

Summer Undergraduate Research Opportunities

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1 Week 1

1.1 Reading

I started the week reading Chapter 1 section 2 of Charles L. Epstein's "Introduction to the Mathematics of Medical Imaging". It covered how to reconstruct a 2d convex object from the shadows of an object. The idea is fairly straightforward. If $h(\theta)$ is the shadow function as described in the book (essentially the distance of the support line in direction $(-\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta))$ from the origin), then the convex hull can be parameterized by

$$(x(\theta), y(\theta)) = h(\theta) \cdot (\cos(\theta), \sin(\theta)) + h'(\theta) \cdot (-\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta)). \quad (1)$$

This idea can be extended to 3d by considering slices of the object. Fix some vector \mathbf{v} and then consider the collection of planes perpendicular to \mathbf{v} . In each of the planes one can use the 2d method to construct a 2d convex hull of the intersection of the object with the plane. Stringing all these 2d slices together then gives a rough reconstruction of the 3d object from its shadows.

I also spent some time reading up on the TV transform and scale spaces, to get a rough idea of which project I'd like to do. I ended up going with the tomography project, but spend roughly 1.5 days doing reading for the other project.

1.2 Coding

On Thursday I started coding. I've implemented the above idea in python with the following preliminary results.

1.3 Building

2 Code

2.1 Euler's Method

```
from __future__ import division
from PIL import Image

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

import math
import re
import os
import misc

class image3d:
    def __init__(self, files):
        (self.width, self.height) = Image.open(files[0]).size
        self.resolution = len(files)
```

```

self.aspect = self.width/self.height
self.aspect = 1
self.shadow_list = [[] for i in range(self.height)]
self.x, self.y, self.z = [], [], []

#Determine the shadow function
for f in files:
    img = Image.open(f)
    img = self.preprocess(img)
    img_data = self.img_to_array(img)
    for i, row in enumerate(img_data):
        (first, last) = self.read_value(row)
        self.shadow_list[i].insert(len(self.shadow_list[i])/2, first)
        self.shadow_list[i].append(last)

for i in range(self.height):
    #Smooth the data by convolving with discrete Gaussian (i.e. binomial)
    self.shadow_list[i] = misc.list_convolve(self.shadow_list[i], misc.b

#Add points
coords = misc.transpose(self.convex_hull(i))
self.x.append(coords[0])
self.y.append(coords[1])
self.z.append(coords[2])

#Create figure
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.scatter(self.x, self.y, self.z, marker='.')
plt.xlim([-90, 90])
plt.ylim([-90, 90])
plt.show()

@property
def coordinates(self):
    return [self.x, self.y, self.z]

def preprocess(self, img):
    """Convert image to greyscale and binarize image"""

    img = img.convert('L')
    out = img.point(lambda i: 255 if i>255/2 else 0)
    return out

def img_to_array(self, img):
    """Convert Image object to matrix"""

    l = list(img.getdata())
    (w,h) = img.size
    return [l[w*i:w*(i+1)] for i in range(h)]

```

```

def read_value(self, img_row):
    """Find shadow function value for a particular row"""

    mid_point = len(img_row)//2
    try:
        first = mid_point - img_row.index(0)
    except ValueError:
        first = 0
    try:
        last = len(img_row) - 1 - img_row[::-1].index(0) - mid_point
    except ValueError:
        last = 0
    return (first , last)

def convex_hull(self, z_coord):
    """Calculate the points belonging to the convex hull of the particular

    theta = np.linspace(0, 2*math.pi, 2*self.resolution)
    shadow_derivative = misc.differentiate(self.shadow_list[z_coord], math.
    return [( self.aspect*(h*math.cos(t)-s*math.sin(t)), self.aspect*(h*math.

files = [ './Pictures/' + f for f in os.listdir('./Pictures/') ]
files = sorted(files , key=lambda x: int(re.search(r'(\d+)\.jpg', x).group(1)))

space_shuttle = image3d(files)

```