

# Medical Image Processing for Diagnostic Applications

## Efficient Implementation

Online Course – Unit 13

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Pattern Recognition Lab (CS 5)

# Topics

## Efficient Evaluation of Polynomials

## Interpolation of Intensities

## Distortion Algorithm: Summary and Further Applications

## Summary

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## Efficient Evaluation of Polynomials

**Problem:** Each acquired image requires a distortion correction.

**Observations:**

- Bivariate polynomials can be understood as univariate polynomials where the coefficients are univariate polynomials (instead of a simple constant value):

$$x = \sum_{i=0}^d \left( \sum_{j=0}^{d-i} u_{i,j} y^j \right) x^i.$$

- Univariate polynomials are evaluated using Horner's scheme:

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^d a_i x^i = (\dots (a_d x + a_{d-1}) x + \dots) x + a_0.$$

sowas hattest du schonmal -> war das in Mathe A3?

-> reduced # of multiplications

## Efficient Evaluation of Polynomials

### Definition

The **Horner scheme**, named after William George Horner, is an algorithm for the efficient evaluation of polynomials in monomial form. Horner's method describes a manual process by which one may approximate the roots of a polynomial equation. The Horner scheme can also be viewed as a fast algorithm for dividing a polynomial by a linear polynomial. (Wikipedia)

- For each line we get a univariate polynomial ( $y' = \text{const}$ ).
- Row and column increments are constant.
- Arithmetic progression  $\rightarrow$  reuse of former evaluations

**Conclusion:** After an initialization, for each pixel only sums have to be computed.

## Example: Horner Scheme

Let us assume we have a matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  and observations  $(x', y')^T$ , and we want to find  $(x, y)^T$  such that:

$$\mathbf{M} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Suppose we implement the necessary operations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} m_{1,1} & m_{1,2} \\ m_{2,1} & m_{2,2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{1,1}x + m_{1,2}y \\ m_{2,1}x + m_{2,2}y \end{pmatrix}$$

for several pairs of  $x$  and  $y$  in two nested `for`-loops over  $x$  and  $y$ , we will do some computations more often than necessary.

Using the Horner scheme, we reuse earlier computations constant in the inner loop.

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## Interpolation of Intensities

- **Nearest Neighbor Interpolation** is the simplest interpolation method. We assign to an image point in between pixels the intensity value of the closest pixel. Usually the Euclidean distance is applied.
- In **Bilinear Interpolation**, we compute for the new image point a weighted mean of neighboring intensities. Here the intuition is applied that pixels closer to the new image point have an higher impact on the final intensity value.
- Mostly the results of nearest neighbor interpolation are not well appreciated. The images appear crispy and noisy, though the interpolation method is extremely fast.
- In most practical applications where interpolation is required, bilinear interpolation is applied.

## Interpolation of Intensities

### Computation of the intensity $i$

- Nearest neighbor interpolation:

$$i = a$$

- Bilinear interpolation:

$$x = a(1 - d') + dd',$$

$$y = b(1 - d') + cd',$$

$$i = x(1 - d'') + yd''$$

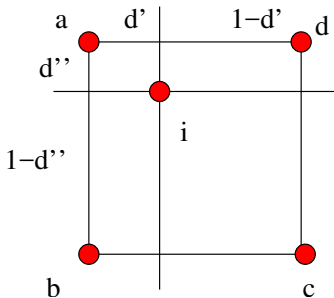


Figure 1: Interpolation:  $i$  is interpolated using the known intensities  $a, b, c, d$ .

graphics cards automatically can run interpolations between pixels :)



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## Accelerated Distortion Correction Algorithm

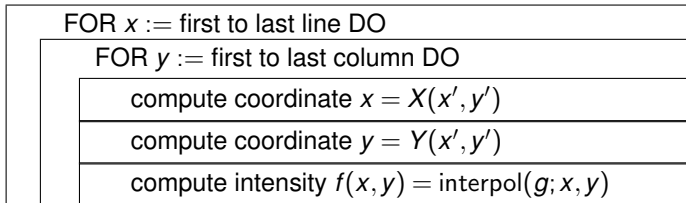


Figure 2: Image undistortion routine ( $g$  distorted image,  $f$  corrected output image)

# Hardware Accelerated Image Warping

## summary

- Image is decomposed into squares.
- Map the vertices of the square.
- Undistortion can be implemented using texture mapping unit.
- Bilinear interpolation hardware is supported in GPUs.
- Texture mapping hardware is supported in GPUs.

## Application of Image Undistortion: Endoscopy

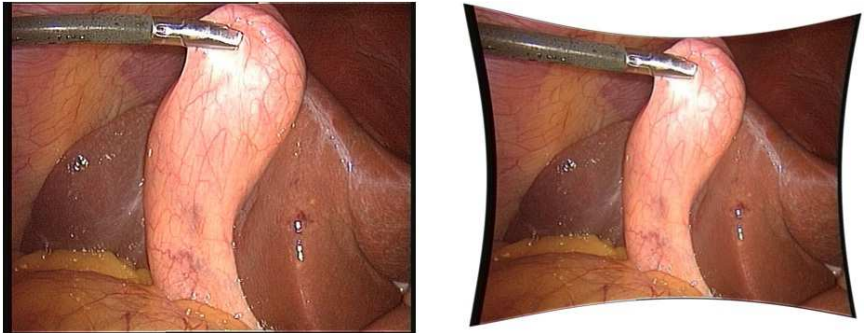


Figure 3: Original, distorted endoscope image (left), and the result of distortion correction (right)

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## Take Home Messages

- The **Horner scheme** can be used for efficient evaluation of polynomials.
- **Bilinear interpolation** is sufficient for nearly all practical problems.

## Further Readings

In case you need to learn more about polynomials and the efficient evaluation of polynomials, you have to read Volume 2 of Prof. Knuth's classic work on [The Art of Computer Programming](#).

A book that covers many image preprocessing methods applied in medical imaging systems is:

[Jiří Jan](#). *Medical Image Processing, Reconstruction, and Restoration: Concepts and Methods*. [Signal Processing and Communications](#). CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, Nov. 2005