





- Healthcare: key sector in the global economy
- Public health systems generate large datasets of biomedical images
  - Large unexploited knowledge database
  - Interpretation of the clinical expert manually
- R & D on applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) to analyze biomedical images but

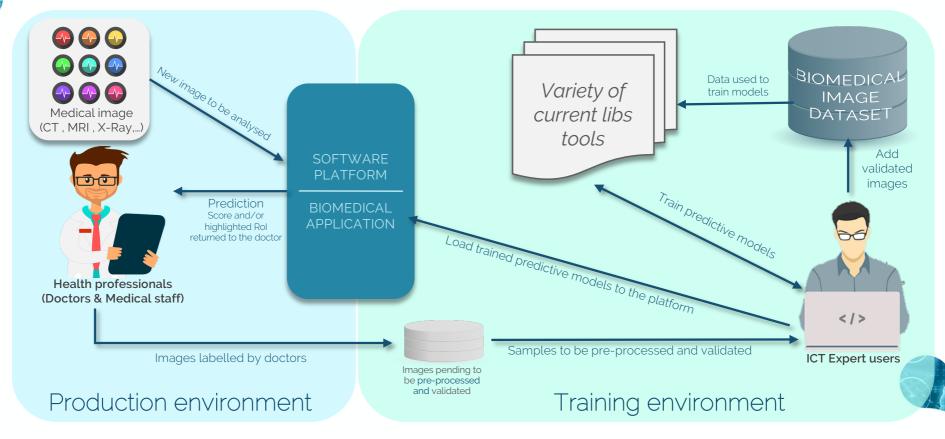
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- Need for advanced skills in AI and different technologies and tools
- Expensive processes in time and resources
- Needs of high-quality data and take care of ethics
- HPC and BigData technologies (Big Data, HPC) sufficiently mature and available.





## The scenario





## **About DeepHealth**



- Put HPC computing power at the service of biomedical applications with DL needs and apply DL techniques on large and complex image biomedical datasets to support new and more efficient ways of diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of diseases.
- Facilitate the daily work and increase the productivity of medical personnel and IT professionals in terms of image processing and the use and training of predictive models without the need of combining numerous tools.
- Offer a unified framework adapted to exploit underlying heterogeneous HPC and Cloud architectures supporting state-of-the-art and next-generation Deep Learning (AI) and Computer **Vision algorithms** to enhance European-based medical software platforms.

### **Kev facts**



Starting date: Jan 2019



**Budget** 14.642.366 € **EU funding** 12.774.824 €



### 22 partners from 9 countries:

Research centers, Health organizations, large industries and SMEs

#### **Research Organisations**











































# **Developments & Expected Results**



### The DeepHealth toolkit

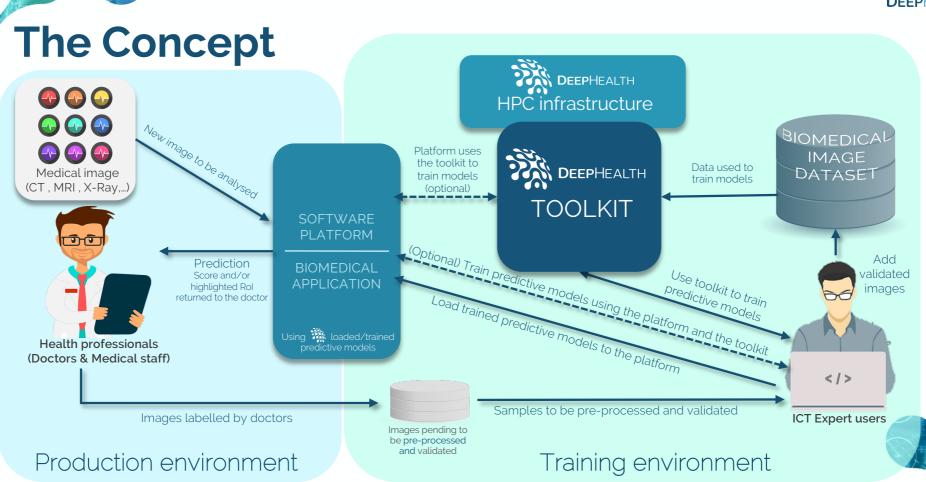
- Free and open-source software: 2 libraries + front-end.
  - EDDLL: The European Distributed Deep Learning Library
  - **ECVL**: the European Computer Vision Library



- Ready to run algorithms on Hybrid HPC + Cloud architectures with heterogeneous hardware (Distributed versions of the training algorithms)
- Ready to be integrated into end-user software platforms or applications
- **HPC infrastructure** for an efficient execution of the training algorithms which are computational intensive by making use of heterogeneous hardware in a transparent way
- Seven enhanced biomedical and AI software platforms provided by EVERIS, PHILIPS, THALES, UNITO, WINGS, CRS4 and CEA that integrate the DeepHealth libraries to improve their potential
- Proposal for a structure for anonymised and pseudonymised data lakes
- Validation in 14 use cases (Neurological diseases, Tumor detection and early cancer prediction, Digital pathology and automated image annotation).













#### Data Pipeline AI/ML/DL Model Pipeline Persistent AI/ML/DL AI/ML/DL Dataset Data Solution Data Data Data Model Model Data design Acquisition Curation Partitioning Augmentation Deployment Storage training evaluation

**Model Pipeline** is considered part of the **Data Pipeline** 

Both pipelines are suitable for business and research applications

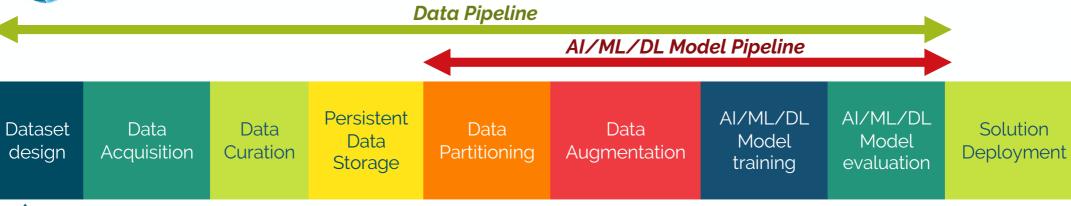
The whole Data Pipeline is applicable to any sector. Our project is focused on the Health sector





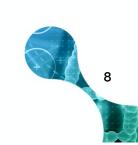


## Data & Model Pipelines - Dataset Design



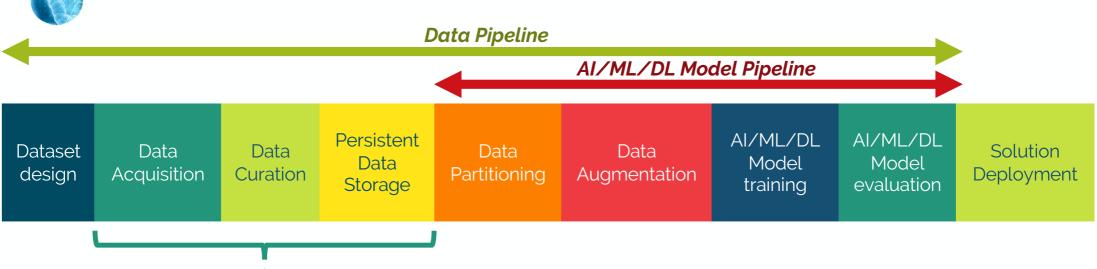


- Data types and formats -identification and definition
- Metadata definition
- Data Lake structure definition
- Guidelines / HOW-TOs
- Etc.

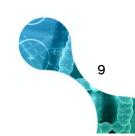




## Data & Model Pipelines - Acquisition + Curation + Storage



- Data acquisition continuum
- Data cleansing/cleaning/wrangling/crunching
- Aggregated data/values computation
- Implementation of the data-lake definition
- Creation of users and permissions or make data public

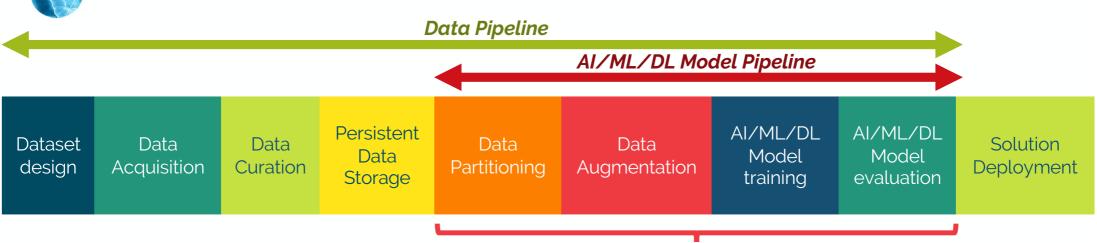








### Data & Model Pipelines - Model Pipeline



### Model training loop:

- Partitioning in training/validation/test subsets
- Data augmentation on-the-fly
- Training and evaluation of models
- Cloud & High Performance Computing requirements







## **Needs & Requirements**

### Evaluate datasets in terms of

- 1. Findability where should a data scientist search for the dataset?
- 2. **Availability** how long does a data scientist need to start the initial exploratory data analysis?
- 3. Interoperability how long does a data scientist need to start training AI/ML/DL models with a dataset?
- **4. Reusability** are previously obtained results with a dataset public and available to other researchers / data scientists?
- 5. **Privacy / Anonymisation** can the dataset be made public without compromising the identity of individuals?
- 6. **Quality** is the dataset biased or unbalanced? What procedure has been followed to validate annotations?







# **Needs & Requirements**

### Evaluate **Deep Learning libraries** in terms of

- **1. Speed-up** is distributed learning really efficient?
- 2. Convergence does the distributed learning reach the same model accuracy in less time?
- 3. Usability how long does a developer need to use the libraries effectively?
- **4. Integrability** how difficult is it to integrate the libraries as part of solutions to deploy?
- **5. KPI**s: time-of-training-models (**totm**), performance/power/accuracy trade-off, etc.
- 6. Others can you help us to evaluate other aspects?







### Evaluate **Software Platforms** in terms of

- 1. Usability how long does a domain application expert need to manage the software tool effectively?
- 2. Completeness does the application platform provide all the algorithms/procedures/functions to allow domain application experts to easily define the sequences of steps to implement the data and/or model pipelines?
- **3. Compatibility** how many data formats does the platform admits to import/export data and models from/to other frameworks?
- **4. KPI**s: time-to-model-in-production (**ttmip**), time-of-pre-processing-images (**toppi**), etc.
- 5. Others can you help us to evaluate other aspects?



