

BioDAC: Challenges of Bio-image Processing at Exascale

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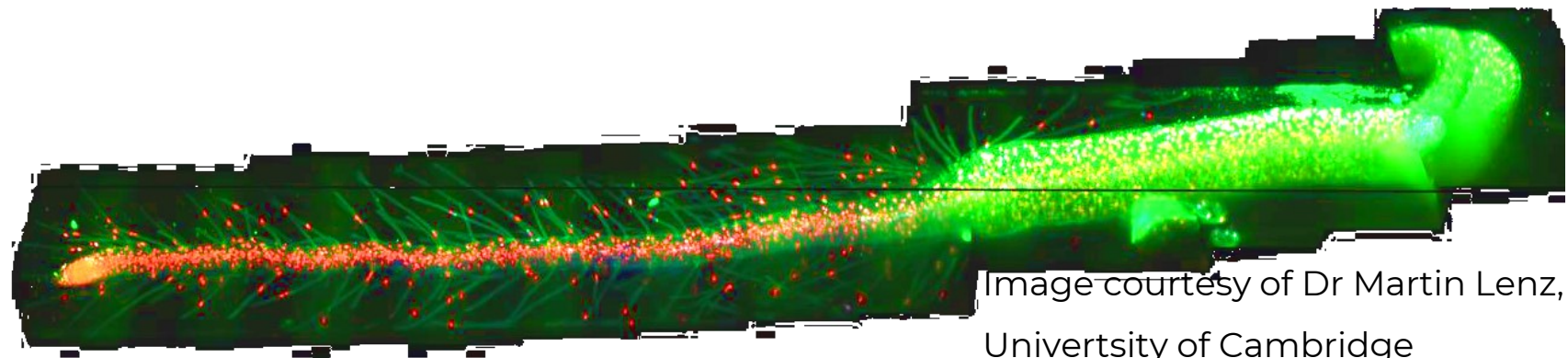
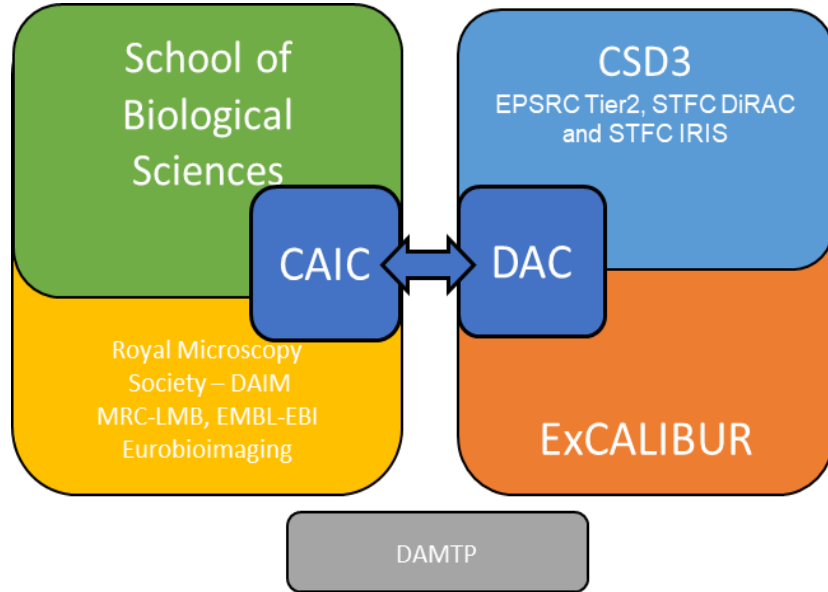


Image courtesy of Dr Martin Lenz,
University of Cambridge

Who are we? What do we do?



Cambridge Advanced
Imaging Centre

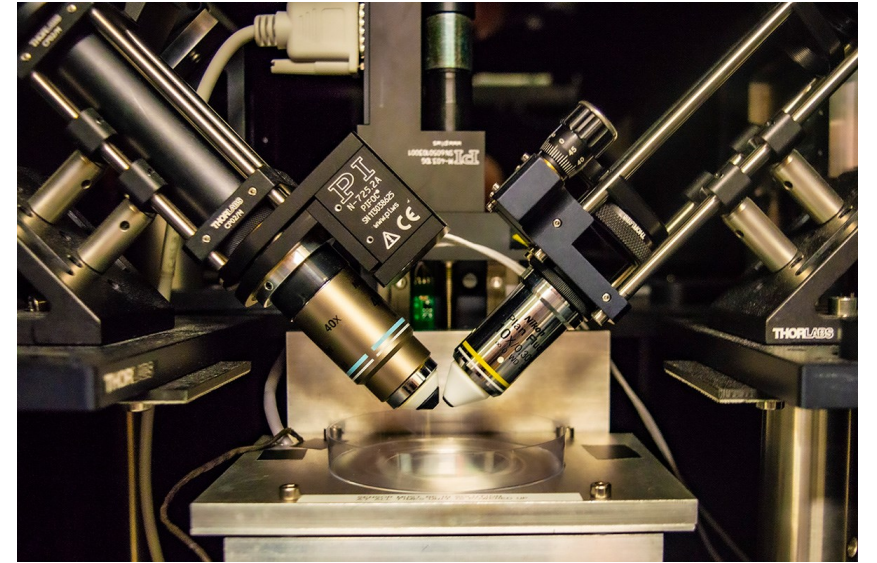
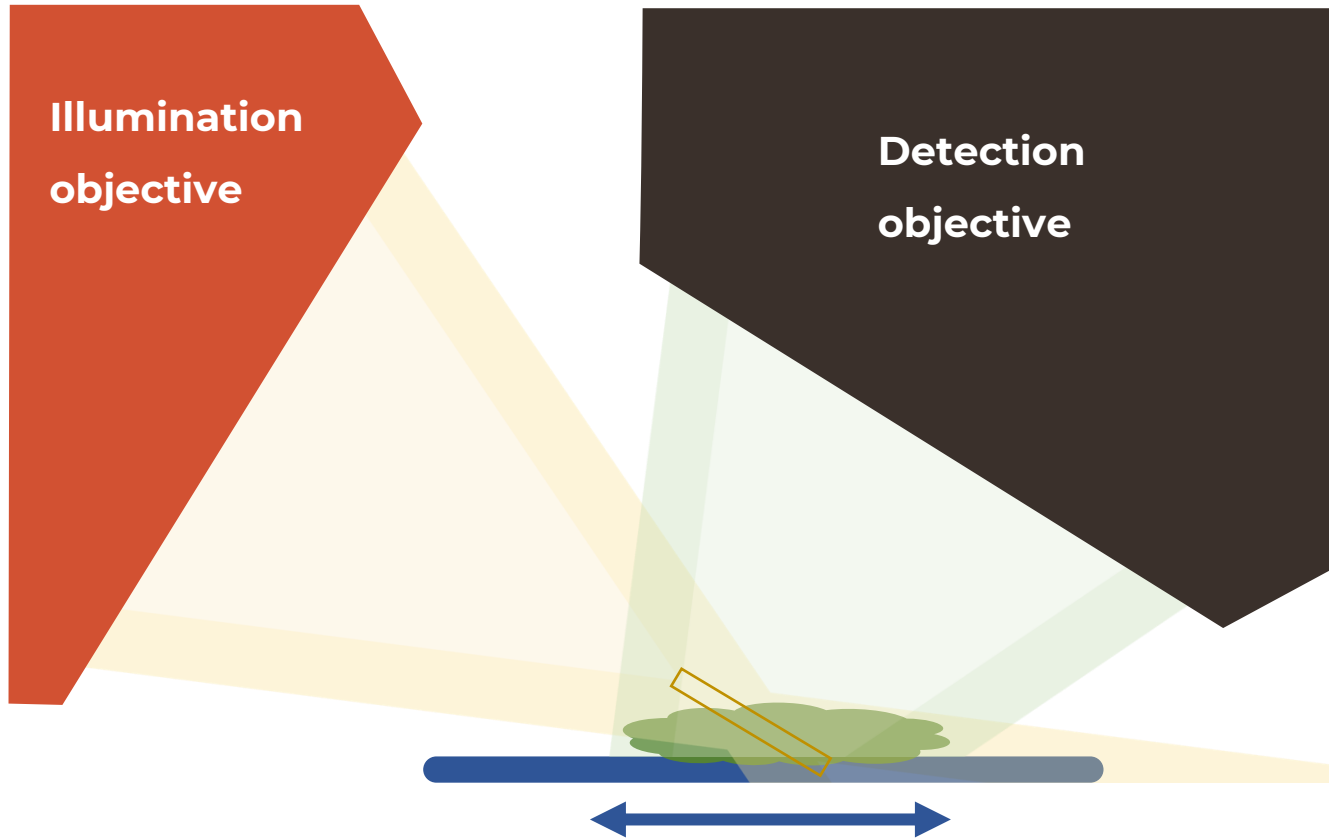
Data Accelerator
Cambridge



UK Research
and Innovation

- Microscopy imaging (commercial and custom-built microscopes)
- Biological samples
- Image processing and analysis

Light sheet microscopy



Reduced phototoxicity

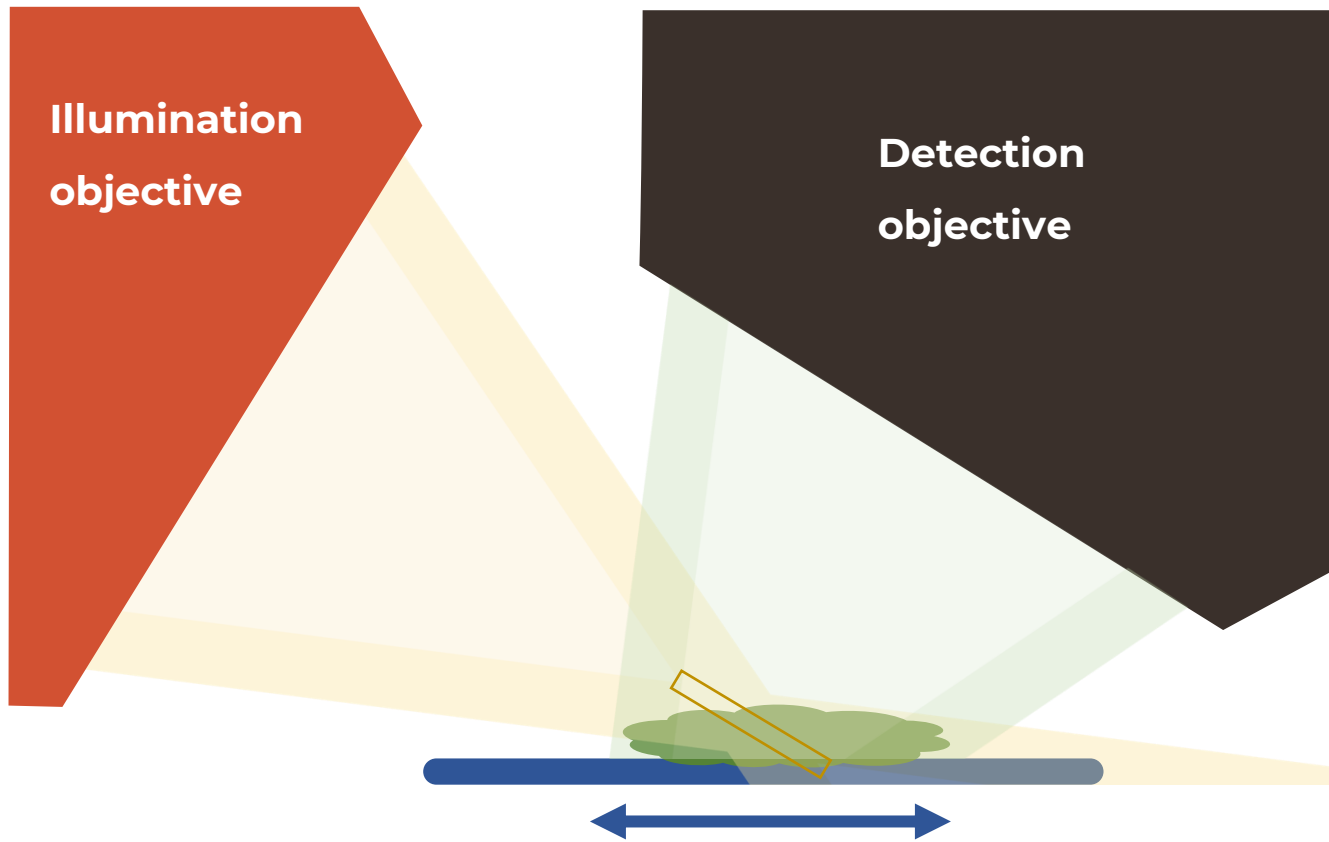


Longer sample life

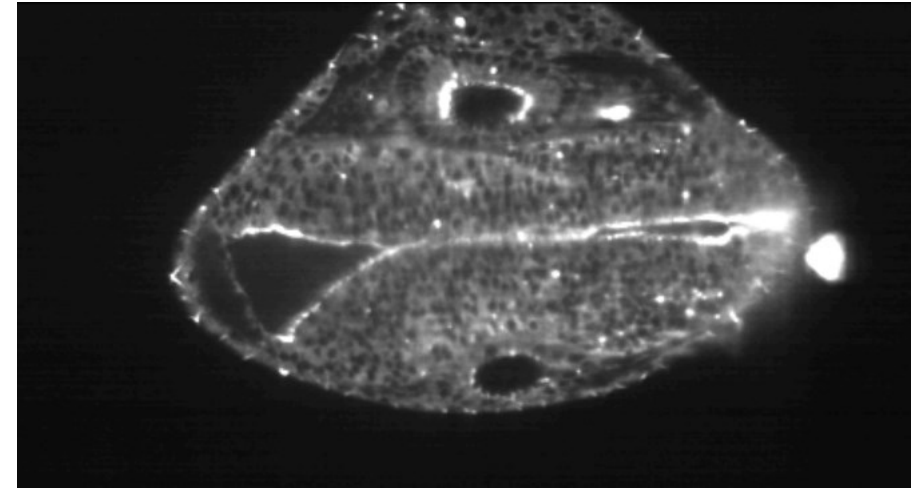
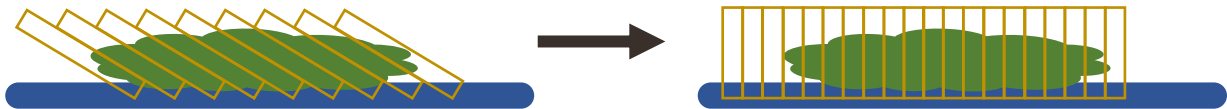


High-resolution 3D + time data

Light sheet microscopy



Deskewing:



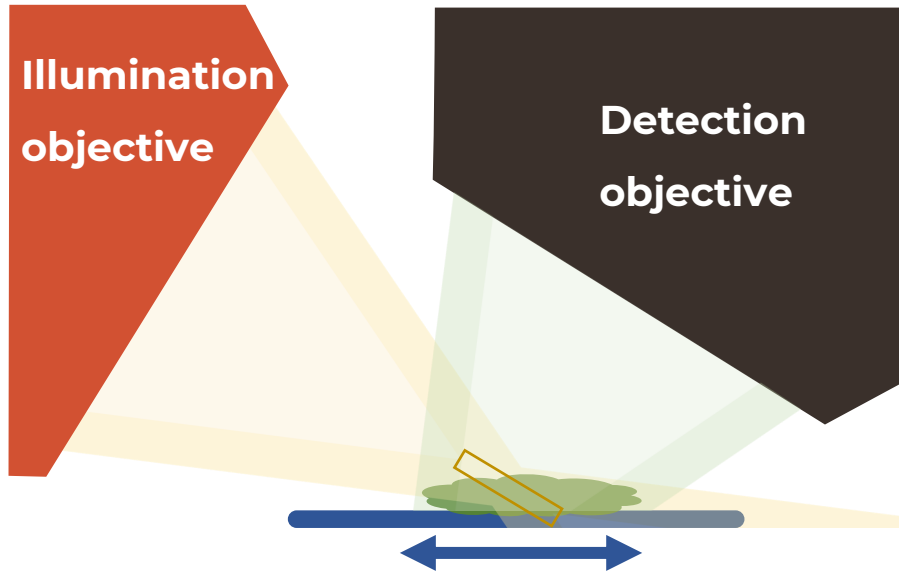
3D + time data of zebrafish (400 GB)

Image courtesy of Dr Clare Buckley
and Amelia Race

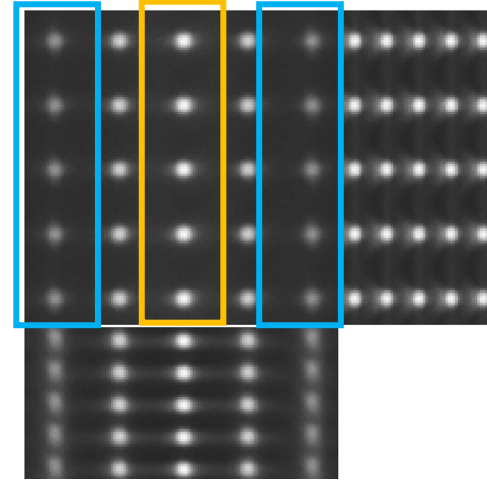
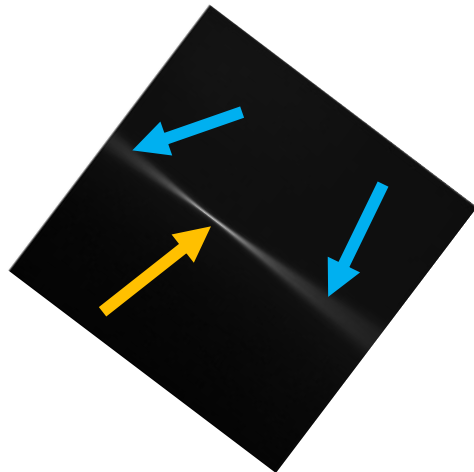
Image processing challenges:

- Deskewing
- Point-spread function (PSF) correction

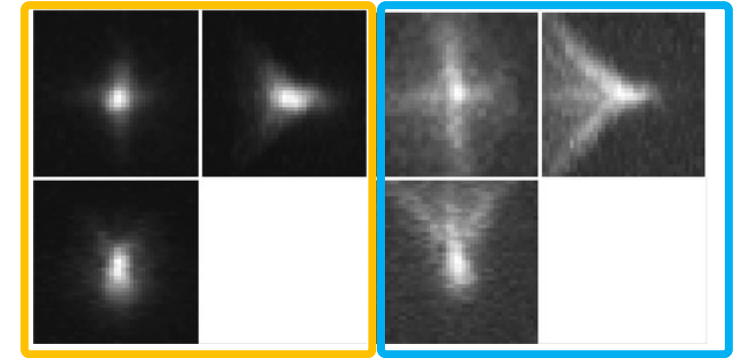
PSF correction in light sheet microscopy



Geometry of the light beam



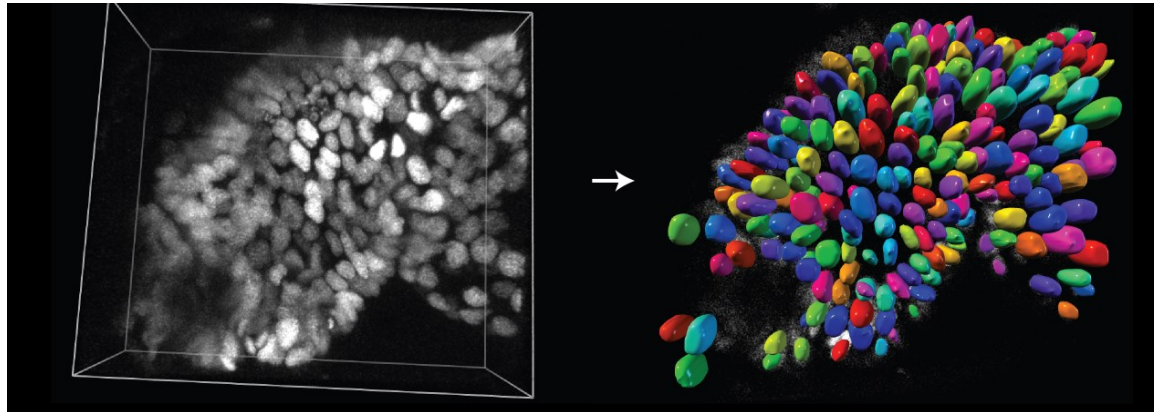
Point-spread function (PSF)



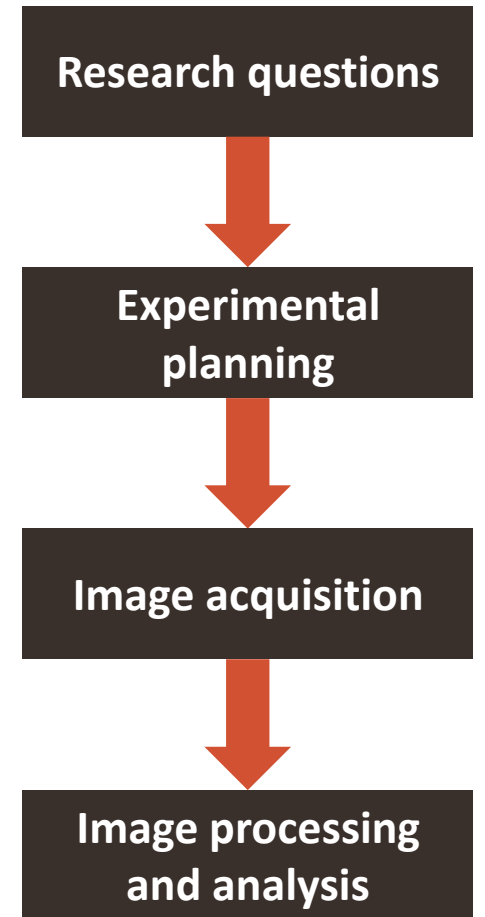
- Spatially-varying PSF
- Non-Gaussian PSF
- + Poisson (emission) and Gaussian (detection) noise

Bespoke Image Analysis Solutions

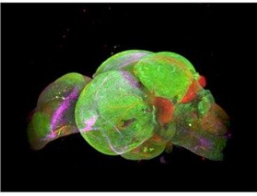
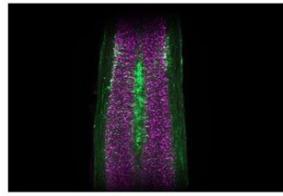
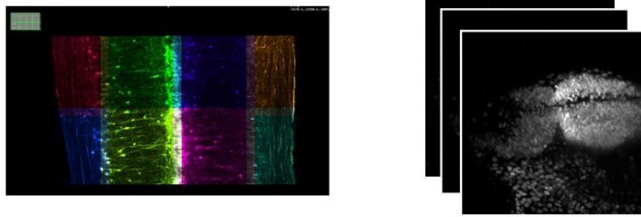
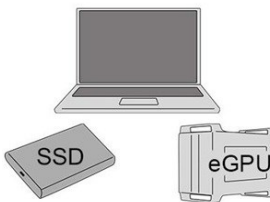

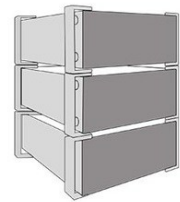
- Acquisition parameters might be suboptimal for analysis
- Voxel size might be incompatible with existing image analysis methods (especially deep learning-based)
- Interdisciplinary communication is HARD



Weigert et al. In Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF WACV. 2020.

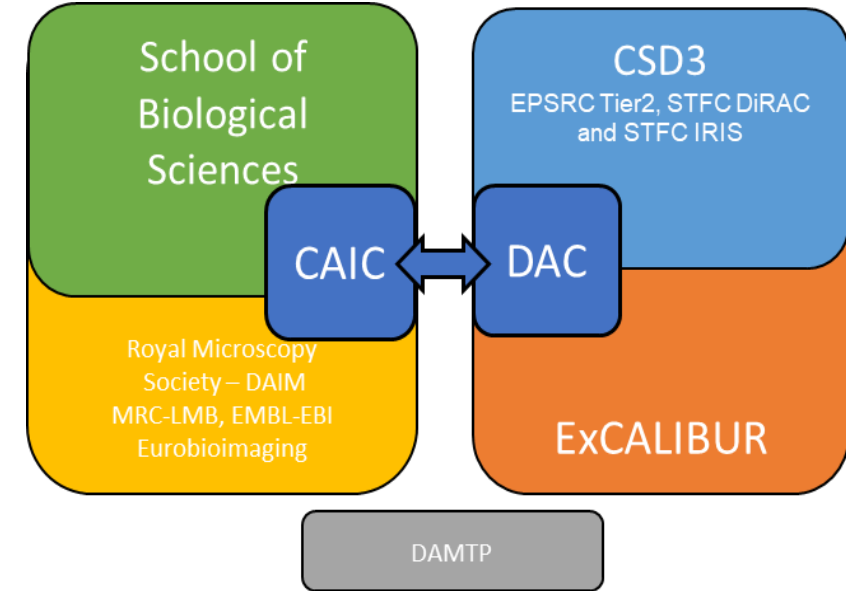


Computational requirements

A	Few- 10's GB	100's GBs - TBs	100's TBs - PB
Example data			
	single volume, multi-channel PACT cleared adult zebrafish brain	multi-view, multi-channel PACT cleared mouse spinal cord	multi-tiles, views, channels PACT cleared mouse spinal cord
Computing environment			
	nominal laptop/desktop	single or multi-socket workstation	HPC cluster/cloud
	CPU: 4-8 cores, 2-3 GHz RAM: 8-32 GB RAM GPU: onboard or eGPU DISK: 1-2 TB SATA SSD or nMVE TRANSFER: Thunderbolt, ethernet	CPU: 1-4 socket, 8-32 core, 2-4 GHz RAM: 64 GB -2 TB RAM GPU: 1-4 GPU cards, 5-48 GB (total) DISK: 0.5-40 GB nMVE, 1-144 SATA SSD TRANSFER: 1-200 Gb/s	CPU: 40-80 cores per node, 2.5-3 GHz RAM: 384 GB - 3 TB per node GPU: 2-4 cards per node, 48-80 GB (total) DISK: 5 PB TRANSFER: 100-200 Gb/s

- Large data sizes
- Scale hardware accordingly

High-resolution 3D + time data

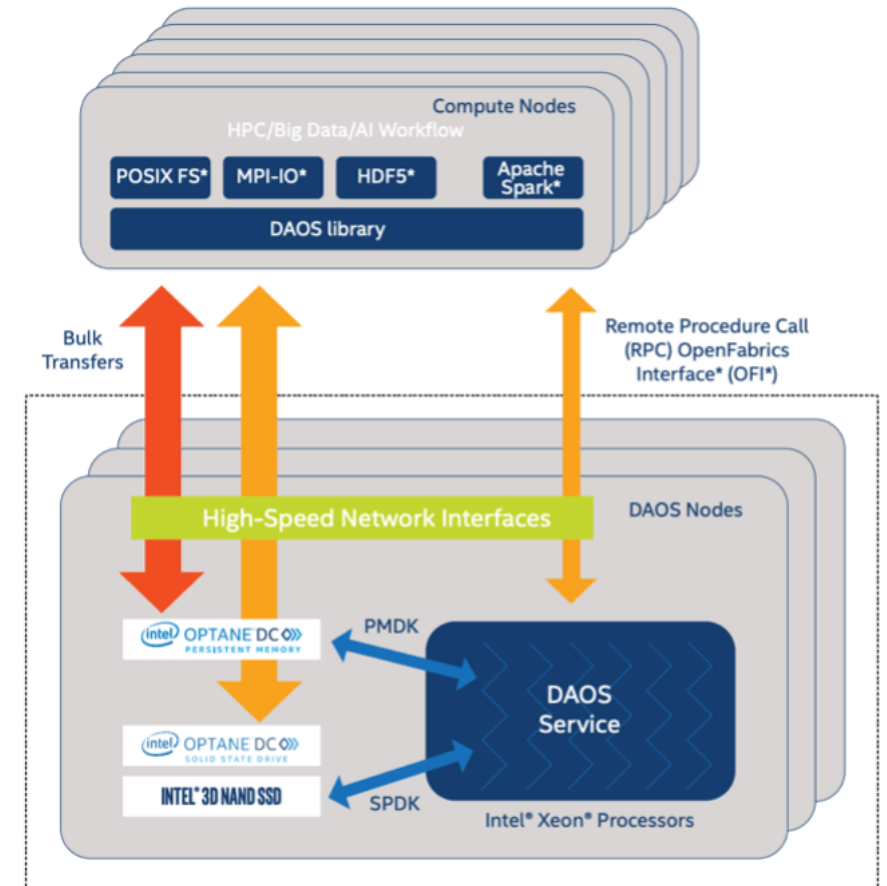


- Optimisation locally on down-sampled.
- Data transfer is a bottleneck – Globus.

Computational requirements and the Exascale Test Bed

- Reaching memory limits in processing pipeline.
 - Use high-memory nodes, or:
 - Code redesign for distributed memory system
- To improve I/O performance we can use the Exascale Test Bed:
 - 1 PB NVMe storage
 - Access to CSD3's compute
 - 500GB/s bandwidth

<https://excalibur.ac.uk/projects/exascale-data-testbed>



Conclusions

- Light sheet microscopy enables the acquisition of high-resolution 3D+time images
- Complex image processing algorithms and customised image analysis pipelines are often necessary to answer the relevant scientific question
- Multiple levels (PC to cluster) of advanced hardware and software are required to store, transfer, and fully process these images
- Improved communication with the biologist teams might help alleviate some of the challenges

Thank you for your attention!