



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

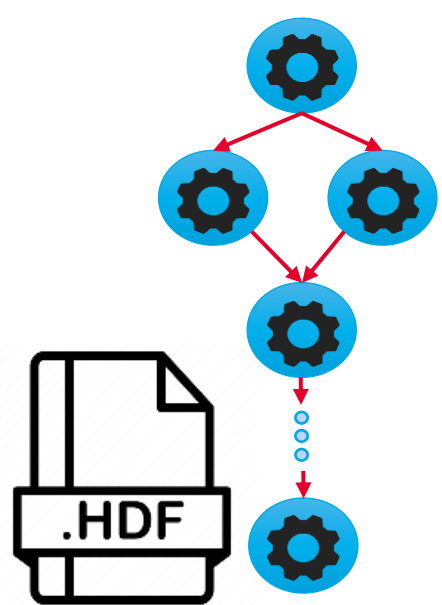
k-Plan allows access to high-performance computing resources to run high-resolution planning simulations with a single click. Its straightforward installation and intuitive workflow enable users to initiate simulations within minutes, without the need for extra resources or accounts. The automated dispatch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



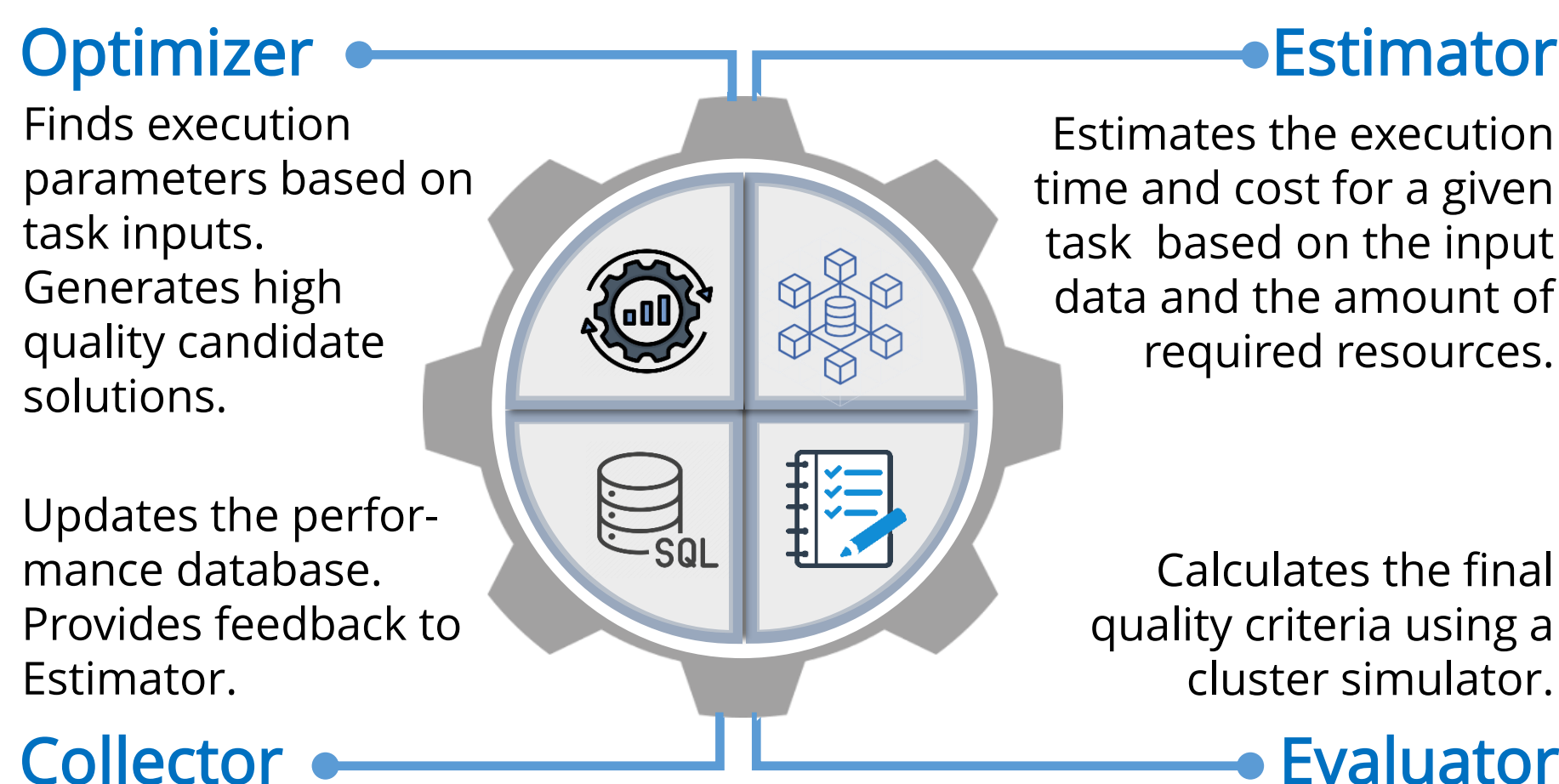
k-Plan GUI

Advanced Web Portal

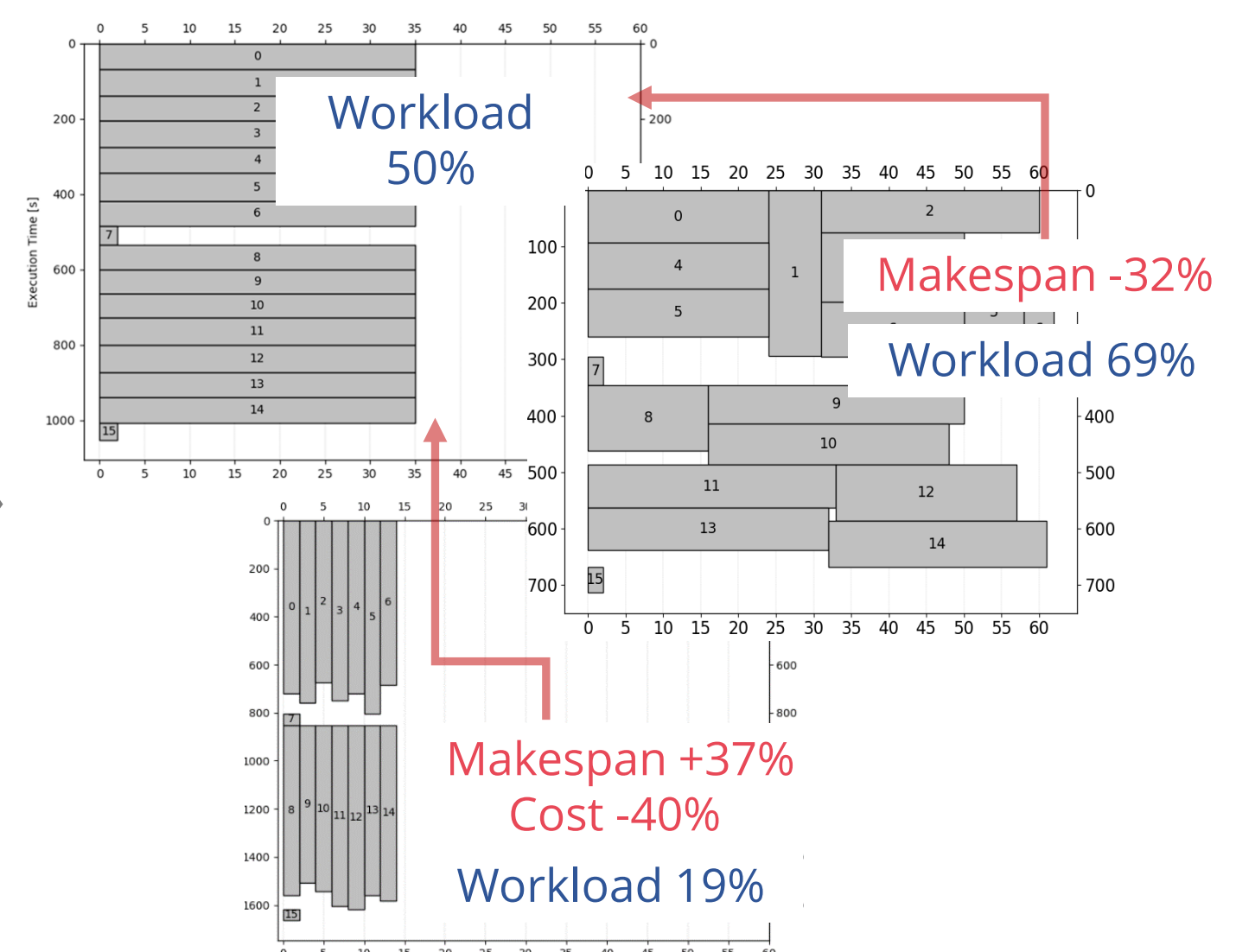
Input File Processing and Workflow Decoding



Execution Parameters Optimisation



Workflow Mapping to Computational Resources



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

3 Execution Parameters Optimisation

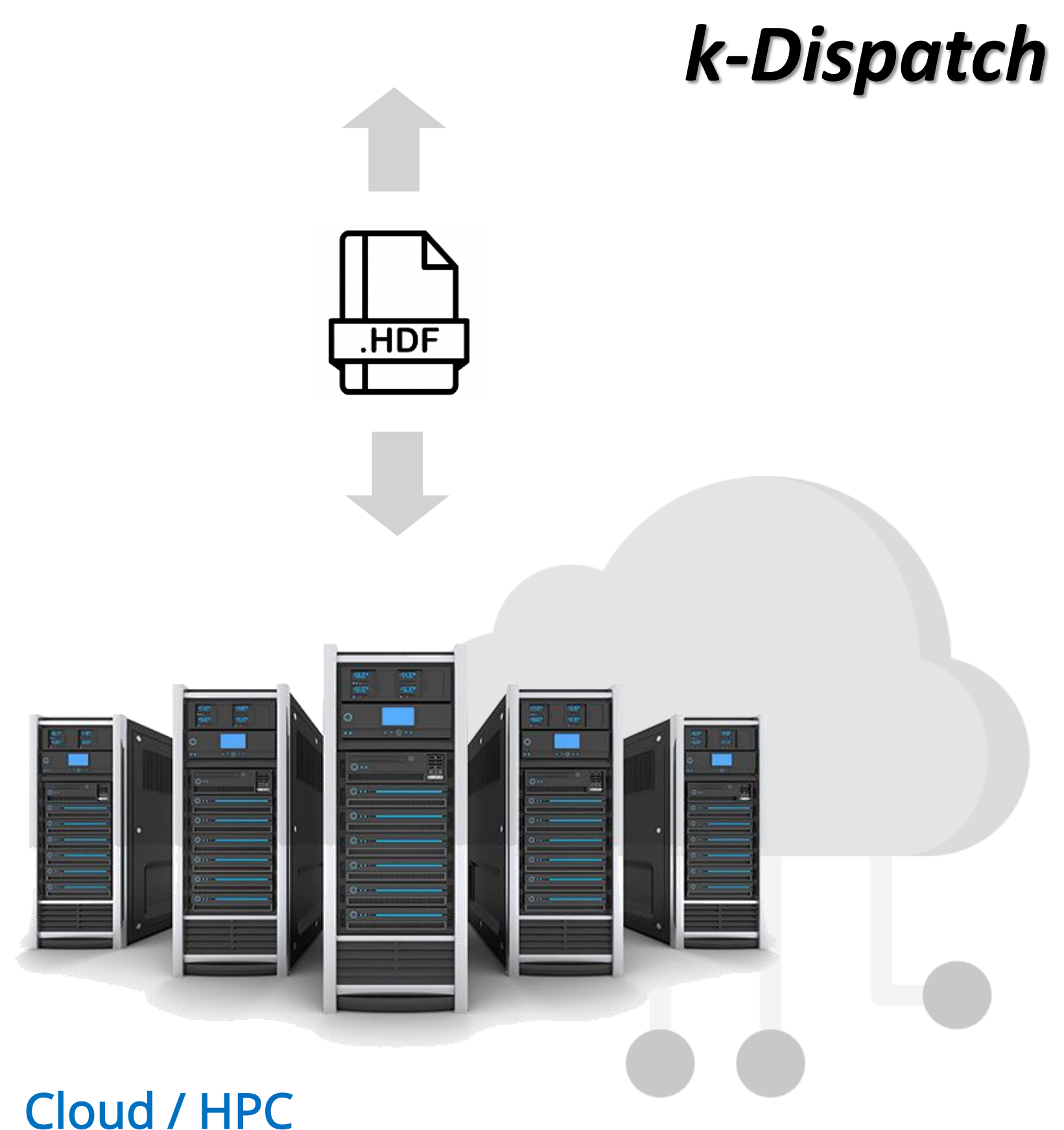
Optimizer implements a **genetic algorithm** for which **three fitness functions** addressing diverse optimization criteria and computing resources have been designed. Execution parameters for workflows counting 64 tasks of different kind and dependencies can be found within a minute.

4 Unknown Performance Data

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.



Cloud / HPC

k-Dispatch