

Entropy-based metrics for joint image alignment

Report Name	Outline Project Specification
Author (User Id)	Laura Collins (lac32)
Supervisor (User Id)	Neil MacParthalain (ncm)
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1 Project description

The Project is concerned with the alignment of multiple images using an image-alignment technique called Congealing [4]. In the paper Learned-Miller utilises the Congealing algorithm to align both MNIST handwriting data and MRI Scans by reducing the pixel-wise uncertainty across a collection of images. For example, the algorithm will examine the grey-levels of the upper-leftmost pixel in image 1, then in image 2 and through each of the images to be aligned. This uncertainty across pixel grey-level values is measured using Entropy, and thus the objective of Congealing is to minimise the Entropy value for a given set of images.

The aim of this project will be to implement an image-alignment technique using not only standard Entropy, as in [4], but using other metrics, as discussed in Section 2. We will attempt to use mammographic images drawn from the Mini-MIAS dataset [6] for the basis of the alignment. By aligning these mammograms, it is hoped we can derive an average image which can provide information about the tissue structure of that classification, as outlined by BI-RADS (Breast Imaging-Reporting and Data System) - with 1 being fatty tissue (lowest risk) and 4 being dense tissue (highest risk) [5]. Utilising different alignment metrics on the same images would result in a range of average images, and if time permits, this may be used to ascertain the most useful for the alignment of mammography images.

Finally, the resulting software tool could be used by Radiologists in assessing the tissue variation between the 4 categories and could also be used to build a classifier model to help categorise new, unseen mammograms in terms of tissue density.

An adapted-XP (Extreme Programming) approach has been selected for the software methodology on this Project. Some early investigation will go into how to best overcome the lack of Pair-Programming practice. Daily stand-ups will take in the form of daily meet-ups with peers to discuss individual progress.

2 Proposed tasks

- **Research into alternative metrics** The original Congealing algorithm implemented developed in [4] uses standard Entropy and thus research into different alignment metrics will be needed. The paper by Al-Sharhan et al [1] about different Fuzzy Entropy implementations will be a paper of significance. Each one is implemented with slight variation, and thus each gives a different output.
- **Installing MATLAB** A MATLAB license will need to be obtained and then MATLAB installed and properly configured on my MacBook Pro. Learned-Miller's Congealing code will need to be imported. Research will have to be undertaken as to how to run tests in MATLAB.
- **Development** The development is likely to be split into 2 major sections:
 - **Graphical User Interface** From here the User will be able to input their sets of images, select the alignment metric and the output will be displayed. This is vital for the easy comparison between images for clinicians.
 - **Algorithm Implementation** Each Algorithm will be implemented in the original Congealing code, swapping out the standard Entropy algorithm for each Fuzzy Entropy version.
- **Dataset** Choosing to align mammograms causes some issues, the main one being the file size of the images. For example, the Digital Database for Screening Mammography (DDSM) has approximately 4400 pixels per line, with each pixel approximately 1900bits [3]. The dataset used in this project will be the 'Mini-MIAS database of mammograms' as their image size has been specifically reduced to 1024x1024 pixels [6].

- **Project Meetings & Blog** Weekly supervisor meetings will be conducted throughout the project. A blog will also be kept throughout the duration of the project, covering a wide range of topics such as weekly updates, hurdles, progress made and other news worth noting. Ghost will be used as the blogging platform of choice, located at: `lauramcollins.co.uk/blog`.

3 Project deliverables

Through the duration of the Project, the following deliverables are to be expected.

- **Short Report per Alignment implementation** At the end, or at a suitable time during development should it arise, a short report will be created to outline the implementation of each Entropy-based metric. This report will cover resources used, progress made, any hurdles overcome and any extra notes that may be of use in the Final Report. This will be an ongoing process, to conclude once development has ceased.
- **Mid-Project Demonstration Notes** A set of notes will be created to accompany the mid-project demonstration. This will be a summary of what was presented, and will be discussed with the project supervisor prior to the demonstration. This will be included in the appendices of the Final Report as a marker of technical improvement since the mid-project demonstration.
- **Technical Deliverable** The final Technical Deliverable package will include all necessary files to run the software. This package will be submitted for assessment and also will be stored upon a version control system.
- **Test Scripts** Exact tools for testing the technical deliverable will be assessed as the project progresses. It is likely that these will include MATLAB's xUnit automated testing framework and JUnit (if Java is utilised), along with some required manual testing. These will be submitted as part of the technical deliverable.
- **Story Cards and CRC Cards** As this project will be following an adapted-XP methodology, the defining stories and design will fall within the Story Cards and CRC Cards respectively. These are likely to be included in the Final Report appendices.
- **Final Report** This will be the final evaluative report, acknowledging any third-party libraries, frameworks and tools used along with other associated appendices. This will be completed and submitted at the end of the Project.
- **Final Demonstration** No formal documentation will be needed for this stage of the Major Project, however due to its importance to the final grade, and the work needed to prepare for it, it is worth noting here.
- **Possible Publication** If the average image outputs are found to be of use to clinicians there is the possibility of writing a scientific paper on the original algorithm, research, alterations to the algorithm(s) and final conclusions. This would be work completed at the end of the Project cycle.

Annotated Bibliography

- [1] S. Al-Sharhan, F. Karray, W. Gueaieb, and O. Basir, "Fuzzy entropy: a brief survey," in *Fuzzy Systems, 2001. The 10th IEEE International Conference on*, vol. 3. IEEE, 2001, pp. 1135–1139. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/fuzz.2001.1008855>

Paper outlining the different implementations of Fuzzy Entropy, of which 3 will be selected and focused on during this Project.

- [2] M. Cox, S. Sridharan, S. Lucey, and J. Cohn, "Least squares congealing for unsupervised alignment of images," in *Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2008. CVPR 2008. IEEE Conference on*. IEEE, June 2008, pp. 1–8. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/cvpr.2008.4587573>

Further builds upon Learned-Miller's Congealing approach with faster convergence and no pre-defined step size. Results are presented on both the MNIST handwriting data set (as in the original Learned-Miller paper) and the MultiPIE face database. However the project would most benefit from a narrow entropy-only based approach, staying in-line with the original Major Project title.

- [3] M. Heath, K. Bowyer, D. Kopans, R. Moore, P. Kegelmeyer, and C. Processing, "The digital database for screening mammography," 2001, accessed: February 2016. Available: <http://marathon.csee.usf.edu/Mammography/Database.html>. [Online]. Available: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.216.6553>

Due to the large nature of the DDSM dataset, this is not the dataset of choice. However it may be useful for further work on this project in the future - however it will have to be assessed as to how to acquire the necessary computational power.

- [4] E. G. Learned-Miller, "Data driven image models through continuous joint alignment," *Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 236–250, Feb. 2006. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/tpami.2006.34>

Learned-Miller's original Congealing method is the basis for this Project. This paper was extremely useful for understanding of the basic concepts behind it, and will be a good reference guide throughout the project.

- [5] A. C. Society, "Understanding your mammogram report BI-RADS categories," <http://www.cancer.org/treatment/understandingyourdiagnosis/examsandtestdescriptions/mammogramsandotherbreastimagingprocedures/mammograms-and-other-breast-imaging-procedures-mammo-report>, 2015, accessed January 2016.

Website outlining Mammography scan result guidelines and the 4 tissue density composition categories. Particularly important for understanding the differences between the 4 sets of images, and how best to name them.

- [6] J. Suckling, J. Parker, D. Dance, S. Astley, I. Hutt, C. Boggis, I. Ricketts, E. Stamatakis, N. Cerneaz, S. Kok, *et al.*, "The mammographic image analysis society digital mammogram database," in *Excerpta Medica. International Congress Series*, vol. 1069, 1994, pp. 375–378, accessed: February 2016. Available: <http://peipa.essex.ac.uk/info/mias.html>.

Chose to use this dataset as it has taken the original MIAS database, and reduced the pixel edge size.