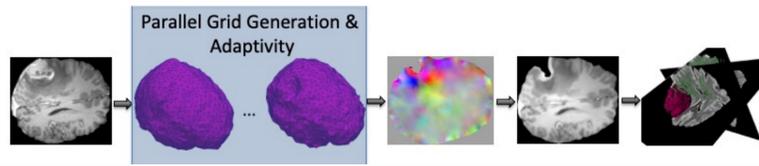


### Non-rigid alignment of preoperative MRI, fMRI, DT-MRI, with intra-operative MRI for enhanced visualization and navigation in image-guided neurosurgery

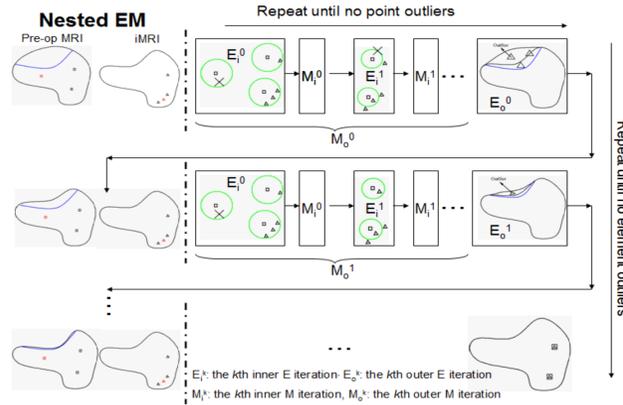
Neuroimage, Volume 35, No. 2, 2007

- Brain tumor resection relies on brain visualizations to display seriously compromised brain shift, which inevitably occurs during the course of the operation, significantly degrading the precise alignment between the pre-operative MR data and the intra-operative shape of the brain.
- Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) surgery makes use of stereotactic systems and image guidance to accurately place electrode leads, as well as intra-operative imaging to surveil the location of the lead and guide the surgery.



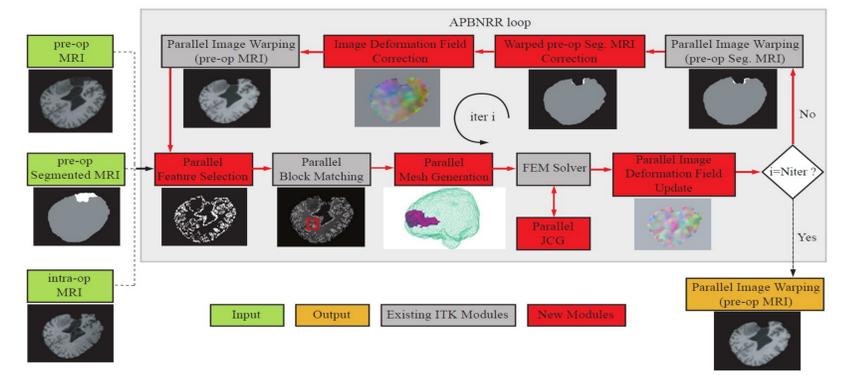
### A Non-rigid Registration Method for Correcting Brain Deformation Induced by Tumor Resection

Medical Physics, Volume 41, No. 10, August 2014



### Real-time multi-tissue Adaptive Physics-Based Non-Rigid Registration Framework for Brain Tumor Resection

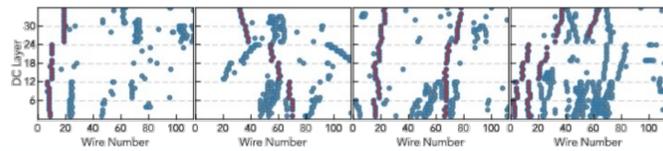
Front. Neuroinform., Volume 8, and Front. Digit. Health, Volume 2, February 2014 and 2021



### Using Machine Learning for Particle Track Identification in the CLAS12 Detector

Computer Physics Communications, Volume 276, 108360, 2022

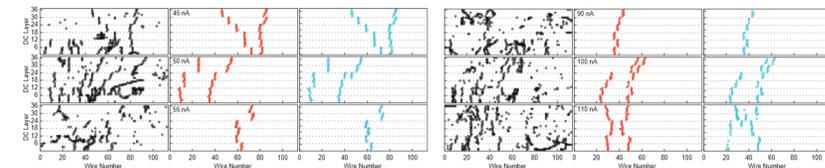
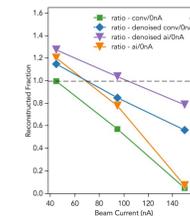
- Tracking takes most of track reconstruction time
  - Computationally intensive (combinatorics)
- Delegate tracking to a machine learning model
  - Classify tracks with machine learning
  - Fit only those with highest probability of being valid
    - 99% accuracy
- Mitigates the cost of track fitting
  - Much fewer candidates to examine
  - 35% speedup
  - \$5MM/year



### Denosing Drift Chambers in CLAS12 using Convolutional Auto Encoders

Computer Physics Communications, Volume 271, 108201, 2022

- Denoise used Auto Encoder (AE) and then perform tracking with ML
- Denosing with AE maintains samples with higher efficiency
  - ~35% more events in normal operation (45nA)
  - ~80% more events in 100 nA beam currents
- In the current state (45nA) we get 65% to 82% more events
- The higher impact expected in the future
  - Almost double the output when 100nA is possible

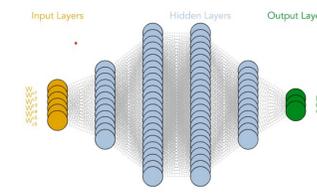
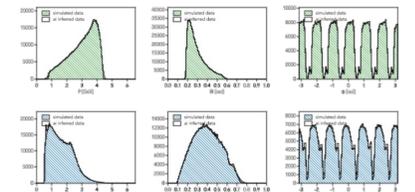


### Charged Particle Reconstruction in CLAS12 using Machine Learning

Computer Physics Communications, Volume 287, 108694, 2023

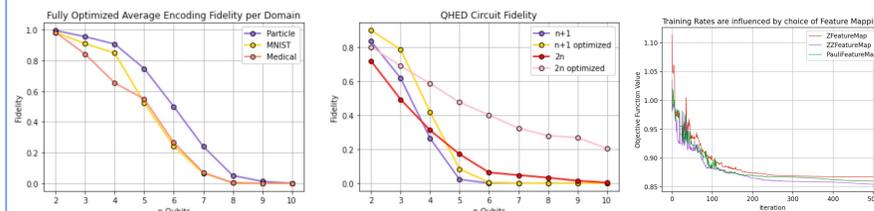
- Use machine learning to directly infer physics parameters
- Parameters include momentum, polar and azimuthal angles
- Conventional methods use Hit-Based reconstruction
  - Takes about 380-420 ms per event

- Using machine learning takes about 4 ms per event
  - ~100 times faster than conventional
  - Same accuracy

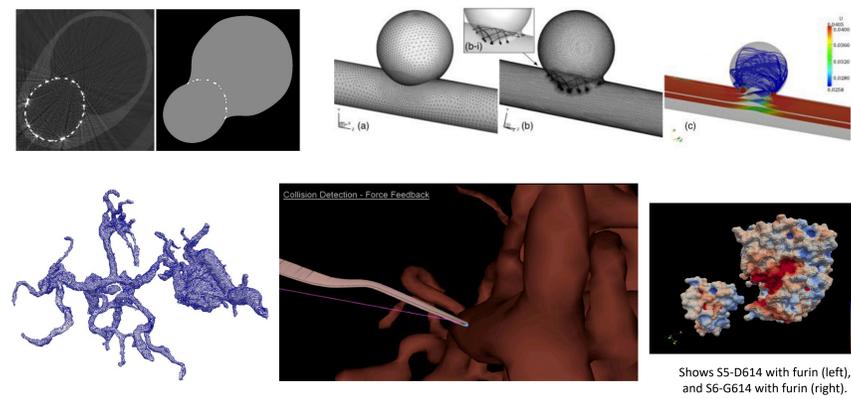


### Future Work: Quantum Machine Learning For Use Cases from Nuclear Physics and Medical Image Computing

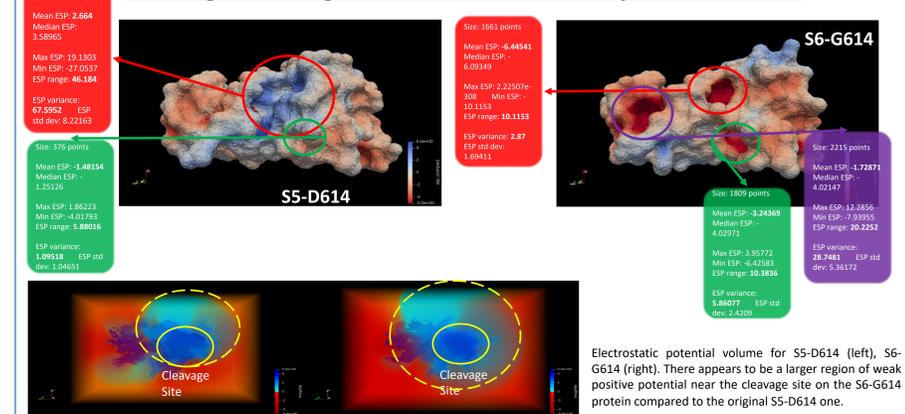
- Image data encoding on NISQ hardware provides limitations in fidelity
  - This can be mitigated with general circuit optimizations and a distributed (D-NISQ) methodology
- Quantum Hadamard Edge Detection relies on an exponential number of CNOT operations (n+1 circuit) which are highly error-prone and thus reduce fidelity
  - The problem can be mitigated with the addition of a linear number of ancillary qubits to create a more efficient decrement unitary (2n circuit), general circuit optimizations, and the D-NISQ methodology



### Broader Impact: From Endovascular treatment of cerebral aneurysms to surgical simulation and Drug discovery



### Putting It All Together: Medical and Physical Sciences



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