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Interactive Simulation and Visualization in Medicine

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Computational Science Pipeline

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Construct a model of the physical domain (Mesh Generation, CAD) Apply boundary conditions Numerically approximate governing equations (FE, FD, BE) **Compute (Preconditioners, Solvers)** Visualize (Isosurfaces, Vector Fields, **Volume Rendering**)

Computational Science - Today

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Modeling Simulation Visualization

Computational Science - Today



ViSC Workshop Report

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Computational Science -Tomorrow?



Computational Steering

If this is so great, why is it just starting to "catch on"?

Scientists greedy for CPU cycles

- Faster machine Larger problems
- Different sets of expertise
- It's hard to make it all work well!

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Application Needs



What if questions (a "computational workbench")
Iterative design (medical device design)
Time-critical (diagnosis, surgery)

"Minor" Challenges

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Accommodating parallelism Large data sets **Complex physics/physiology Existing code 3D user interaction** Efficiency Fault tolerence Etc., etc., etc.

Device Design: Defibrillation



Time-critical: Neurosurgery



Harvard & Brigham Women's Hospital



Interactive Large-Scale Visualization



Visualization at All Levels

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Application level

- Streamlines, cutting planes, isosurfaces, surface maps, etc.
 System level

 module profiling
 memory allocator visualization
 - more in progress...

Convergence



Numerical Feedback

Iteration:	237
Original Error:	1
Current Error:	9.43408e-05
Flop Count:	8.97562e+07
MFlops:	167.099
Memory bytes accessed:	1.45805e+10
Memory bandwidth (MB/sec):	2942.4



3D Widgets



Real-Time Ray Tracer



Maximum Intensity Projection



35 million spheres



Adaptive Finite Elements



Adaptive Finite Elements



Time-dependent Adaptation







	Common <u>S</u> CIRun <u>U</u> intah <u>S</u> Messages:	Etatistics Help	
	Loading package '/home/cs/mcq/pro src/PSECommon/libPSECommon.so Path '/home/cs/mcq/projects/PSE/si mon/GUI' Loading package '/home/cs/mcq/pro src/SCIRun/libSCIRun.so' with TCLF /cs/mcq/projects/PSE/src/SCIRun/G	jects/f Path '/i File Edit <u>R</u> enderer <u>S</u> pawn <u>D</u> ialbox <u>V</u> isual	
UI SAMRAI 0.01 J UI Cuttin UI Salmon	ngPlane FieldCage 0.01		
		243375 polygons in 11.53 seconds 21108 polygons/second 0.1 frames/sec	Autoview ++ In + Set Home View Out - Go home + +

Geo Science Application









C-SAFE Uintah Network





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ASCI Blue Mountain Los Alamos National Lab



Goals



Help foster interest/research in **PSEs/Components** Computational Workbench Help realize a common API for **PSEs/Components** Common Component **Architecture (CCA) Forum** - www.acl.lanl.gov/cca-forum



More Information



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The frustration of using bad software...





SCIRun Ports

Requirements: OpenGL • Tcl p-threads Unix single and multiprocessors **PC - NT and Linux**





SCIRun Availability



Not generally available yet Approx. 10 beta users now **Research version available as** soon as we finish documentation **Commercial license available from** Visual Influence: www.visualinfluence.com

Conclusions



Computational steering (interactive computing) can be a more efficient paradigm for iterative design problems and time-critical computational problems

Future Work



Detachable User Interfaces Distributed Memory Implementation **More Modules New Applications Finish Documentation!!**
Acknowledgements



DOE ASCI **NSF PACI and PFF** SGI Visual Supercomputing Center **Utah Centers of Excellence** Visual Influence

Applications 1



Mark Ellisman – UCSD, NPACI, NCRR

- Linking expensive data acquistion devices – high resolution microscopes
- Compare data from the microscopes with data from simulation and databases

 Data size – 2K^3 (will be 4K^3 within a couple of years) – lots of computing – currently using distributed workstations using Globus

Mark Ellisman - cont

- Time critical because of mass loss
- Data -> Modeling ->Analysis ->
- Visualization->Database->Feedback (and feedforward) throughout
- Could enable further science/ applications with protein structures (and others)
- Useful for extending (via simulation and/or experimentation) functional information within multilayer databases

Joel Saltz

U. Of Maryland, Johns Hopkins Alpha Project (NPACI) with Mary Wheeler (UT Austin) on reservoir simulation

Tighten the loops between production information, sensor data and simulation data.

Satellite data, classification, visualization, large-scale data query and processing.

Joel Saltz - cont

SCI Utah Patient specific diagnosis and treatment - need to access and register distributed data, integrate radiology, microscopy, pathology data **Applications in drug delivery**, interventional radiology, etc.

John Miller

Center for Computational Biology – **Montana State** Figure out how the brain works How information is encoded Senors – receive data, coupled with information from a large database, then via a combination of experimental and simulation data, control parameters to manipulate the system (the visual system, for example)

John Miller - cont

Massive data streams – analyze on the fly – use this data to interact with a model drawing parameters from databases – and do it VERY fast.



Avis Cohen

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Long running simulations for stochastic differential equations – doesn't need to be interactive.

Spinal cords – chips that stimulate spinal cords in adaptive way such that it can take sensory feedback and maintain a particular motor pattern.

Use an adaptive analog system

Understanding algorithms for input/ output of systems

Carlos Felippa

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Aerospace engineering Multiphysics, embedded systems with real-time control **Reconfigurable systems Heirarchical systems Model systems and control Robust against uncertainty Figure out commonalities**

Michael Creutz



Particle physicist Long running computational jobs Visualization not useful (yet)



Charbel Farhat



Univ. of Colorado – Aerospace engineering

- Data driven embedded systems
- Feedback control of embedded systems – need automatic system for a control

Autocallibration between experimental apparatus and simulation

Sandy Boyson



University of Maryland

Currently there are long (weeks) delays in market feedback/ analysis

Situational awareness sensory data of Army troops – what to do with all the data, how to use the data for real-time response – how do you manage such situations

Abhi Deshmukh

U. Of Mass.

Distribution systems of transportation networks, getting feedback from people on the road and planning shortest path Using algorithms based upon

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how ants find food



Jacobo Bielak



CMU – seismology Need a heirarchy of problems and methods/techniques Some are real-time, some aren't What if questions **Design questions Real-time (related to prediction** and control)

Jacobo Bielak - cont

Earthquake ground motion

Is there a design criteria based upon ground motion (not real-time at this time)

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What if – how does the underlying structure relate to ground motion – does it depend upon the local of the source.

Why now? – more/better/cheaper sensors and integration with simulation

Distributed collaboration, steering, and visualiziation

Daniel Weber

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U. Of Oklahoma

- Center for Analysis and Prediction of Storms
- Numerical weather prediction systems – large-scale (1000 CPUs) Run at higher resolution (1K on a side)
- Registration of multiple modalities of input data (radar, doppler, etc) Actually works

Daniel Weber - cont

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Feedback – cycling using updated data This is the right time to take the next step (entire US)



Robert Lodder

Univ. of Kentucky – cardiac SCI Utah catherization



Common Themes

Hardware Needs: • Need more cycles • Need more bandwidth

Software Needs:







Decision process Objective functions Value of information Treatment of uncertainty Perception Stopping rules



New Applications

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What Will DDDAS Enable?

Better weather prediction because of data feedback

Enable new level of physiological experiments because of the tight coupling between analysis and experiment – this would alter the way some experiments are done

Next level of embedded systems – ability to react to uncertain or unpredictable input

Why Now?



Leverage existing NSF programs Think tactfully about implementation of new programs Networking/interconnectivity, cycles, disks, and new algorithms are enabling new applications New sensors/data is available

Dynamic Data-Driven SCI Utah Application Systems Applications Group I

Chris Johnson Jacobo Bielak Janice Coen Mark Ellisman John Miller Klaus Schulten Avis Cohen Michael Creutz Greg McRae Sandy Boyson Abhi Deskhmukh Robert Lodder Joel Saltz Carlos Felippa Charbel Farhat Daniel Weber

Bad Day



Anonymous ftp to: sci2.cs.utah.edu cd to /pub Download badday.mpg



DDDAS Motivation

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Reduce time to adapt to new conditions and to decide how to allocate resources to respond to the change

- Experiments on short-lived processes (e.g. physiology)
- Capture sporadic astronomic events
- Active control of structures during an earthquake
- Disturbances in a chemical plant
- Early warning systems (fire, tornado, earthquakes, hurricanes, pollution, floods)

DDDAS Motivation – cont.

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- Financial and management systems (supply-chain coordination)
- Crisis management (terrorist attacks, epidemics)
- Adaptive structures (car suspension, buildings, space structures)
- Autonomous systems (decision processes)
- Interactive system analysis and control of experiments
- Predict extreme geospace conditions (space weather)





Data Driven System Characteristics

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Real-time

- **Feedback and Control (closing** the loop, robust)
- How uncertainty controls the output and parameter selection (sensitivity analysis) **Model reduction**
- **Relationships to sensors**

Data Driven System Characteristics

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Predictive modeling (combinations of hardware and software) **Better techniques to solve large**scale inverse problems (inverse correlation) **Relationships between space/time** scales and measurements **Computational Workbenches**

DDDAS Adaptive Observation

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Infusing data into the simulation and improving the model for the next simulation

- Understand where errors are and understand where more data is needed
- Understand where to get the initial conditions

Why Now?

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There is a convergence of computing, networking, algorithmic, sensor, software, and application technologies. Integration of these technologies affords taking "the next step" in many application areas.

- Can't do the kinds of experiments unless one can interact with large systems (for example – neuroscience)
- Use simulation more than a posteri way DDDAS can move us beyond that
- Now we have computational resources (hardware and software) to approach realistic problems

But...



Artificial department boundaries are an impediment to creating needed expertise

- Computational Science at NSF is not well defined
- Sociologically issues with regard to the interaction of theory, experiment, and computation

Education/training a large issue for computational scientists

Enabling Technologies

Model Building Algorithms Sensors **Computational systems** Visualization and analysis Database management systems Communications Integration software

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Algorithms

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Mathematical development

- Improved Bayesian methods for modelbased experimental design, parameter estimation, state estimation, sensor placement
- Inverse methods for large-scale integropartial differential equation
- Identification of time-varying systems
- Uncertainty propagation
- Time-series analysis
- Solution of large-scale nonlinear programming problems

Sensors/Actuators

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Can dramatically change the way one looks at a problem, but requires interaction across many disciplines to build and use them, e.g.

- Chemical lab on a chip
- Molecular markers
- Noninvasive (and very invasive) physiological monitoring
- Microelectronics (smart materials)
- Remote sensing
- Adaptive optics (multiple mirror telescopes)
- Particle tracking
- Damage detection

All have high data rates

Visualization

Interactive visualization techniques for large data

- Graphical user interface design
- Haptics, visual and other feedback mechanisms
- Scientific and higher dimensional data streams
- Distributed collaborative visualization (workstation and VR)
- Remote visualization (compression, view dependent, perception-based)

Data Management

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- Need to interact and manage large data
 - Visual databases
 - Distributed databases
 - Interaction
 - Legacy (heritage) databases
 - Develop of tools for supporting interactive dataset manipulation
 - Tools to couple simulations to databases
 - Merging different measurements of the same process (e.g. registration)

Communications

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Communication (between humans and machines) infrastructure to facilitate interaction (both locally and remotely) and to expand the potential for collaboration (between humans)

- Bandwidth (more) management (connect adaptively to systems)
- Compression technologies (feature detection, multiresolution, etc.)
- Fast wireless and distributed sensors
- Sensors that send out upon need and/or demand
- Smart sensors that compute locally and send updated/changed information

Integration Software

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Encourage open source

Common API (to software and to sensors)

Common component software architecture

Dealing with heritage codes Role of filters and wrappers (scripting languages, etc.)

Related Reports and Initiatives

1998 NSF Workshop on PSEs (Abdali) **1998 DOE Report on Large Data** Visualization **1999 NIH Report on Biomedical** Computing Model Based Simulation – caswww.colorado.edu/ MBS.Workshop.d/index.html **DOE ASCI Program PITAC Report**

Industry Relations

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Students (although we need cooperative programs to allow students to finish degrees)

Spawn new industries and multiindustry collaborations

Tighter connections between industry data output and use in academic models/simulations (airlines, weather, FAA example)

Pricing models based upon need/ consumption

Implementation



DDDAS is cross/multi-disciplinary in nature! Don't implement in ITR **Cross directorate reviewing required** Need to figure out computational science within NSF Need all directorates on board **Need LOTS of \$\$** Some projects beyond the current 3-5 year limits Balance the risk portfolio to include more speculative endeavors

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