

# jaxFlowSim

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# Introduction

## What is jaxFlowSim?

- 1D-haemodynamics solver
- written in JAX
- differentiable

# Motivation

## Use and Novelty

- towards personalised medicine
- parameter inference
- sensitivity analysis

# 1D-Navier Stokes Equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U})}{\partial z} &= \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U}), \quad t > 0, \quad z \in [0, l], \\
 \mathbf{U}(z; 0) &= \mathbf{U}_0(z), \quad z \in [0, l], \\
 \mathbf{U}(0; t) &= \mathbf{U}_L(t), \quad t > 0, \\
 \mathbf{U}(l; t) &= \mathbf{U}_R(t), \quad t > 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{U} := \begin{bmatrix} A \\ Q \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}) := \begin{bmatrix} Q \\ \frac{Q^2}{A} + \frac{\beta A^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\rho\sqrt{A_0}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U}) := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -22\frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{Q}{A} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{2}$$

$\mathbf{U}_0 \triangleq$  initial condition,  $\mathbf{U}_L \triangleq$  left boundary values,  $\mathbf{U}_R \triangleq$  right boundary values,  
 $A \triangleq$  cross-section,  $A_0 \triangleq$  reference cross-section,  $Q \triangleq$  volumetric flow-rate,  
 $\beta \triangleq$  elasticity coefficient,  $\rho \triangleq$  blood density,  $\mu \triangleq$  blood dynamic viscosity.

# Tube Law

$$P(z; t) := P_{\text{ext}}(z; t) + \beta \left( \sqrt{\frac{A(z; t)}{A_0(z)}} - 1 \right), \quad (3)$$

$$\beta(z) := \frac{\sqrt{\pi} E h_0(z)}{(1 - \nu^2) \sqrt{A_0(z)}}. \quad (4)$$

$P \triangleq$  pressure,  $P_{\text{ext}} \triangleq$  external pressure,  
 $E \triangleq$  Young's modulus,  $h_0 \triangleq$  reference vessel wall thickness,  $\nu \triangleq$  Poisson's ratio (elasticity parameter).

# Initial Conditions

$$u(z; 0) \equiv 0, \quad z \in [0, l], \quad (5)$$

$$A(z; 0) = A_0(z), \quad z \in [0, l], \quad (6)$$

$$Q(z; 0) = u(z; 0)A(z; 0) \equiv 0, \quad z \in [0, l]. \quad (7)$$

# Inlets, Junctions, Outlets

## Inlets

set  $P$  from data  $\rightarrow$  set  $u$ ,  $Q$ ,  $A$ ,  $c$  through linear extrapolation of characteristics

set  $Q$  from data  $\rightarrow$  set  $u$ ,  $A$ ,  $c$ ,  $P$  through linear extrapolation of characteristics

## Junctions

solve linear system of equations consisting of:

- conservation of mass,
- conservation of pressure,
- extrapolation of characteristics

## Outlets

0D-/ lumped parameter model: three element Windkessel (RCR) model

# Numerical Methods

## 1D-Model

FV method: MUSCL scheme with Lax-Friedrichs Flux

## Junctions & Outlets

Newton method



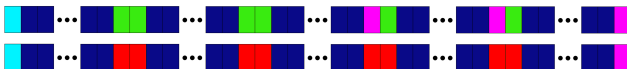
# Code Structure

```
1  def runSimulation(config_filename, J)
2      config = loadConfig(config_filename)
3      simulation_data = buildArterialNetwork(config)
4
5      P_t = [0]
6
7      converged = False
8      while not converged:
9          t = 0
10         i = 0
11         P_t_temp = P_t
12         while t < T:
13             dt = computeDt(simulation_data)
14             simulation_data = setBoundaryValues(simulation_data, dt)
15             simulation_data = muscl(simulation_data, dt)
16             P_t[i,:] = savePressure(simulation_data)
17             t = t + dt
18             i = i + 1
19             if i >= J:
20                 break
21         converged = checkConv(P_t, P_t_temp)
```

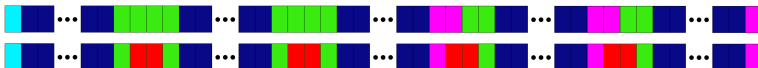
**Listing:**  $dt$   $\hat{=}$  timestep(CFL), setBoundaryValues  $\hat{=}$  inlet(from data), outlet(Windkessel), junctions(conservation laws), muscl  $\hat{=}$  Monotonic Upstream-centered Scheme for Conservation Laws(Finite Volume)








# Padding

without padding

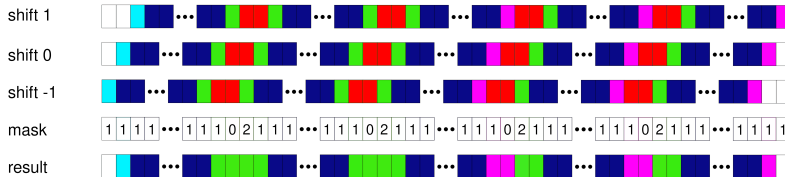


with padding



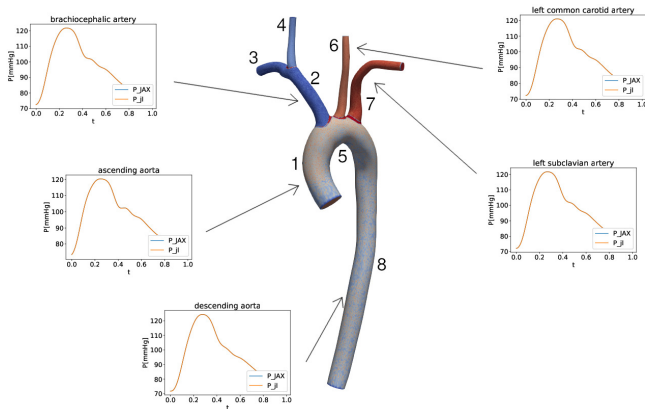
 = inlet,  = vessel interior,  = junction,  = outlet,  = false value,  = zero,  = mask value

# Masking

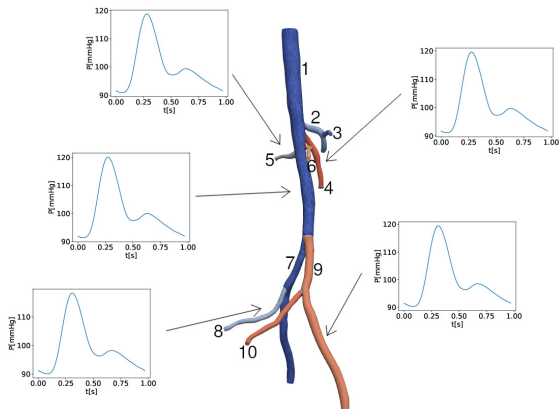


= inlet, = vessel interior, = junction, = outlet, = false value, = zero, = mask value

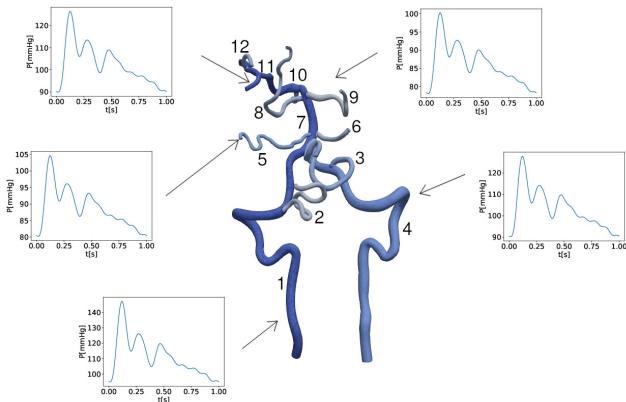
# Model: Aorta (0007\_H\_AO\_H)



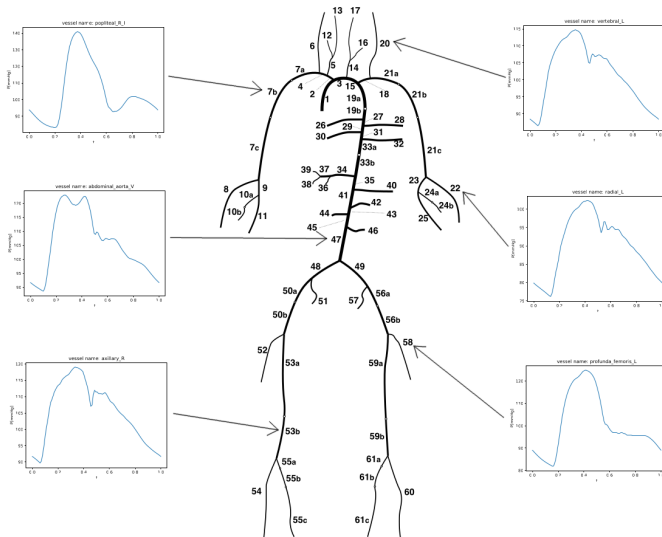
# Model: Abdominal Arteries (0029\_H\_ABAO\_H)



# Model: Cerebellar Arteries (0053\_H\_CERE\_H)

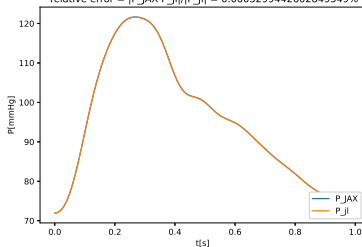


# Model: ADAN56

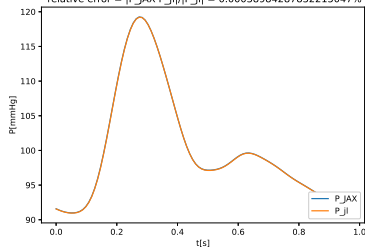


# Validation

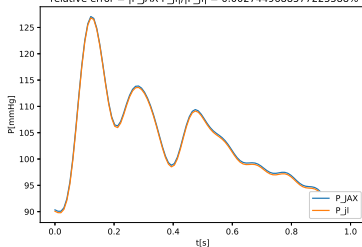
network: 0007\_H\_AO\_H, # vessels: 9, vessel name: right subclavian artery  
relative error =  $|P_{JAX}-P_{JI}|/|P_{JI}| = 0.0003299442602849549\%$



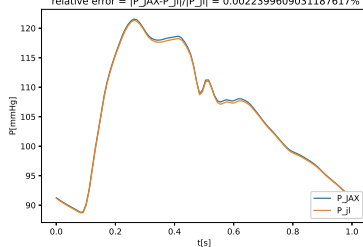
network: 0029\_H\_ABAO\_H, # vessels: 17, vessel name: celiac branch,  
relative error =  $|P_{JAX}-P_{JI}|/|P_{JI}| = 0.00038984287832215047\%$



network: 0053\_H\_CERE\_H, # vessels: 19, vessel name: basilar artery IV  
relative error =  $|P_{JAX}-P_{JI}|/|P_{JI}| = 0.0027449688577225588\%$

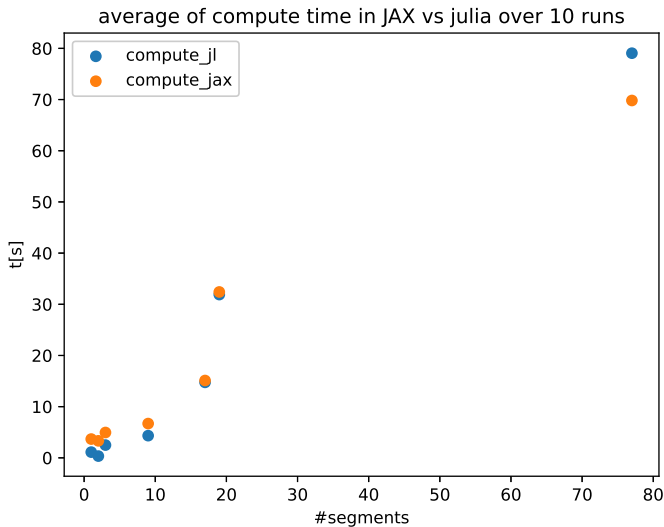


network: adan56, # vessels: 77, vessel name: common hepatic,  
relative error =  $|P_{JAX}-P_{JI}|/|P_{JI}| = 0.0022399609031187617\%$





# Comparison



# Inference

## Demo

inferring an outlet resistance parameter from precomputed data

# Future Work

## Main Points of Interest

- improving performance (GPU optimization)
- fine tuning parameter inference
- sensitivity analysis

# Questions?

Thank you for your attention!