

Make the best of your Synchrotron Tomography Experiment - 3D Image Analysis Crash Course

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Outline

- **Part 1:** Introduction to 3D image processing software
- **Part 2:** ImageJ basic operations
- **Part 3:** 3D image processing with Dragonfly
- **Part 4:** Image segmentation
- **Part 5:** Pore analysis

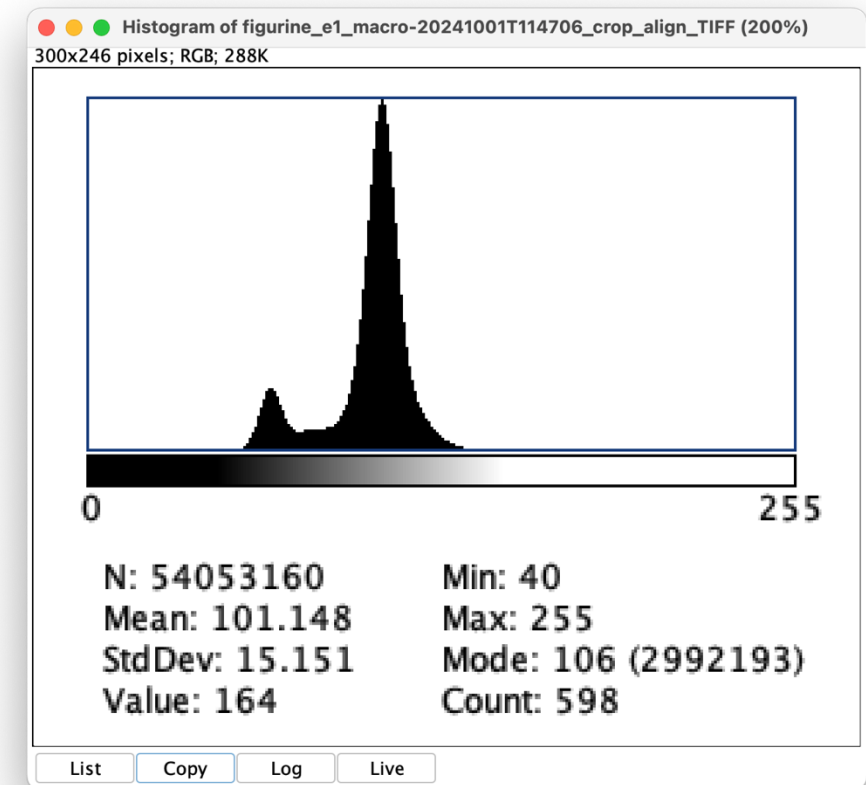
Information (e.g. references) on this lecture and code samples can be found in this [github repository](#)

Datasets can be downloaded from [Zenodo](#)

Part 2: ImageJ basics

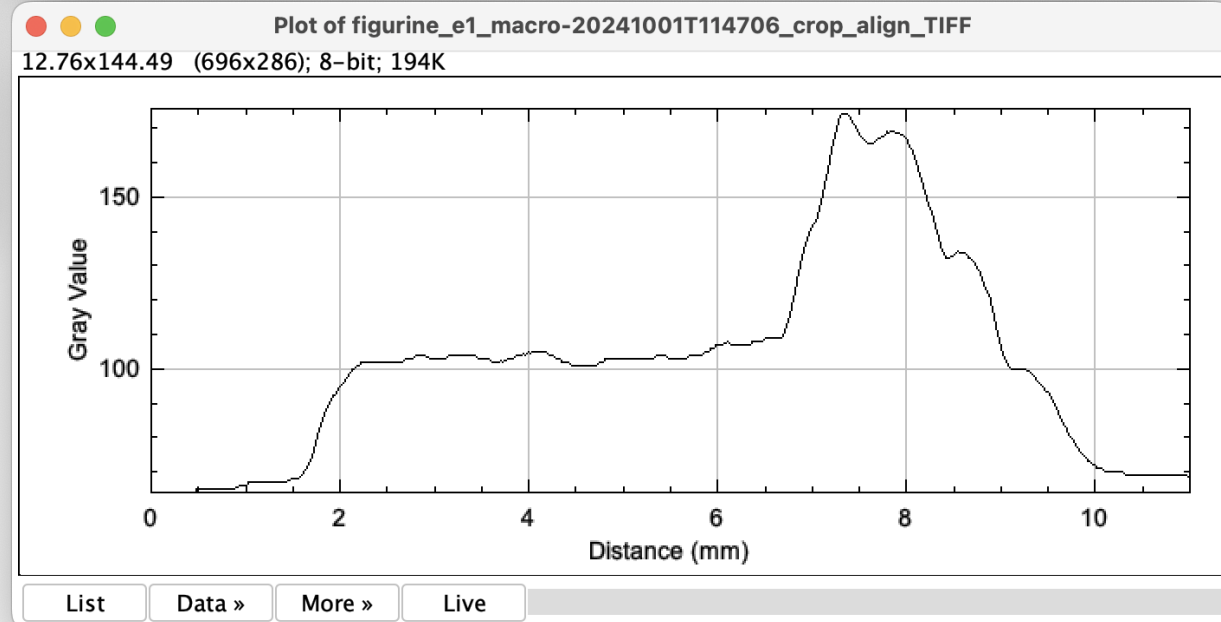
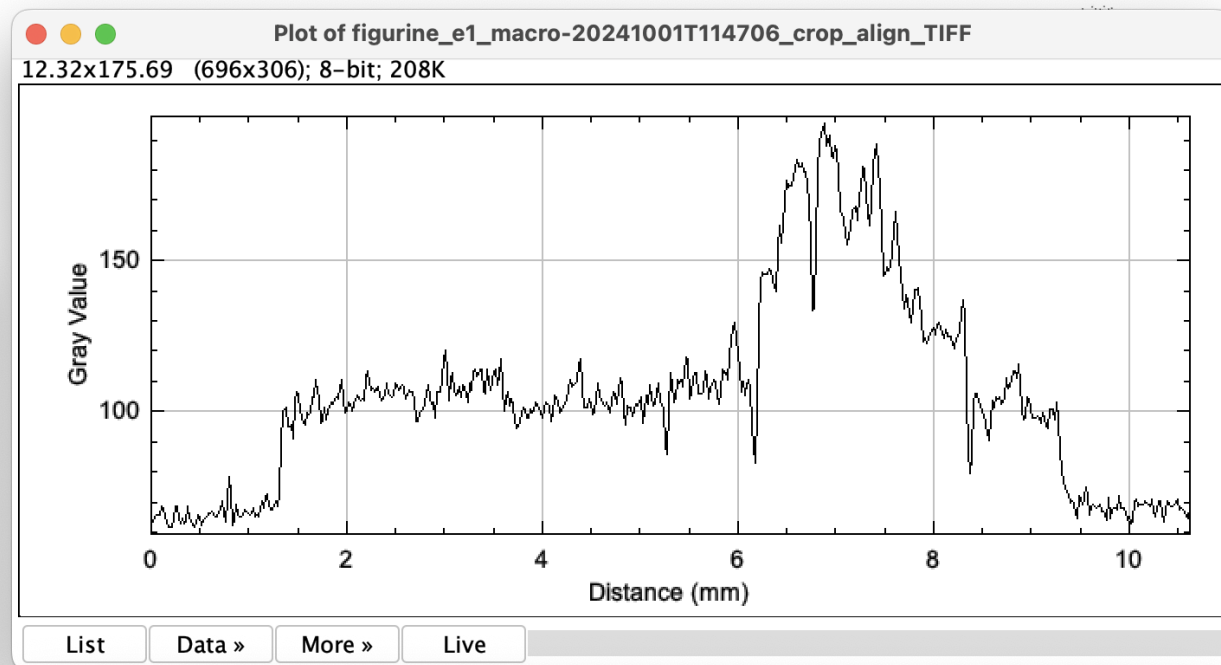
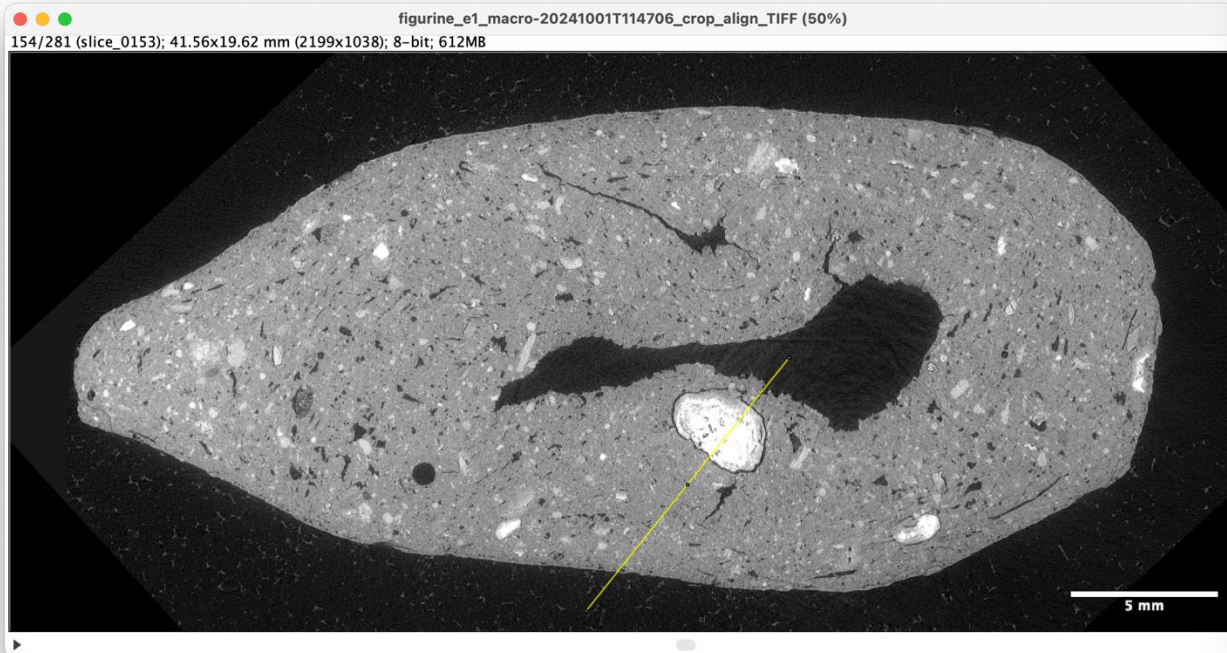
Image histogram

- An image histogram is a graphical representation of the intensity distribution in a digital image. It plots the number of pixels for each intensity value.
- The horizontal axis of the graph represents intensity variations, while the vertical axis represents the total number of pixels in that intensity.



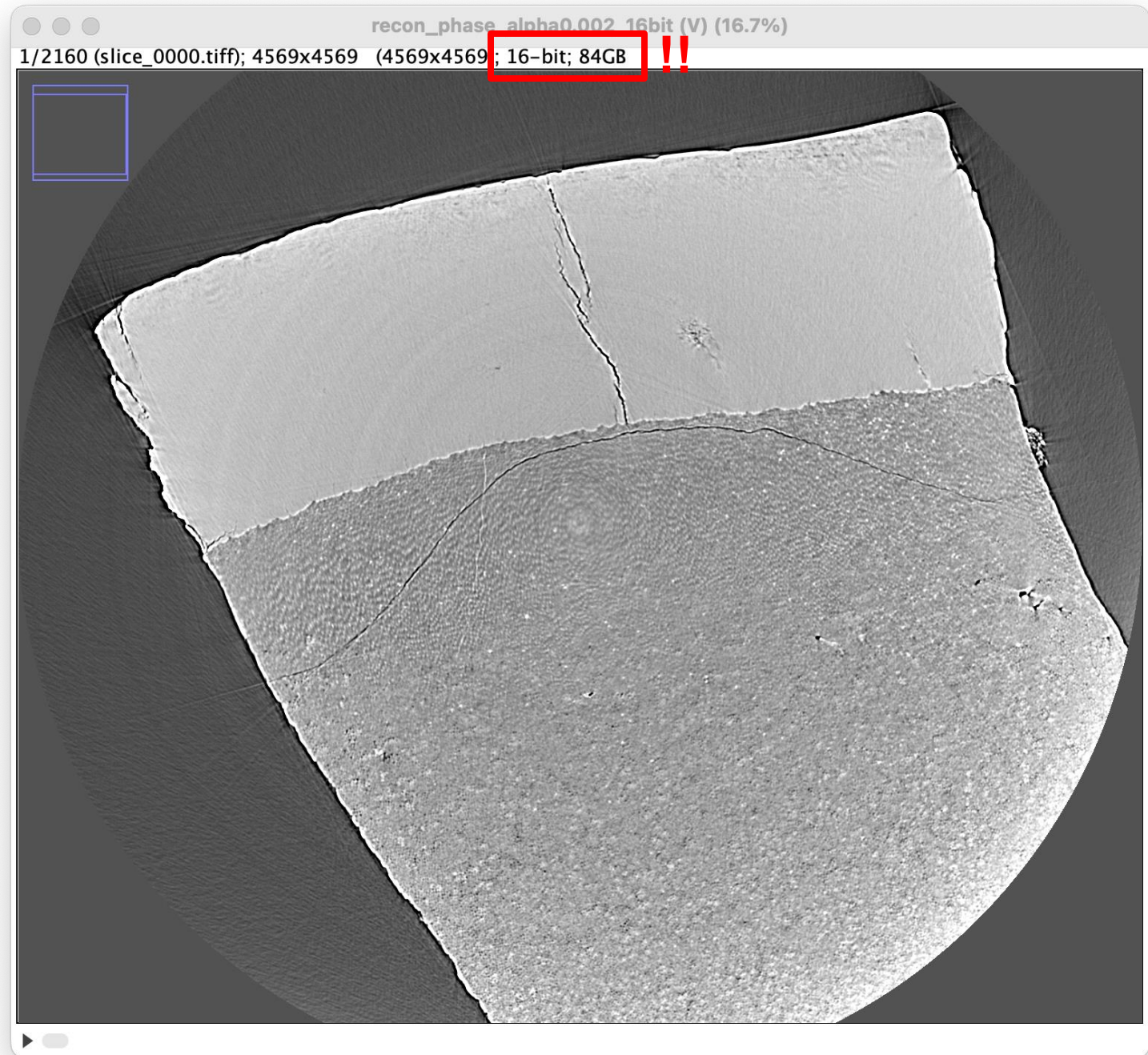
Ed Sutton. ["Histograms and the Zone System"](#). *Illustrated Photography*. Archived from [the original](#) on 2015-02-23. Retrieved 2015-08-31.

Line profile



Handle large files

- Virtual stack
- Crop
- Convert to 8-bit
- Downscale
- Use server resources
- Buy workstation
- ...

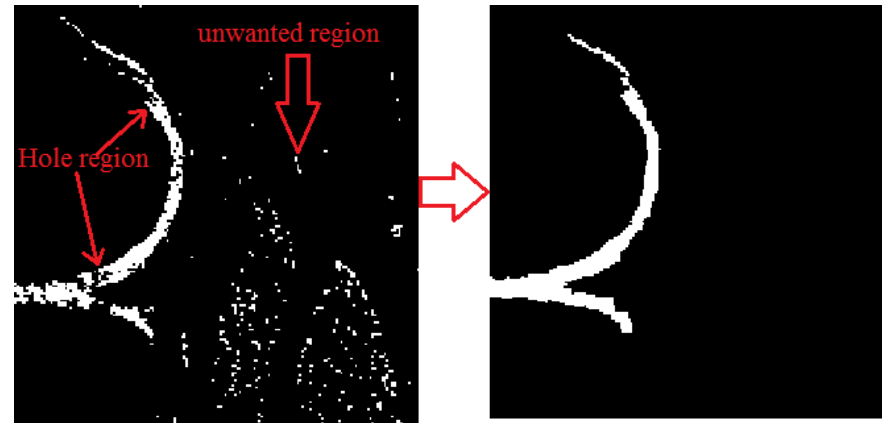


Part 3: Dragonfly tutorial

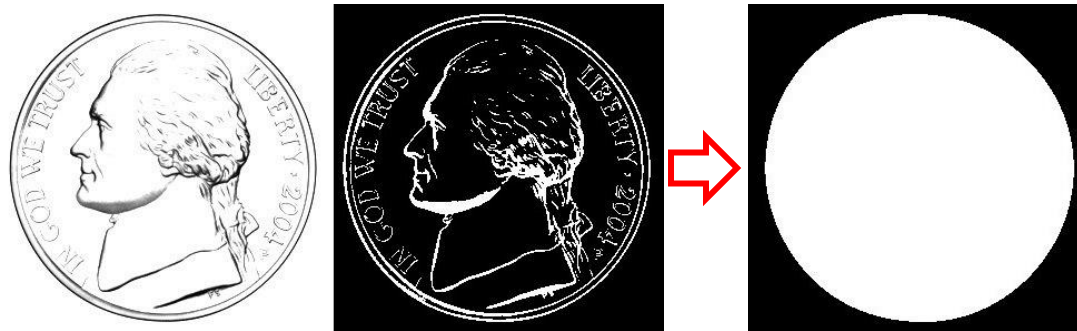
Part 4: Image segmentation

Morphological operations

- Remove islands:



- Fill holes:



- 2D and 3D connectivity are not the same!

Logical operators and masking

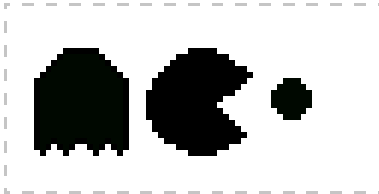
- Logical operators: AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, XOR, XNOR
- A binary image or mask is a set of zeros and ones (Falses and Trues)

- **Masking:**

First step:



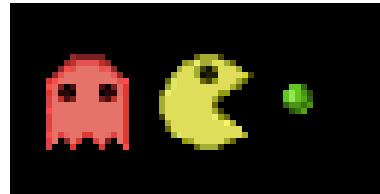
AND



Second step:

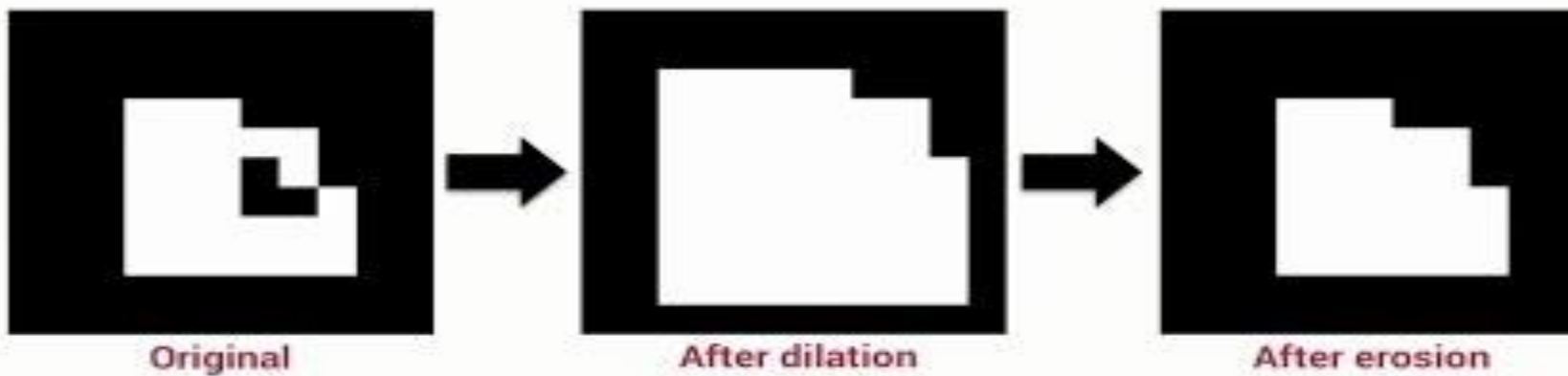


OR



A	B	A AND B	A OR B	NOT A
False	False	False	False	True
False	True	False	True	True
True	False	False	True	False
True	True	True	True	False

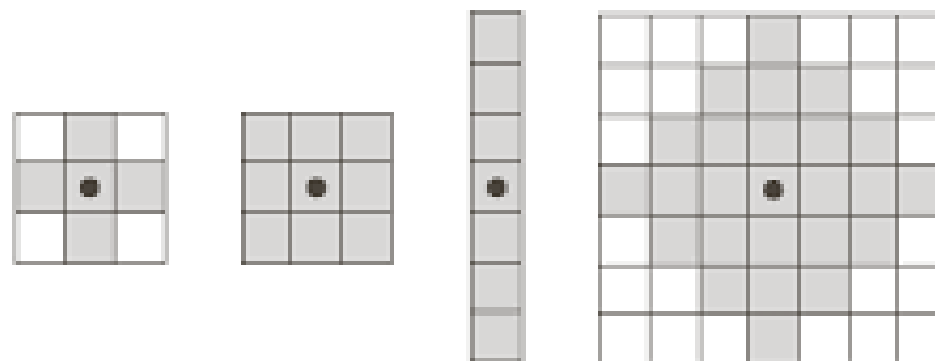
Dilation then erosion



<https://robotacademy.net.au/masterclass/image-processing/?lesson=655>
<https://slideplayer.com/slide/13105232/>

Morphological operations: image erode, dilate, open, close

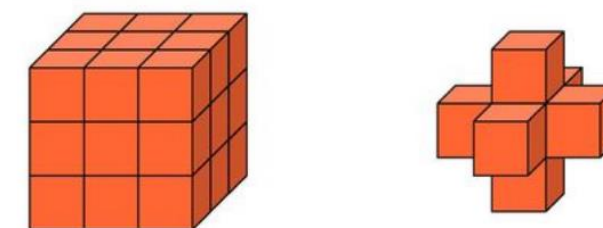
- **Open:** erode followed by dilate
- **Close:** dilate followed by erode



- **Different structuring elements can be applied**

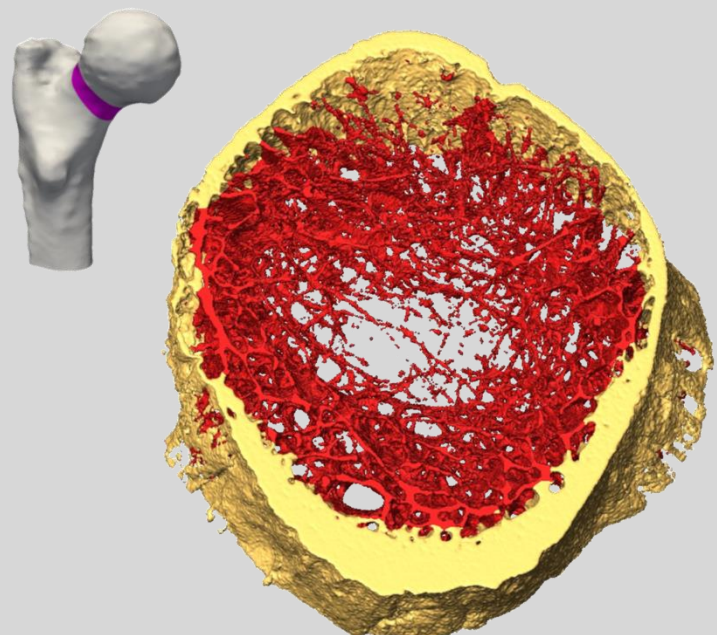


- **2D and 3D morphological operations are not the same!**



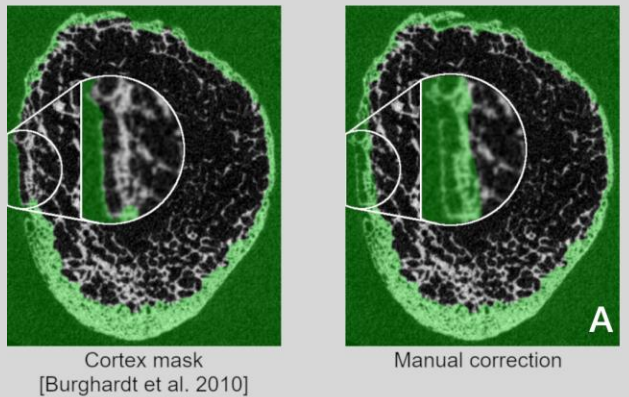
<https://robotacademy.net.au/>
<https://slideplayer.com/slide/13105232/>

Morphological operations: image erode, dilate, open, close, AND, OR...

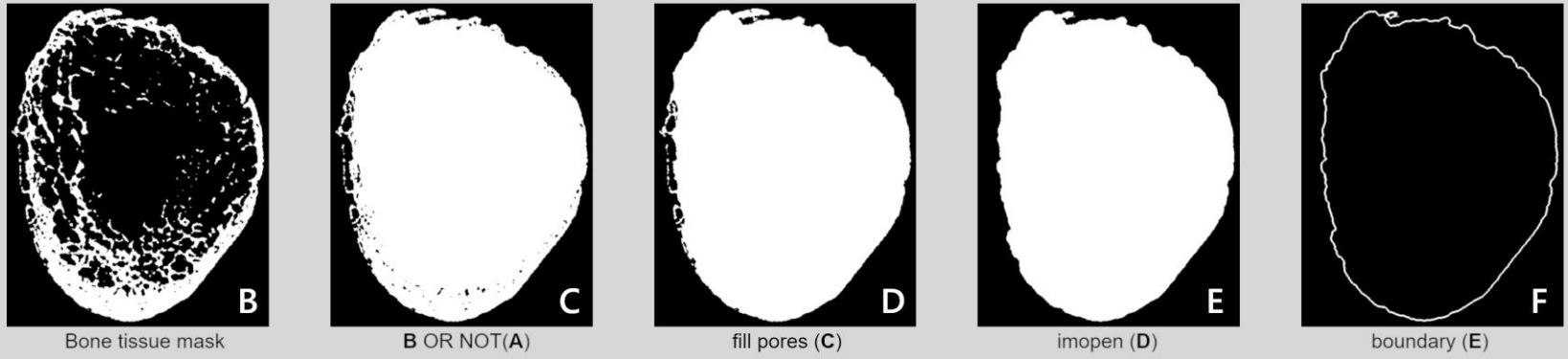


Human femoral neck

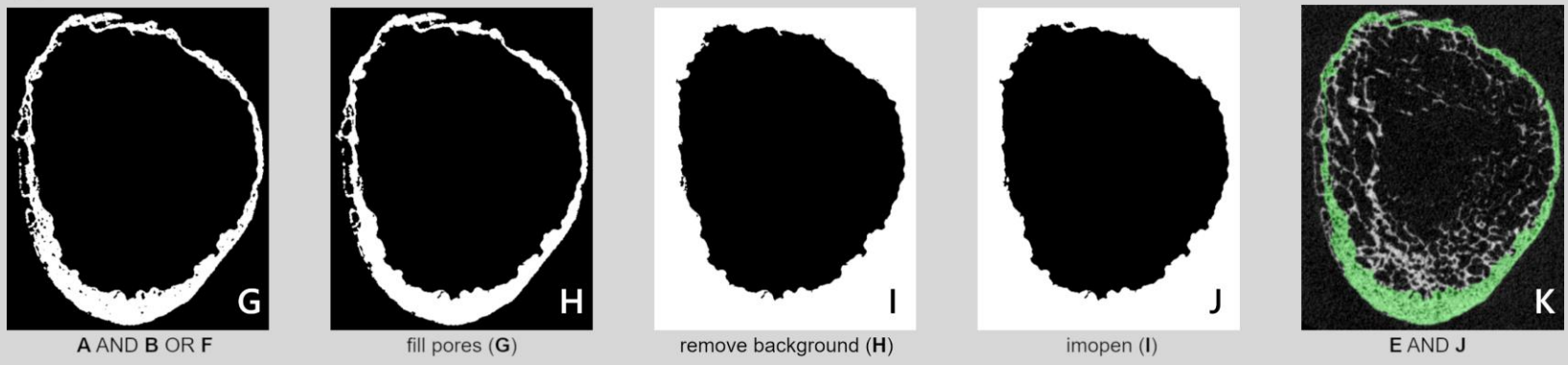
(1) Manual correction of endosteum mask



(2) Periosteum mask



(3) Endosteum and final cortex mask



Part 5: Pore analysis