next Artificial Intelligence in Medicine



Status of computing resource usage and SW repository 2024



Future Francesca Lizzi & Ian Postuma Artificial Intelligence Research









Computing Resources



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/code

There is a <u>wiki</u> containing all the informations on how to connect to and use the available computing resources.

National resources: AI_INFN, Recas.

Local resources: Pavia, Pisa.

For those new to **GIT** there is a brief description on how to interact with a git repository.

nextAIM, CSN5, 2022-2024

Mission



As WP4 conveners, we plan to:

- Organize tutorials to use computing resources and baltig
- Help in building the shared software repository
- Grant access to machines and computing resources in the collaboration.

Each application and/or software needs specific computing resources, hardware, software, virtual environments and documentation, so that you can write us to discuss how to provide the best configuration for your scopes.

Status of the repository upload









Status of the repository upload





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MI, PI, PV

PV

FI, PI

FE, PD

FI, PI

Task Topic

Radiomics in Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT)

Radiomics in prostate cancer

Radiomics and DL in tcMRgFUS

Nuclear Imaging Quantification and Radiomics

T11 Machine Learning techniques for cardiological applications

Radiomics and Deep Learning analysis of CT and patients' data in COVID-19

Artificial intelligence for monitoring RT response in soft-tissue sarcomas

T12 Application of NLP techniques to clinical notes towards the automated reading of instrumental data

Connectivity in functional MRI and EEG

Super-Resolution in Medical Imaging

Radiomics and ML-segmentation on Facio-Scapulo-Humeral dystrophy (FSHD), lung and liver tumor ML on Imaging data of 10B uptake tracks and dose monitoring by Compton cameras



Code on other repositories



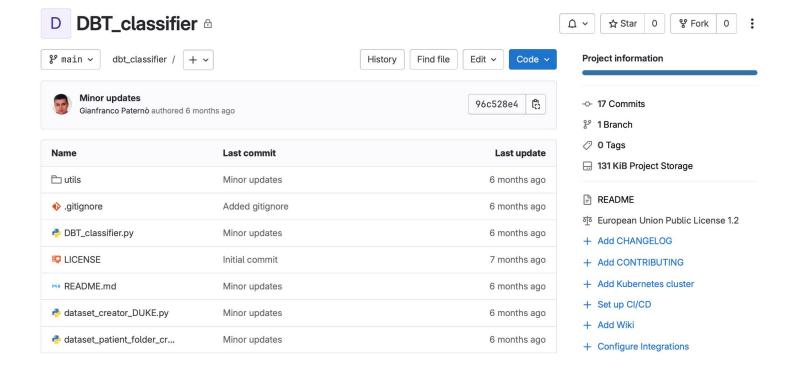
As many of us uses Github to develop their algorithm, here we list the link to reach the code on github:

- <u>DNetPro</u> Official implementation of the DNetPRO algorithm published on Scientific Reports by Curti et al. Scientific Reports (WP1 and WP2)
- <u>ClearLung</u> Official Implementation of the ClearLung algorithm for radiomic analysis of CT Lung scans.
- delta-BIT DELTA-BIT stands for Deep-learning Local TrActography for BraIn 3. Targeting, it comes from the idea to make faster the FSL pipeline for probabilistic tractography.
- PVSquared2 Machine learning for screening and predicting the best surface modifiers for a rational optimization of efficient perovskite solar cells. (https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0214736)

T1 - Radiomics in Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT)



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/dbt_classifier



T2 - Super resolution in medical imaging





T3 - Radiomics in prostate cancer.

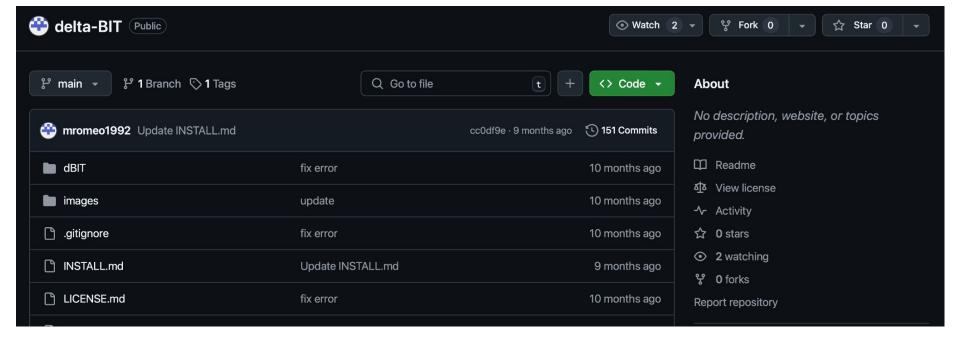


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T4 - Radiomics and DL in tcMRgFUS



https://github.com/mromeo1992/delta-BIT

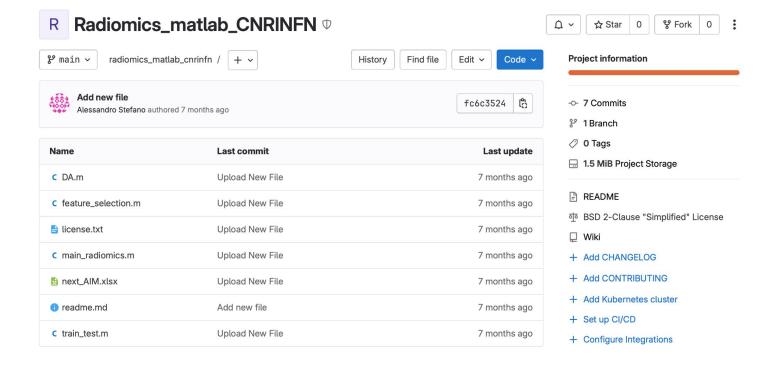




T5 - Nuclear imaging quantification and radiomics



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/radiomics_matlab_cnrinfn

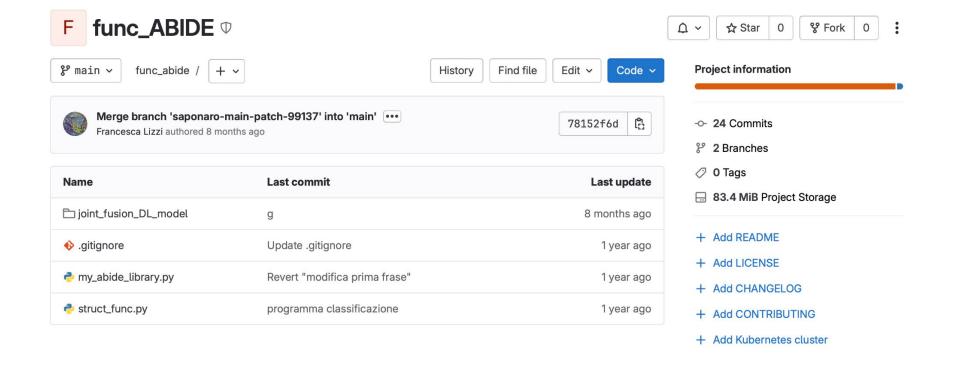




T6 - Connectivity in functional MRI and EEG



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/func_abide

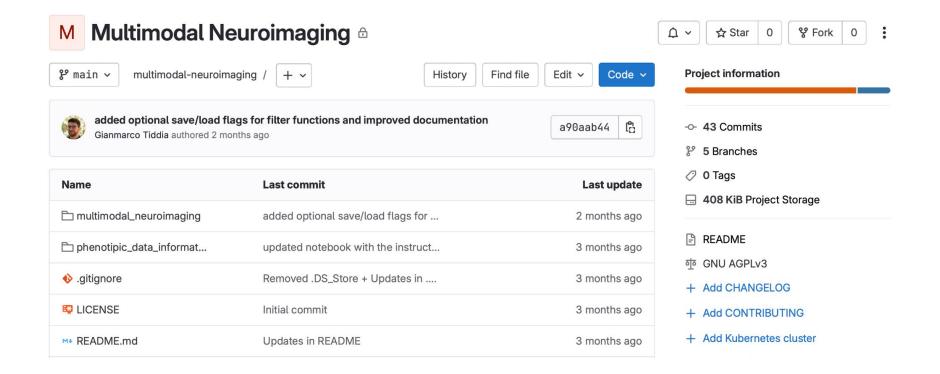




T6 - Connectivity in functional MRI and EEG



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/multimodal-neuroimaging



T7 - Radiomics and DL of CT and patients data of C19



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/lungquant

... and UI

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

A multicenter evaluation of a deep learning software (LungQuant) for lung parenchyma characterization in COVID-19 pneumonia



Camilla Scapicchio^{1,2*†}, Andrea Chincarini^{3†}, Elena Ballante^{4,5}, Luca Berta^{6,7}, Eleonora Bicci⁸, Chandra Bortolotto^{9,10}, Francesca Brero⁵, Raffaella Fiamma Cabini^{5,11}, Giuseppe Cristofalo¹², Salvatore Claudio Fanni¹³, Maria Evelina Fantacci^{1,2}, Silvia Figini^{4,5}, Massimo Galia¹², Pietro Gemma¹⁴, Emanuele Grassedonio¹², Alessandro Lascialfari⁵, Cristina Lenardi^{7,15}, Alice Lionetti⁹, Francesca Lizzi^{1,2}, Maurizio Marrale^{16,17}, Massimo Midiri¹², Cosimo Nardi⁸, Piernicola Oliva^{18,19}, Noemi Perillo¹⁴, Ian Postuma⁵, Lorenzo Preda^{9,10}, Vieri Rastrelli⁸, Francesco Rizzetto^{20,21}, Nicola Spina¹³, Cinzia Talamonti^{22,23}, Alberto Torresin^{6,7,15}, Angelo Vanzulli^{6,24}, Federica Volpi¹³, Emanuele Neri^{13,25} and Alessandra Retico²

T8 - FSHD, lung and liver tumour



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Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/computer-methodsand-programs-in-biomedicine



Myo-regressor Deep Informed Neural NetwOrk (Myo-DINO) for fast MR parameters mapping in neuromuscular disorders



Leonardo Barzaghi ^{a,b,c,*}, Francesca Brero ^{c,d}, Raffaella Fiamma Cabini ^{a,c,e}, Matteo Paoletti ^b, Mauro Monforte ^f, Francesca Lizzi ^g, Francesco Santini ^{h,i}, Xeni Deligianni ^{h,i}, Niels Bergsland ^{j,k}, Sabrina Ravaglia ⁿ, Lorenzo Cavagna ^m, Luca Diamanti ⁿ, Chiara Bonizzoni ^b, Alessandro Lascialfari ^{c,d}, Silvia Figini ^{o,p}, Enzo Ricci ^f, Ian Postuma ^{c,d}, Anna Pichiecchio ^{l,b}

T8 - FSHD, lung and liver tumour



https://github.com/niguardateam/covid-classifier

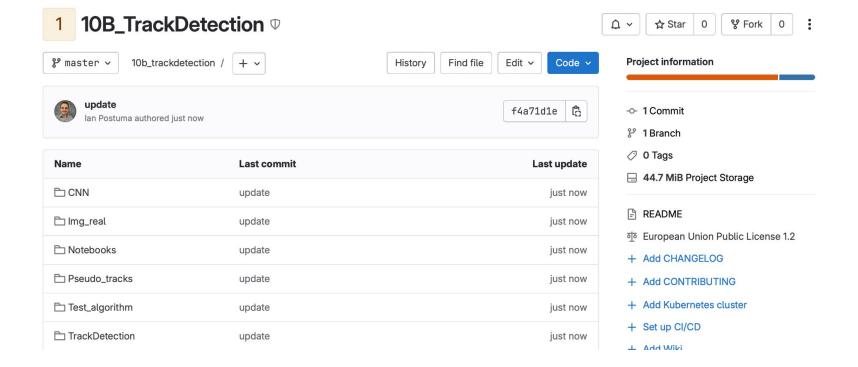




T9 - 10B uptake measurements and compton cameras



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/10b_trackdetection



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T10 - AI for monitoring RT response in soft tissue sarcoma

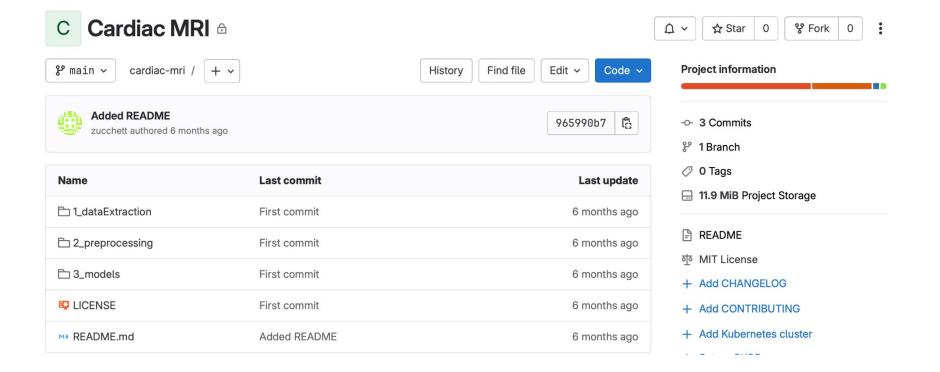


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T11 - ML for cardiological applications

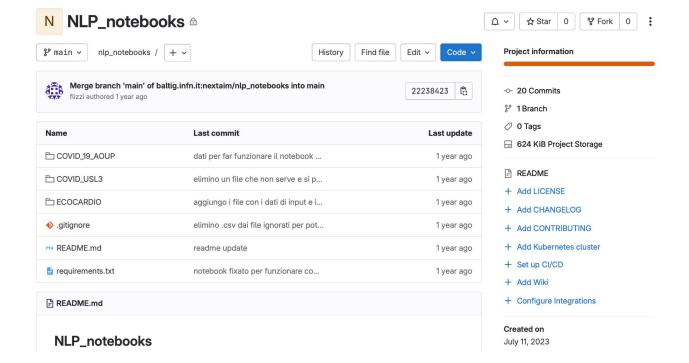




T12 - NPL application to clinical notes



https://baltig.infn.it/nextaim/nlp_notebooks



Thank you for the attention!

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Computing Resources (PV)



- 2 Desktop Workstation
 - WS1: Ubuntu, CPU i9-10850, 1.5TB storage, RTX3060 12GB, 64GB RAM
 - WS2: Linux Mint, CPU AMD FX-8350, 2TB storage, RTX 2070 8GB, 32GB RAM
- 1 remote Server EOS di UniPy
 - Sistema Linux (CentOs 7)
 - 160 TB di storage
 - 7 nodi FAT (ognuno con 768 GB RAM)
 - 7 nodi GPU (ognuno con 128GB RAM e 2 NVIDIA Tesla V100 da 32GB RAM)
 - 7 nodi standard (ognuno con 128GB RAM)

Accessing Computing Resources (PV)

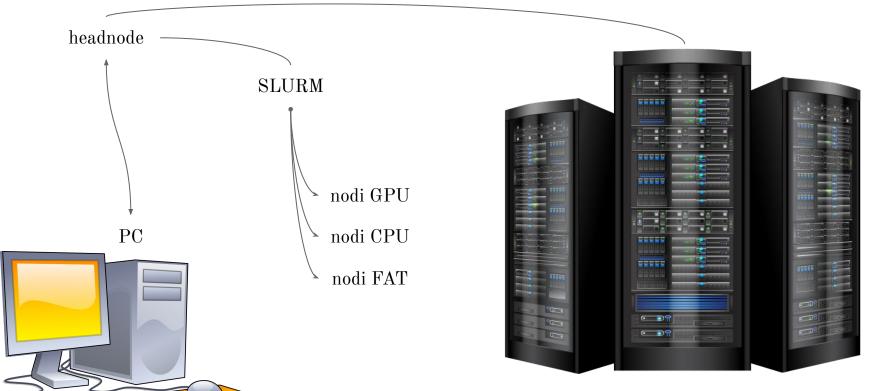


- 2 Desktop Workstation
 - o ssh
 - locally maintained <u>if</u> needed we can share.
- 1 remote Server EOS di UniPv
 - there are some restrictions for people outside UniPv
 - o registration -> https://forms.gle/tiH9KDPakGPpGz2H8
 - o ssh
 - SLURM batch system

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EOS system overview (PV)





EOS cluster

Example workflow on EOS batch (PV)



- Create python virtual environment with CONDA
- Write code and update a GIT repository (baltig.infn.it)
- Load the data
- Create a slurm submission file & Train
 - Tell slurm which and how much resources are needed
 - Activate system modules for GPU and CONDA
 - Load the specific virtual environment
 - Execute the python scripts
 - o if job terminates badly slurm log files and error outputs are useful
- Use trained network locally

While EOS batch is running (PV)



- Check job status: squeue -u USERNAME
- Check job verbosity in slurm log and error files
- Check some output files generated during script execution
- Log into the machine where the job is running
 - Check GPU usage
 - Check CPU usage
 - Check RAM usage
 - Evaluate general state of machine and job

How to access to computing resources (PI)



- The access is made through public login machines, called User Interface (ui).
- Every employee or associate can access to this machines thanks to the AAI infrastructure.
- The use of the infrastructure is made with batch LSF.
- The first login should be made to setup.pi.infn.it to initialize the account.
- In order to access to medical physics exclusive resources, users should be added to fismed/arianna group.

How to use computing resources (PI)



• The User Interface machines are made to interface with the whole computing infrastructure of INFN Pisa and they cannot be used to directly compute or execute scripts.

• Once you have logged in the user interface (localui.pi.infn.it or gridui.pi.infn.it), you can submit jobs using docker.

• To use GPU you need to login to gridui.pi.infn.it

Available GPUs and how to use them (PI)



- As Medical Physics group, we have:
 - 1. CPU 32 core Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 0 @ 2.00GHz
 - 2. 128 GB RAM
 - 3. 2x V100 PCIe 16GB
 - 4. 8x Tesla K80 8GB
- The CUDA installation on this machine follows the docker approach so that it is possible to use only CPU or CPU+GPU.
- Beside hardware, it is possible to choose the software environment:
 - 1. sl6 Scientific Linux 6 senza supporto NVidia
 - 2. cs7 CentOS 7 senza supporto NVidia
 - 3. 91_rtm_cs7 CentOS 7 con supporto NVidia runtime ver. 9.1
 - 4. 91_dev_cs7 CentOS 7 con supporto NVidia sviluppo ver. 9.1
 - 5. 90_tfks_cs7 CentOS 7 con supporto NVidia runtime ver. 9.0 + Tensorflow + Keras

How to use GPU/CPU (PI)

- To submit an interactive job: bsub -Is -q gpuari -n 1 -R "select[defined(V100)] rusage[ngpus=1]" -a "docker-90 tfks cs7" /bin/bash
- To submit a batch job: bsub -q gpuari -n 10 -R "select[defined(K80m)] rusage[ngpus=1]" -o out.out -e err.err -a "docker-90 tfks cs7" script-to-be-executed
- As a best practice, please save error and output files.
- You can: visualize your active jobs with bjobs (-q queuename -u user), print the output (batch) with breek jobnumber, kill the job with bkill... as any docker job on a lsf system!

Software and virtualenv (PI)



- Machine and deep learning show a strong dependence on software packages and CUDA versions. If you want to use Tensorflow and Keras on GPUs, please note that there are tested build configurations (https://www.tensorflow.org/install/source?hl=en)
- You can create your own virtual environment with the desired packages and versions, using Miniconda, which is a free minimal installer for conda (choose the right version).
- Once you have your base environment, you can create the virtual environment you want!!

Pros and cons

- Drawbacks:
 - 1. Long queues (PV)
 - 2. Git issues (PI)
 - 2. OIL ISSUES (11)
 - CUDA interfaces in python virtual environments (PI,PV)
 Not usable when under maintenance (PI,PV)
- Advantages:
 - 1. Storage (PV,PI)
 - 2. Batch system (PV,PI)
 - 3. Sufficiently VRAM for our needs (but not for our dreams!)
 - 4. Dedicated hardware (PI)
 - 5. Desktop machines for tests (PV)

Software repository

- We can use baltig to store the code we develop.
- Baltig is equal to gitlab but it is provided by INFN.
- We can create the nextAIM group and share our code and scripts.
- Goal: have and maintain a repository with useful code for people in the collaboration.

