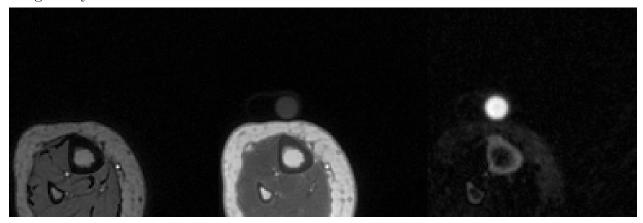
1 MAIN

Overview

The objective of this code is to take in Ultrashort Echo Time Magnetic Resonance Images and label segmentations and try to predict a mask of the tibia boundary. For example, input images may look like



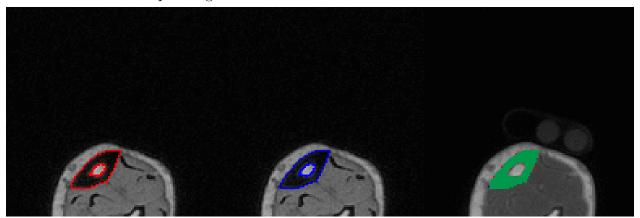
Where we have UTE TE_2 =4600ms, UTE TE_1 =50 μ s, and the IR-rUTE sequence.

And the corresponding "ground truth" and "prediction" masks are boolean matrices of 1's and 0's as such:



README

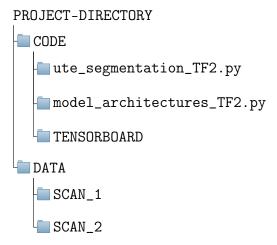
An example output of the trained model is shown below, where the red and blue lines are the boundaries of the label (red) and prediction (blue) masks. On the right, the agreement between the two are plotted in green, whereas the individual voxels identified as one or the other are in the corresponding colors.



Accessing Data

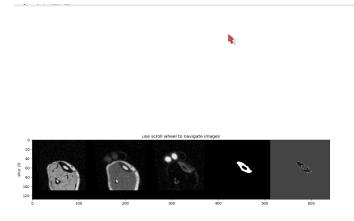
 $\label{link:equation:constraint} Example \ data \ can \ be \ downloaded \ with \ this \ link: \\ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1P8CLtNHsAp54rT7k9zXD3kvJCeqUH9zo?usp=sharing \ data \ can \ be \ downloaded \ with \ this \ link: \\ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1P8CLtNHsAp54rT7k9zXD3kvJCeqUH9zo?usp=sharing \ data \ can \ be \ downloaded \ with \ this \ link: \\ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1P8CLtNHsAp54rT7k9zXD3kvJCeqUH9zo?usp=sharing \ data \ can \ be \ downloaded \ with \ this \ link: \\ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1P8CLtNHsAp54rT7k9zXD3kvJCeqUH9zo?usp=sharing \ data \$

And the corresponding code can be found at https://github.com/brandonclintonjones/UTE Tibia Segmentation Please place the data and code in two folders "DATA" and "CODE" within a common directory as such:



CREATING / VIEWING DATASET

To view the data, simply run the file data_loader_class.py function This will create a dataset and save it to a file. Once it is saved to a file, it will iterate through each batch and generate a figure to display images. You can use your mouse to scroll through the images.



Once you are done examining a given batch, close the figure window and the next one will be made. You can experiment with different data augmentation settings here. When instantiating the data_generator class, change the inputs to get the desired augmentation or lack thereof.

For example, the left options indicate no data augmentation, whereas the right options indicate extensive data augmentation.

```
my_gen = data_generator(
    create_new_dataset=False,
    valid_split=0.2,
    channel_str=channel_str,
    seed=1,
    noise=0,
    zoomRange=(1, 1),
    shearRange=0,
    voidthShiftRange=0,
    widthShiftRange=0,
    heightShiftRange=0,
    flipUD=False,
)

my_gen = data_generator(
    create_new_dataset=True,
    valid_split=0.2,
    channel_str=channel_str,
    seed=1,
    noise=0.04,
    zoomRange=(0.9, 1.1),
    shearRange=0.2,
    rotationRange=0,
    widthShiftRange=0.1,
    heightShiftRange=0.1,
    heightShiftRange=0.1,
    flipUD=True,
)

my_gen = data_generator(
    create_new_dataset=True,
    valid_split=0.2,
    channel_str=channel_str,
    seed=1,
    noise=0.04,
    zoomRange=(0.9, 1.1),
    shearRange=0.2,
    rotationRange=0,
    widthShiftRange=0.1,
    heightShiftRange=0.1,
    flipUD=True,
)

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```

- Create new dataset loads the individual scans masks and saves the entire dataset as .npy files. This should only be run in the beginning once.
- Validation split ==>0.2 is 20% of data size.
- Channel String ==> This is the input image channels. Options are ['Echo2'] or ['Echo2'] or ['Echo2', 'IR-rUTE']
- Noise ==> Std of noise to add to zero-mean images
- zoomRange ==> (1,1) is no range, (0.9,1.1) is +/-10% zoom
- rotationRange ==> Angle in degrees of rotation
- shiftRanges ==> 0 is no shift, 0.1 is 10% of FOV
- flip ==> Boolean to flip up-down or left-right

2 TRAINING MODEL

To train a model, edit the batch size, maximum number of epochs, learning rate, and input image channels in the bottom of the "ute_segmentations_TF2.py" file. Then simply feed these into the CNN class and call CNN.train()

An example is below:

```
batch size = 18
max_epoch = 300
lr = 1e-3
image_channels = [ 'IR-rUTE', 'Echo2', 'Echo1' ]
name =''
if 'Echo2' in image_channels:
   name=name+'Echo2 '
if 'Echo1' in image channels:
   name=name+'Echo1_'
if 'IR-rUTE' in image_channels:
    name=name+'IR-rUTE '
name = name + "b_{}_{}_{}_{}_{}_{}_{}".format(str(batch_size), str(max\_epoch), str(lr))
conv_net = CNN(
   project_folder=project_folder,
    study_dir=study_dir,
    channel_str=image_channels,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    max_epoch=max_epoch,
    model_name=name,
    learn_rate=lr,
conv_net.train()
```

README

This will create model checkpoints in a folder with the model parameter names. If you wish to pick back up form a model checkpoint, you can call

- CNN.load()
- CNN.train()

to load the model weights and then train from there.

LOADING FINAL MODEL

Once you have trained a model to completion and you are happy with it, simply copy the model to a new folder called "BEST_Echo1_Echo2_IR-rUTE" or whatever you wish to name it. You should also change the model checkpoint from the epoch number to "FINAL" as such

INITIAL

```
Echo2_Echo2_IR-rUTE_b_18_e_300_lr_0.0001

model.h5

e_10

e_20

e_30
```

```
FINAL-MODEL-NAME-CONVENTION
BEST_Echo1_Echo2_IR-rUTE
model.h5
FINAL
```

Then change the input in the main function to the corresponding name and call

• CNN.load_final()

instead of .load() like you did previously.