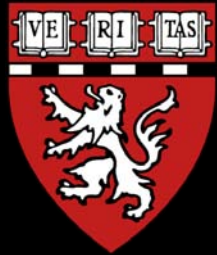


Shadie - A Domain Specific Language for Radiation Oncology

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The Team



- MGH / HMS Radiation Oncology Group

- George Chen



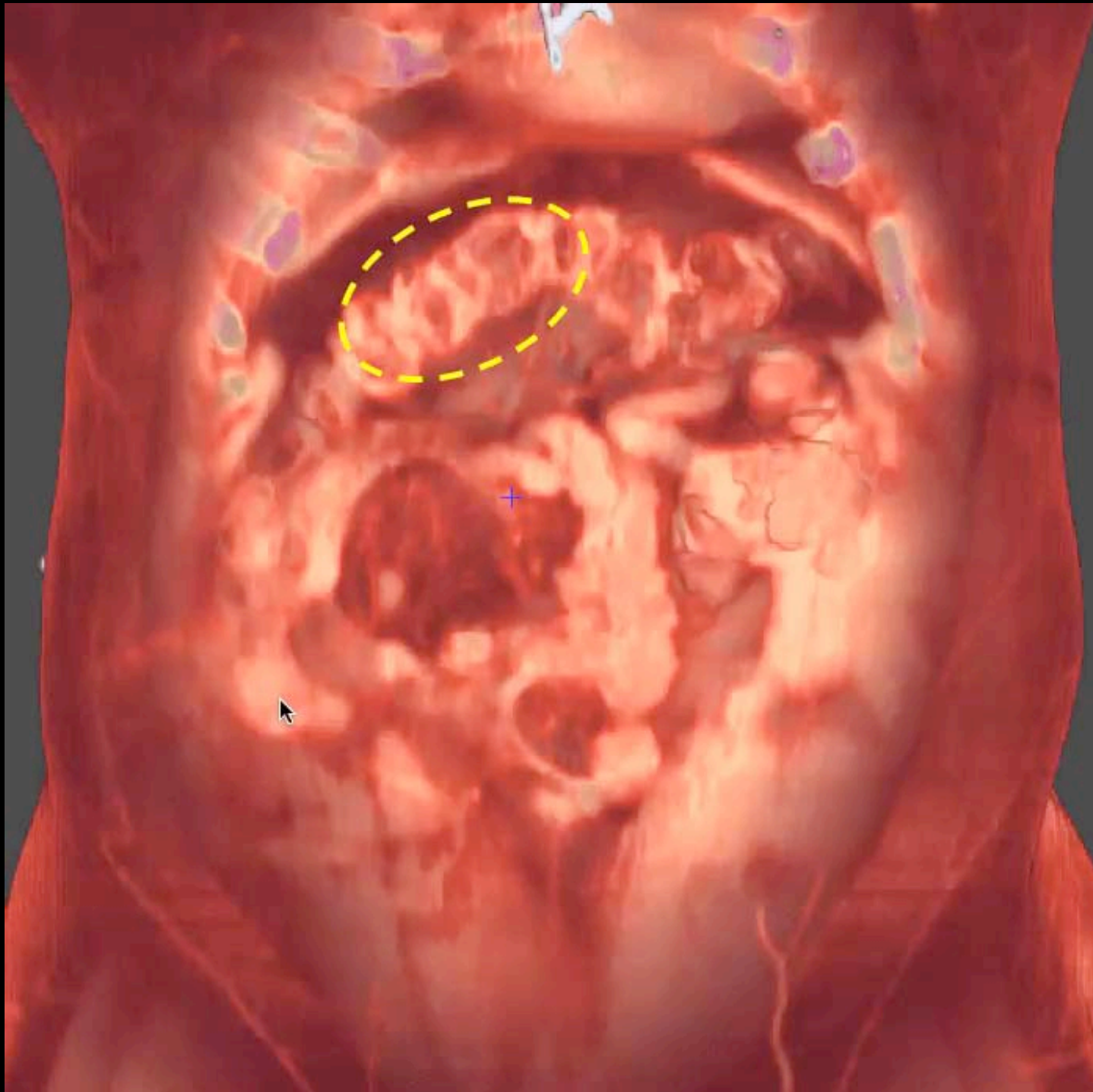
- John Wolfgang

- School of Engineering and Applied Sciences

- Milos Hasan (UC Berkeley)

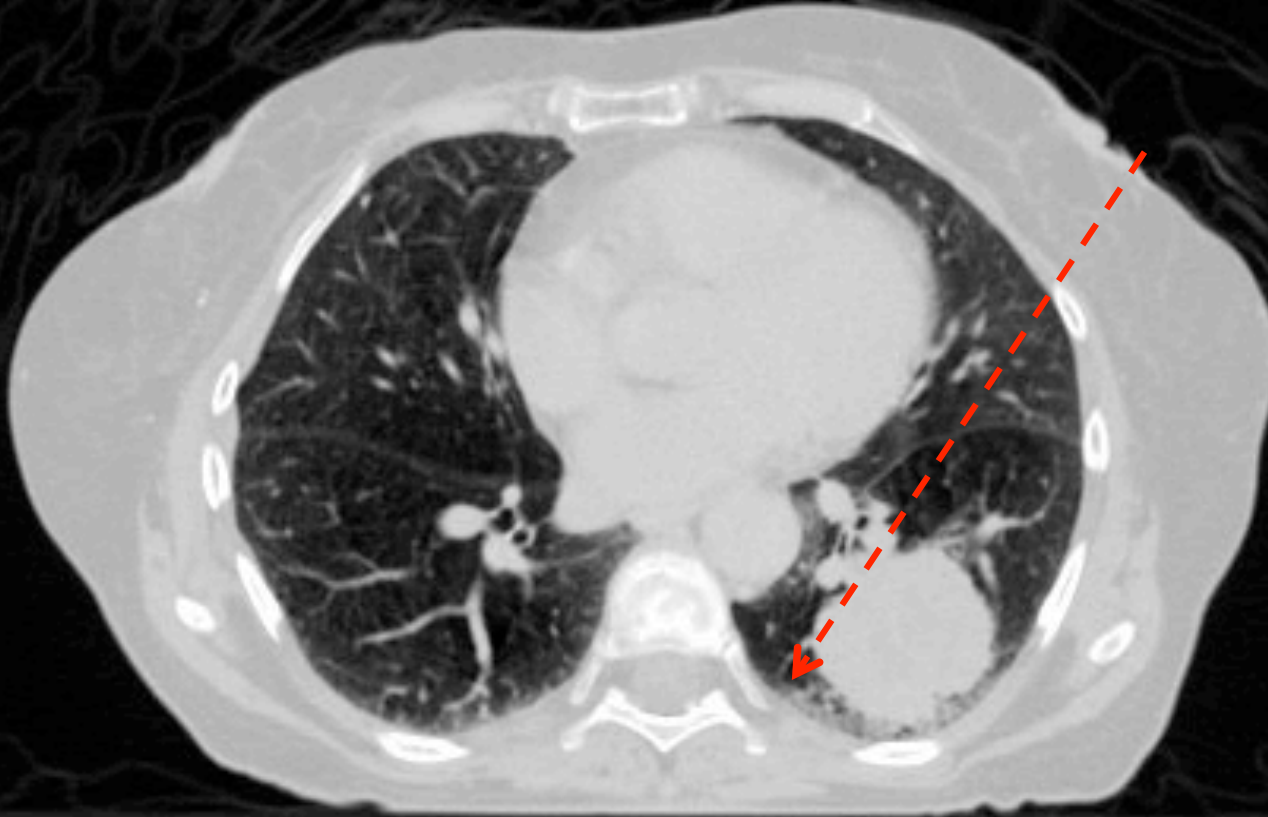


- Hanspeter Pfister



FOVIA

Quantitative 4D Image Understanding



GTV: 4cm dia,
5cm long

S/I Motion:
1.25cm

- Shader to display range from BEV source to distal ITV
- rpl.mov
- Green less range, brown greater

Applications

- Multiple data sets (serial CT)
- Visualize multimodality data sets (PET, functional imaging)
- Calculate dose on the fly
- Calculate distances, volumes as a fcn of BEV
- VISUALIZE UNCERTAINTY!!!

What Scientists Want

- Focus on the code that solves their problem
- Being able to tweak and change code
- Getting good speedup from GPUs

The Challenge

- Scientists are not CUDA hackers ...

```
// Determinte the size of each block (of threads)
dim3 dimBlock(BLOCKDIM_X,
             BLOCKDIM_Y,
             1);

// Determinte the size of the grid (of blocks)
dim3 dimGrid( (int) ceil((float)width/(float)BLOCKDIM_X),
             (int) ceil((float)height/(float)BLOCKDIM_Y),
             1);

// Allocate some device memory for the output
uchar4 *d_out;
cudaMalloc((void **)&d_out, sizeof(uchar4)*width*height);

// Setup texture and 2D array
texRef4.addressMode[0] = cudaAddressModeClamp;
texRef4.addressMode[1] = cudaAddressModeClamp;
texRef4.filterMode = cudaFilterModePoint;
texRef4.normalized = false;
cudaArray *d_tex;
cudaMallocArray( (cudaArray**)&d_tex, &uchar4Desc, width, height );
cudaMemcpyToArray(d_tex, 0, 0, _in, sizeof(uchar4)*width*height,
cudaMemcpyHostToDevice);
cudaBindTextureToArray(texRef4, d_tex, uchar4Desc);

// Launch the CUDA kernel
kernel_boxcar_texture<<< dimGrid, dimBlock >>>(d_out, width, height,
halfkernelsize);
cutilCheckMsg("kernel_boxcar_texture execution failed.\n");
```

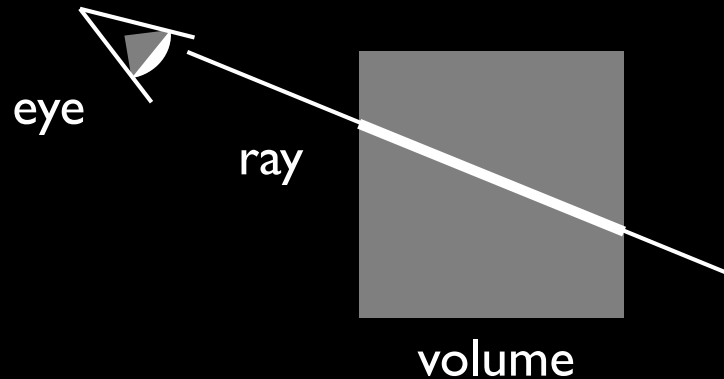
The current reality of volume visualization

file format
parsing

compilation
and linking

user
interface

resource
allocation



memory
corruption
debugging

CPU-GPU
communication

data
interpolation

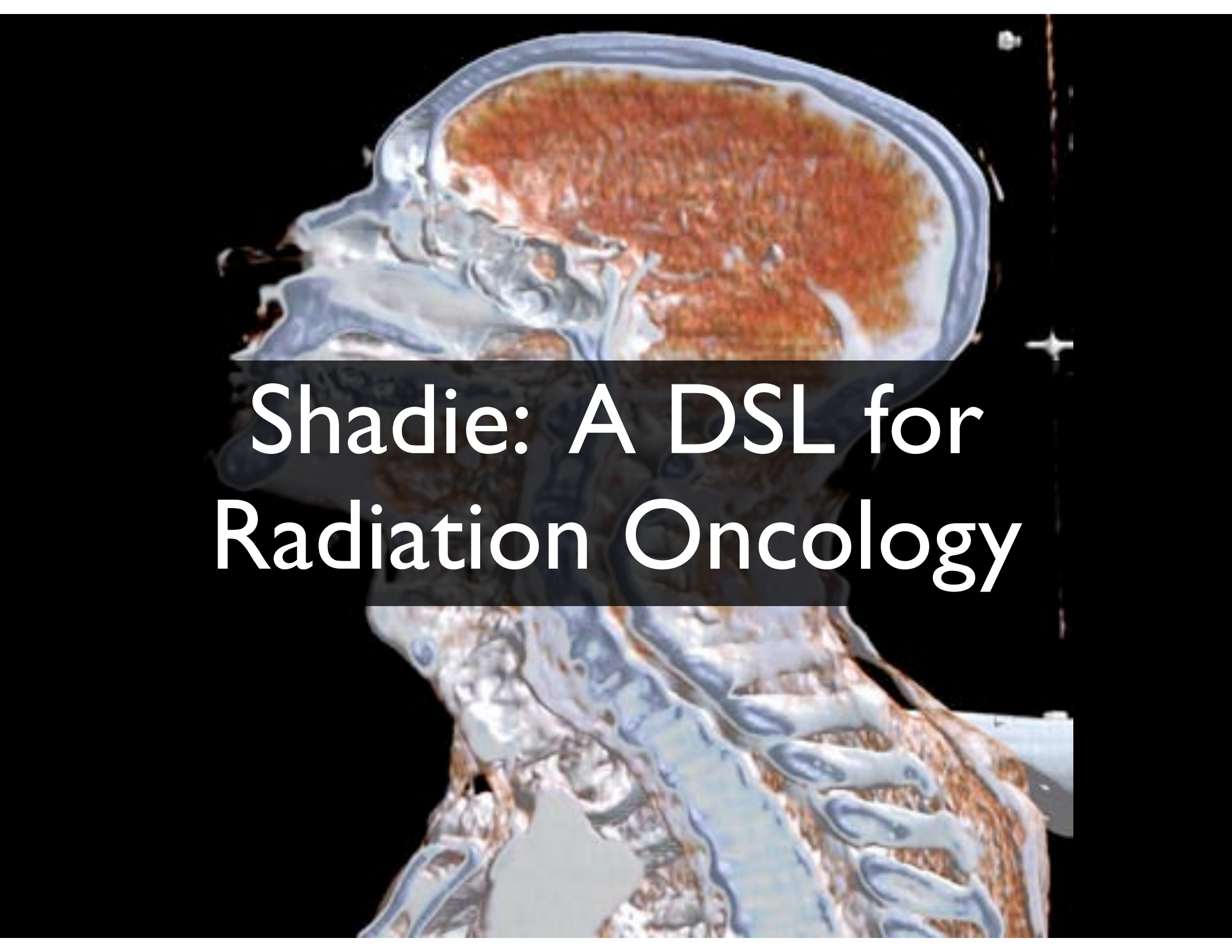
progressive
refinement

Enter: DSLs

- Domain Specific Languages (DSLs) promise the solution
- Two approaches:
 - Provide environment to develop DSLs (Stanford)
 - Develop small DSLs for specific target domains (Harvard)

DSLs for GPUs

- Restrict ourselves to something modest but feasible
- A high-level language for GPU computing?
 - We don't know the solution yet.
- A high-level language for GPU visualization of volumetric data for radiation therapy purposes?
 - Yes!

A medical CT scan of a human head and neck. The top half shows a cross-section of the head with the brain highlighted in orange. The bottom half shows a cross-section of the neck and upper chest, with the spine and surrounding structures visible. The text "Shadie: A DSL for Radiation Oncology" is overlaid in white on a dark horizontal band across the middle of the image.

Shadie: A DSL for Radiation Oncology

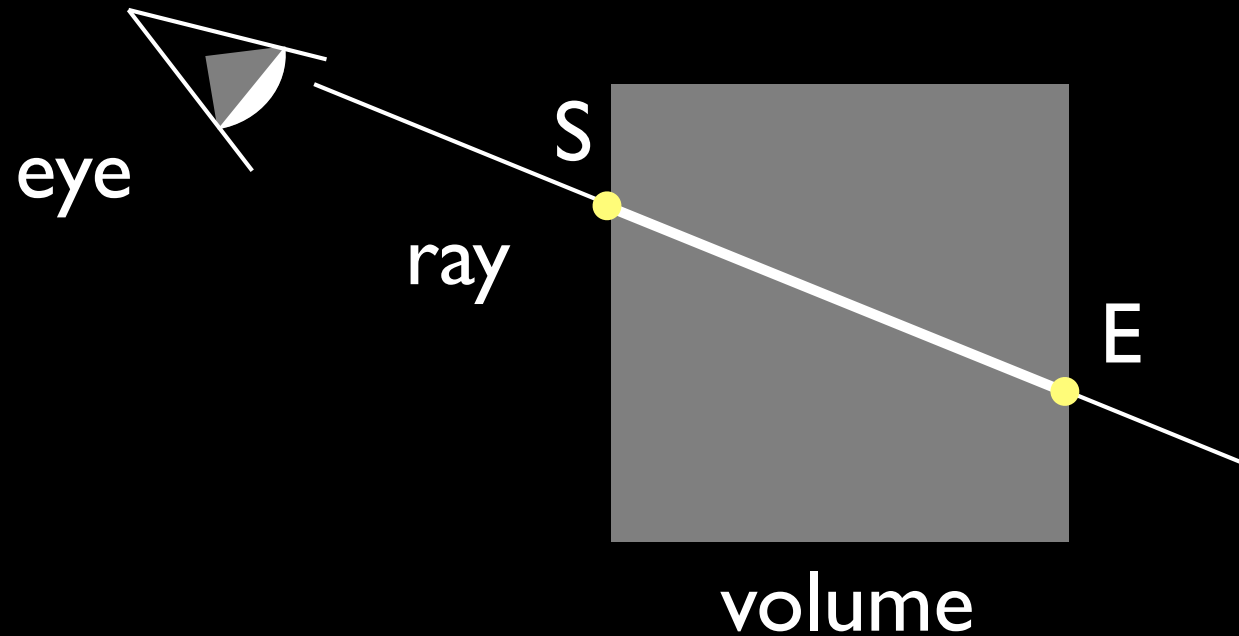


PLUNC
3D Slicer



Shadie

The Ray Model



User supplies a function $f : (\text{RayStart}, \text{RayEnd}) \rightarrow \text{Color}$

Maximum intensity projection (MIP)



MIP: The Shader



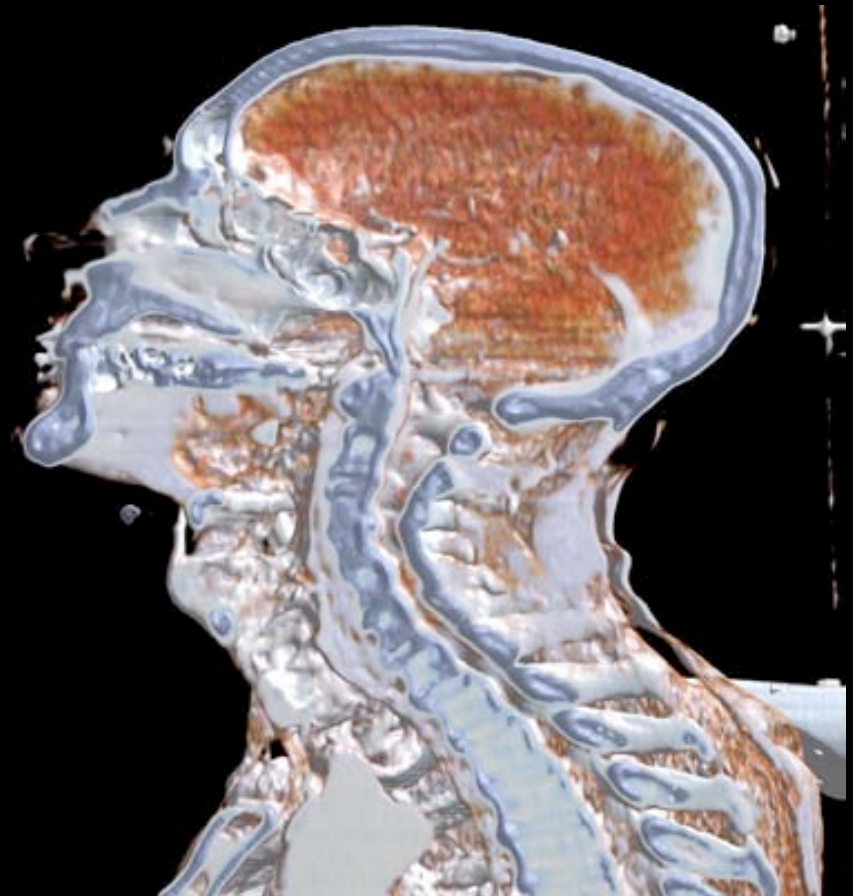
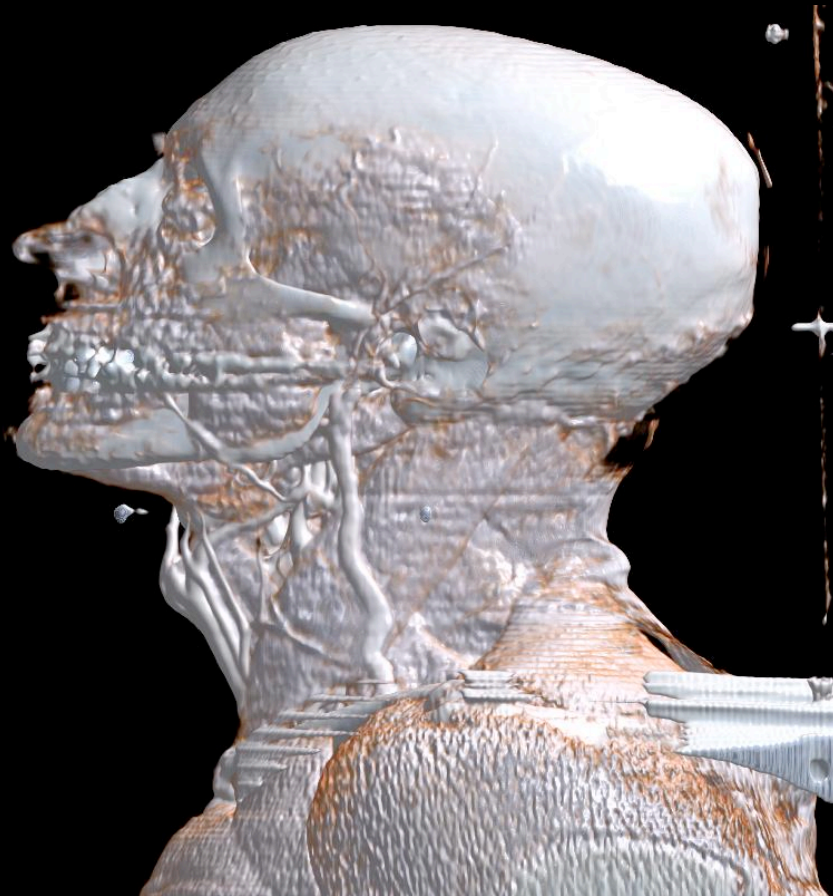
```
data = data3d('data/ct', 'short')
m = 0.0

for t in linspace(0.0, 1.0, 1000):
    # find position along ray
    P = (1-t) * S + t * E

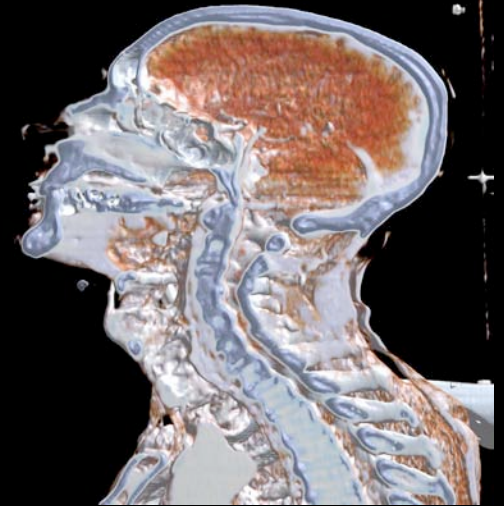
    # update maximum
    m = max(m, linear_query_3d(data, P))

return m
```


Phong lighting + cut plane



Phong lighting + cut plane



```
# query CT
density = cubic_query_3d_cut(data, P, D, cut)

# apply transfer function
tf_query = (density - tf_pos) / tf_width
if tf_query < 0: continue
rgba = linear_query_1d_rgba(tf, tf_query*2 - 1)

# apply phong shading
N = -normalize(cubic_gradient_3d_cut(data, P, D, cut))
L = normalize(lightpos - P)
color = phong(L, N, C, rgba.xyz, 1, 50, 0.5)
```

CT + Dose Iso-Surface



Multi-pass computation

```
ct = data3d(...)

def compute_rpl_slice(X, prev_slice):
    # RPL computation at point X...

rpl = compute3d(compute_rpl_slice, rpl_size)

def compute_dose(X):
    # dose computation at point X...

dose = compute3d(compute_dose, dose_size)

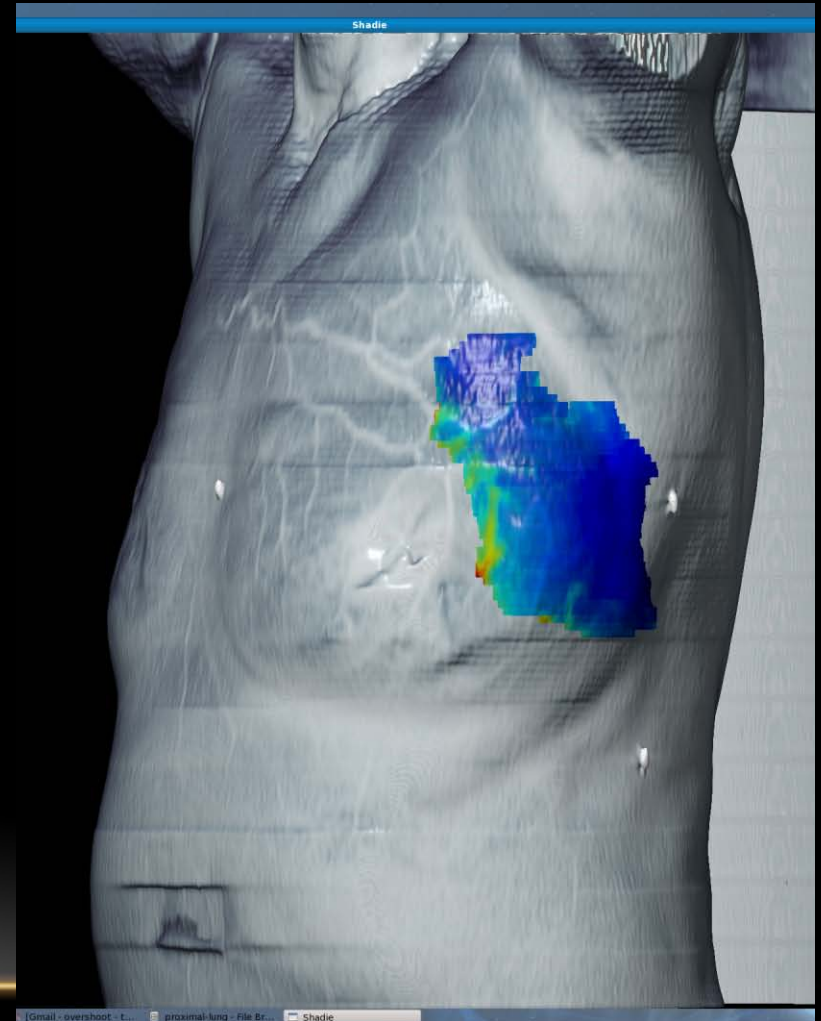
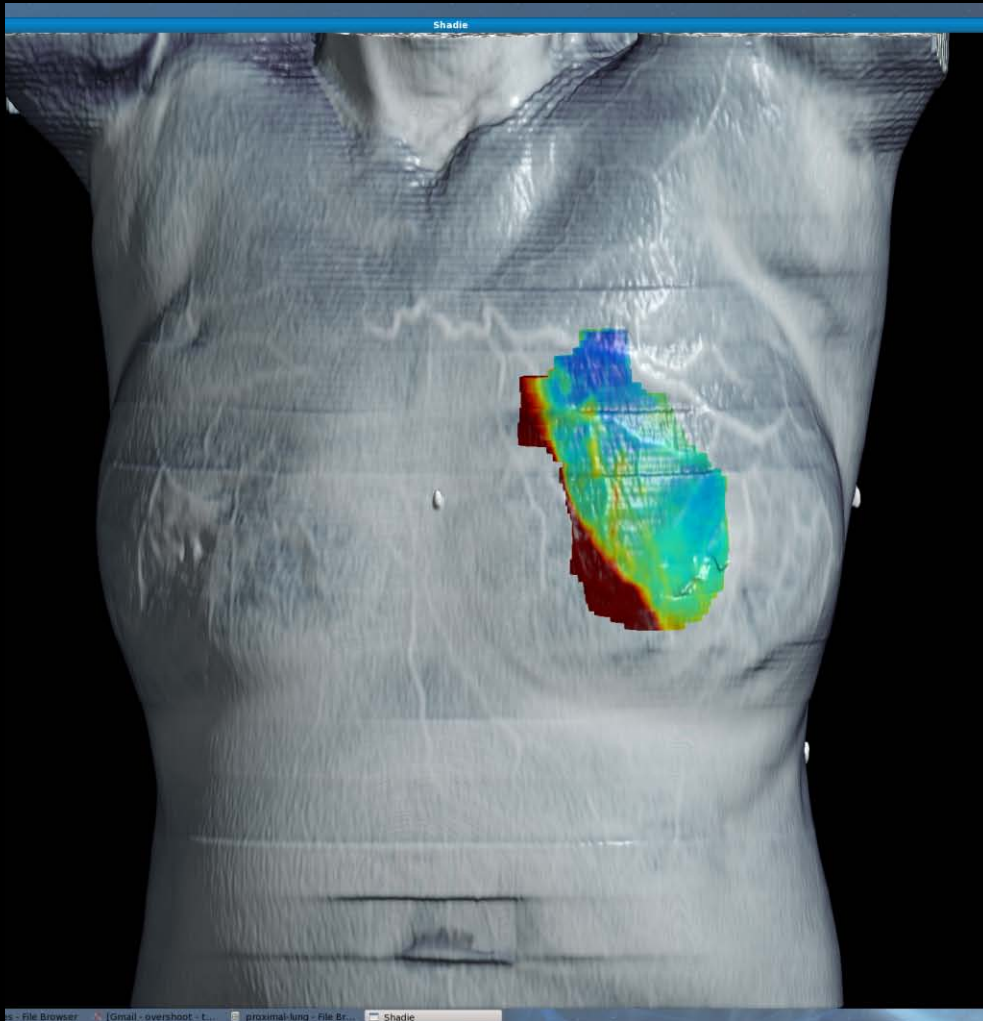
def main(X, D):
    # the main visualization function
    # compute RGBA value based on CT and dose
```

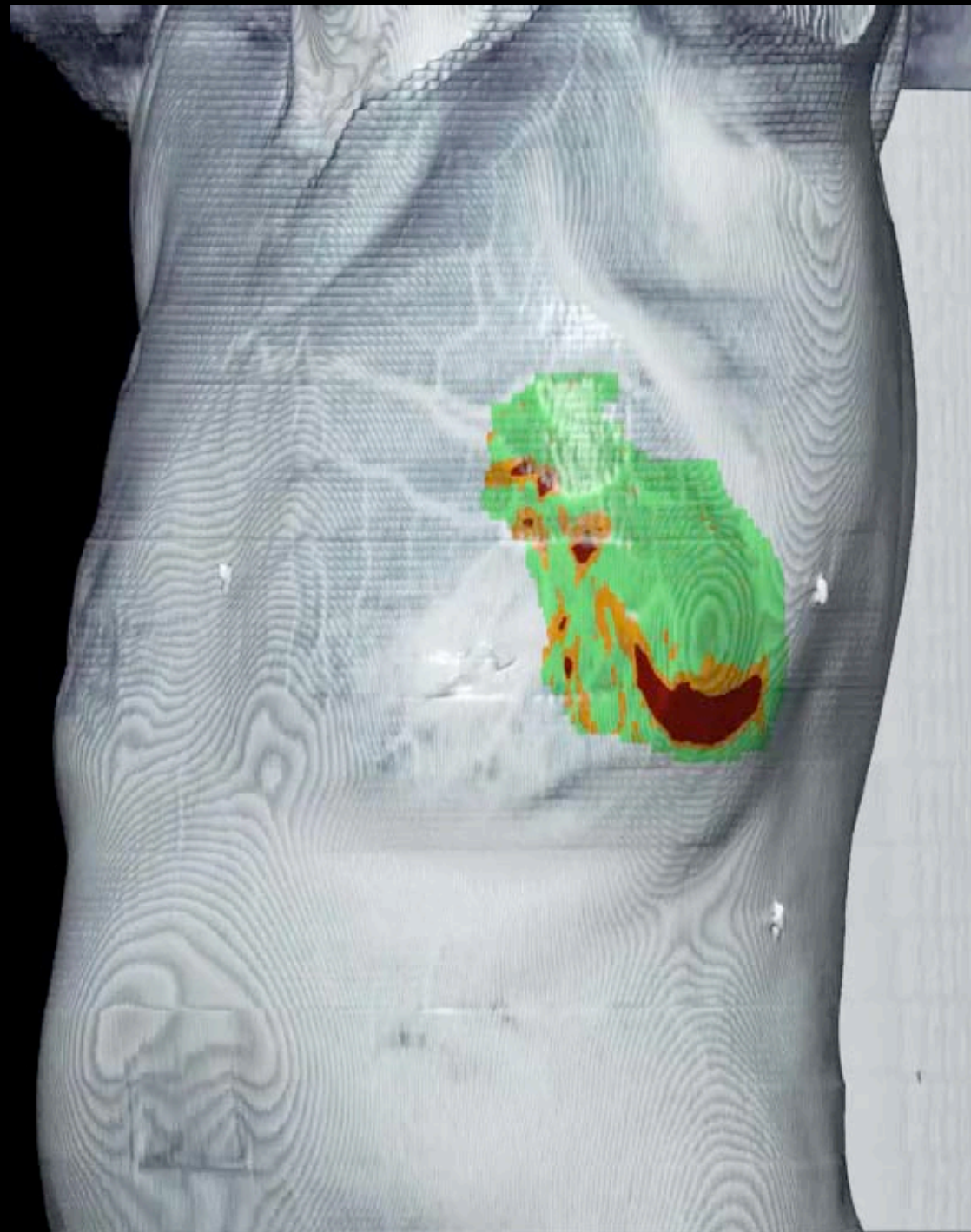
Radiological Pathlength



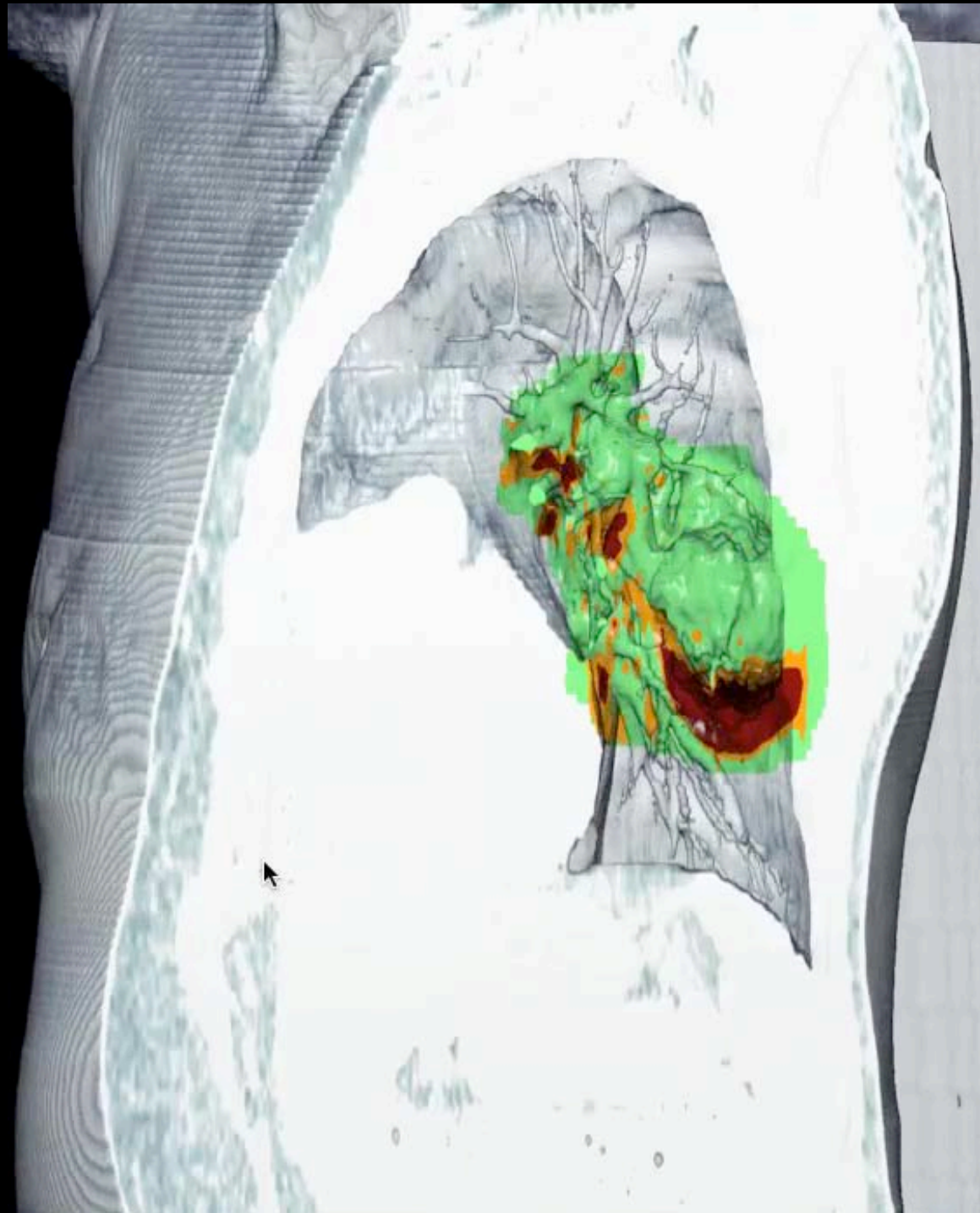
CW to proximal ITV Shader

(includes intersected heart; uses ITV contours)

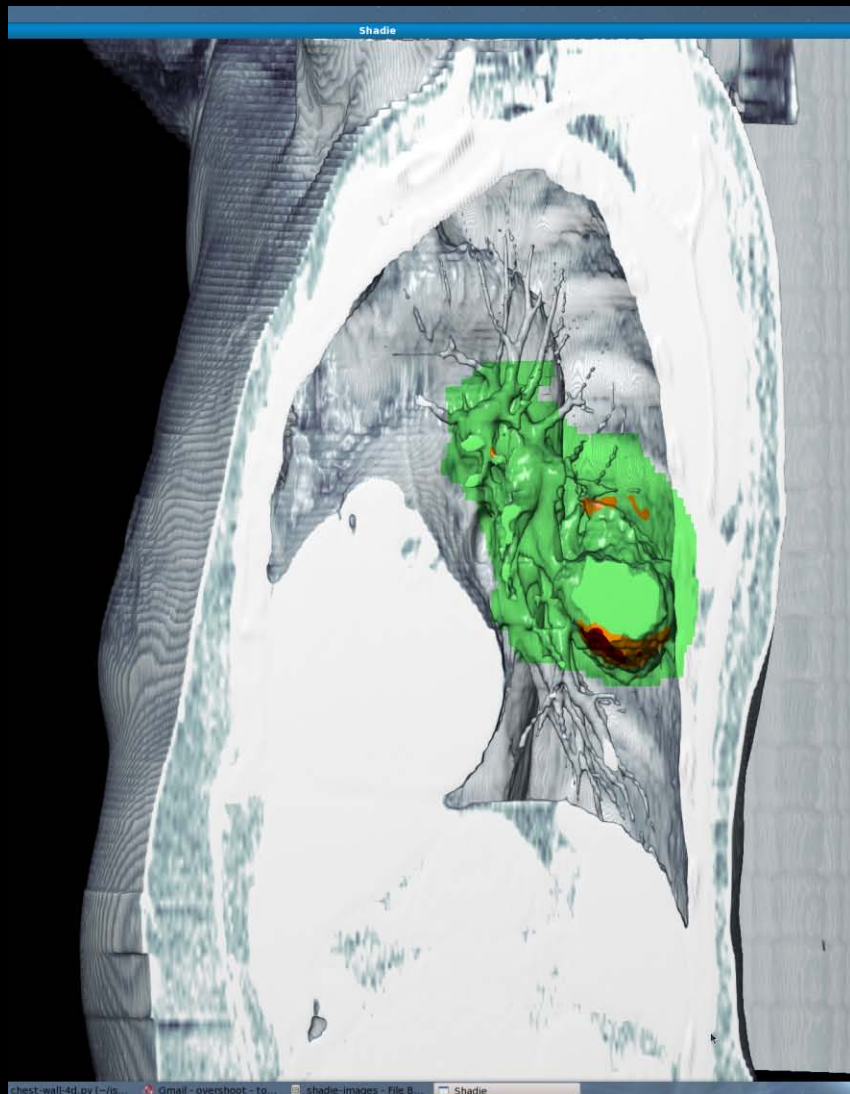




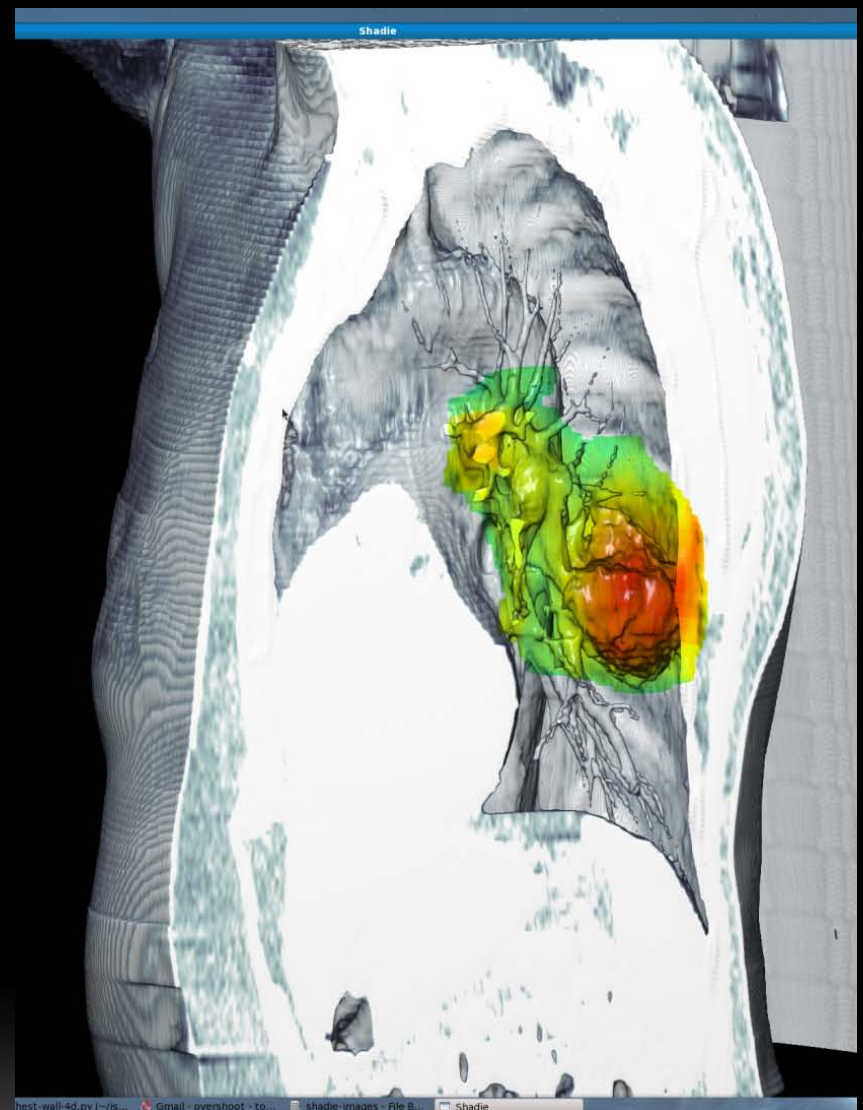
Green: <2mm; Yellow <5mm; Red >5mm



Overshoot



Time averaged



σ

Status & Future

- First implementation finished and online
 - <http://code.google.com/p/shadie/>
- Several shaders implemented at MGH
- Much more to on CS and medical side
 - Back ends, runtime system, computational kernels, uncertainty, more applications, etc. etc. etc.

Thank You

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