



RoiEditor 2.0

The goal of RoiEditor is to remove “bad ROIs” from microscope images and to generate the data to perform statistics on the basic ROI properties: area and the Feret-parameters.

RoiEditor 1.0 is a Jython plug-in for Fiji and was started from the [LabelsToRoIs](#) plug-in. RoiEditor 1.0 and 2.0 have extended editing capabilities, but lack the configurable erosion and multiple slice functionality of [LabelsToRoIs](#). RoiEditor 2.0 is a standalone implementation of RoiEditor using regular Python aka CPython.

RoiEditor cannot segment ROIs in photographs. [cellpose](#) is used for that purpose.

This manual will guide you through the steps from the segmentation using [cellpose](#) to the generation of the data for further statistical analysis using RoiEditor 2.0.

An overview of the cellpose + RoiEditor workflow is shown in Figure 9 on page 12.

1 (Installing) Python

Cellpose and RoiEditor are Python applications. To run them, one needs to first install Python.

1.1 Checking what's already installed

If you do not know whether Python or cellpose are already installed, you can use the batch script `check_install.bat`. To run `check_install.bat`,

- first execute step 2. until 5. of section 3.1 on page 4, and then
- double-click `check_install.bat`

Whenever you are in doubt about the success of the installation, you can run `check_install.bat` again to check what's properly installed.



1.2 Installing Python

1. Option 1: use the installer from the python.org website
2. Option 2: Python installer in RoiEditor zip
 - a. An experimental installer for Python can be found in the RoiEditor zip package.
To use that installer, first execute step 2. until 5. of section 3.1 on page 4.
 - b. Double-click `install_python.bat`



2 Cellpose basics

2.1 Installing cellpose

1. Option 1: regular install using pip
 - a. Open a Windows command prompt. 
 - b. Type : `python -m pip install cellpose[gui]` .
 - c. Cellpose will now be installed. If you freshly installed Python, this may take a while since next to cellpose quite some Python modules need to be installed.
 - d. If things go wrong both the [cellpose GitHub pages](#) and [cellpose website](#) offer some help.
2. Option 2: cellpose installer in RoiEditor zip
 - a. An installer for cellpose can be found in the RoiEditor zip package.
To use that installer, first execute step 2. until 5. of section 3.1 on page 4.
 - b. Double-click `install_cellpose.bat`
 - c. The script will install a desktop shortcut for cellpose too: 

2.2 Using cellpose

If you have a desktop icon for cellpose, just double click the icon: 

Alternatively start cellpose, following the steps below:

1. open a Windows command prompt.
2. Do not start Python, but type `python -m cellpose`
3. Now you need to open a photograph. Open the photograph using the menu File>Load (A) in Figure 1).
4. Preferably do not change any settings, just make sure that in the lowest groupbox 'Image Restoration' cyto3 is selected.
5. Now click the 'run cyto3' button in the groupbox 'Segmentation'.
6. When the segmentation has finished, the photo will be overlayed with the identified ROIs.
7. Now you can save the results in several file formats. The three file formats RoiEditor can import are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1.

| | | |
|------|-----------|--|
| I. | *_seg.npy | This is a Python numpy specific file format. It contains more data than II and III, but does not offer extra info for RoiEditor |
| II. | PNG/tif | Although this is a regular picture format, most picture editors will not properly display this file. It is only used to transfer data to another application, not for visual inspection. |
| III. | .zip | The zip archive is a fileformat that is compatible with Fiji. It is the same fileformat used by RoiEditor to store the results after removing 'bad' ROIs |

Table 1: file formats supported by RoiEditor 2.0

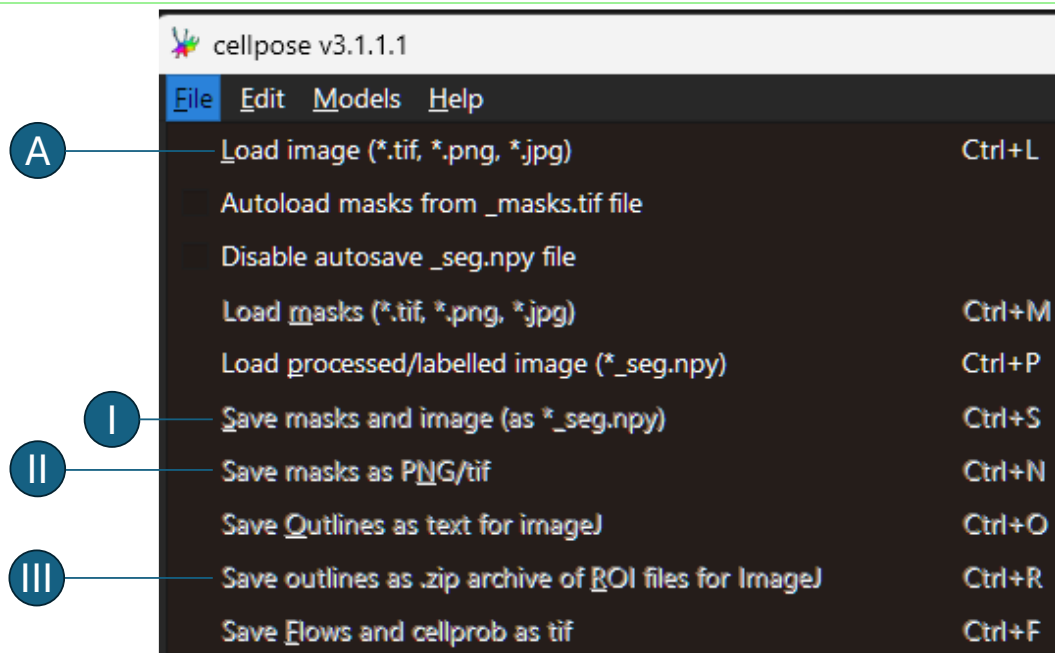


Figure 1: Reading and writing files



3 RoiEditor

3.1 Installation on Windows

1. It is assumed that you have Python already installed on your machine. If not, follow the steps in **Error! Reference source not found.** on page **Error! Bookmark not defined.** to install Python.
2. Change folder to a folder where you are allowed to install software
3. Copy the RoiEditor.zip into that folder, there is no need to create a RoiEditor folder. The RoiEditor folder will be create when unzipping.
4. Extract/Unzip the zip-file
5. This will create an RoiEditor folder
6. Inside the folder there is an `install.bat` batch file
7. Double-click the `install.bat` batch file
8. When your Python environment lacks some required packages, they will be installed now
9. After finishing the installation, you should be able to start RoiEditor as described in "3.2.1 Start RoiEditor" below.
10. An icon should appear on the desktop:



3.2 Use

3.2.1 Start RoiEditor

There are a few options to start the RoiEditor:

- If the installation has run smoothly, an icon should have appeared on the desktop. Double-clicking the icon will start the RoiEditor.



Alternatively:

- Start a windows command prompt:
- Try:
 - `Python -m RoiEditor`
 - `RoiEditor`
- If the above do not work, change the folder to the RoiEditor folder and type:
 - `Python -m RoiEditor`



3.2.2 Select the files

The files generated by cellpose can now be imported in RoiEditor. As indicated in the columns 'Usable combination', one always needs to specify at least the original file and a label file.

For the label file either a .png or a _seg.npy, numpy file format, can be specified. If no zip/ROI file is specified, RoiEditor derives the information from original & label file.



| File | Figure 1 | Usable combination | Usable combination |
|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Original | A | ✓ | ✓ |
| Label | I or II | ✓ | ✓ |
| Zip / ROI | III | | ✓ |

Table 2: Selecting files

3.2.2.1 Autocompletion

When the user first selects the Original file, RoiEditor will search the current folder for the 'most probable' candidates to be used as Label file and Zip file and select them. If this does not correspond to the intended choice of the user, the names can be wiped by clicking the trash can button.

3.2.2.2 Two in one go

When the Original file is being selected, one can select two files. The one with shortest name will be used for the Original file and the longest name for the Label file

3.2.2.3 The checkboxes & radio buttons

3.2.2.3.1 Process Labels

Table 3 explains the function of the checkboxes in the "Choose paths and settings">"Process labels" group box. The settings are only applied when the Next button is clicked to process the data.

While the Image Window is shown, the checkboxes have no effect.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Remove at edge | When checked, incomplete ROIs at the edges of the photograph will be removed automatically. The deleted ROIs are tagged with 'edge.image' |
| Remove small | When checked, the ROIs smaller than the size specified in the textbox 'Min size' pixels will be removed automatically. The deleted ROIs are tagged with 'small' |

Table 3: Proces labels checkboxes

3.2.2.3.2 Unit & Scale

Table 4 explains the function of the radio buttons in the "Choose paths and settings">"Units & Scale" group box. The settings are only applied when the Next button is clicked to process the data.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Pixel is unit | When checked, all shown lengths and areas are expressed in pixels. |
| From file | tif(f) image files may contain metadata about the microscope used. When the Original file has been selected and it contains the necessary data, it is shown here. When checked, the scaler read from file will be used. |
| Specified | The user can manually enter a scaler ($\frac{\mu m}{pixel}$) converting pixel-width and height into microns. When checked the user-specified scaler will be used. |

Table 4: Unit & Scale radio buttons

3.2.2.4 Next

Figure 2 shows that when the 'Next' button (B) is clicked after the files have been selected (A), the files will be processed taking into account the choices in the checkboxes. The result will be shown in an Image Window as shown in Figure 3. At the same time a Histogram window will appear.



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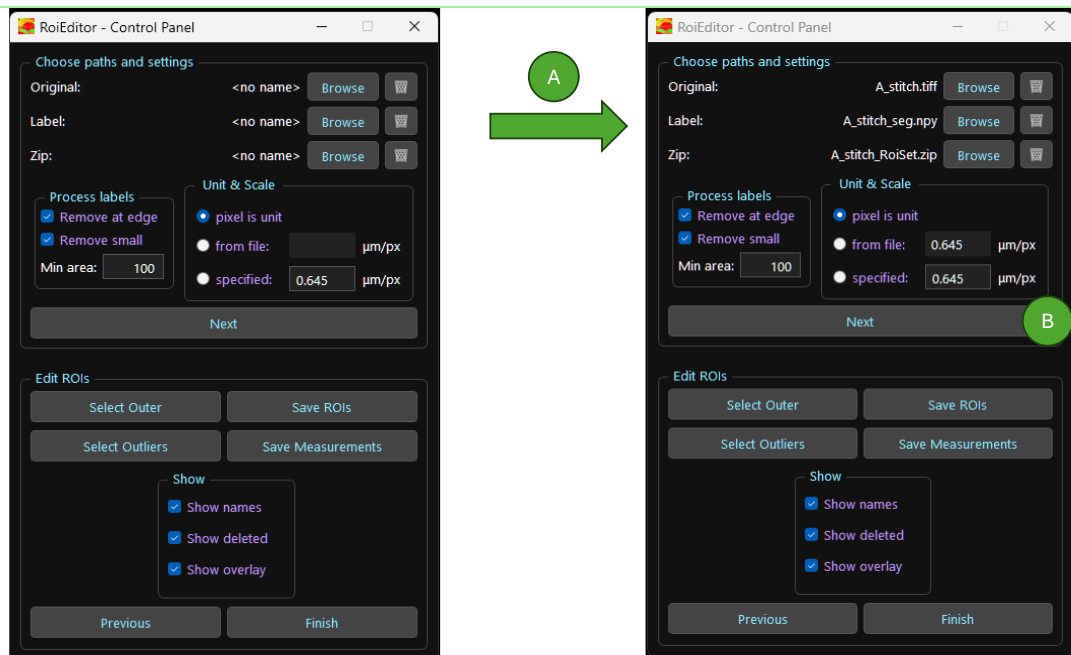


Figure 2 Clicking Next after selecting files

3.3 Editing ROIs

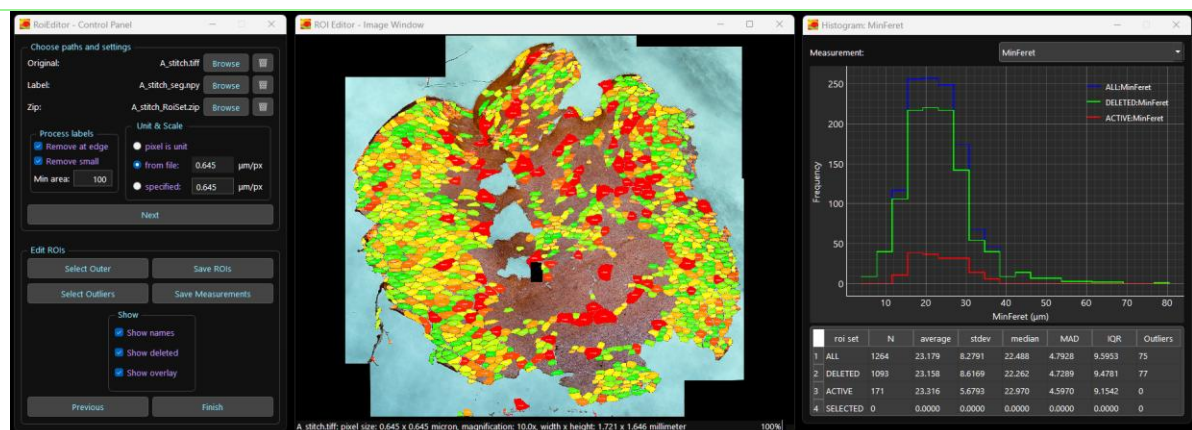


Figure 3: the context for editing ROIs

ROIs have three possible states in the RoiEditor: ACTIVE, DELETED, or SELECTED. ROIs are never removed from the output generated by RoiEditor. When the status of the work is saved by 'Save ROIs' or 'Save Measurements', the data of all ROIs is kept, and their state is stored too.



3.3.1 The Image Window

3.3.1.1 Basic Actions

| Action | Effect |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| single right click | Toggles the selection of the clicked ROI. The selection of other ROIs is not changed |
| Alt +single right click | Immediately marks the ROI as deleted |
| right-click hold & drag release | Selects all ROIs that are completely inside the indicated rectangle |
| Delete key | Marks all selected ROIs as deleted |
| Esc(ape) key | Deselects all ROIs |

Table 5: Basic actions

3.3.1.2 Tagged delete

The goal of the tagged delete is to facilitate keeping a record of why specific ROIs have been marked as deleted.

When one or more ROIs have been selected and one of the function keys listed in Table 6 is pressed, the selected ROIs are deleted and marked with the text shown in the 'Tag' column.

| Key pressed | Tag | Artifact |
|-------------|-----------------|--|
| F5 | freeze | The deleted ROIs shows a freeze artifact |
| F6 | fold | The deleted ROIs shows a folding artifact |
| F7 | vessel | The deleted is a vessel |
| F9 | section.tear | The deleted ROIs were torn during section |
| F10 | section.stretch | The deleted ROIs were stretched during section |

Table 6: Tagging artifacts



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3.3.1.3 Select outer edge

ROIs at the edge of the photographed object are often damaged or deformed. They can be selected with a single button click on 'Select outer'. When they are deleted after selection, they are marked with the tag 'edge.outer'. When one or more ROIs are manually removed from the selection by right-clicking them, the tag is 'forgotten' for these ROIs.

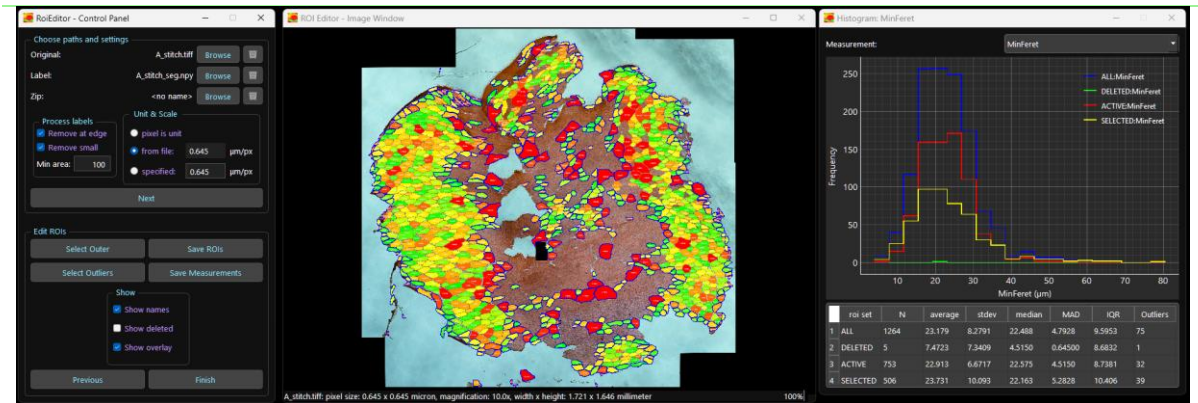


Figure 4: Select outer

3.3.2 The Histogram window

The Histogram window shows the statistics of the 4 subsets of ROIs in real-time.

The Histogram window displays statistics for area and the Feret numbers as shown in Figure 6. The typical shape of a Feret Angle distribution has a bathtub shape due to the cyclical nature of angles. To facilitate the interpretation of the Feret angle an extra measurement has been created, AngleShifted. AngleShifted shows the distribution of the Feret Angle shifted by 90° typically creating a bell-shaped distribution that is easier to interpret. This is shown in Figure 7.

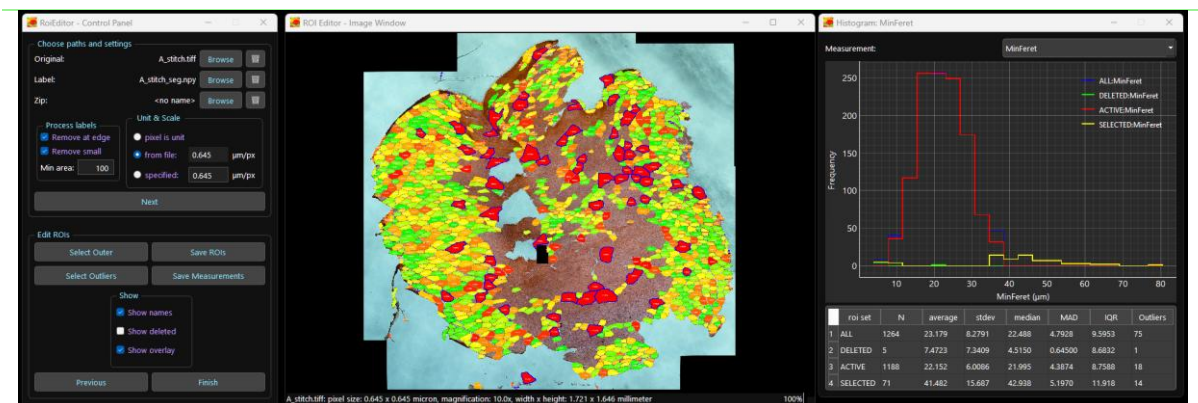


Figure 5: Select outliers

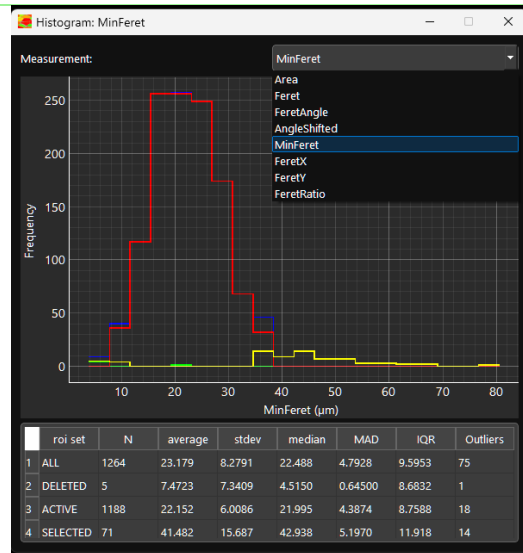


Figure 6: Selecting a measurement



Figure 7: FeretAngle and AngleShifted

3.3.3 Selecting Outliers

When the checkbox 'Show overlay' is checked, the ROIs are filled with a color ranging from green to red. Green ROIs have a value for the selected measurement that is close to the median, red ROIs have a value close to or beyond $median \pm 1.5 \times IQR$.

When the button 'Select Outliers' is clicked, all ROIs having a measurement value outside of the range $median \pm 1.5 \times IQR$ are selected.

When ROIs are deleted after being selected by clicking 'Select Outliers', the ROIs are tagged with '<measurement name>.outlier', e.g., 'Area.outlier'.



3.4 Output files

3.4.1 ROIs

When RoiEditor writes the zip file it adds a file containing the states and tags to the zip-file. This extra file called 'tags.json' may confuse some "Fiji compatible ROI readers/writers". When this occurs and it is necessary to open the zip in another application: just remove the 'tags.json' file.

Contrary to other applications using Fiji ROI format, RoiEditor never removes ROIs from the zip-file: it stores the state (ACTIVE,DELETED,SELECTED) in the 'tags.json' file.

3.4.2 Measurement data

The .csv file contains the area and other metrics for all ROIs expressed in pixels, so no unit or scaling is applied.

The .xlsx file contains multiple sheets as explained in Table 7.

| Sheet | Content | Unit (*) | This worksheet contains... |
|-------------|----------|---|--|
| pixels_ALL | numbers | pixels | the same data as the .csv file |
| pixels_ACT | numbers | pixels | the data of the ROIs in ACTIVE state |
| scalers | numbers | $\left(\frac{\mu m}{pixel}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{\mu m^2}{pixel}\right)$ | the scalers to convert pixels into the correct unit |
| scaled_ACT | formulas | μm and μm^2 | the result of applying the 'scalers' to the data of 'pixels_ACT' |
| summary_ACT | formulas | μm and μm^2 | the stats for all metrics of sheet 'scaled_ACT' |

Table 7: xlsx workbook worksheets

(*) some metrics are expressed in degrees (FeretAngle, AngleShifted) or have no unit (FeretRatio)
the user may have chosen not to apply a scaling then the unit is pixels in all rows



3.5 Erosion

Unless the ROIs are very clearly separated, cellpose creates neighboring ROIs without any gap in between. When RoiEditor reads the labels from either an .npy or a .png file the algorithms that identify the labels create an open area of 3 pixels between the ROIs. No statistics have been collected to estimate the possible error when ROIs have already been separated by cellpose and RoiEditor widens that gap. Visually the error seems to average out.

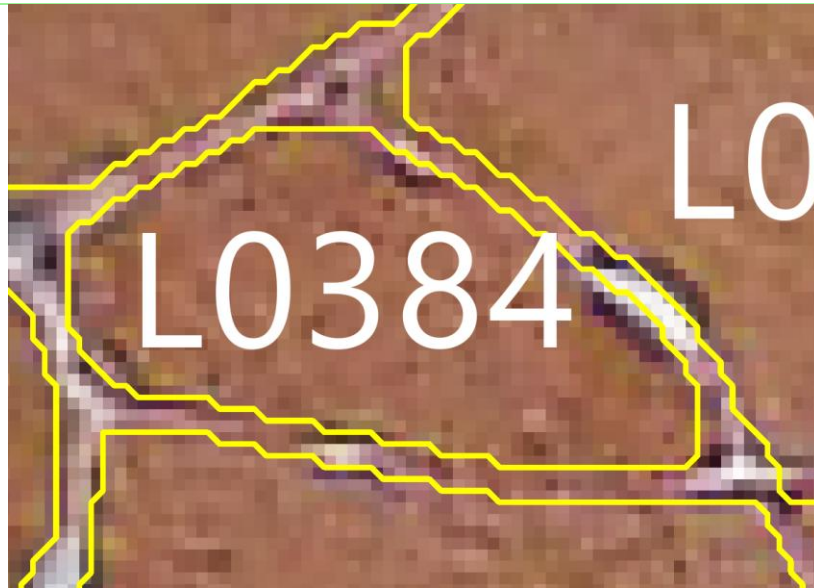


Figure 8: FeretAngle and AngleShifted



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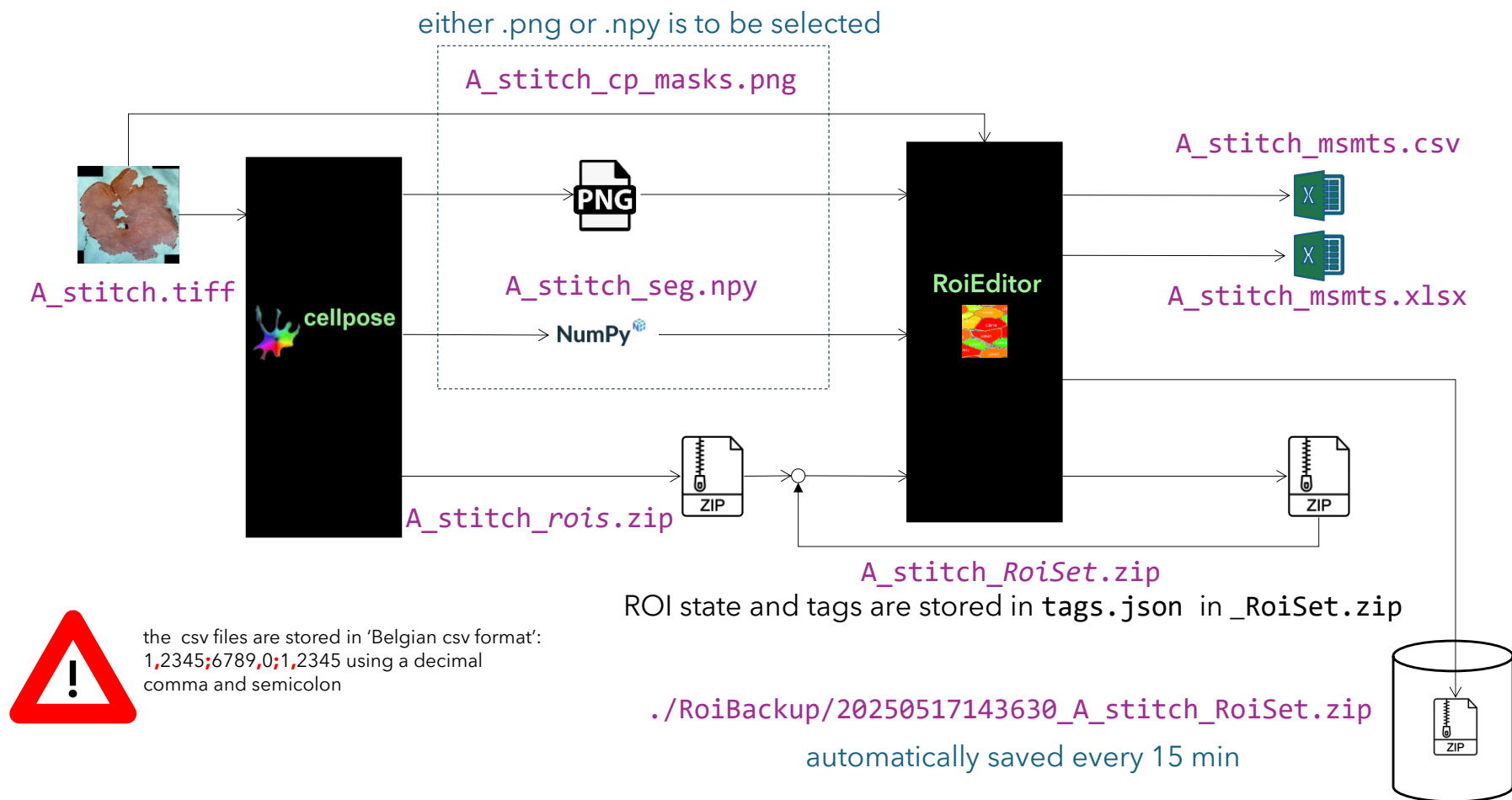


Figure 9: cellpose and RoiEditor Workflow



Cheat Sheet



Basic Actions

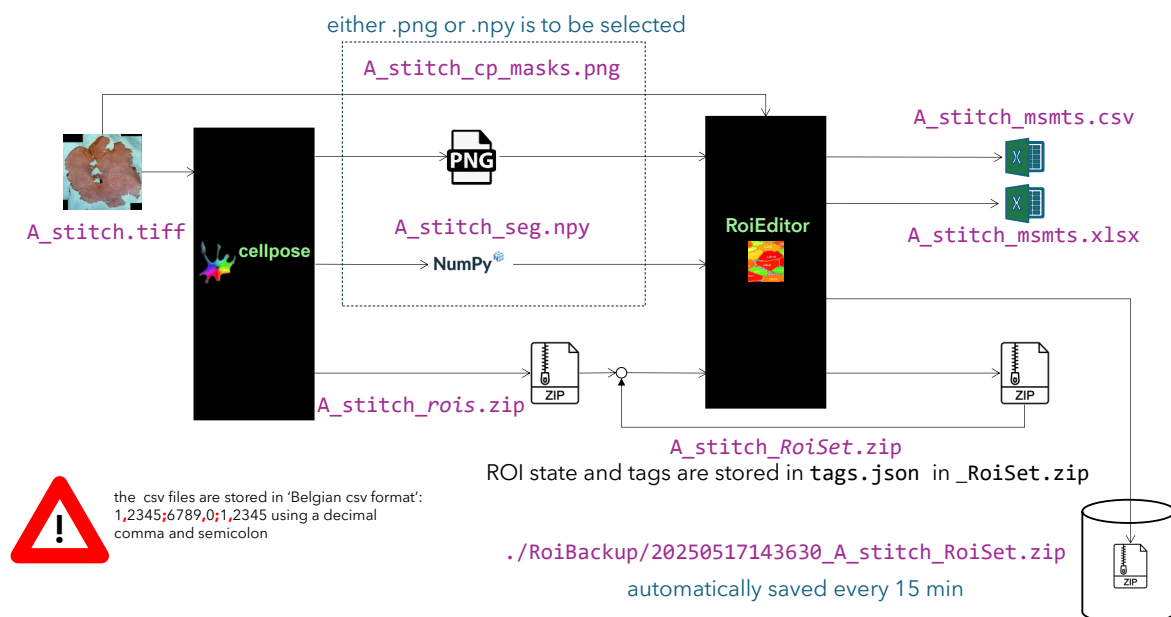
| Action | Effect |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| single right click | Toggles the selection of the clicked ROI. The selection of other ROIs is not changed |
| Alt +single right click | Immediately marks the ROI as deleted |
| right-click hold & drag release | Selects all ROIs that are completely inside the indicated rectangle |
| Delete key | Marks all selected ROIs as deleted |
| Esc(ape) key | Deselects all ROIs |

Tagging

Select the ROIs to be deleted and then press:

| Key pressed | Tag | Artifact |
|-------------|-----------------|--|
| F5 | freeze | The deleted ROIs shows a freeze artifact |
| F6 | fold | The deleted ROIs shows a folding artifact |
| F7 | vessel | The deleted is a vessel |
| F9 | section.tear | The deleted ROIs were torn during section |
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Workflow





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The original article about LabelsToRoIs

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348672590 Automatic and unbiased segmentation and quantification of myofibers in skeletal muscle](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348672590_Automatic_and_unbiased_segmentation_and_quantification_of_myofibers_in_skeletal_muscle)

The github site of LabelsToRoIs

<https://labelstorois.github.io/>