

# Introduction to ImgLib2

**Stephan Preibisch, Tobias Pietzsch, Stephan Saalfeld**

Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York

MPI-CBG, Dresden, Germany

HHMI Janelia Farm Research Campus, Virginia



## Special thanks to ...

- Tobias Pietzsch (MPI-CBG)
- Stephan Saalfeld (MPI-CBG)
- Pavel Tomancak (MPI-CBG)
- Gene Myers (MPI-CBG)
- Rob Singer  
(Einstein College & Janelia Farm)
- ImageJ2 crew
  - Johannes Schindelin
  - Curtis Rueden
  - Barry DeZonia
  - Kevin Eliceiri
- Albert Cardona
- KNIME guys
  - Christian Dietz
  - Martin Horn



# Bioinformatics

[ABOUT THIS JOURNAL](#) [CONTACT THIS JOURNAL](#) [SUBSCRIPTIONS](#)[CURRENT ISSUE](#) [ARCHIVE](#) [SEARCH](#)

[Oxford Journals](#) > [Life Sciences & Mathematics & Physical Sciences](#) > [Bioinformatics](#) > [Advance Access](#) > 10.1093/bioinformatics/bts543

---

## ImgLib2 – Generic Image Processing in Java

Tobias Pietzsch,<sup>1,\*</sup> Stephan Preibisch,<sup>1,2,\*</sup> Pavel Tomančák<sup>1</sup> and Stephan Saalfeld<sup>1,\*,†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics, Dresden, Germany,

<sup>2</sup>Janelia Farm Research Campus, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Ashburn, Virginia, USA

Associate Editor: Dr. Jonathan Wren

---



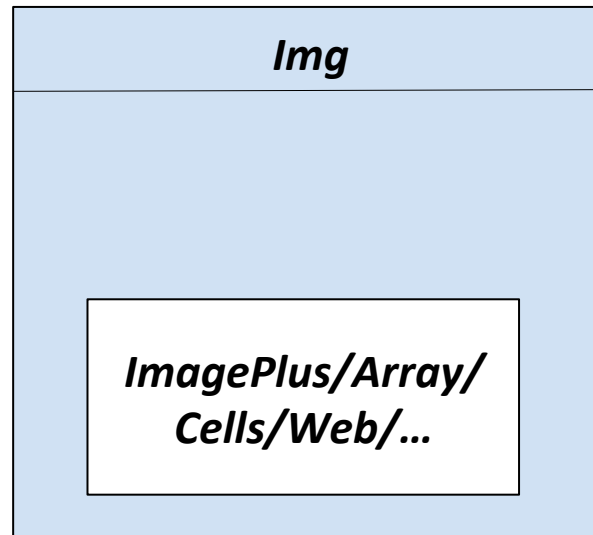
# Why using ImgLib2?

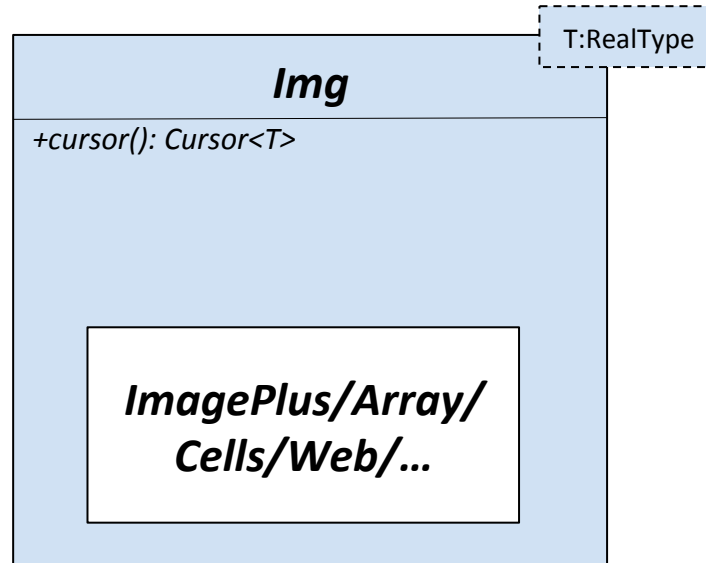
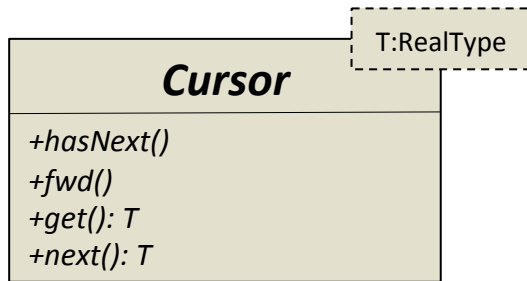
- Generic programming – Write it once!
- Directly applicable to very large datasets, different dimensionality or pixel type
- ImgLib2 does not force you to implement type independent or n-dimensional – it is still applicable to very large datasets
- More algorithm-like programming
- Fewer simple programming mistakes
- Easier exchange of code
- Smaller source code

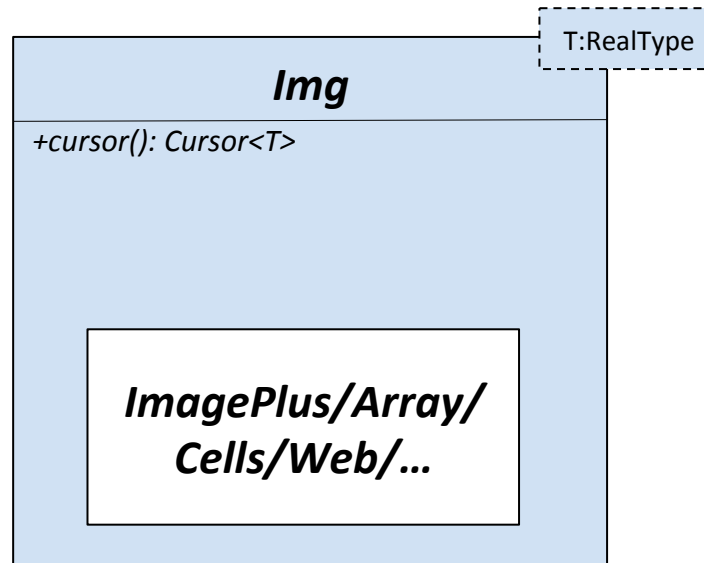
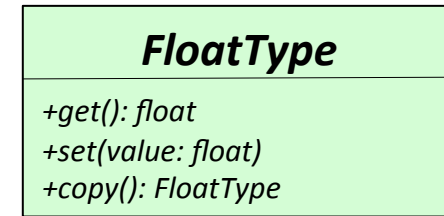
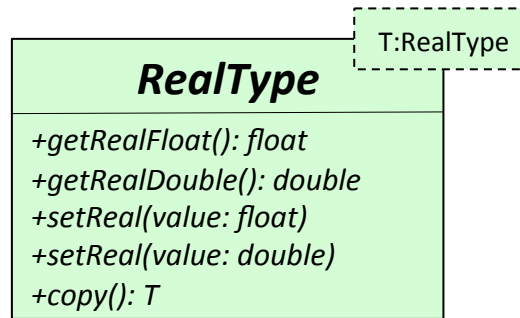
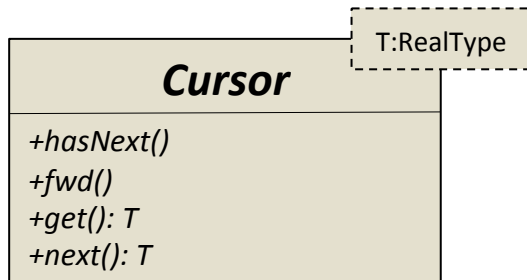


*ImagePlus/Array/  
Cells/Web/...*

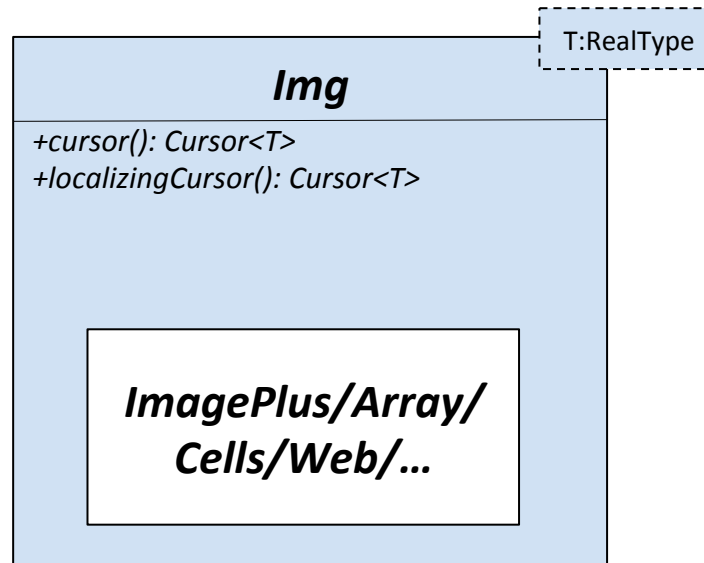
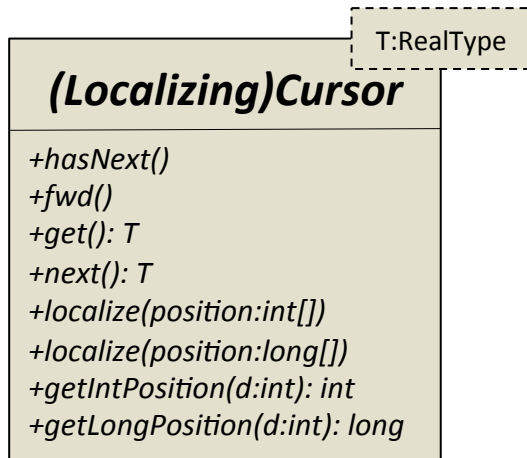
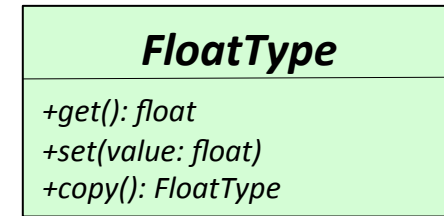
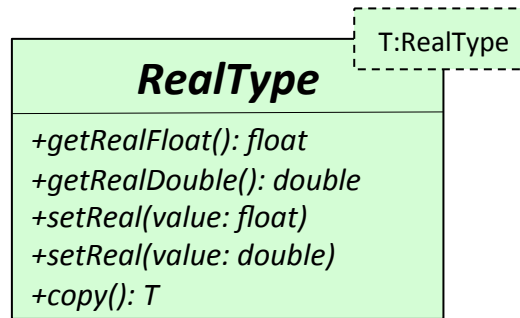
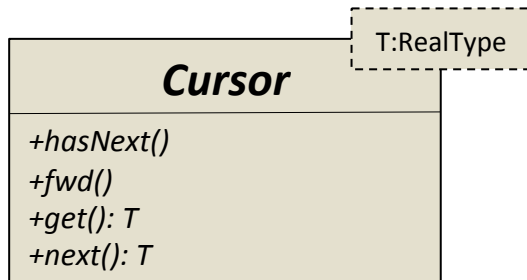


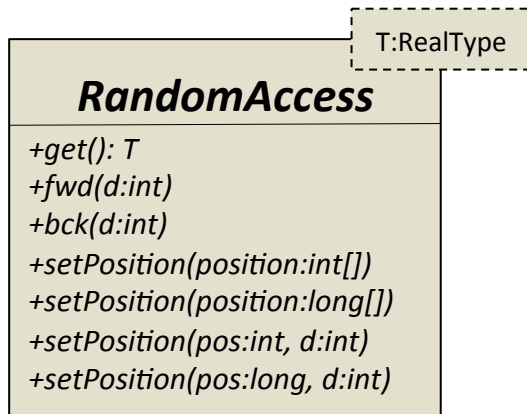
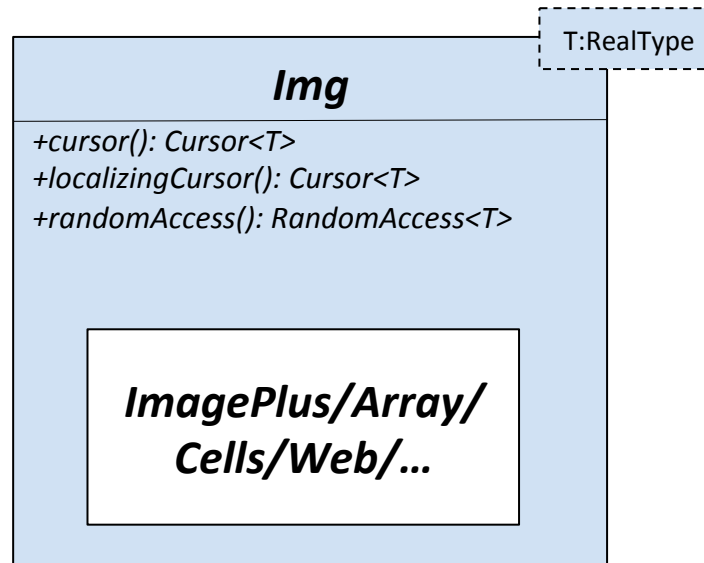
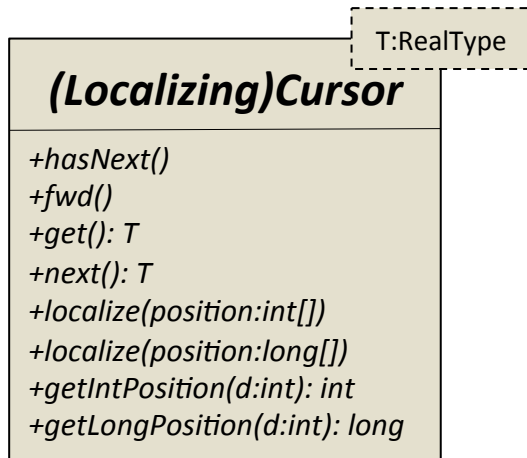
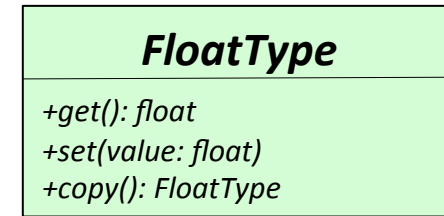
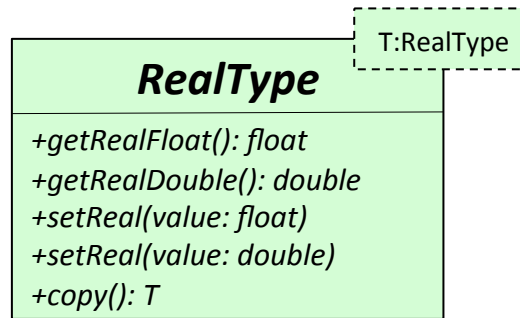
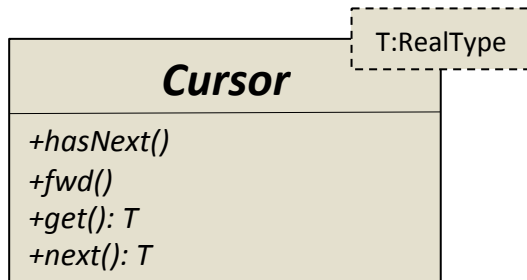


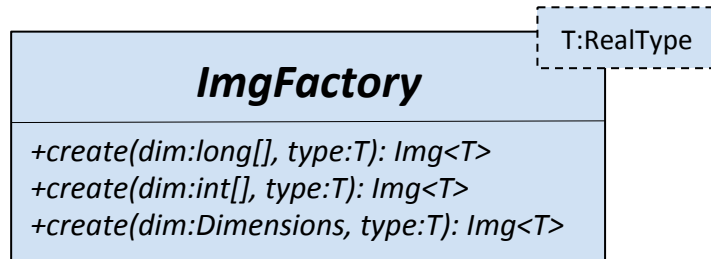
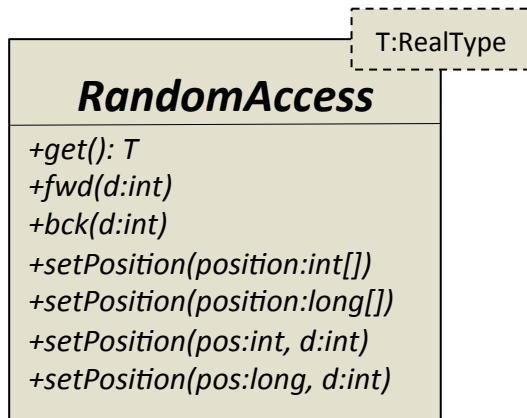
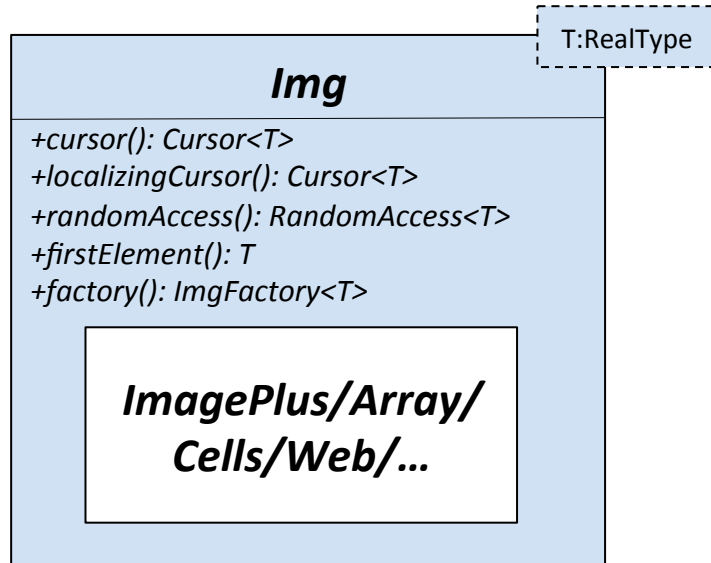
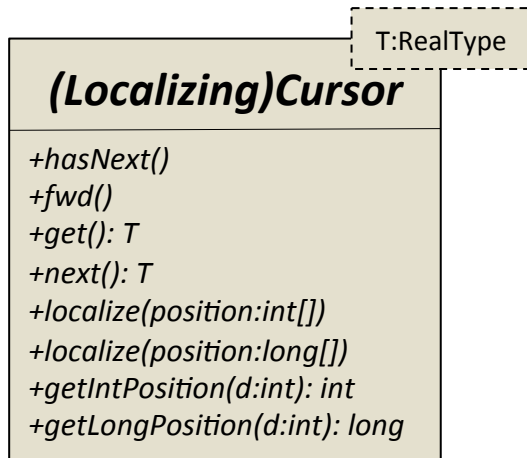
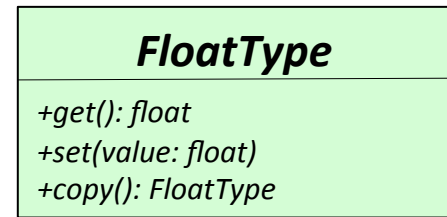
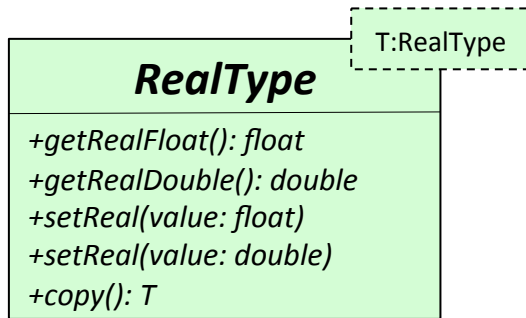
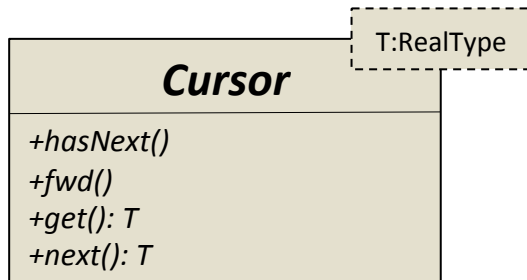


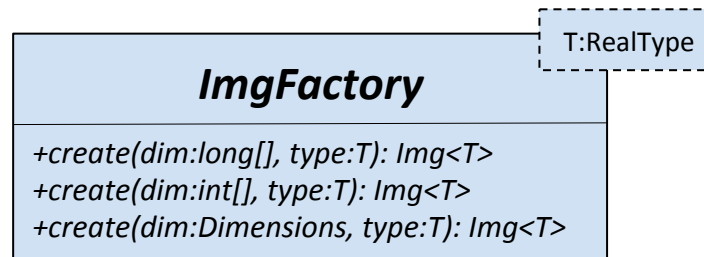
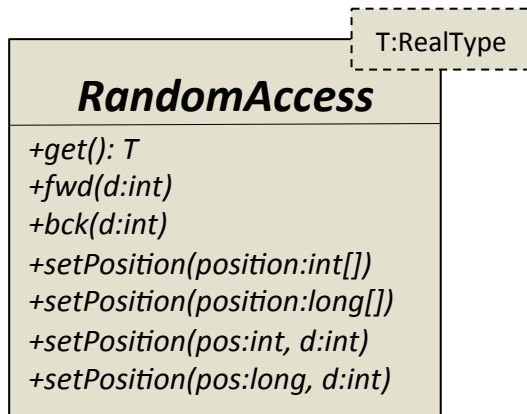
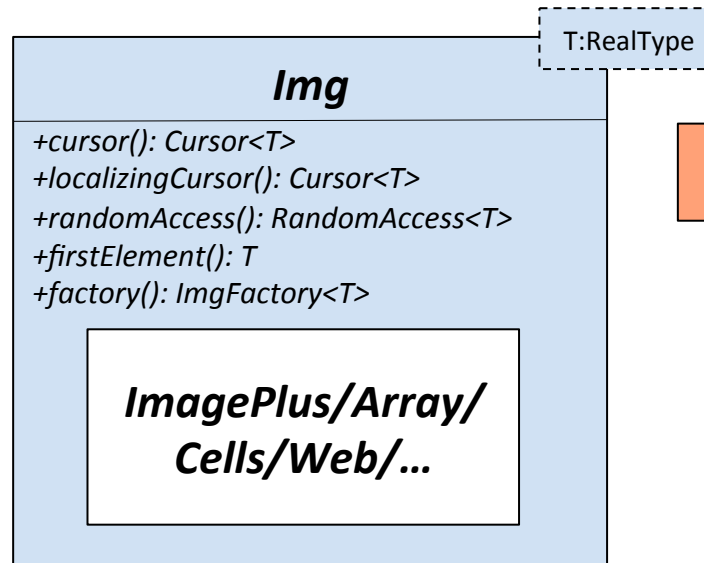
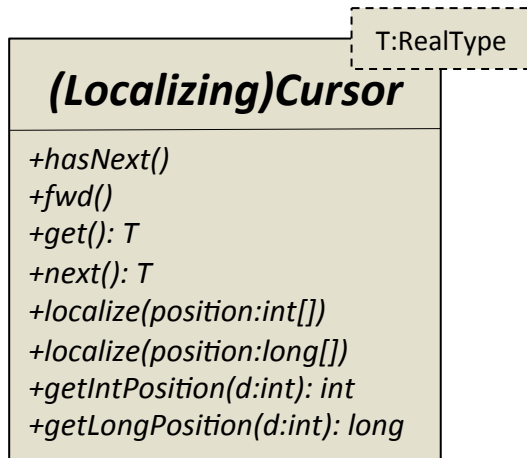
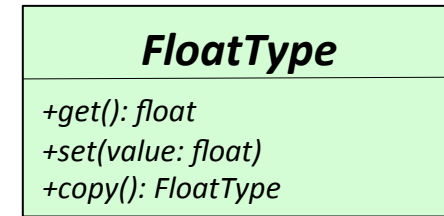
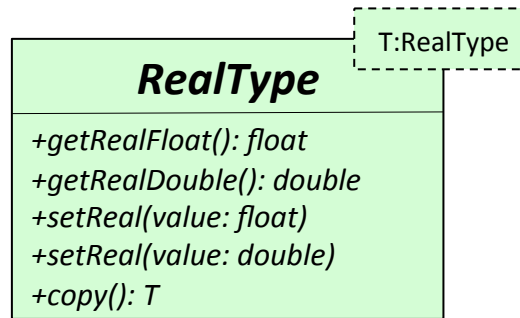
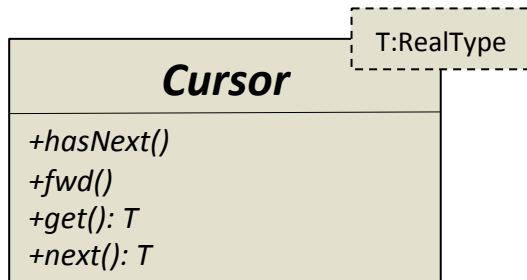


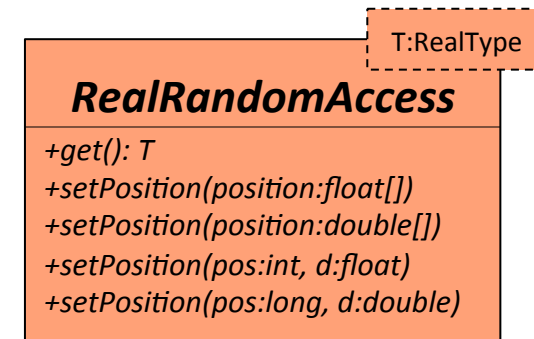
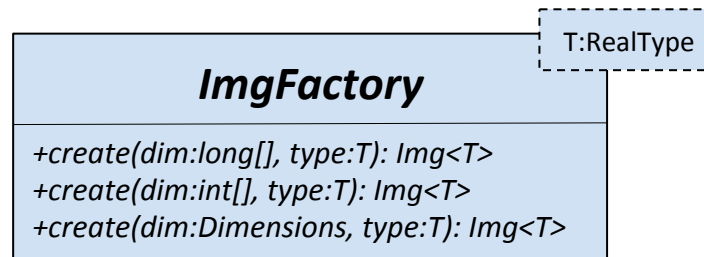
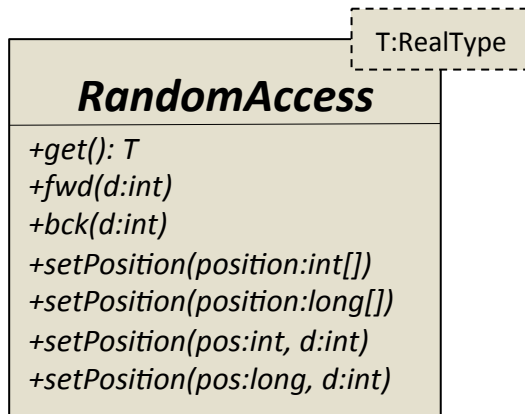
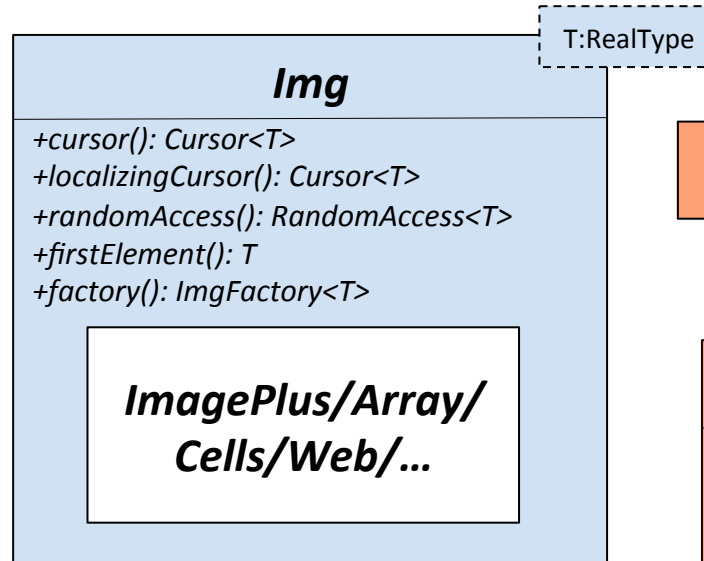
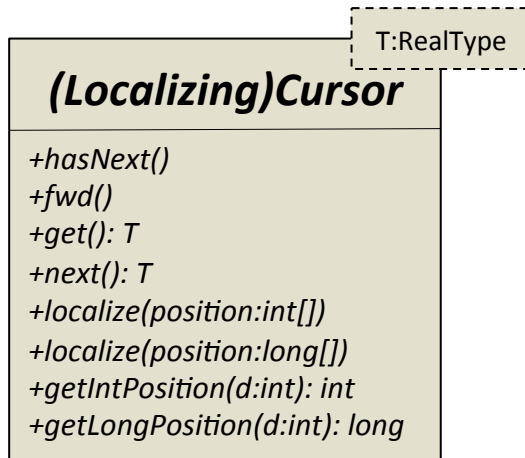
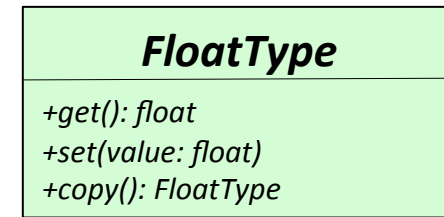
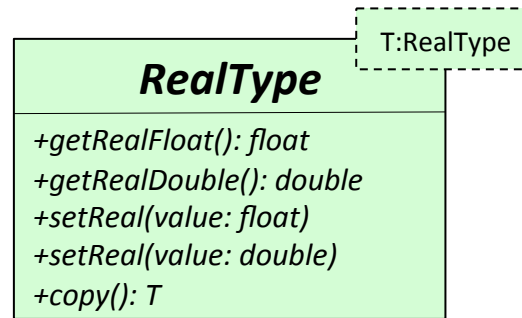
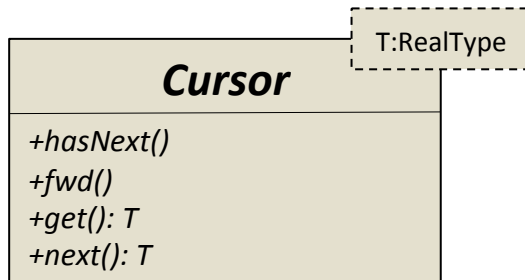












# Hands on Programming

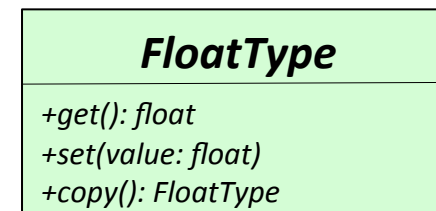
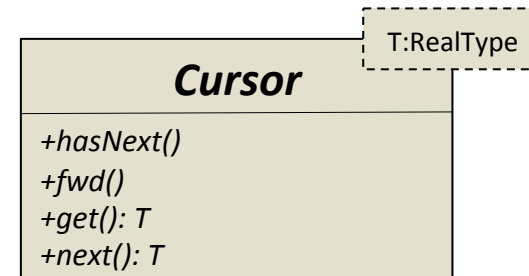
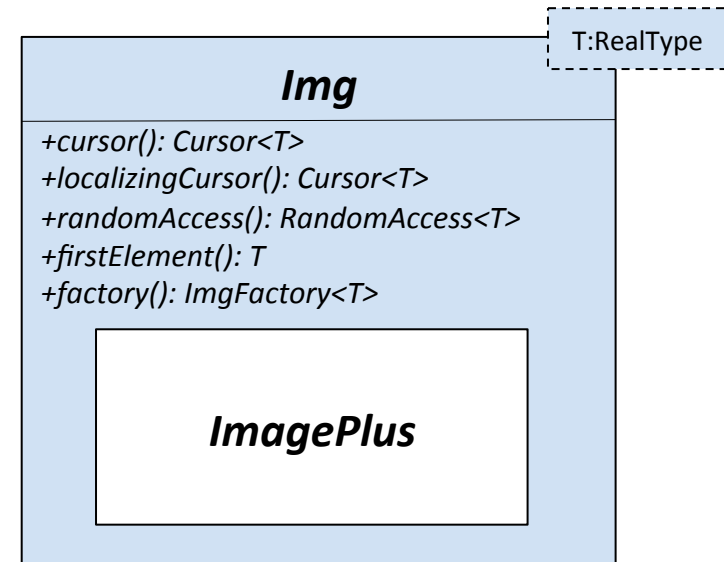
- ① Threshold on an image
- ② Center of mass of an image
- ③ Gradient of an image
- ④ Rigid transformation of an image





# Thresholding 1

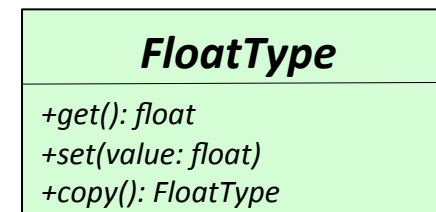
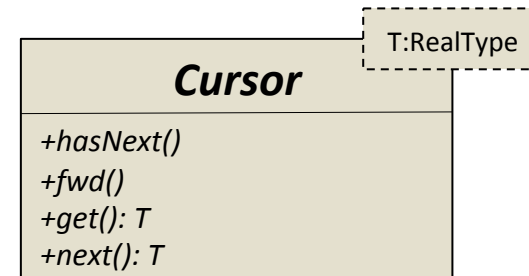
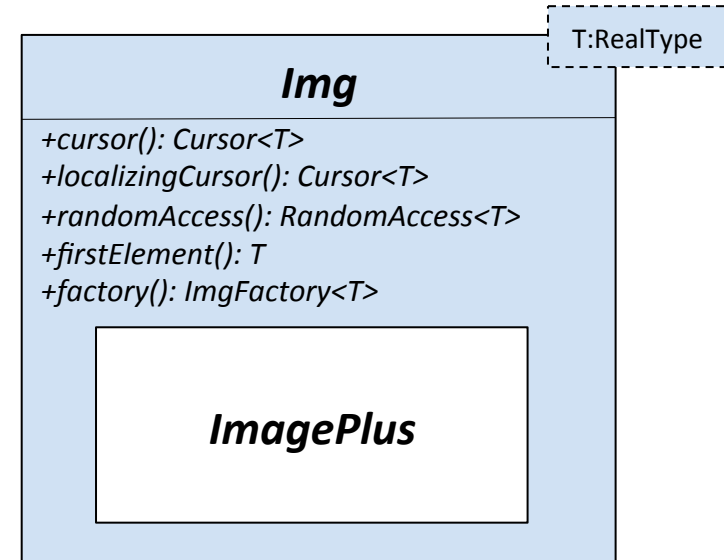
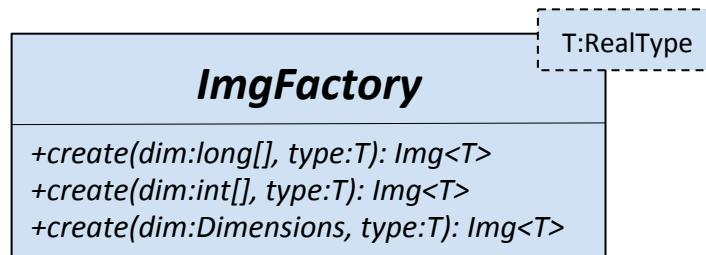
- Wrap a float image
- Compute threshold for each pixel
- Overwrite the original data
- `ImgLib2_Threshold1.java`





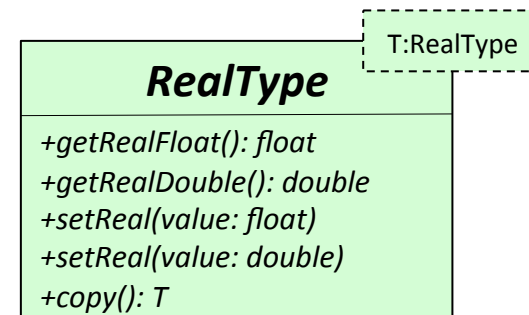
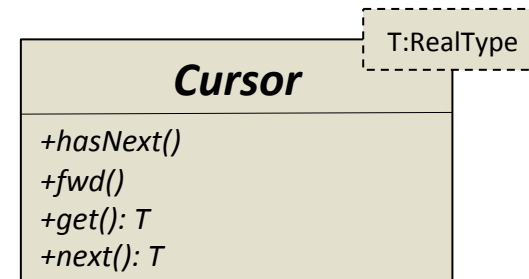
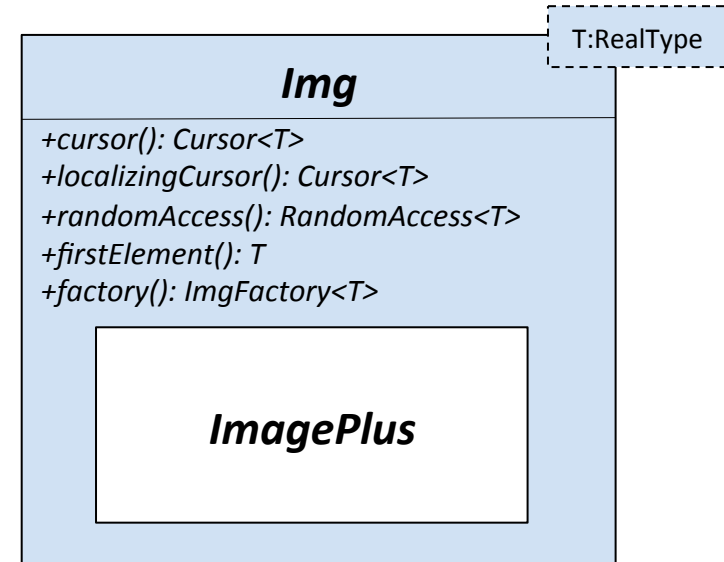
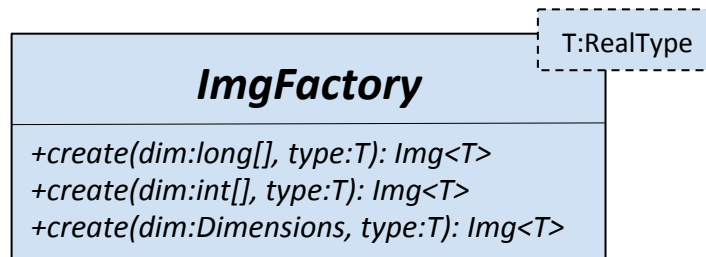
# Thresholding 2

- Wrap a float image
- Create a new Img
- Compute threshold for each pixel
- Write threshold into the new Img
- ImgLib2\_Threshold2.java



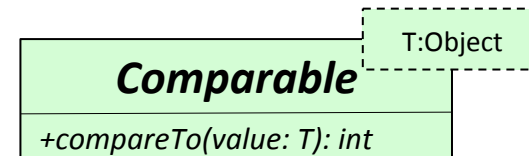
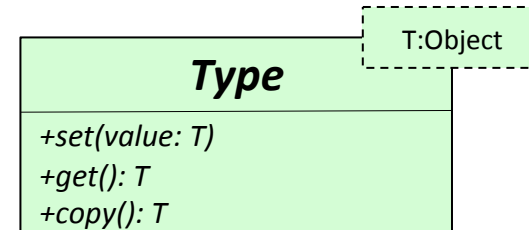
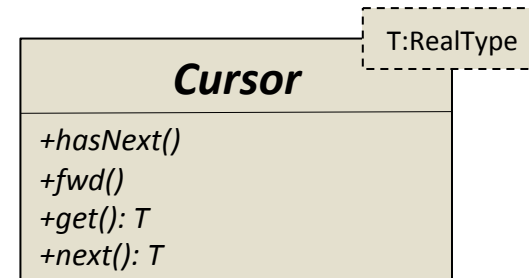
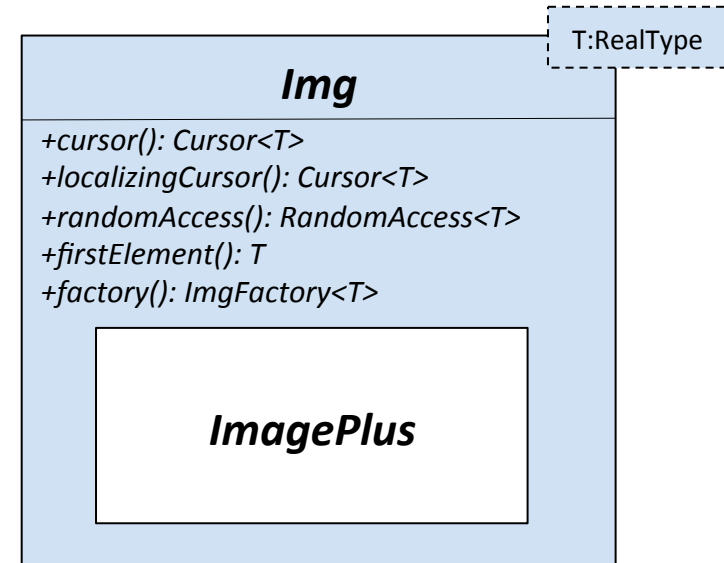
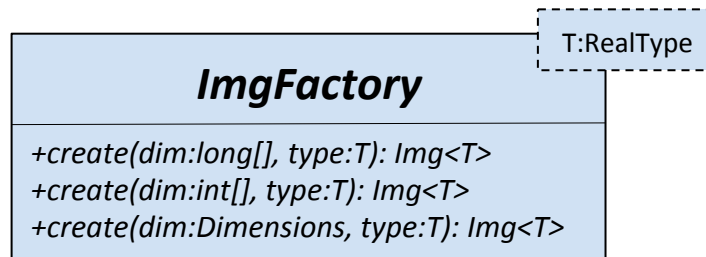
# Thresholding 3

- Work on any real valued image
- Create a new `Img`
- Compute threshold for each pixel
- Write threshold into the new `Img`
- `ImgLib2_Threshold3.java`



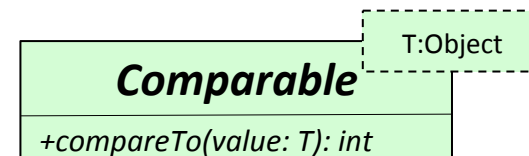
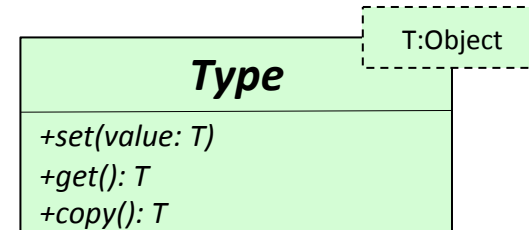
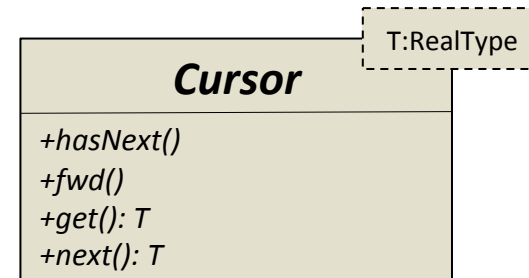
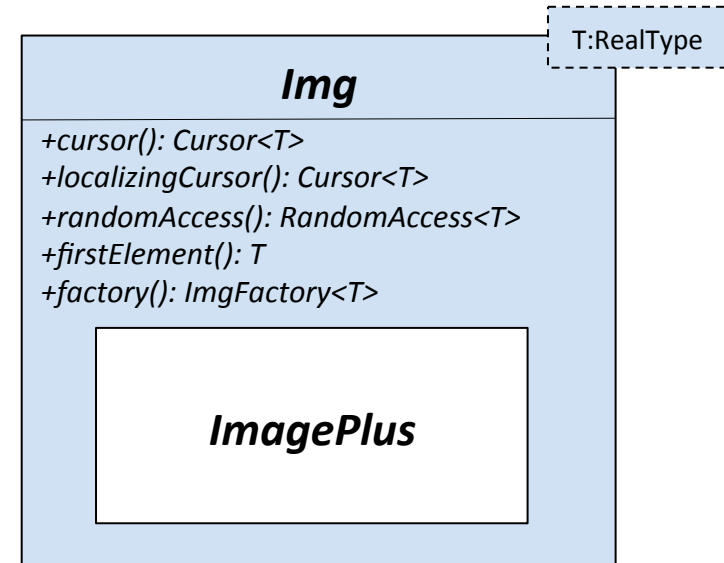
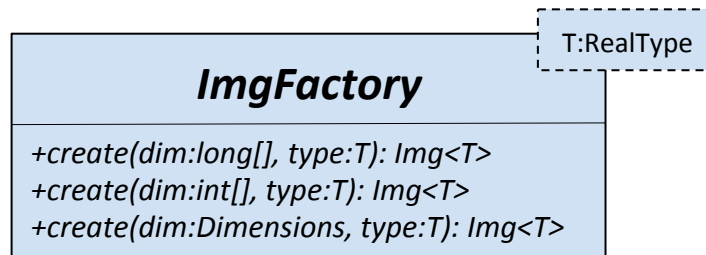
# Thresholding 4

- Work on any real valued image
- Create a new `Img`
- Compute threshold for each pixel for all Comparable
- Write threshold into the new `Img` of `BitType` (1 bit per pixel)
- `ImgLib2_Threshold4.java`



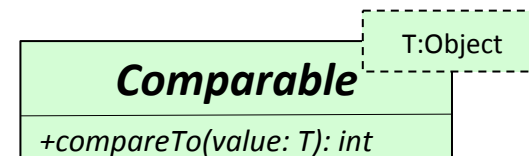
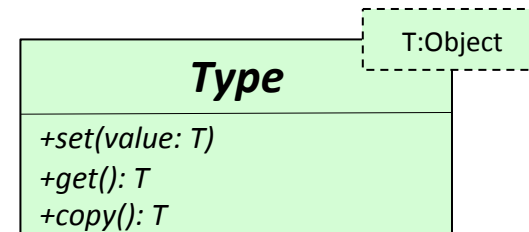
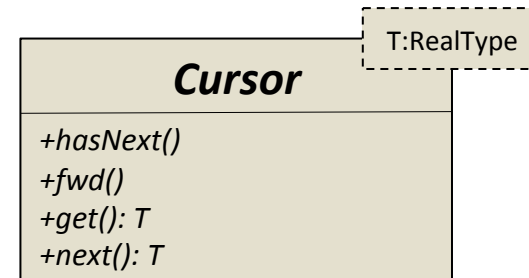
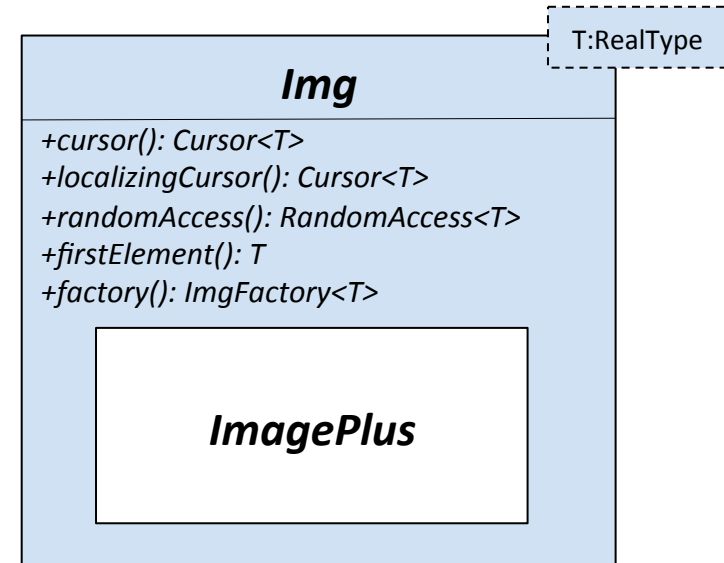
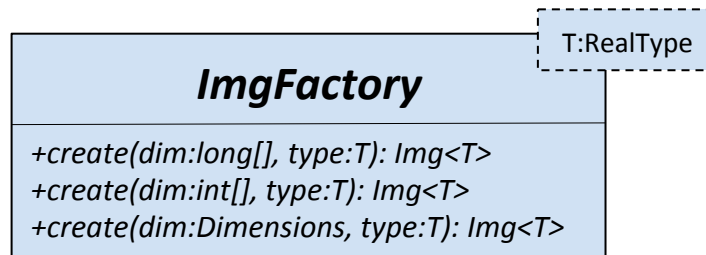
# Thresholding 5

- Work on any real valued image
- Create a new `Img`
- Compute threshold for a subset using Views
- Write threshold into the new `Img` of `BitType` (1 bit per pixel)
- `ImgLib2_Threshold5.java`

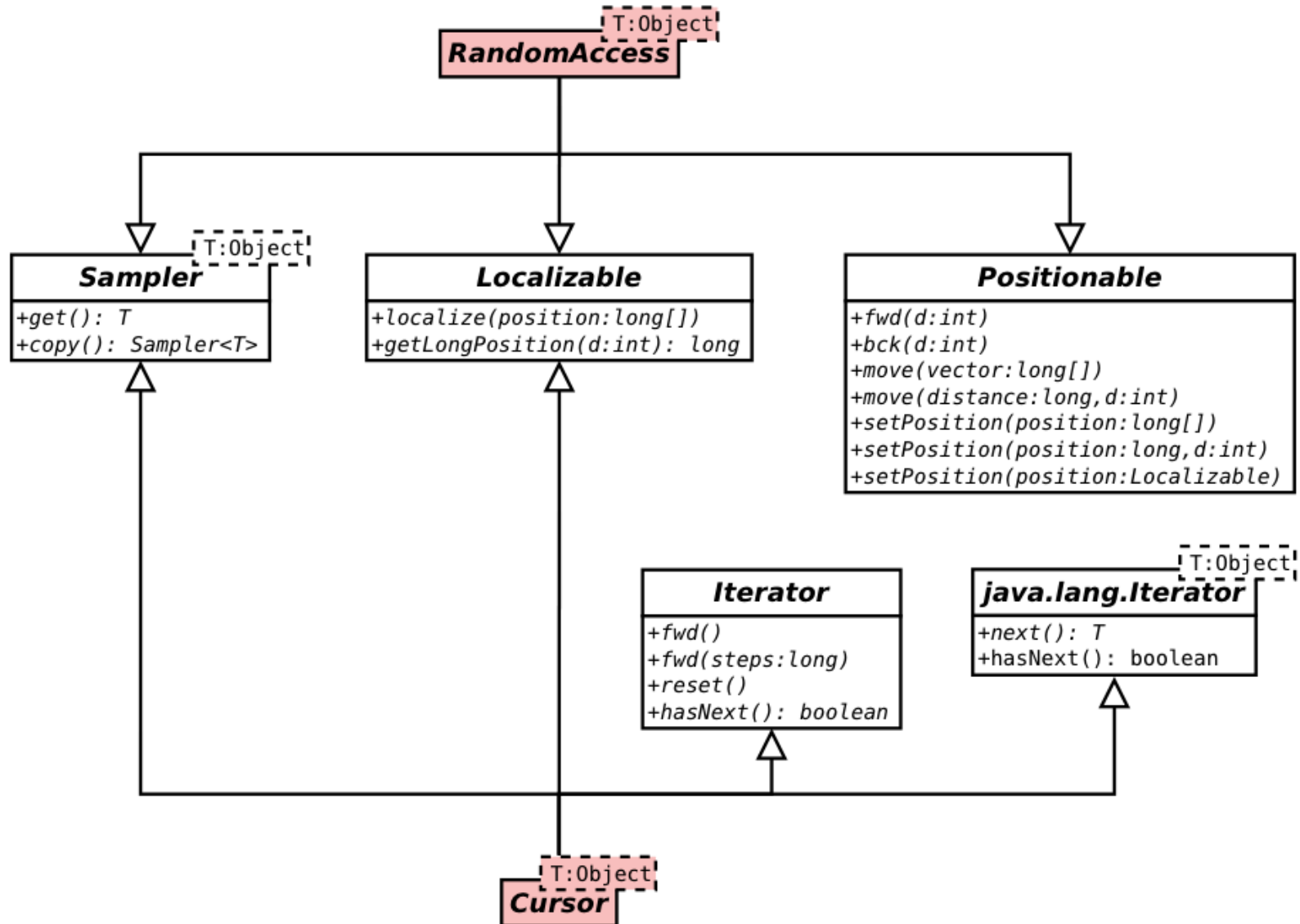


# Thresholding 6

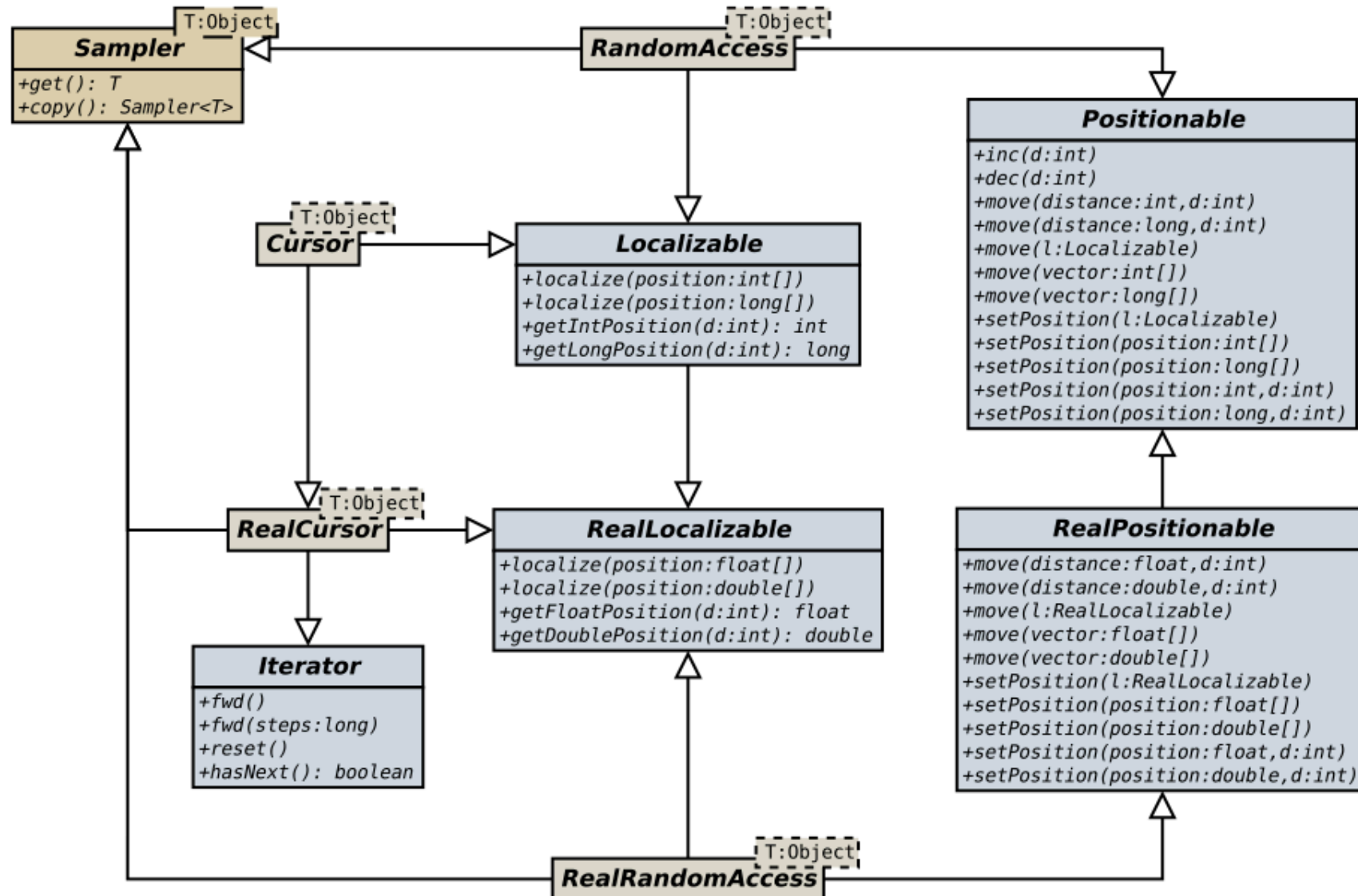
- Work on any real valued image
- Create a new `Img`
- Compute threshold for a subset using `IterableInterval`
- Write threshold into the new `Img` of `BitType` (1 bit per pixel)
- `ImgLib2_Threshold6.java`



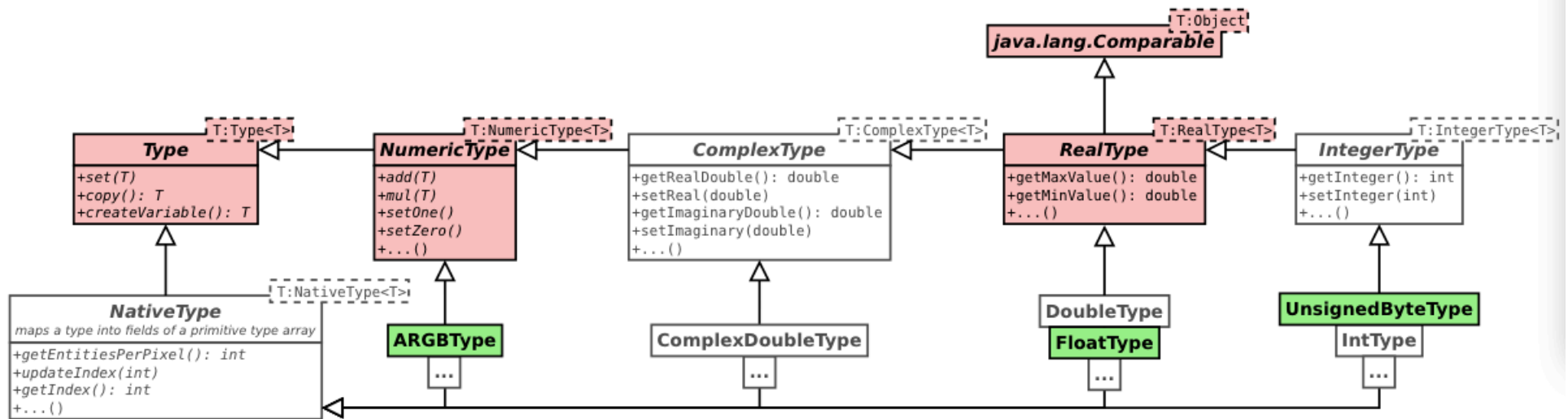
# Accessors (simplified)



# Accessors

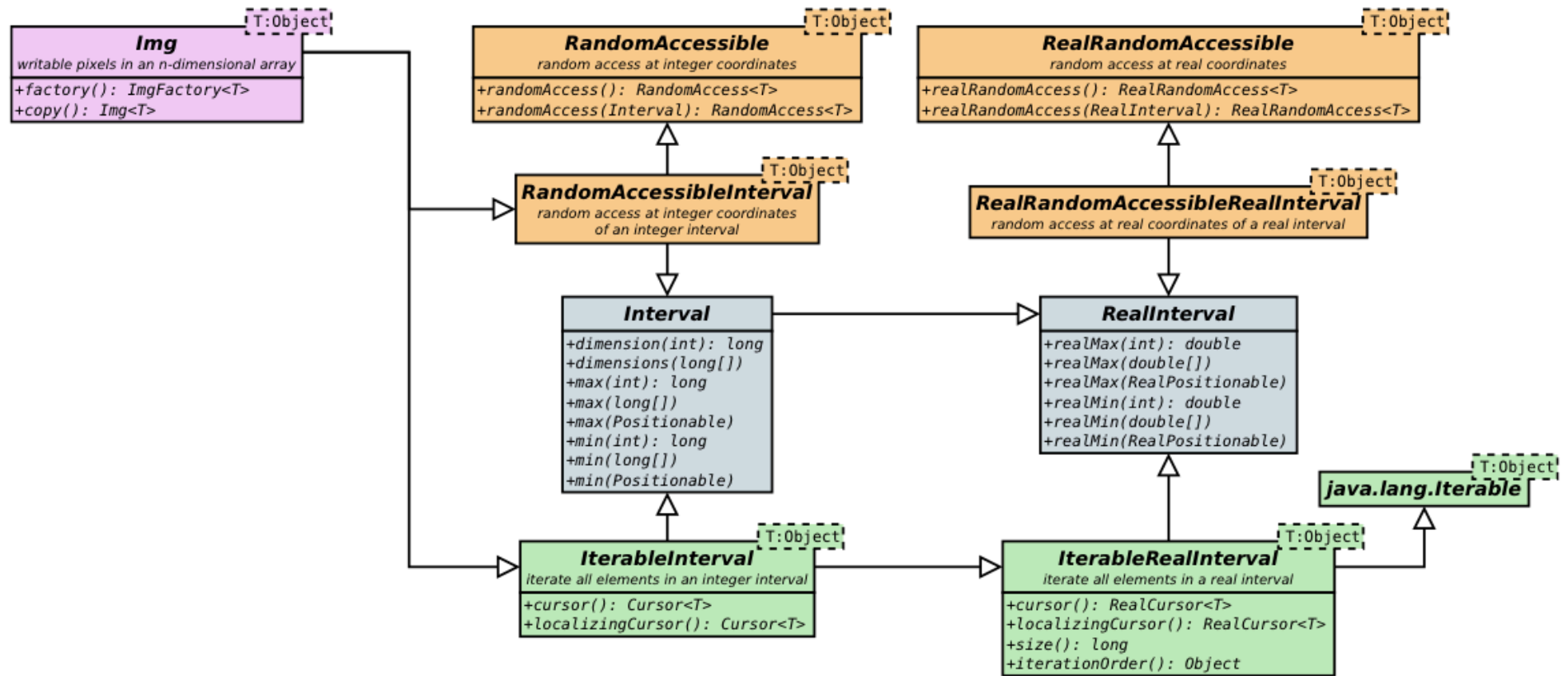


# Type Hierarchy



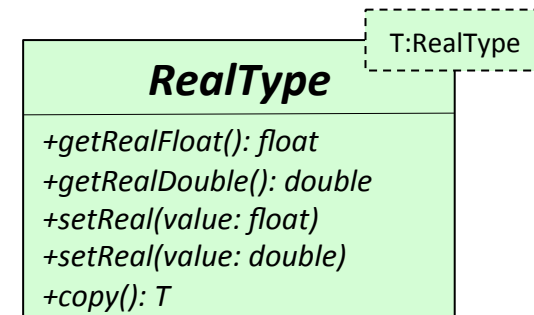
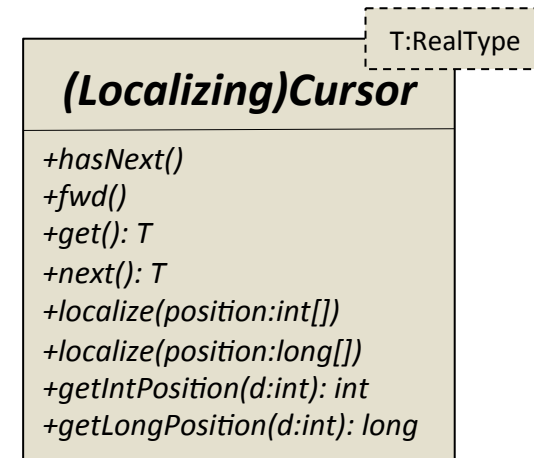
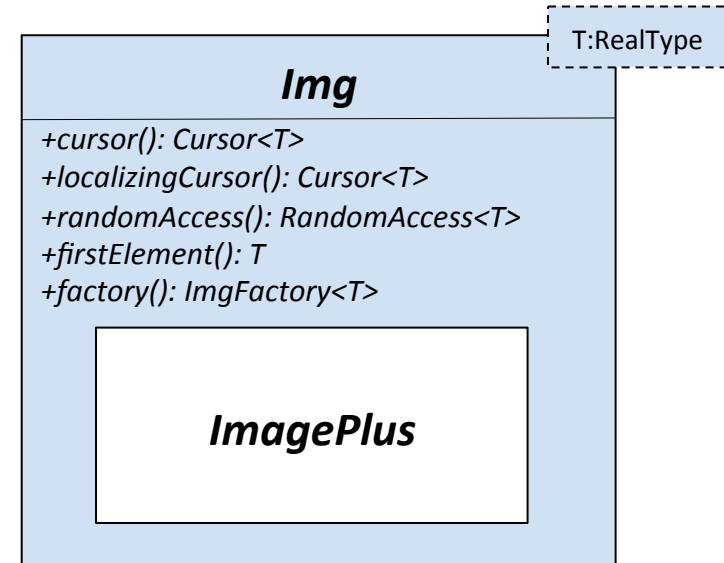


# Accessibles



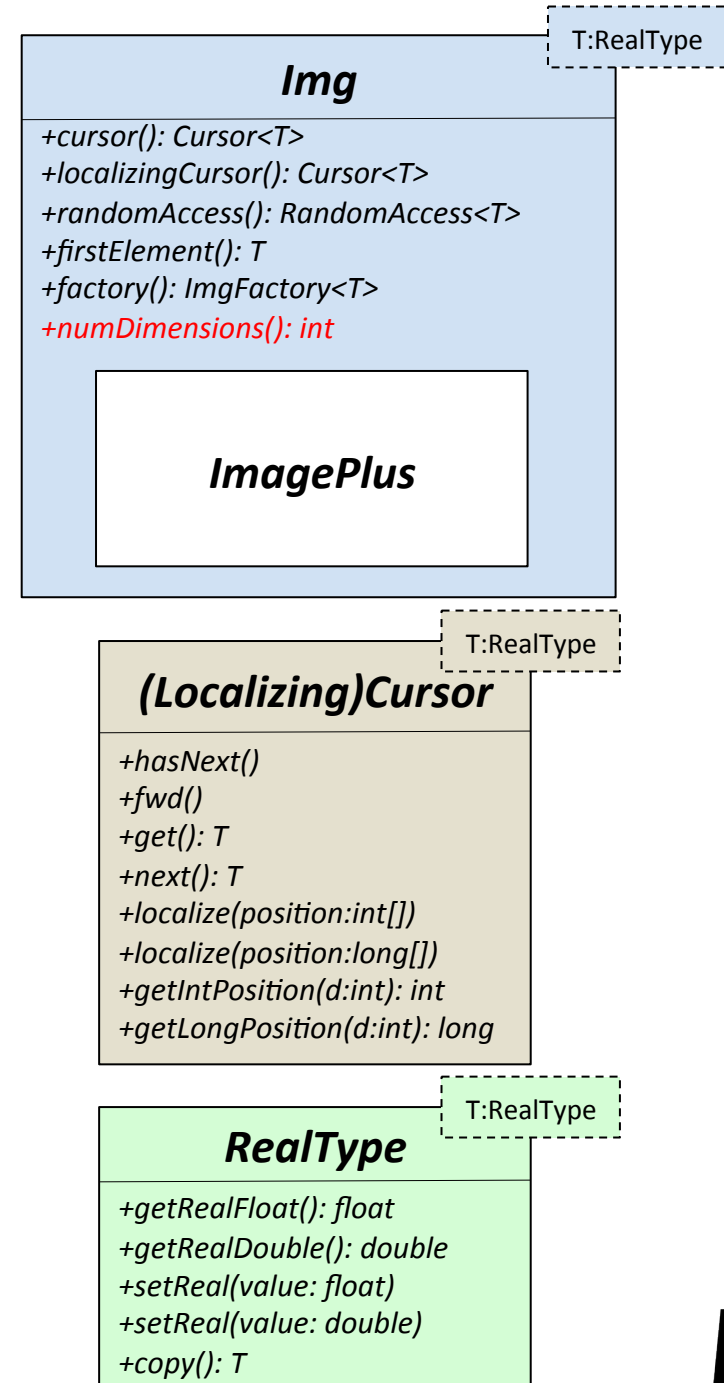
# Center of Mass 1

- Work on any real valued image
- Use a localizing Cursor to Compute the center of mass in two dimensions (x,y)
- Write the result to the log window
- ImgLib2\_CenterOfMass1.java



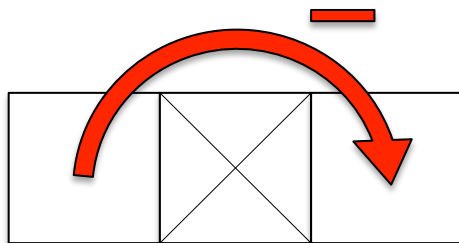
# Center of Mass 2

- Work on any real valued image
- Use a localizing Cursor to Compute the center of mass in n dimensions
- Write the result to the log window
- ImgLib2\_CenterOfMass2.java



# Gradient 1

- Work on any real valued image
- Approximate the magnitude of the gradient for each pixel using a localizing Cursor on the output and a RandomAccess on the input

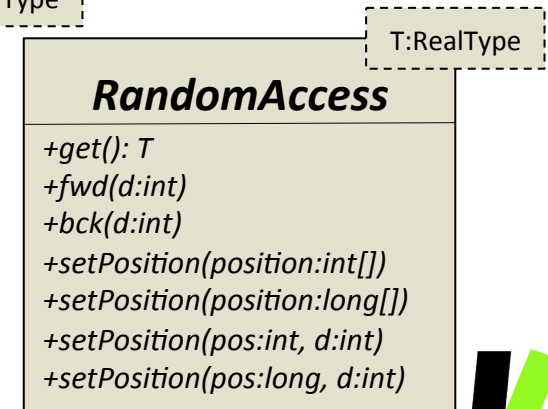
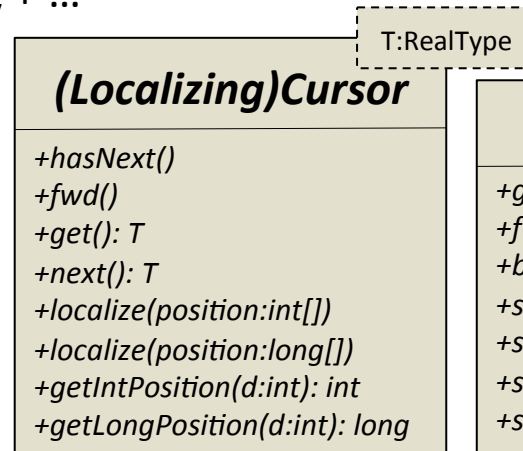
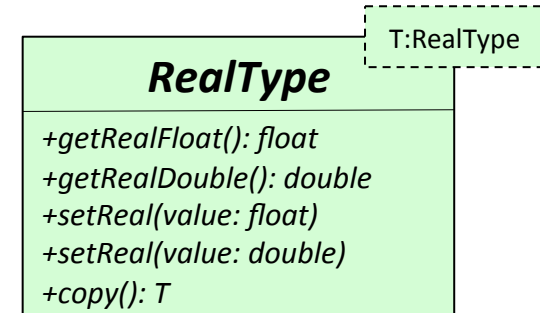
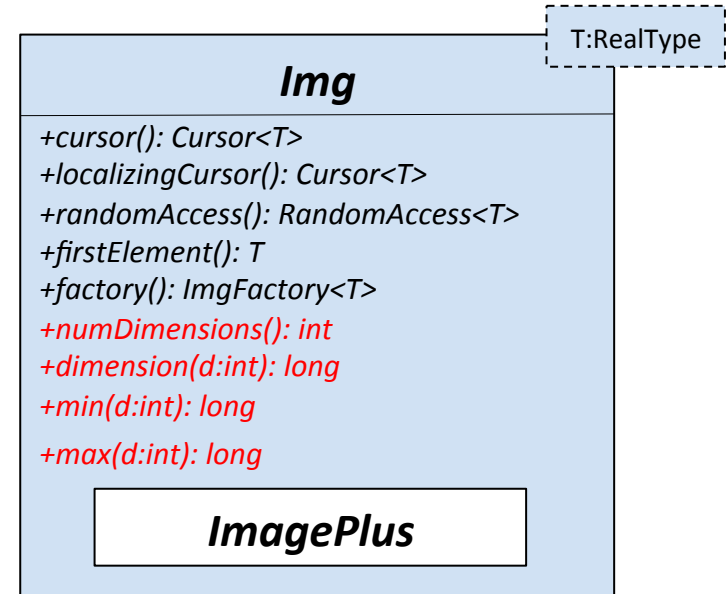
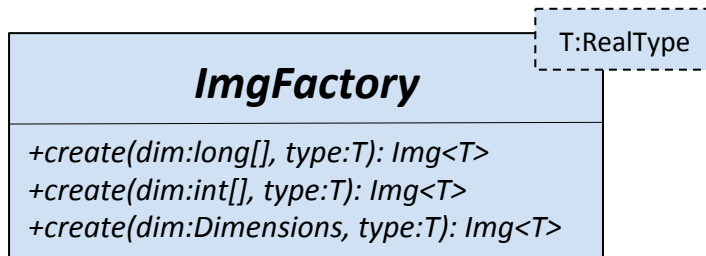


$$\nabla f_x = \frac{I(x+1, y, \dots) - I(x-1, y, \dots)}{2}$$

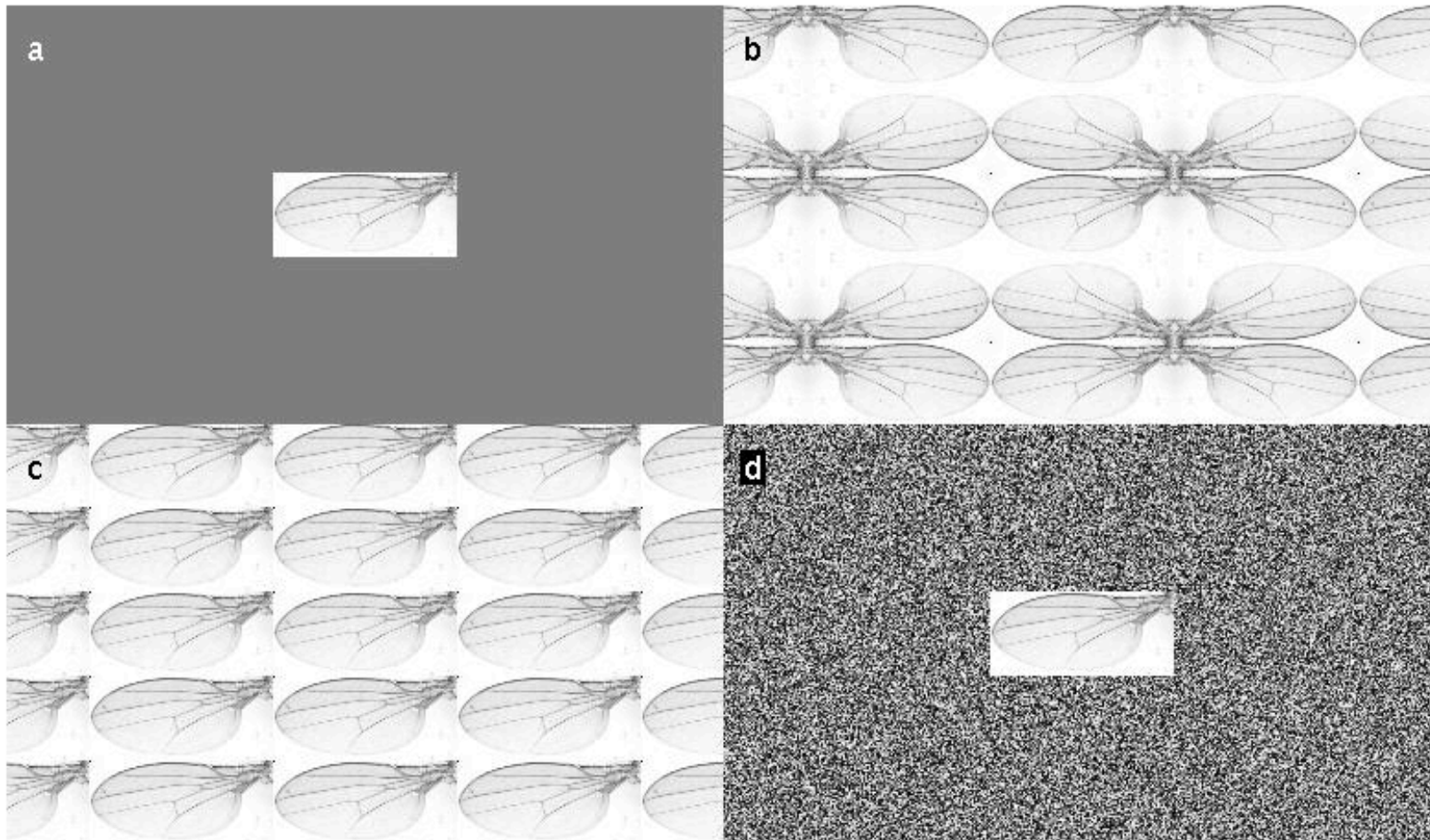
$$\nabla f_y = \frac{I(x, y+1, \dots) - I(x, y-1, \dots)}{2}$$

$$|\nabla f| = \sqrt{\nabla f_x^2 + \nabla f_y^2 + \dots}$$

- ImgLib2\_Gradient1.java



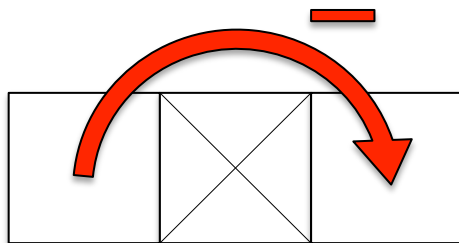
# OutOfBoundsStrategies



*Illustrates the effect of various OutOfBoundsStrategies. (a) shows out of bounds with a constant value, (b) shows a mirroring strategy, (c) shows the periodic strategy, and (d) shows a strategy that uses random values.*

# Gradient 2

- Use OutOfBoundsStrategy to compute gradient for all pixels
- Approximate the magnitude of the gradient for each pixel using a localizing Cursor on the output and a RandomAccess on the input

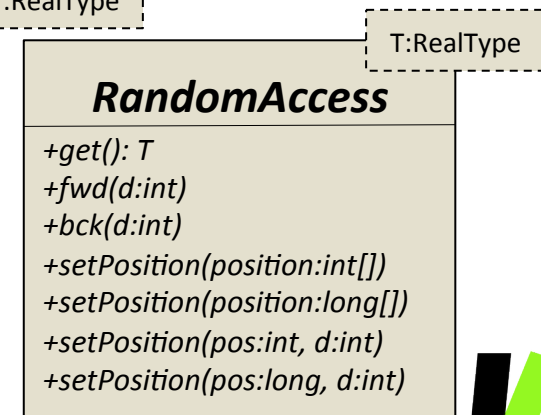
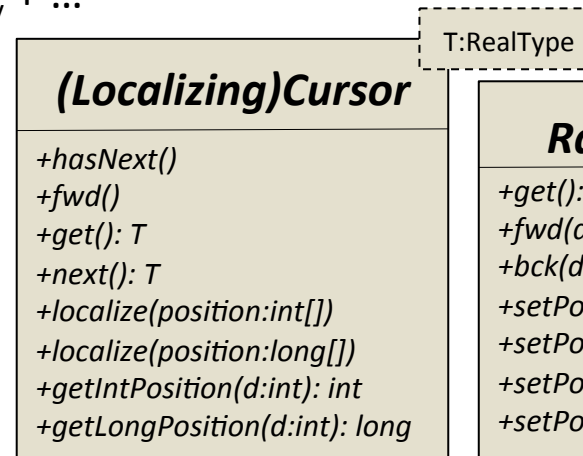
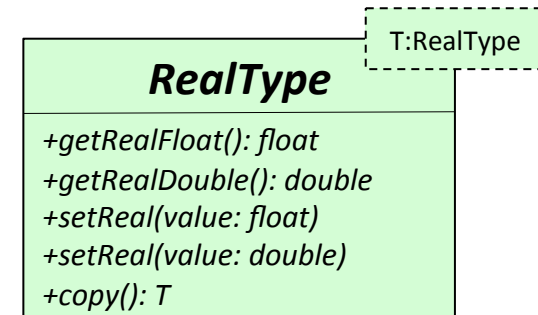
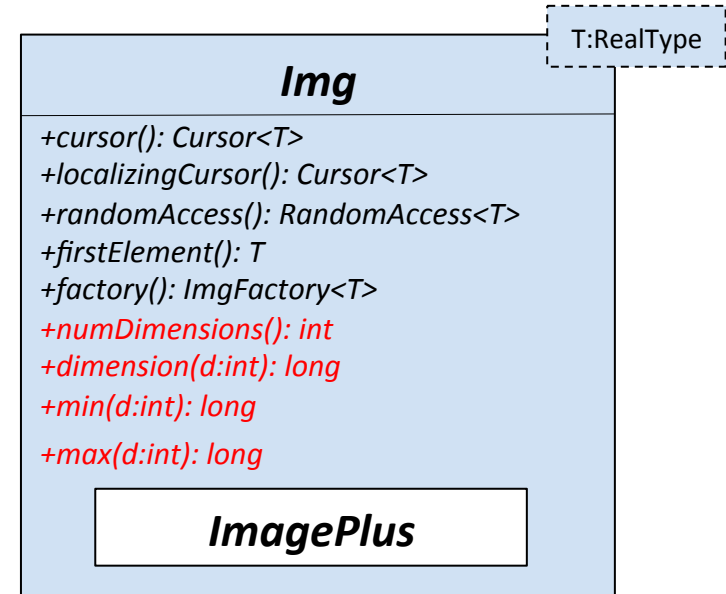
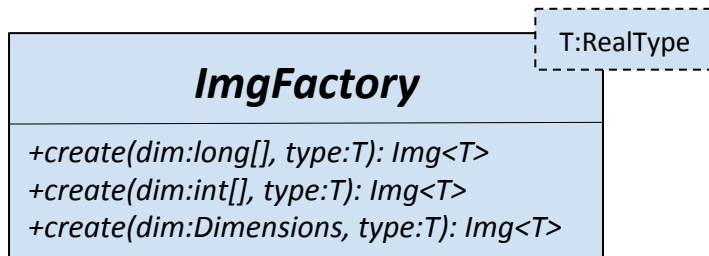


$$\nabla f_x = \frac{I(x+1, y, \dots) - I(x-1, y, \dots)}{2}$$

$$\nabla f_y = \frac{I(x, y+1, \dots) - I(x, y-1, \dots)}{2}$$

$$|\nabla f| = \sqrt{\nabla f_x^2 + \nabla f_y^2 + \dots}$$

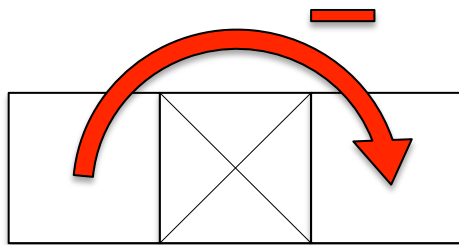
- ImgLib2\_Gradient2.java





# Gradient 3

- Always return an `Img<FloatType>` to prevent overflows
- Approximate the magnitude of the gradient for each pixel using a localizing Cursor on the output and a RandomAccess on the input

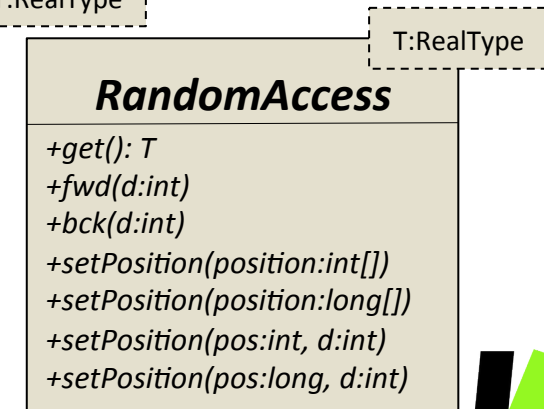
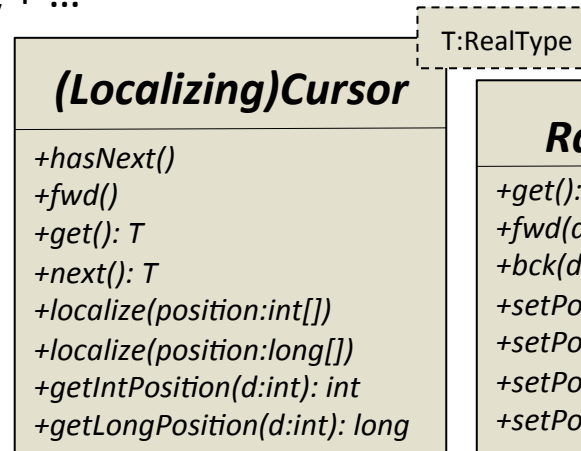
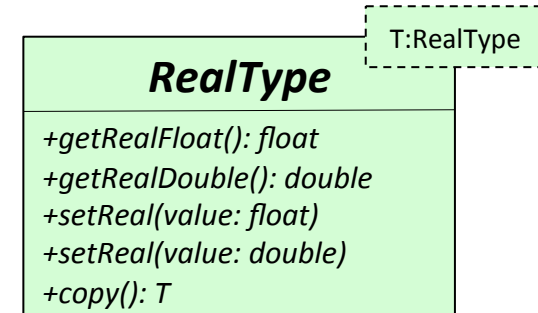
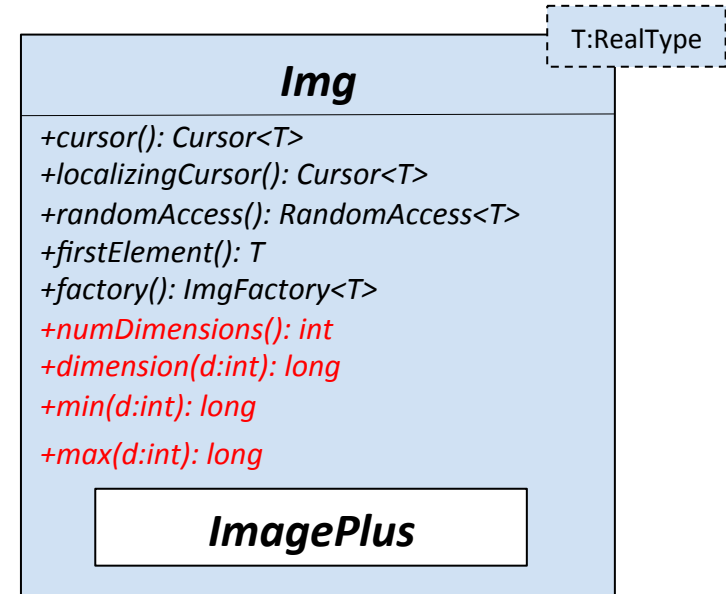
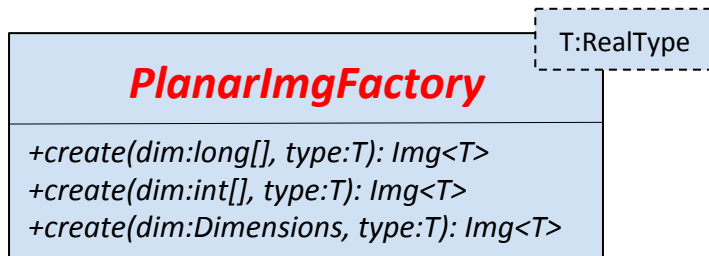


$$\nabla f_x = \frac{I(x+1, y, \dots) - I(x-1, y, \dots)}{2}$$

$$\nabla f_y = \frac{I(x, y+1, \dots) - I(x, y-1, \dots)}{2}$$

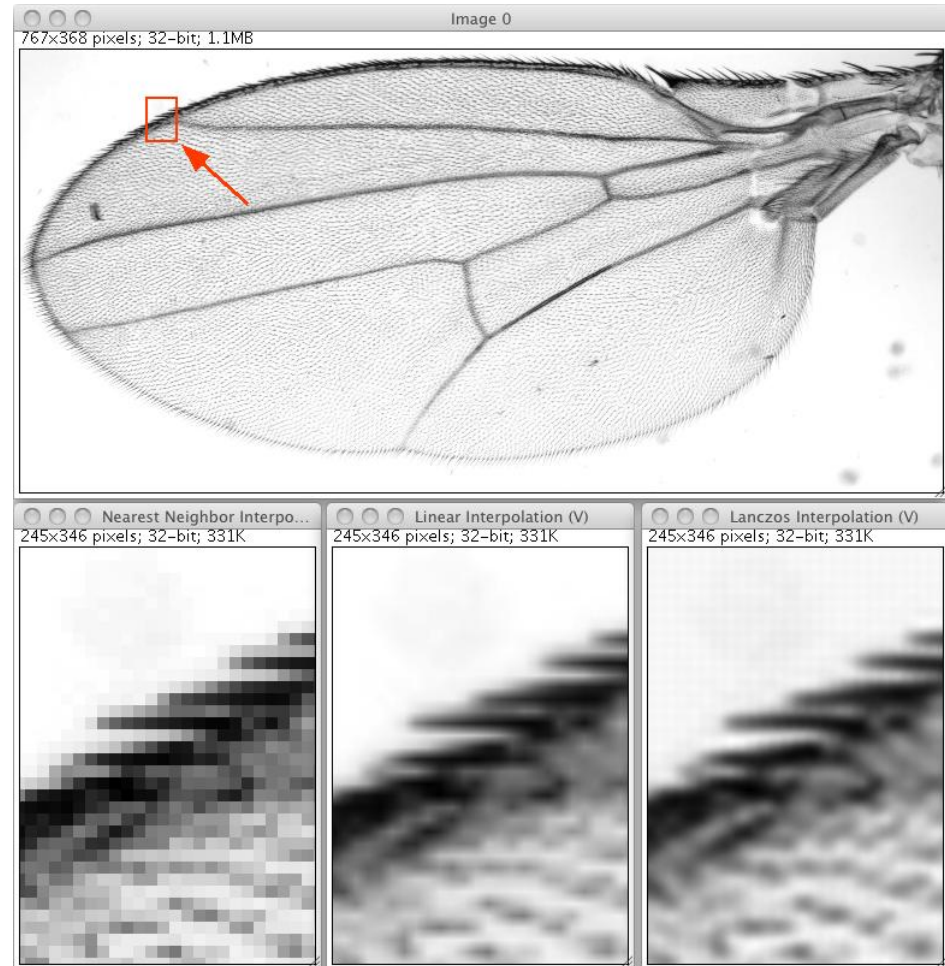
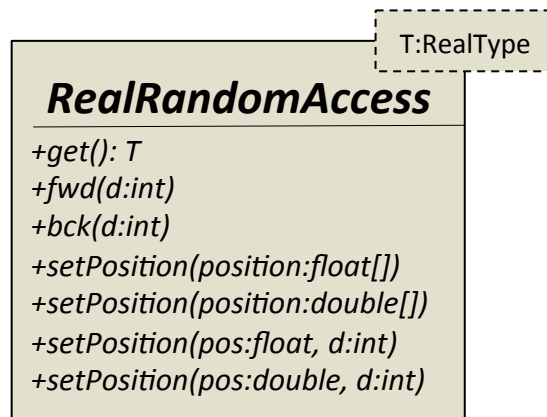
$$|\nabla f| = \sqrt{\nabla f_x^2 + \nabla f_y^2 + \dots}$$

- `ImgLib2_Gradient3.java`



# Interpolation

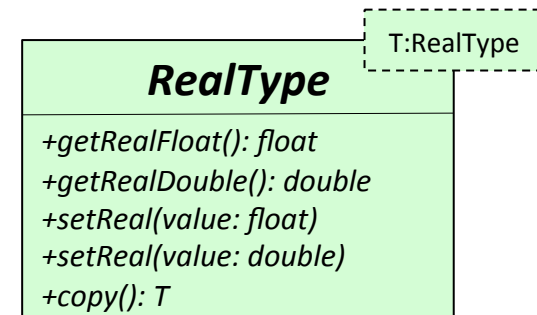
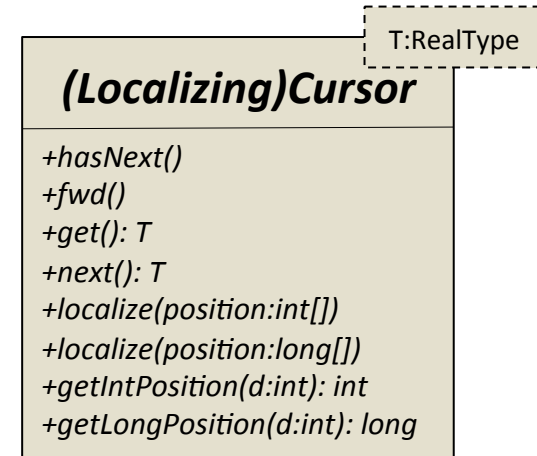
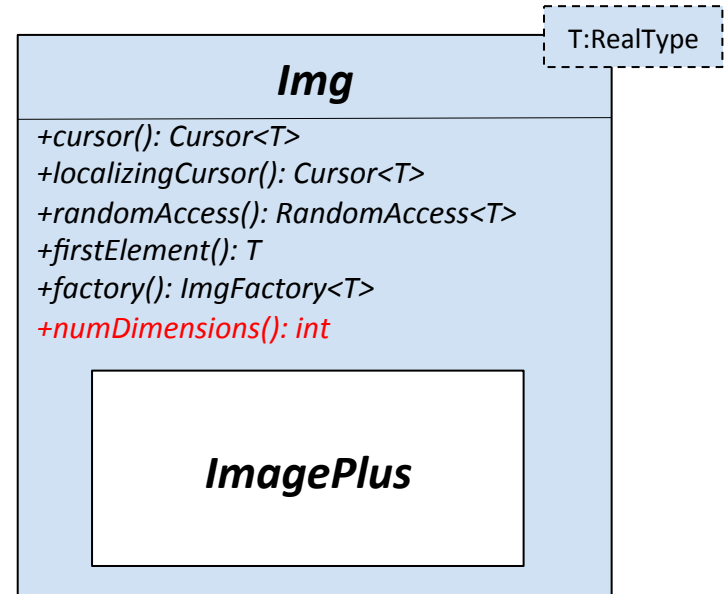
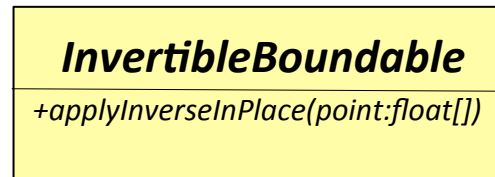
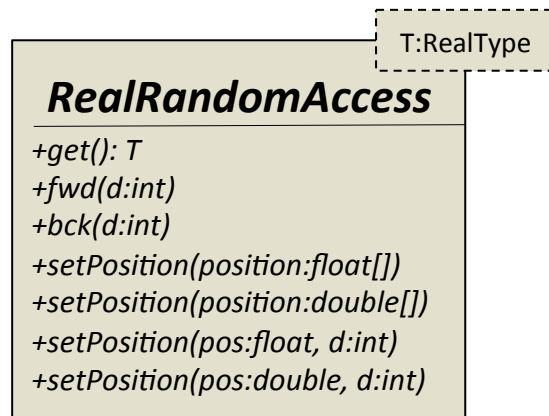
- Transform an `Img` (`RandomAccessible`) into a `RealRandomAccessible` that can return values at any real-valued location in space
- First extend by `OutOfBounds`





# Image Transform

- Wrap any real valued image
- Use a localizing Cursor on the output image and a RealRandomAccess on the input to transform the image
- Each pixel location in the output needs to be transformed and the respective value read from the interpolated image
- ImgLib2\_Transform.java



## Special thanks to ...

- Tobias Pietzsch (MPI-CBG)
- Stephan Saalfeld (MPI-CBG)
- Pavel Tomancak (MPI-CBG)
- Gene Myers (MPI-CBG)
- Rob Singer  
(Einstein College & Janelia Farm)
- ImageJ2 crew
  - Johannes Schindelin
  - Curtis Rueden
  - Barry DeZonia
  - Kevin Eliceiri
- Albert Cardona
- KNIME guys
  - Christian Dietz
  - Martin Horn

