



1 k-Plan

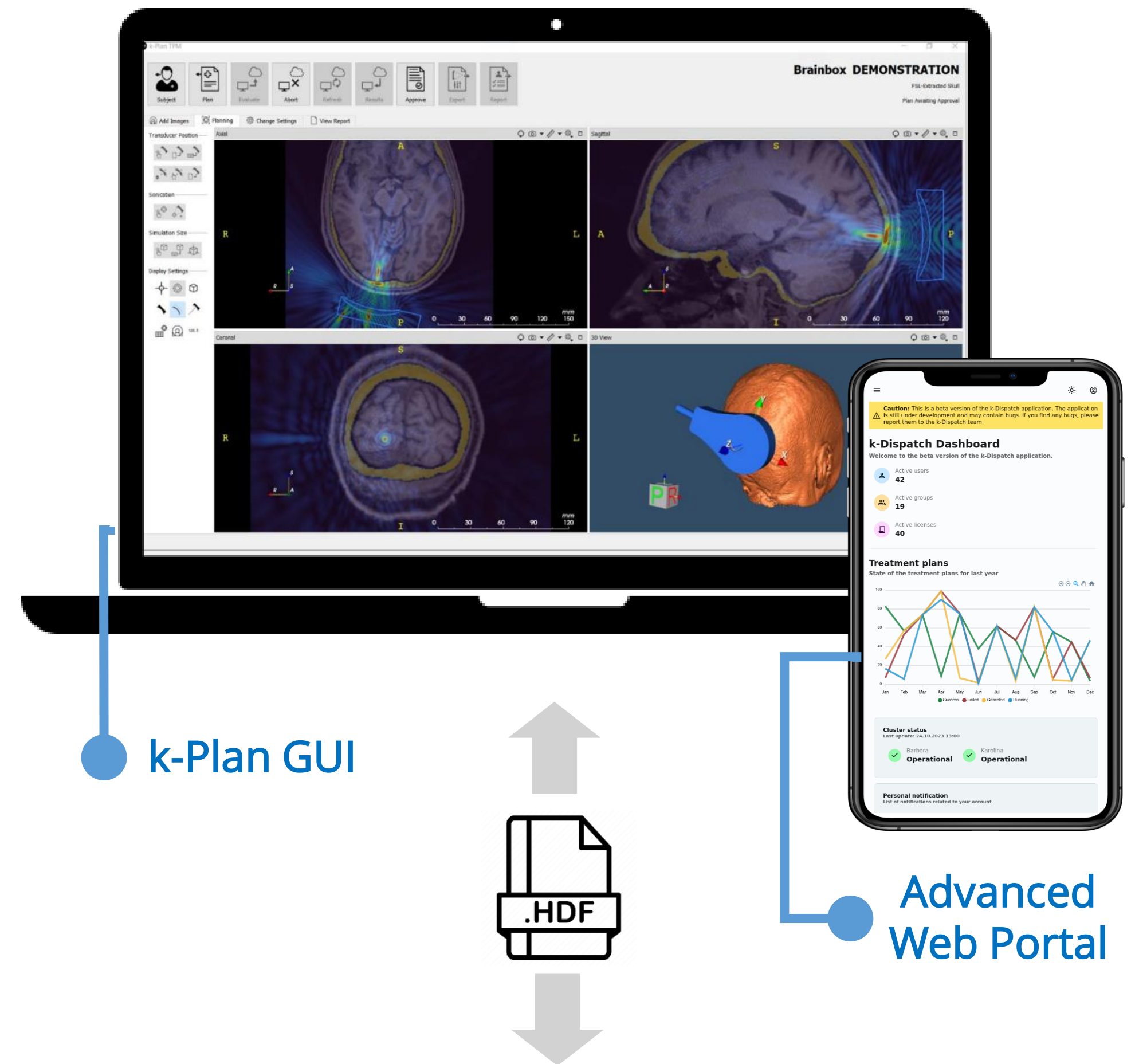
k-Plan, tailored for transcranial ultrasound stimulation (TUS) techniques, serves as a sophisticated modeling tool for TUS procedure planning.



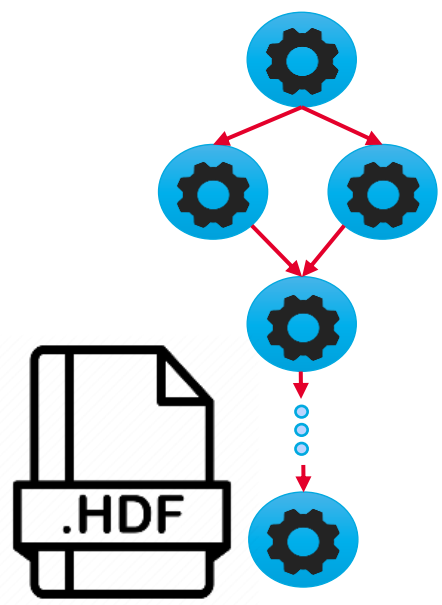
With a seamless workflow, k-Plan enables high-resolution calculations for the ultrasound field and temperature within the skull and brain, all effortlessly computed in the cloud or on an HPC cluster with just one click. No expertise in numerical modeling or high-performance computing is necessary.

2 Cloud-based Simulations Planning

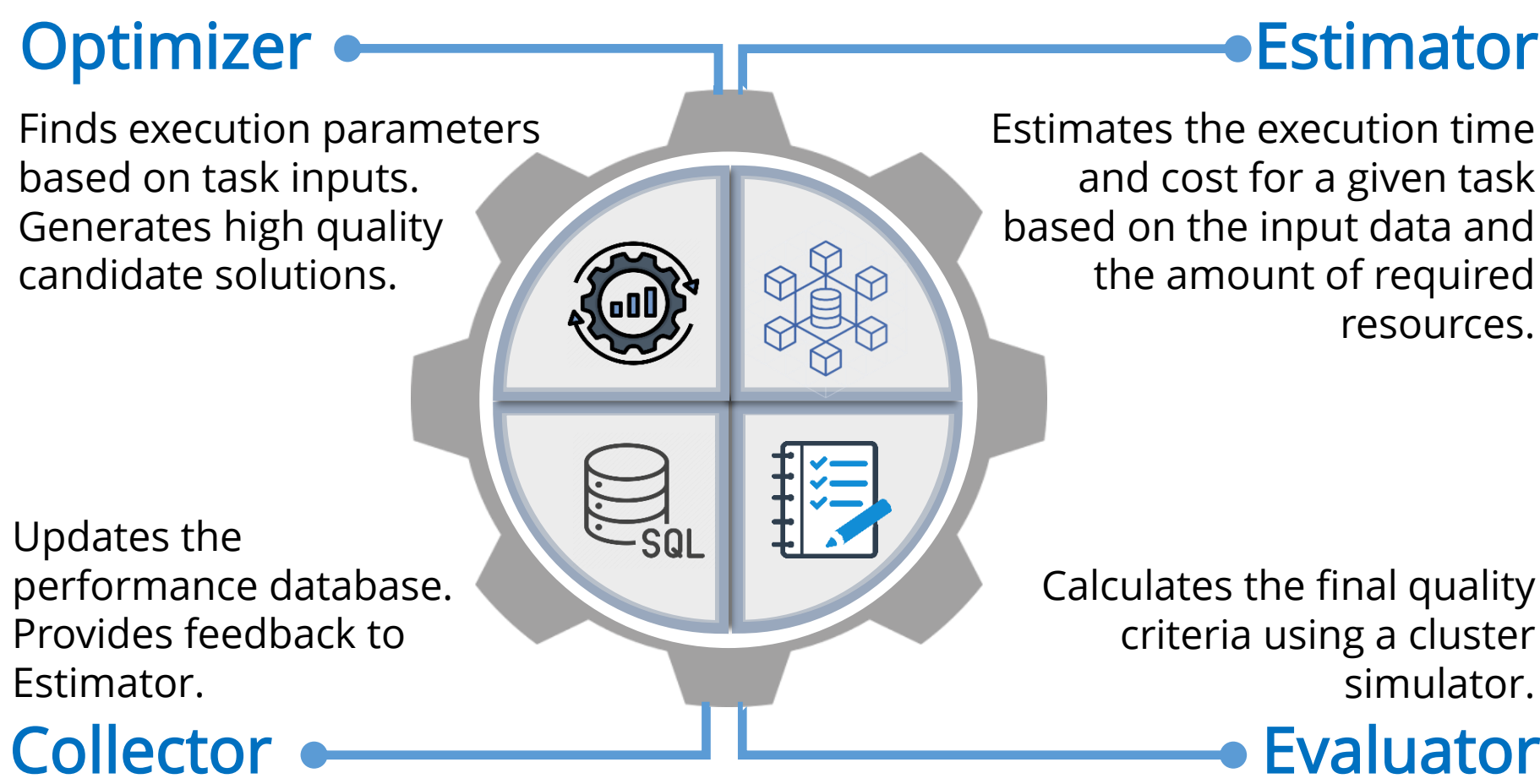
k-Plan allows access to high-performance computing resources to run high-resolution planning simulations with a single click. Its straightforward installation and intuitive workflow enable users to initiate simulations within minutes, without the need for extra resources or accounts. The automated dispatch server, k-Dispatch, efficiently allocates computing resources and minimises the time between planning and results. The plan browser automatically updates and displays the status of ongoing simulations.



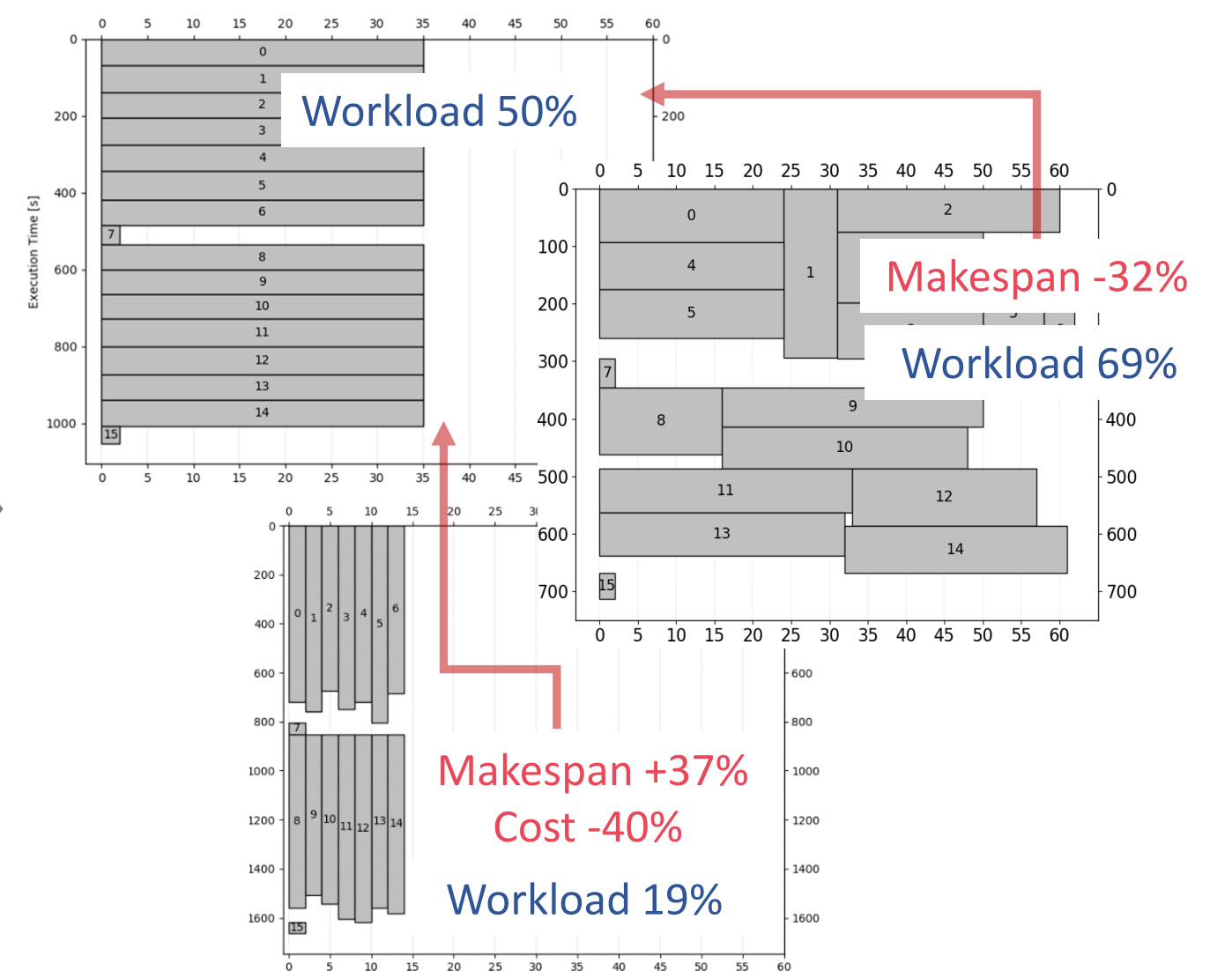
Input File Processing and Workflow Decoding



Execution Parameters Optimisation



Workflow Mapping to Computational Resources



- Data Transfers
- Security
- Workflow Executions
- Monitoring
- Reporting
- Accounting
- Results Delivery

3 Optimizer

Optimizer implements a genetic algorithm for which three fitness functions addressing diverse optimization criteria and computing resources have been designed. Execution parameters for workflows counting 64 tasks of different kind and dependencies can be found within a minute.

4 Estimator

Three different approaches to estimate missing values in the performance have been explored: (1) linear and quadratic interpolations have shown promising results of 4% and 10% error rate, respectively, which however, escalated to nearly 25% in testing datasets. (2) The symbolic regression model demonstrated impressive accuracy achieving an average error of 5.64%. (3) The trained artificial neural network worked well for blind prediction displaying acceptable predictive capability with an error margin of 8.25%.

5 Conclusions

The presented approach represents a strong foundation for future developments in execution time prediction, with potential applications beyond ultrasound simulations. Moving forward, integrating this approach into k-Dispatch will enable fully automated optimization for ultrasound workflows.

