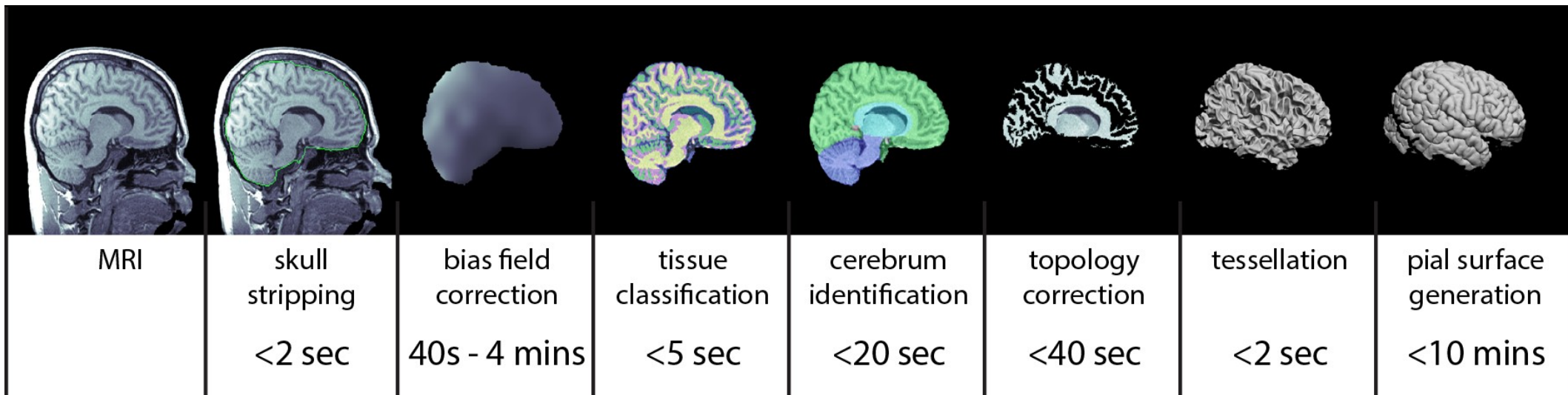


Grunnleggende Bildebehandling

Forelesninger for RAD230
Ivan I. Maximov

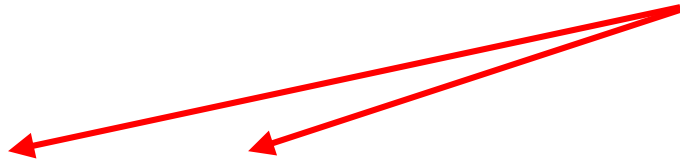
Segmentasjon

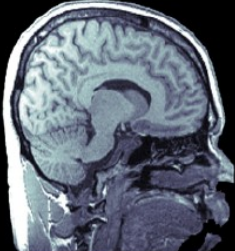
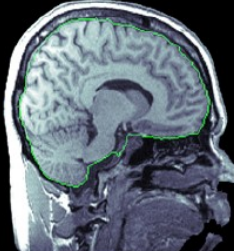

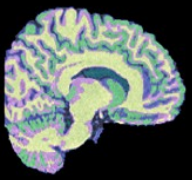
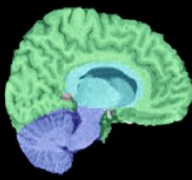
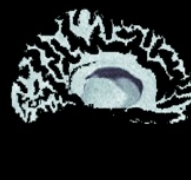


Timeline i typisk analyse etter målingen til noe viktig diagnose



Segmentasjon

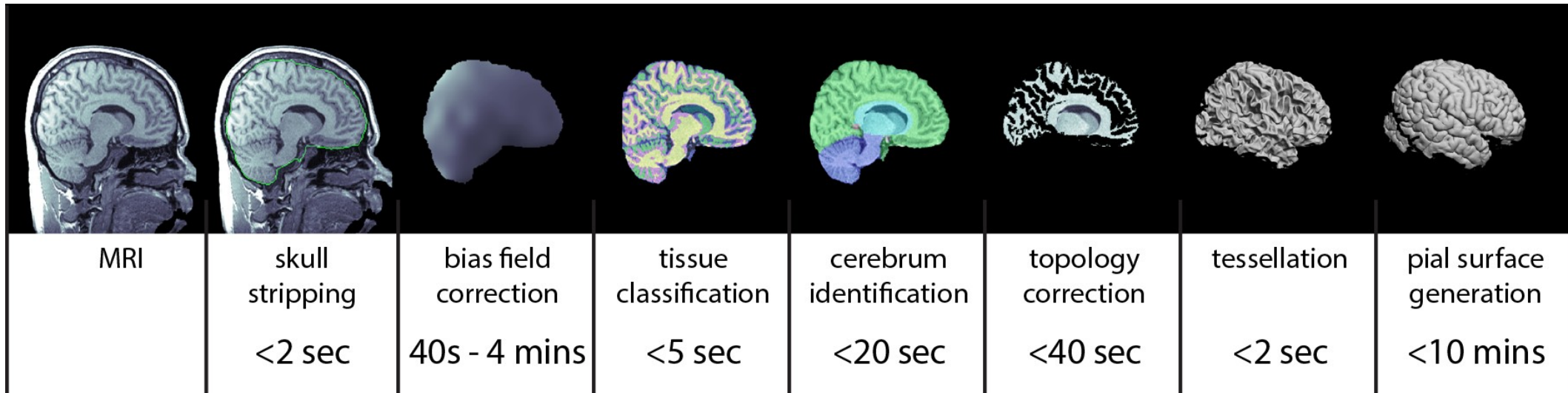
To første steg er kjent allerede: MRI og BET



							
MRI	skull stripping <2 sec	bias field correction 40s - 4 mins	tissue classification <5 sec	cerebrum identification <20 sec	topology correction <40 sec	tessellation <2 sec	pial surface generation <10 mins

Segmentasjon

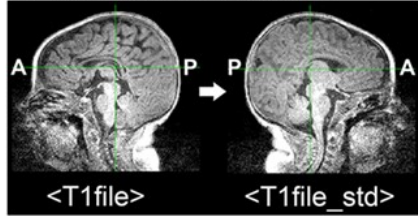
Hva er “bias field correction”?



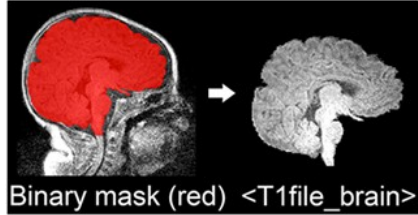
Bias field correction

Et alternative i FAST

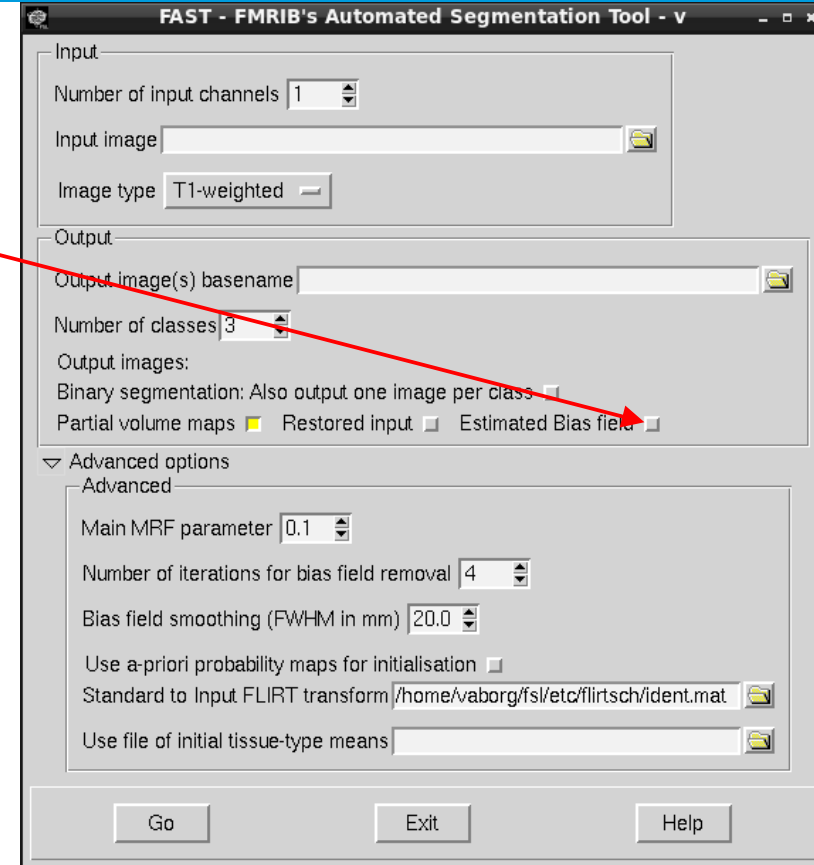
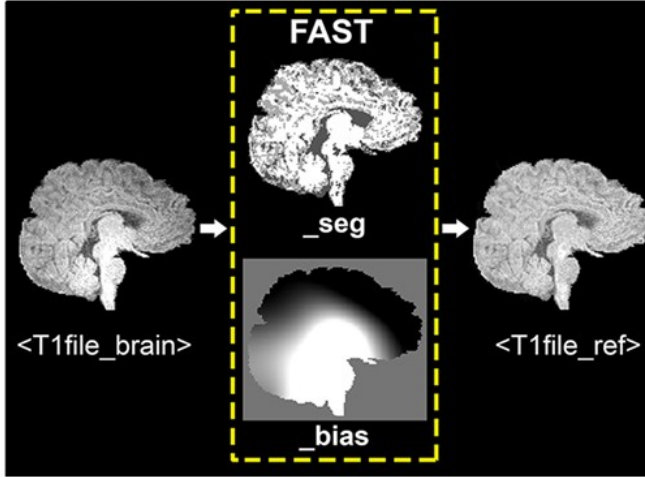
A Standard Orientation



B Brain Extraction



C Bias Field Correction



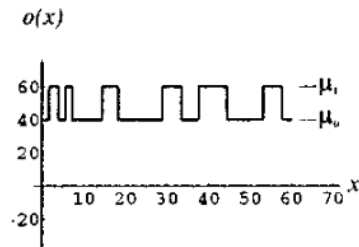
Bias field correction

La oss se på 1D signal.

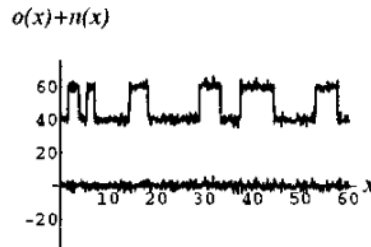
a) idealisk signal. Inget problem, ingen forvregning

b) støy kommer fra en spole

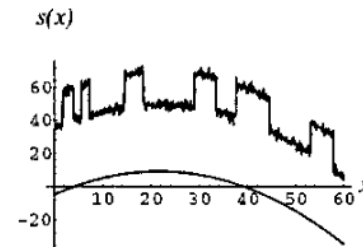
c) “bias field” fra RF spolen, hallo from “real world”



(a)

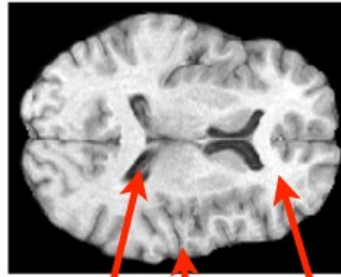


(b)

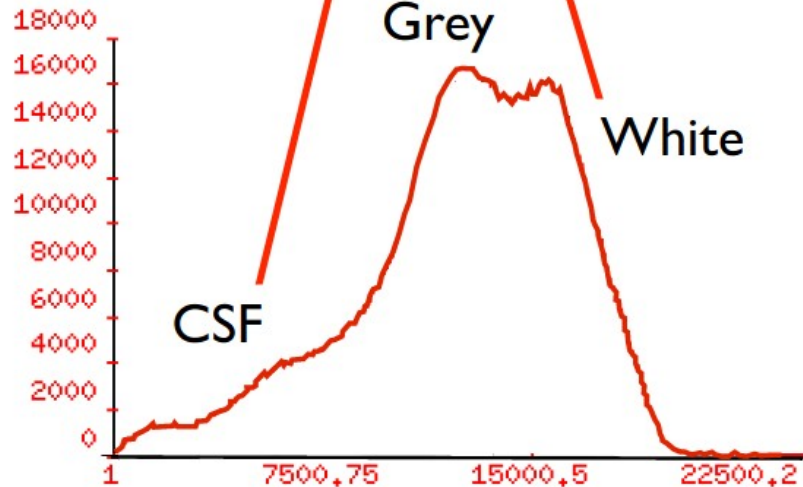


(c)

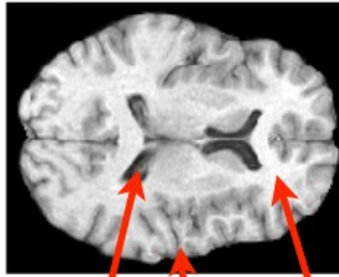
Vevet



Forskjellige typer av vev i menneske kroppen.
I hjernen kan vi se
Hvit og grå substans plus litt vann (CSF eller liquor).

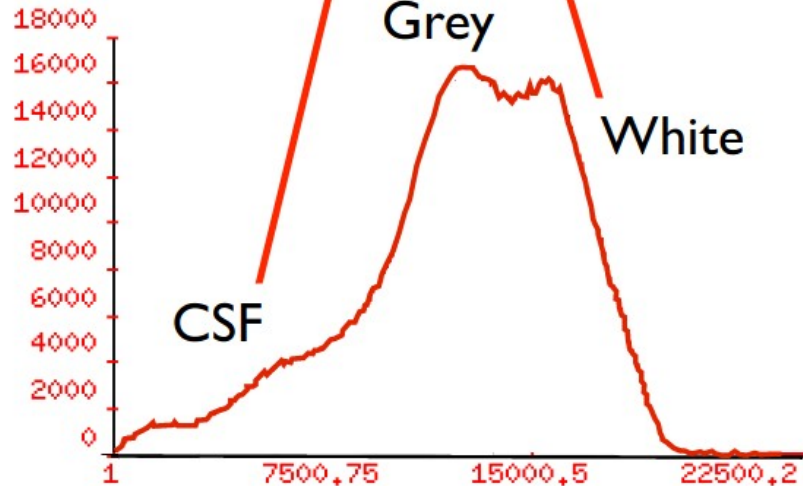


Vevet



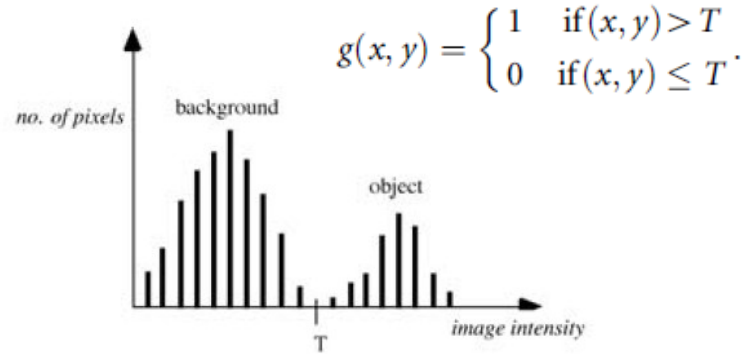
MRI er veldig bra for vevet kontrast (som dere vet allerede fra MRI). Men kontrast betyr INTENSITET i signalet.

Vi kan bruke et histogram eller frekvens analyse og å se hvor mye vev komponenter per voxel

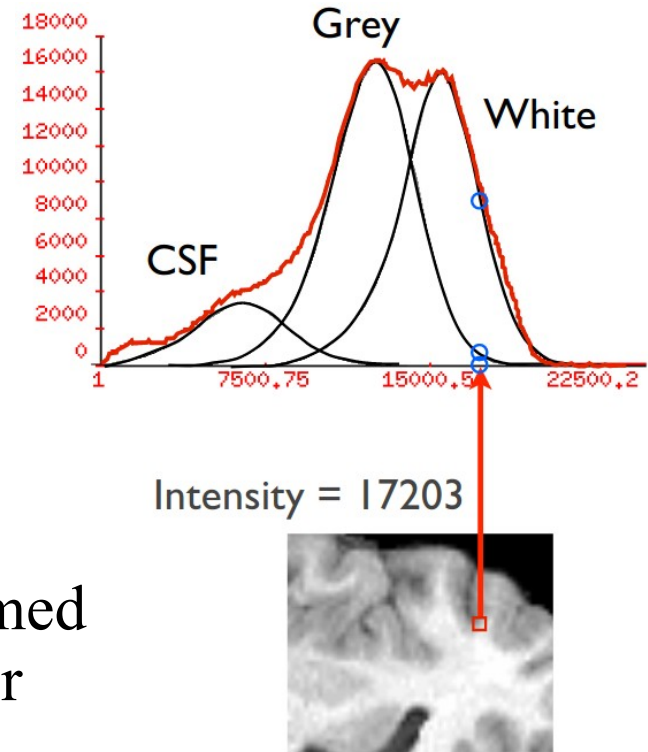


Segmentasjon

Histogram for enkelte bildet

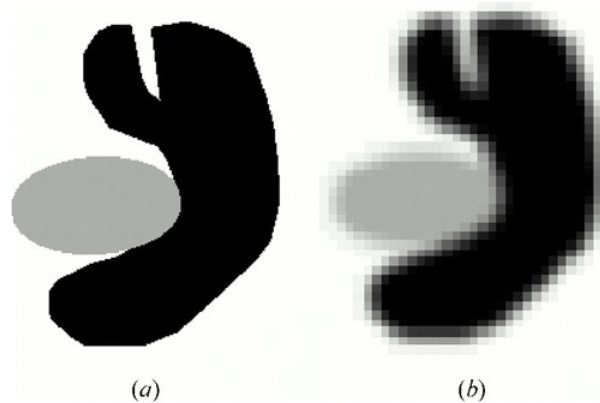
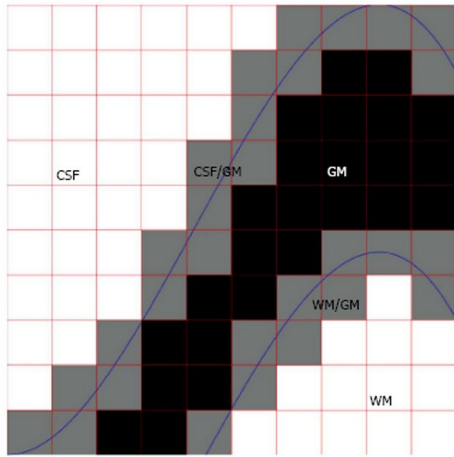


Histogram er tilnærmet med
Gaussiansk distribusjoner



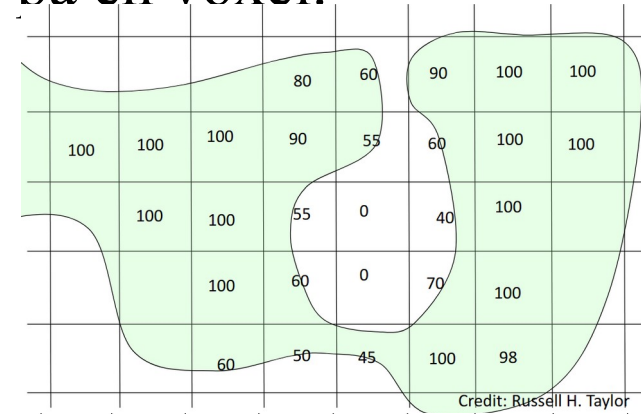
Segmentasjon

“Partial volume effect” betyr multikomponente vevene på en voxel.

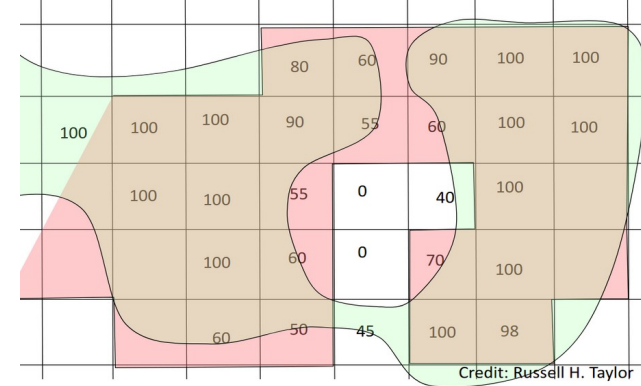


Histogram metode fungerer ikke så bra!

Vev (grøn) og
målinger (tall)

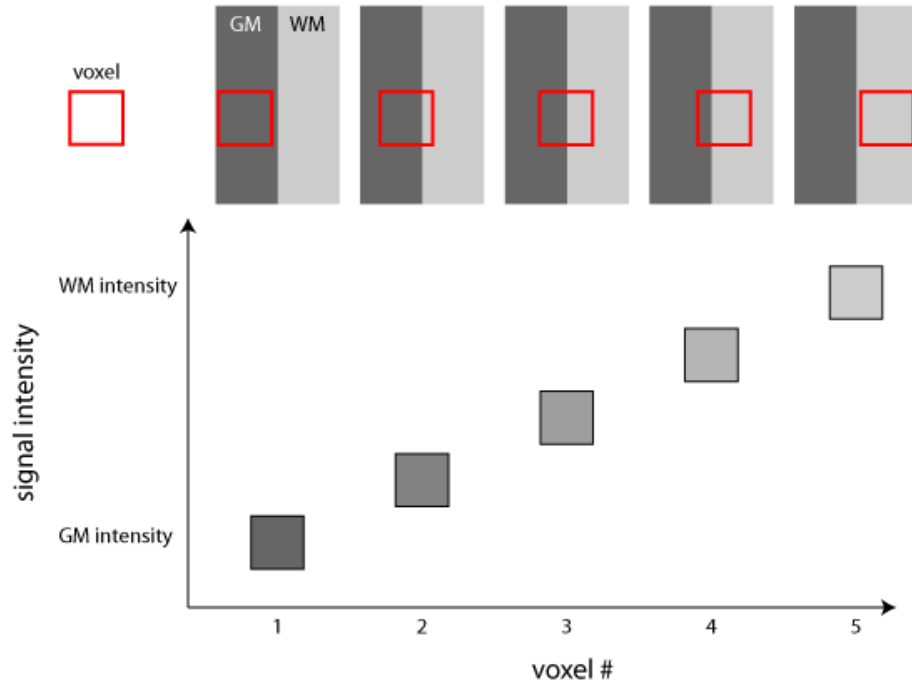


Segmentasjon (rød)



Segmentasjon

Five examples of sampling gray and white matter

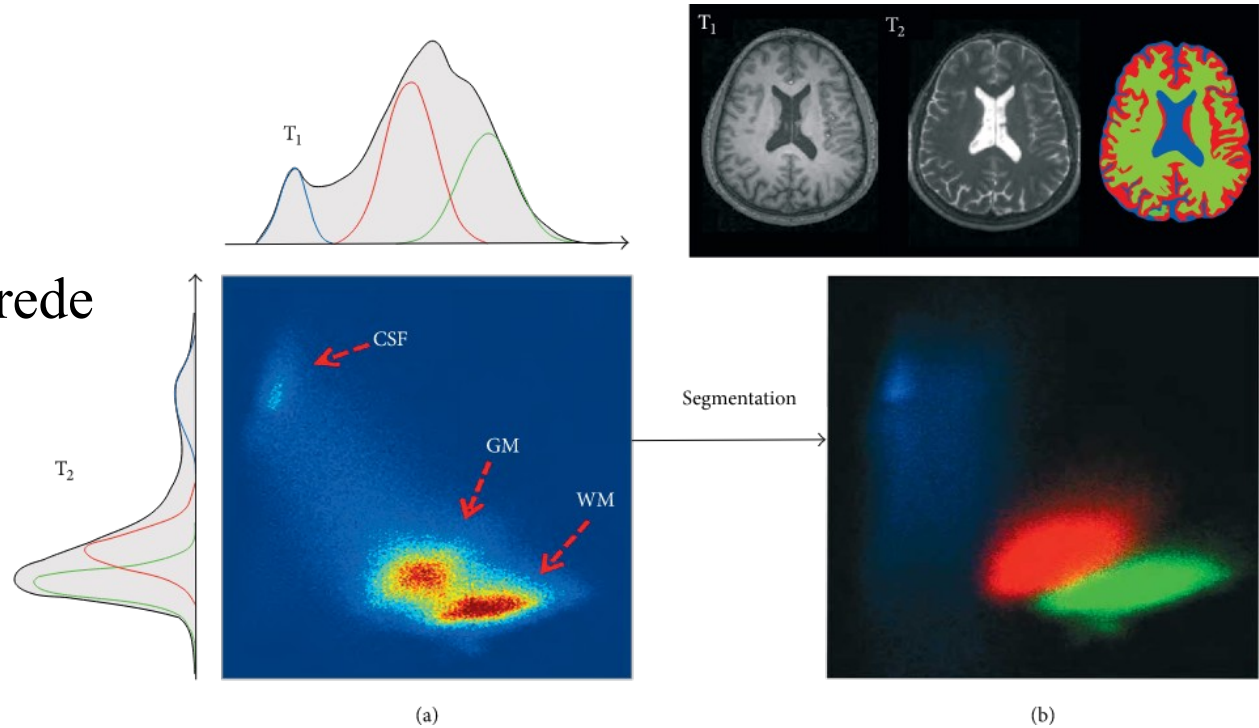


Er det enkelt å segmentere?

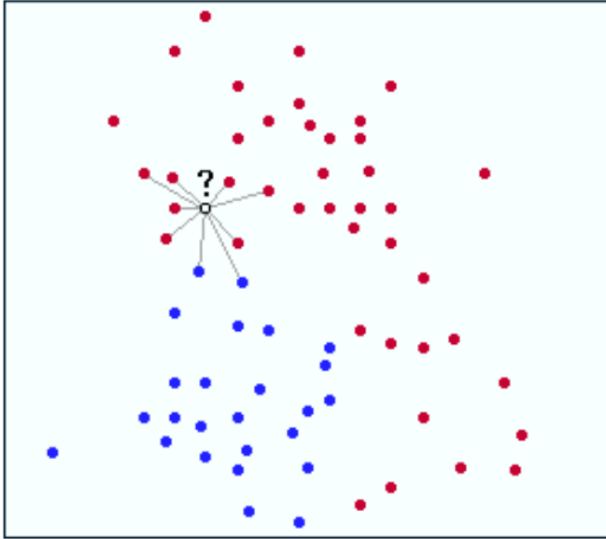
Segmentasjon

Likevil, hva skjer hvis vi bruker to modaliteter? F_x , T_1 og T_2 -vekt?

Da kan vi få noe som kjent allerede i vitenskap, fx 2D NMR, i.e. vi bruker andre dimensjoner for å dele histogrammer.



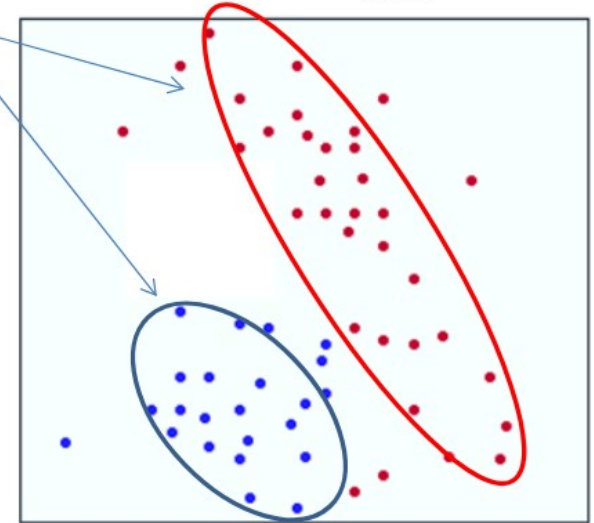
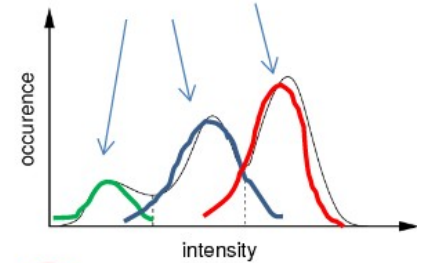
Segmentasjon



Gaussisk sannsynlighetfordeling

$$p_f(f|c) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_c^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(f-\mu_c)^2}{2\sigma_c^2}\right)$$

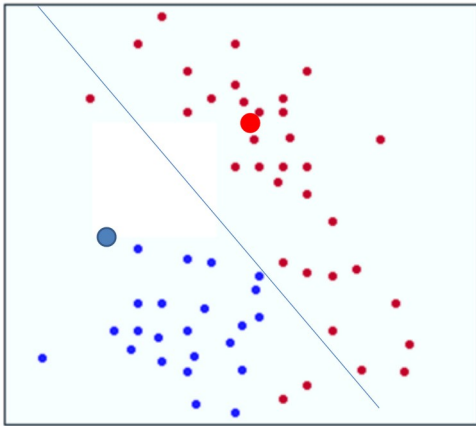
sannsynlighetfordeling



Vi valg data ukjent klass fra k-naboersklass. Naboer er nær til data langs noen metrik, for eksempel, Euklidisk avstand.

Segmentasjon

K-means klustering

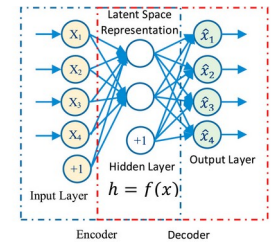
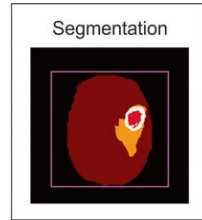
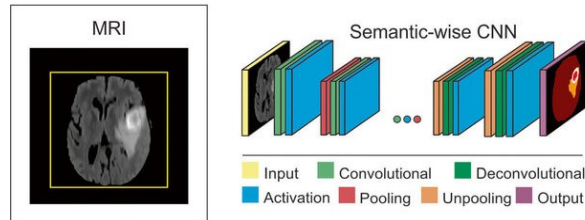


Deformable models (deformerbar modell)

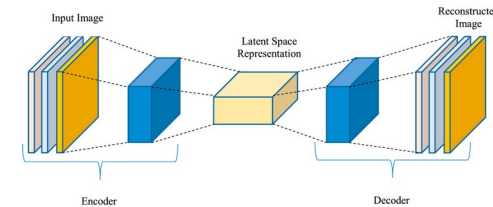


Maskinl ring

Convolution Neural Network



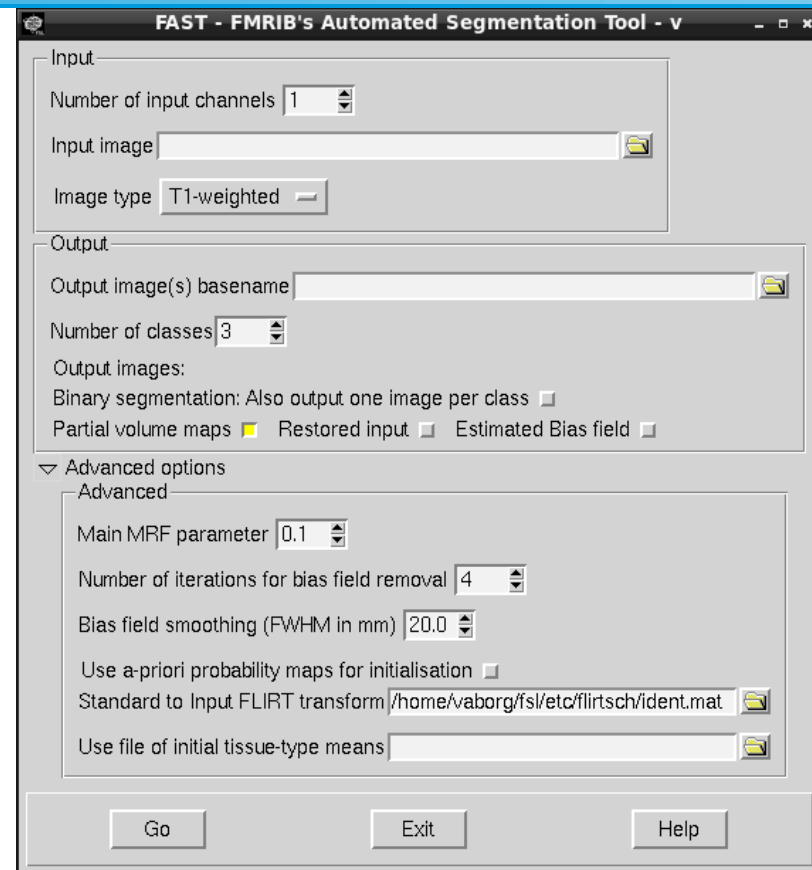
Deep Learning



FAST

FAST utiliti tillater oss å segmentere MRI bilder som bruker T_1 eller T_2 kontraster. Tall av klasser er tall for vev, fx, i hjernen det er 3 (hvit og grå substans + CSF).

Viktig: før segmentering man skal ekstrakter hjernen fra skull etc, det er veldig bra hvis “bias field correction” var brukt, høyt SNR etc.



Segmentasjon

Oppgave 3: å segmentere bildet fra Oppgave 1 og bildet fra Oppgave 2 med hjelp av FAST.

Prøve å bruke “bias field correction” trick i FAST for bedre resultater. Sammenlign segmentasjon resultater.