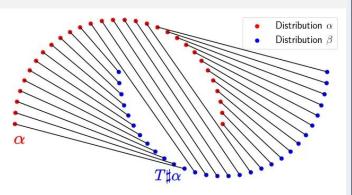
Efficient Optimal Transport Computation with Medical Applications

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Optimal Transport

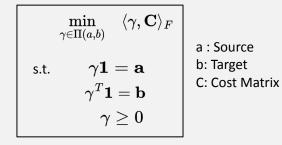
Given two distributions, optimal transport (OT) seeks to move mass of distribution α to distribution β in a way that minimizes work (or cost).



More formally, in the case of 2-Wasserstein distance, we find a map $T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ pushing α to β such that $T_{\sharp}\alpha = \beta$ minimizes work.

$$W_2(lpha,eta)^2:=\min_T\int \|T(x)-x\|^2\,dlpha$$

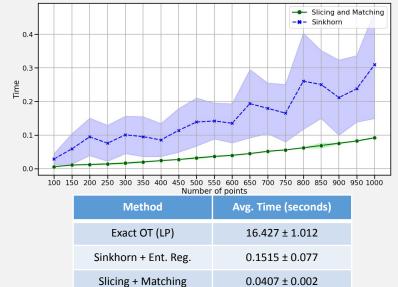
Exact OT: Linear Program



Solving this LP is costly! $O(n^3 log(n))$

	Stochastic Slicing and Matching
Algorithm 1 Slicing and Matching	
1:	procedure PITIE_AVG(Source $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, Target $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$, K)
2:	for $k = 1$ to K do
3:	$t(k) \leftarrow \frac{k + log(k)}{k}$
4:	Sample random orthogonal matrix $P \sim$ Haar distribution
5:	$\mathbf{P} \leftarrow [ec{ heta_1}, ec{ heta_2}, \dots, ec{ heta_d}]$
6:	Initialize C such that $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$
7:	for $p = 1$ to d do
8:	$X_proj \leftarrow X \cdot ec{ extsf{ heta}_p}$
9:	$Y_proj \leftarrow Y \cdot \vec{\theta_p}$
10:	Solve Optimal Transport in 1D between X_proj and Y_proj
11:	Find $\sigma = \sigma_{Y_proj} \circ \sigma_{X_proj^{-1}}$ (mapping from <i>X_proj</i> to <i>Y_proj</i>)
12:	$C_p \leftarrow [(1 - t(k)) \cdot X_proj] + [(t(k)) \cdot Y_proj \sharp \sigma]$
13:	end for
14:	Update $X \leftarrow P \cdot C$
15:	end for
16:	end procedure

Runtime Comparisons



Preliminary Results and Future Work Point Cloud Interpolation (Exact OT) Using Exact OT Point Cloud Interpolation (Slicing + Matching) Using Pitie Average

References: 2 4 6 8 Gabriel Peyré; Marco Cuturi, Computational Optimal Transport: With Applications to Data Science, 2019. François Pitié, Anil C. Kokaram, Rozenn Dahyot, "Automated colour grading using colour distribution transfer", Computer Vision and Image Understanding, Volume 107, Issues 1–2, 2007,Pages 123-137 ISSN 1077-3142