

# On the identification of cavities in a nonlinear model arising from cardiac electrophysiology

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Detecting ischemic regions from noninvasive (or minimally invasive) measurements is of primary importance to prevent lethal ventricular ischemic tachycardia. This is usually performed by recording the electrical activity of the heart, by means of either body surface or intracardiac measurements. Mathematical and numerical models of the cardiac electrophysiology can be used to shed light on the potentialities of electrical measurements in detecting ischemias. More specifically, the goal is to combine boundary measurements of (body-surface or intracavitary) potentials and a mathematical description of the electrical activity of the heart in order to identify the position, the shape and the size of heart ischemias and/or infarctions. The ischemic region is a non-excitabile tissue that can be modeled as an electrical insulator and the cardiac electrical activity can be comprehensively described in terms of the monodomain model, consisting of a boundary value problem for a semilinear reaction-diffusion equation.

In my talk, I will analyze the case of an insulated heart neglecting the coupling with the torso and considering the steady-state version of the monodomain model. This results in the challenging inverse problem of detecting cavities for a semilinear equation with a single measurement of the transmembrane potential. With minimal regularity assumptions on the cavities, I will first show well-posedness of the direct problem, prove uniqueness of the inverse problem and propose a novel reconstruction algorithm by means of a phase-field approach justified via  $\Gamma$ -convergence.

## References

- [1] E. Beretta, M. Cristina Cerutti and D. Pierotti, *On a nonlinear model in domains with cavities arising from cardiac electrophysiology*, *Inverse Problems* 38 (2022)
- [2] E. Beretta, M. Cristina Cerutti, D. Pierotti and L. Ratti, *On the reconstruction of cavities in a nonlinear model arising from cardiac electrophysiology*, (2022) <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2208.04032.pdf>