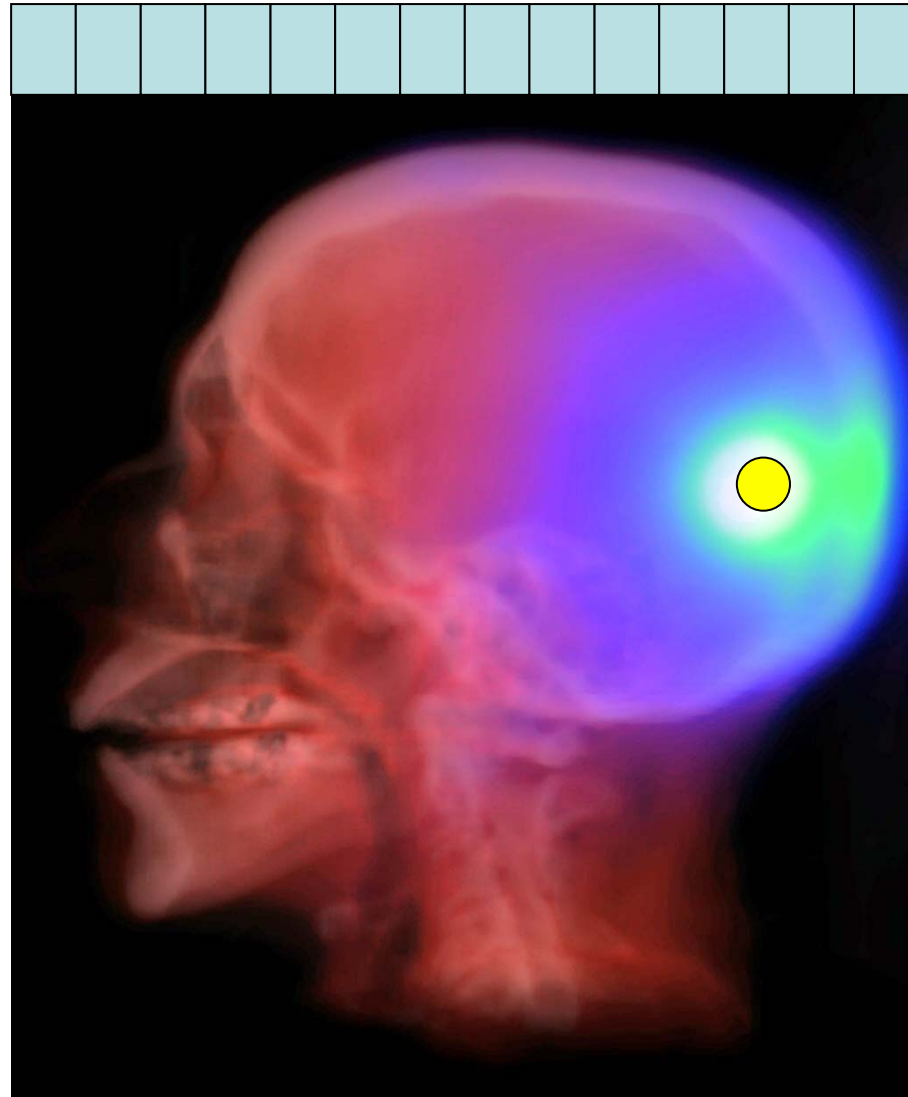
# Why is it important?



# Iterative reconstruction

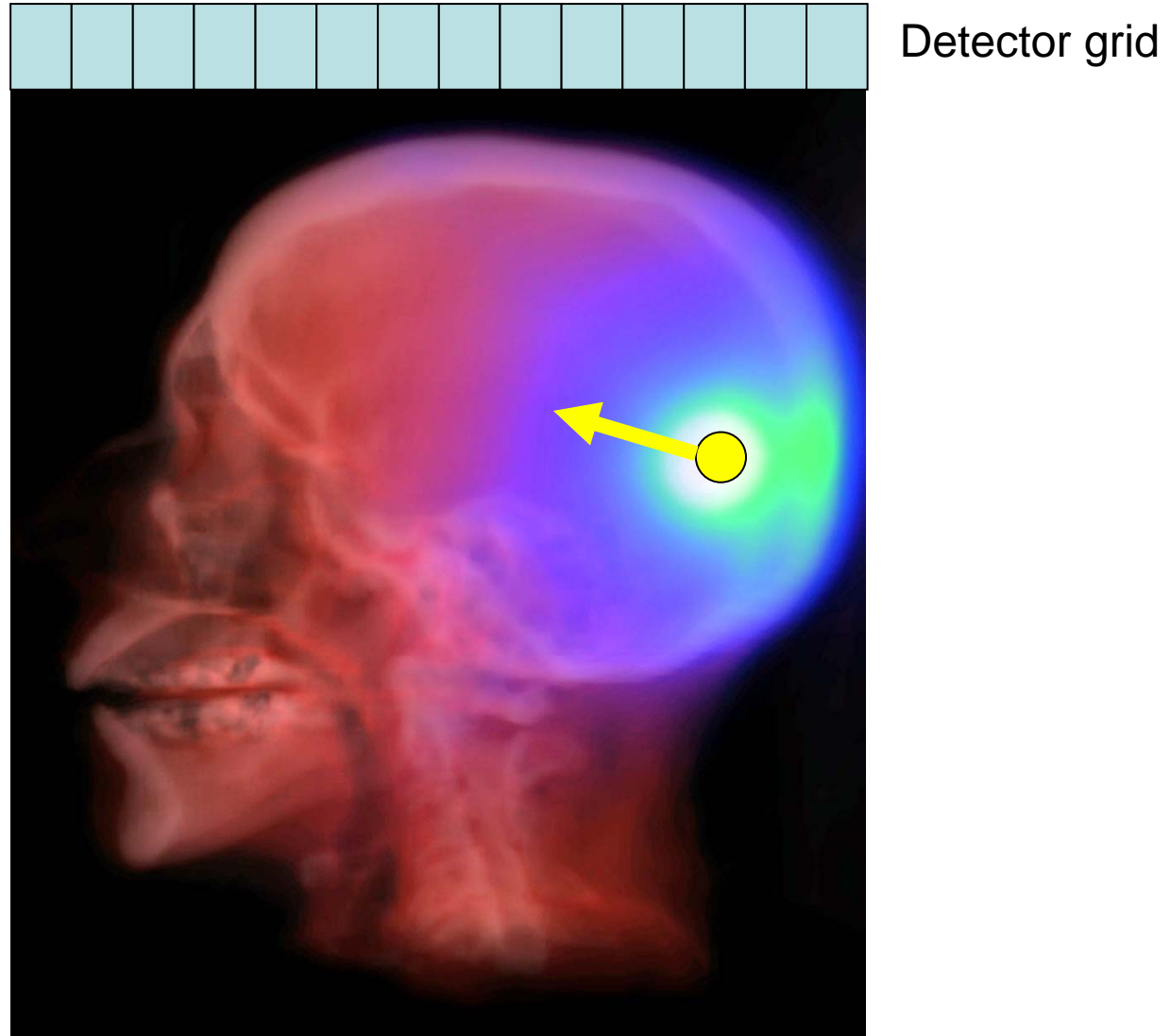


# Physicists' approach

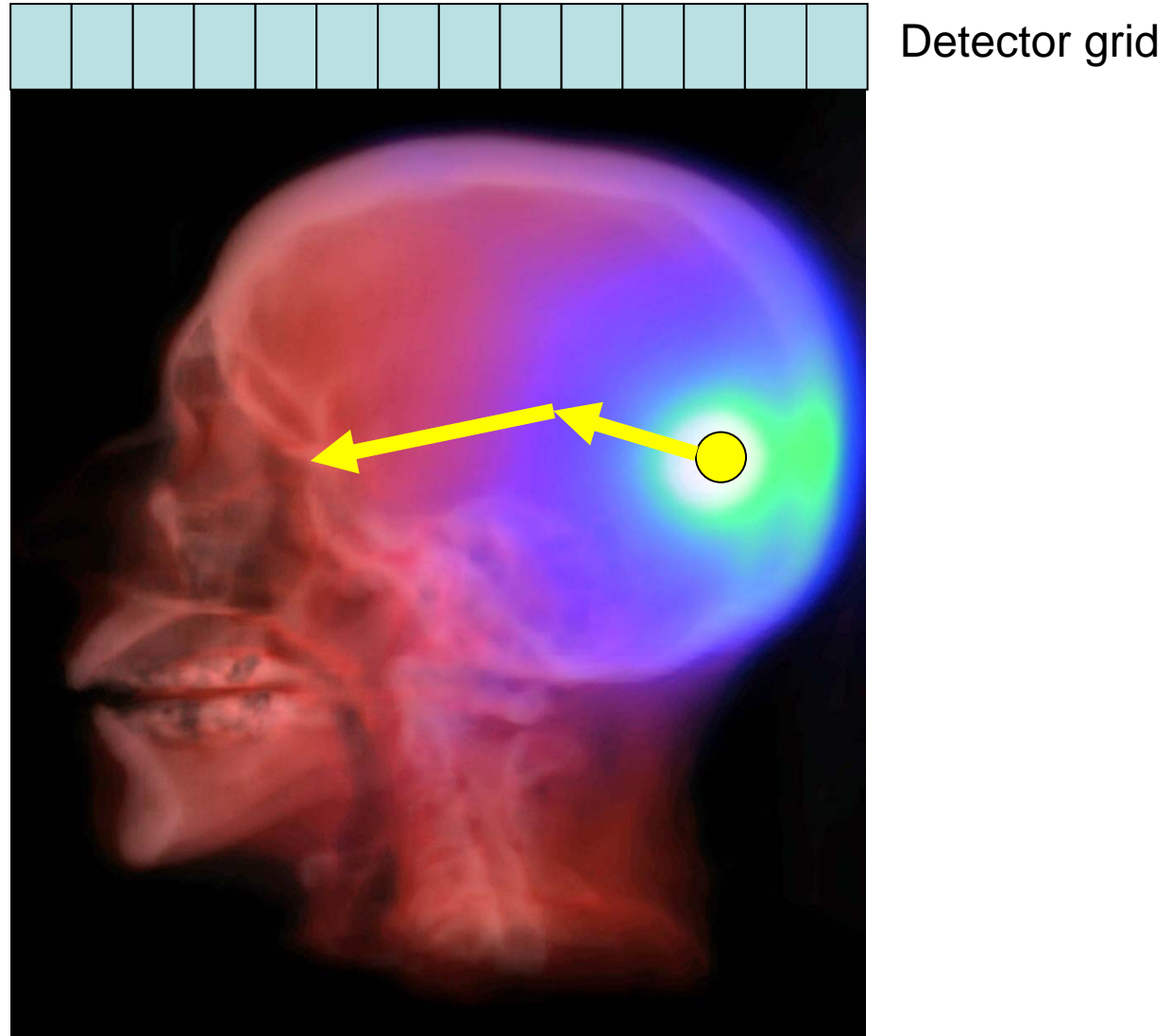


Detector grid

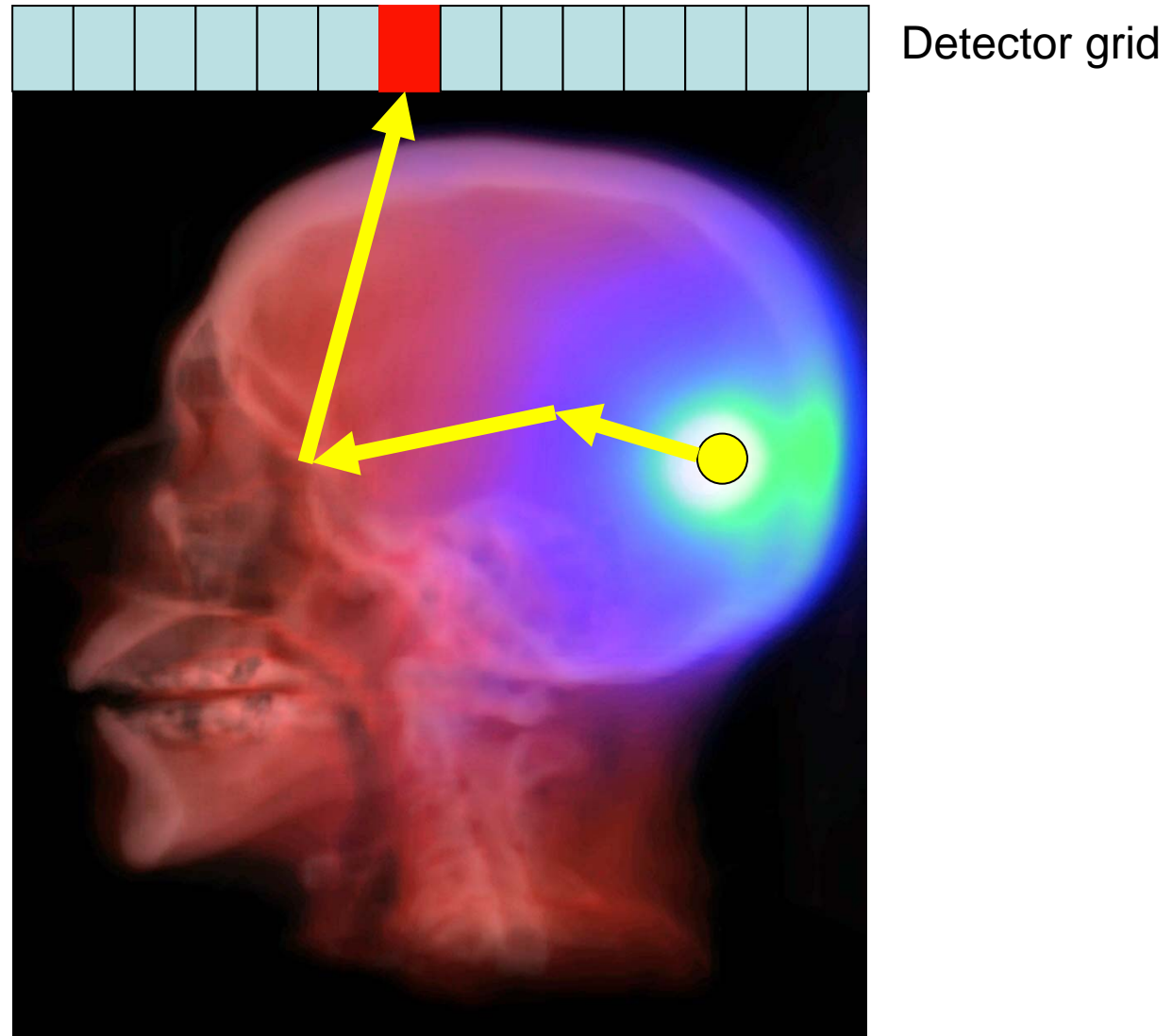
# Physicists' approach



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# Physicists' approach



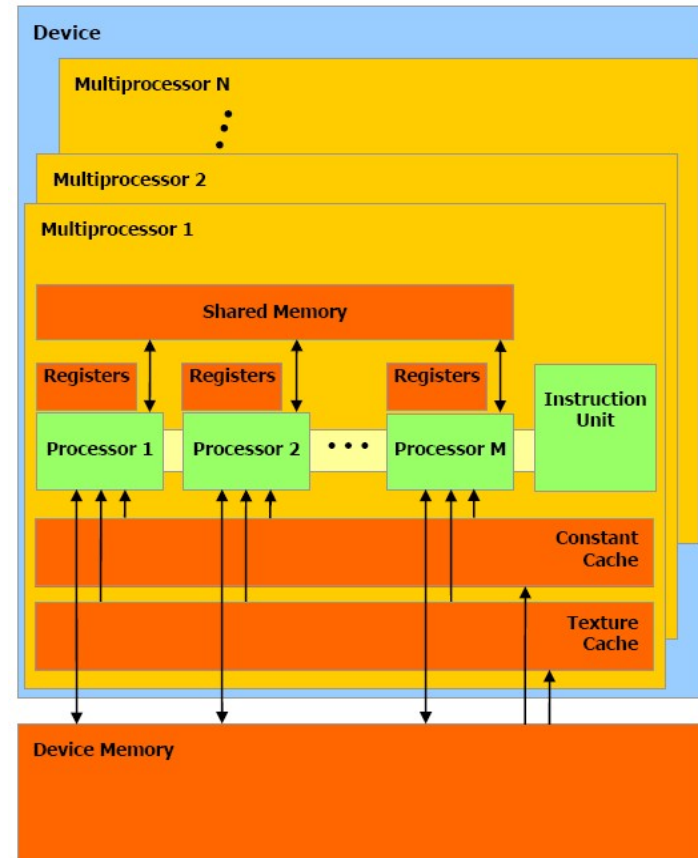


# Physicists' approach

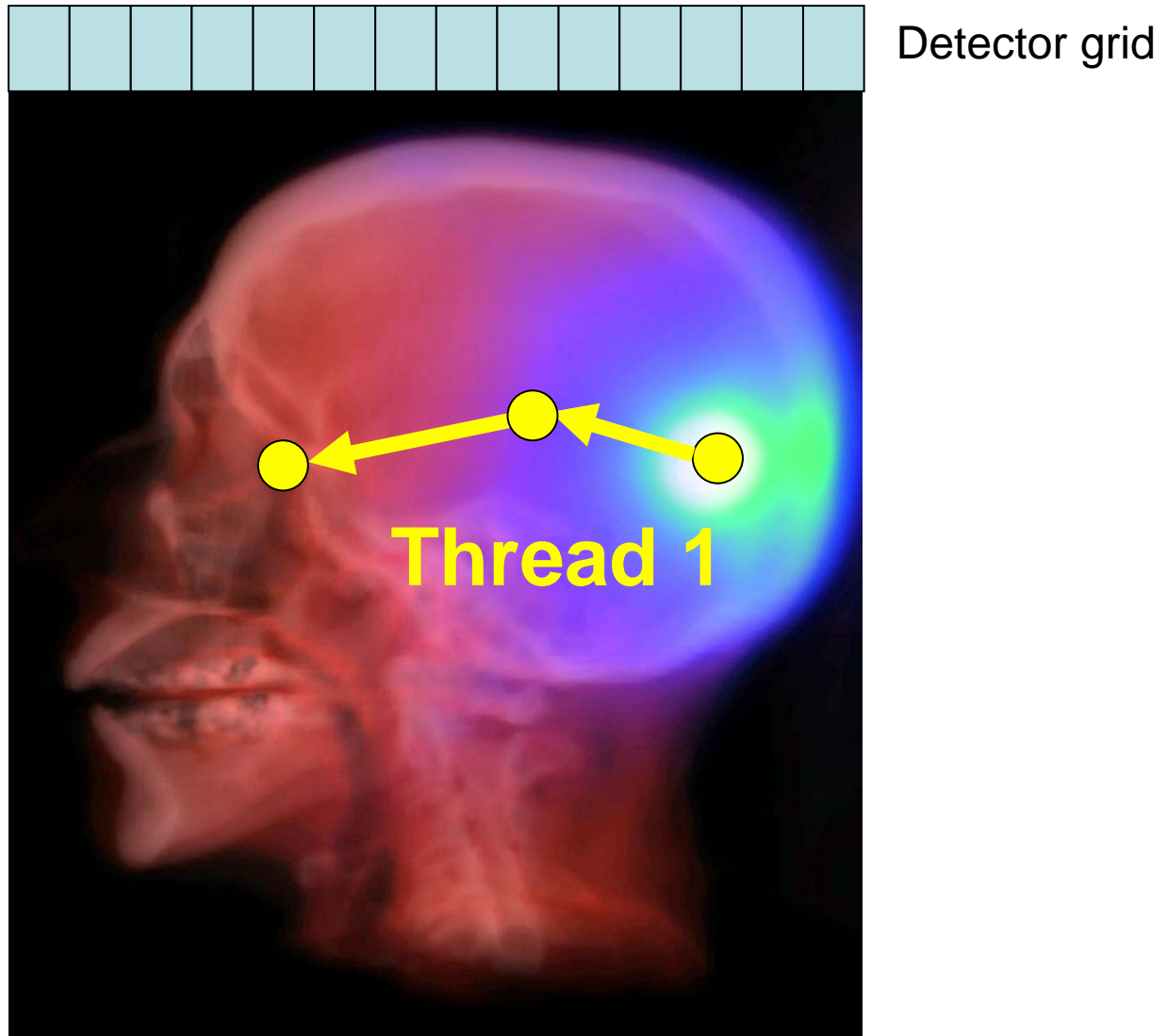
- Pros
  - Direct simulation of nature
  - Rejection sampling can mimic the Klein-Nishina phase function
  - Paths are computed independently, so it scales well on MIMD (multi-CPU = slow and expensive)
- Cons
  - Bad on SIMD (GPU = fast and cheap)
  - Similar absolute error in detectors
  - Paths are computed independently, so it cannot exploit coherence
  - Random writes

# Our approach

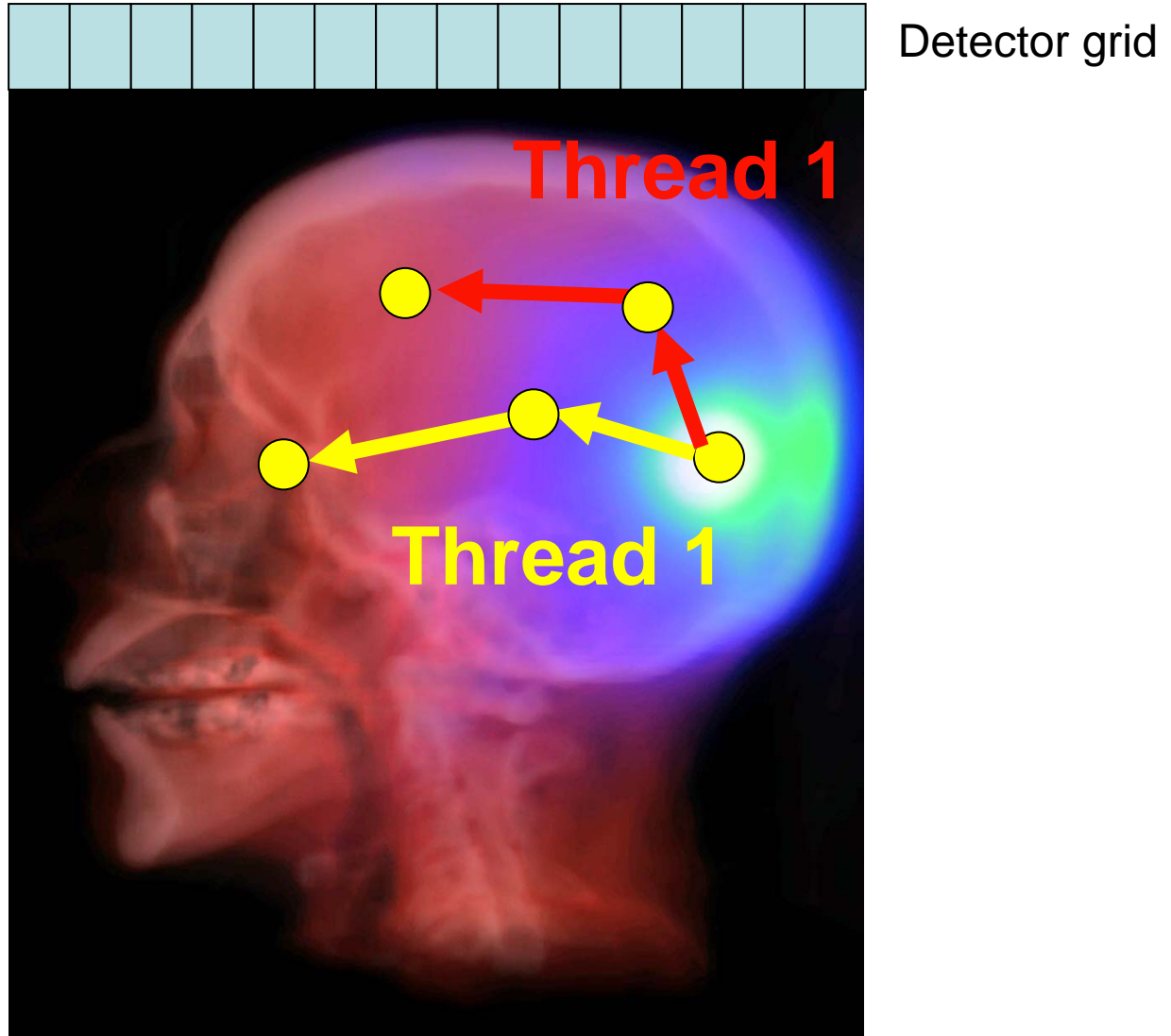
- SIMD-like algorithm (GPU)
  - Same algorithm for all samples (no conditionals + table driven sampling)
  - No random writes
- Reuses paths
- Same relative error in all detectors



# Random first pass

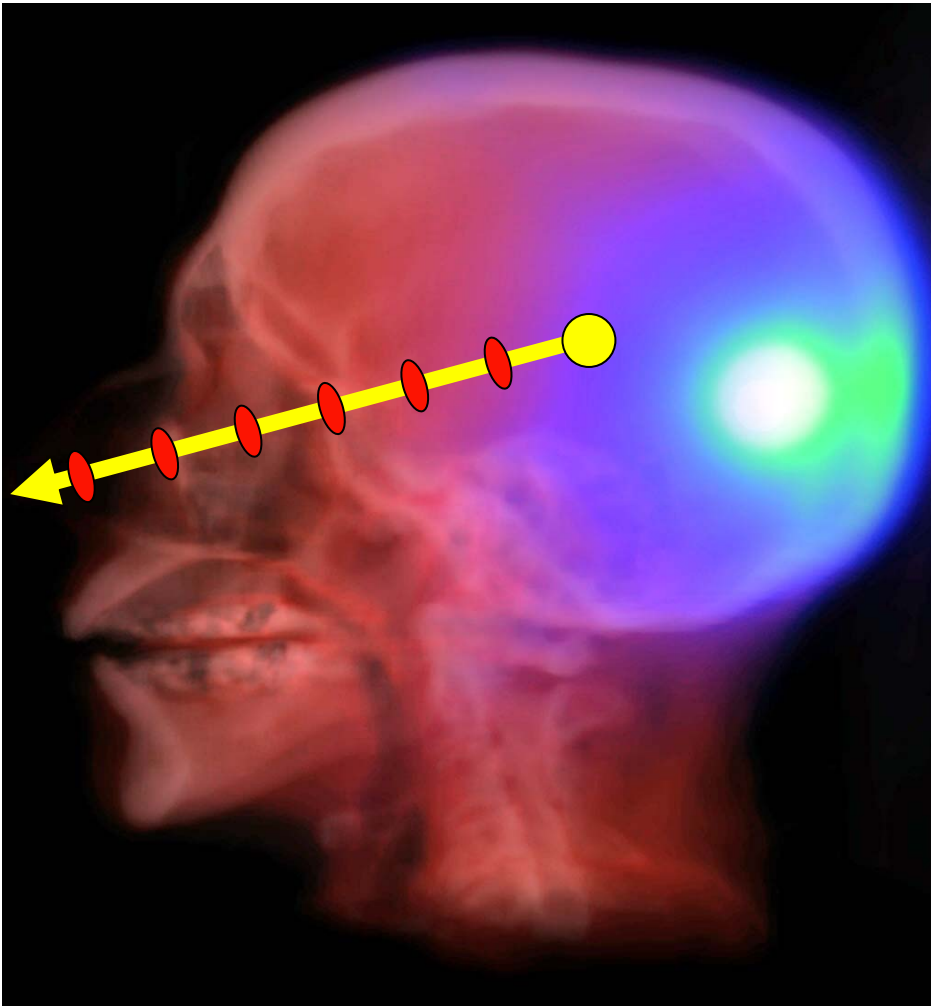


# Random first pass



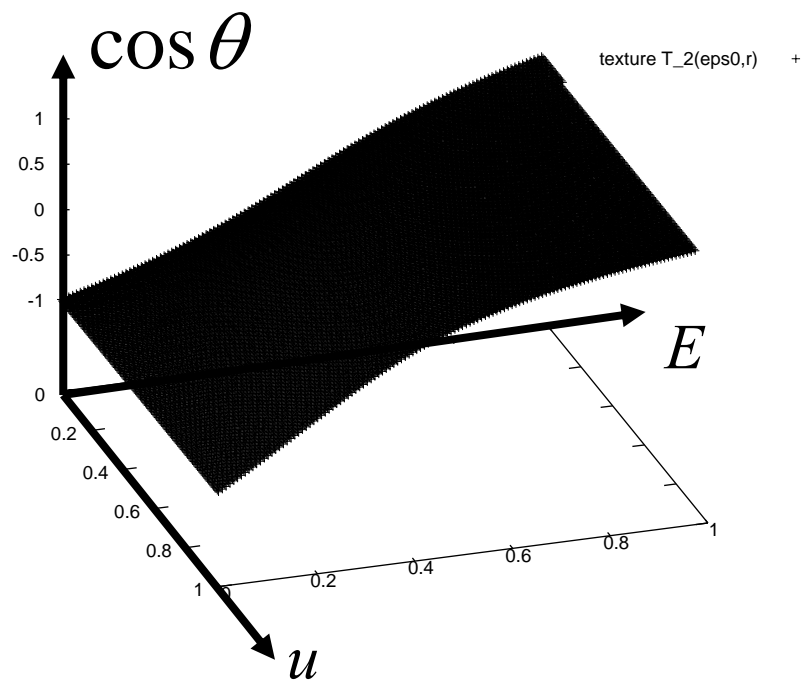
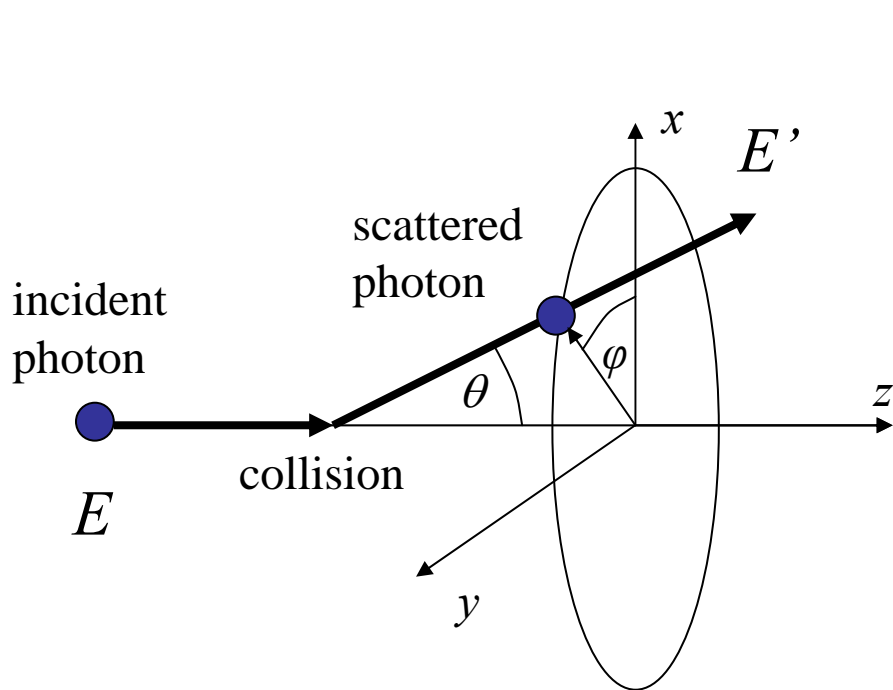
# SIMD free path sampling

$$r = CDF(S) = 1 - \exp\left(-\int_0^S \sigma_t(s, E) ds\right)$$



- Deterministic marching (no Woodcock tracking)
- Tri-linear interpolation from the voxels
- Table driven handling of the energy dependency
- Sorting multi-dimensional samples to increase coherence

# SIMD Scattering with Texture Mapping

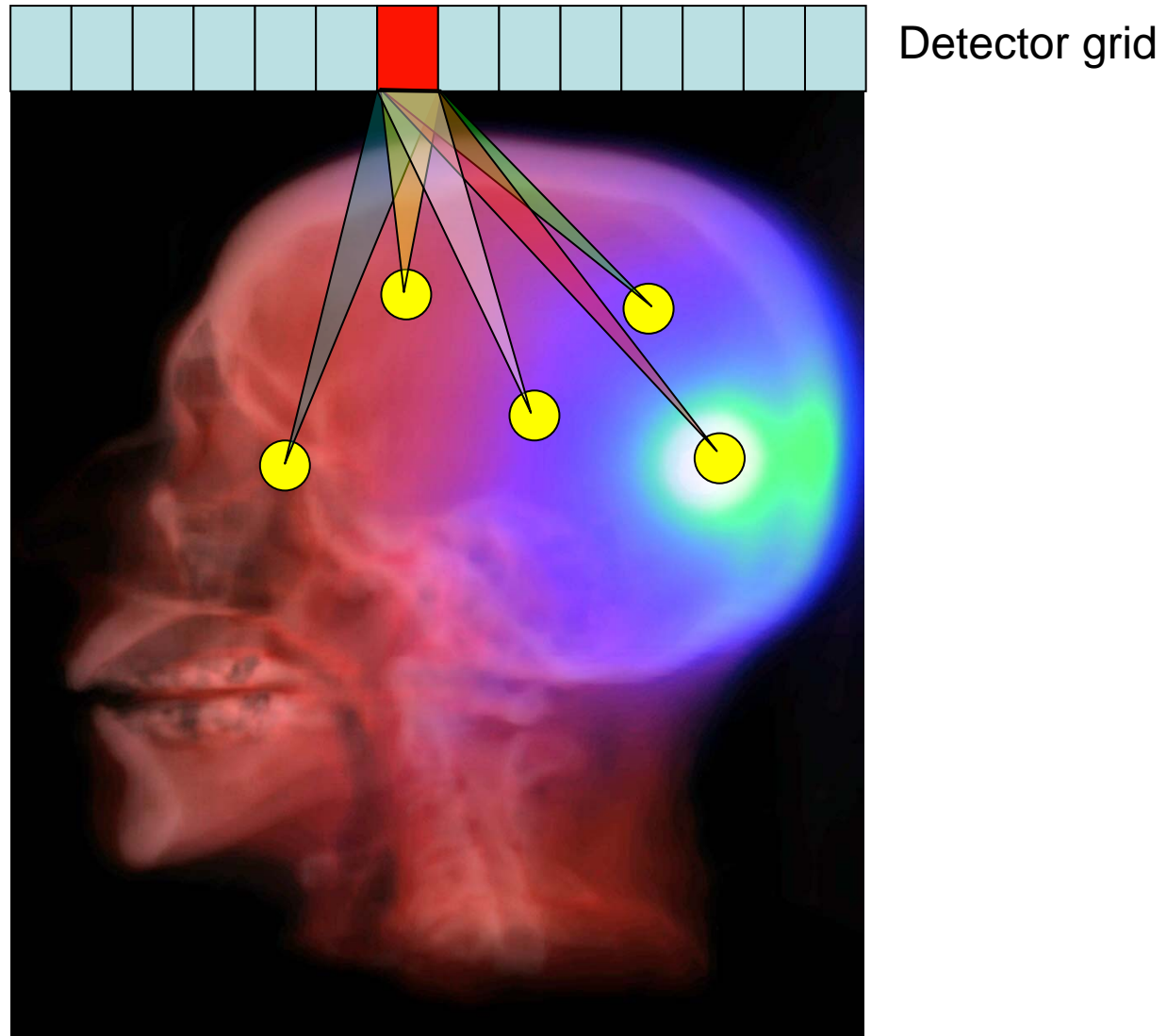


$$CDF(\cos \theta, E) = u \quad \longrightarrow \quad \cos \theta = T(u, E)$$

# SIMD termination

- Deterministic (No Russian-roulette)
  - $N$  paths of length 1
  - $p^2 N$  paths of length 2
  - $p^3 N$  paths of length 3
  - ...
- $p$ =probability of
  - absorption and
  - leaving the volume

# Deterministic second pass





# Mapping onto the GPU

First pass  
Path building phase

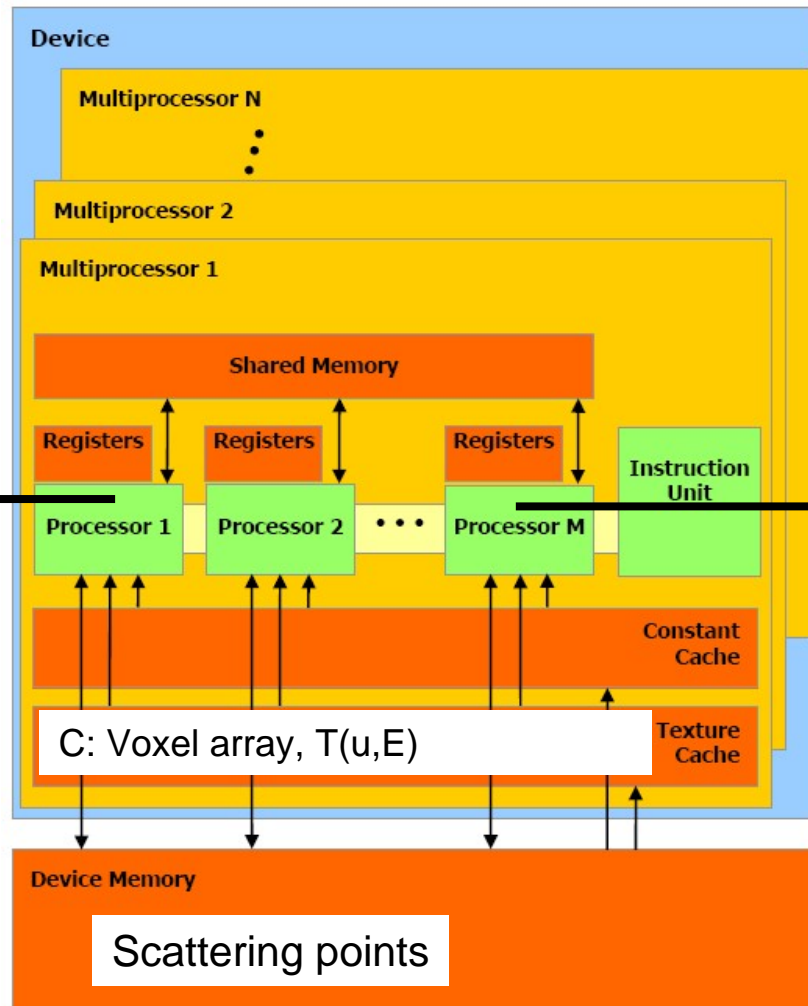
Second pass  
Connection phase

Simulates  
a photon path  
of fixed length

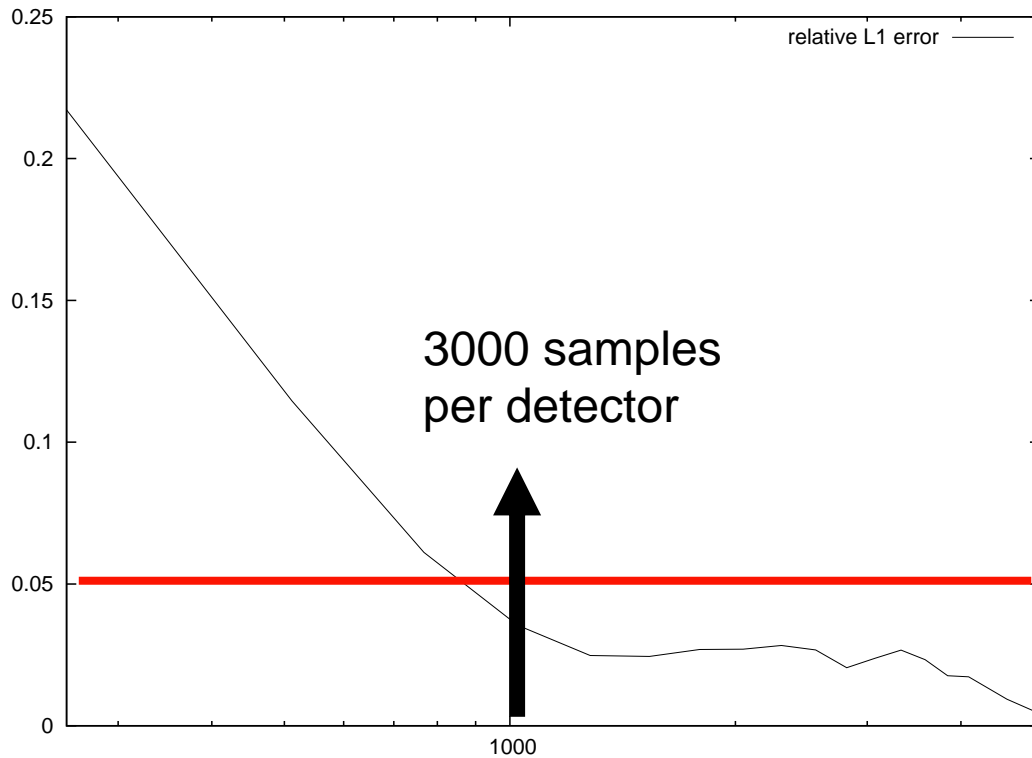
Connect all  
Scattering points  
to a detector

Reads voxels.  
Writes scattering points  
of a path.

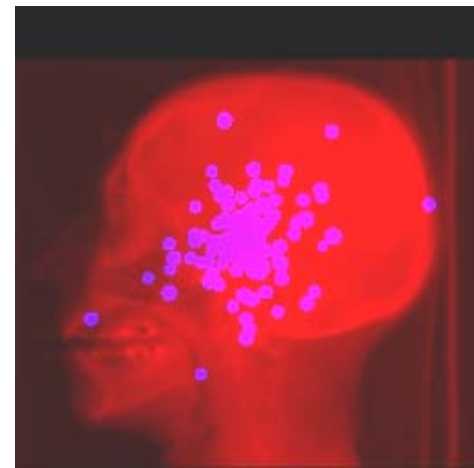
Reads voxels and  
scattering points  
Writes a detector



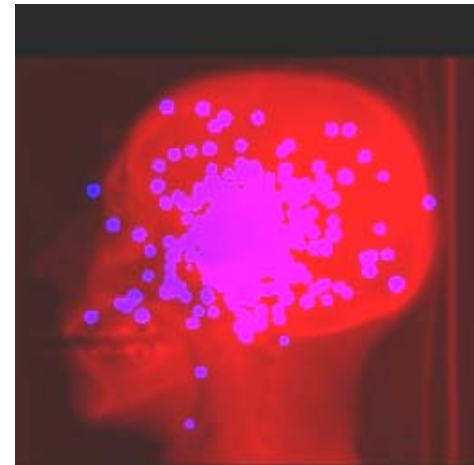
# Results



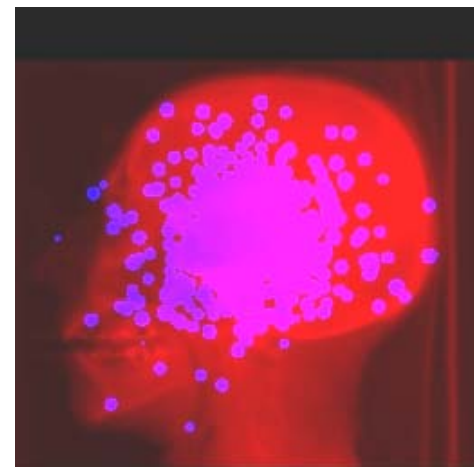
128 paths  
1.4 sec



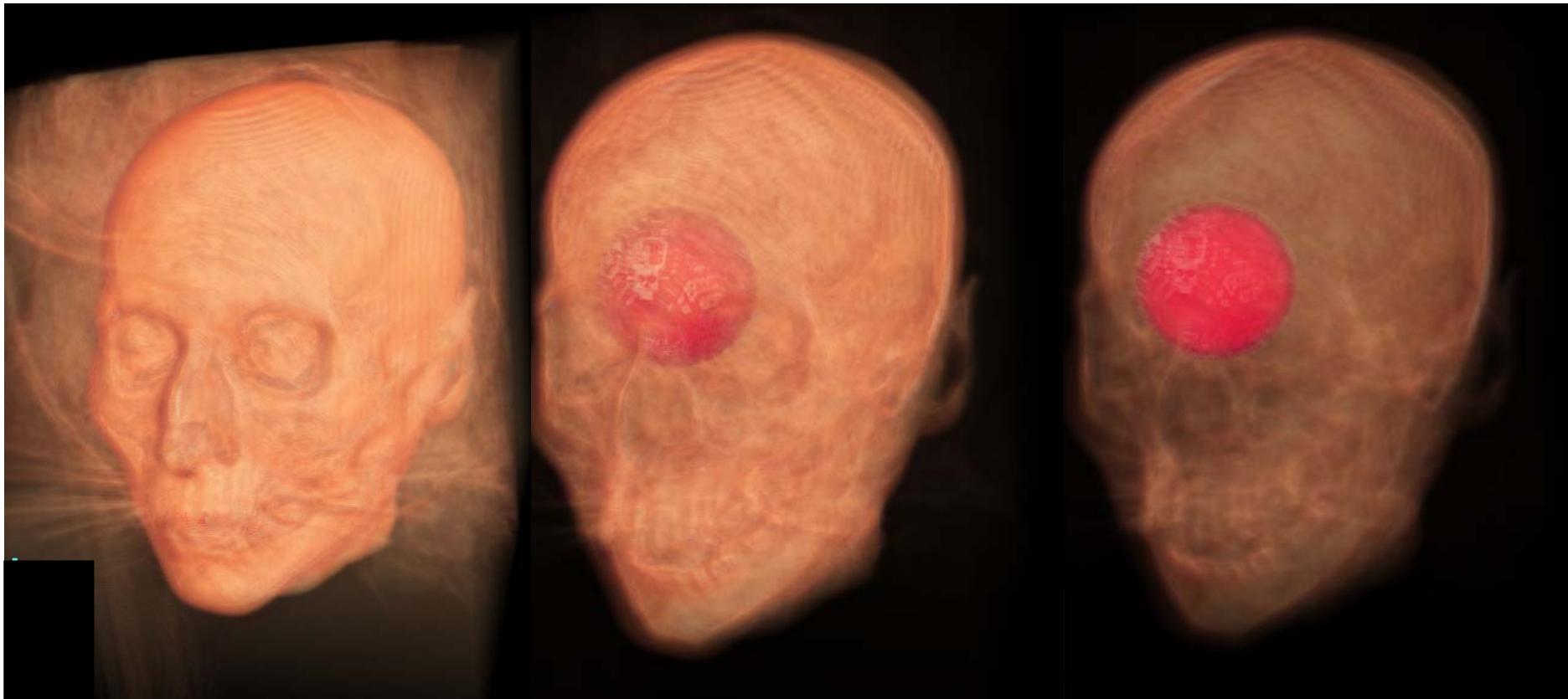
512 paths  
2.3 sec



1024 paths  
3.6 sec



# Reconstruction results



# Conclusions

- Instead of physics analogy develop algorithms preferred by the hardware
  - SIMD - GPU
- GPUs are appropriate for solving particle transport interactively.