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► **To cite this version:**

Tingting Gu, Hui Tang, Xudong Bao, Jean-Louis Dillenseger. GPU Accelerated High Intensity Ultrasound Acoustical Power Computation. 8th International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging (ISBI'11), Mar 2011, United States. pp.17-20. inserm-00585285

HAL Id: inserm-00585285

<https://www.hal.inserm.fr/inserm-00585285>

Submitted on 10 May 2011

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GPU ACCELERATED HIGH INTENSITY ULTRASOUND ACOUSTICAL POWER COMPUTATION

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ABSTRACT

The simulation of the hepatocellular carcinoma therapy effects is often used for the intervention planning. As the physical-based model of the simulation is very time-consuming, the speed of this method becomes an obstacle during the clinical application simulation. In order to accelerate the simulation, a GPU-based (Graphic Processing Unit) acceleration method of the pressure field estimation is proposed in this paper. The results demonstrate that the proposed acceleration method can solve the time-consuming problem.

Index Terms— high intensity ultrasound therapy, simulation, interstitial therapy, GPU

1. INTRODUCTION

High intensity ultrasound interstitial method is an alternative for the treatment of Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This technique seems to be more advantageous for the control of depth and direction [1]. During the clinical application, an efficient simulation of the effects of treatment should be made at the pre-operative stage. A first computer simulation tool for high energy ultrasound interstitial therapy assumed that the tissues are homogeneous with physical properties invariant during the treatment [1]. But this assumption limited the accuracy and realism of the model. Garnier et al. introduced a more accurate model which takes into account the variation in time and temperature of the tissue attenuation coefficient [2]. This model is divided into several steps: 1) simulation of the pressure field generated by the transducer, 2) estimation of the temperature evolution over time and 3) estimation of the induced necrosis. In this framework, the pressure field simulation is one of the major points. The pressure field can be exactly estimated on the basis of Rayleigh integrals [1]. As the computation of Rayleigh integral is very time-consuming,

the speed of the implementation of the model becomes an obstacle for its use as pre-operative planning of the clinical application. In order to accelerate the estimation, Dillenseger et al. made several simplifications on the model [3]. However, the acceleration is still not satisfying and it brings high errors at the same time. To further accelerate the estimation of pressure field, we propose a GPU-based method. As the computation of each point in the pressure field is relatively independent and parallel, we think that it can be accelerated by the programmable graphics hardware due to its parallel computation ability. In this paper we will try to estimate the speedup efficiency and errors of this GPU-based method compared to the traditional methods computed on CPU.

2. METHOD

2.1. Ultrasound device

The modeled therapeutic ultrasound device is composed of a small planar ultrasonic mono-element transducer encapsulated in a cylindrical interstitial applicator (Fig.1) [2]. The transducer is air-backed, so that the ultrasound is only propagated forward. The front face is cooled by water.

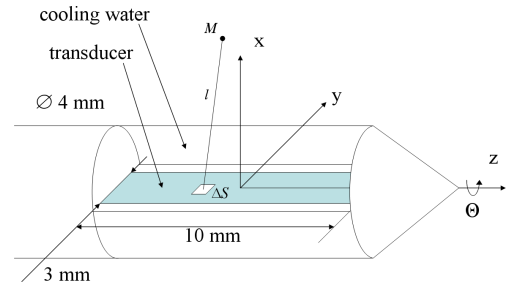


Fig. 1. Ultrasound device geometry and coordinates system.

This work is part of the French MULTIP project supported by an ANR Grant (ANR-09-TECS-011-06).

2.2. Pressure computation

The estimation of pressure field is a key point of the effect simulation. Numerical methods for estimating the pressure field can take into account the nonlinear propagation of high intensity waves or remain purely linear. Because of the relatively low power of the input transducer pressure and the non-focusing geometry of the probe, the propagation can be considered linear [4] and the pressure field can be exactly computed on the basis of the Rayleigh integral with O'Neil's hypotheses [1]. The transducer surface S is sampled into elements of surface ΔS which size is negligible in comparison with wavelength λ ($\Delta S < (\lambda/7)^2$). Each surface element can be considered as a single radial emitter. A location M and one element of surface ΔS are connected by a straight segment of length l sampled into elements Δl as shown in Fig.1. The pressure at M is given by the discrete version of the Rayleigh integral:

$$p(M) = \left| \sum_S j \frac{p_0}{\lambda} \Delta S \frac{\exp^{-jkl}}{l} \exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \Delta l} \right| \quad (1)$$

with p_0 the pressure at the transducer surface (Pa), k the wave number ($2\pi/\lambda$), f the transducer frequency (Hz) and α_i the tissue attenuation coefficient at location i along the line segment ΔSM ($\text{Np} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{MHz}^{-1}$).

2.3. Software simplifications

This two fold integration of (1) (over the surface of the transducer and along the segment ΔSM) is very computation intensive, especially when the tissue attenuation coefficients α_i are inhomogeneous over the volume and are temperature dependent [5]. Dillenseger et al. [3] made several reasonable simplifications for the computation of Rayleigh integral. In the following part, we will briefly describe these methods. As α_i can be taken into account in 4 different manners, the computation varies greatly in different conditions.

2.3.1. Adaptive sampling

As the pressure in the regions near the transducer presents larger variation than those more distant, adaptive sampling of the volume could be used to accelerate computation. An adaptive sampling of the points M over the volume is used. The pressure is first computed on one sample point every 8 sample points along each direction. The rule is: if the pressure values computed on adjacent sampled points is below than a first threshold $P_1 = \max(p(M))/2$ and if the difference between these two pressure values is lower than a second ad hoc set threshold $P_2 = \max(p(M))/100$, the pressure on the intermediate sample point is computed by linear interpolation, otherwise by Rayleigh integral (1).

2.3.2. Segments coherence

Adjacent ΔSM segments share almost the same attenuation properties. For a patch A of nine adjacent connected transducer surface element ΔS , the $\exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \Delta l}$ attenuation term of (1) is computed for only the ΔSM segment which originates from the central surface element of A and then applied to the 8 other segments which originate from A . Therefore, (1) can be rewritten as:

$$p(M) = \left| \sum_{S'} j \frac{p_0}{\lambda} \Delta S \left(\sum_A \frac{\exp^{-jkl_p}}{l_p} \right) \exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^{l_c} \alpha_i \Delta l_c} \right| \quad (2)$$

with S' the central surface elements of all patches A , l_p the length from point M to each point of patch A and l_c the length from point M to the center of patch A .

2.3.3. Mean attenuation

A much simpler method is to calculate the attenuation integration only one time. The attenuation is computed once along the ray from the center O of the transducer to the point M . On this condition, (1) can be rewritten as:

$$p(M) = \left| \left(\sum_S j \frac{p_0}{\lambda} \Delta S \frac{\exp^{-jkl}}{l} \right) \exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^{l_o} \alpha_i \Delta l_o} \right| \quad (3)$$

with l_o the length from point M to center of transducer O .

2.3.4. Constant attenuation

When the tissues are assumed to be homogeneous, the propagation of a wave from one element of surface ΔS to M is carried through 2 media: the cooling water of the transducer ($\alpha_1 \approx 0, l_1$) and the tissues (α_2, l_2). Because of the transducer geometry, l_1 and l_2 can be estimated analytically and (1) can therefore be simplified to:

$$p(M) = \left| \sum_S j \frac{p_0}{\lambda} \Delta S \frac{\exp^{-jkl}}{l} \exp^{-f \alpha_2 l_2} \right| \quad (4)$$

This assumption allows a relatively fast power field computation but to the detriment of realism.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ON GPU

Analyzing the Rayleigh integral, it is obvious that the bottleneck of the implementation of the algorithm is the large amount of parallel integral computation. The improvements brought by the different simplifications proposed in [3] are not satisfying considering the limited speedup as well as high errors.

In recent years, the rapid development of GPU and its unique parallel feature make it a new and brilliant tool for scientific computation. Parallelism could be performed on two level: 1) on a more lower level to estimate the pressure on one location M by the parallel pressure computation of each ray (from one element of surface ΔS to M) and 2) on a more higher level by the parallel computation of the pressure at each M of the volume. Moreover, the $\exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \Delta l}$ attenuation term is similar to the compositing equation used in volume rendering [6], which inspires us to use GPU for acceleration. Therefore, we introduce GPU for accelerating Rayleigh integral.

We will only consider the computation of the pressure on one location M . In order to decompose the overall equation, the real part p_r and imaginary part p_i of the pressure induced by each ray are computed separately. Then the total pressure of (1) is achieved according to:

$$p(M) = Q \sqrt{\left(\sum_S p_r \right)^2 + \left(\sum_S p_i \right)^2} \quad (5)$$

where: $Q = \frac{p_0}{\lambda} \Delta S$;

$$p_r = \frac{\cos(-kl)}{l} \exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \Delta l} \text{ and}$$

$$p_i = \frac{\sin(-kl)}{l} \exp^{-f \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i \Delta l}.$$

The program flow chart is shown in Fig. 2. First the sampled points of the transducer surface are transferred to the vertex processor of the programmable graphics hardware pipeline. After rasterization, the sampled points are sent into the fragment processor. Meanwhile, a 3D texture for storing the attenuation coefficients of the whole volume, the location of point M and other variables for computing p_r and p_i are transferred from CPU application into the fragment processor. Then, the fragment shader (program coded in GLSL - OpenGL Shading Language- for fragment processor) is executed in parallel by fragment processor to compute p_r and p_i . As GLSL is based on C and C++ syntax, the source program of the fragment shader can be designed similarly with that in C++ function except for transforming texture coordinates to Cartesian coordinates at first. At the end of fragment shader, p_r and p_i for each ray are stored respectively in two frame buffers, fetched by two 2D Textures and transferred into CPU application. Finally the overall pressure at point M is achieved according to (5) in CPU program. During the whole process above, only the computation of p_r and p_i is parallel and run on GPU. For the pressure computation of each sample point M , the process is also parallel. However, this parallel computation depends on parallel computation of each ray. This dependence makes it impossible to run on GPU.

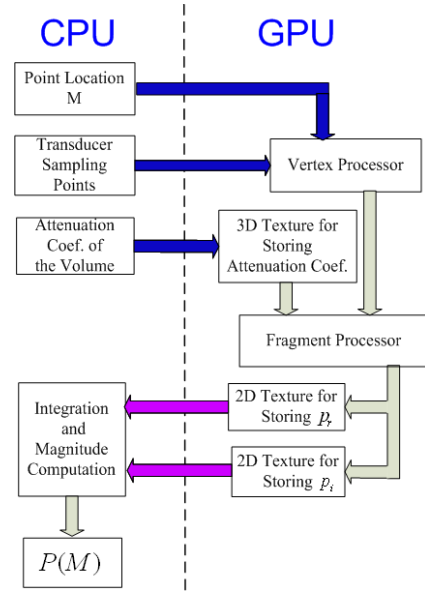


Fig. 2. Program flow chart of GPU-based Rayleigh integral.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Evaluation protocol

The comparison of the results obtained by the several simplification methods is performed with the following protocol. We simulate the pressure field p induced by a 5MHz transducer (Fig.1) with an acoustical intensity of 40W/cm². The size of transducer is 3mm × 9mm. It has been shown in [3] that a $\Delta S = (\lambda/4)^2$ gives a good compromise between speedup and accuracy. The transducer is centered in a 80mm × 80mm × 24mm volume which is regularly sampled with a 0.4mm sampling step on 201 × 201 × 61 points.

The pressure field simulated by (1) (we will call it later brute-force simulation) only with CPU will be considered as reference. Several measurements are performed to compare the pressure field obtained by the several methods to the reference one or to compare GPU and CPU: the mean absolute error (labeled as mean abs. error), the mean relative error (mean rel. error), the computation time and the acceleration rate (acc. rate) which is the ratio of the computation time obtained by a simplified or a GPU-based method to the computation time of the reference method.

We have evaluated the whole implementation on a HP Z800 workstation equipped with a Intel Xeon 5504 2.00 GHz CPU, with 1.99 GB RAM and a NVIDIA Quadro FX 5600 (1536 MB) video card.

4.2. Results

The comparison of different methods is shown on Table 1. The four CPU simplification methods are corresponding to

Table 1. Comparison of different acceleration methods

| Methods | comp. time (s) | acc. rate | mean abs. error | mean rel. error % | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|------|
| Brute Force CPU | 4345.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| CPU | adaptive | 1098.7 | 4.0 | 2498.2 | 10.9 |
| | seg. coh. | 286.9 | 15.1 | 76.2 | 1.0 |
| | mean. att | 107.5 | 40.4 | 202.5 | 1.6 |
| | const. att | 178.1 | 24.3 | 9991.4 | 28.5 |
| Brute Force GPU | 22.1 | 196.6 | 2.4 | 0.059 | |

the methods introduced in Section 2.3. On GPU we retain the implementation without any simplifications.

From Table 1, we can see that among the four simplification methods, the fastest is the mean attenuation method. However, with the fastest computation speed, it brings big errors. The error of the second simplification method (labeled as seg. coh.) is the smallest, but its acceleration rate is not satisfying. From this table, we can clearly see that the performance of GPU-based method is the best. The speedup ability is considerable while the computation error is tiny. Compared to the results of the other simplification methods, this computation error even can be neglected. This GPU acceleration is even more significant when more rays are taken into account. For example, when the size of $\Delta S = (\lambda/10)^2$, the computation times of the two brute force methods are respectively 27507.5s and 60.3s (acc. rate = 456). The reason is that when the size of ΔS is smaller there are more parallel computation to be applied on GPU and therefore much more speedup brought by GPU.

GPU can also be used for implementing the acceleration methods as mentioned in Section 2.3. We tested the regular and adaptive volume sampling on all the methods. The comparison of these acceleration methods is shown on Table 2. The errors between a CPU-based and a GPU-based method is negligible. The acceleration rate between CPU and GPU computation differs between the several methods. We can see that the computation of the attenuation term takes the main benefits of the GPU computation. We draw a conclusion that to what extent an algorithm could be accelerated by GPU depends both on parallelism of the algorithm and computation cost of each parallel process.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper we proposed a GPU-based acceleration method for the acoustical power computation during the planning of ultrasound therapy. The new method takes advantage of the parallel feature of the algorithm and the parallel computation power of GPU. The proposed method achieves considerable speed-up comparing to the traditional method while remain-

Table 2. GPU on different acceleration methods

| Pressure method | Sampling method | CPU time (s) | GPU time (s) | acc. rate |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| brute force | regul. | 4345.4 | 22.1 | 196.6 |
| | adapt. | 1098.7 | 6.4 | 171.6 |
| segments | regul. | 286.9 | 20.3 | 14.1 |
| | adapt. | 77.5 | 5.4 | 14.3 |
| coherence | regul. | 106.8 | 19.2 | 5.6 |
| | adapt. | 32.6 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| mean att. | regul. | 178.1 | 16.4 | 10.9 |
| | adapt. | 47.1 | 4.7 | 10.0 |

ing high computation accuracy. The acceleration is much more considerable when the part computed on GPU (e.g. p_r and p_i in this program) is very time consuming. However, the parallel pressure computation at different space location M was not applied because its dependence on the parallel pressure computation of each ray. Further study could be focused on deliberately designing the program to make better use of the GPU parallel computation ability.

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