Wave Equation Based Interpolation

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Cardiac Mapping



Discrete Electrical Measurements

Interpolation

lsocontours







Cardiac Mapping



Needle Electrodes

Volumetric Interpolation







Potential Maps

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Relative min and max
Activation times
Gradients
Direction

Border zones









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Surface WEB Interp.

Original

WEB

Linear



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Implementation

- Create test data set Linear Interpolation Laplacian Interpolation WEB Linear and Laplacian Interpolation
 - Time align data

Evaluate results

- Interpolate potentials
- Interpolate activation times
- Re-align potentials by activation time

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Linear Interpolation

Tetrahedral Mesh

Barycentric coordinate linear interpolation

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Laplacian Interpolation

Laplacian interpolation

- Minimize the Laplacian of the mesh
- Electrode data as boundary conditions
- FE solution of the discrete Laplacian operator

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Root Mean Squared Error

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_i^{in} - V_i^m)^2}$$

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Interpolated Voltage Potential

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Interpolated Voltage Potential

Measured Voltage Potential

Root Mean Squared Error

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Interpolated Voltage Potential

Measured Voltage Potential

Correlation Coefficient

$$CC = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_i^{in} - \bar{V}_i^{in})(V_i^m - \bar{V}_i^m)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_i^{in} - \bar{V}_i^{in})^2}} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_i^m - \bar{V}_i^m)^2}}$$

Root Mean Squared Error

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Interpolated Voltage Potential

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Max Gradient Relative Error $MaxGradRE = MAX\left(\frac{\nabla V_i^{in} - \nabla V_i^m}{\nabla V_i^m}\right)$

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Results

Visual Inspection

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Gold Standard

Non-WEB Linear

Discussion

WEB methods do not improve global statistics

- Preserves focal facet of the activation wave
- WEB assumptions not as accurate transmuraly as they are across the epicardium

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Discussion

WEB methods preserve gradients

- More than 3 times more accurate gradients
- Wave front delineated better

Conclusion

What are we looking for

- Gradients
- Activation front
- Relative minimum and maximum potentials

