



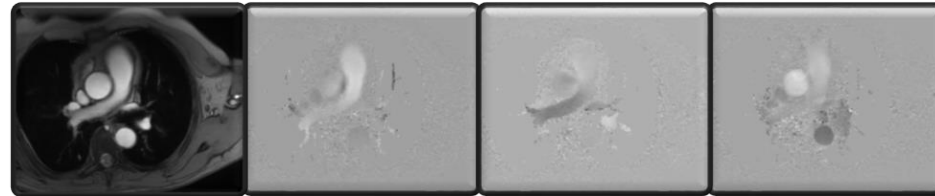
Generation of a large synthetic dataset for learning physics-based optimal inference of 4D flow MRI

Applied Machine Learning Days 2022, EPFL, Switzerland

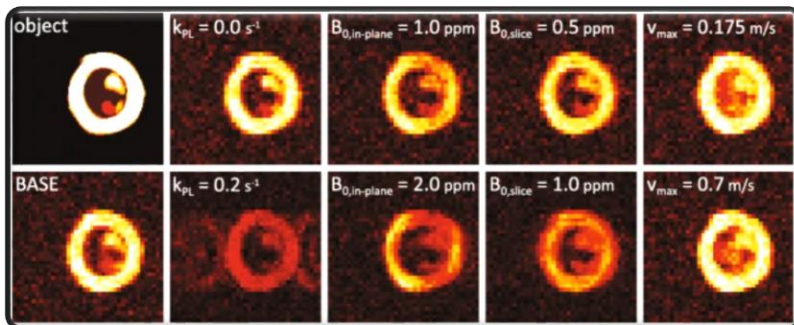
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Institute for Biomedical Engineering, University and ETH Zurich¹ and Microsoft Research²

Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Group

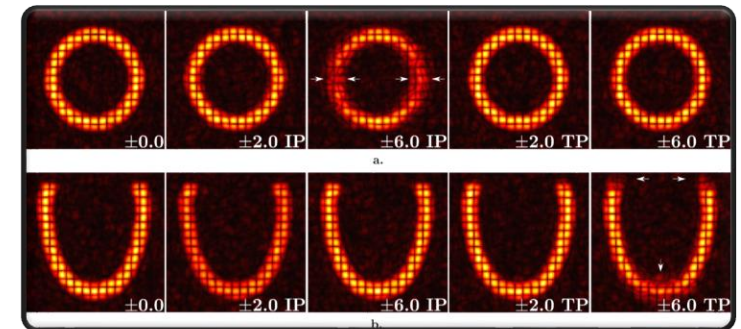
Blood flow quantification



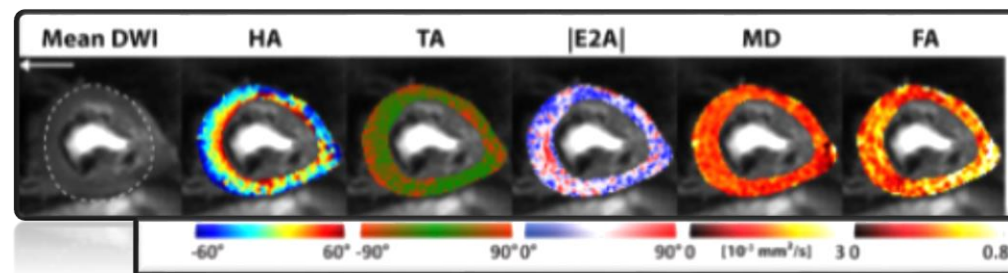
Perfusion Imaging [Fluetterer et al. 2021]



Motion and strain mapping [Berberoglu et al. 2021]

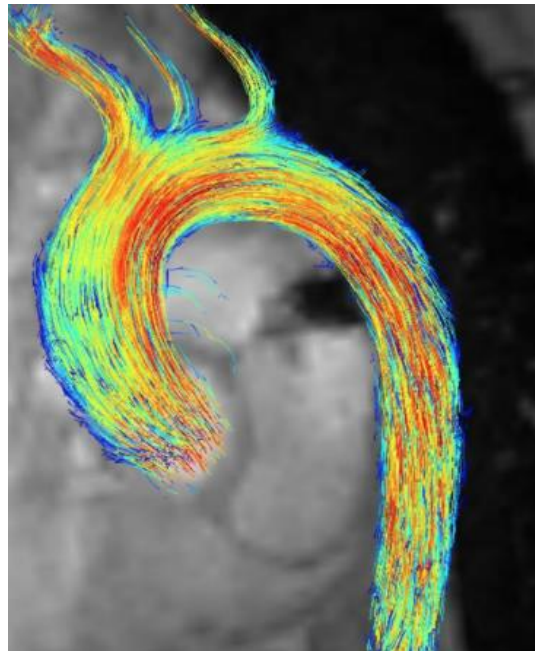
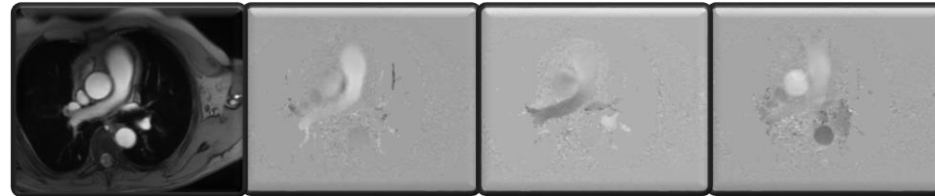


Diffusion tensor imaging [van Gorkum et al. 2021]



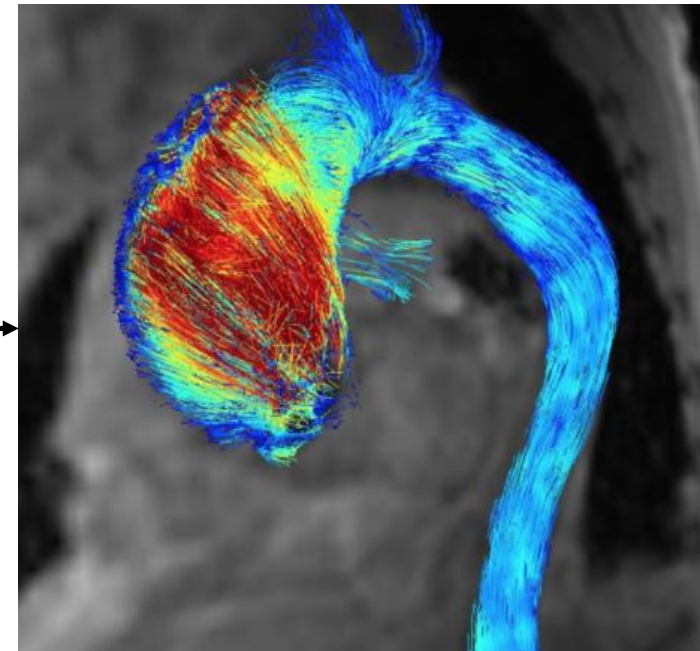
Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Group

Blood flow quantification



Healthy aorta





4D flow MRI
[Markl et al, 2012]



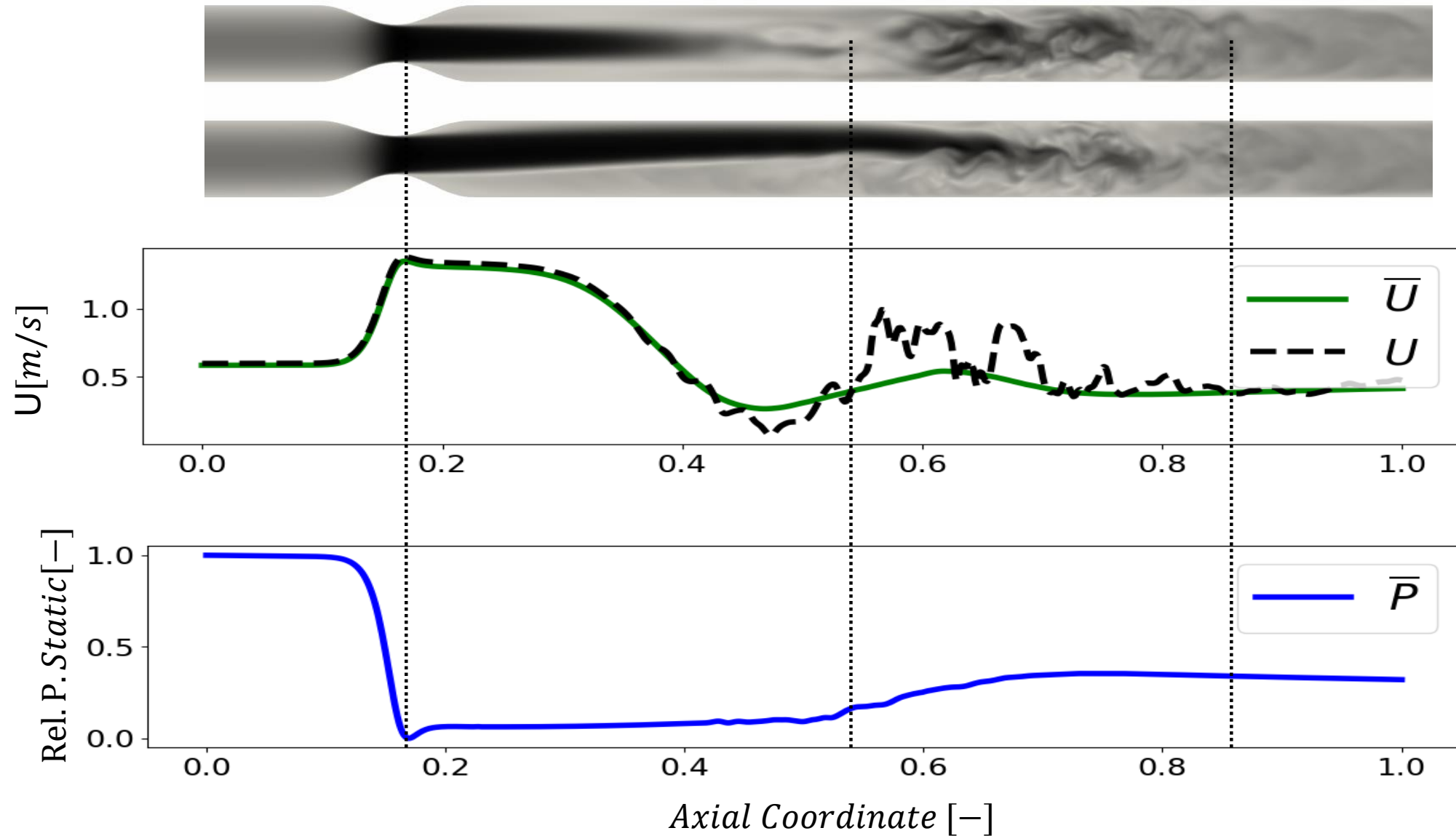
Stenotic dilated aorta

Calcific Aortic Valve Disease (CAVD)

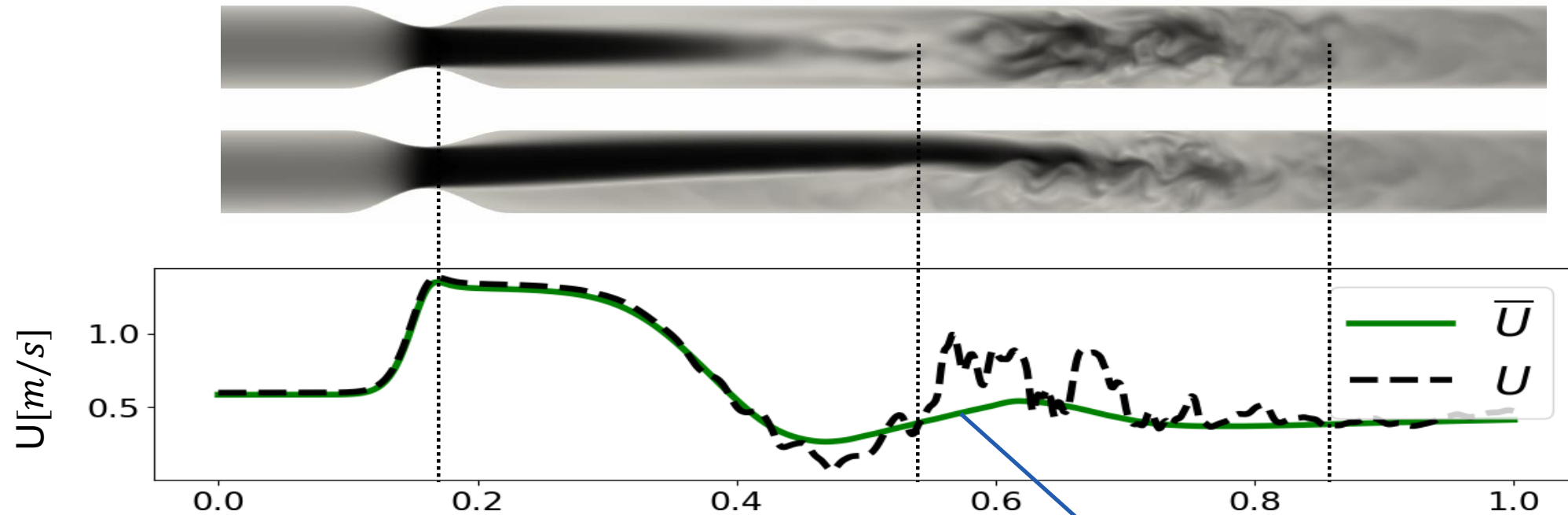
[Otto and Prendergast, 2014]

<p>Normal leaflets</p>	 <p>At risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk valve morphology • Older age • Diabetes, Smoking, Hypertension...
<p>Valvular sclerosis: 25% > 65y/o</p>	 <p>Disease initiation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shear stress • Inflammation • Slight leaflet calcification
<p>Aortic stenosis (AS):</p> <p>{ 0.2% 50–59y/o 2.8% > 75y/o 9.8% > 80y/o</p>	 <p>Progressive disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impaired aortic valve motion • Reduced aortic valve area
	 <p>Valve obstruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of death: 50% at 2y after symptoms

Reynolds Decomposition



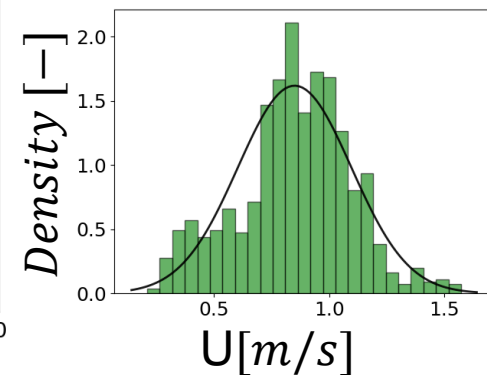
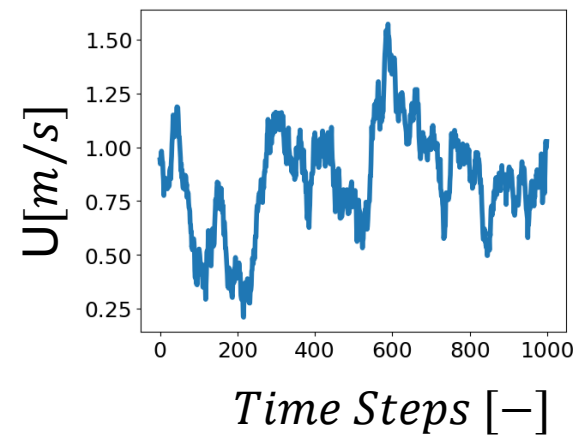
Reynolds Decomposition



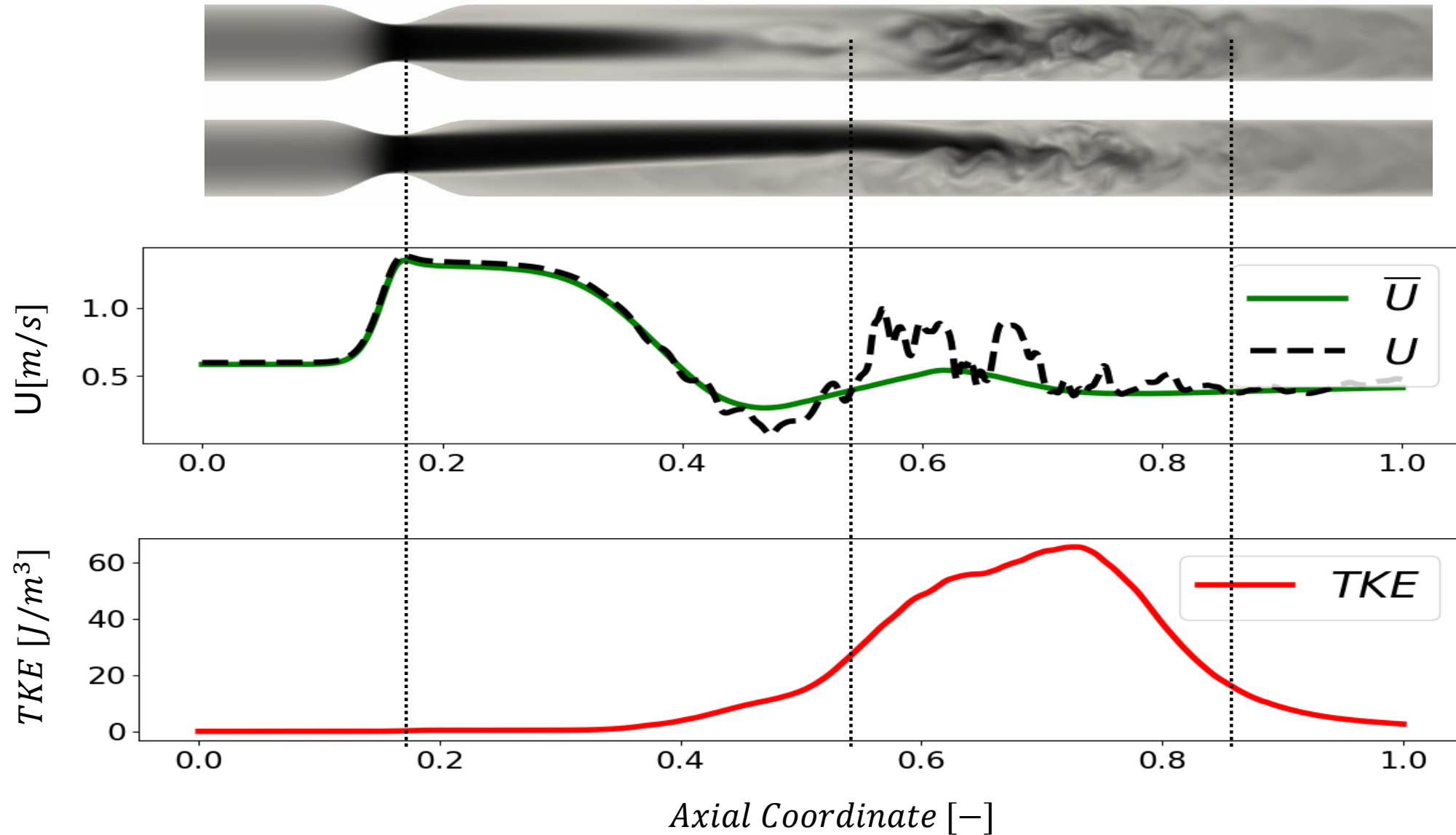
$$u_i = \bar{u}_i + u'_i$$

$$R_{ij} = \rho \overline{u'_i u'_j}$$

$$TKE = \frac{1}{2} (R_{11} + R_{22} + R_{33})$$



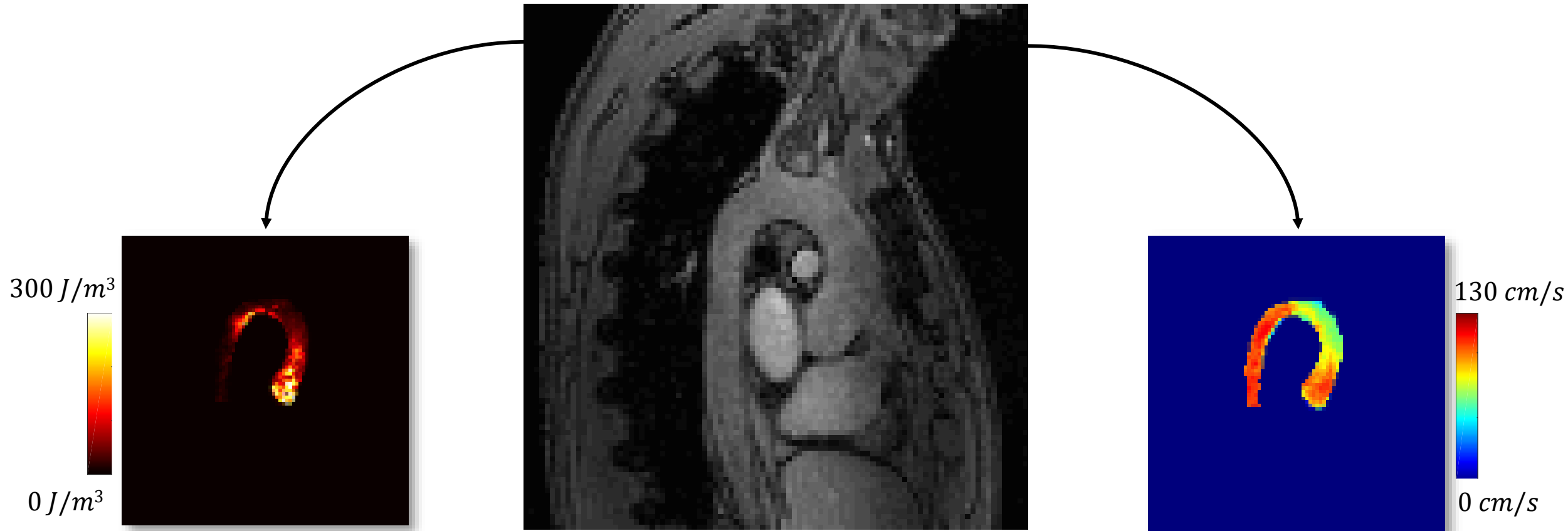
Reynolds Decomposition



Fluctuations

$$S(\mathbf{k}_v) = S_0 e^{-\frac{\mathbf{k}_v^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{k}_v}{2\rho}} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_v \bar{\mathbf{u}}}$$

Mean Velocity



[Walheim et al. 2019]

4D Flow MRI

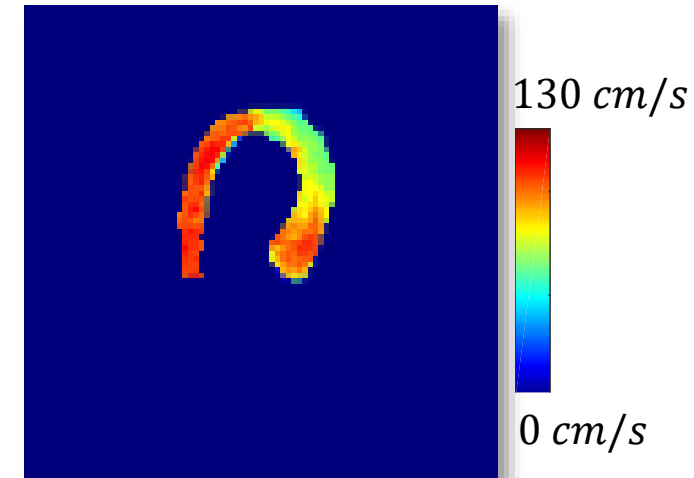
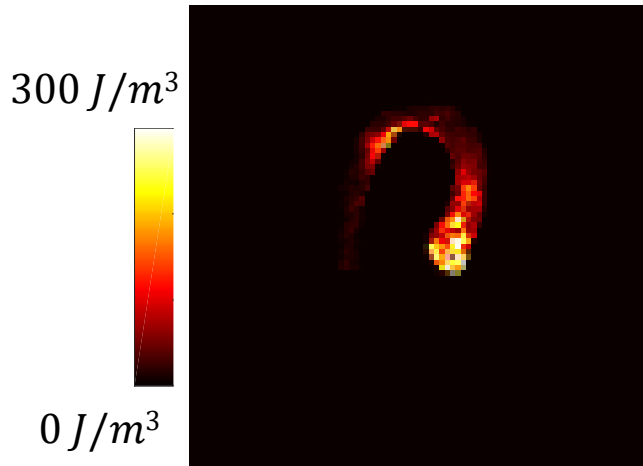
$$S(\mathbf{k}_v) = S_0 e^{-\frac{\mathbf{k}_v^T \mathbf{R} \mathbf{k}_v}{2\rho}} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_v \bar{\mathbf{u}}}$$

Large datasets?

Ground truth?

- Flow quantification
- Labeling/Segmentation
- Diagnosis
- Intervention decision

Automatic processing tools



[Walheim et al. 2019]

Image Synthesis

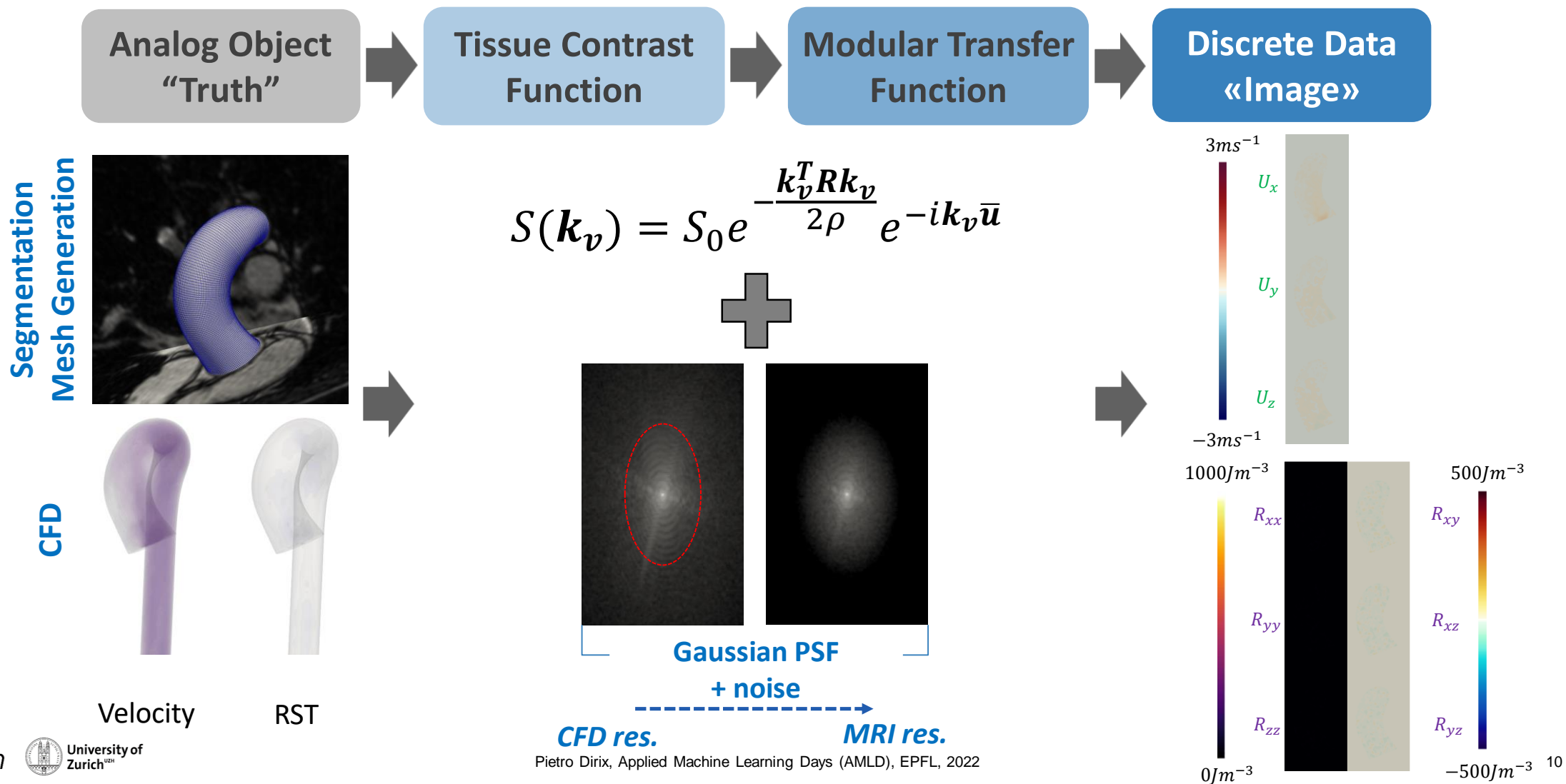
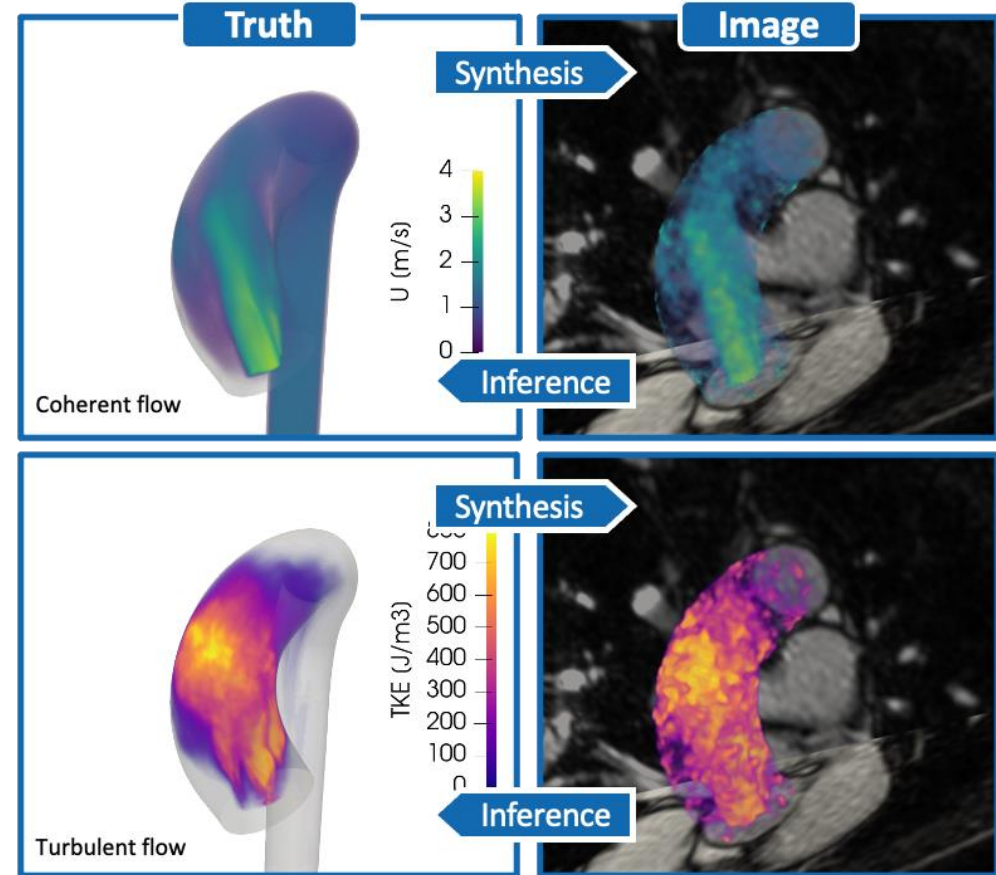
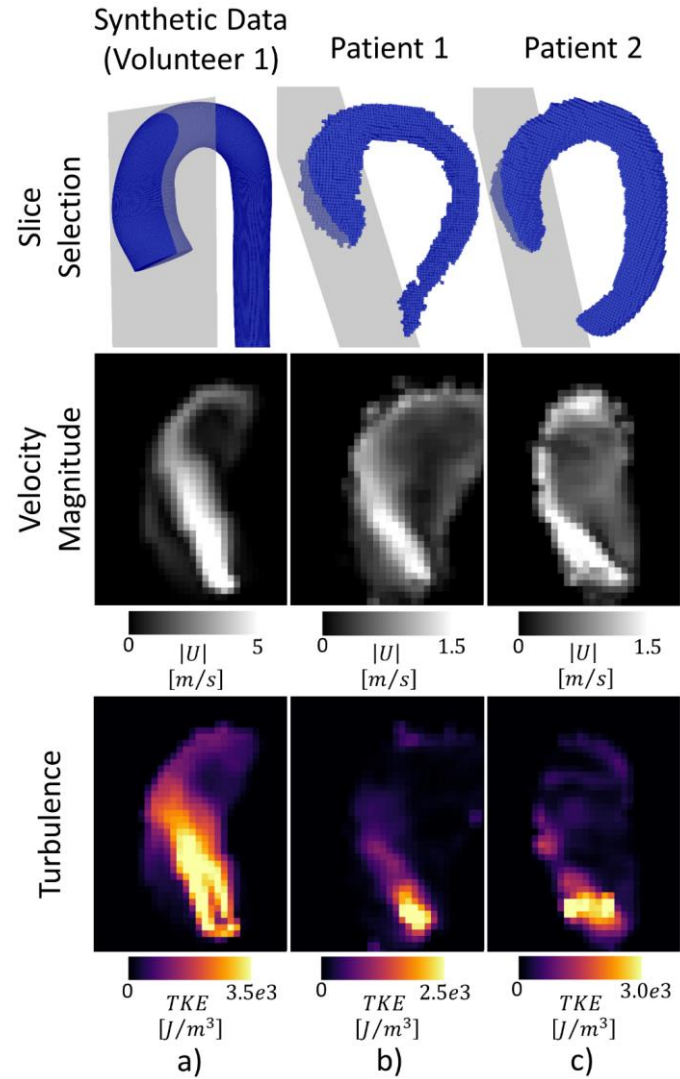
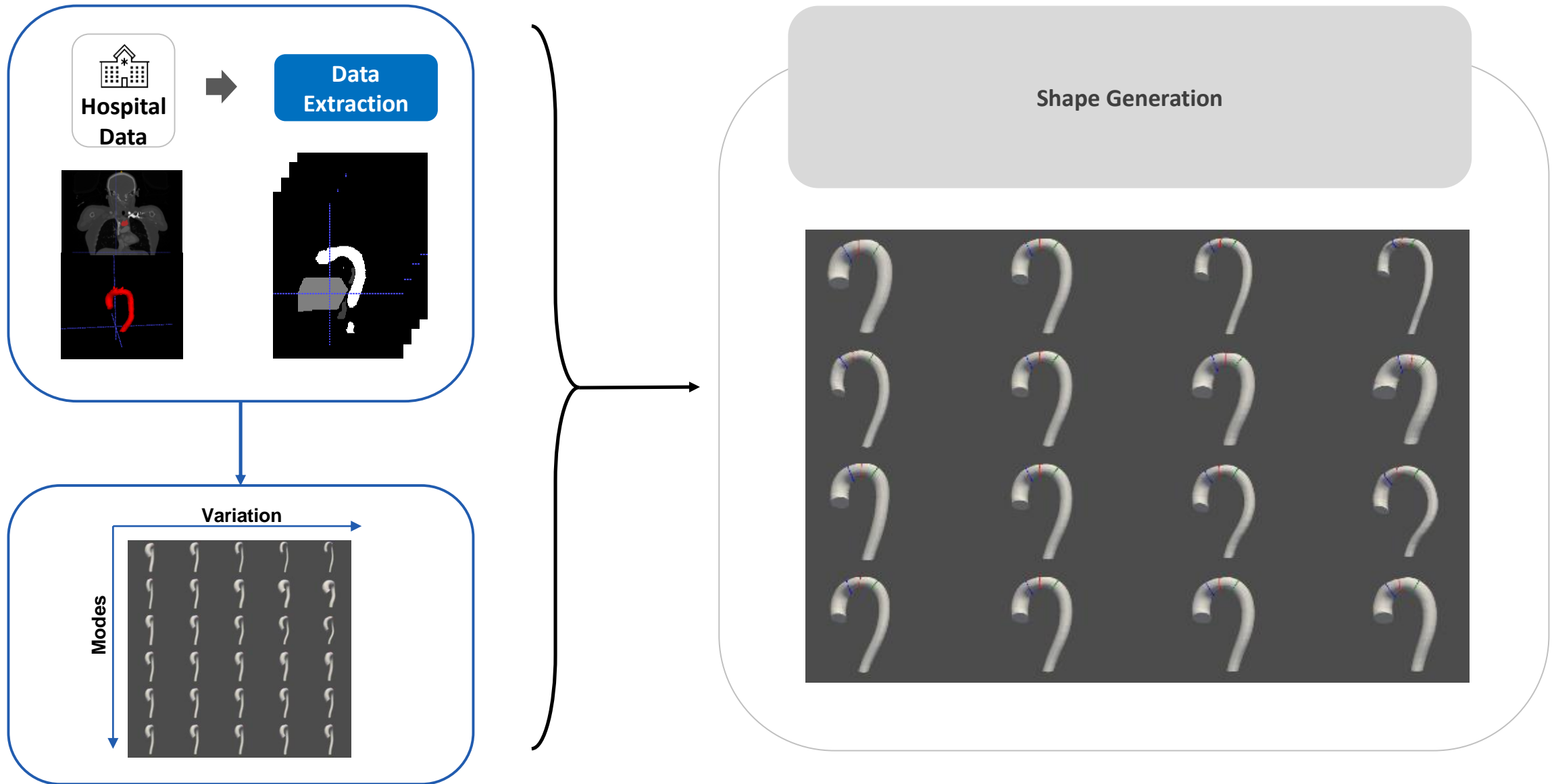


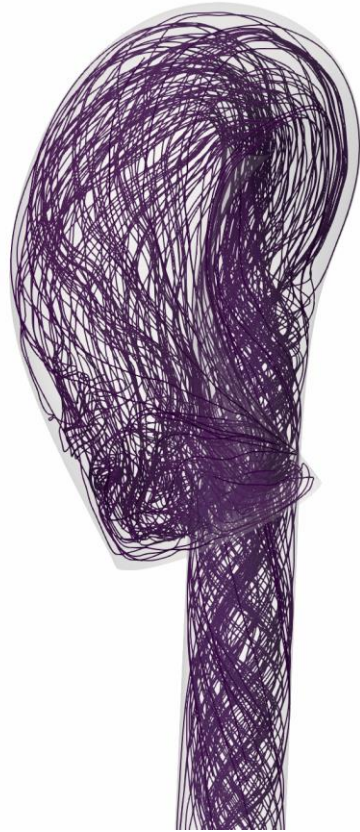
Image Synthesis



Generation of synthetic aortic shapes



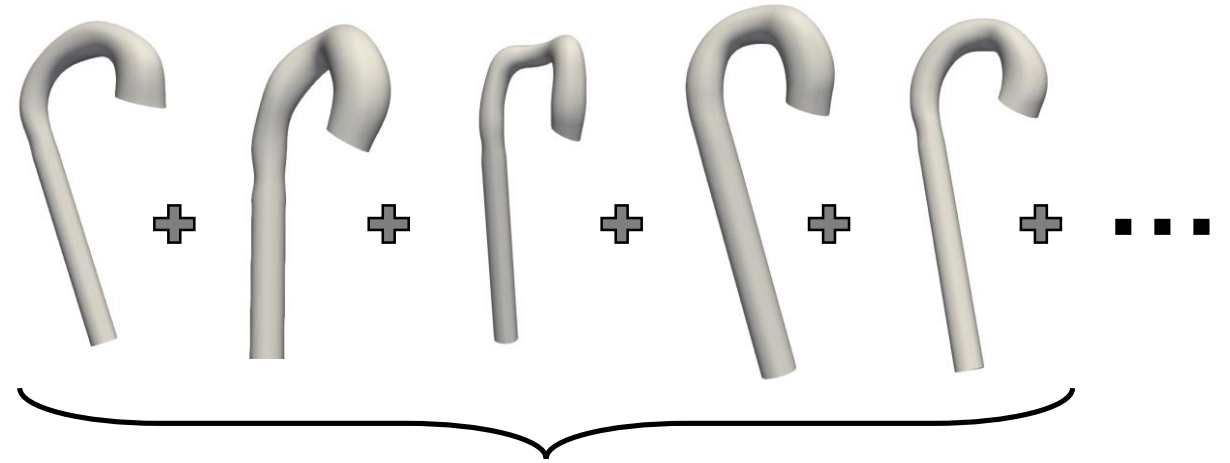
Simulation Run Time



~288-480 cpu/hours/cycle



x100 geometries



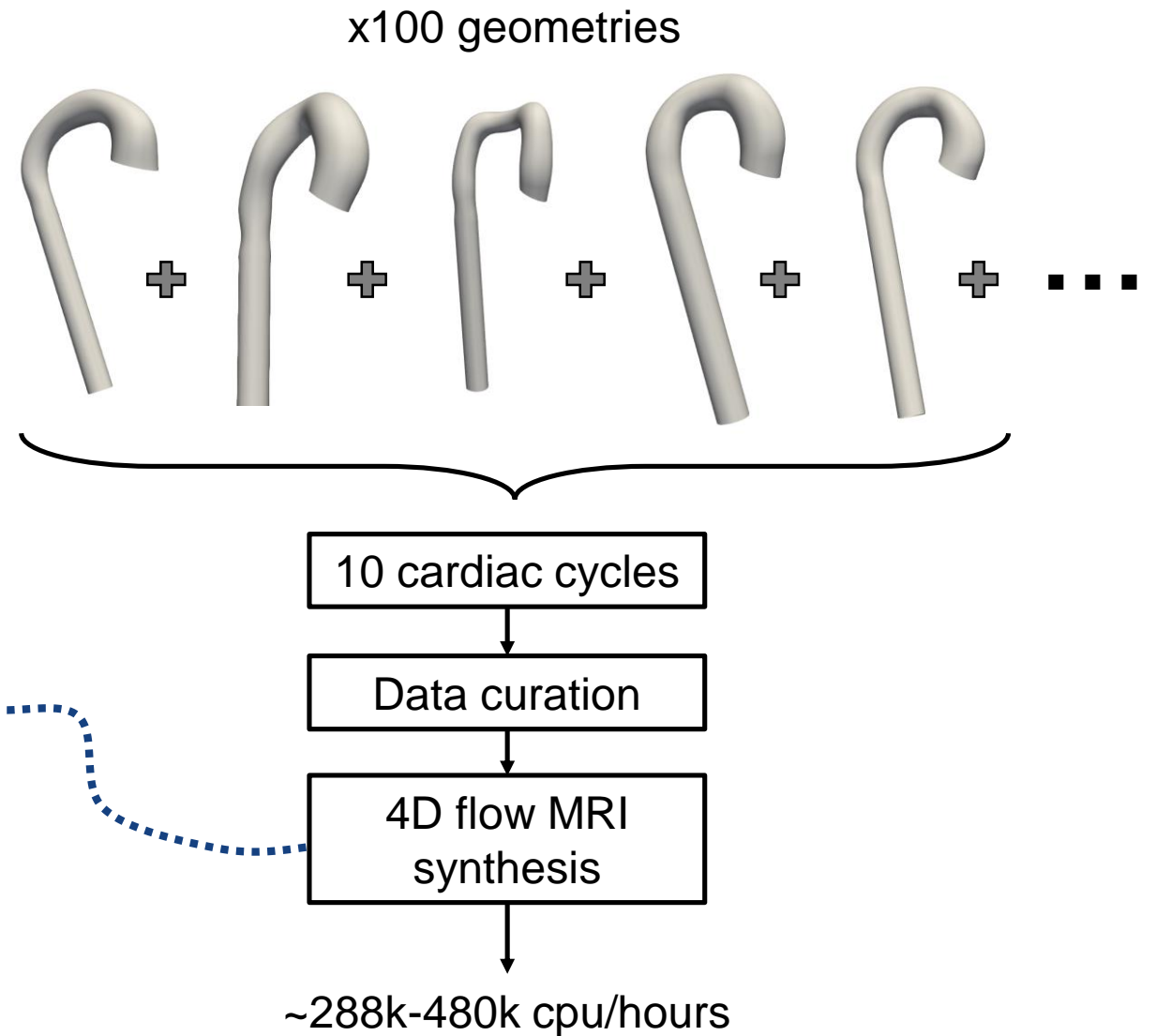
10 cardiac cycles

Data curation

4D flow MRI
synthesis

~288k-480k cpu/hours

Simulation Run Time



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