

From image to analysis: an extended finite element method to simulate the mechanical response of soft tissue

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Overview

- Background and context.
- The problem.
- Traditional pipeline.
- Implicit pipeline.
- The method.
- Progress so far.
- What I won't talk in depth about:
 - Optimal convergence, function spaces, weak forms, imposing Dirichlet boundary conditions, hyperelasticity, mixed formulations, stability...
- But if you have any questions about these topics feel free to ask!

Background

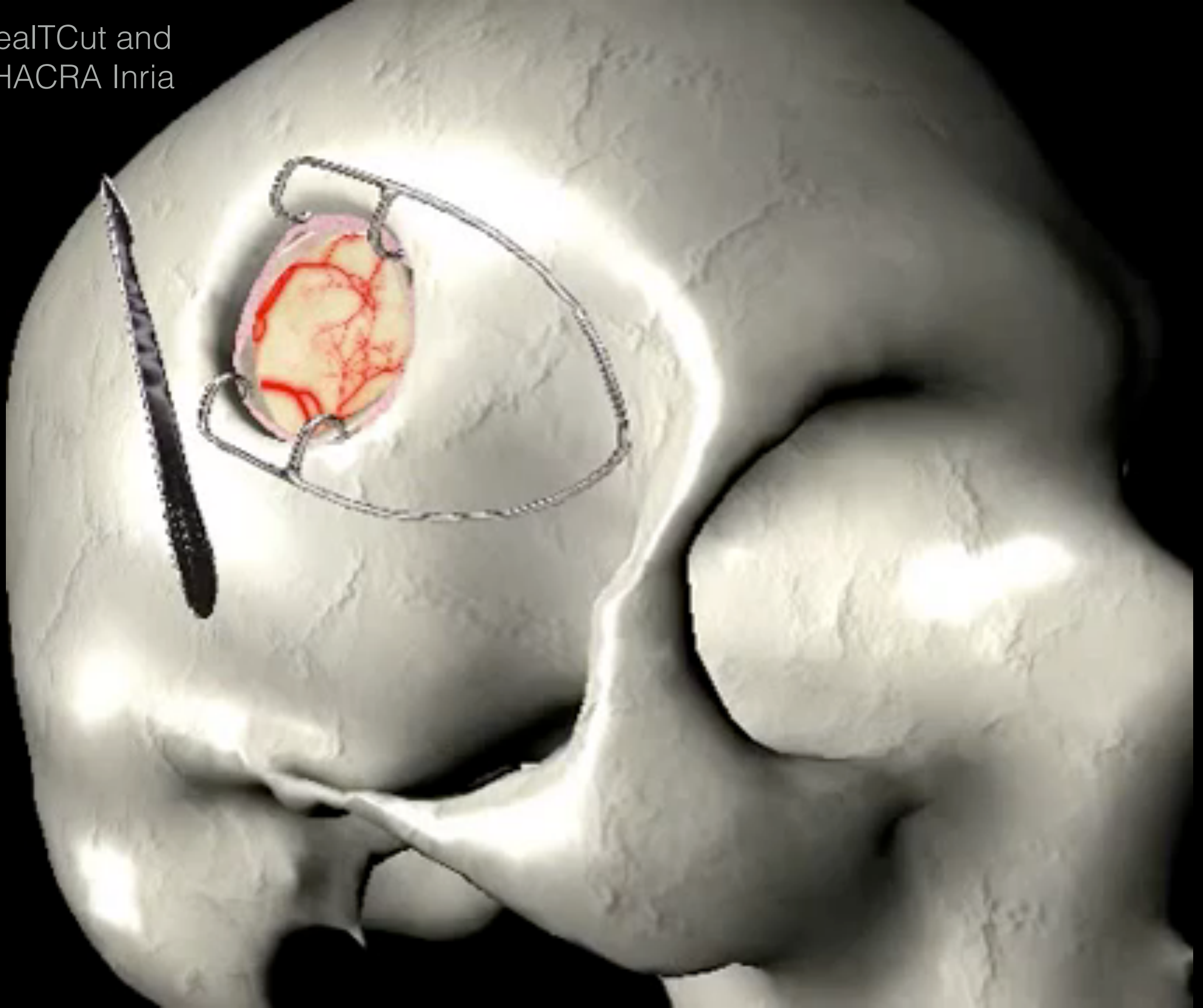
Mechanical

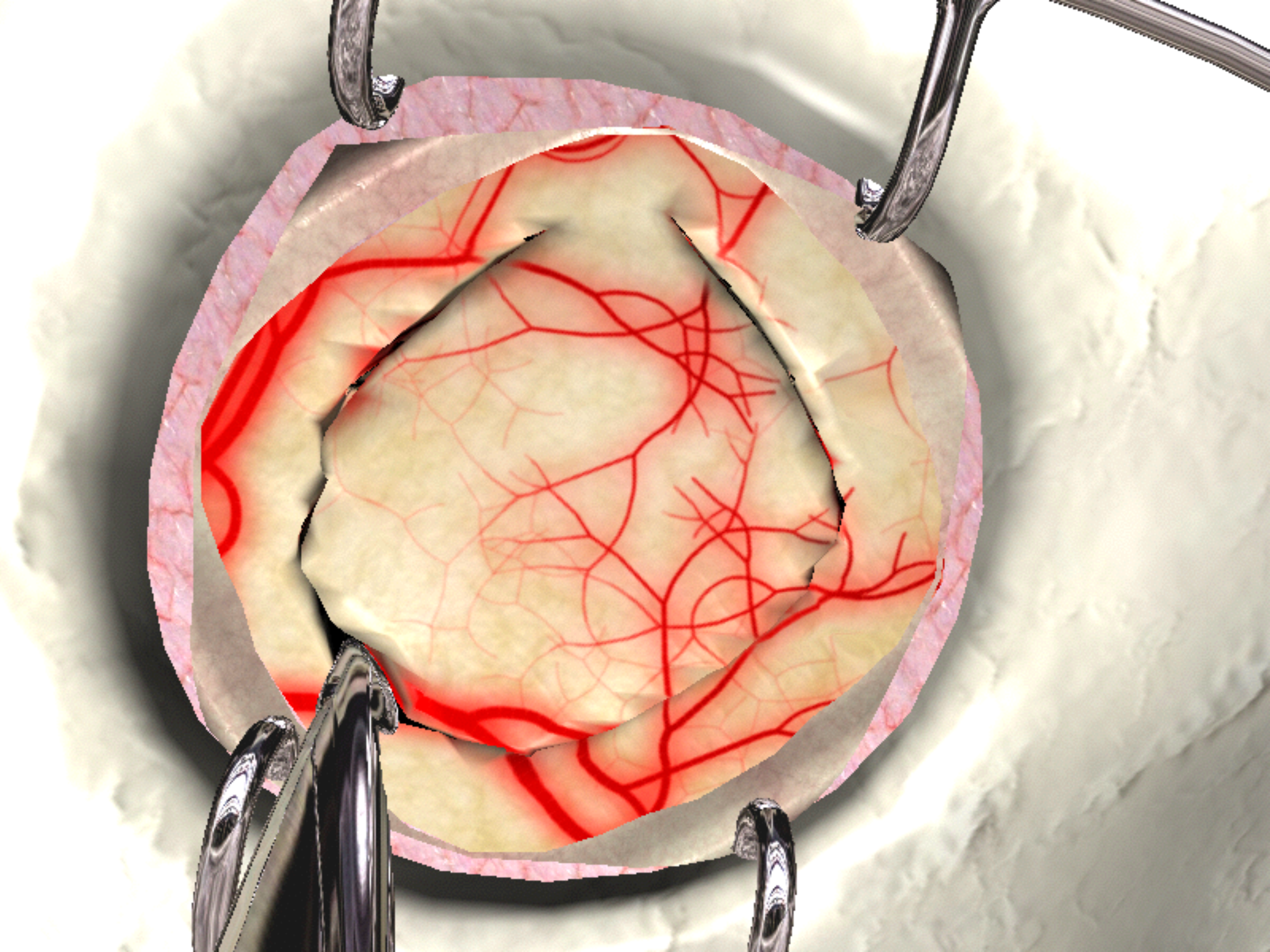
Cadavers of animals
and humans

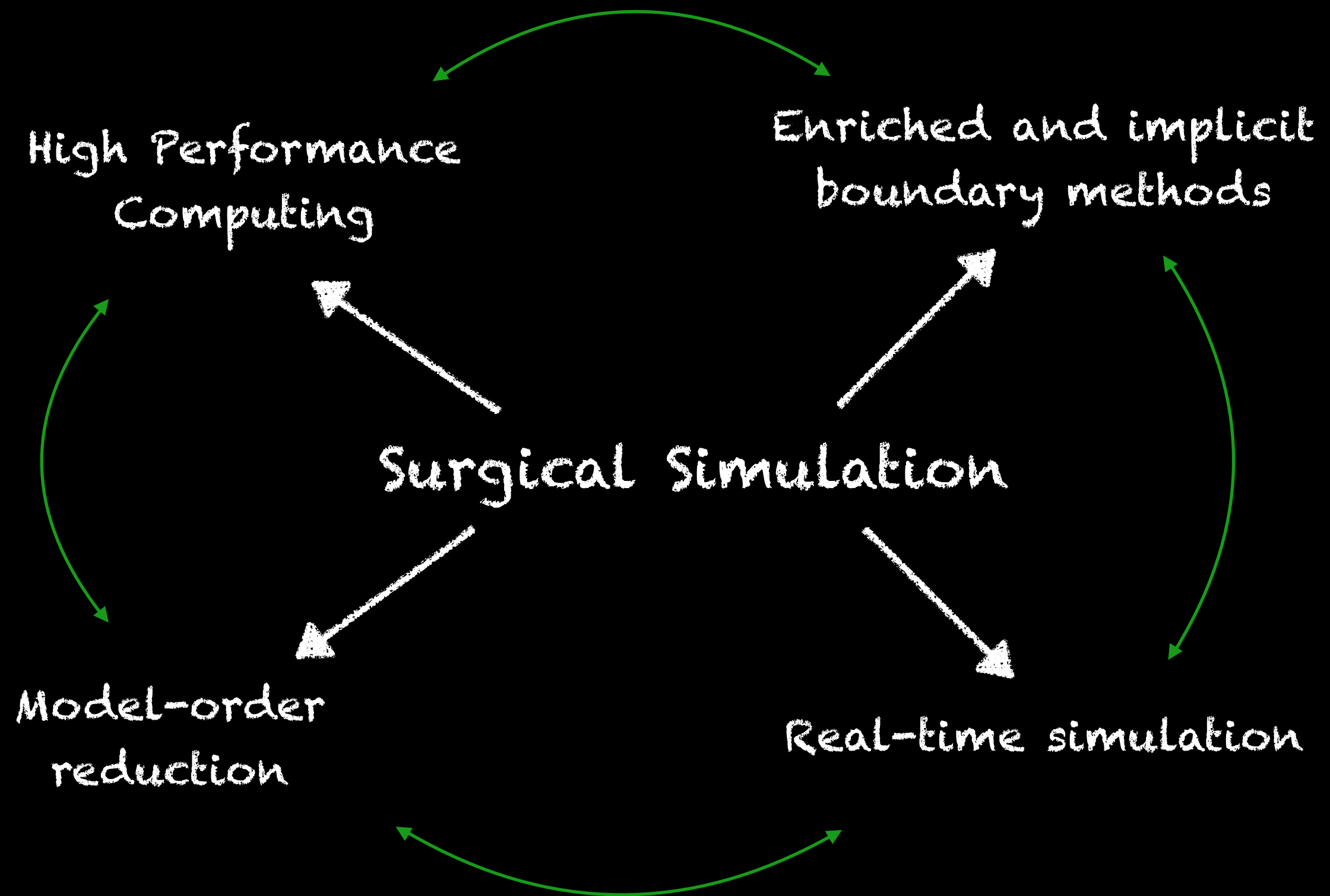
What is a surgical simulator?

Real living
and breathing
bodies

Computer
simulations

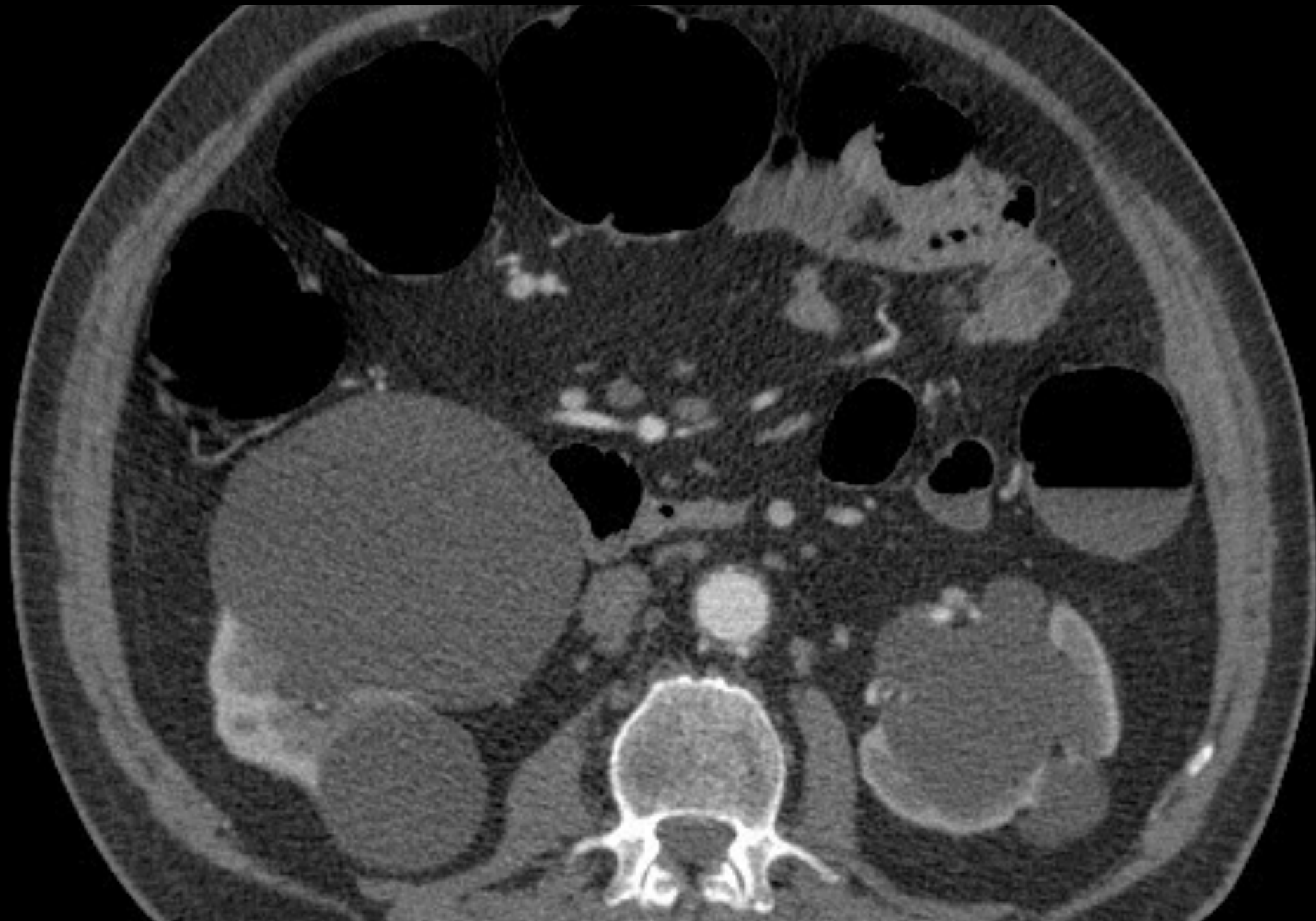




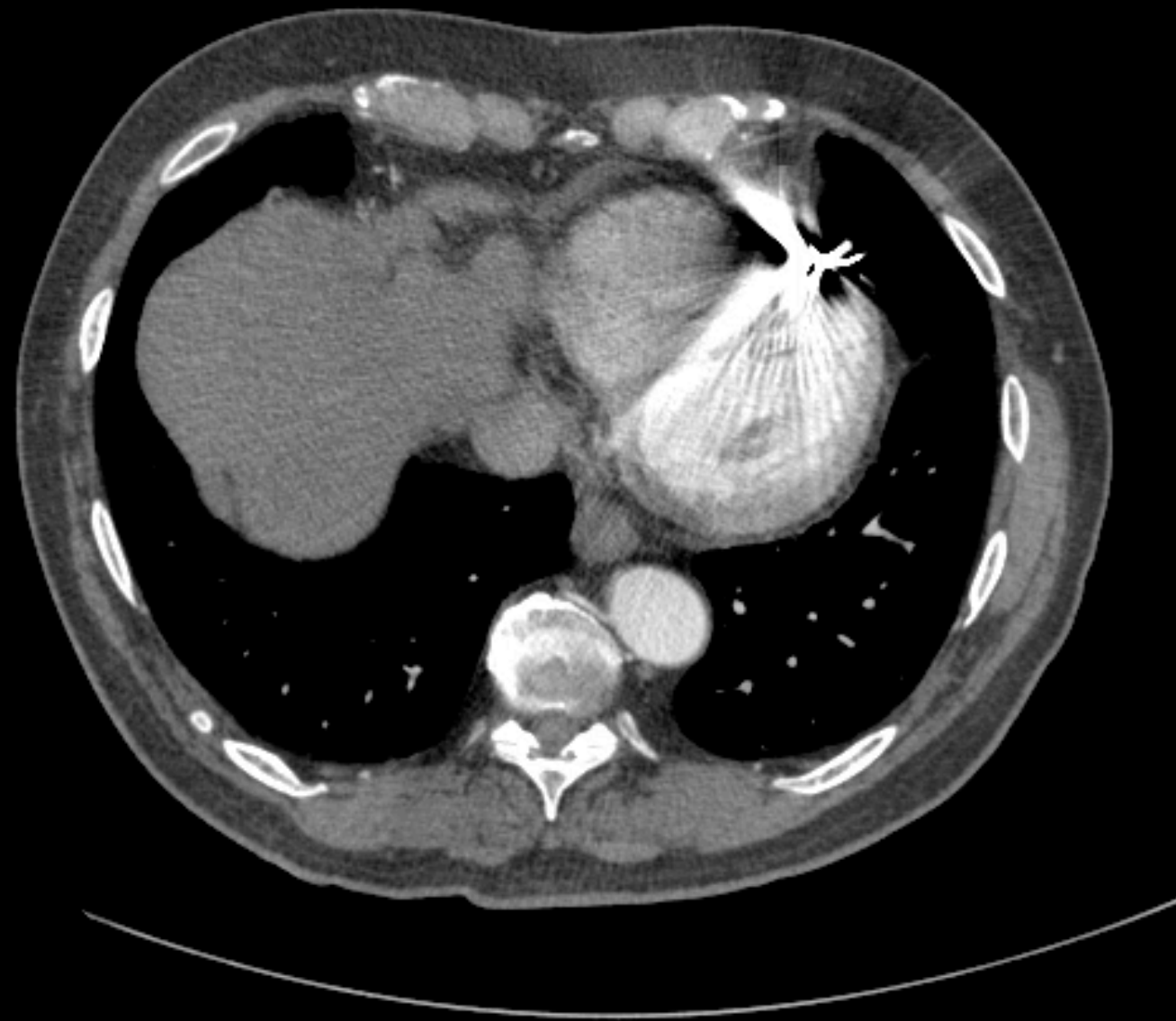


The problem

How can we move from an image...



...or perhaps a series of images...

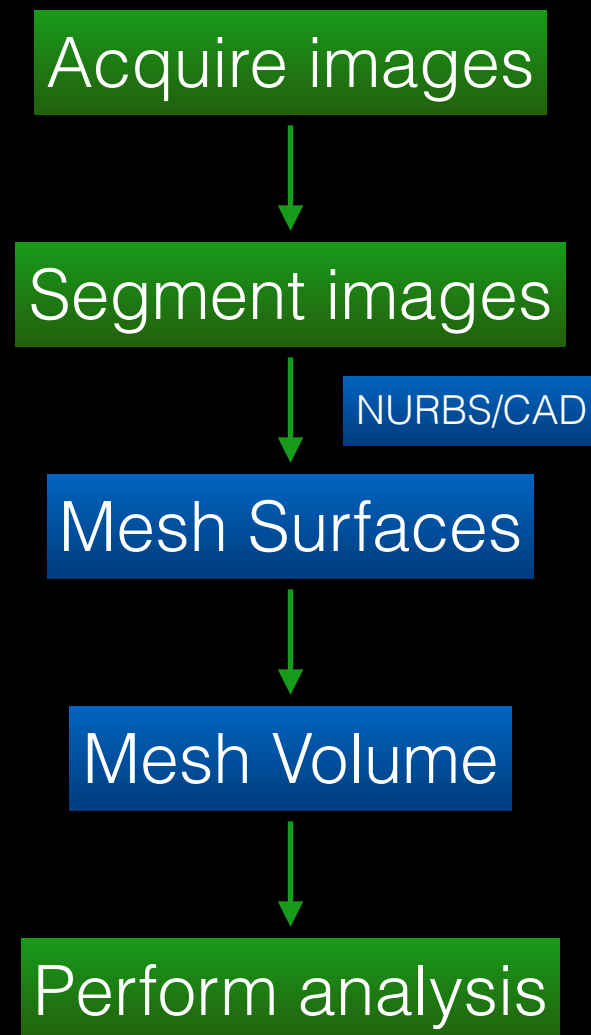


Source: COLONIX, OSIRIX

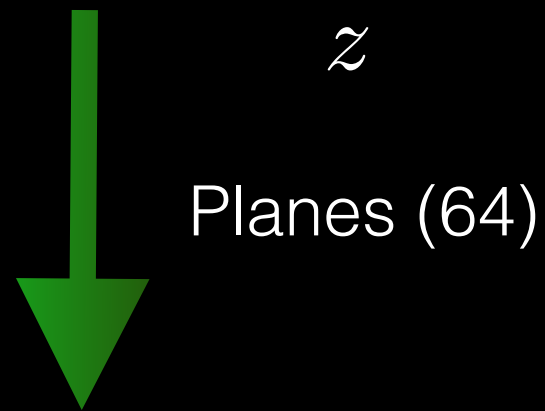
to a full mechanical analysis?

Pipeline to analysis

Traditional

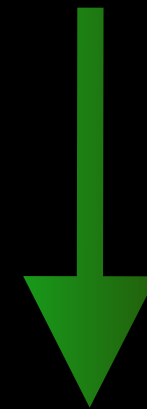


Each voxel j is a 32-bit
floating point measurement



x

Rows (64)



y

Cols (64)

Soft segmentation



$$0 < m_k(j) < 1 \quad \forall j, k \qquad \sum_{k=1}^K m_k(j) = 1 \quad \forall j$$

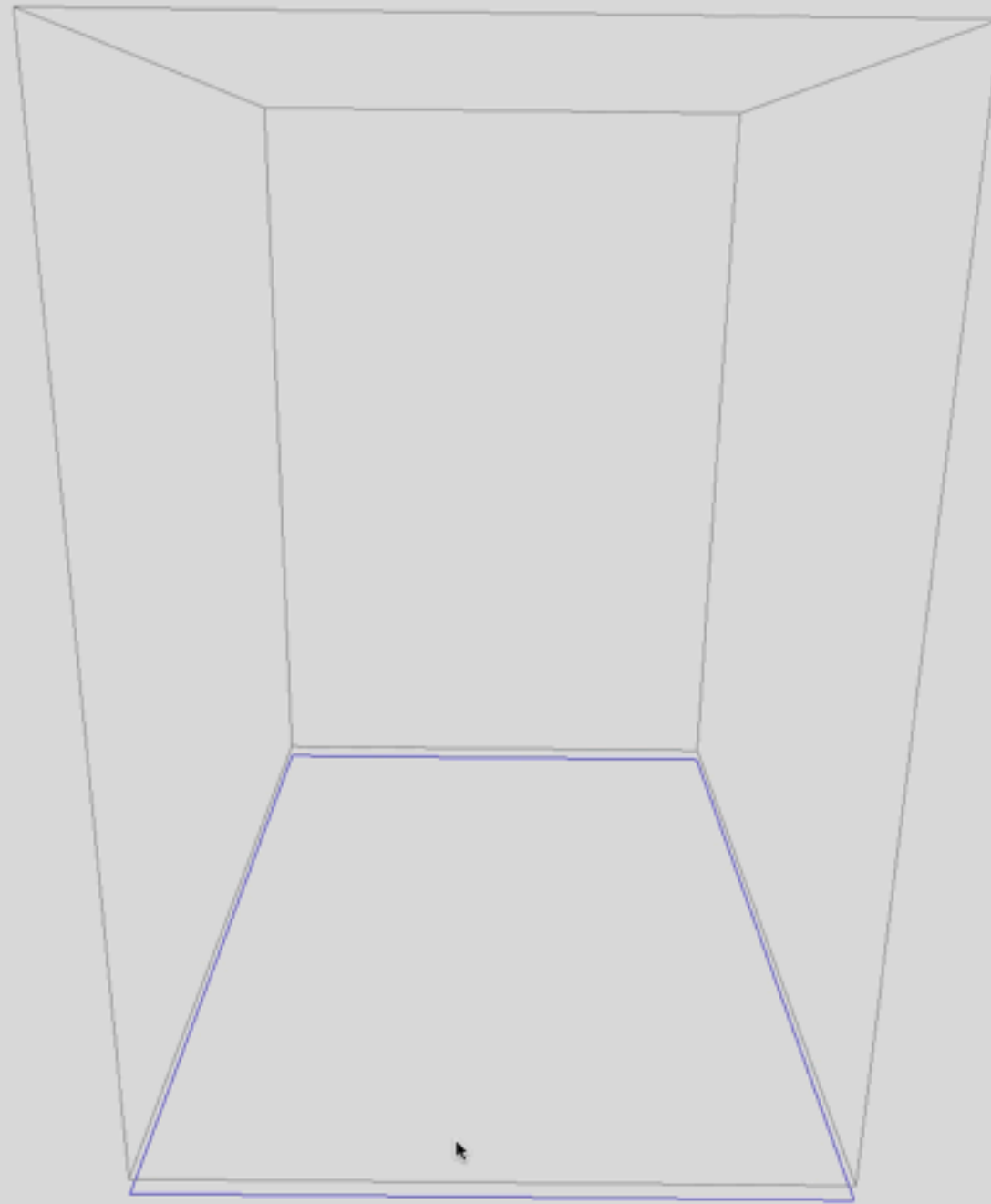
Hard segmentation



$$\Omega = \bigcup_{k=1}^K S_k \quad S_k \cap S_j = \emptyset \quad \forall k \neq j$$

Hard Segmentation at 0.2f

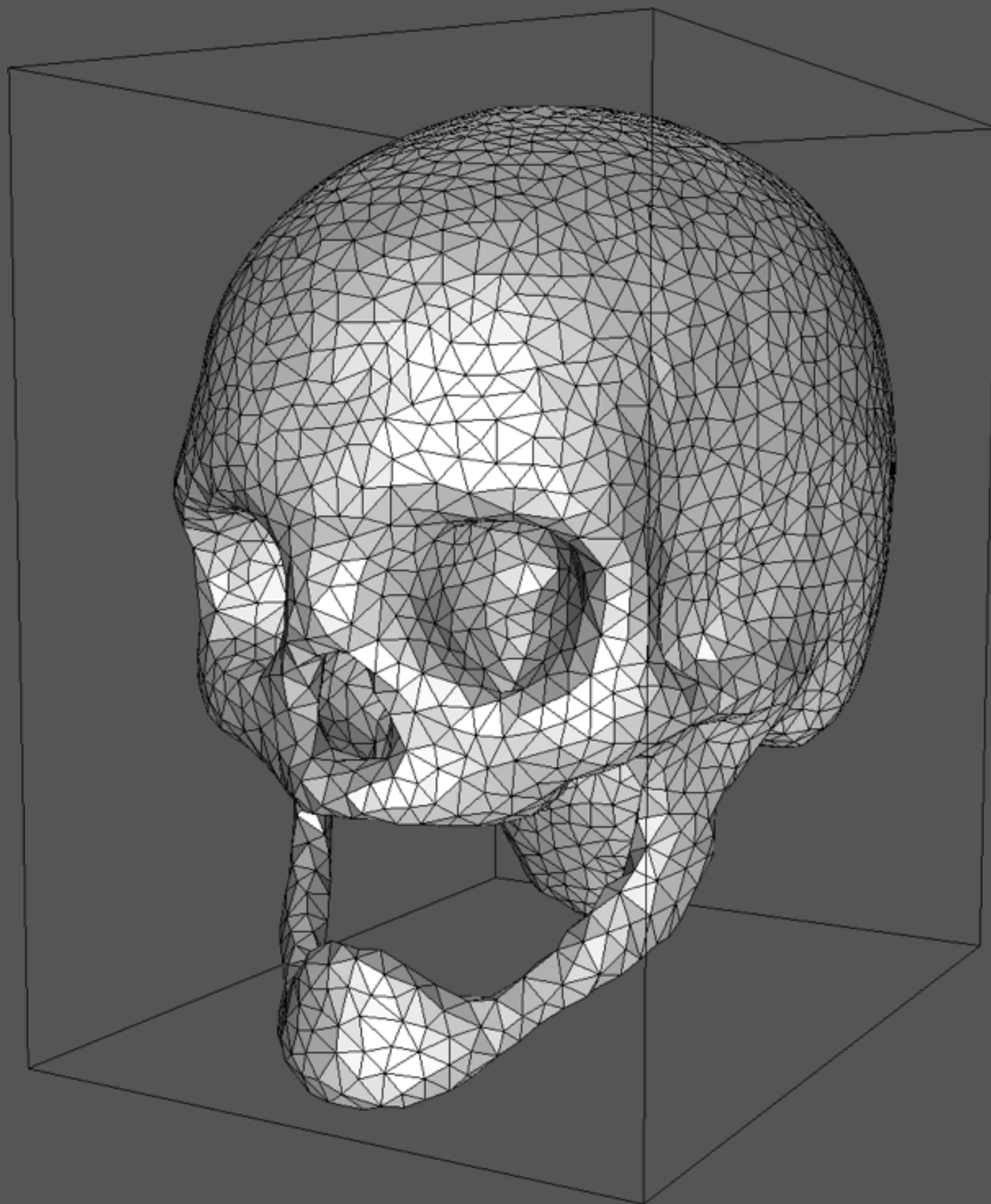
float / class unknown
38 x 50 x 60 / voxel size 3.913 (ScaleMap)
22,490 active voxels

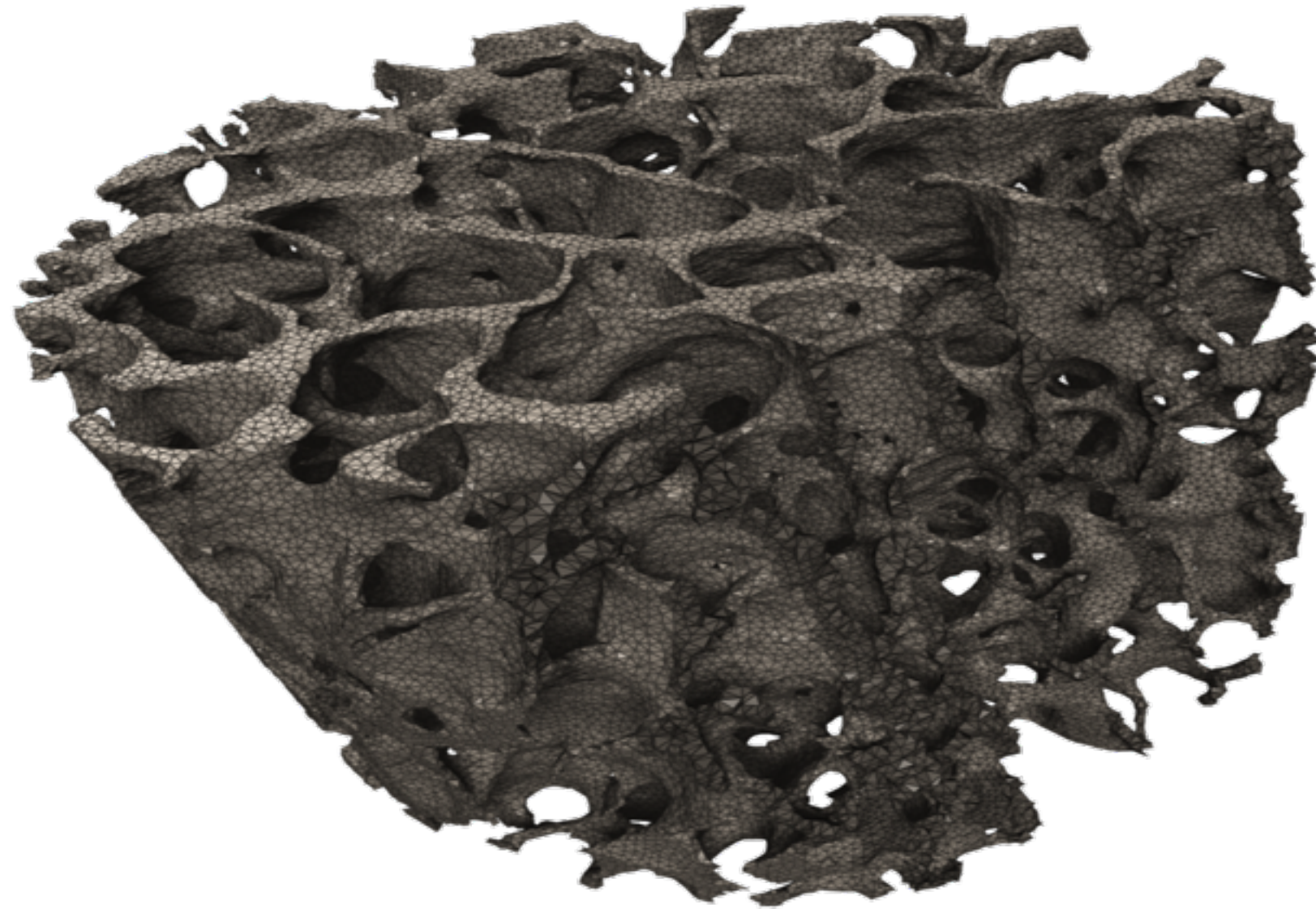


Hard Segmentation at 0.2f with CGAL and OpenVDB

```
float / class unknown  
38 x 50 x 60 / voxel size 3.943 (ScaleMap)  
22,490 active voxels
```

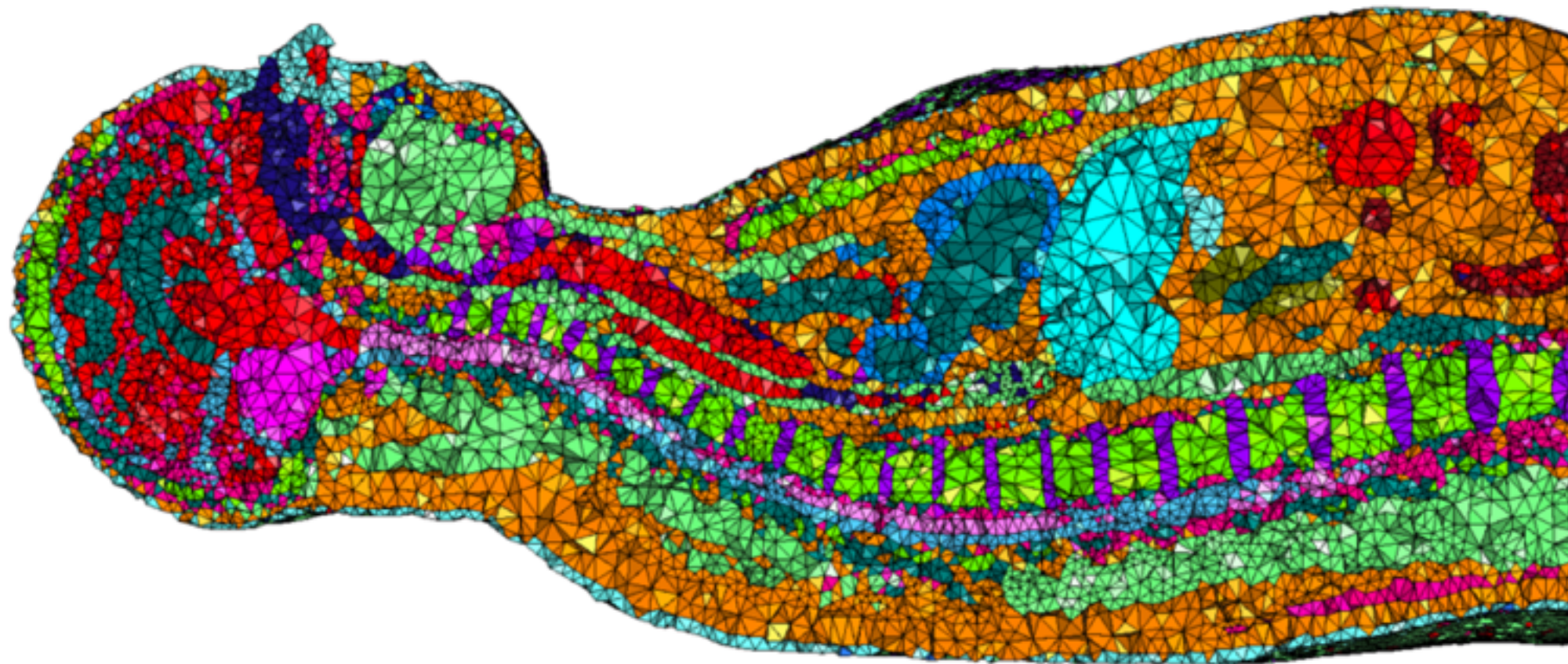






Segmented Bone

INSERM



Visible Human

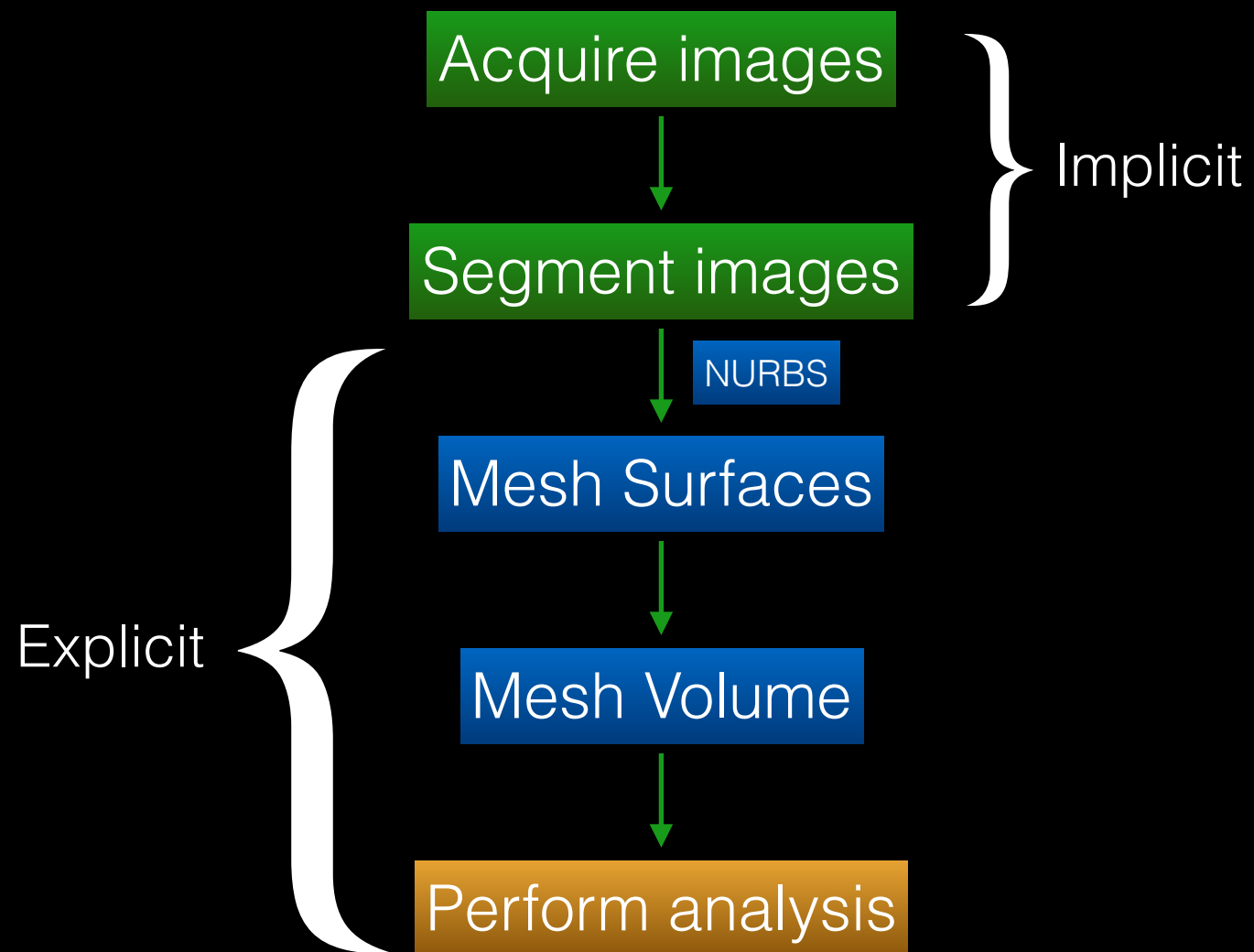
Stephane Lanteri (INRIA) and France Telecom

Problems

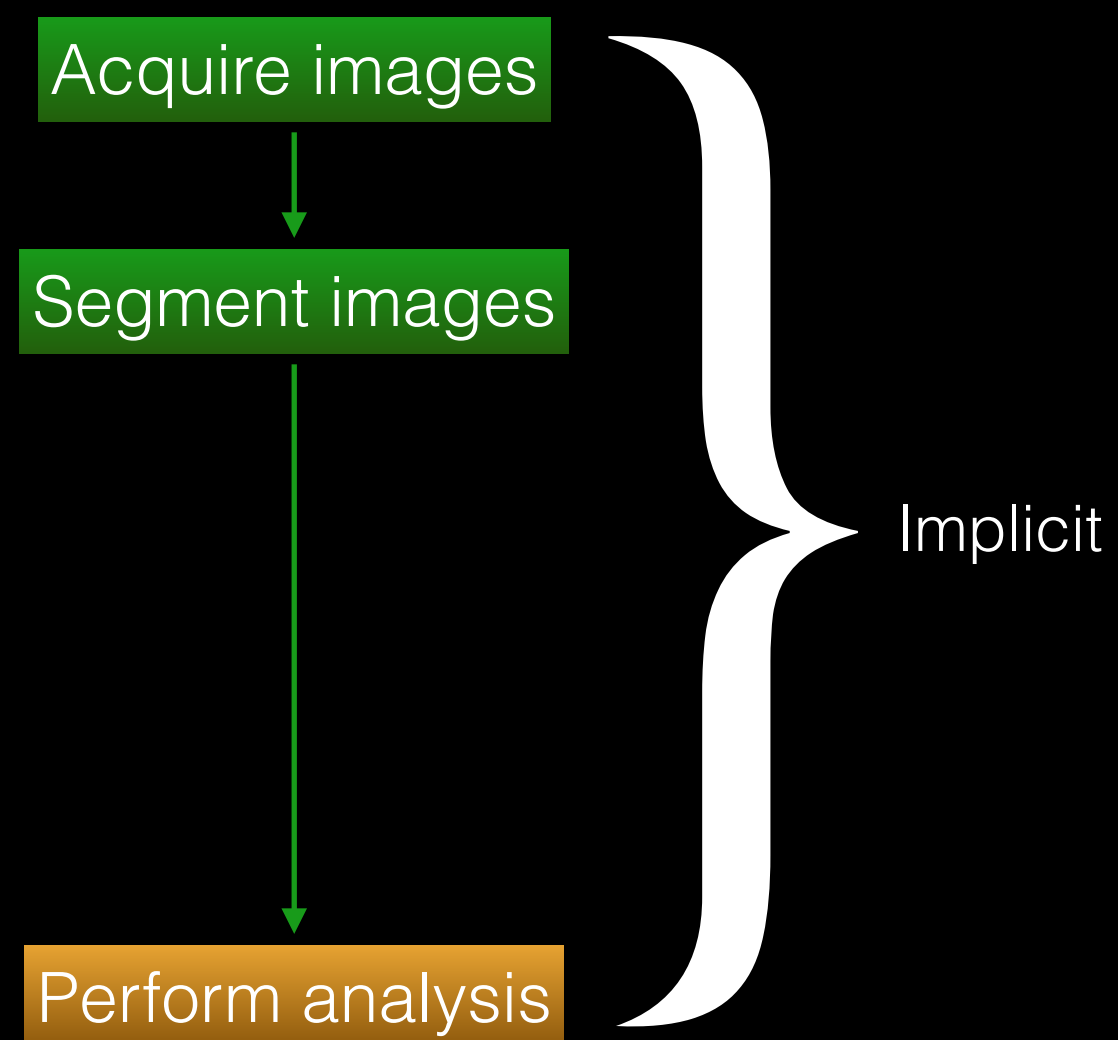
- **Core problem:** Geometry is tightly coupled with discretisation.
- How will we deal with:
 - Dynamic topology eg. cutting.
 - Clinical environments.
 - Refinement.
 - Complex microstructures.

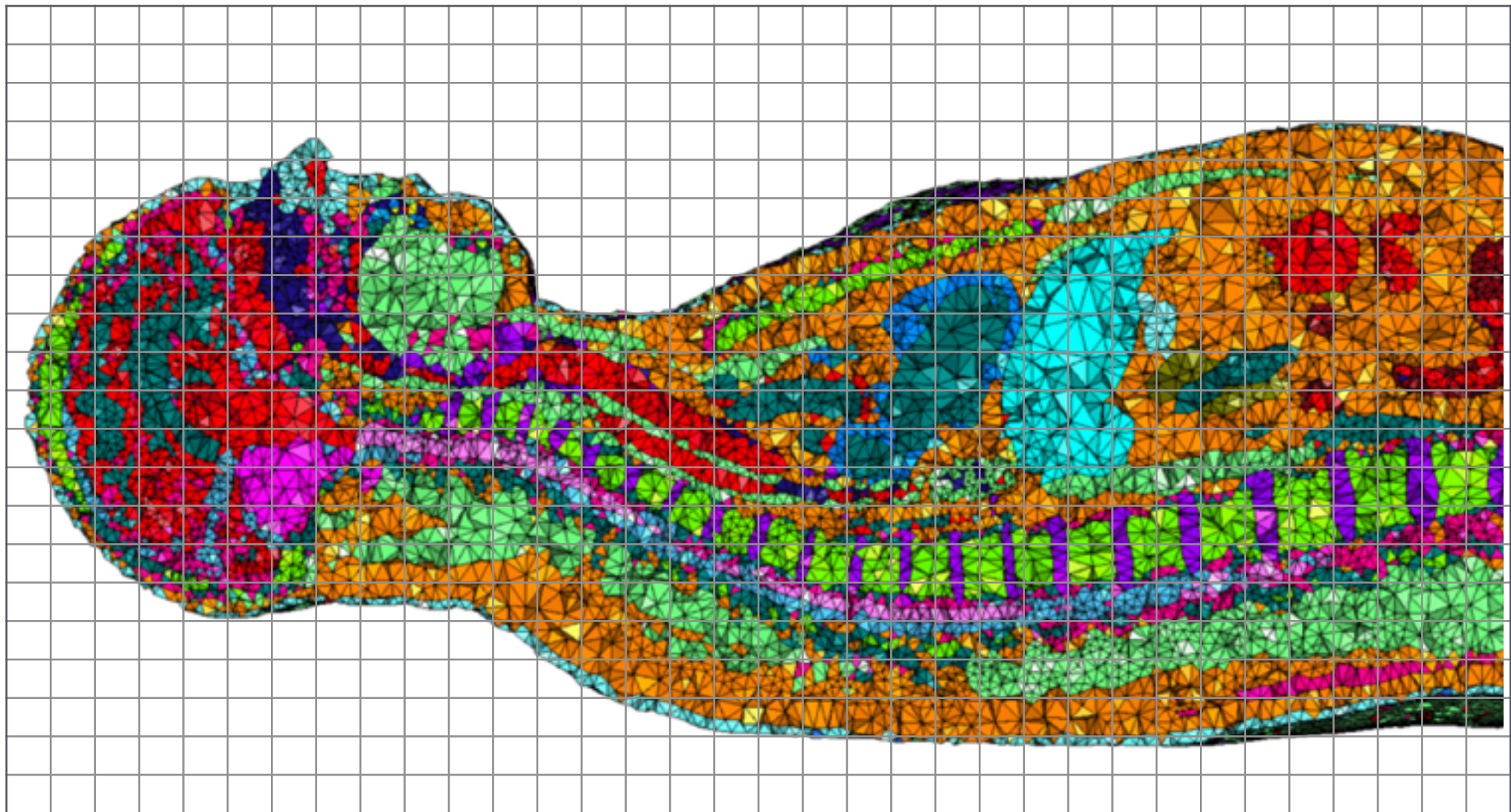
Pipelines to analysis

Traditional



Implicit Boundary





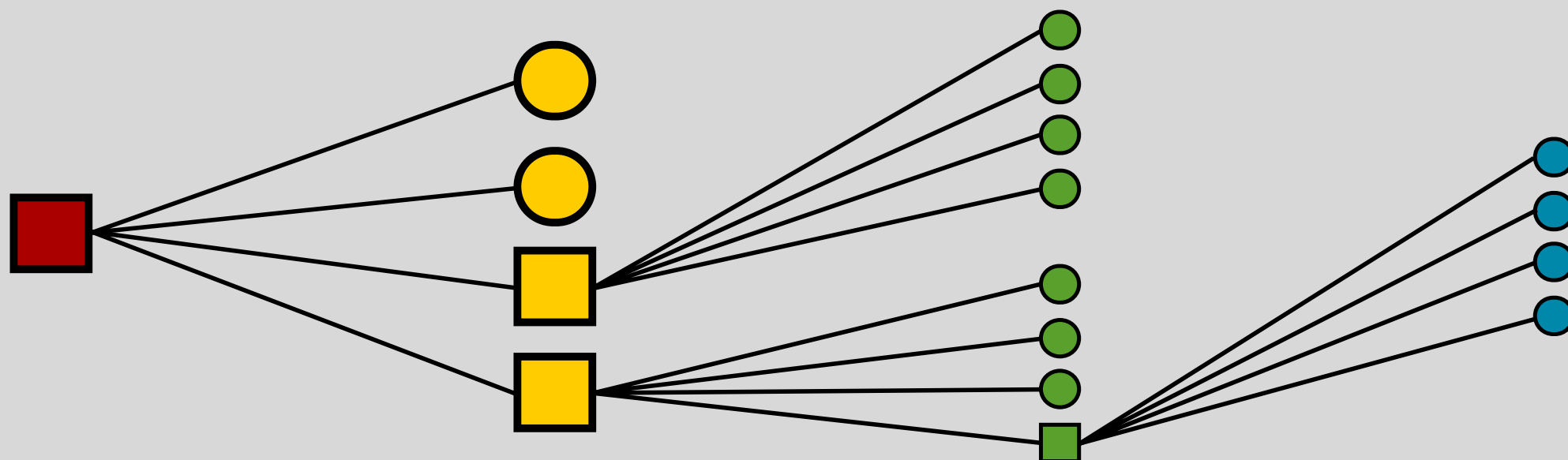
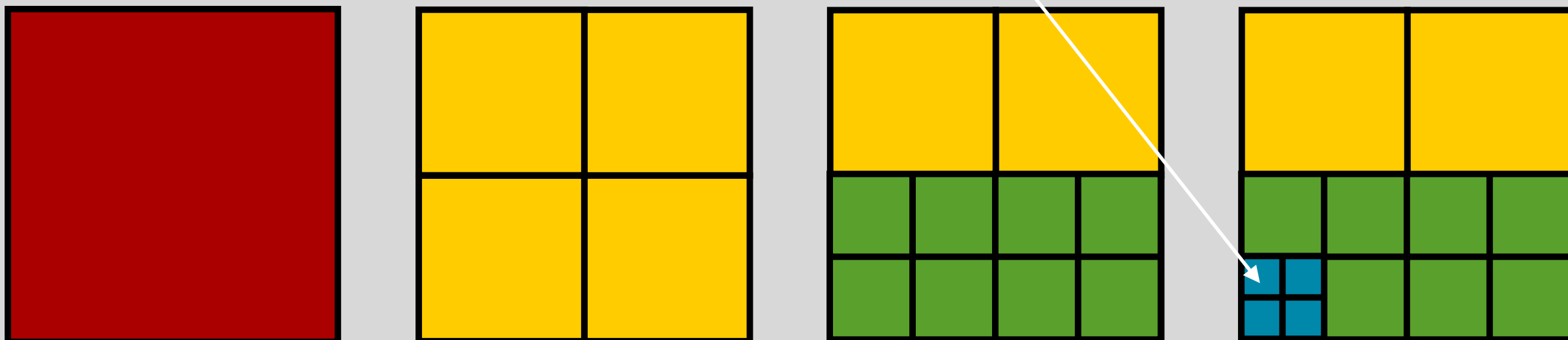


Segmented Bone

INSERM

The method

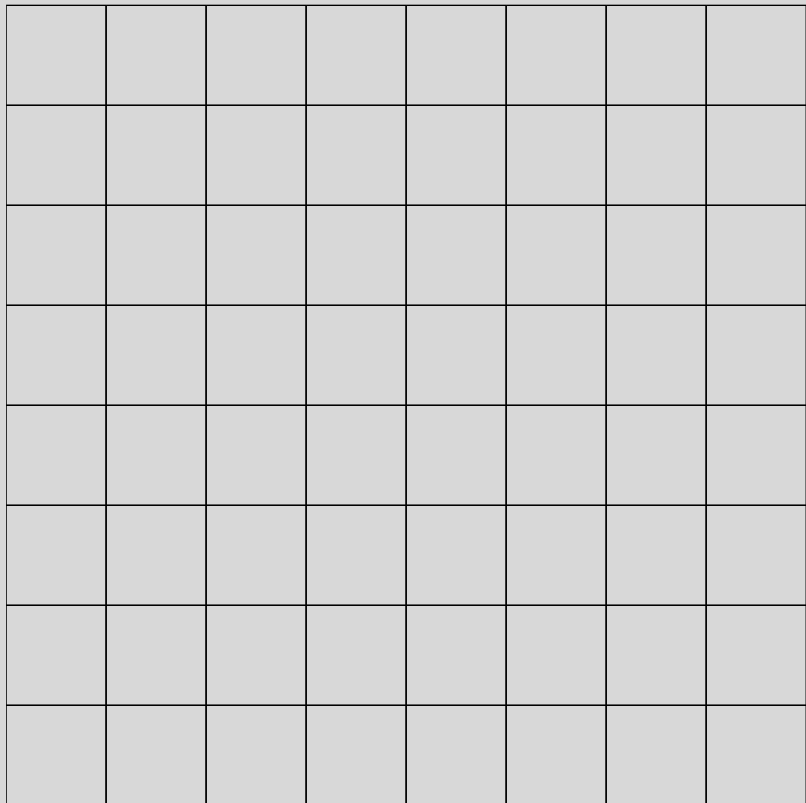
1-irregular mesh/2:1 balance



Octree data structure

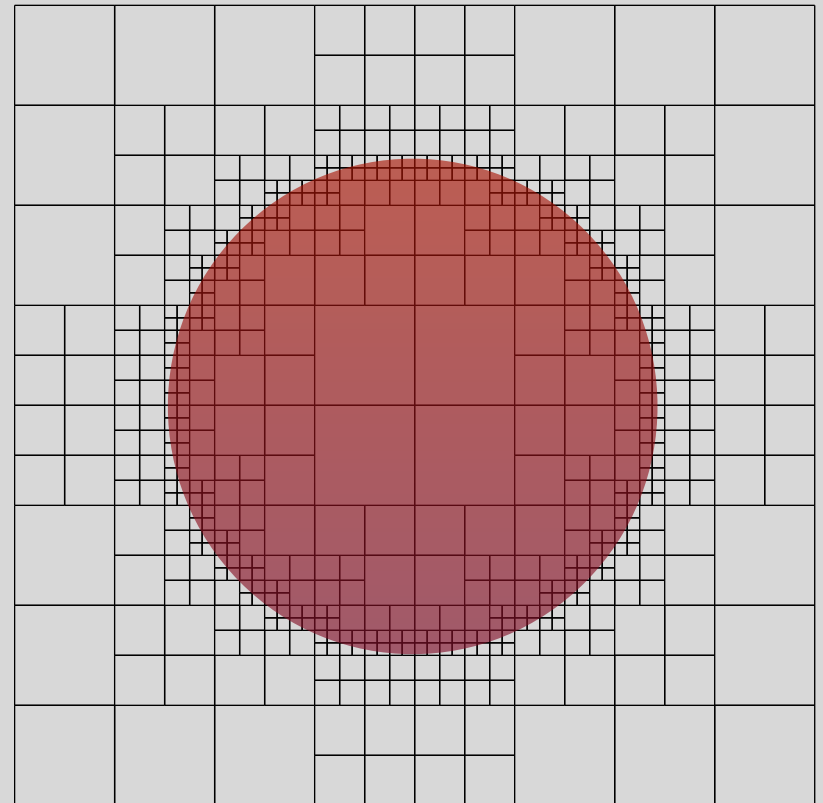
Nested Octree

Discretisation



\mathcal{O}_d

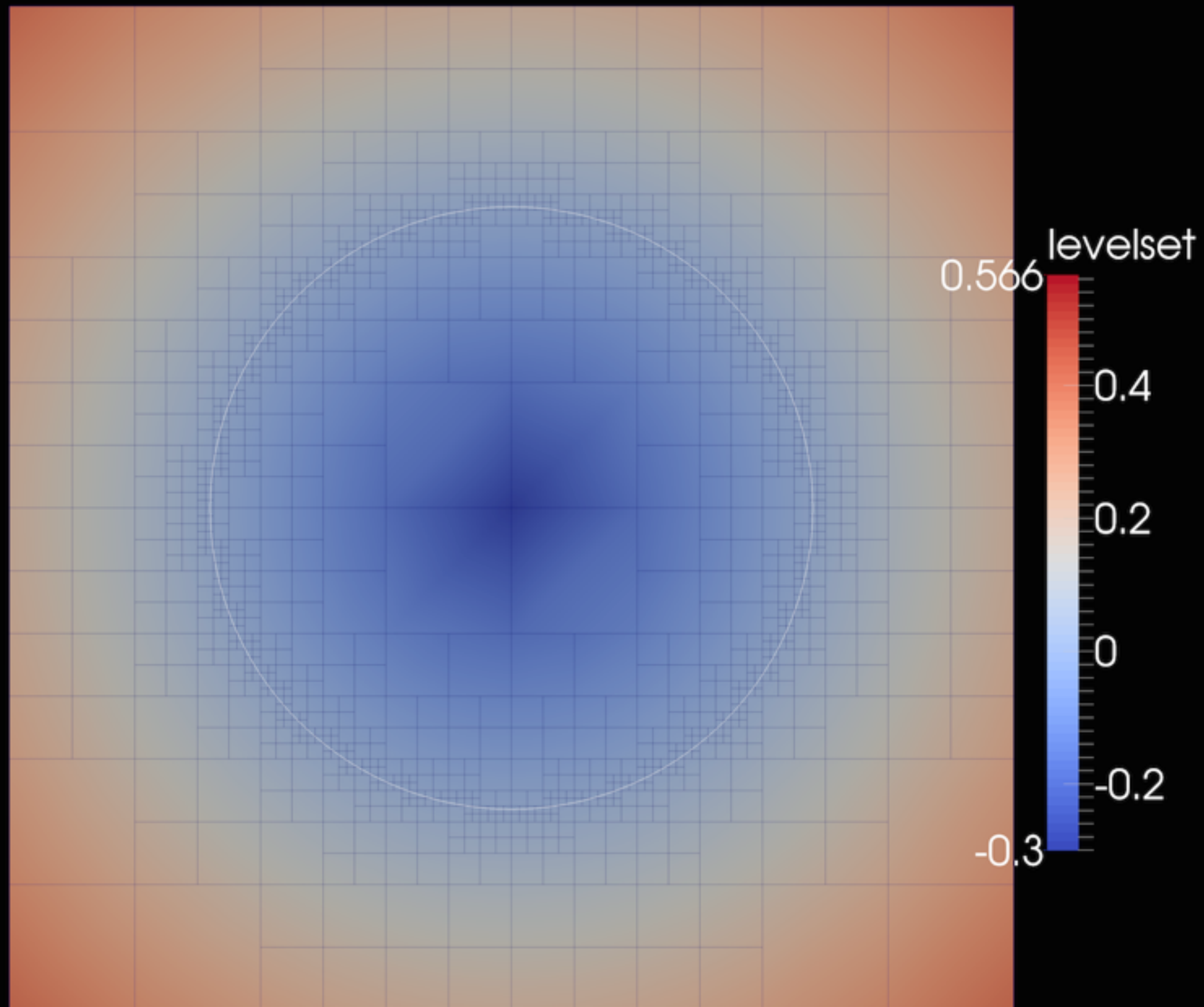
Geometry



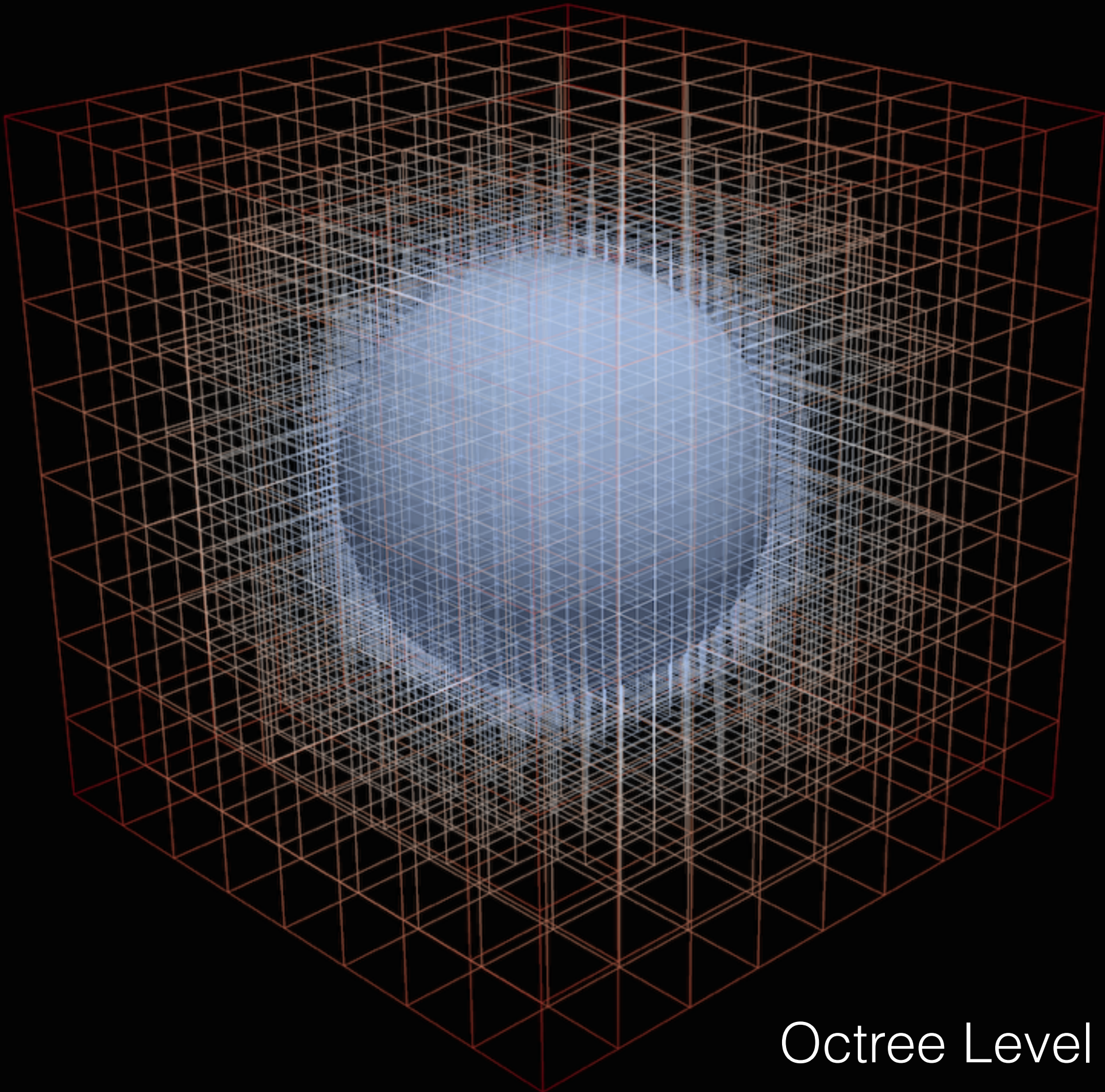
\mathcal{O}_g



\mathcal{M}



Quadtree Level 7/Level 4



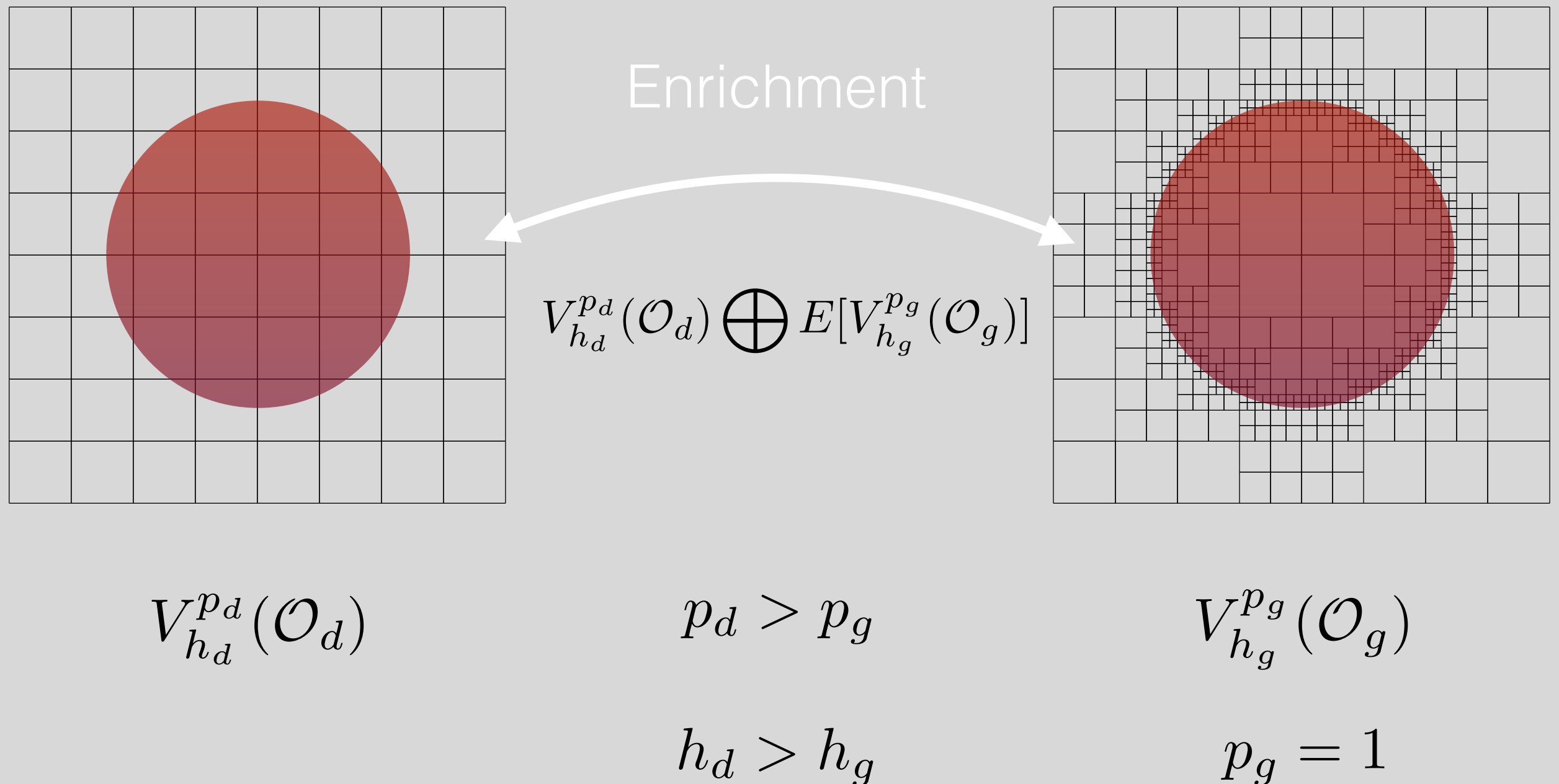
Octree Level 5/Level 3



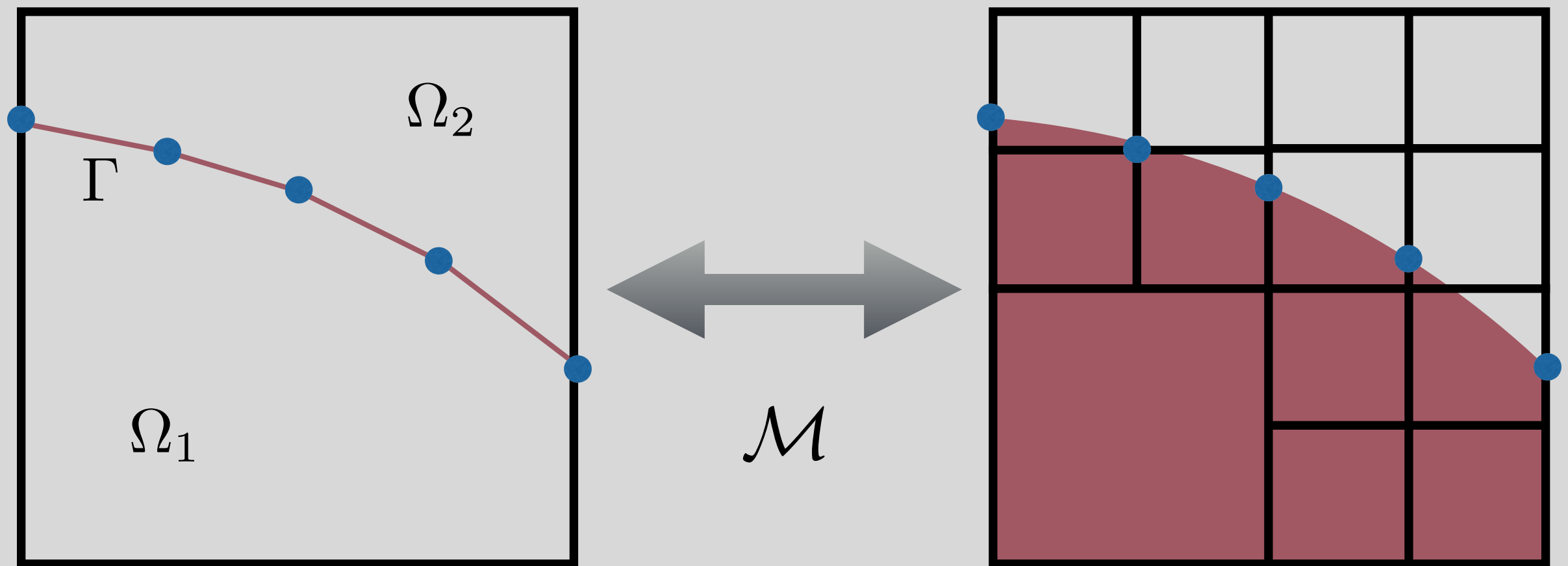
6a2e86c

Surface

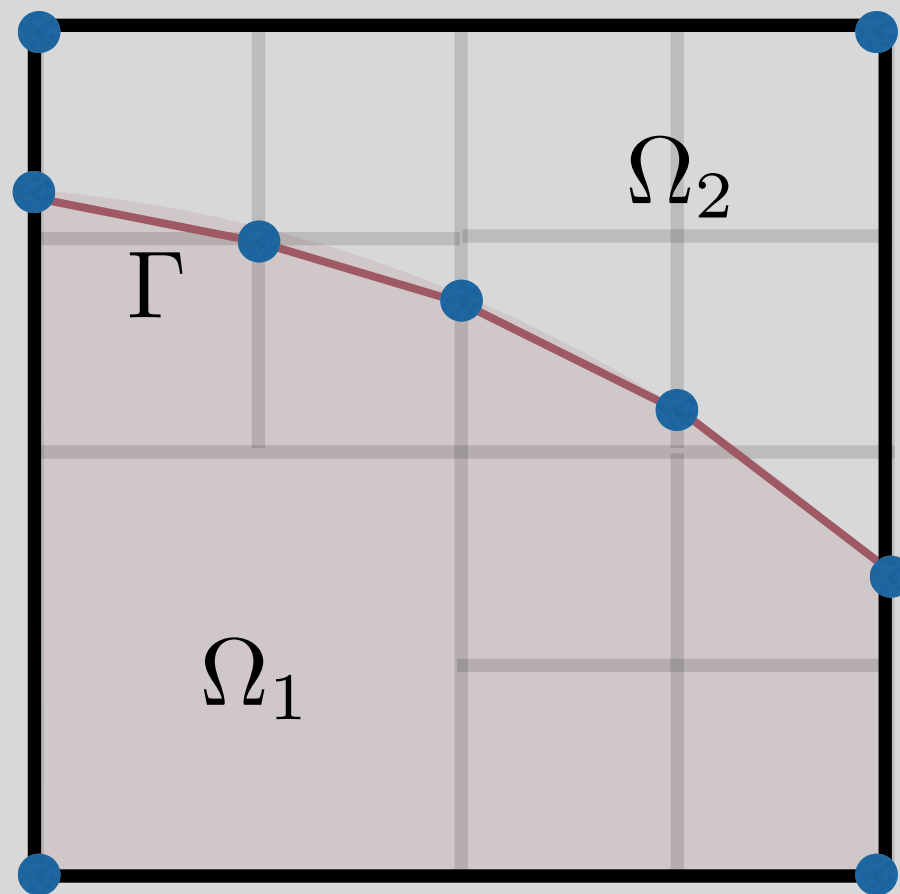
How to transfer geometric information back to the discretisation?



For each enriched cell in the
discretisation...

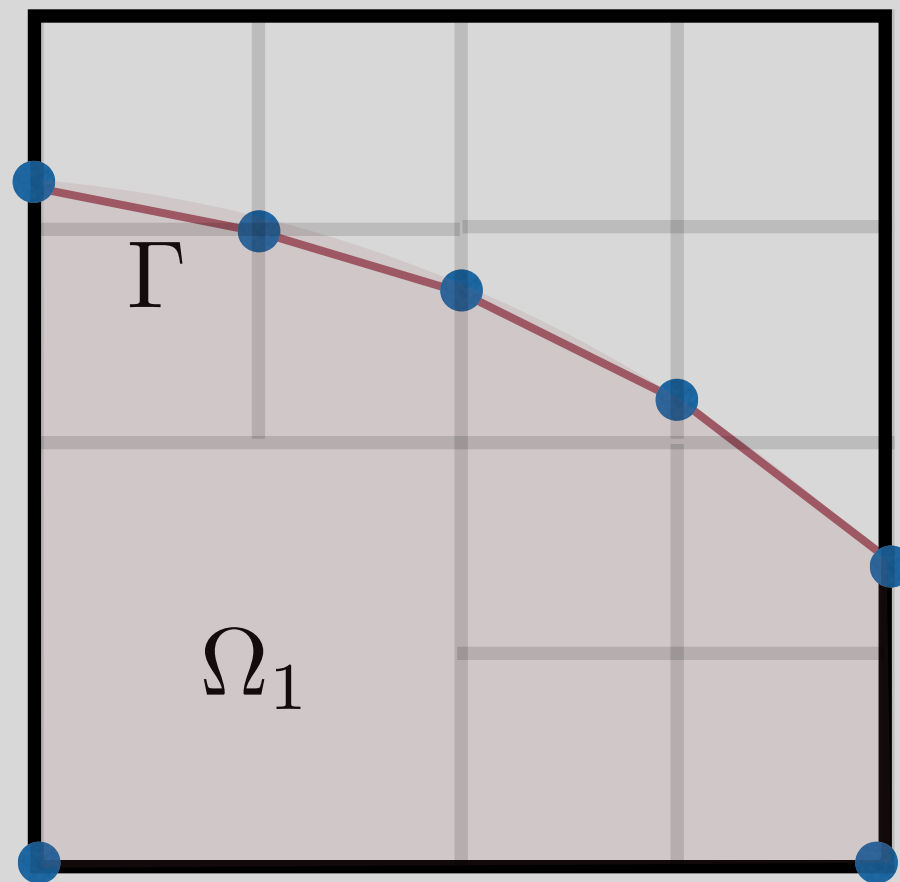


generate local Delaunay
triangulation...



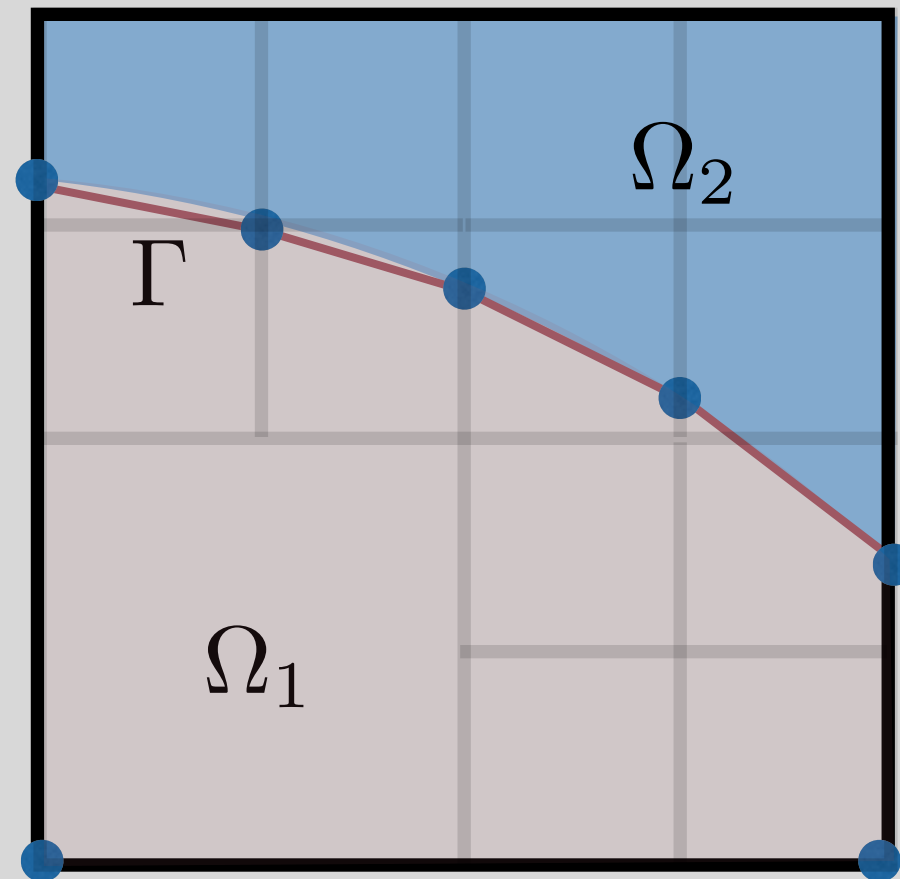
Case 1: boundary

finite cell method, implicit boundary method...



Case 2: inclusion

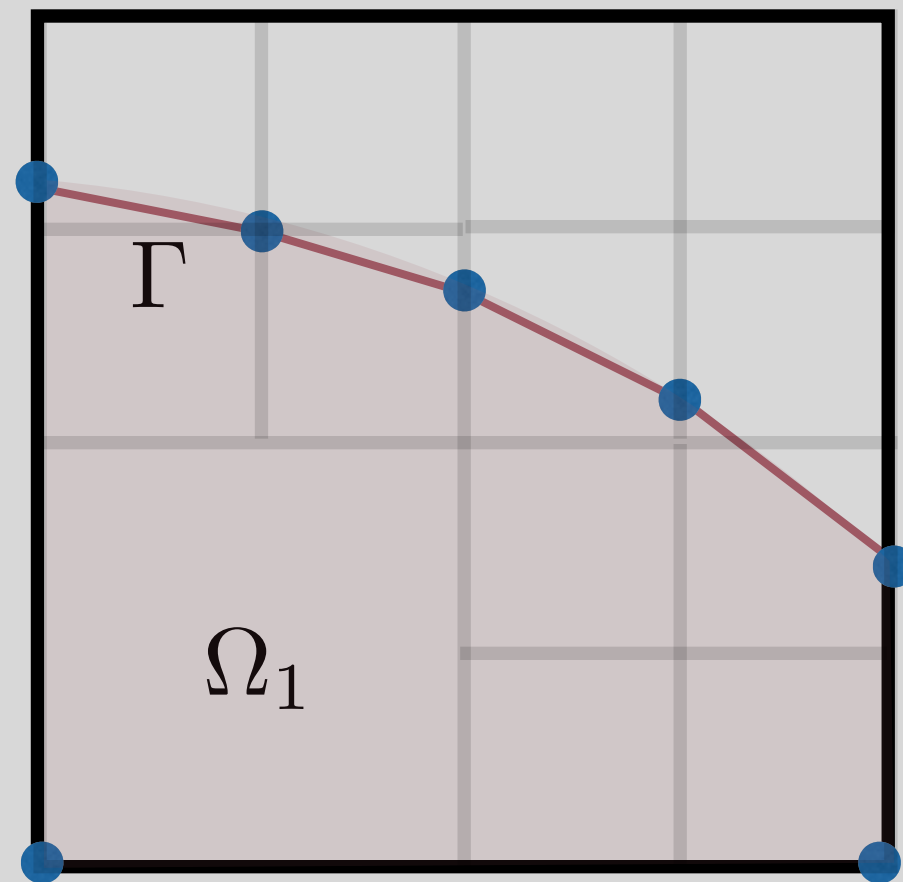
XFEM, PUM...



$$\mathbf{u}_h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{N}_i u_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{N}_i \sum_{j=1}^M \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) a_i^j$$

Case 3: Dirichlet Boundary

Nitsche's method, Lagrange multipliers...



Present and future.

Progress so far...

- We are developing an add-on toolkit for the deal.ii finite element package specifically designed to ease the development of cartesian grid partition of unity and implicit boundary methods.
- We will release the library under an open-source (probably GPL due to heavy use of CGAL) license once the API has stabilised.
- Lessons learned from in-house codes: OpenXFEM++ (Bordas) and UPC-Implicit (Rodenias Garcia).
- Key lesson: if someone has already coded it, don't code it yourself (CGAL, deal.ii, ITK).

Features

- 2D and 3D problems on the same code-path.
- parallel hybrid MPI/TBB assembly and solution.
- fast and robust computational geometry using CGAL.
 - automatic Delaunay tessellation of integration subdomains.
- completely separate representation of discretisation and geometry via nested octree data structures.
 - constructs to represent soft and hard segmentations of image data.
 - implicit representation via level-sets, inside-outside functions.
- independent hpe-type adaptivity on discretisation and geometry.
 - fast refinement and coarsening operations.

Outlook

- We are developing a cartesian grid implicit boundary/enriched finite element method toolkit within deal.ii.
- By uncoupling discretisation and geometry we will develop methods particularly suited to image-based analysis.
- Many mathematical and software challenges challenges ahead.

Acknowledgements

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