

Project B2 (Transfer project)

Resource-aware real-time analysis of artefact afflicted image sequences for the detection of nano-objects

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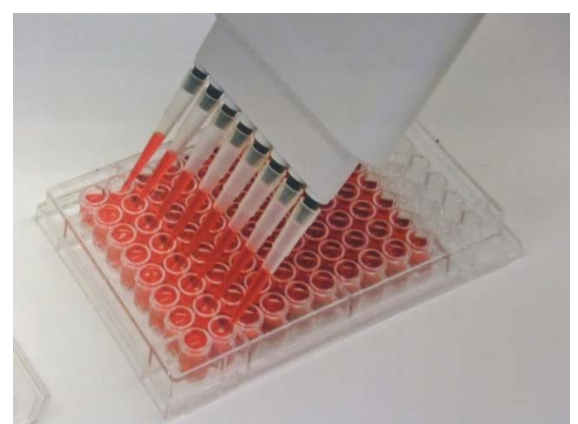
Problem

Algorithms, methods, and technical concepts for pharmaceutical quality control and in-process control of medical and biological processes

Application scenarios



artes
Quality control in the production of vaccine-carrying VLPs



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Quality control of blood donations and blood products



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Quality control of vaccines and blood on-site or decentralised facilities

Challenges phase 3

Detection quality, energy, memory

Communication

High-throughput detection

Compact mobile system

Particle sizes 30-80 nm and new virus types

Real (contaminated) samples

Online parameter adaptation and monitoring

Changing environmental & image characteristics

High specificity and adaptability

Self-calibration & automatic (in-)process control

Easy-to-use system with human factors

Challenges phase 2

Detection quality, energy, memory

Communication

(Soft) real-time processing

Mobile system

Particle sizes 80-200 nm

Realistic samples

Offline parameter adaptation

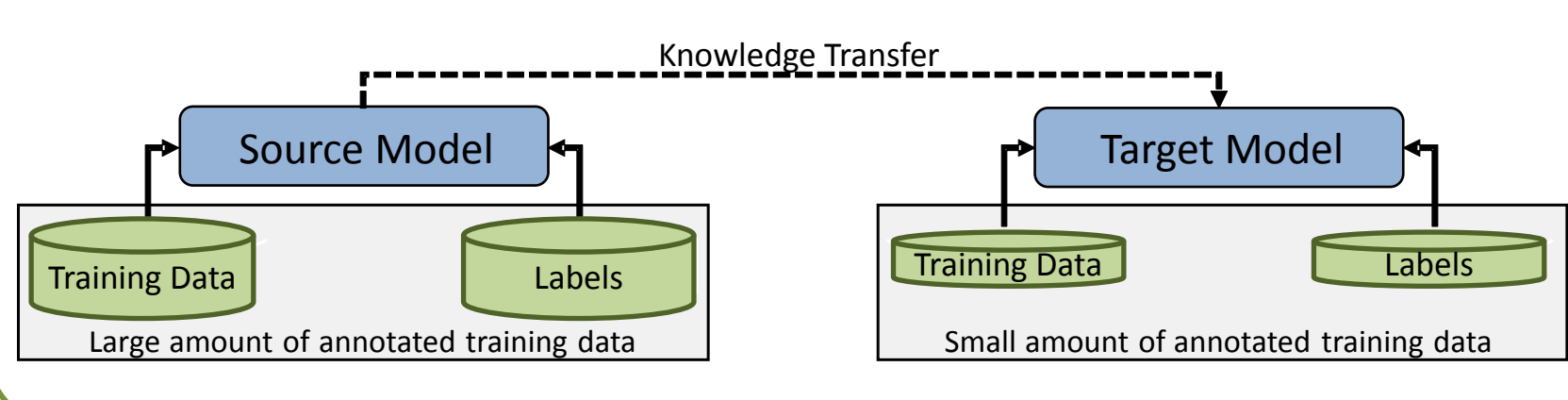
Different established scenarios

Planned Research

Adaptive differentiable algorithms

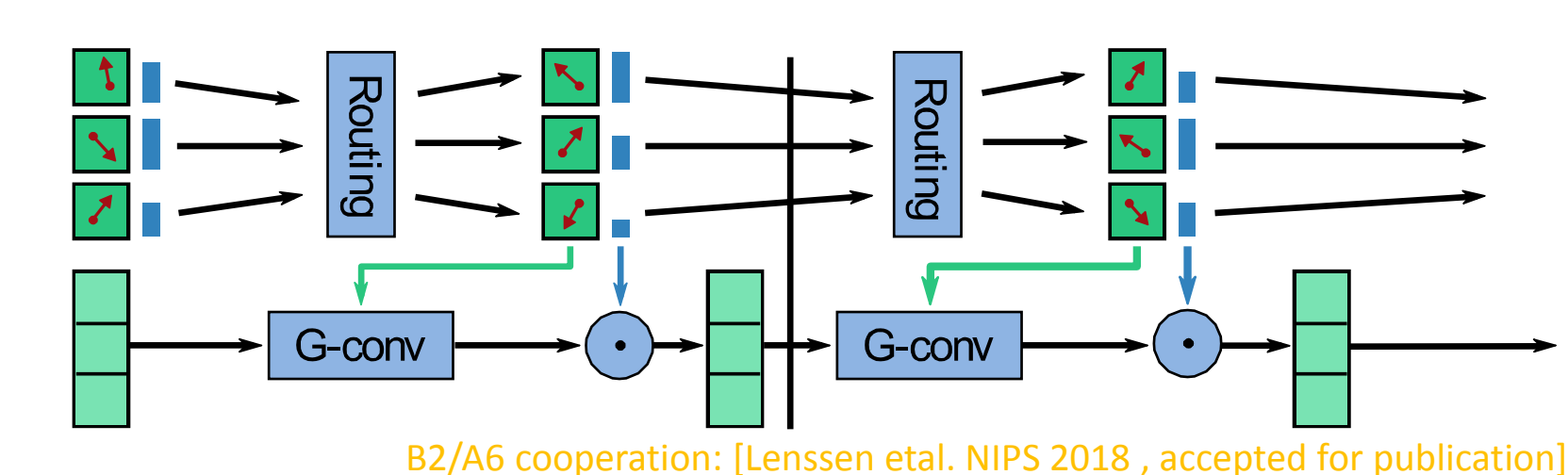
WP 1 Adaptivity in feature learning for changing scenarios

- ▶ Transfer learning, mobile adaptive training
- ▶ Synthetic training data refinement



WP 2 Efficient, task-specific differentiable algorithms

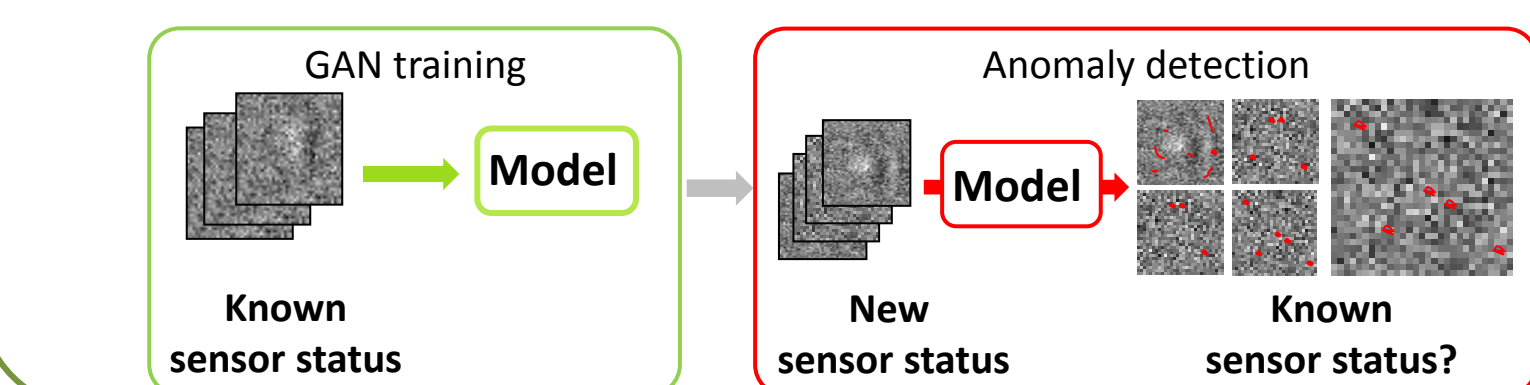
- ▶ Efficient, task-specific DNN modules incorporating background knowledge (C3)
- ▶ Processing irregular structured input (A6)
- ▶ Task-specific data aggregation methods



Adaptive cyber-physical interaction

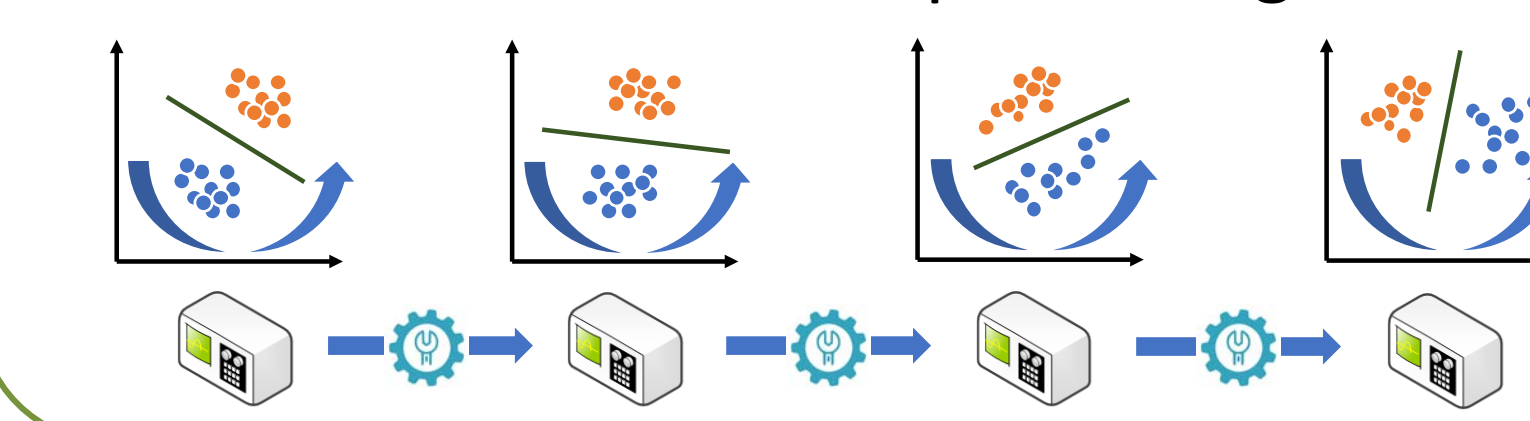
WP 6 Sensor unit online status monitoring

- ▶ Convolutional GANs for anomaly detection (A1)
- ▶ Online sensor status monitoring for real-time feedback (A4)
- ▶ Semantic error classification (B3)



WP 5 Self-organisation of sensor/actuator-units

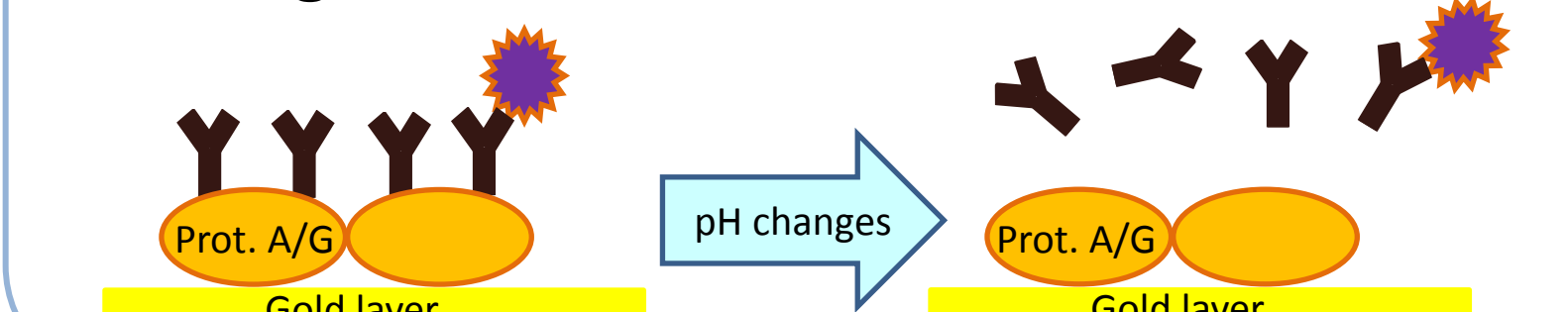
- ▶ Self-configuration and self-adaptation
- ▶ Contextual learning from demonstrations
- ▶ Compensatory methods for concept drift (A3)
- ▶ Mobile neural network processing unit (A1)



Functional enhancement of the PAMONO unit

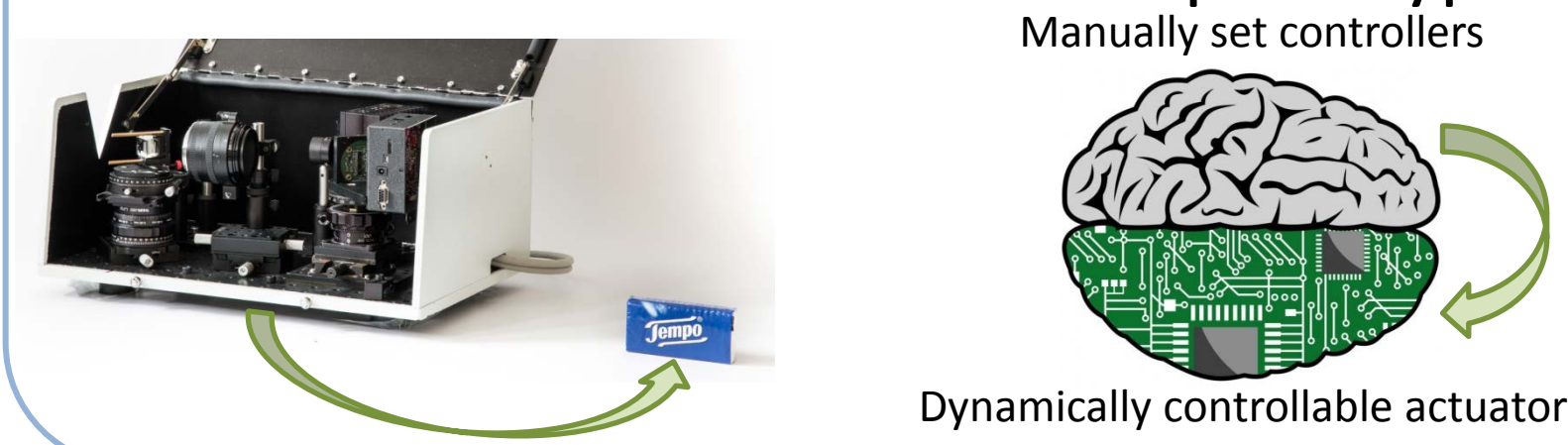
WP 3 Sensor surface functionalisation for medical quality control

- ▶ Blocking procedure, reversible binding
- ▶ Vesicle surface multi-marker analysis (C1)
- ▶ Enlargement of the detection area (C3)



WP 4 Conversion into an adaptive sensor/actuator sensor unit

- ▶ Dynamically controllable actuators
- ▶ Scattered background reduction
- ▶ Reduce the volume of samples required for measurements
- ▶ Further miniaturise the sensor prototype



Feedback-/Interaction-loops

Feedback-/Interaction-loops

artes

- ▶ Vaccine-carrying VLPs
- ▶ Method for cross-validation (e.g. Direct ELISA)
- ▶ On-site evaluation of the PAMONO technology in vaccine processes

WP 7

Evaluation of the PAMONO technology for quality control of medical products

- ▶ Creation of evaluation and working scenarios (in the lab/in the field)
- ▶ Real-time hybrid structural testing
- ▶ Context-aware optimisation of DNNs inference algorithms
- ▶ Estimate critical parameters under stationary and "stress" conditions

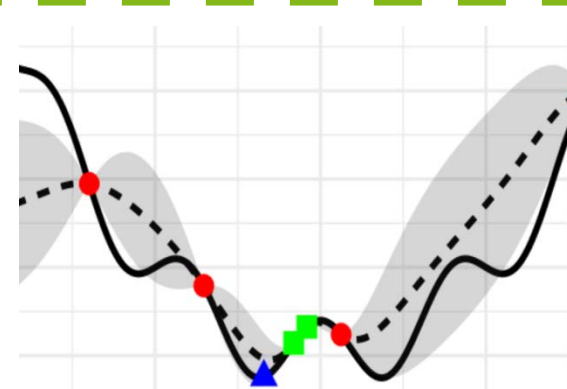
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- ▶ Reference samples and standards
- ▶ Evaluation of the PAMONO technology for clinical routine screening
- ▶ Collaboration with manufacturers of blood products and with blood donation services

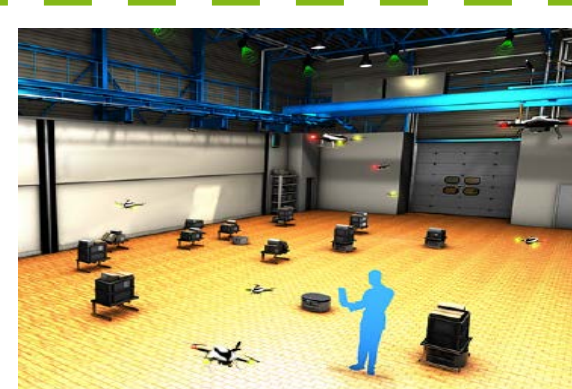
Integration within the Collaborative Research Centre



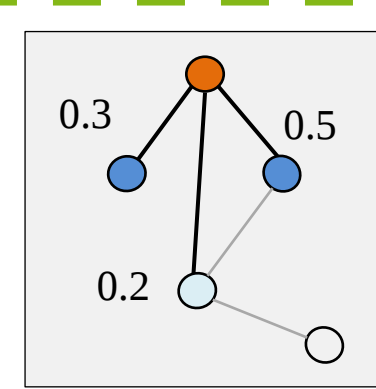
(A1) Neural network processor integration and optimisation



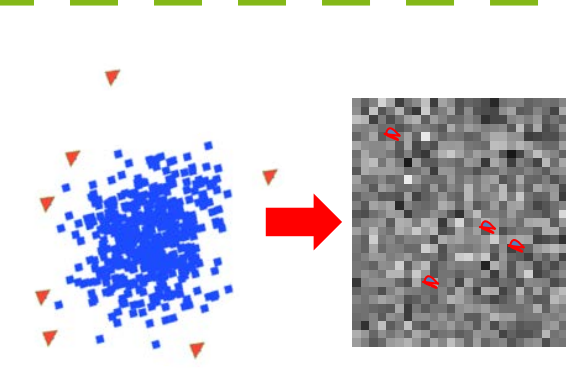
(A3) Global optimisation, concept drift [Bischl arXiv 2017]



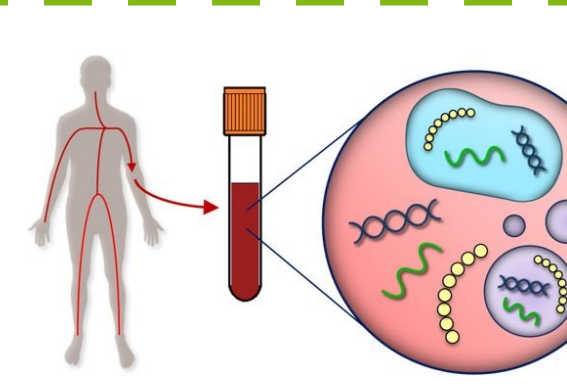
(A4) Resource-aware heterogeneous platforms



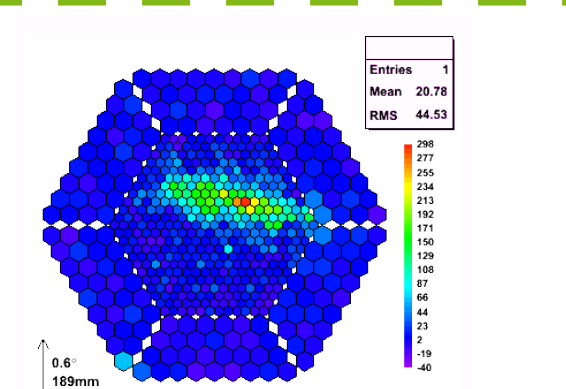
(A6) Efficient DNNs for irregularly structured data



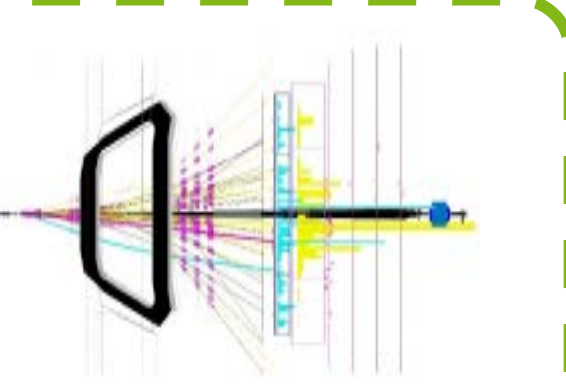
(B3) Anomaly detection, online monitoring



(C1) Monitoring technique for liquid biopsies [Pöls EHG 2018]



(C3) Analysis of FACT data, enlarging the PAMONO detection field



(C5) Analysis of high-dimensional and highfrequent data