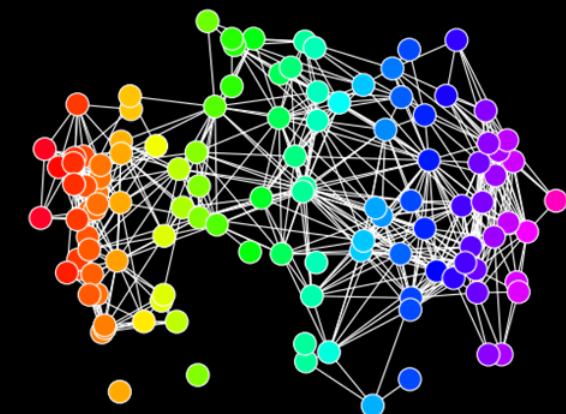
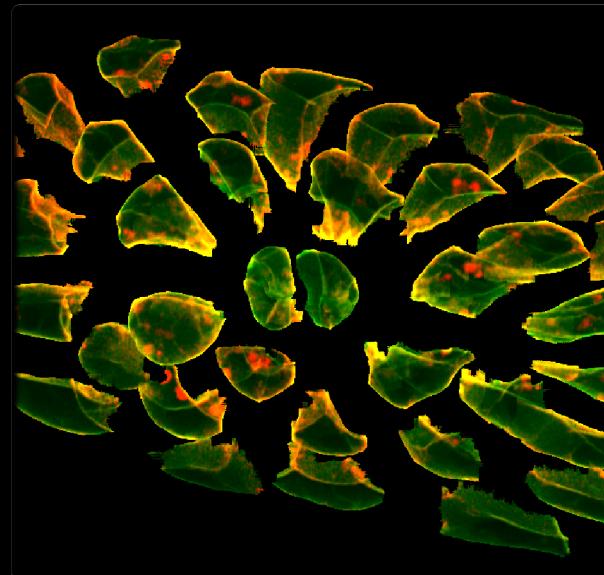


Python Biolimage Analysis Tutorial

EMBL Bio-IT/ALMF Course

Image Analysis with Python 2018

Sessions 3 – 5



Jonas Hartmann

Gilmour group, EMBL Heidelberg

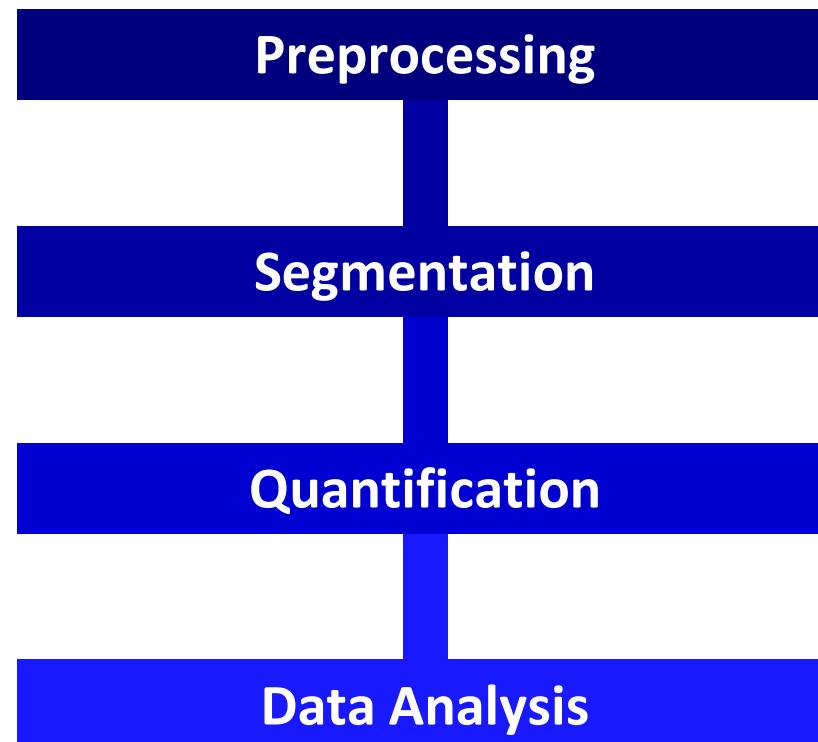
Agenda

- ▶ Intro
- ▶ Image filters & convolution (?)
- ▶ Intro to tutorial
- ▶ You: work on tutorial

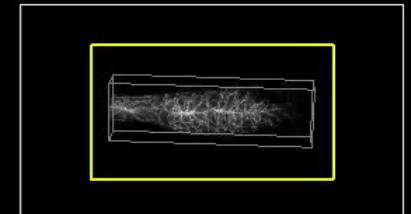
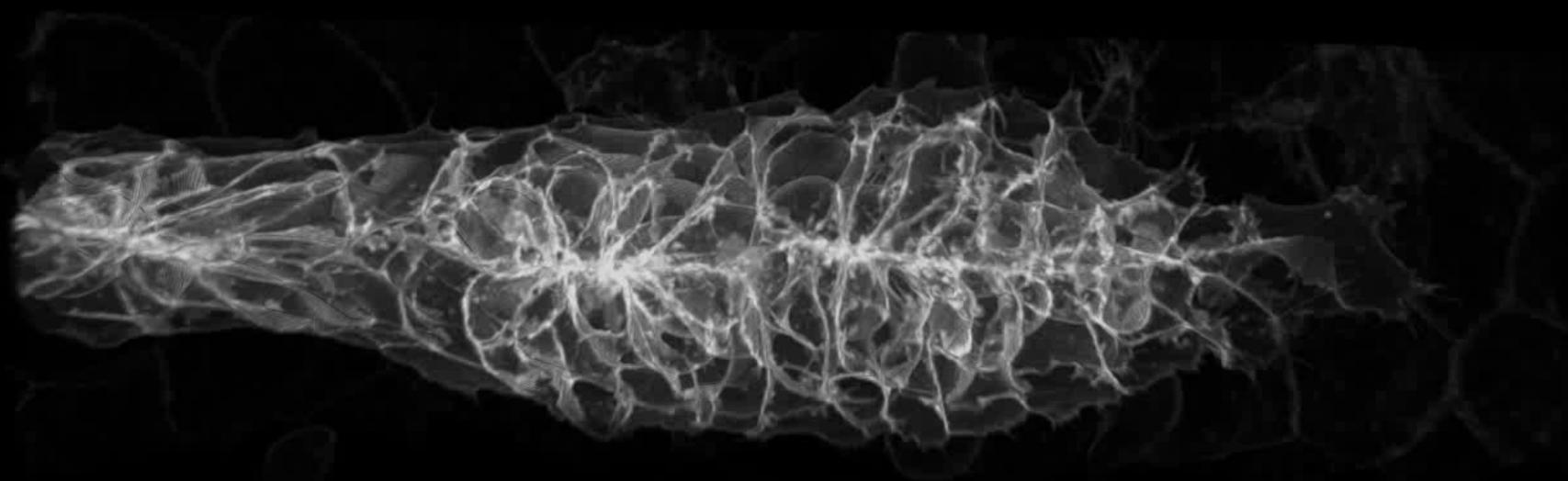
Agenda

Intro

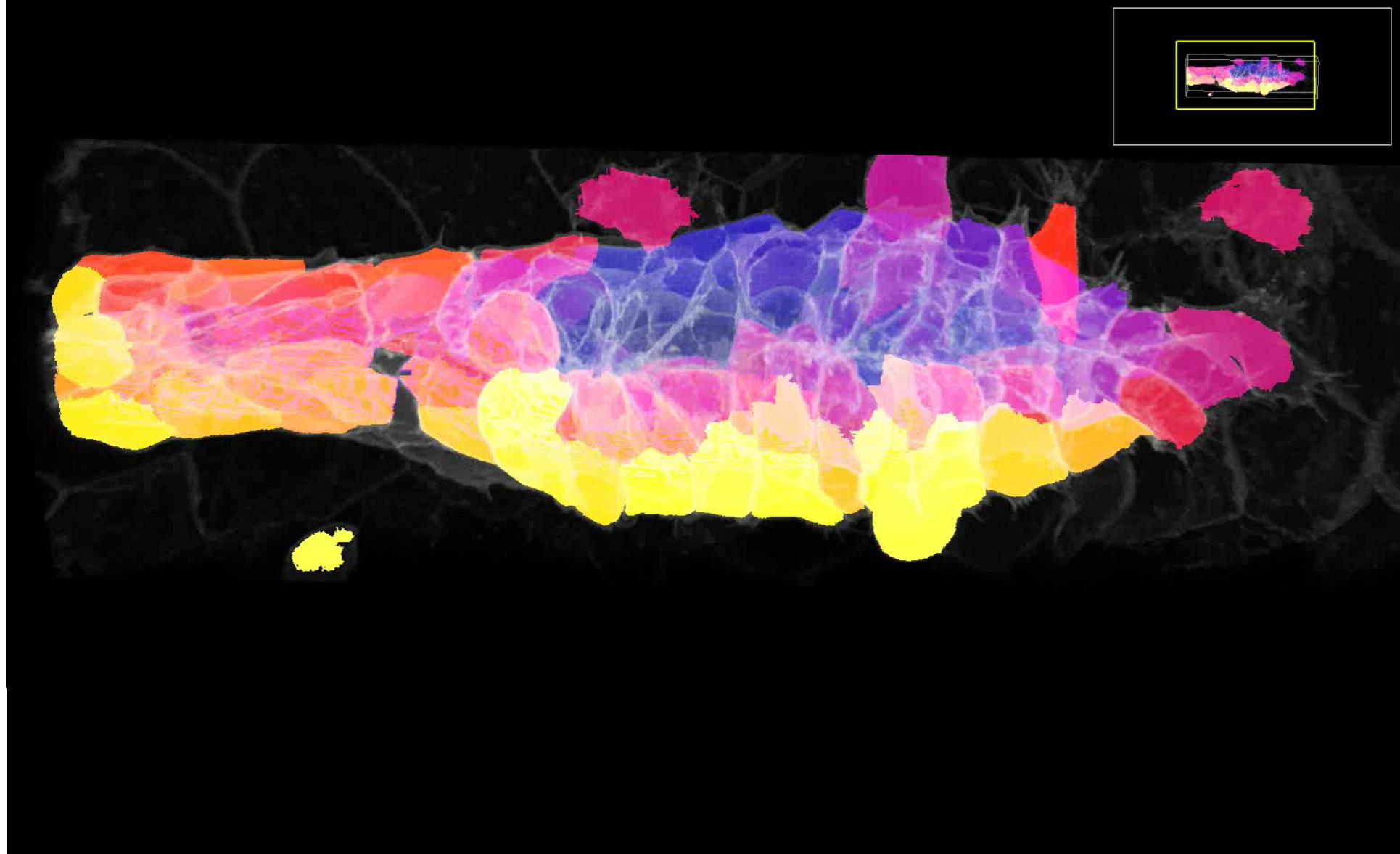
- ▶ A typical image analysis workflow



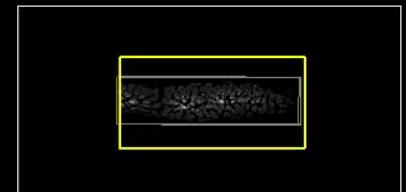
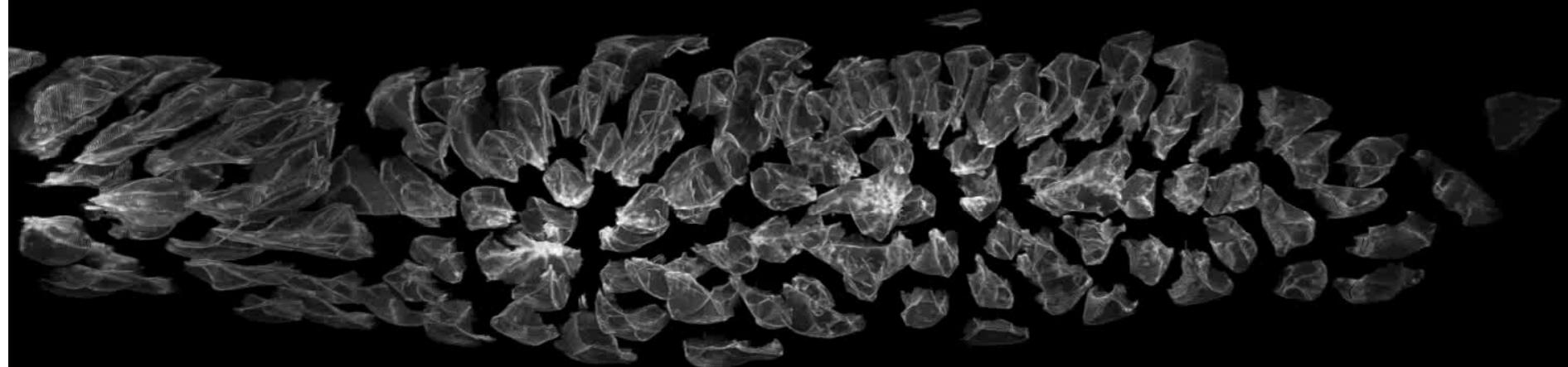
Intro



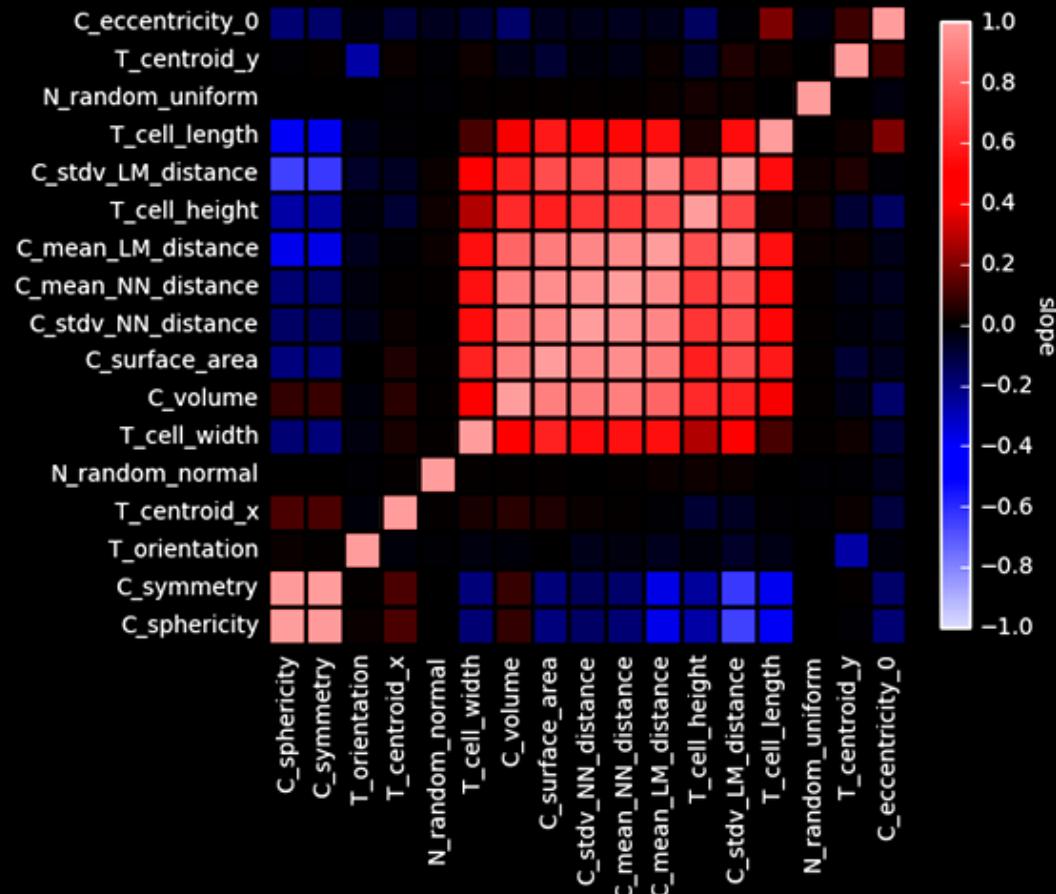
Intro



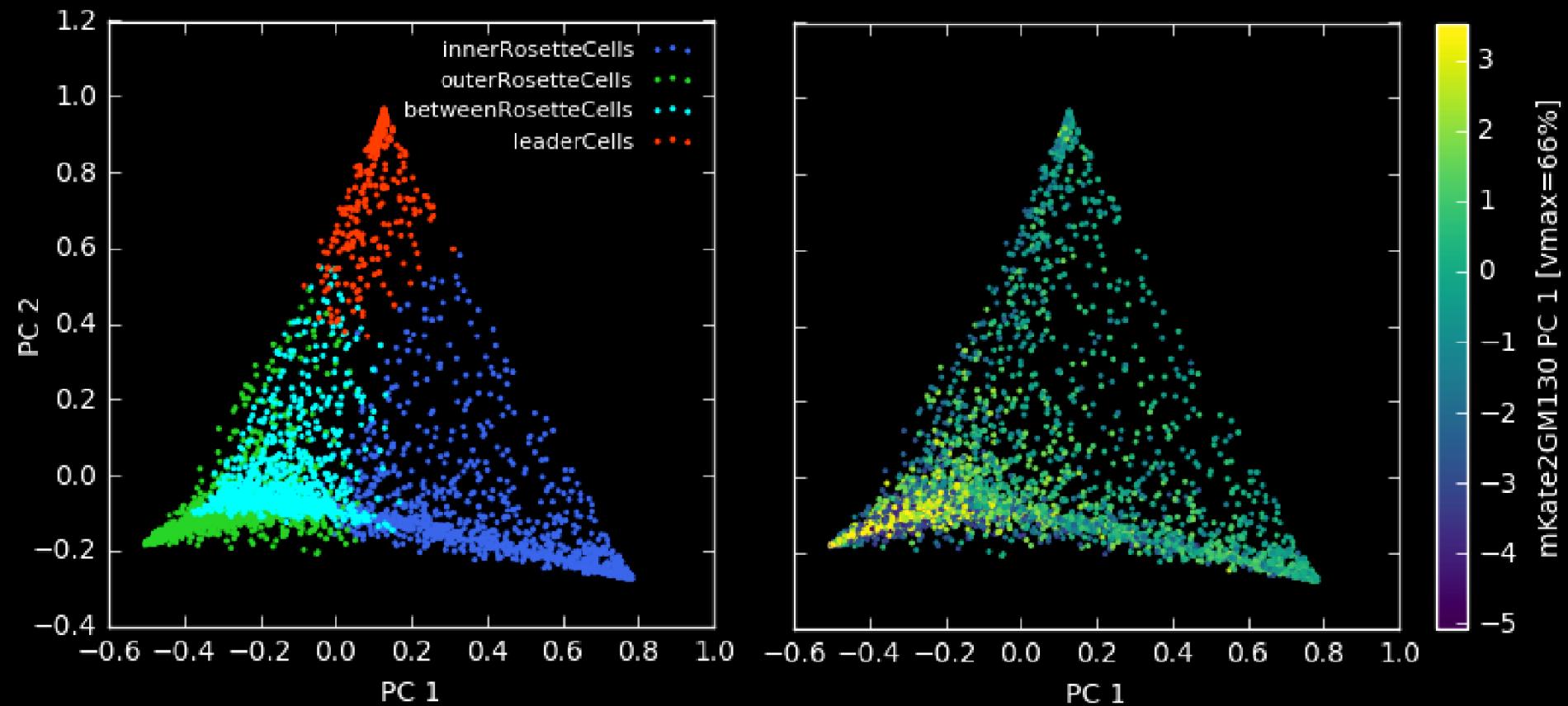
Intro



Intro



Intro



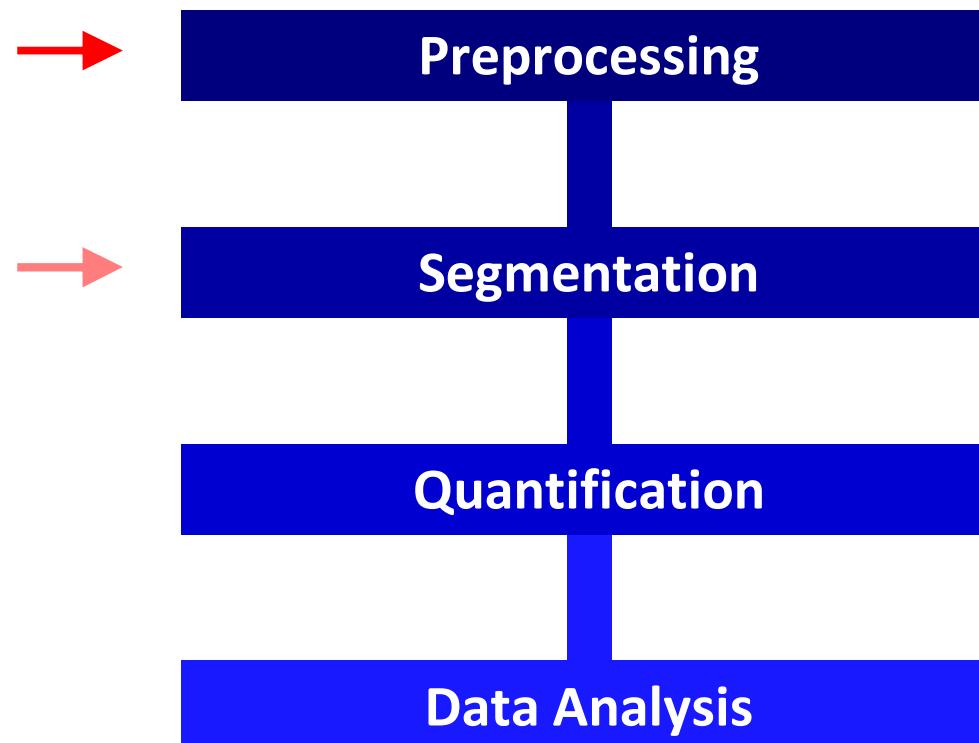
Goal of Sessions 3-5

**Learning the basics of all this
with a hands-on tutorial**

But first...

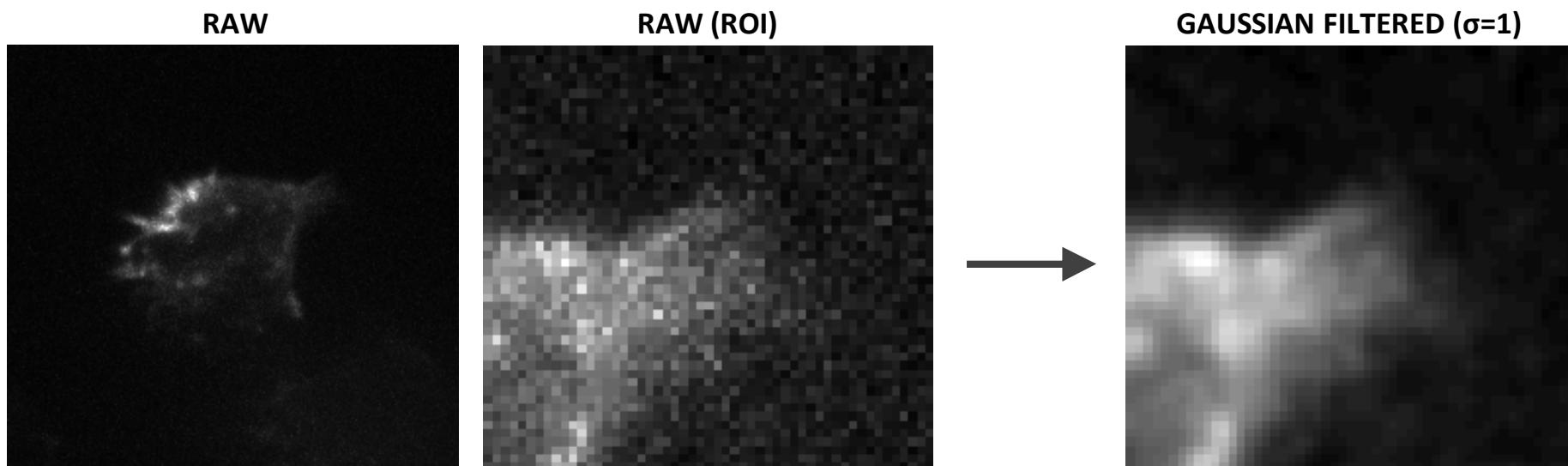
Filtering & Convolution

- ▶ A key tool for image analysis: convolutional filters



Filtering & Convolution

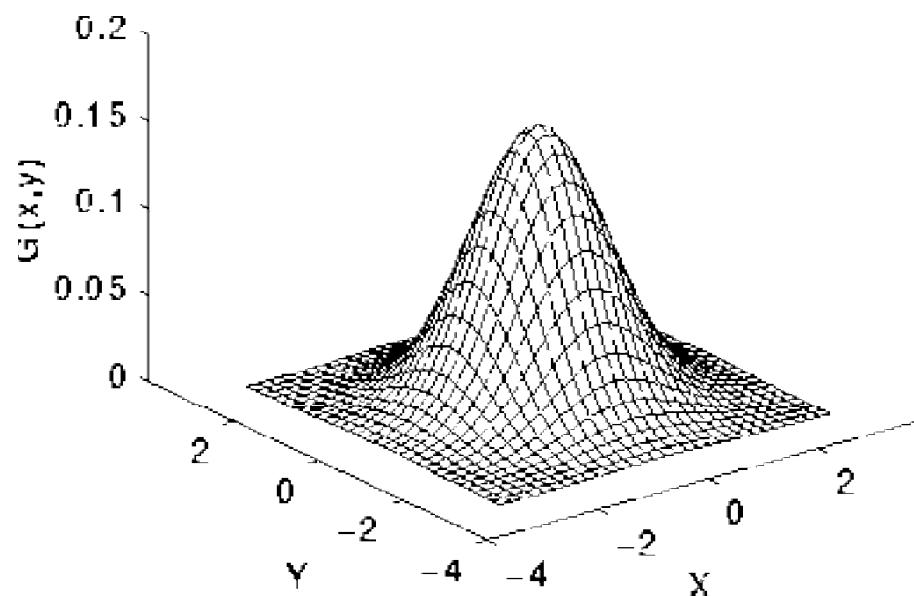
- ▶ Goal: removing noise whilst preserving or enhancing structure
- ▶ Common filters
 - Gaussian filter (smoothing, general noise reduction)
 - Median filter (removing shot noise)
 - LoG filter (dots), Sobel filter (edges)
- ▶ Example: Gaussian filter



Filtering & Convolution

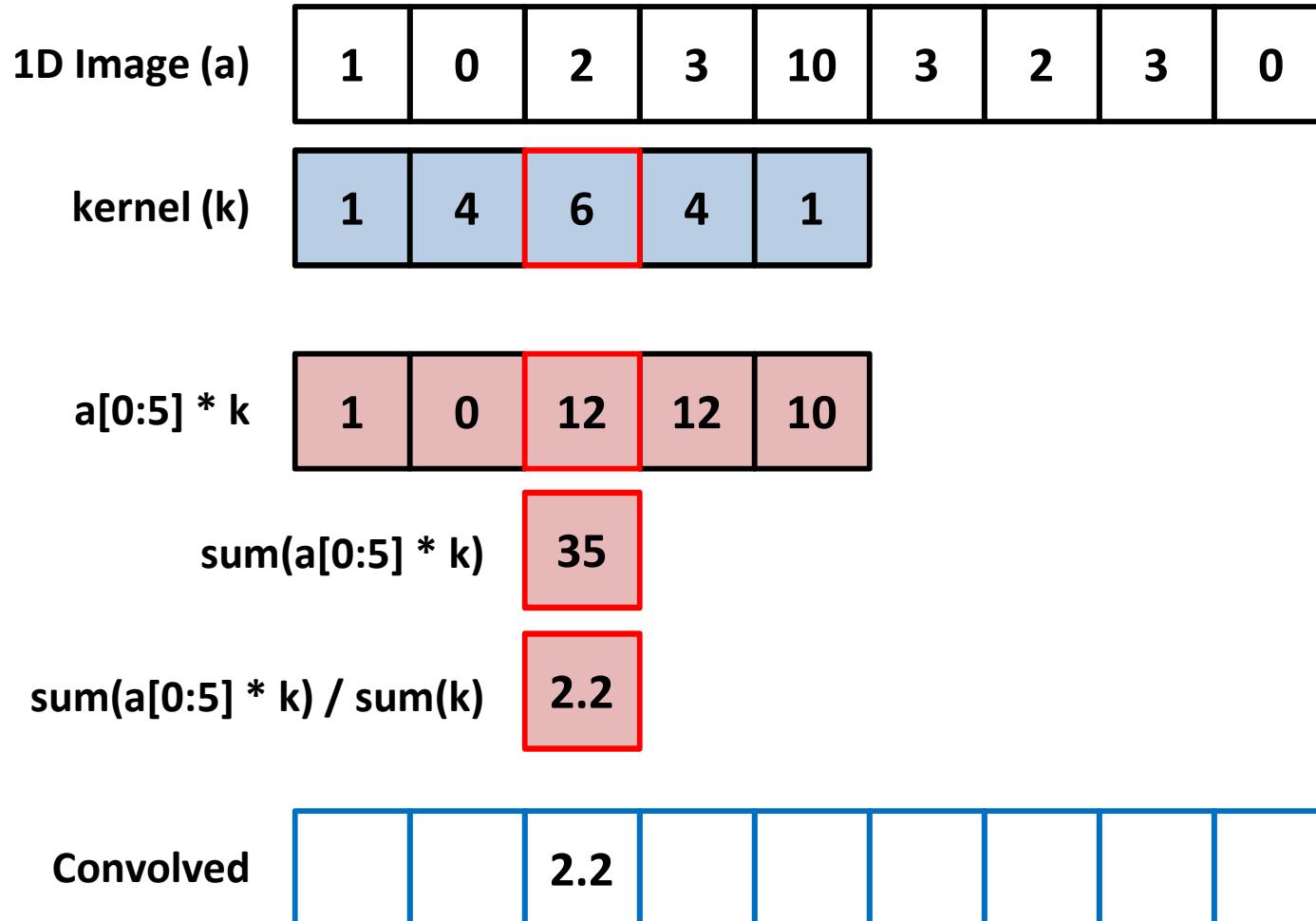
▶ How it works: kernels & convolution

2D Gaussian kernel



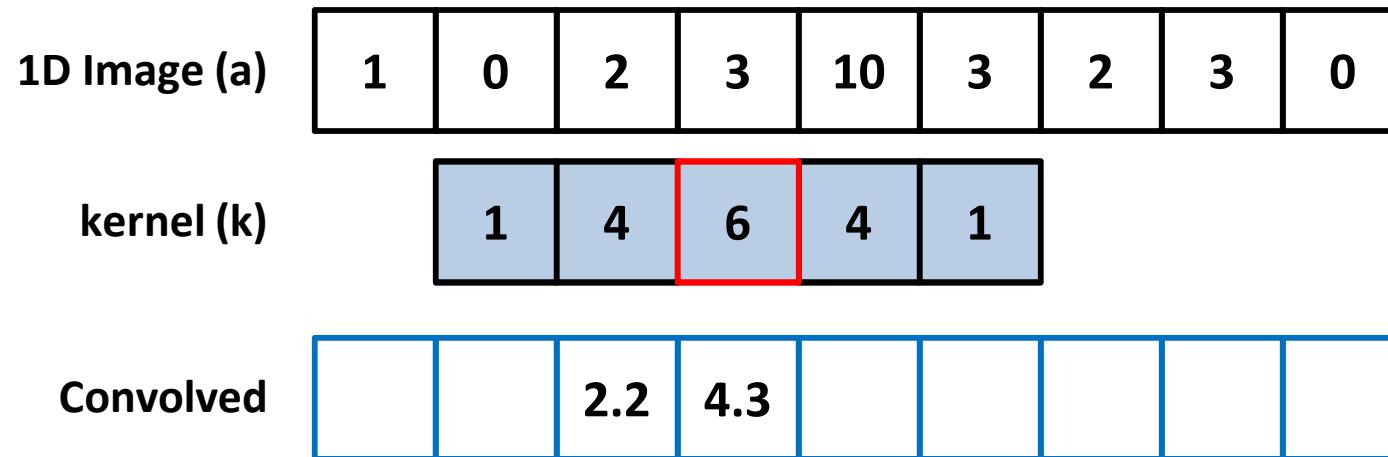
Filtering & Convolution

► How it works: kernels & convolution



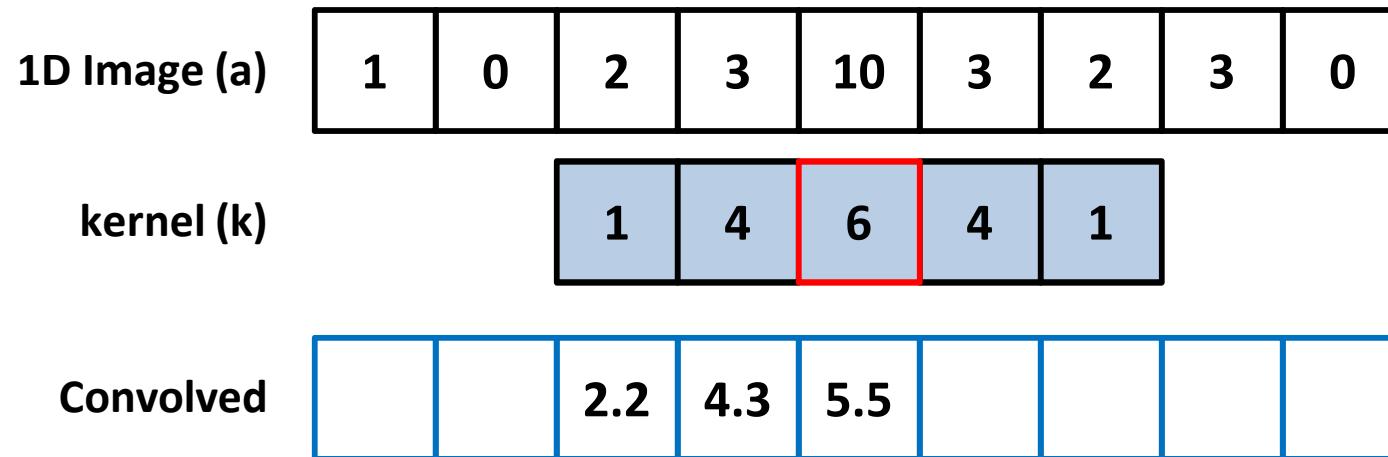
Filtering & Convolution

► How it works: kernels & convolution



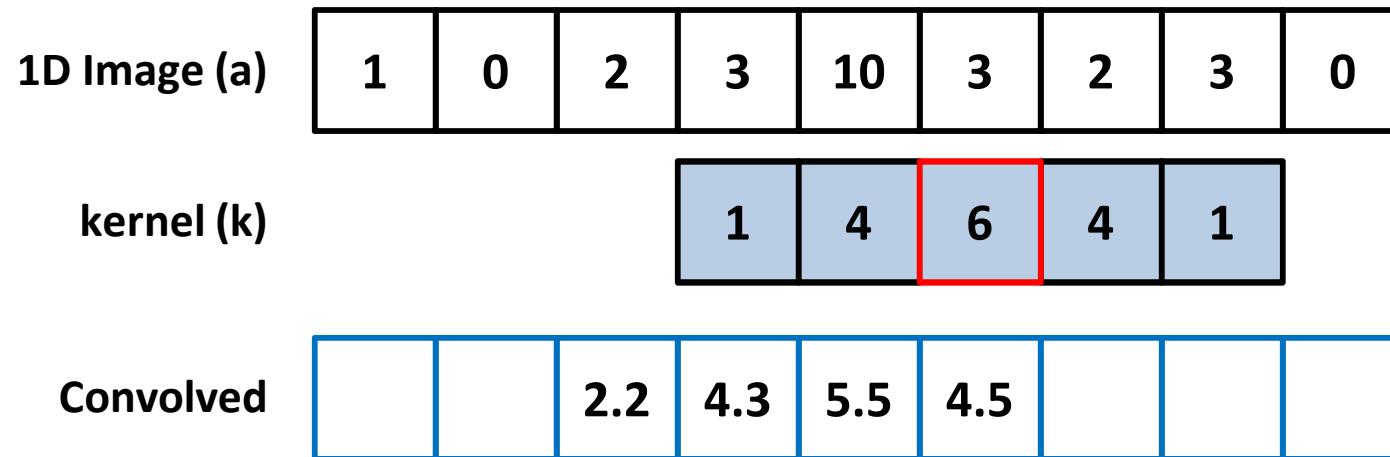
Filtering & Convolution

► How it works: kernels & convolution



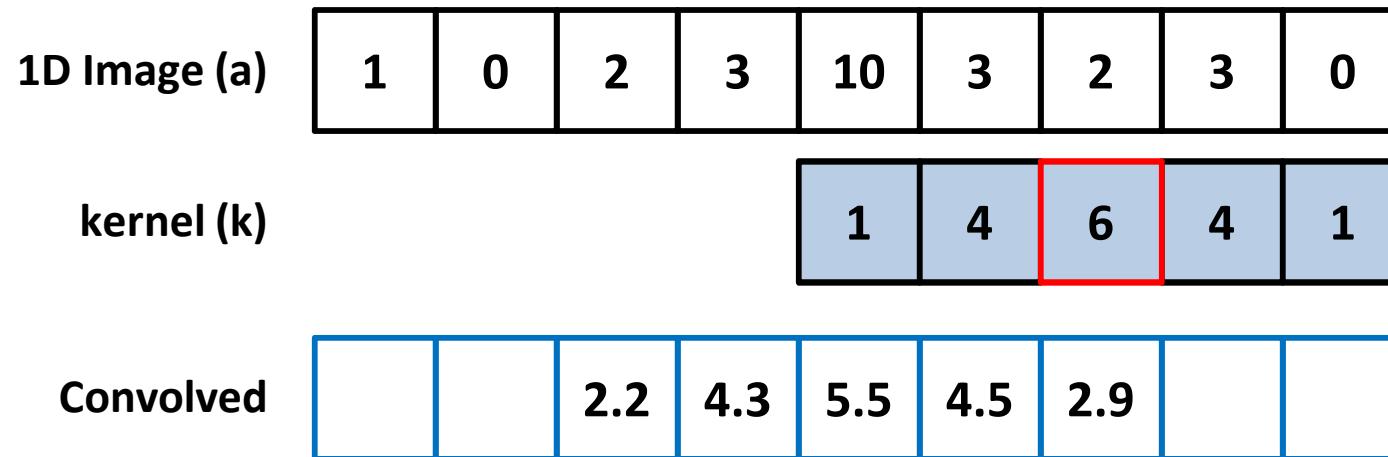
Filtering & Convolution

► How it works: kernels & convolution



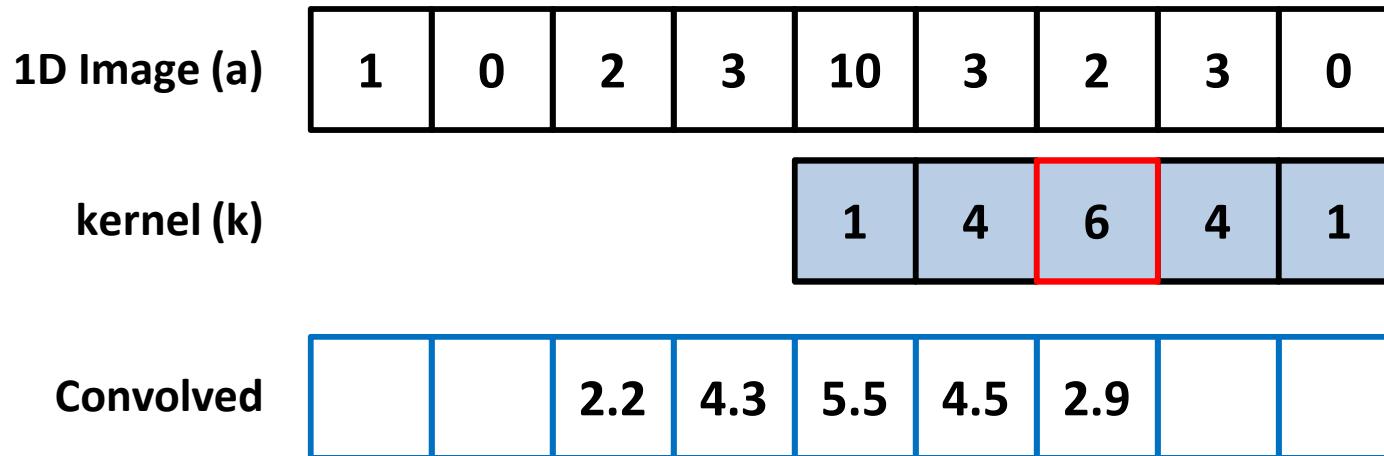
Filtering & Convolution

► How it works: kernels & convolution

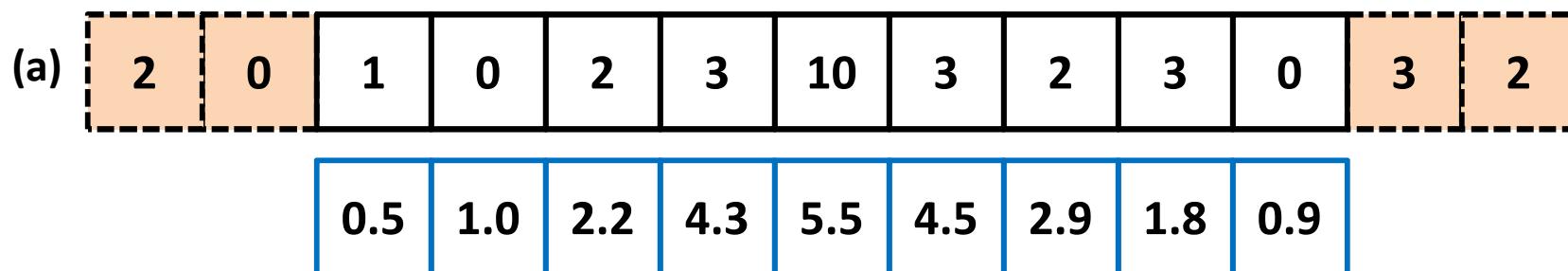


Filtering & Convolution

► How it works: kernels & convolution

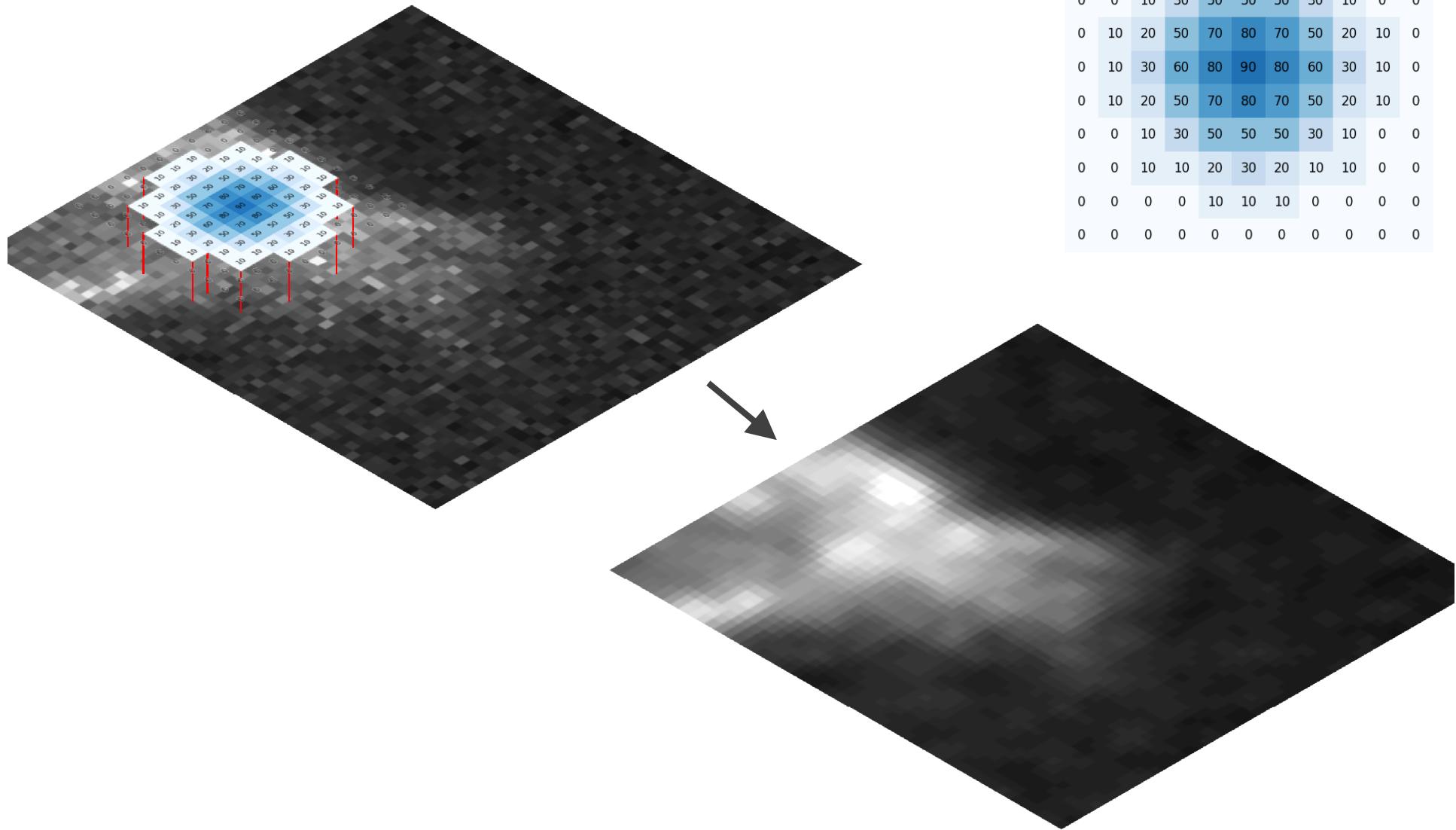


Note: Behavior at edges is undefined. Default in *scipy* is `reflect`.



Filtering & Convolution

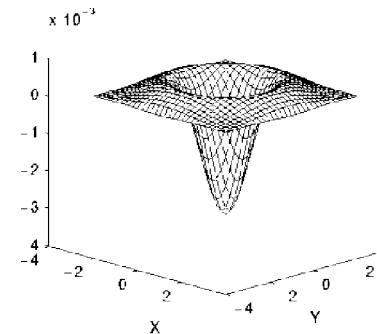
▶ How it works: kernels & convolution



Filtering & Convolution

- ▶ Other filters have different kernels

- e.g. LoG filter



0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0
1	2	4	5	5	5	4	2	1
1	4	5	3	0	3	5	4	1
2	5	3	-12	-24	-12	3	5	2
2	5	0	-24	-40	-24	0	5	2
2	5	3	-12	-24	-12	3	5	2
1	4	5	3	0	3	5	4	1
1	2	4	5	5	5	4	2	1
0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0

- ▶ Or they perform different operations

- e.g. median filter

1D Image (a)

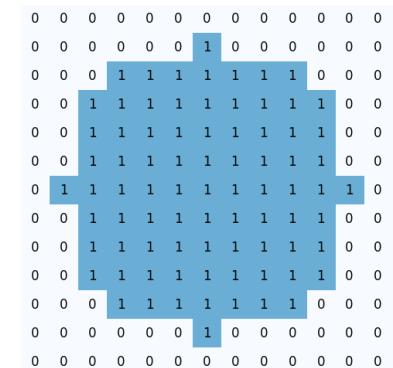
1	0	2	3	10	3	2	3	0
---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---

kernel (k)

0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---

median filtered

1	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Filtering & Convolution

- ▶ Filters can also be used to improve/correct binary masks
 - ▶ This is referred to as ‘morphological operations’

THRESHOLDED

MORPHOLOGICALLY PROCESSED

Filtering & Convolution

- ▶ Common morphological operations
 - Erosion & Dilation
 - Opening & Closing
 - Hole filling
 - ▶ Principle very much the same as in filtering
 - Use of a `structural element` (SE); basically the same as a kernel

Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks

1D binary (b)	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		

SE (s)	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0		

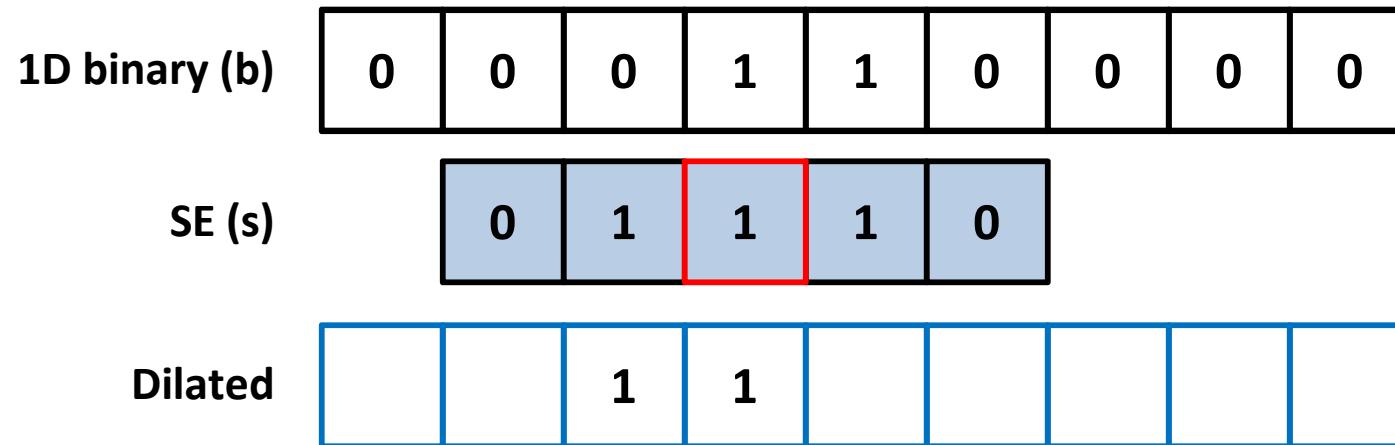
b[0:5] * s	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	0		

max(b[0:5] * s)	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td></tr></table>	1
1		

Dilated	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			1						
		1								

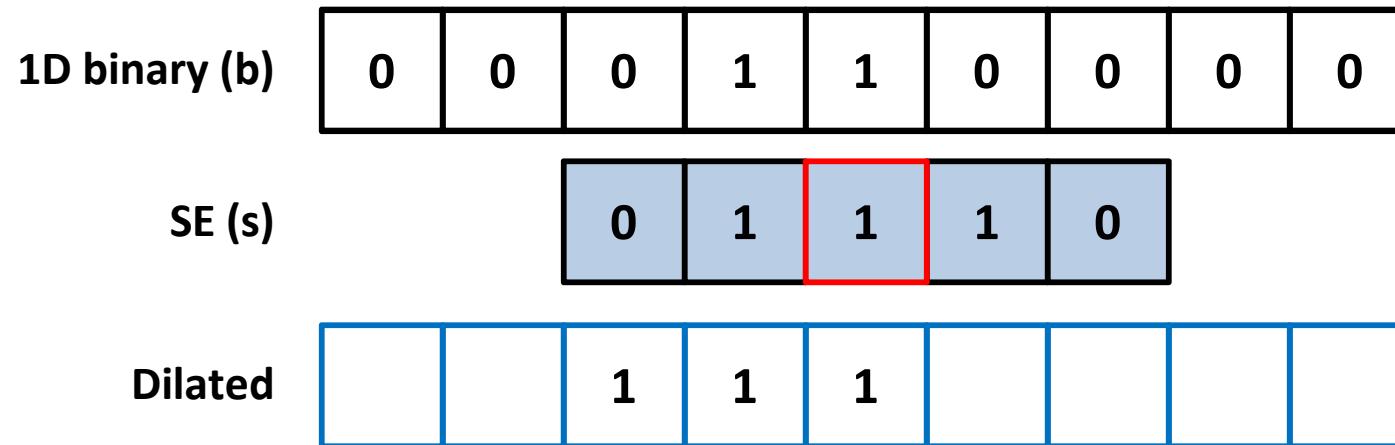
Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks



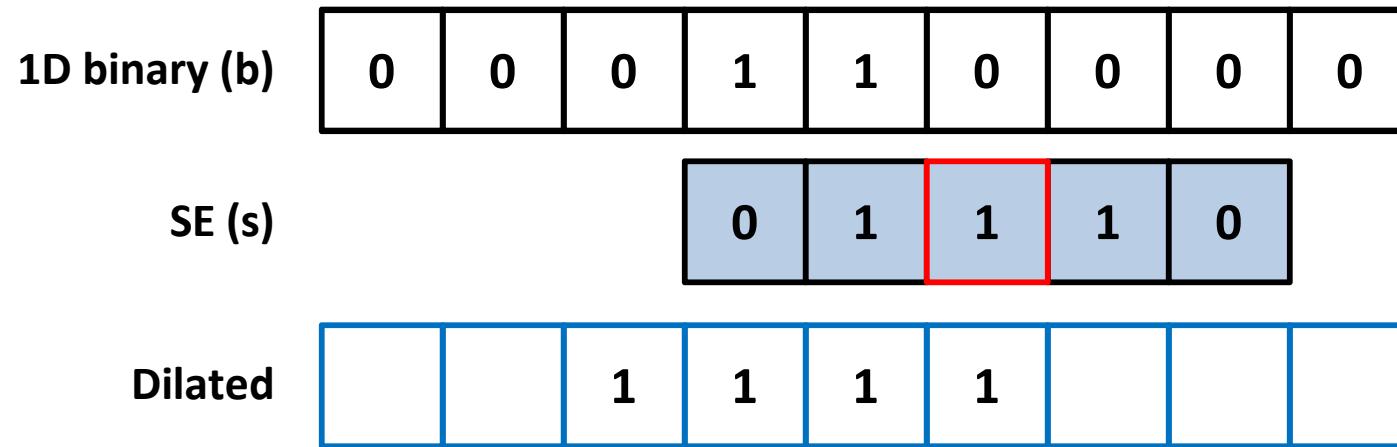
Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks



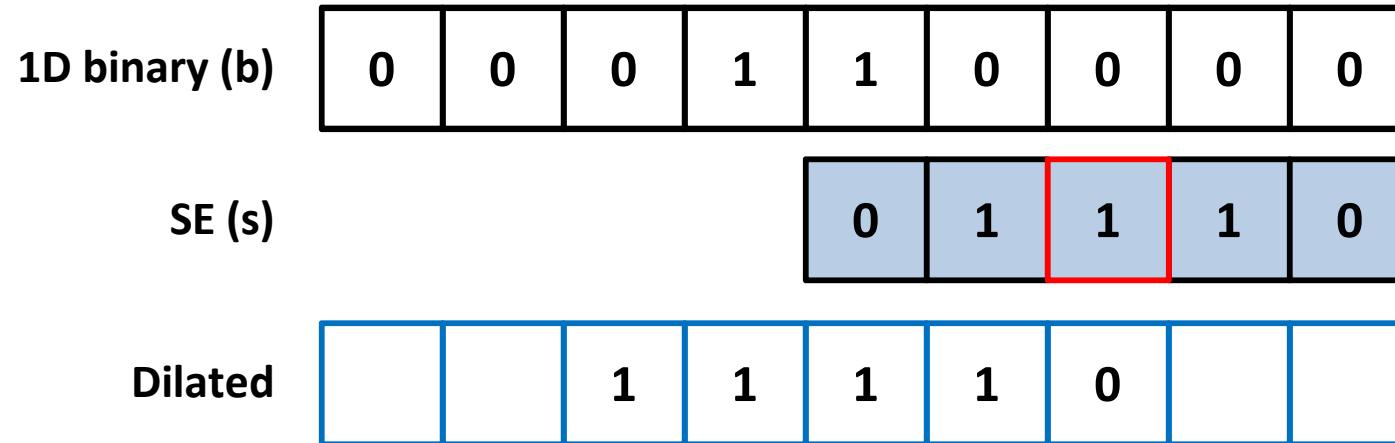
Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks



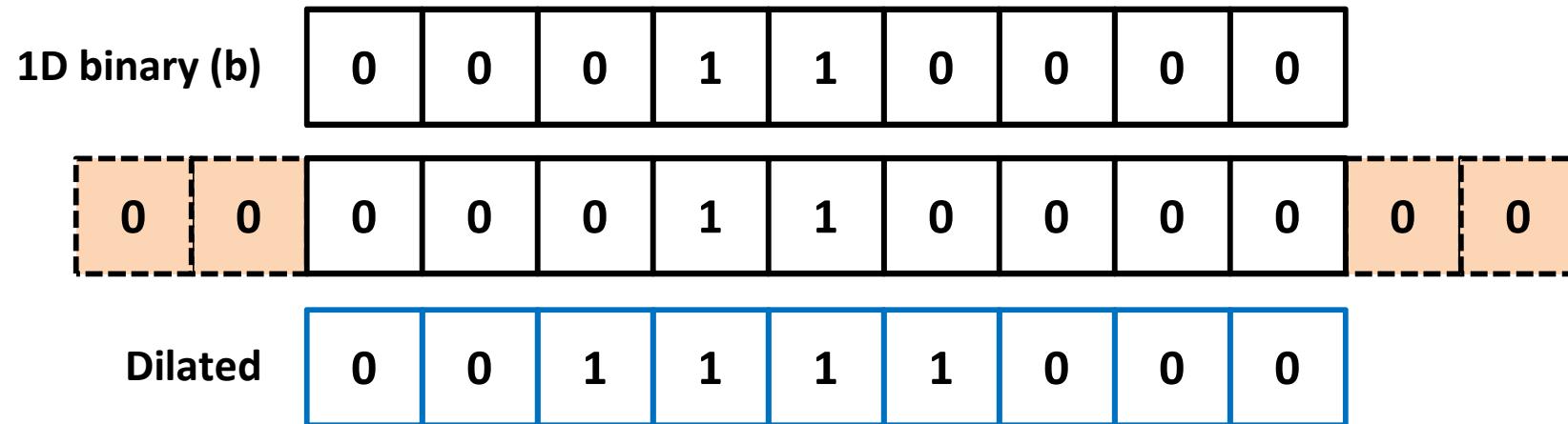
Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks



Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks



Filtering & Convolution

► Dilation: expanding masks

THRESHOLDED

The image shows a 10x10 grid of binary digits (0s and 1s). A specific pattern of 1s is highlighted with a blue color. This pattern forms a central vertical column of 1s, with horizontal extensions at the top and bottom. The highlighted area consists of 1s at positions (5,5), (6,5), (7,5), (8,5), (9,5), (5,6), (6,6), (7,6), (8,6), (9,6), (5,7), (6,7), (7,7), (8,7), (9,7), (5,8), (6,8), (7,8), (8,8), and (9,8). The remaining cells in the grid contain 0s.

DILATED (SE np.ones((3,3)))

Foreground Detection: Morphological Operations

► Common morphological operations

Dilation: `maxConv(b, s)`

Erosion: `minConv(b, s)`

Closing: `dilation(erosion(b, s))`

Opening: `erosion(dilation(b, s))`

Hole filling: [more complicated]

► Some notes

- Closing and opening more or less preserve mask area
- The shape of the SE matters (disc-shapes are usually preferred)
- Combine morphological operations to get the desired effect

Filtering & Convolution

- ▶ Combine morphological operations to get the desired effect

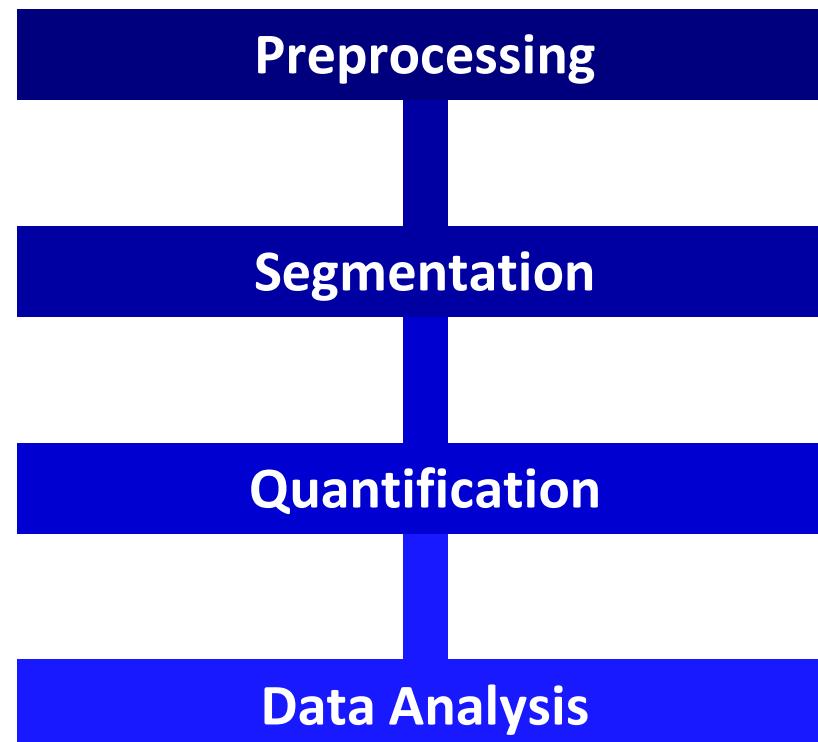
THRESHOLDED

CLOSING(OPENING(THRESHOLDED))

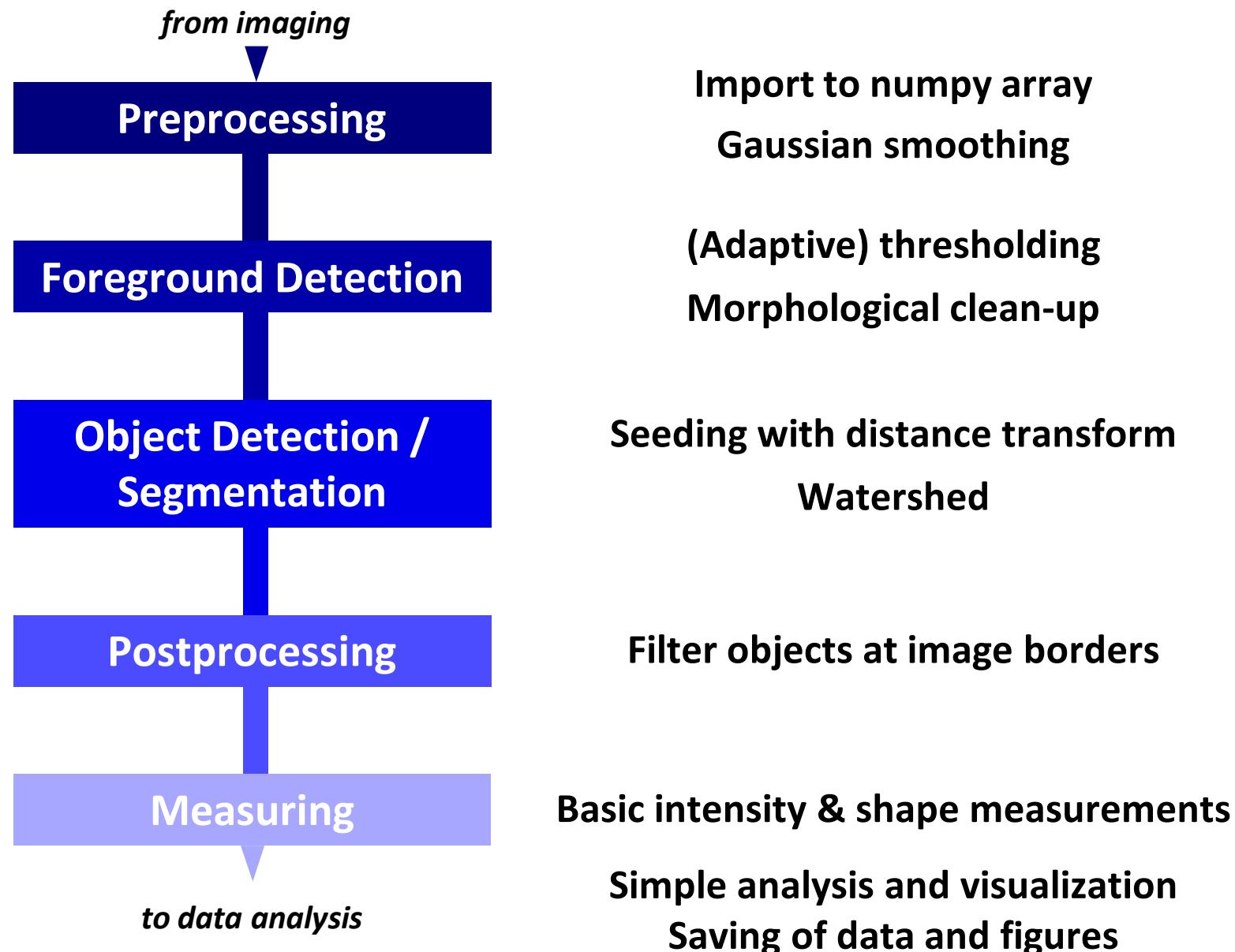
It's time to get to work!

Tutorial Pipeline

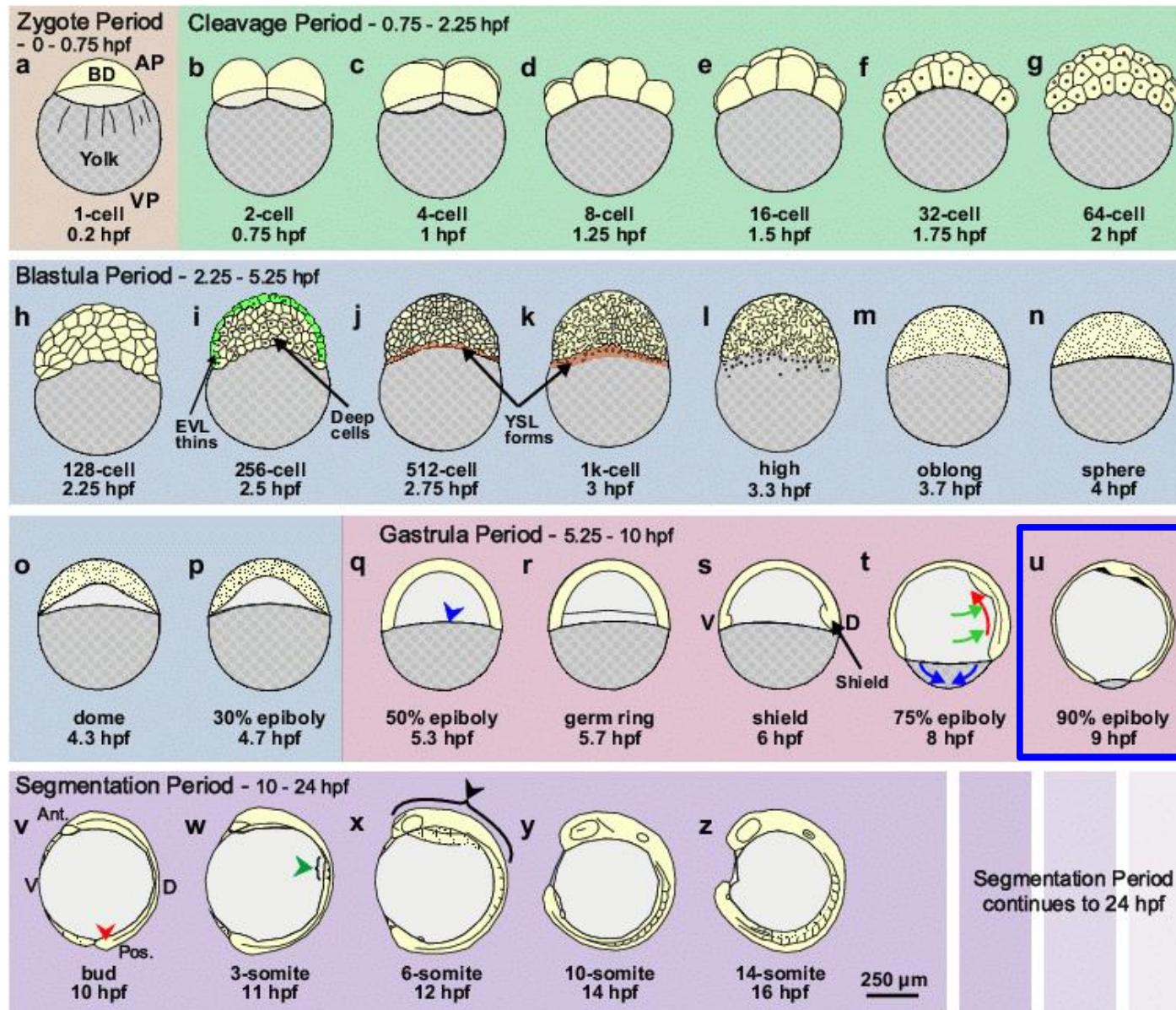
- ▶ A typical image analysis workflow



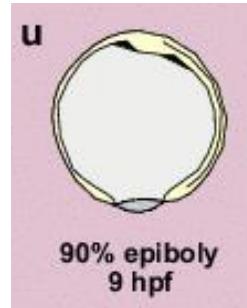
Tutorial Pipeline: Outline



Tutorial Pipeline: Sample Images

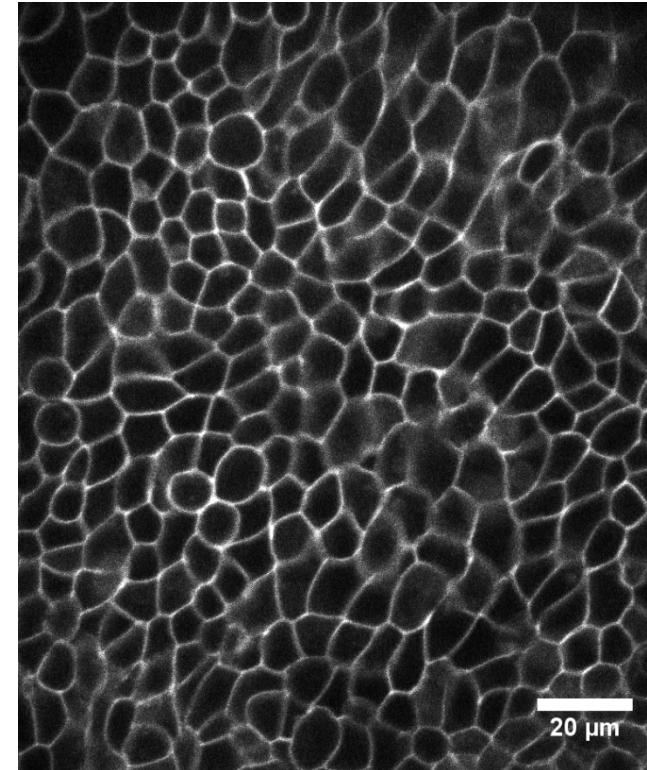


Tutorial Pipeline: Sample Images



- Early zebrafish embryo
- An “*in vivo* cell culture”
- Observable: division, migration, differentiation, morphogenesis

- 40X spinning-disk confocal slice
- Label: *mNG:Gy9* (*a G-protein*)
- “Real-world data”



Good Luck! ;p

Tutorial Pipeline: Outline

