





#### Copernicus

#### Cloud-based HPC platform to support systemic-pulmonary shunting procedures



## Outline



- Introduction
- Development
- Final considerations
- Conclusions

## RINA at a glance

4/EuroHP

RIR



#### A spotlight on innovation



2<sup>nd</sup> top industrial participant in H2020 across EU based on the number of participations \*





5,000+ partners

in industrial innovation-

related funded projects



Total funding of +125 M€ for projects delivered in the last 10 years (2010-2020)

\* https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dashboard/hub/

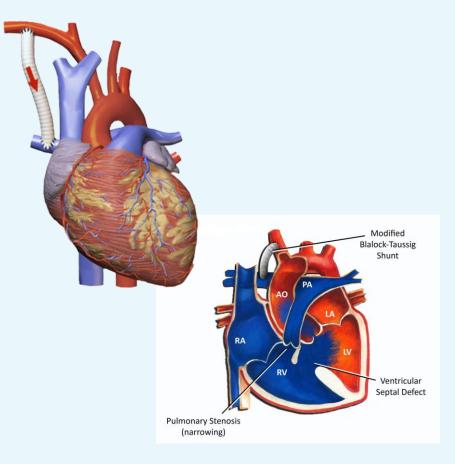
#### Introduction: Experiment Consortium & Roles



Partner	Acronym	Role	Logo
InSilicoTrials Technologies SpA	IST	Industrial end-user	InSilicoTrials
RBF Morph Srl	RBF	Technology expert, ISV	rbf™
Fondazione Toscana Gabriele Monasterio	FTGM	Application expert, Clinical end-user	Fondazione Monasterio la ricerca che cura
<b>RINA Consulting</b>	RINA-C	Technology expert	RIR
CINECA	CINECA	HPC expert, Host Centre	CINECA

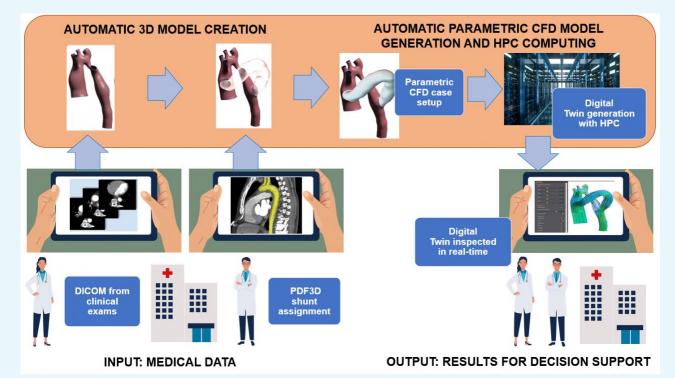
#### Introduction: The Problem

- Congenital heart diseases (CHDs) account for nearly one-third of all congenital birth defects and 7<sup>th</sup> cause of death in children younger than 1 year in 2017.
- Without the ability to alter the prevalence of CHD, interventions and resources must be focused to **improve survival** and **quality of life**.
- The Modified Blalock Taussig Shunt (mBTS) is a common palliative operation on cyanotic heart diseases, but it is associated with significant mortality (~7,2%).



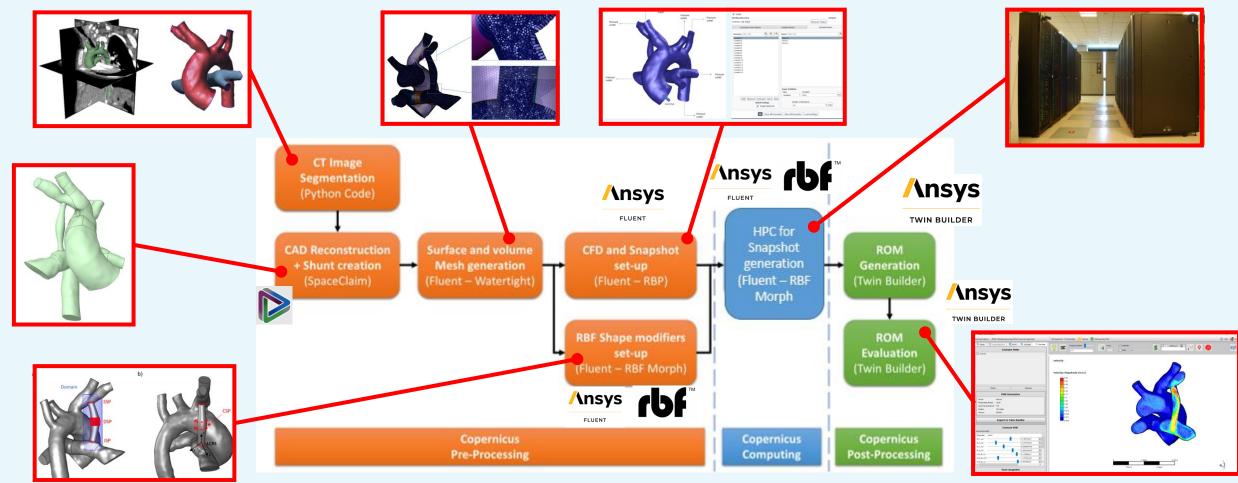
#### Introduction: Experiment Approach & Expected Outcome

- The Copernicus application aims to provide an interactive Medical Digital Twin (MDT) of the patientspecific district to support the surgery planning of mBTS under critical conditions.
- The procedure was designed considering advanced numerical means with the objective to deploy MDT within ~48hh.



4/EuroH

#### Developement: Copernicus workflow and numerical means



### Developement: Copernicus numerical scenario for MBTS



**Copernicus numerical case scenario for mBTS** consists of the set-up of the framework to create an **accurate ROM**<sup>(\*)</sup> valuable from medical point of view.

Such scenario foresaw:

- Creation of a high-fidelity CFD case of the medical district (~2 million cells)
- Creation of a suitable number of RBF shape modifiers with medical significance (#12)
- Set-up of **DoE** with a suitable number of design points (#150)
- Identification of the proper number of computing processes to use for CFD computing (#36)

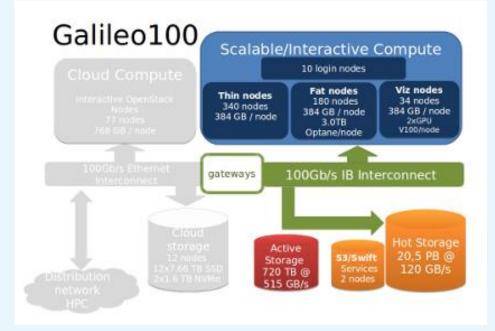
(\*) Kardampiki, Eirini et al., 2022. "The Hemodynamic Effect of Modified Blalock–Taussig Shunt Morphologies: A Computational Analysis Based on Reduced Order Modeling" Electronics 11, no. 13: 1930. https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics11131930

#### Development: HPC environment and computing set-up



Main IT developments on HPC:

- Set-up of the HPC environment on the Galileo 100 infrastructure of CINECA to carry out the Copernicus's computing stage.
- Implementation of the multi-node strategy to automatically enable calculations of sets of snapshots in parallel on HPC using the Slurm Workload Manager.

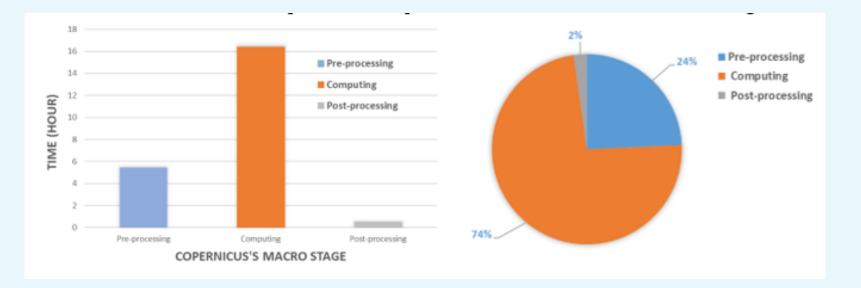


#### Development: Results gained with HPC computing



The results gained with the **single-node strategy** to automatically run sequential CFD calculations on a **single node**, are reported below.

Whole workflow duration: 22hh.



#### Development: Results gained with HPC computing



The results gained with the **multi-node strategy** to automatically run sets of sequential CFD calculations on a **different nodes**, are shown below.

Results refer to the studies performed using 3 and 5 licenses of the CFD solver and morpher tool in parallel.



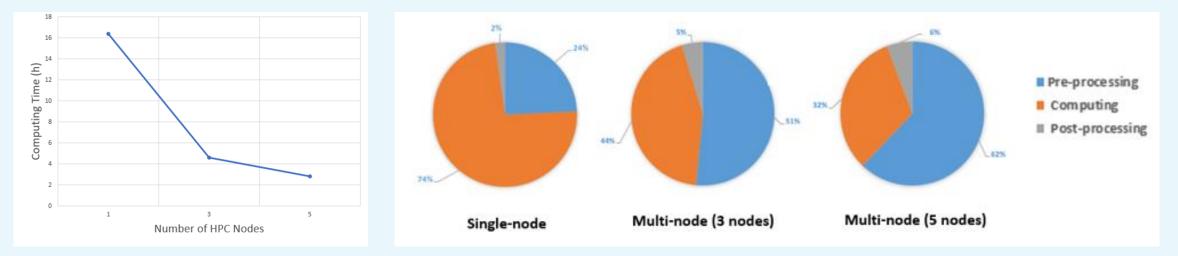
### Development: Results gained with HPC computing



Comparison between the results gained adopting the single-node and multi-node strategy is shown below.

Exploiting all (5) licenses available, the computing time was covered just in **3hh** approximatively.

#### Whole workflow duration: **9hh** (<< **48 hh**).



#### Final considerations: Main results achieved

- Integrated and effective numerical procedure to generate a ROM of a patientspecific vascular district in which the shunt implantation is geometrically parameterized
- Set-up of the Copernicus numerical case scenario
- Completion of the whole Copernicus workflow in less than 48 hours
- Demonstration of the competitive advantage of the massive use of HPC
- Generation of a Business model and an Exploitation plan
- **Dissemination actions** performed (3)
- Increase the know-how on the application of radial basis function mesh morphing in the medical sector
- Increase the knowledge on MDT
- Assess new HPC cloud-based services in the medical sector

#### Final considerations: Benefits of FF4EuroHPC (Social)



- Lowering incidence of **post-surgery complications** and reoccurrence.
- Decreasing days of hospitalisation.
- Fast and reliable response (< 48hh) to support surgery planning under critical conditions

#### Final considerations: Lessons learned

- Deep knowledge acquired on the use of the commercial tools adopted for running Copernicus application
- Comprehension of the crucial importance that has the effective strategy to exploit at best HPC

#### Final considerations: Outlook, next Steps

- Assess the feasibility to enable the evaluation of reduced order model via web
- Make less user-dependent the implemented numerical procedures
- Disseminate the implemented numerical procedures concerning Medical Digital Twin
- Search for collaborations with stakeholders outside consortium
- Consider the process to get the certification in the medical field

#### Conclusions



- The Copernicus application was described detailing the problem to tackle, the procedure and numerical means used
- The strategic advantage of the HPC usage was showcased
- The economical and societal advantages the use of Copernicus application may provide were reported
- The roadmap and rationale of its **exploitation** were outlined

## Exp 1006 - Copernicus

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# Thank you



This project has received funding from the European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement No 951745. The JU receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and Germany, Italy, Slovenia, France, Spain.