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Installing and using Nibabel Python Library

```
from numpy import concatenate, zeros

from matplotlib.pyplot import subplots, tight_layout, show

import nibabel as nib
```

Load images and get data

```
img_nibabel = nib.load("data/T1_mask.nii")
type(img_nibabel)
```

```
1 <class 'nibabel.nifti1.Nifti1Image'>
```

```
1 meta_info = img_nibabel.header
2
3 print(meta_info)
```

```
1 <class 'nibabel.nifti1.Nifti1Header'> object, endian='<'</pre>
2 sizeof_hdr : 348
3 data_type
               : b''
                : b''
4 db_name
5 extents
                : 0
6 session_error : 0
7 regular
                : b'r'
                : 0
8 dim_info
9 dim
               : [ 3 128 128 70 1 1 1 1]
10 intent_p1 : 0.0
11 intent_p2
               : 0.0
12 intent_p3
               : 0.0
13 intent_code
14 datatype
               : none
14 datatype
                : float32
                : 32
15 bitpix
16 slice_start
               : 0
17 pixdim : [-1. 2. 2. 2.2 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

```
18 vox_offset : 0.0
19 scl_slope : nan
20 scl_inter : nan
21 slice_end : 0
22 slice_code : unknown
23 xyzt_units : 10
 24 cal_max : 0.0
25 cal_min : 0.0
26 slice_duration : 0.0
27 toffset : 0.0
28 glmax : 0
29 glmin : 0
30 descrip : b'5.0.11'
31 aux_file : b''
32 qform_code : scanner
33 sform_code : scanner
34 quatern_b : 0.0
35 quatern_c : 1.0
36 quatern_d : 0.0
37 qoffset_x : 125.5061
38 qoffset_y : -109.38977
39 qoffset_z : -86.742615
40 srow_x : [ -2.
41 srow_y : [ 0.
42 srow_z : [ 0.
43 intent_name : b''
44 magic : b'n+1'
 26 slice_duration : 0.0
                                                          0. 0. 125.5061]
2. 0. -109.38977]
0. 2.2 -86.742615]
 1 print(meta_info.get_xyzt_units())
 1 ('mm', 'sec')
 1 img1 = img_nibabel.get_fdata()
  2
  3 print(type(img1), img1.shape)
 1 <class 'numpy.memmap'> (128, 128, 70)
 1 img_nibabel = nib.load("data/b0_mask.nii")
  3 img2 = img_nibabel.get_fdata()
  1 img1.shape
   1 (128, 128, 70)
```

plotting Images

```
1 img_slice = 30
```

```
fig, ax = subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(15, 5))

f1 = ax[0].imshow(img1[:, :, img_slice], cmap="gray")

f2 = ax[1].imshow(img2[:, :, img_slice], cmap="gray")

fig.colorbar(f1, ax=ax[0])
```

```
1 <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar object at 0x7f44438bf670>
```

```
fig.colorbar(f2, ax=ax[1]);

ax[0].set_xlabel('T1 Image', fontsize=16);
ax[1].set_xlabel('B0 Image', fontsize=16);

show()
```

Data pre-processing

```
1 img1_slice = img1[:, :, img_slice]
2 img2_slice = img2[:, :, img_slice]
```

Remove zeros

```
1 fig, ax = subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(20, 5))
2
3 ax[0].hist(img1_slice.flatten(), bins=50)
```

```
(array([1.2374e+04, 3.0000e+00, 6.0000e+00, 1.0000e+01, 1.1000e+01,
          2.4000e+01, 3.2000e+01, 2.5000e+01, 4.3000e+01, 3.5000e+01,
3
          3.8000e+01, 3.3000e+01, 2.9000e+01, 3.0000e+01, 2.6000e+01,
          4.7000e+01, 4.6000e+01, 6.6000e+01, 5.3000e+01, 6.6000e+01,
4
5
          6.8000e+01, 6.4000e+01, 9.7000e+01, 9.5000e+01, 1.2100e+02,
          1.2700e+02, 1.3100e+02, 1.2600e+02, 1.5600e+02, 1.3700e+02,
6
          1.4000e+02, 1.2900e+02, 1.1900e+02, 1.1900e+02, 1.3100e+02,
7
          1.4600e+02, 1.5400e+02, 1.4300e+02, 1.7000e+02, 1.2800e+02,
8
          1.1100e+02, 1.1100e+02, 1.0900e+02, 1.0500e+02, 1.0500e+02,
9
10
          1.2600e+02, 9.9000e+01, 5.5000e+01, 4.2000e+01, 2.3000e+01]),
                                , 9.6287677 , 19.2575354 , 28.8863031
             array([ 0.
11
           38.5150708 , 48.1438385 , 57.7726062 , 67.4013739 ,
12
           77.0301416 , 86.6589093 , 96.287677 , 105.9164447 ,
          115.5452124 , 125.1739801 , 134.8027478 , 144.4315155 ,
13
          154.0602832 , 163.6890509 , 173.3178186 , 182.9465863 ,
14
```

```
1 ax[1].hist(img2_slice.flatten(), bins=50);
2
3 show()
```

```
1 mask = (img1_slice>0) & (img2_slice>0)
2
3 img1_nz = img1_slice[mask]
4 img2_nz = img2_slice[mask]
5
6 fig, ax = subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=(20, 5))
7
8 ax[0].hist(img1_nz, bins=50)
```

```
(array([ 7., 9., 11., 18., 35., 19., 39., 33., 32., 41.,
1
       29.,
            25.,
                 27., 29., 52., 58., 52., 48., 66., 71., 57.,
2
                96.,
            88., 119., 124., 122., 125., 149., 136., 121., 137., 112.,
                113.,
           135., 116., 151., 156., 135., 159., 113., 108., 100., 107.,
4
               104.,
           109., 114., 88., 53., 38., 23.]), array([ 17.50374222,
               26.78243507, 36.06112793, 45.33982079,
            54.61851364, 63.8972065, 73.17589935, 82.45459221, 91.73328506, 101.01197792, 110.29067078, 119.56936363,
6
7
           128.84805649, 138.12674934, 147.4054422, 156.68413506, 165.96282791, 175.24152077, 184.52021362, 193.79890648,
8
9
10
           203.07759933, 212.35629219, 221.63498505, 230.9136779 ,
11
           240.19237076, 249.47106361, 258.74975647, 268.02844933,
12
           277.30714218, 286.58583504, 295.86452789, 305.14322075,
           314.4219136 , 323.70060646, 332.97929932, 342.25799217,
13
           351.53668503, 360.81537788, 370.09407074, 379.3727636,
14
           388.65145645, 397.93014931, 407.20884216, 416.48753502,
           425.76622787, 435.04492073, 444.32361359, 453.60230644,
16
17
           462.8809993 , 472.15969215, 481.43838501]), <BarContainer object
                of 50 artists>)
```

```
1 ax[1].hist(img2_nz, bins=50);
2
3 show()
```

Scaling

Standard Scaler: removing the mean and scaling to unit variance

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

scaler = StandardScaler()

img1_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(img1_nz.reshape(-1, 1))
img2_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(img2_nz.reshape(-1, 1))
```

```
1 img1_scaled.shape
```

```
1 (4009, 1)
```

Visualise and Concatenate

Seaborn: https://seaborn.pydata.org

c.f. pair grid example https://seaborn.pydata.org/examples/pair_grid_with_kde.html

kdeplot documentation https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.kdeplot.html

```
fig, ax = subplots(1, 3, figsize=(20, 6))

# Scatter plot
ax[0].scatter(img1_nz, img2_nz)

# 2D Histogram
ax[1].hist2d(img1_nz, img2_nz, bins=50, vmax=10);

# from seaborn import kdeplot

# Density Plot
kdeplot(x=img1_nz, y=img2_nz, ax=ax[2]);
show()
```

Scaled Images

```
1 fig, ax = subplots(1, 3, figsize=(20, 6))
2
3 # Scatter plot
4 ax[0].scatter(img1_scaled[:,0], img2_scaled[:,0])
5
6 # 2D Histogram
7 ax[1].hist2d(img1_scaled[:,0], img2_scaled[:,0], bins=50, vmax=10);
```

```
from seaborn import kdeplot

10
11 # Density Plot
12 kdeplot(x=img1_scaled[:,0], y=img2_scaled[:,0], ax=ax[2]);
13 show()
```

```
1 all_img_scaled = concatenate([img1_scaled, img2_scaled], axis=1)
2
3 all_img_scaled.shape
```

```
1 (4009, 2)
```

Segmenting images with Gaussian Mixtures

GMM clustering

```
1 from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
```

```
1 2
```

```
fig, ax = subplots(figsize=(8, 8))
ax.scatter(img1_nz, img2_nz, c=all_img_labels, s=100)
ax.set_xlabel('Image 1', fontsize=16)
ax.set_ylabel('Image 2', fontsize=16);
show()
```

```
1 all_img_labels_mapped = zeros(img1_slice.shape)
2
3 all_img_labels_mapped[mask] = all_img_labels
```

```
1 fig, ax = subplots(figsize=(20, 10))
2
```

Neuro Images Clustering

```
3 ax.imshow(all_img_labels_mapped);
4
5 show()
```

Keypoints

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- .
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