

# Knihovna pro výpočet různých typů deskriptorů

Projekt z předmětu PV162

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# Knihovna pro výpočet různých typů deskriptorů

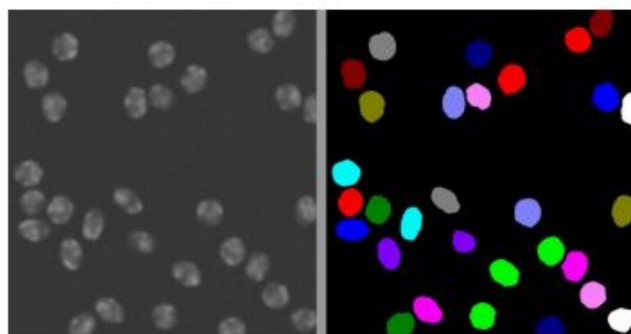
Kontakt: Michal Kozubek, Vladimír Ulman

Možné programovací jazyky: Bez omezení

Cílem je vytvoření knihovny, která pro daný multidimenzionální obrázek vypočítá sadu deskriptorů. Je potřeba ověřit zda platí, že lze nalézt podskupinu deskriptorů, které jsou si podobné pro konkrétní typ buněk.

Uvažujeme deskriptory textur, segmentačních masek a/nebo temporální (popisují vývoj masky v čase). Vstupem mohou být 2D,3D,2D+t či 3D+t obrazy buněk a jejich segmentací. Výstupem budou vektory čísel, jeden pro každou buňku ve vstupu.

Zadání je vhodné i pro (malou) skupinu spolupracujících studentů.



	A	B	C	D	E
1		Area	Circularity	Avg.Int.	Std.Int.
2	 	623	0.9	124	34
3	 	580	0.95	160	29

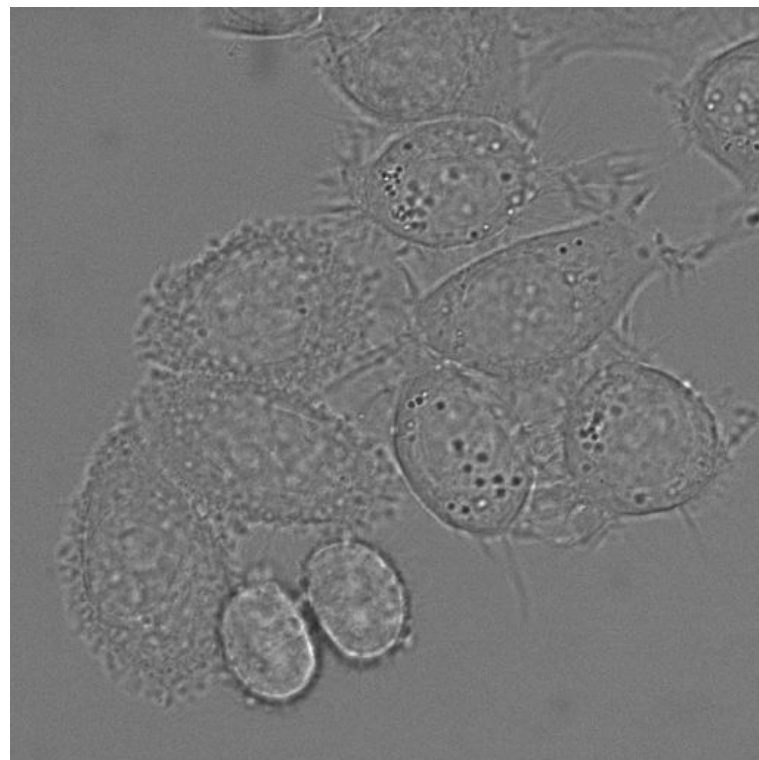
# Osnova

1. Motivace
2. Implementácia
  - a. Návrh
  - b. Rozloženie práce
  - c. Implementačná stránka
  - d. Knižnica
  - e. Exportér
  - f. Data Explorer
3. Reálne využitie
  - a. GUI
  - b. Analýza
4. Co dál?
  - a. Rozšíriteľnosť
  - b. Cell Tracking Challenge

# Motivace

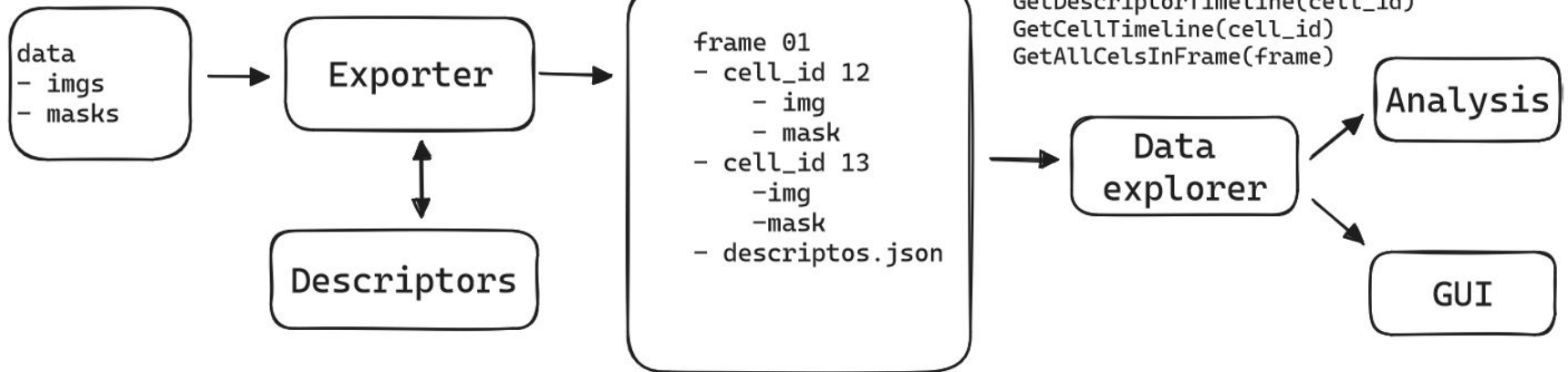
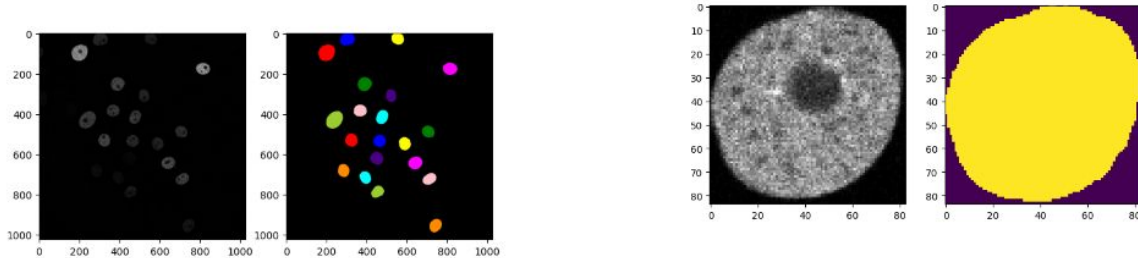
Deskriptory mohou být velmi užitečné:

- tracking
  - fingerprinting
  - klasifikace
  - detekce outlierů
  - pozorování života buňky
- 
- těžké určit, které mohou být užitečné
  - výpočet je časově náročný
  - možnost offline analýzy na předpočítaných datech



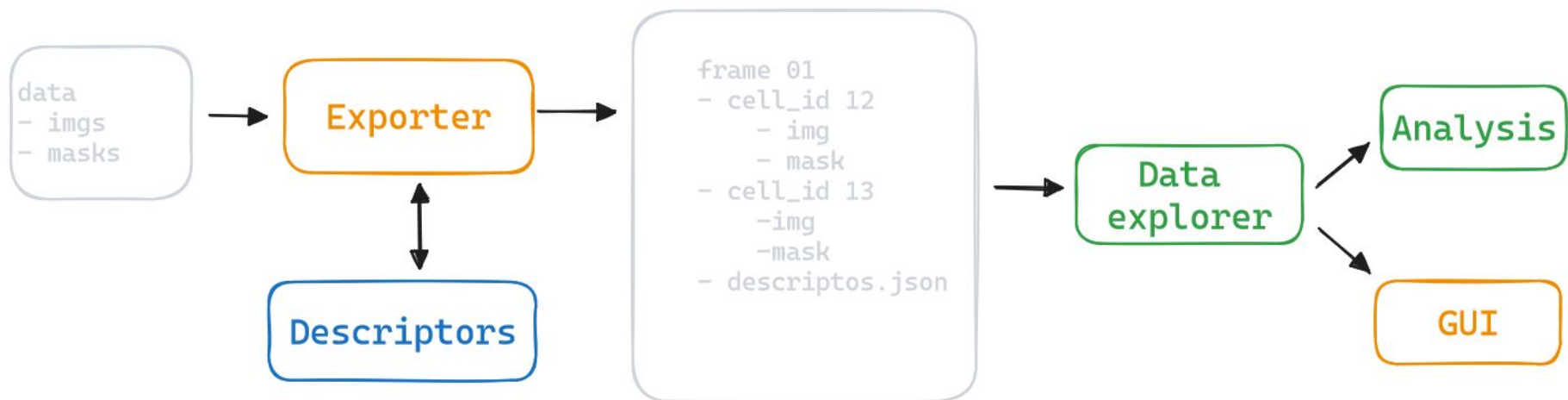
**Implementácia**

contrast: 1003.0380  
dissimilarity: 24.9026  
homogeneity: 0.0535  
ASM: 0.0010  
energy: 0.0311  
correlation: 0.5716  
entropy: 7.2952  
max: 0.0029



Slow computation

Fast analysis



# Implementačná stránka

- Python package
- knihovna s modulmi
- možnosť importovať a používať
- CI (automatické testy na commit)
- dokumentácia (in progress)

The screenshot shows a GitHub Actions workflow page for the repository 'Python package' and workflow 'Implementd autocorrelation #11'. The page has a dark theme. On the left, there is a sidebar with a 'Summary' tab selected. Below the tab, a list of jobs is shown, all with green checkmarks indicating success: 'build (ubuntu-latest, 3.10)', 'build (ubuntu-latest, 3.11)', 'build (ubuntu-latest, 3.12)', 'build (windows-latest, 3.10)', 'build (windows-latest, 3.11)', and 'build (windows-latest, 3.12)'. The main content area on the right shows the workflow's status as 'Success', triggered via push 3 months ago by user 'JanSkvaril' on the 'main' branch. It also displays the total duration as '2m 28s'. Below this, a 'ci.yaml' file is shown with the trigger 'on: push'. A 'Matrix: build' section indicates that '6 jobs completed' and provides a link to 'Show all jobs'.

← Python package

✓ **Implementd autocorrelation #11**

Summary

Jobs

- ✓ build (ubuntu-latest, 3.10)
- ✓ build (ubuntu-latest, 3.11)
- ✓ build (ubuntu-latest, 3.12)
- ✓ build (windows-latest, 3.10)
- ✓ build (windows-latest, 3.11)
- ✓ build (windows-latest, 3.12)

Triggered via push 3 months ago

Status: Success

Total duration: 2m 28s

Artifacts: —

JanSkvaril pushed · a81749d · main

ci.yaml

on: push

Matrix: build

✓ 6 jobs completed

Show all jobs



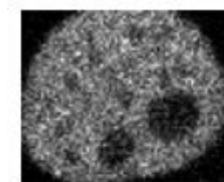
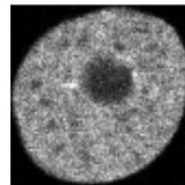
# Knihovna deskriptorů

~50 různých deskriptorů

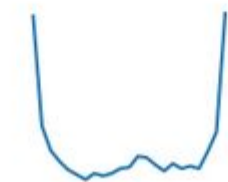
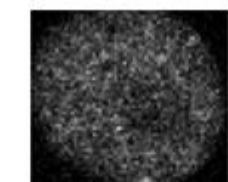
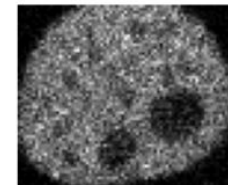
- maskové
- histogramové
- momenty (centrální, hu)
- local binary patterns
- textura
  - o GLCM, Gabor filtry,...
- morfologické
  - o granulometria
- autokorelace, power spektrum, ...

**Snadné rozšířit o další deskriptory**

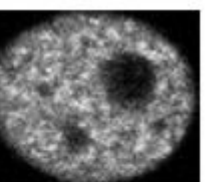
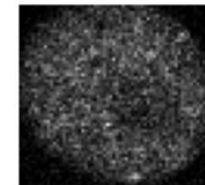
contrast: 1003.0380  
dissimilarity: 24.9026  
homogeneity: 0.0535  
ASM: 0.0010  
energy: 0.0311  
correlation: 0.5716  
entropy: 7.2952  
max: 0.0029



contrast: 238.8772  
dissimilarity: 12.1798  
homogeneity: 0.1131  
ASM: 0.0055  
energy: 0.0745  
correlation: 0.3539  
entropy: 5.4594  
max: 0.0110



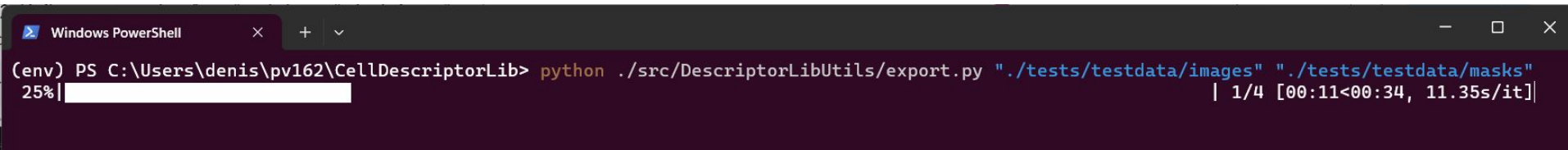
contrast: 173.3405  
dissimilarity: 10.2604  
homogeneity: 0.1282  
ASM: 0.0086  
energy: 0.0926  
correlation: 0.2333  
entropy: 5.0414  
max: 0.0150



# Exportér

- predpripravenie dát pre analýzu
- 2 možnosti vstupu (dir / .tiff)
- 2 možnosti výstupu (.json / .pkl)
- spustenie skriptu:

```
python ./src/DescriptorLibUtils/export.py "./tests/testdata/images"  
"./tests/testdata/masks"
```

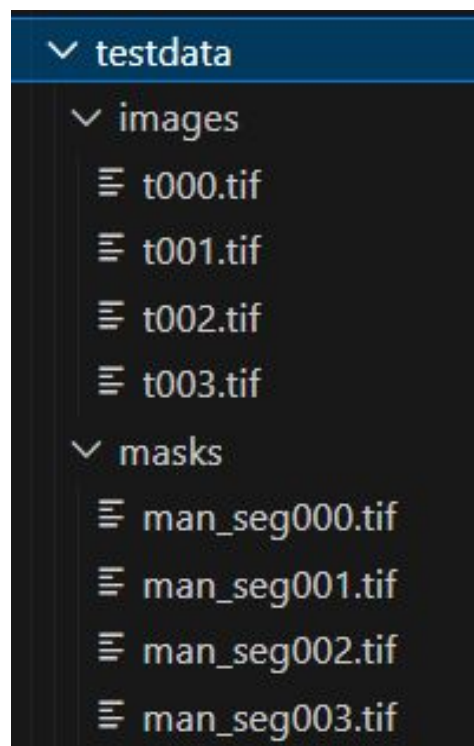


The screenshot shows a Windows PowerShell window with the title bar 'Windows PowerShell'. The command prompt shows the user is in the directory 'C:\Users\denis\pv162\CellDescriptorLib'. The command entered is 'python ./src/DescriptorLibUtils/export.py "./tests/testdata/images" "./tests/testdata/masks"'. The output shows progress at 25% with a status bar indicating '1/4 [00:11<00:34, 11.35s/it]'.

```
(env) PS C:\Users\denis\pv162\CellDescriptorLib> python ./src/DescriptorLibUtils/export.py "./tests/testdata/images" "./tests/testdata/masks"  
25% | 1/4 [00:11<00:34, 11.35s/it]
```

- spustí výpočet deskriptorov na všetkých bunkách
- pomalý, ale následná analýza rýchlejšia
  - paralelizácia

## VSTUP:



## VÝSTUP:

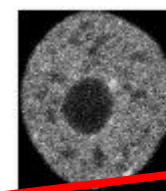
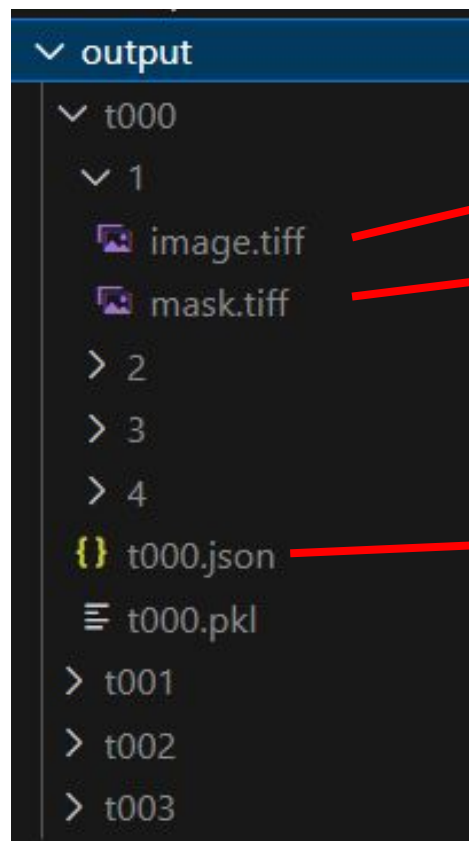
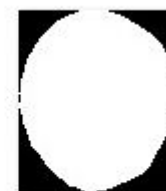


image.tif



mask.tif

```
"1": {
  "bbox": "(160, 40, 251, 119)",
  "Mask descriptors": "(<DescriptorType.DICT_)",
  "Histogram descriptors": "(<DescriptorType.",
  "Moments": "(<DescriptorType.VECTOR: (2,)>",
  "Moments central": "(<DescriptorType.VECTOR",
  "Moments Hu": "(<DescriptorType.VECTOR: (2,",
  "GlcM features": "(<DescriptorType.DICT_SCA",
  "Granulometry": "(<DescriptorType.VECTOR: (",
  "Power spectrum": "(<DescriptorType.MATRIX:",
  "Autocorrelation": "(<DescriptorType.MATRIX",
  "Local binary pattern": "(<DescriptorType.V",
  "Gabor energy": "(<DescriptorType.VECTOR: (",
  },]
```

```
EXPORT_JSON = 1  
EXPORT_PICKLE = 1  
EXPORT_REGION_IMGS = 1  
CROP_REGION_WITH_MASK = 0
```

vyexportuje výsledky do .json  
súboru

vyexportuje výsledky do .pkl  
súboru

vyexportuje orezané obrázky  
buniek

ak sa exportujú obrázky  
buniek, podľa masky odstráni  
všetko okrem bunky

# Data Explorer

Slouží pro **usnadnění a zrychlení** analýzy vyexportovaných dat

Přívětivé programové rozhraní pro práci s adresářovou strukturou

```
from DescriptorLibUtils import DataExplorer  
  
de = DataExplorer("../output/")
```

Id všech buňek ve snímku 0:

In [381]:

```
de.GetAllCellsInFrame(0)
```

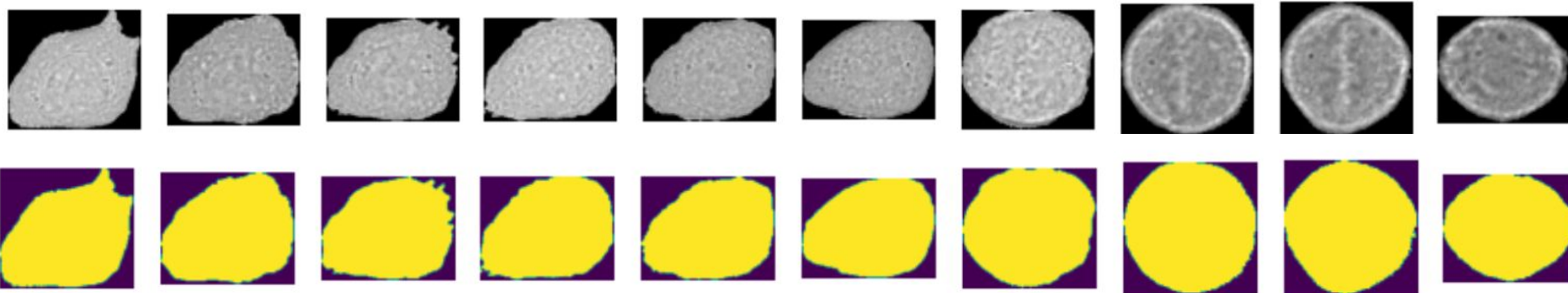
Out[381]:

```
dict_keys([1, 5, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 32, 34])
```

# Data Explorer

Časová linka jedné konkrétní buňky:

```
imgs, masks = de.GetCellTimeline(cell_id)
```



Descriptor konkrétní buňky ve snímku 0:

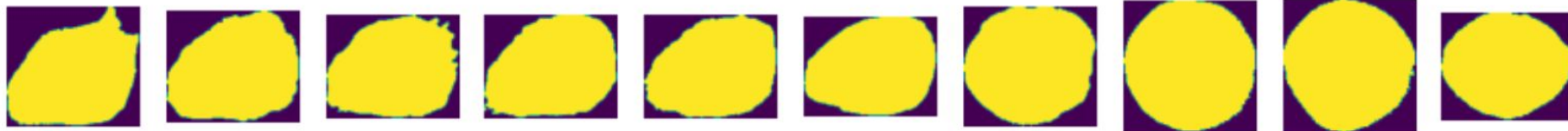
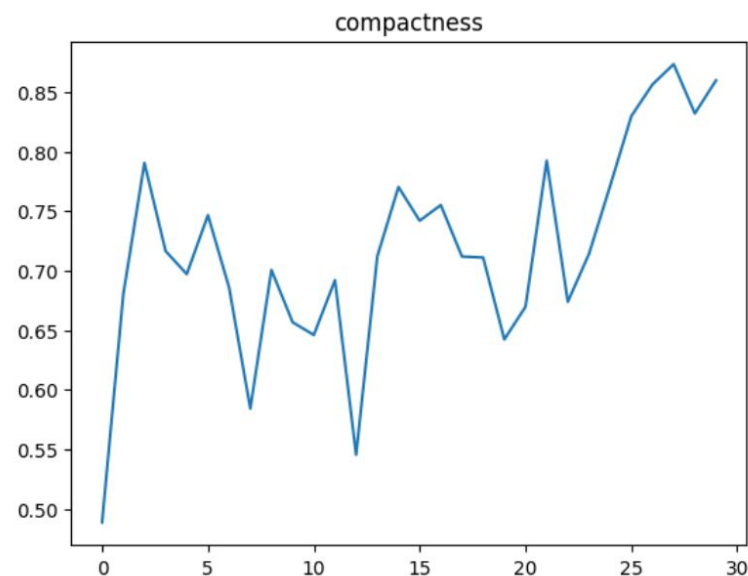
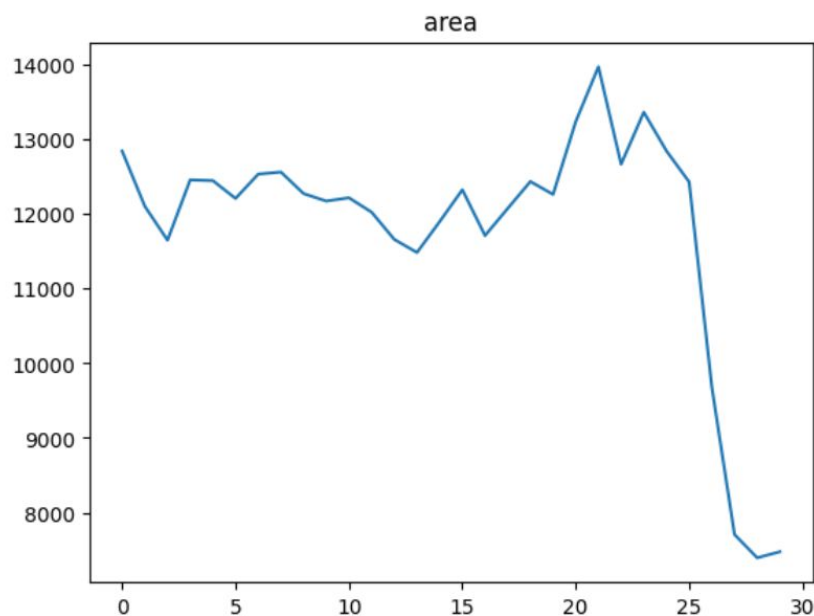
```
de.GetDescriptorsForCell(0, cell_id)["Mask descriptors"]
```

```
'elongation': 0.8187134502923976,  
'compactness': 0.48861182997044317,  
'circularity': 0.6127187335317562,  
'convexity': 0.8929998982325366})
```

# Data Explorer

Časová linka descriptoru po celý život buňky

```
mask_timeline = de.GetCellDescriptorTimeline(cell_id, "Mask descriptors")
```



# Reálne využitie knižnice



# GUI

- nástroj na vizualizáciu datasetu a deskriptorov buniek v ňom
- jednoduché zobrazenie dát bez programovania
- Matplotlib
- ovládanie klávesnicou a myšou

```
Press <h> for help.
```

```
Click on a cell in the segmentation image to show details.
```

```
keys:
```

```
p ... previous dataset/cell frame
```

```
n ... next dataset/cell frame
```

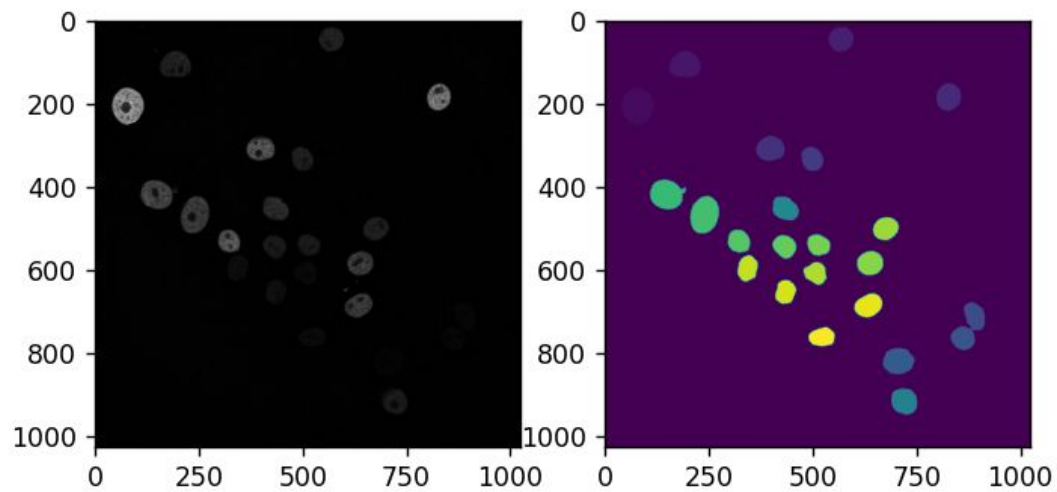
```
h ... help
```

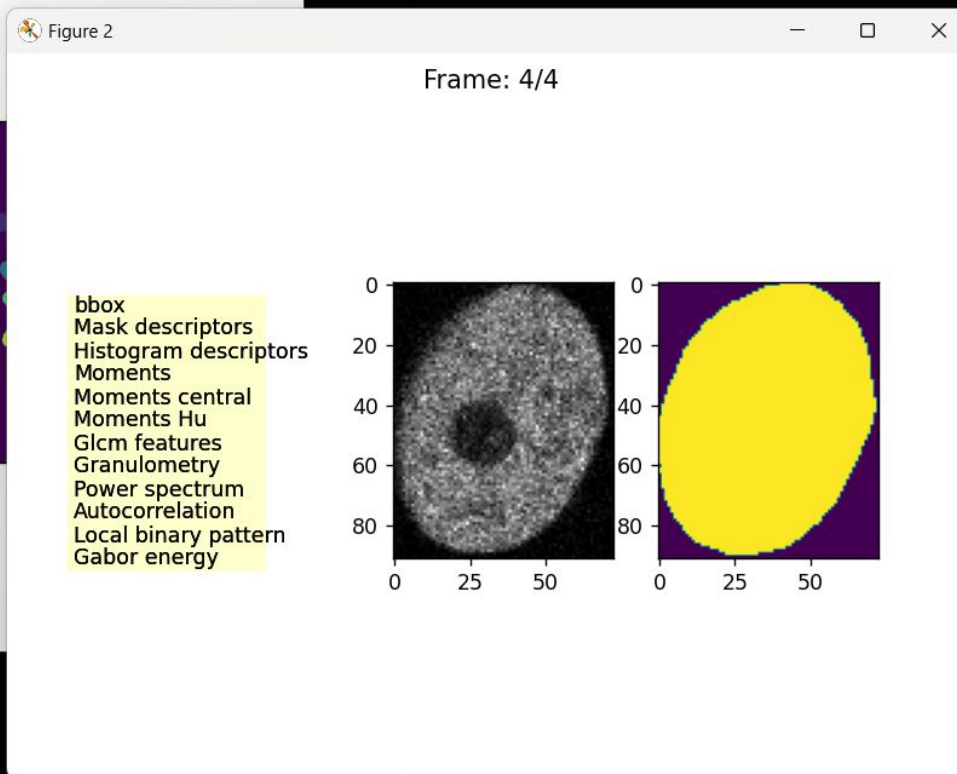
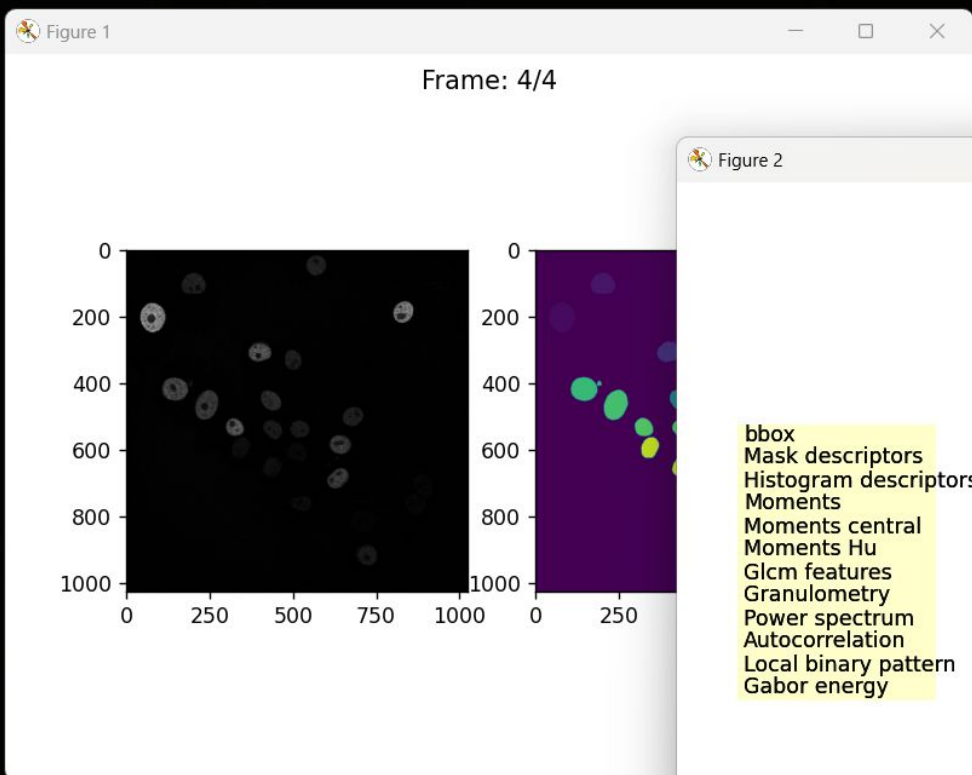
```
t ... shows timeline of a scalar descriptor (works only in scalar descriptor figure)
```

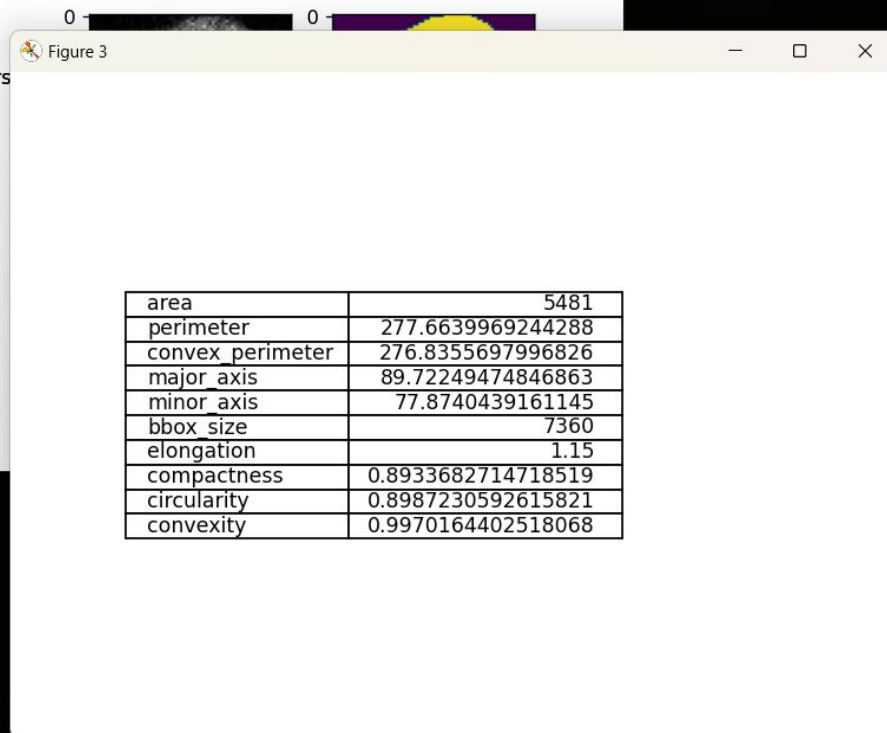
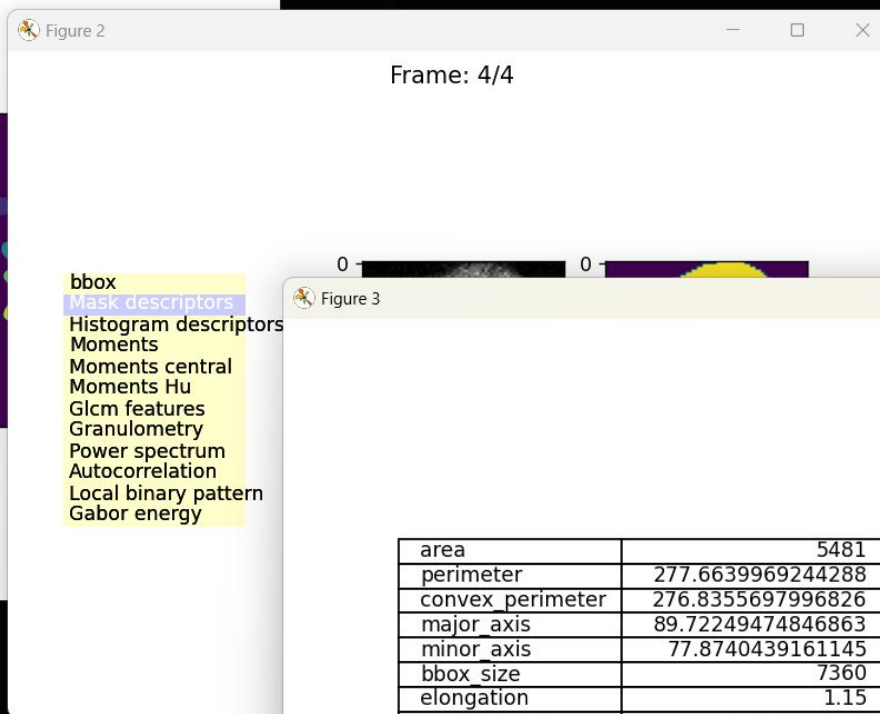
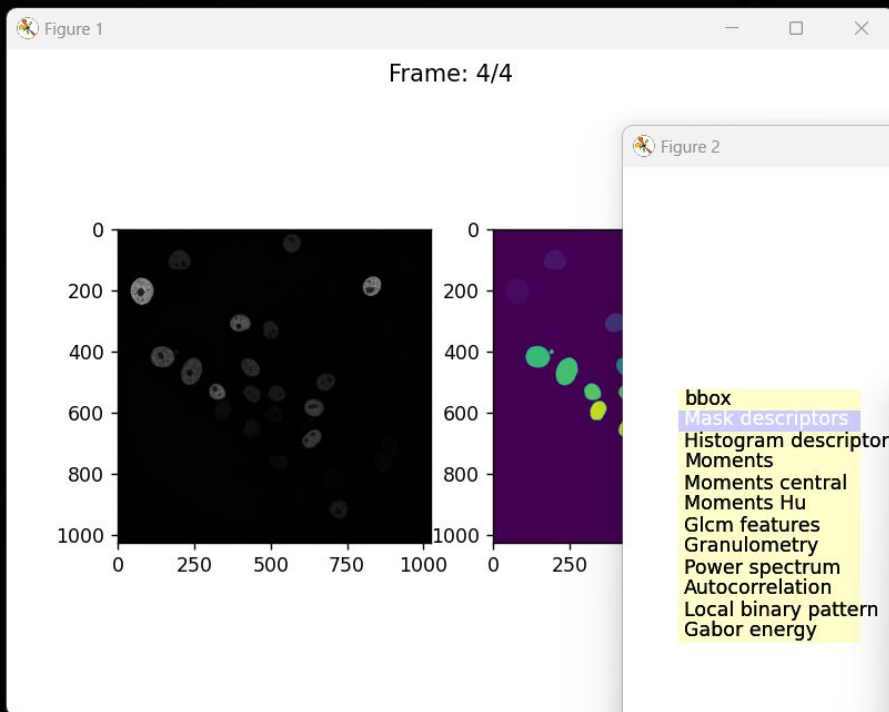


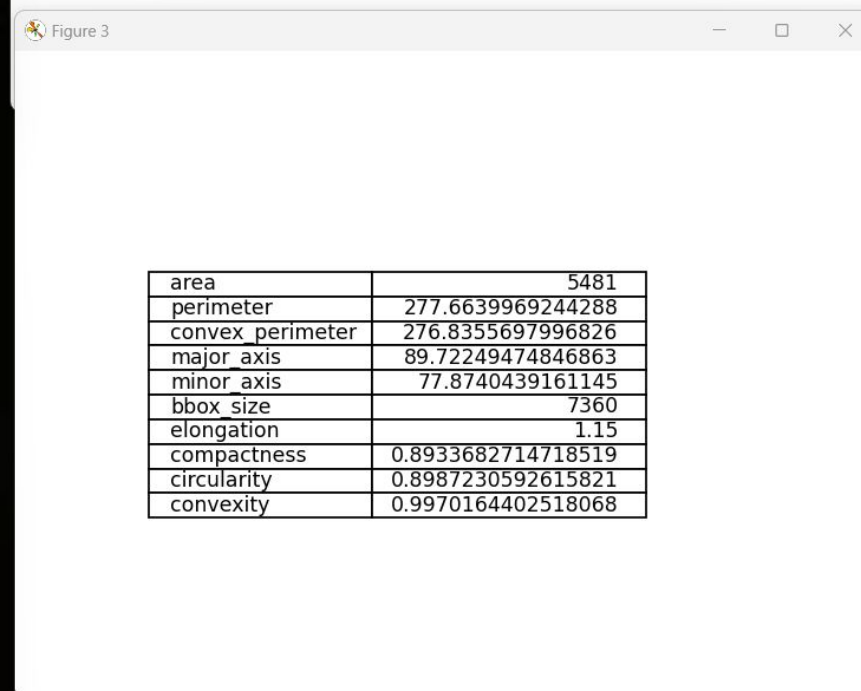
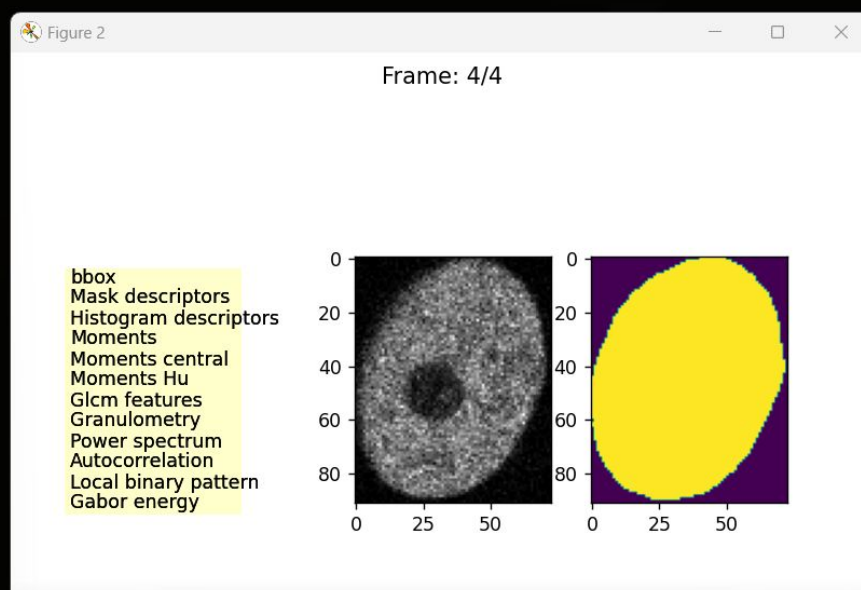
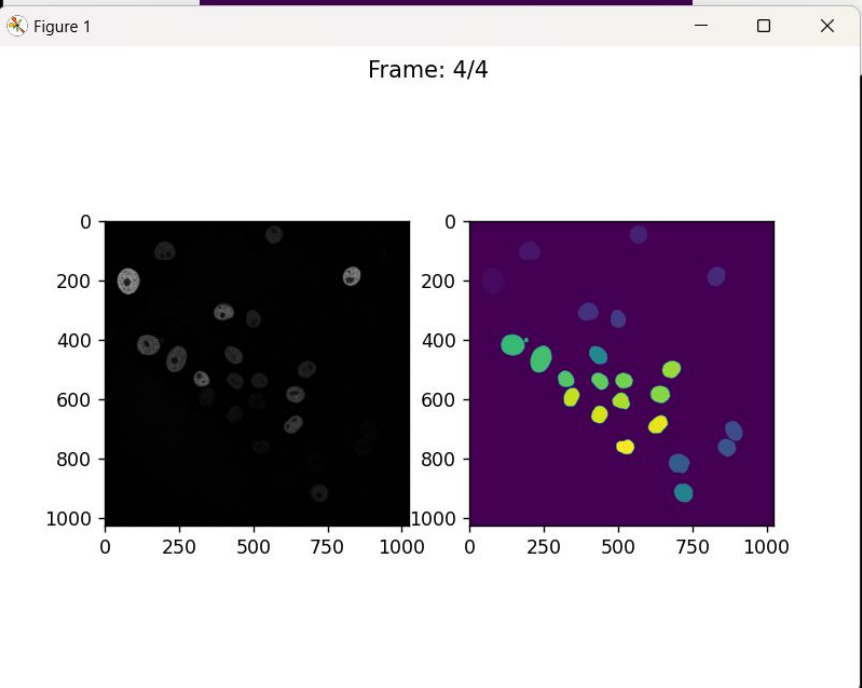
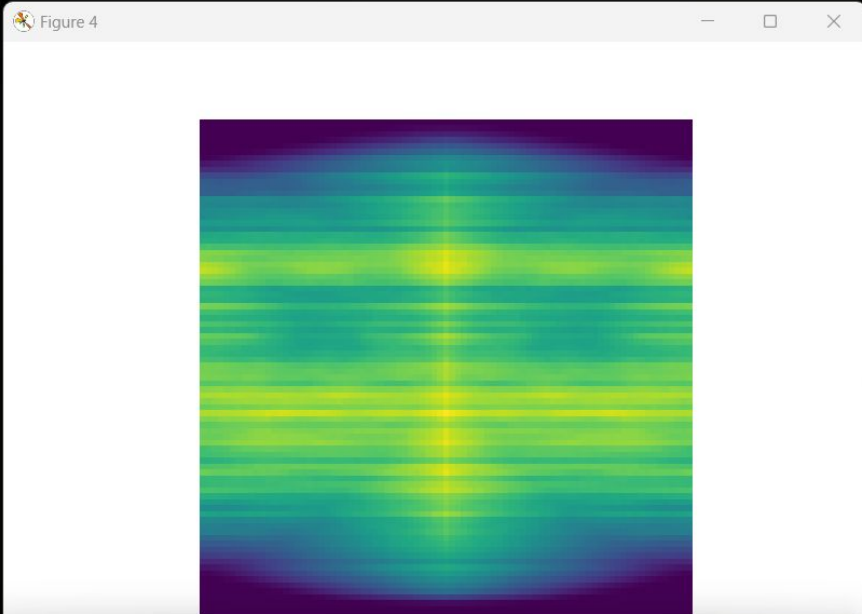
Figure 1

Frame: 1/4





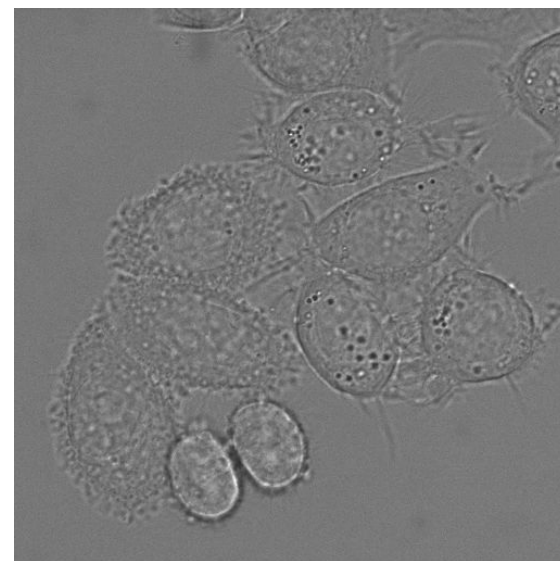
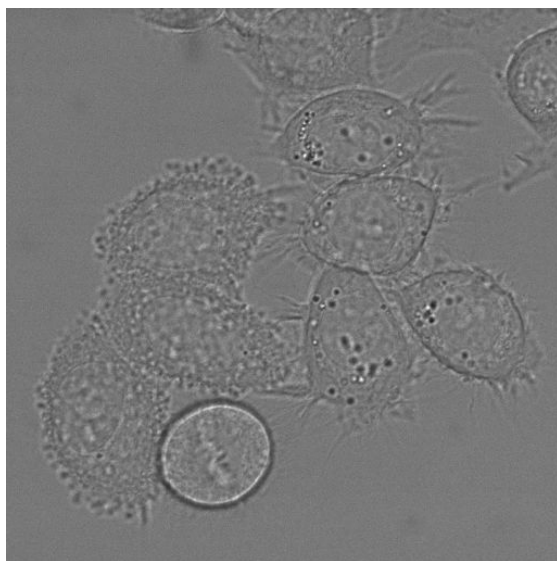




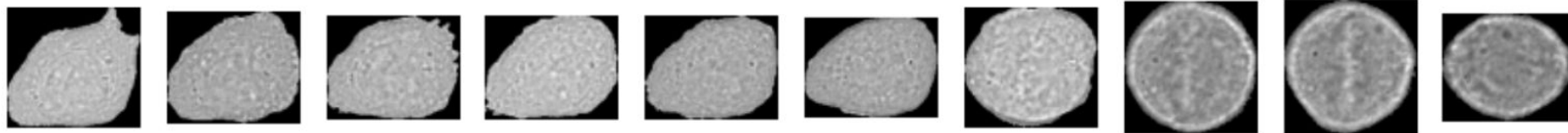
# Analýza

Knihovnu lze použít pro velmi snadnou analýzu různých deskriptorů v čase.

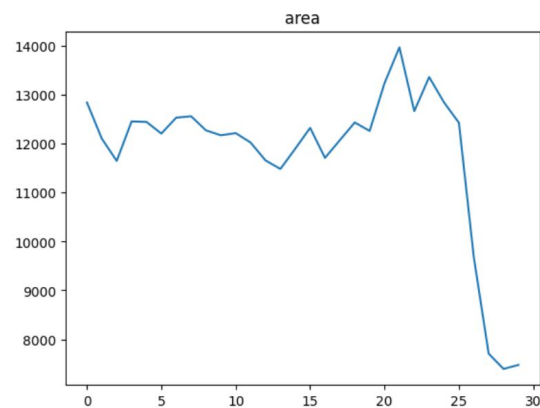
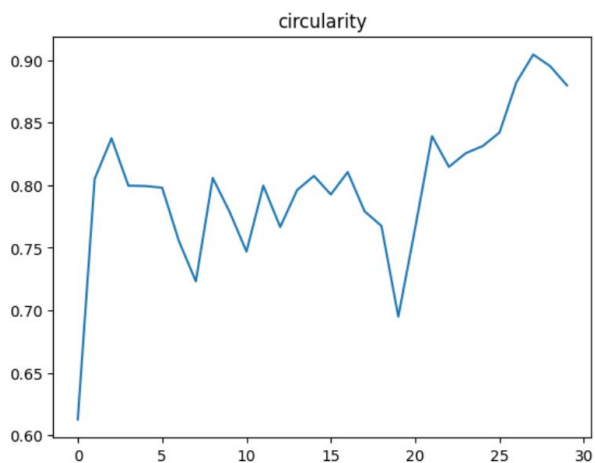
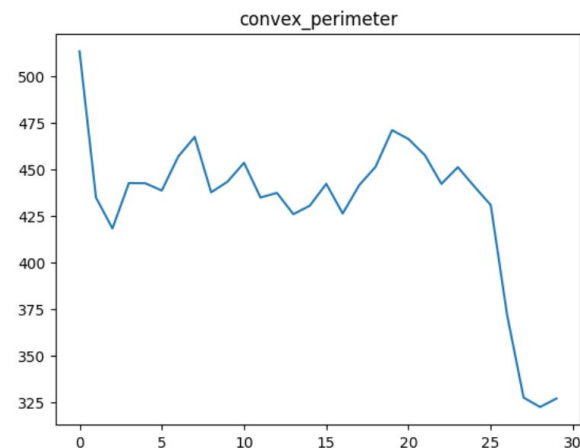
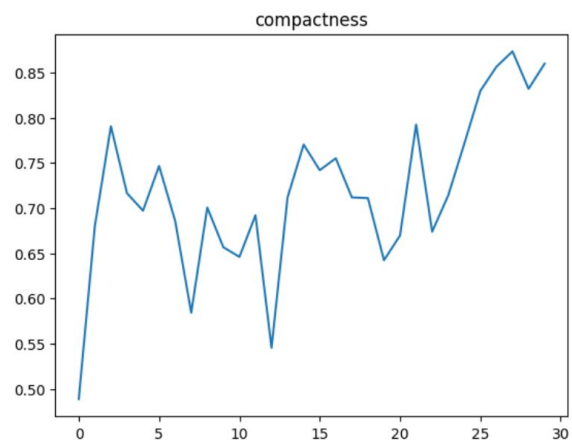
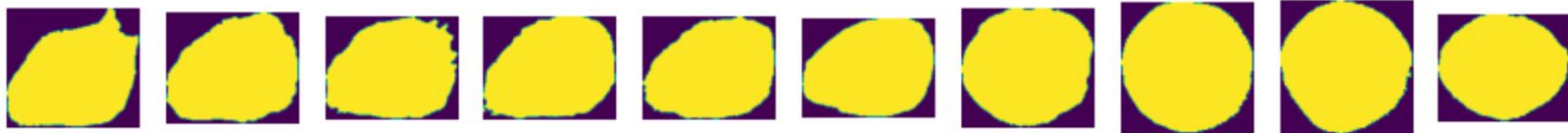
Jako příklad jsme vyzkoušeli analýzu události, kdy se buňka dělí - dochází k **mitóze**



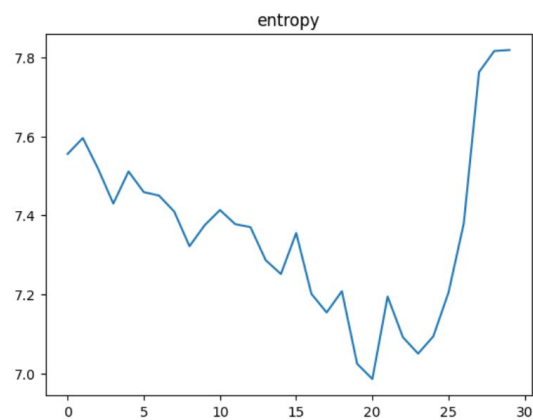
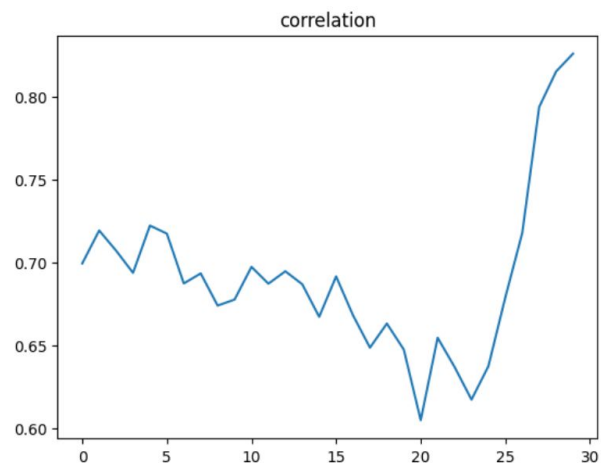
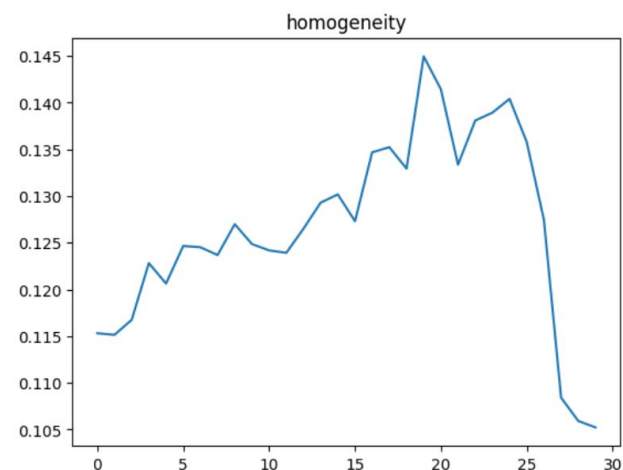
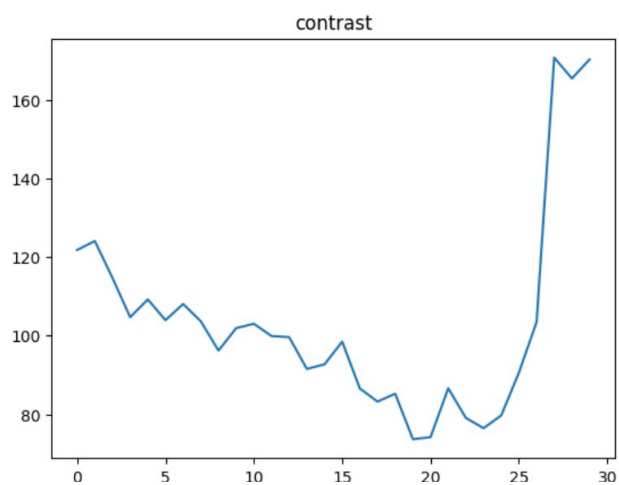
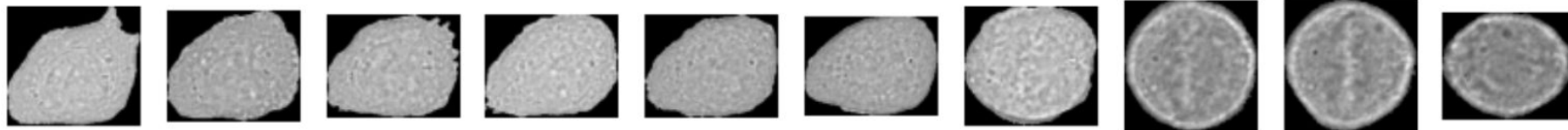
Dataset DIC-C2DH-HeLa



# Analýza - deskriptory masky

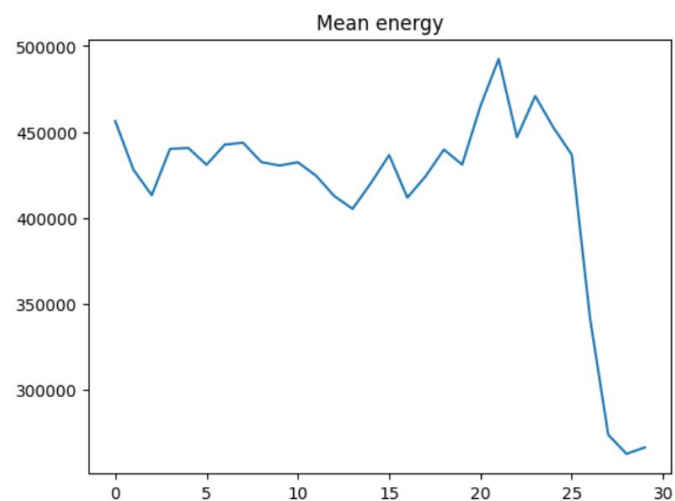
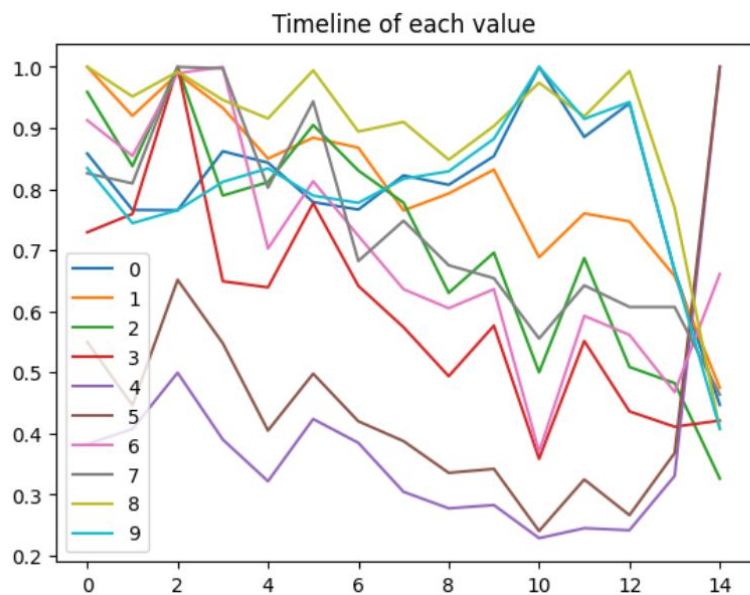
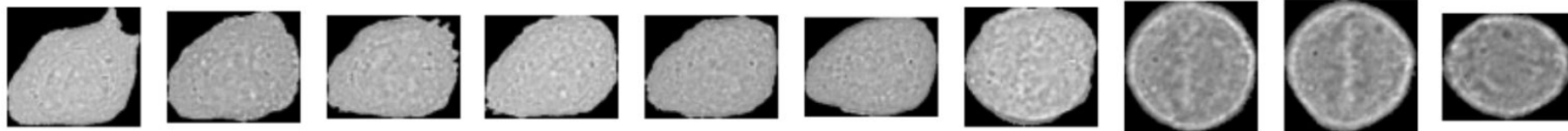


# Analýza - textura





# Analýza - další příklady



Průměrná hodnota energie odezvy  
banky gabor filtrů

Local binary patterns - vývoj různých hodnot



Co dál?

# Rozšíriteľnosť

- pridávanie deskriptorov
- exportér doplniť o možnosť vybrať si exportované deskripty
- exportér doplniť o flagy
  - výber exportu do JSON/pickle
  - nastavenie rovnakého rozlíšenia exportovaných obrázkov
  - orezávanie hodnôt podľa masky
  - ...
- paralelizácia výpočtov v exportéri
- rozšírenie o 3D, 3D + t
- viac testov
- lepšia dokumentácia
- možnosť inštalácie cez pip z repozitára

# Cell Tracking Challenge

- zlepšenie trackovania buniek
- detekcia mitózy (a iných udalostí)
- analýza pomocou vizualizačných nástrojov
- mohol by byť užitočný nástroj pre súťažiacich

CELL TRACKING CHALLENGE

[Participation](#) ▾

[Datasets](#) ▾

[Latest Results](#) ▾

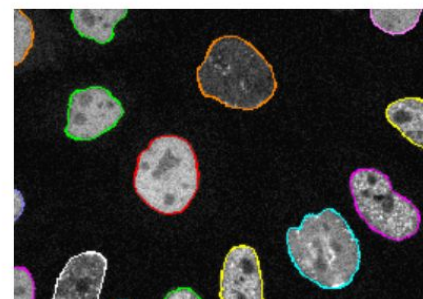
[More Details](#) ▾

[News](#)

## Welcome

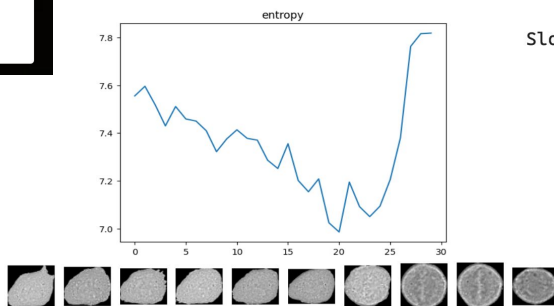
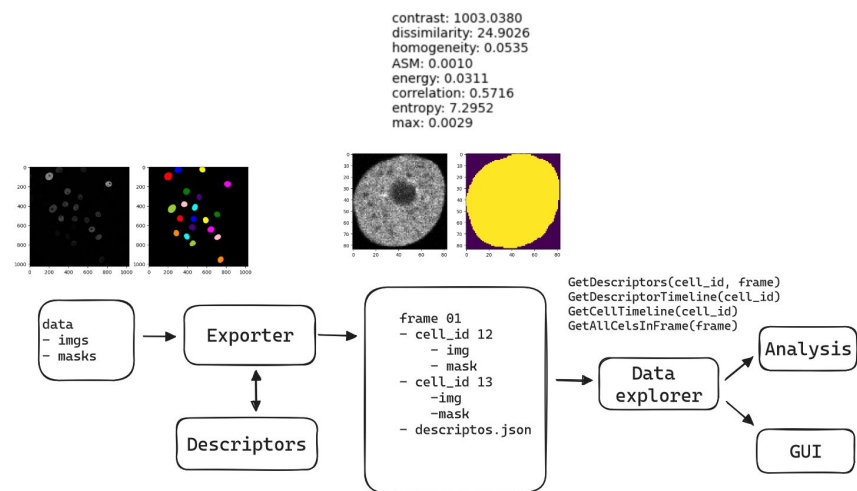
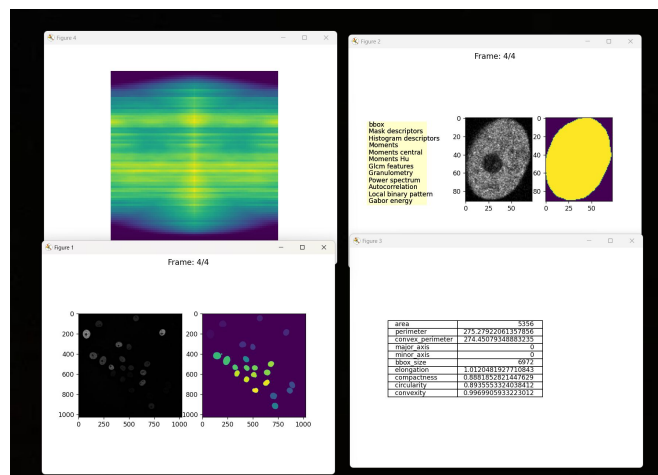
Segmenting and tracking moving cells in time-lapse sequences is a challenging task, required for many applications in both scientific and industrial settings. Properly characterizing how cells change their shapes and move as they interact with their surrounding environment is key to understanding the mechanobiology of cell migration and its multiple implications in both normal tissue development and many diseases.

In this challenge, we objectively compare and evaluate state-of-the-art whole-cell and nucleus segmentation and tracking methods using both real and computer-generated (2D and 3D) time-lapse microscopy videos of cells and nuclei. With over a decade-long [history](#) and three detailed analyses of its results published in [Nature Biotechnology](#) 2014, [Nature Methods](#) 2017, and [Nature Methods](#) 2023, the Cell Tracking Challenge has become a reference in



# Zhrnutie

- vytvorenie nástroja na analýzu
- implementácia asi 50 deskriptorov
- GUI nástroj pre jednoduchý prehľad deskriptorov daných buniek
- analýza udalostí v datasetoch



Slow computation

Fast analysis