

# CellVision: Microscopy Auto-Analyst with AI Narration

## Buildathon Project Guide

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### Problem Statement

#### The Challenge

Cell biology researchers spend **5-10 hours per experiment** manually analyzing microscopy images - counting cells, measuring morphology, identifying phenotypes, and writing detailed figure legends for publications. This bottleneck slows research progress and introduces human error and inconsistency.

#### The Impact

- PhD students waste **30% of their time** on repetitive image analysis
- Manual cell counting varies **20-40% between observers**
- Writing publication-quality figure legends takes **30-60 minutes per image**
- Small labs without image analysis expertise cannot compete with well-funded institutions

#### Our Solution

**CellVision** democratizes expert-level microscopy analysis by combining computer vision with natural language AI. Upload any cell image and receive instant segmentation, quantitative metrics, and publication-ready figure legends generated by GPT-4 Vision - transforming a 2-hour manual task into a 30-second automated analysis.

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### Technical Roadmap (5 Hours)

#### Hour 0-1: Environment Setup & Model Testing

##### Installation Requirements

```
bash

# Core installations
pip install cellpose numpy opencv-python streamlit
pip install openai pillow matplotlib scikit-image
```

#### Initial Model Test

```
python
```

```
# Download and test CellPose
from cellpose import models
import numpy as np
from skimage import io

# Initialize model (use CPU for reliability)
model = models.Cellpose(gpu=False, model_type='cyto2')

# Test on sample image
test_img = io.imread('sample_cells.png')
masks, flows, styles, diams = model.eval(test_img)
print(f"Detected {len(np.unique(masks))-1} cells") # Verify it works
```

✓ **Deliverable:** Working CellPose installation with successful test segmentation

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## Hour 1-2: Core Analysis Pipeline

### Main Analysis Function

```
python
```

```

from skimage.measure import regionprops_table
import numpy as np

def analyze_microscopy_image(image_path):
    """
    Complete microscopy image analysis pipeline.

    Args:
        image_path: Path to microscopy image

    Returns:
        masks: Segmentation masks for each cell
        metrics: Dictionary of quantitative measurements
    """

    # 1. Load and preprocess
    img = io.imread(image_path)

    # 2. Cell segmentation with CellPose
    masks, _, _, diams = model.eval(img, diameter=30)

    # 3. Extract quantitative metrics
    cell_count = len(np.unique(masks)) - 1

    # 4. Morphology analysis
    props = regionprops_table(masks, img,
        properties=['area', 'perimeter', 'eccentricity', 'solidity'])

    # 5. Calculate statistics
    metrics = {
        'total_cells': cell_count,
        'avg_area': np.mean(props['area']) if len(props['area']) > 0 else 0,
        'avg_circularity': np.mean(4*np.pi*props['area']/props['perimeter']**2) if len(props['area']) > 0 else 0,
        'density': cell_count / (img.shape[0] * img.shape[1]),
        'size_variation': np.std(props['area']) / np.mean(props['area']) if len(props['area']) > 0 else 0
    }

    return masks, metrics

```

 **Deliverable:** Function that inputs image → outputs segmentation masks + metrics dictionary

## Hour 2-3: GPT-4 Vision Integration

### AI Narrative Generation

python

```

import base64
from openai import OpenAI
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from skimage import io

def generate_analysis_narrative(image_path, masks, metrics, api_key):
    """
    Generate publication-quality figure legend using GPT-4 Vision.

    Args:
        image_path: Path to original image
        masks: Segmentation masks from CellPose
        metrics: Quantitative metrics dictionary
        api_key: Azure OpenAI API key

    Returns:
        str: Publication-ready figure legend
    """

    # 1. Create visualization
    fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(12, 6))
    ax1.imshow(io.imread(image_path))
    ax1.set_title('Original')
    ax1.axis('off')
    ax2.imshow(masks, cmap='tab20')
    ax2.set_title(f'Segmented: {metrics["total_cells"]} cells')
    ax2.axis('off')
    plt.savefig('analysis.png', dpi=100, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close()

    # 2. Encode image for GPT-4 Vision
    with open('analysis.png', 'rb') as f:
        img_base64 = base64.b64encode(f.read()).decode('utf-8')

    # 3. Call GPT-4 Vision with metrics context
    client = OpenAI(api_key=api_key)

    prompt = f"""You are an expert cell biologist. Analyze this microscopy image.

```

Quantitative metrics detected:

- Cell count: {metrics['total\_cells']}
- Average cell area: {metrics['avg\_area']:.1f} pixels<sup>2</sup>
- Cell density: {metrics['density']:.4f} cells/pixel<sup>2</sup>
- Size variation coefficient: {metrics['size\_variation']:.2f}

- Average circularity: {metrics['avg\_circularity']:.2f}

Generate a publication-quality figure legend describing:

1. Cell morphology and distribution patterns
2. Notable features or abnormalities
3. Quantitative summary with the provided statistics

Format as: "Figure X: [Comprehensive scientific description]"

Keep it concise but scientifically precise.

"""

```
response = client.chat.completions.create(  
    model="gpt-4-vision-preview",  
    messages=[{  
        "role": "user",  
        "content": [  
            {"type": "text", "text": prompt},  
            {"type": "image_url", "image_url": {  
                "url": f"data:image/png;base64,{img_base64}"  
            }}  
        ]  
    }],  
    max_tokens=500  
)  
  
return response.choices[0].message.content
```

✓ **Deliverable:** Function that generates natural language analysis from image + metrics

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## Hour 3-4: Streamlit Interface

### Complete Web Application

```
python
```

```
import streamlit as st
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from datetime import datetime
import os

def main():
    # Page config
    st.set_page_config(
        page_title="CellVision",
        page_icon="🔬",
        layout="wide"
    )

    # Header
    st.title("🔬 CellVision: AI-Powered Microscopy Analysis")
    st.markdown("Transform microscopy images into quantitative insights and publication-ready descriptions in seconds.")

    # Sidebar for API key
    with st.sidebar:
        st.header("⚙️ Configuration")
        api_key = st.text_input("OpenAI API Key", type="password")
        st.markdown("---")
        st.markdown("### 📸 Sample Images")
        if st.button("Load Cancer Cell Example"):
            # Load pre-saved example
            pass

    # Main content
    col1, col2 = st.columns([1, 1])

    with col1:
        st.subheader("📸 Upload Image")
        uploaded_file = st.file_uploader(
            "Choose a microscopy image",
            type=['png', 'jpg', 'jpeg', 'tif', 'tiff'],
            help="Supported formats: PNG, JPEG, TIFF"
        )

    if uploaded_file:
        # Save uploaded file
        temp_path = f"temp_{datetime.now().timestamp()}.png"
        with open(temp_path, "wb") as f:
            f.write(uploaded_file.getbuffer())
```

```
# Display original
st.image(temp_path, caption="Original Image", use_column_width=True)

with col2:
    st.subheader("🔍 Analysis Results")

if uploaded_file and st.button("🚀 Analyze Image", type="primary"):
    if not api_key:
        st.error("Please enter your OpenAI API key in the sidebar.")
    else:
        # Progress indicator
        progress_bar = st.progress(0)
        status_text = st.empty()

        # Step 1: Segmentation
        status_text.text("Segmenting cells...")
        progress_bar.progress(33)
        masks, metrics = analyze_microscopy_image(temp_path)

        # Display segmentation
        fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8))
        ax.imshow(masks, cmap='tab20')
        ax.set_title(f"Detected {metrics['total_cells']} cells")
        ax.axis('off')
        st.pyplot(fig)
        plt.close()

        # Step 2: Metrics
        status_text.text("Calculating metrics...")
        progress_bar.progress(66)

        # Display metrics in columns
        metric_cols = st.columns(4)
        metric_cols[0].metric("Cell Count", metrics['total_cells'])
        metric_cols[1].metric("Avg Area", f"{metrics['avg_area']:.0f} px²")
        metric_cols[2].metric("Density", f"{metrics['density']:.4f}")
        metric_cols[3].metric("Circularity", f"{metrics['avg_circularity']:.2f}")

        # Step 3: AI Analysis
        status_text.text("Generating AI analysis...")
        progress_bar.progress(90)

        narrative = generate_analysis_narrative(temp_path, masks, metrics, api_key)
```

```

# Complete
progress_bar.progress(100)
status_text.text("Analysis complete!")

# Display narrative
st.markdown("### 📎 Publication-Ready Figure Legend")
st.info(narrative)

# Download button
st.download_button(
    label="📥 Download Analysis Report",
    data=narrative,
    file_name=f"figure_legend_{datetime.now().strftime('%Y%m%d_%H%M%S')}.txt",
    mime="text/plain"
)

# Cleanup
os.remove(temp_path)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

 **Deliverable:** Complete working web interface with upload → analyze → download flow

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## Hour 4-5: Testing, Polish & Demo Prep

### Testing Checklist

- Test with 5 different cell types from LIVECell dataset
- Verify cell counts within 10% of manual annotation
- Ensure GPT-4 narratives are scientifically accurate
- Test edge cases: dense clusters, low contrast, artifacts
- Verify error handling for corrupted images
- Test with different image sizes (512x512 to 2048x2048)

### Polish Tasks

python

```

# Add these enhancements if time permits:

def add_batch_processing():
    """Allow multiple image upload and analysis"""
    uploaded_files = st.file_uploader("Choose images", accept_multiple_files=True)
    if uploaded_files:
        for file in uploaded_files:
            # Process each file
            pass

def export_pdf_report():
    """Generate comprehensive PDF report with all results"""
    from reportlab.lib.pagesizes import letter
    from reportlab.pdfgen import canvas
    # Create PDF with images, metrics, and narrative
    pass

def add_comparison_mode():
    """Side-by-side comparison of two conditions"""
    col1, col2 = st.columns(2)
    # Allow comparison of treated vs untreated cells
    pass

```

## Demo Data Preparation

### 1. Download test images:

- Healthy epithelial cells
- Cancer cells (HeLa)
- Drug-treated cells showing apoptosis

### 2. Create demo narrative:

- "Watch CellVision identify apoptotic cells invisible to the untrained eye"
- Show 3-step progression: healthy → cancer → treated

### 3. Backup plan:

- Save screenshots of each step
- Pre-generate example outputs
- Have PDF report ready to show

## Team Task Assignments

### Person 1 - Data Curator

- Download 20 diverse cell images from [LIVECell dataset](#)
- Organize by cell type (A172, BT474, BV2, Huh7, MCF7, etc.)
- Create metadata spreadsheet with image properties
- Select 3 best images for demo

### Person 2 - Validator

- Manually count cells in 5 test images
- Create ground truth spreadsheet
- Calculate accuracy metrics
- Document edge cases where algorithm struggles

### Person 3 - UX Designer

- Create Figma mockup of interface
- Design CellVision logo
- Choose color scheme (suggest: teal/purple for biotech feel)
- Create slide deck template (5 slides max)

### Person 4 - Demo Narrator

- Write 90-second pitch script
- Prepare problem → solution → impact storyline
- Create slide deck content:
  - Slide 1: Problem (30 sec)
  - Slide 2: Solution (30 sec)
  - Slide 3: Live Demo (60 sec)
  - Slide 4: Impact & Next Steps (20 sec)
- Practice transitions between speakers

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## Success Metrics

### Technical Goals

- Process any microscopy image in **<30 seconds**
- Cell count accuracy **within 90%** of manual annotation
- Generate coherent, scientific figure legends
- Support images from **512x512 to 2048x2048** pixels

- Handle **PNG, JPEG, and TIFF** formats

## Demo Goals

- Live demo works flawlessly with 3 different cell types
  - Clear value proposition: **2 hours → 30 seconds**
  - Show quantitative improvement in consistency
  - Generate "wow" moment with AI-generated narrative
- 

## 🎯 Winning Pitch Framework

### Opening Hook (15 seconds)

"Every day, 50,000 biology PhD students spend 2 hours counting cells by hand, clicking on dots one by one. Meanwhile, critical drug discoveries are delayed because small labs can't afford \$100K image analysis software."

### Problem Validation (15 seconds)

"Manual cell counting varies 40% between researchers. One image takes 30 minutes to analyze properly. Publication-quality figure legends take another 30 minutes to write."

### Solution Demo (60 seconds)

1. **Upload** cancer cell image (5 sec)
2. **Show** instant segmentation with 234 cells detected (10 sec)
3. **Display** quantitative metrics dashboard (10 sec)
4. **Reveal** AI-generated figure legend (20 sec)
5. **Compare** to manual analysis time/accuracy (15 sec)

### Impact Statement (20 seconds)

"CellVision democratizes advanced microscopy analysis. Any researcher with a phone camera microscope can now produce Nature-quality image analysis. We transform a 2-hour expert task into 30 seconds of automated precision."

### Ask & Next Steps (10 seconds)

"We're seeking clinical research partners to validate CellVision across 10 cell types and apply for NIH SBIR funding to build the definitive microscopy analysis platform."

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## 🚫 Common Pitfalls to Avoid

1. **Don't oversell accuracy** - Be honest about 90% accuracy vs 100%

2. **Don't ignore edge cases** - Acknowledge when cells are too dense/overlapping
  3. **Don't skip validation** - Always compare to ground truth
  4. **Don't forget citations** - Credit CellPose and LIVECell dataset
  5. **Don't overcomplicate** - Simple, working demo beats complex, buggy features
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## Resources & References

- **CellPose Documentation:** <https://cellpose.readthedocs.io/>
  - **LIVECell Dataset:** <https://sartorius-research.github.io/LIVECell/>
  - **OpenAI Vision API:** <https://platform.openai.com/docs/guides/vision>
  - **Streamlit Docs:** <https://docs.streamlit.io/>
  - **Sample Microscopy Images:** <https://bbbc.broadinstitute.org/>
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## Why This Wins

1. **Visual Impact:** Transformation is immediately visible and impressive
2. **Real Problem:** Every biology lab faces this challenge daily
3. **Technical Innovation:** First to combine segmentation + GPT-4 Vision narration
4. **Feasible in 5 Hours:** Core functionality proven in 2 hours, polish in remaining 3
5. **Democratizes Science:** Levels playing field between large and small labs
6. **Clear Metrics:** 2 hours → 30 seconds, 40% variation → 10% variation

**Remember:** Judges want innovation and out-of-the-box thinking. CellVision delivers both while solving a real, painful problem that every biologist understands.