

# Advanced Image Processing and Analysis

ECE 4438B/ECE 9202B/ECE 9022B

BIOMED/BIOPHYS/CAMI 9519B

Winter 2018

Instructor

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Robarts Research Institute

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

Biomedical Engineering Graduate Program

Department of Medical Biophysics

# Advanced Image Processing and Analysis (AIPA)

- Offered to 3 departments (undergrad/grad)
  - ECE 4438/ECE 9202/ECE 9022
  - BIOMED 9519
  - BIOPHYS/CAMI 9519
- Time and Place
  - Monday 2:30-3:30pm, AHB-1B08
  - Tuesday 12:30-2:30pm, FNB-3210

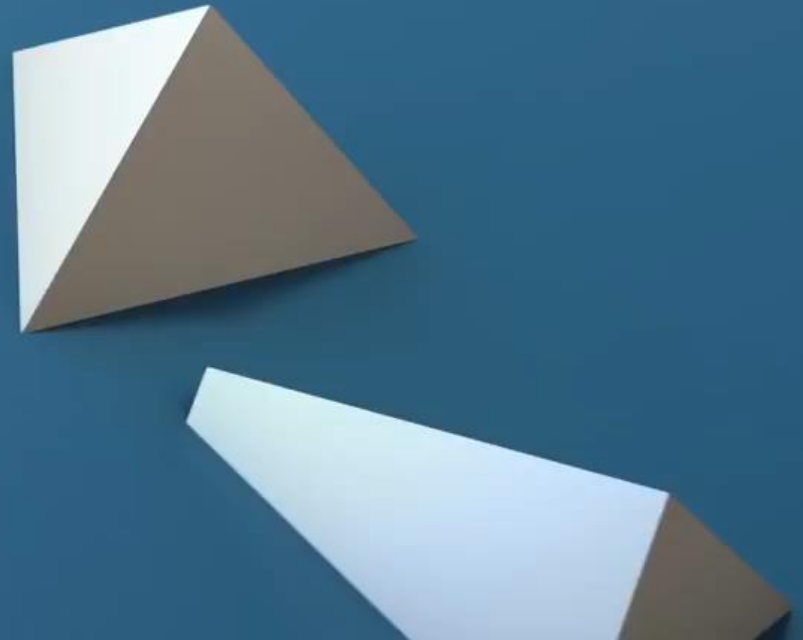
# Theme and key questions

- Theme: Digital image analysis with examples drawn from medical imaging
- Questions:
  - How to design and implement algorithms to delineate structures of interests (Segmentation)?
  - How to design and implement algorithms to align different images (Registration)?
  - How to evaluate the performance of these algorithms (Validation)?

# Applications

- Entertainment
  - Movies (special effects)
- Informatics
  - Self-driving car
  - Adjuncts to computer vision and computer graphics
- Augmentation
  - Medical interventions

# What/Motivation (Examples)



# Motivation (Special Effects)

# Applications

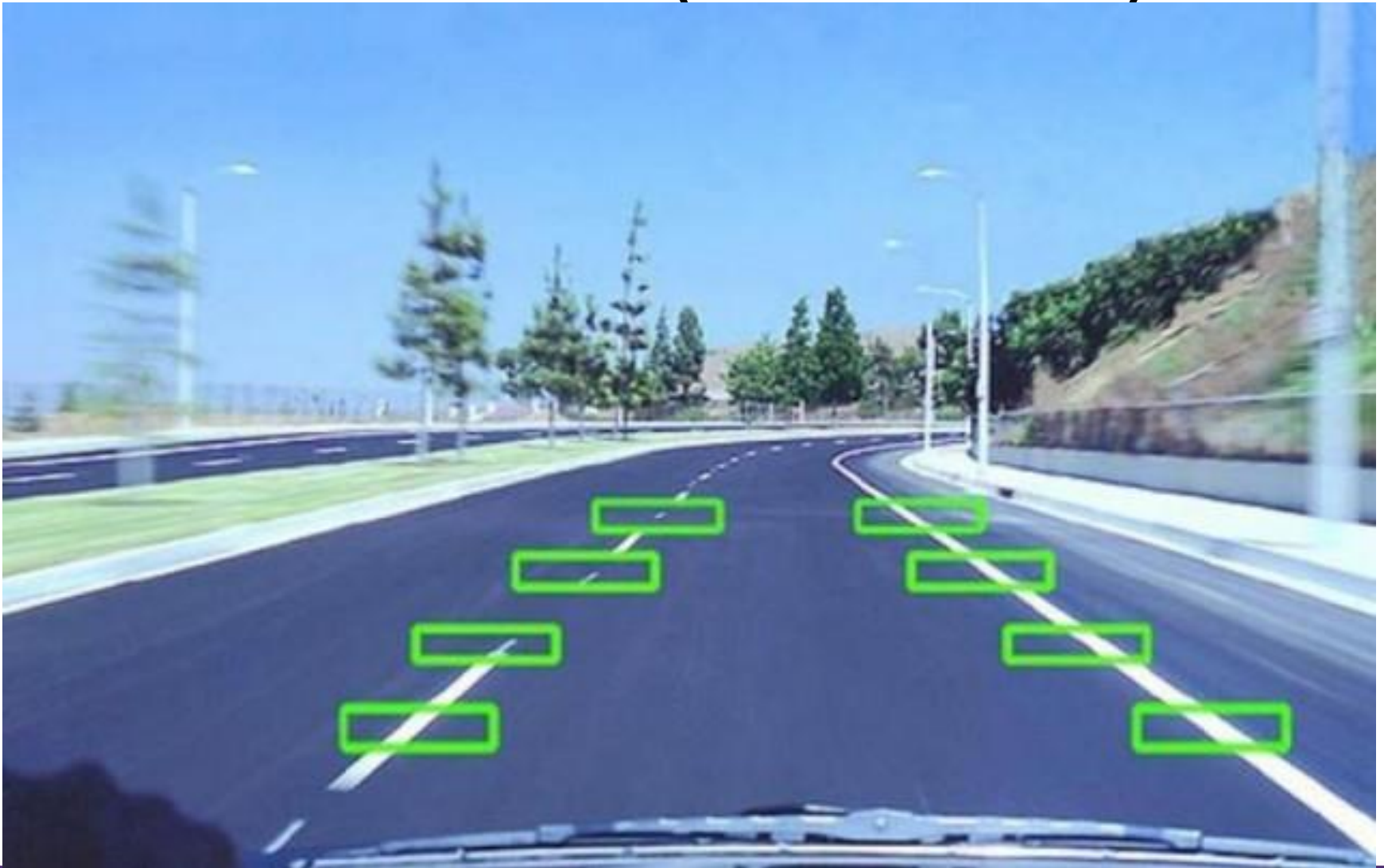
- Entertainment
  - Movies (special effects)
- Informatics
  - Self-driving car
  - Adjuncts to computer vision and computer graphics
- Augmentation
  - Medical interventions

# Motivation (Land Departure Warning)





# Motivation (Informatics)





# Motivation (Interventions)



Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Revealing Invisible Changes In The World

Created for the NSF International Science & Engineering  
Visualization Challenge 2012

# Motivation

# Theme and key questions

- Theme: Digital image analysis with examples drawn from medical imaging
- Questions:
  - How to design and implement algorithms to delineate structures of interests?
    - Segmentation
      - Manual
      - Semi-automatic
      - Automatic

# Theme and key questions

- Theme: Digital image analysis with examples drawn from medical imaging
- Questions:
  - How to design and implement algorithms to align different images?
    - Registration
      - Rigid registration
      - Deformable registration

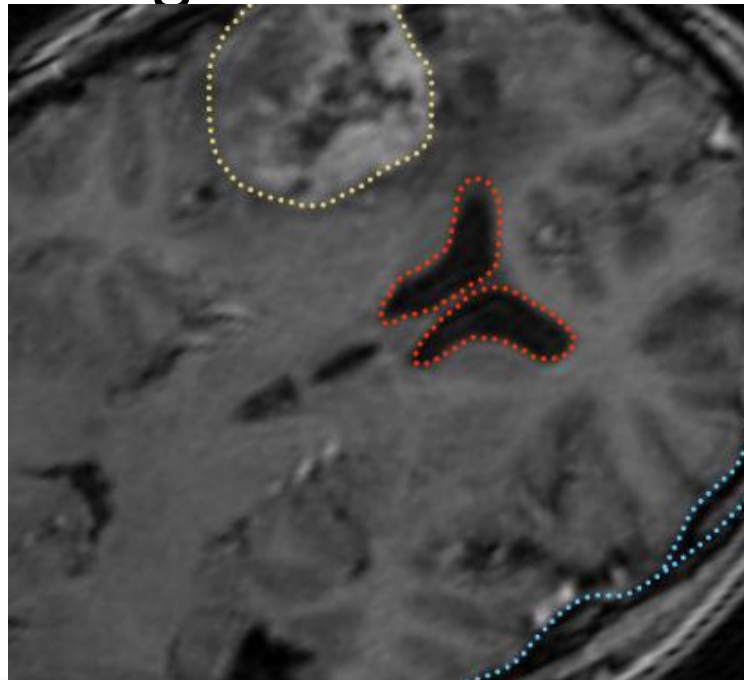
# Theme and key questions

- Theme: Digital image analysis with examples drawn from medical imaging
- Questions:
  - How to evaluate the performance of these algorithms?
    - Evaluation



# Clinical Context

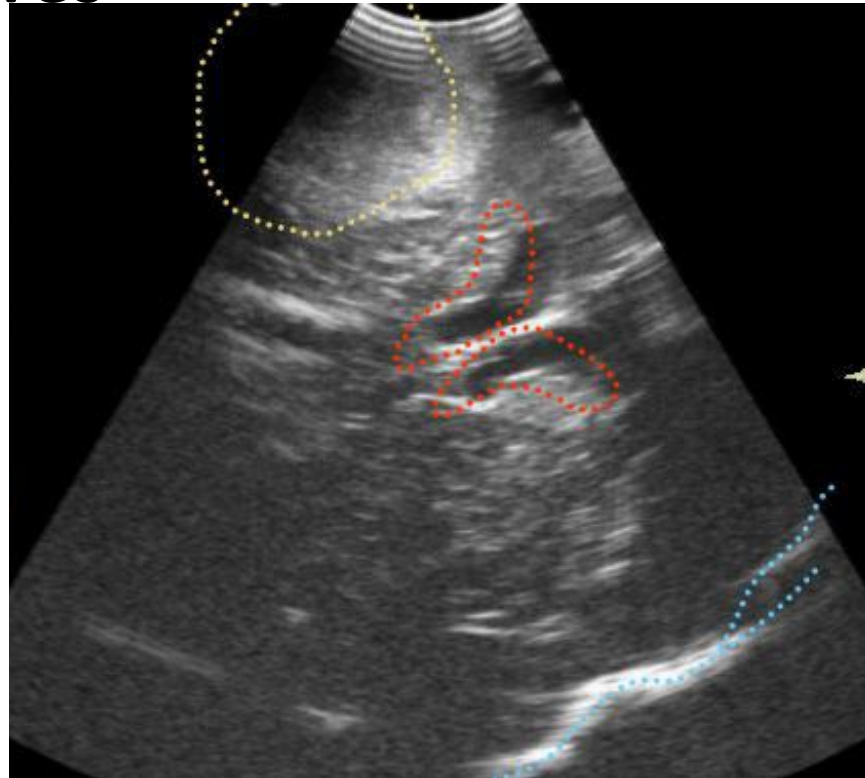
- Medical Images are often acquired pre-operatively (MRI/CT), used for diagnostics and surgical planning





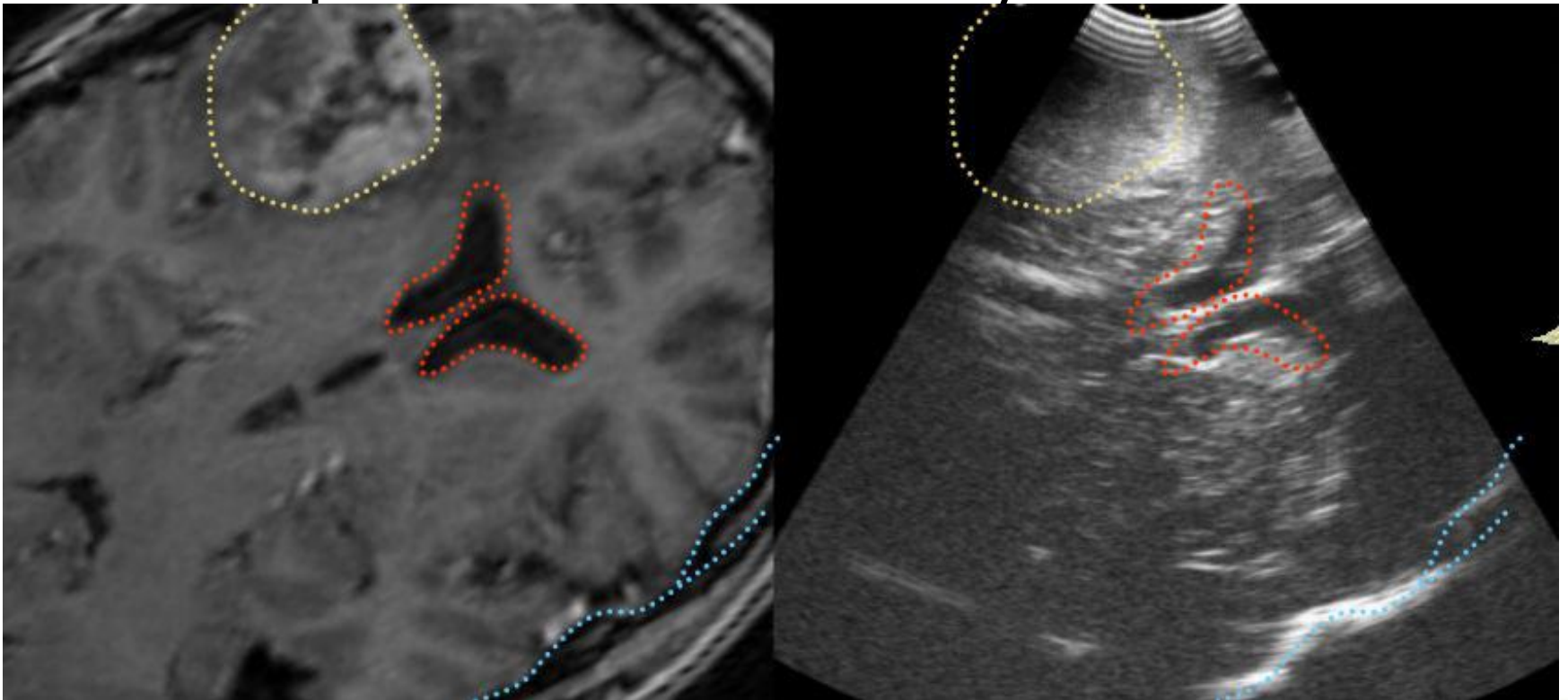
# Clinical Context

- However, intra-operatively, organ deforms/moves

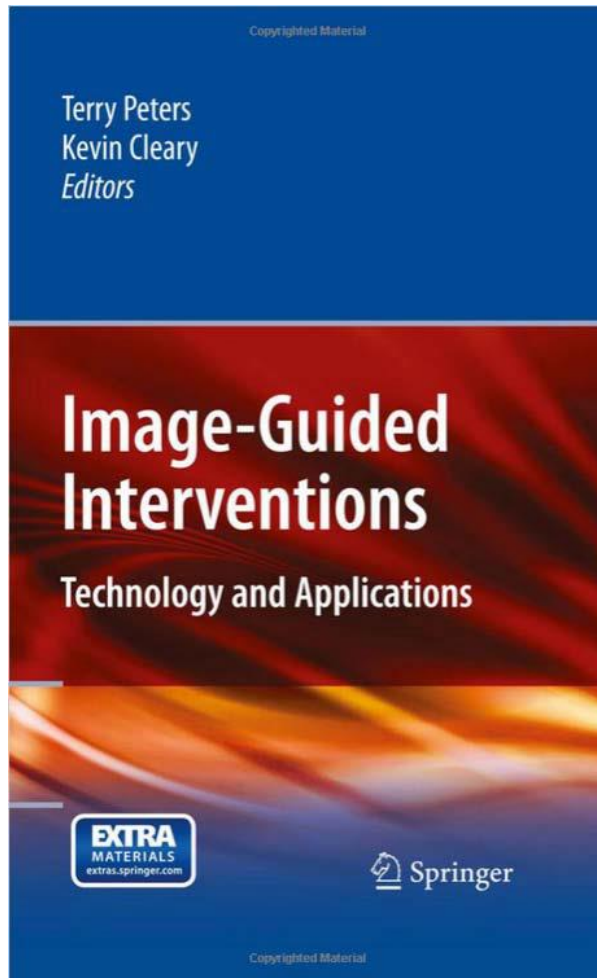


# Clinical Context

- Pre-op MRI registered to intra-op ultrasound to compensate for brain shift/motion



# Clinical Context



- PDF version available free of charge through Western's library:  
[https://journals.scholarportal.info/details/15239829/v12inone/119\\_ii\\_traca.xml](https://journals.scholarportal.info/details/15239829/v12inone/119_ii_traca.xml)

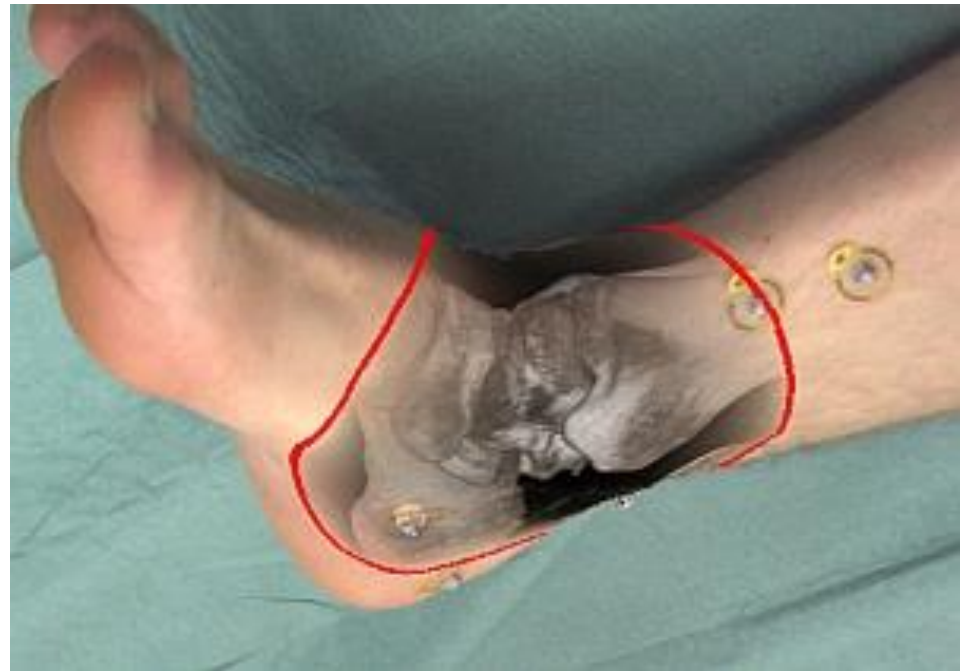
# Application: Vessel Stenosis

- Segmentation of an MR angiogram allows 3D depiction of vessels and detection of stenosis (vessel narrowing)
- On the basis of segmentation, the diameter of stenosis can accurately be determined



# Application: Orthopaedic Surgery

- Virtual representation of the ankle determined from pre-op CT, volume-rendered, and registered to patient intra-operative to allow an augmented reality display



# Evaluation

	Assignments	Mid-term	Final Exam	Project
Undergrad	20%	30%	50%	n/a
MEng	20%	30%	50%	n/a
MSc	20%	20%	25%	35%
PhD	20%	20%	25%	35%

- Undergrad (ECE 4438B) and Meng (ECE9022)
  - 4 assignments
  - Closed-book mid-term exam (Feb 27<sup>th</sup>, 2hr)
    - Review session on Feb 12 and 13 (tentative)
  - Closed-book final exam (comprehensive)

# Evaluation

	Assignments	Mid-term	Final Exam	Project
Undergrad	20%	30%	50%	n/a
MEng	20%	30%	50%	n/a
MSc	20%	20%	25%	35%
PhD	20%	20%	25%	35%

- Graduate students
  - 4 assignments
  - Closed-book mid-term exam (Feb 27<sup>th</sup>, 2hr)
  - Closed-book final exam (comprehensive)
  - Project involves implementation of an image processing technique/algorithm
    - Topic chosen with consultation with course instructor
    - With alignment to thesis topic/work



# Policy

- Late submission policy: penalized at a rate of 20% per 24 hours overdue, NO EXCEPTIONS
- Any reason for late submission must be
  - Brought to the attention to the instructor BEFORE the deadline
  - With documentation
  - No consideration after the assignment deadline



# Policy

- Use of English: in accordance with Senate and Faculty Policy, students may be penalized up to 10% of the marks on assignments, tests, and examinations for improper use of English
- Poorly written work may be returned without grading (except the final exam)

# Policy

- Attendance: Any student who is absent too frequently from class will be reported to the Dean (after due warning has been given)
- On the recommendation of the department, and with permission of the Dean, the student will be debarred from taking the regular final examination

# Policy

- Mid-term and the final examination cannot be missed:
  - Unless
    - Due to illness
    - Other extreme circumstances (death of family member, etc)
  - Should consult with the instructor/Department Chair immediately
  - Documentation

# Course format

- OWL (<https://owl.uwo.ca/>)
  - Course notes and assignments can be downloaded
  - Assignments are submitted via OWL
  - OWL entry is “[\*\*ECE 4438B 001 FW17\*\*](#)”
- Github
  - Additional course materials (codes and examples) are accessible via github
  - Jupyter notebook

# Theme and Topics

- Theme: Digital image processing and analysis, with examples drawn from medical imaging
- Topics:
  - Segmentation
  - Registration
  - Validation

# Implementation Tools

- Python (<https://www.python.org/>)
  - Interpreted language
  - Power of C++
  - Ease of Matlab
  - Processing + visualization, large number of algorithms, best suited to 2D

# Implementation Tools

- Insight Segmentation and Registration Toolkit (ITK, <https://itk.org/>)
  - Library for image processing
  - Open source
  - Implemented in C++, with binding to many other languages include python and java
  - Processing only, vary large number of algorithms, suited to 2D/3D/4D/nD

# Implementation Tools

- SimpleITK ([www.simpleitk.org](http://www.simpleitk.org))
  - Open source
  - Simplified layer built on top of ITK
  - Intended to facilitate its use in rapid prototyping, education, interpreted languages
    - Python
    - R



# Implementation Tools

- Jupyter Notebook (<http://jupyter.org/>)
  - Open-source web application that allows one to create and share documents that contain **live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text**
  - SimpleITK kernel
  - Executes python/SimpleITK codes within a browser (think Matlab) and visualize the results immediately

# ITK

```
#include "itkImage.h"
#include "itkImageFileReader.h"
#include "itkRescaleIntensityImageFilter.h"
#include "itkLaplacianSharpeningImageFilter.h"
#include "itkSubtractImageFilter.h"

#include "QuickView.h"

int main(int argc, char * argv[])
{
    // Verify command line arguments
    if( argc < 2 )
    {
        std::cerr << "Usage: " << std::endl;
        std::cerr << argv[0] << " inputImageFile" << std::endl;
        return EXIT_FAILURE;
    }

    // Parse command line arguments
    std::string inputFilename = argv[1];
```



# ITK

```
// Setup types
typedef itk::Image< float, 2 >   FloatImageType;

typedef itk::ImageFileReader< FloatImageType >   readerType;
readerType::Pointer reader = readerType::New();
reader->SetFileName(inputFilename);

typedef itk::LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter<FloatImageType, FloatImageType >   LaplacianSharpeningImageFilterType;
LaplacianSharpeningImageFilterType::Pointer laplacianSharpeningImageFilter =
    LaplacianSharpeningImageFilterType::New();
laplacianSharpeningImageFilter->SetInput( reader->GetOutput() );

typedef itk::SubtractImageFilter<FloatImageType>           SubtractType;
SubtractType::Pointer diff = SubtractType::New();
diff->SetInput1(reader->GetOutput());
diff->SetInput2(laplacianSharpeningImageFilter->GetOutput());
```



# ITK

```
QuickView viewer;  
viewer.AddImage(  
    reader->GetOutput(),true,  
    itk::SystemTools::GetFilenameName(argv[1]));  
  
std::stringstream desc;  
desc << "LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter";  
viewer.AddImage(  
    laplacianSharpeningImageFilter->GetOutput(),  
    true,  
    desc.str());  
  
std::stringstream desc2;  
desc2 << "Original - LaplacianSharpening";  
viewer.AddImage(  
    diff->GetOutput(),  
    true,  
    desc2.str());  
  
viewer.Visualize();  
return EXIT_SUCCESS;  
}
```



# ITK

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 2.8.12)

project(LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter)

find_package(ITK REQUIRED)
include(${ITK_USE_FILE})
if (ITKVtkGlue_LOADED)
  find_package(VTK REQUIRED)
  include(${VTK_USE_FILE})
else()
  find_package(ItkVtkGlue REQUIRED)
  include(${ItkVtkGlue_USE_FILE})
  set(Glue ItkVtkGlue)
endif()

add_executable(LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter MACOSX_BUNDLE LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter.cxx)
target_link_libraries(LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter
  ${Glue} ${VTK_LIBRARIES} ${ITK_LIBRARIES})
```



# SimpleITK Notebooks

## Image Sharpening Example using SimpleITK

This is a simple demonstration of the power of SimpleITK, based on its C++ equivalent shown here:

<https://itk.org/Wiki/ITK/Examples/ImageProcessing/LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter>

We assume the an image is available and located in the same directory as this Jupyter Notebook. In this case, an image of a woodpicker is copied and saved as 'woodpicker.png' from the [URL](#) above.

```
In [ ]: # import SimpleITK library
import SimpleITK as sitk
```

```
In [ ]: # Assuming the image is located under the data/image directory, this is how we can load an image
#
# The input to the function is a string (enclosed in '') of the file name.
# The output is the image/array. Note no explicit typing is needed in Python
img = sitk.ReadImage('../data/images/woodpicker.png')
```

```
In [ ]: # display the image. If we set up our environment properly using the in-class example, ImageJ will be used to display the image.
sitk.Show(img)

# Note there is a slider bar in ImageJ, why?
```

```
In [ ]: lap = sitk.LaplacianSharpeningImageFilter() # this is an in-line comment
```

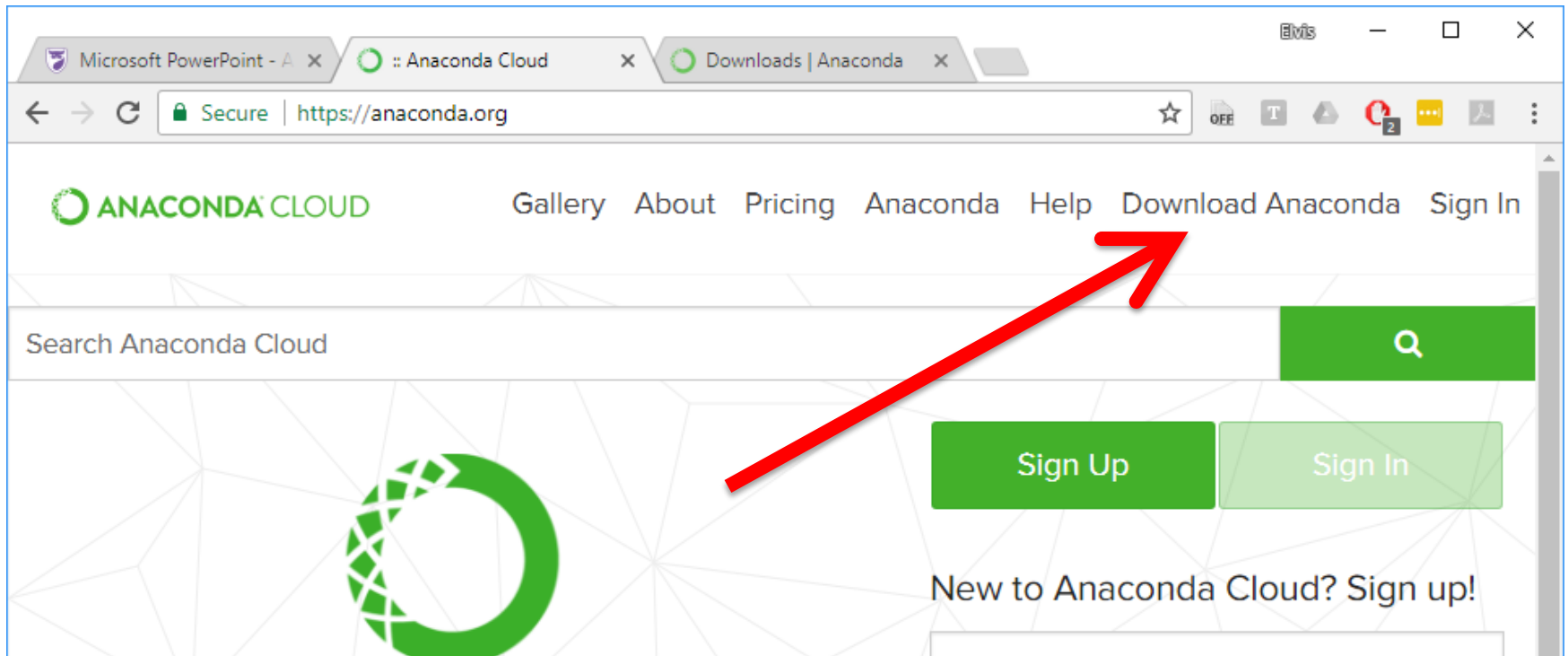
```
In [ ]: outimg = lap.Execute(img) # input is the original image, output is the sharpened image
```

```
In [ ]: sitk.Show(outimg) # display the result.
```

This is it! Compare this python code in SimpleITK to the [C++ equivalent](#) in ITK.

# Implementation

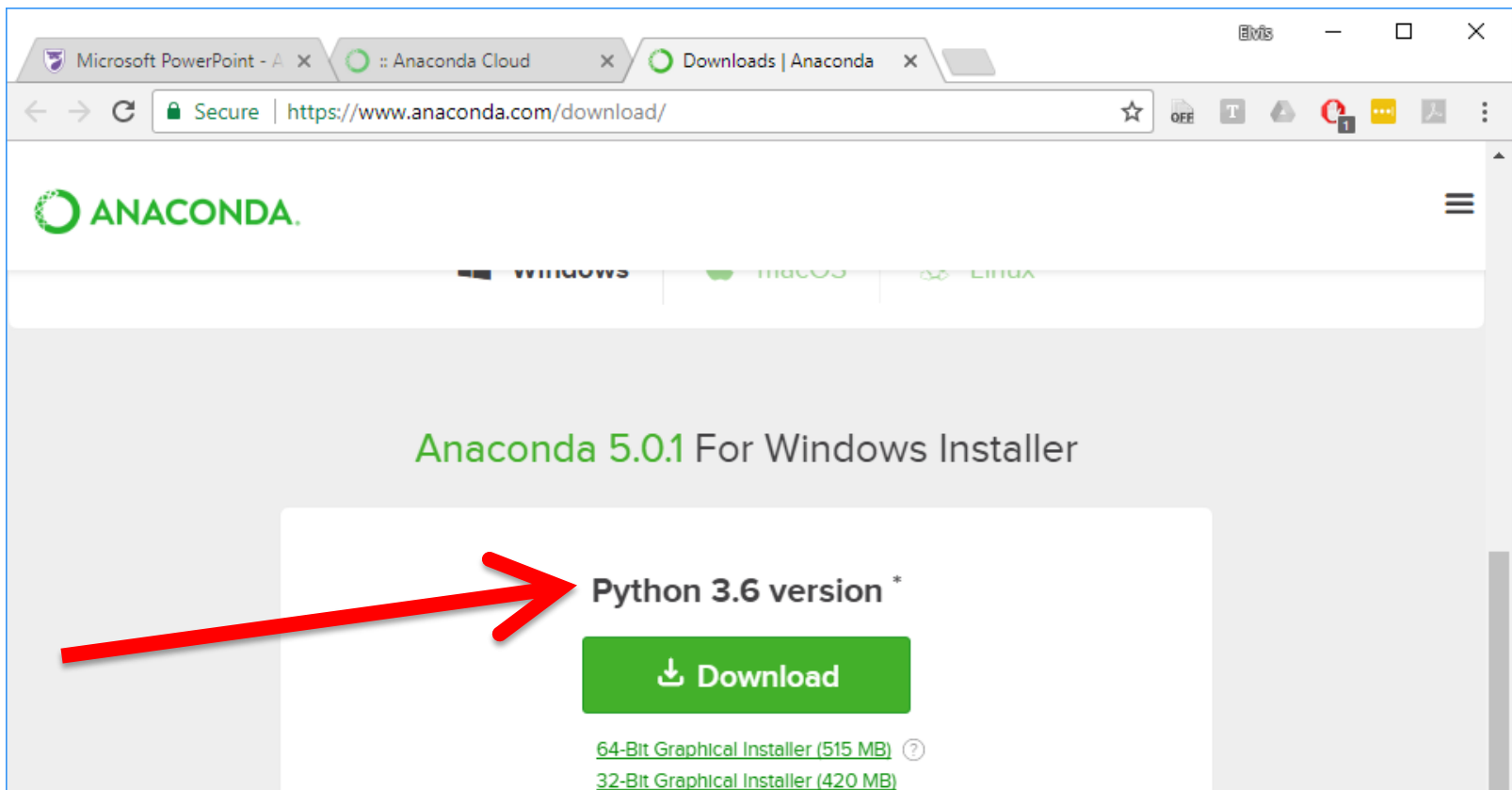
- Install Anaconda (<https://anaconda.org/>)
  - Download (top-right)





# Implementation

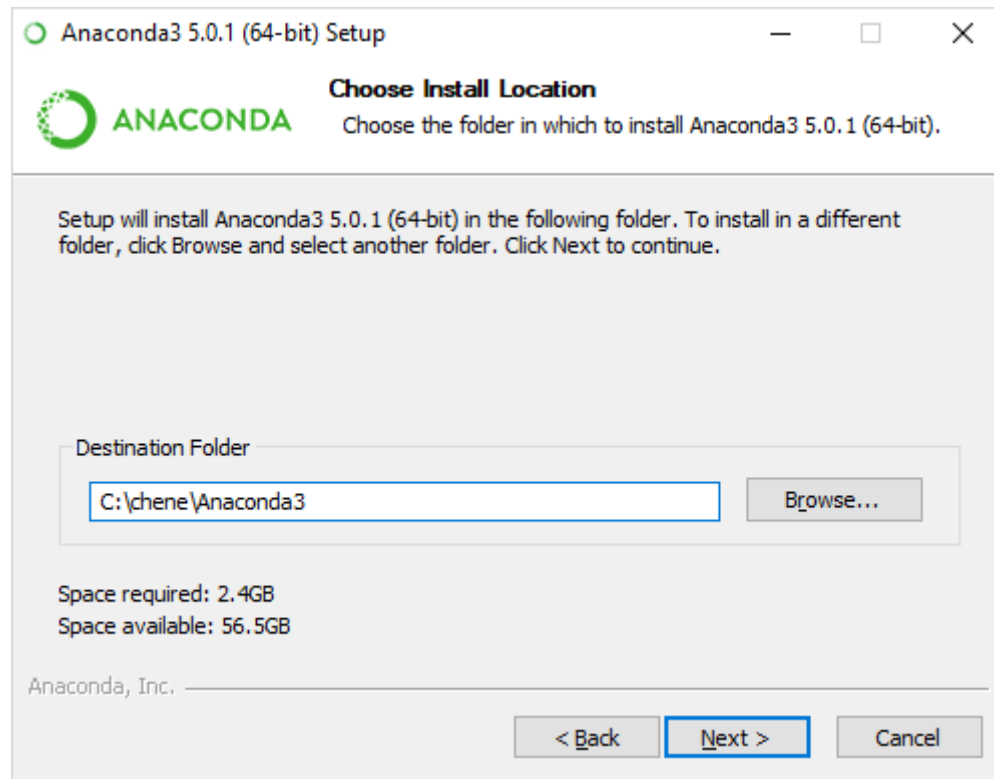
- Download Python 3.6





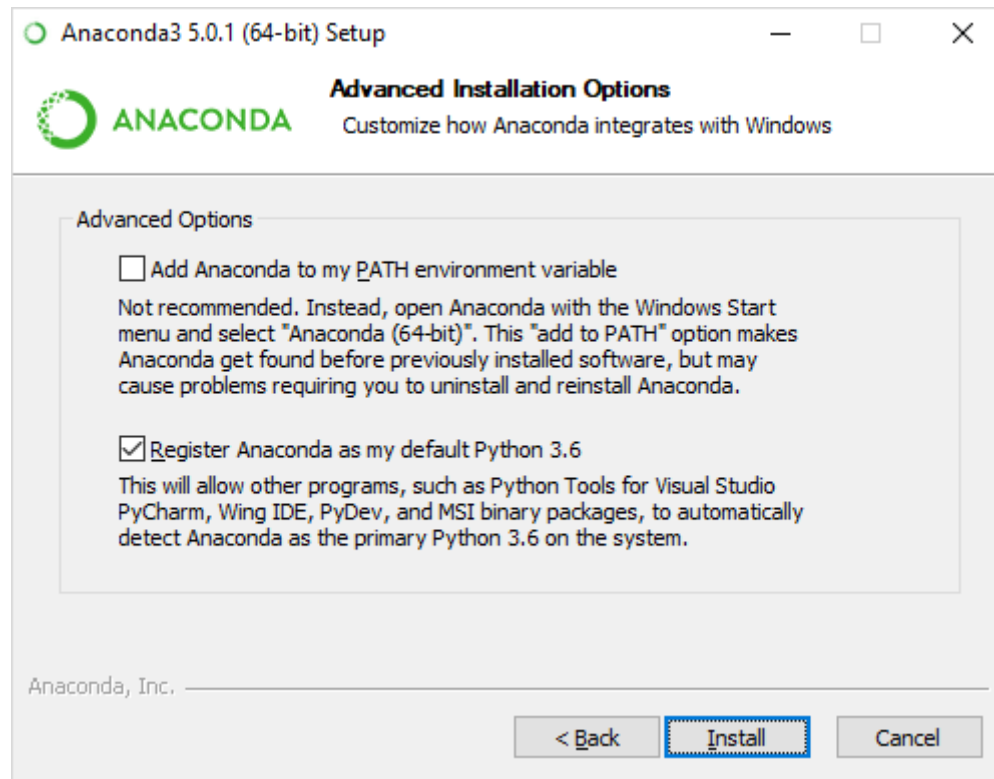
# Implementation

- Install



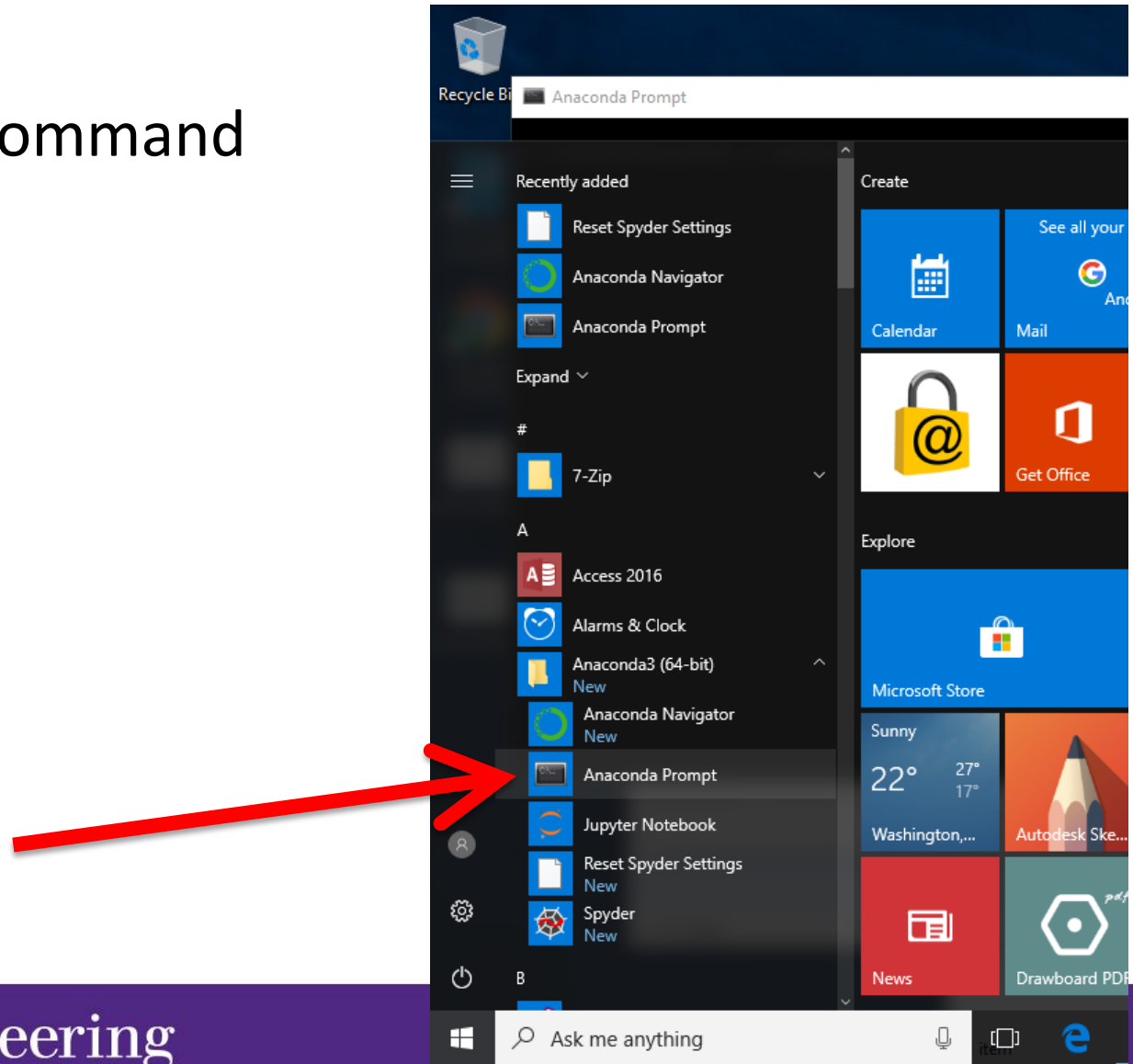
# Implementation

- Install



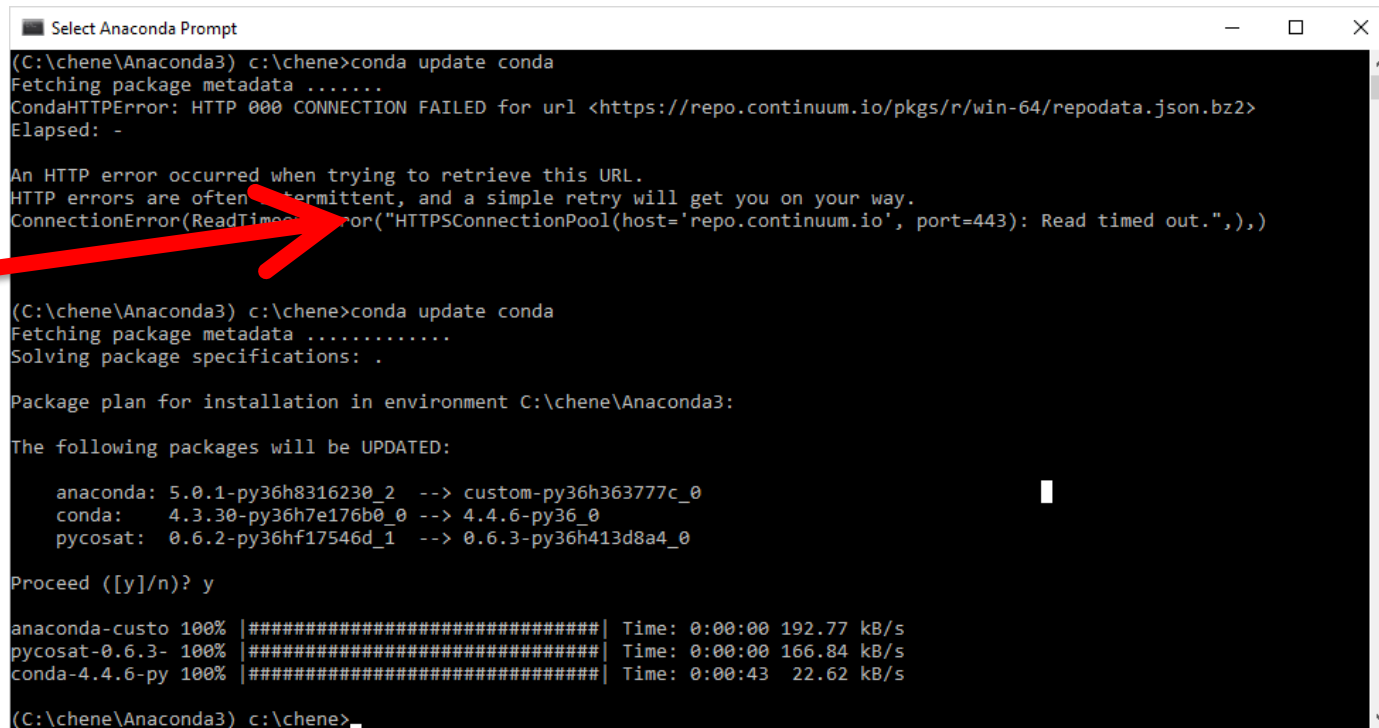
# Implementation

- Anaconda Command Prompt



# Implementation

- Update using the following 2 commands
- 'conda update conda'



```
(C:\chene\Anaconda3) c:\chene>conda update conda
Fetching package metadata .....
CondaHTTPError: HTTP 000 CONNECTION FAILED for url <https://repo.continuum.io/pkgs/r/win-64/repodata.json.bz2>
Elapsed: -

An HTTP error occurred when trying to retrieve this URL.
HTTP errors are often intermittent, and a simple retry will get you on your way.
ConnectionError(ReadTimeoutError("HTTPSConnectionPool(host='repo.continuum.io', port=443): Read timed out.",))

(C:\chene\Anaconda3) c:\chene>conda update conda
Fetching package metadata .....
Solving package specifications: .

Package plan for installation in environment C:\chene\Anaconda3:

The following packages will be UPDATED:

  anaconda: 5.0.1-py36h8316230_2 --> custom-py36h363777c_0
  conda:    4.3.30-py36h7e176b0_0 --> 4.4.6-py36_0
  pycosat:  0.6.2-py36hf17546d_1  --> 0.6.3-py36h413d8a4_0

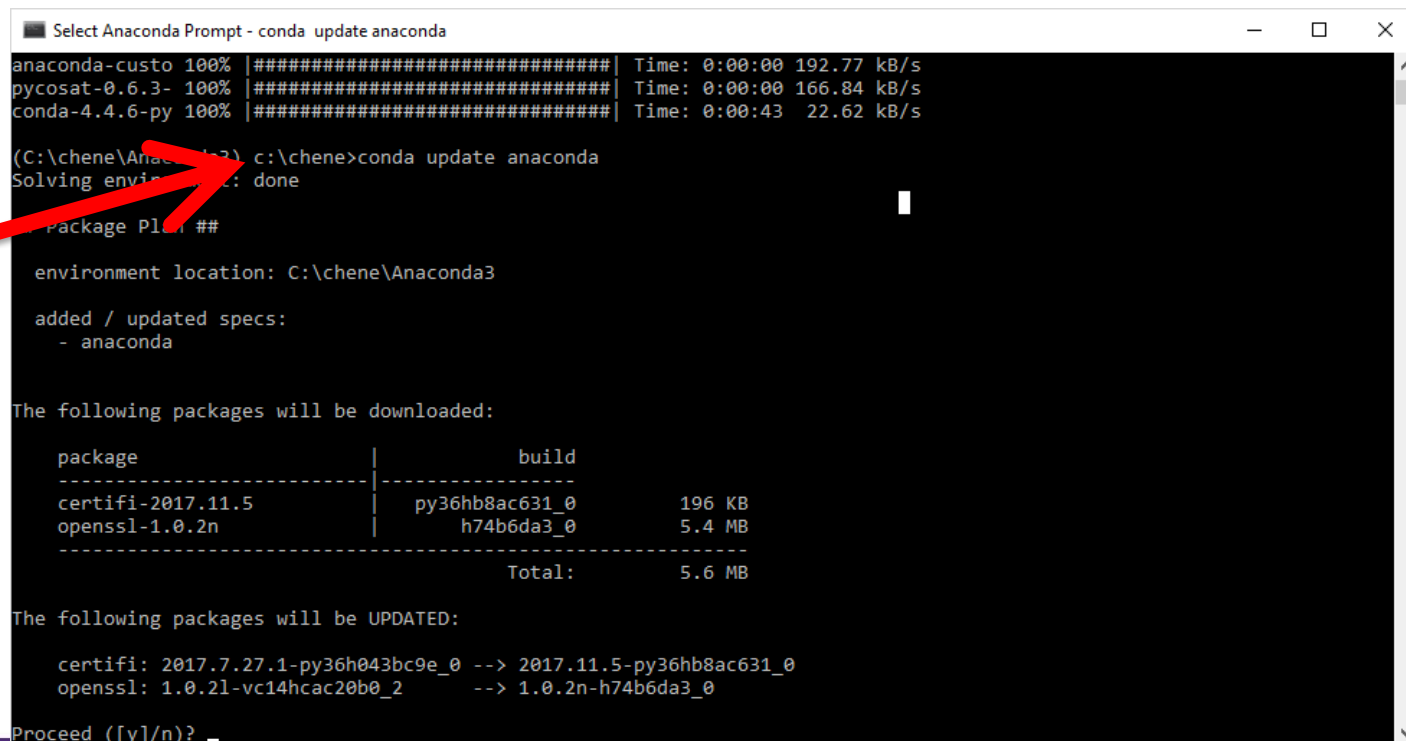
Proceed ([y]/n)? y

anaconda-custo 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 192.77 kB/s
pycosat-0.6.3- 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 166.84 kB/s
conda-4.4.6-py 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:43 22.62 kB/s

(C:\chene\Anaconda3) c:\chene>
```

# Implementation

- Update using the following 2 commands
- 'conda update anaconda'



```
Select Anaconda Prompt - conda update anaconda

anaconda-custo 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 192.77 kB/s
pycosat-0.6.3- 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:00 166.84 kB/s
conda-4.4.6-py 100% |#####| Time: 0:00:43 22.62 kB/s

(C:\chene\Anaconda3) c:\chene>conda update anaconda
Solving environment: done

Package Plan ##

environment location: C:\chene\Anaconda3

added / updated specs:
- anaconda

The following packages will be downloaded:

package | build | size
-----|-----|-----
certifi-2017.11.5 | py36hb8ac631_0 | 196 KB
openssl-1.0.2n | h74b6da3_0 | 5.4 MB
-----|-----|-----
Total: | | 5.6 MB

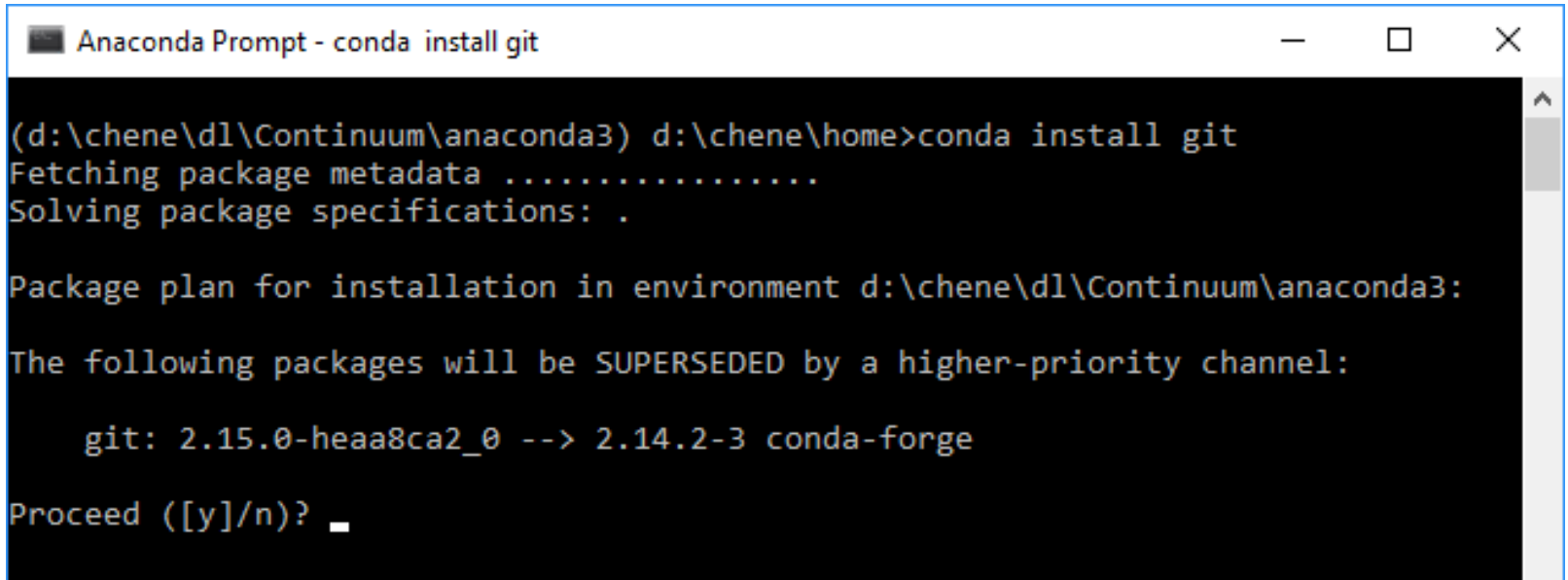
The following packages will be UPDATED:

certifi: 2017.7.27.1-py36h043bc9e_0 --> 2017.11.5-py36hb8ac631_0
openssl: 1.0.21-vc14hcac20b0_2 --> 1.0.2n-h74b6da3_0

Proceed ([y]/n)?
```

# Implementation

- (Optional) install git
- 'conda install git



```
Anaconda Prompt - conda install git

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) d:\chene\home>conda install git
Fetching package metadata .....
Solving package specifications: .

Package plan for installation in environment d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3:

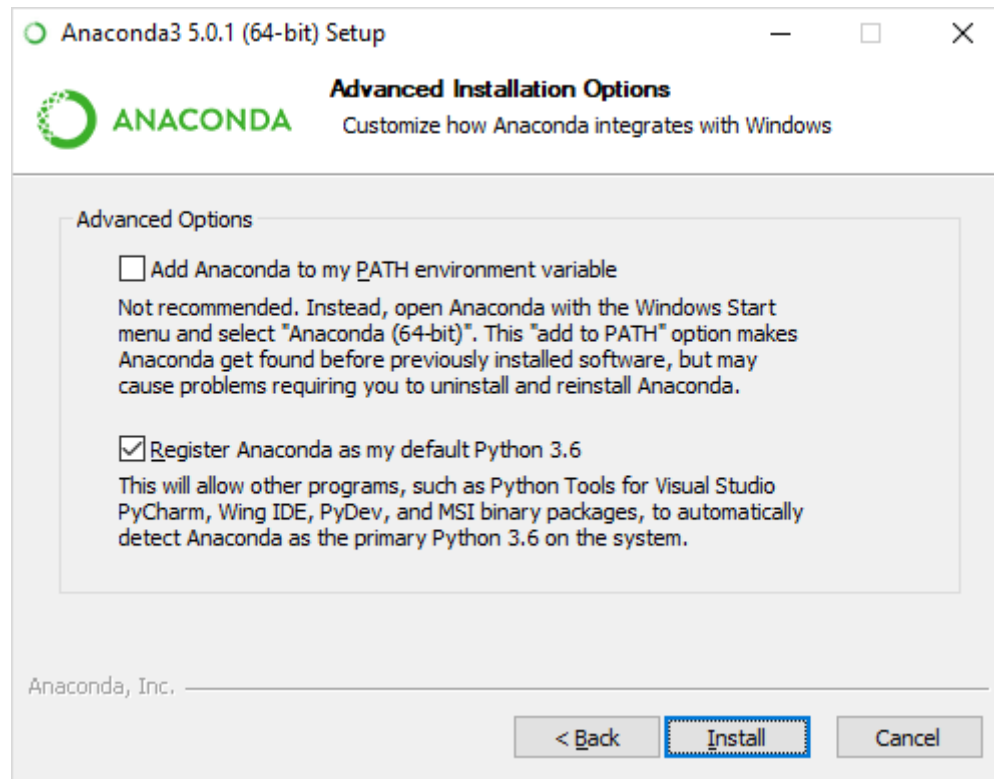
The following packages will be SUPERSEDED by a higher-priority channel:

    git: 2.15.0-heaa8ca2_0 --> 2.14.2-3 conda-forge

Proceed ([y]/n)? _
```

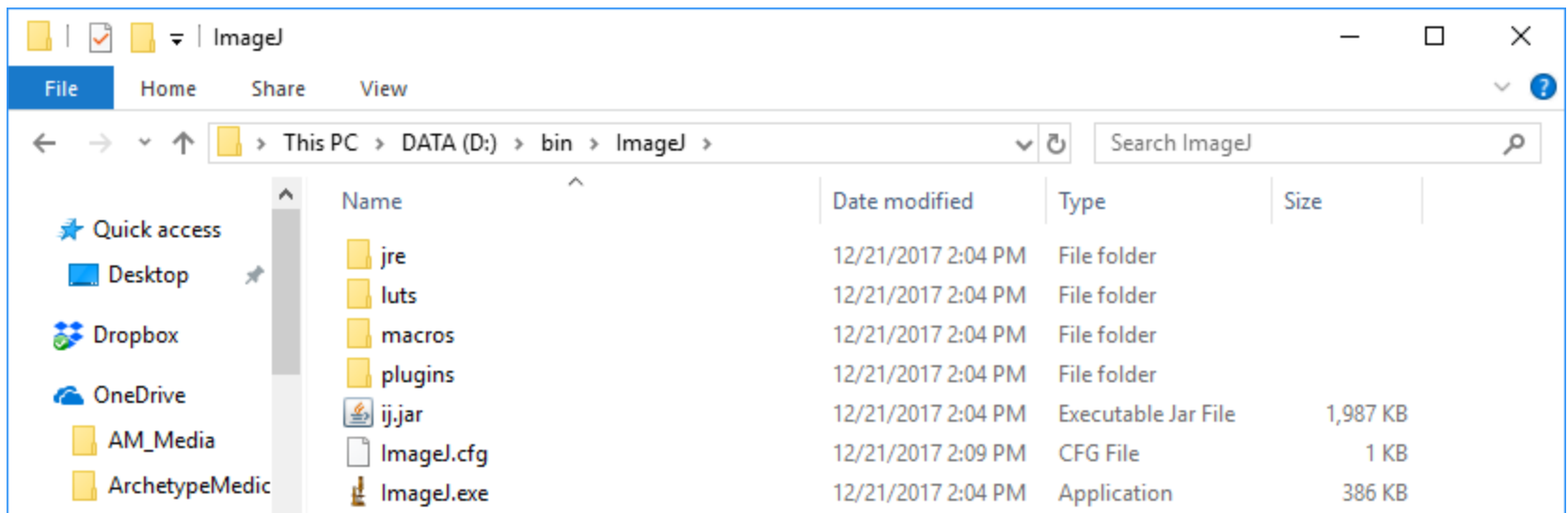
# Implementation

- Install



# Implementation

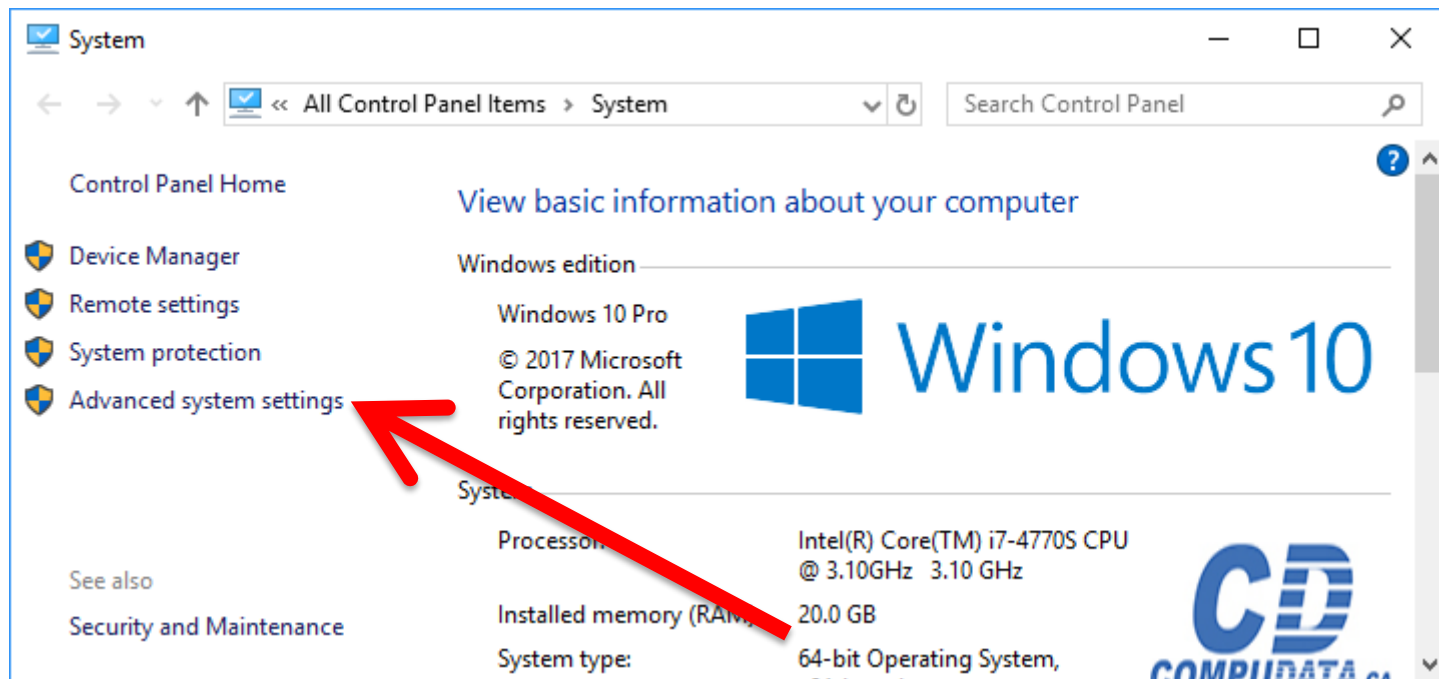
- Install imagej
  - Download it from <https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/download.html>
  - extract the zip file (no 'installation' required)





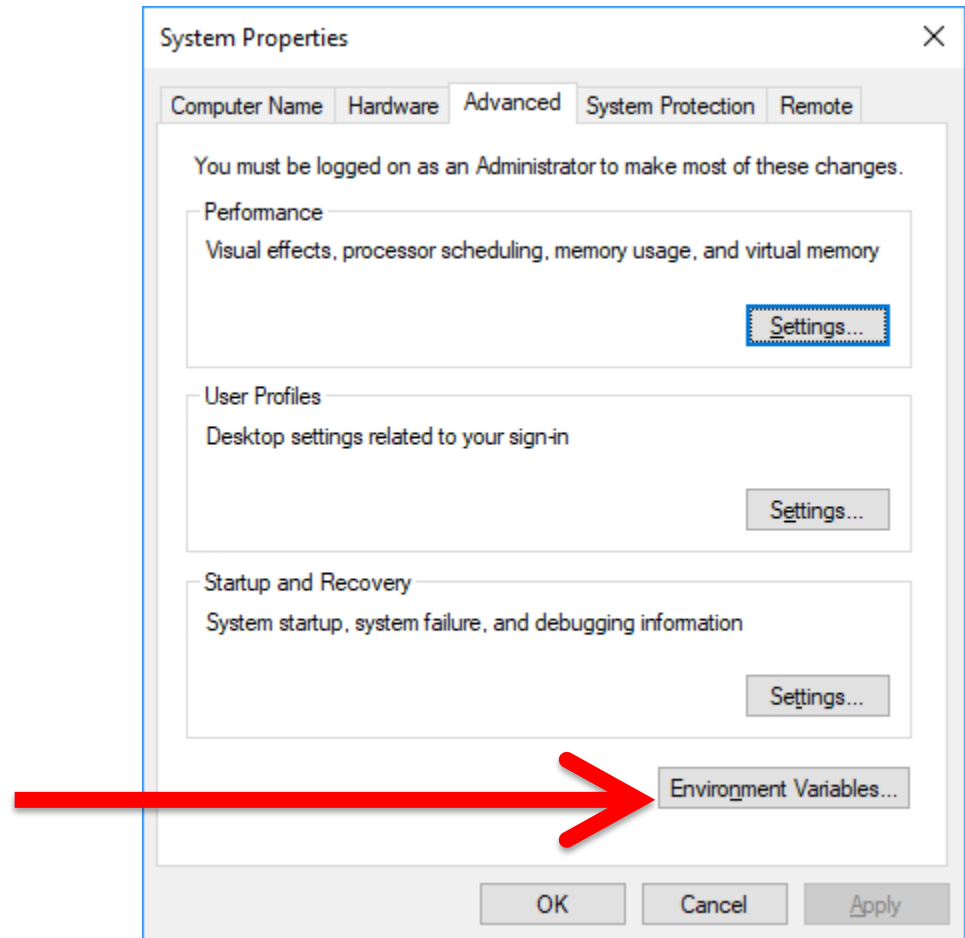
# Implementation

- Install imagej
  - Put the location of 'ImageJ.exe' to path



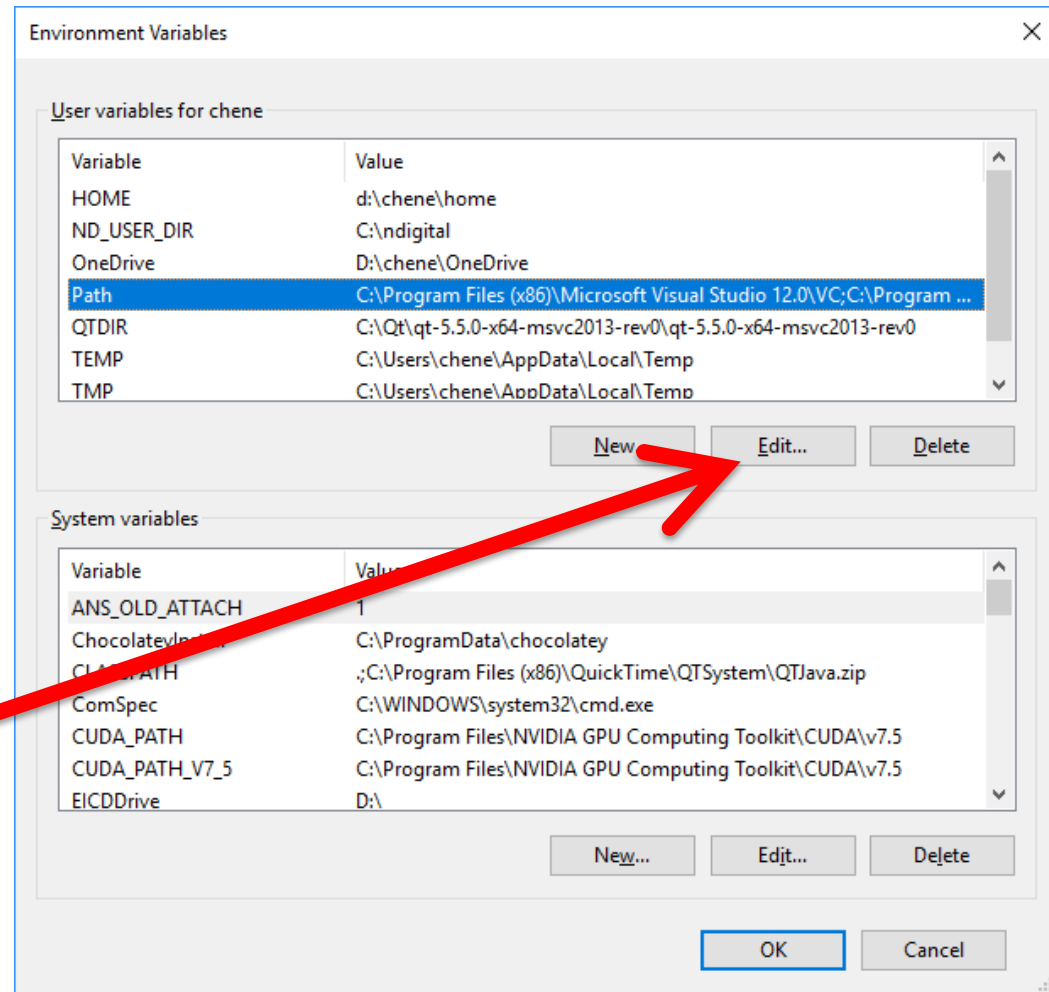
# Implementation

- Install imagej
  - Put the location of 'ImageJ.exe' to path



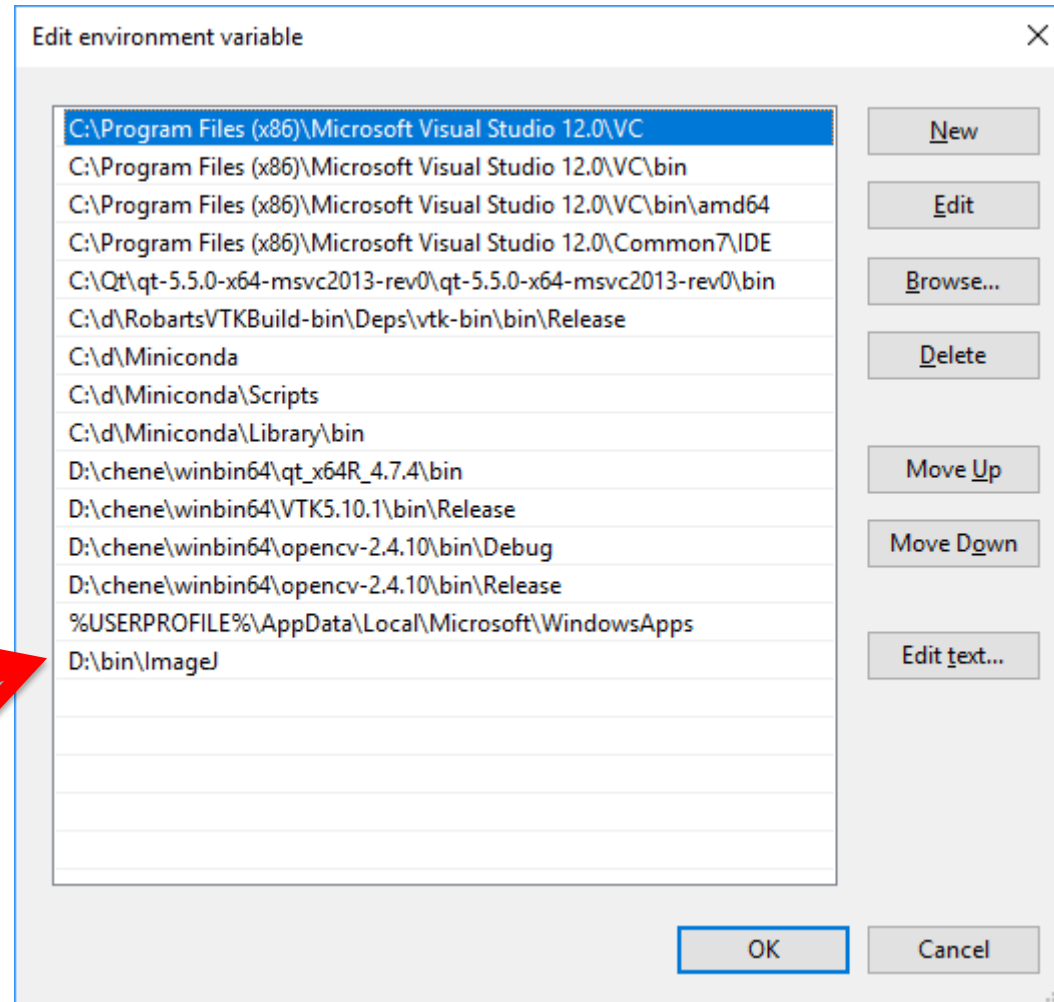
# Implementation

- Install imagej
  - Put the location of 'ImageJ.exe' to path



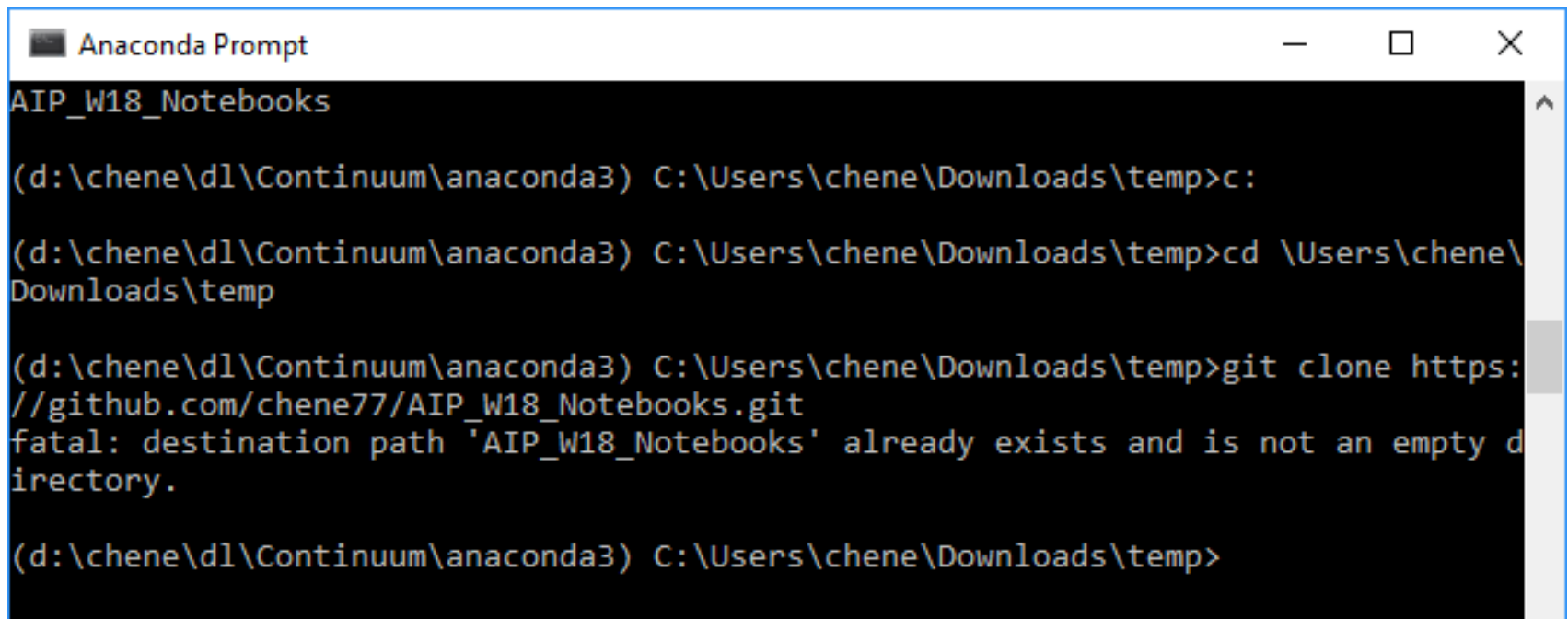
# Implementation

- Install imagej
  - Put the location of 'ImageJ.exe' to path



# Implementation

- In an Anaconda prompt, create a directory at a location of choice,



```
Anaconda Prompt
AIP_W18_Notebooks

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>c:

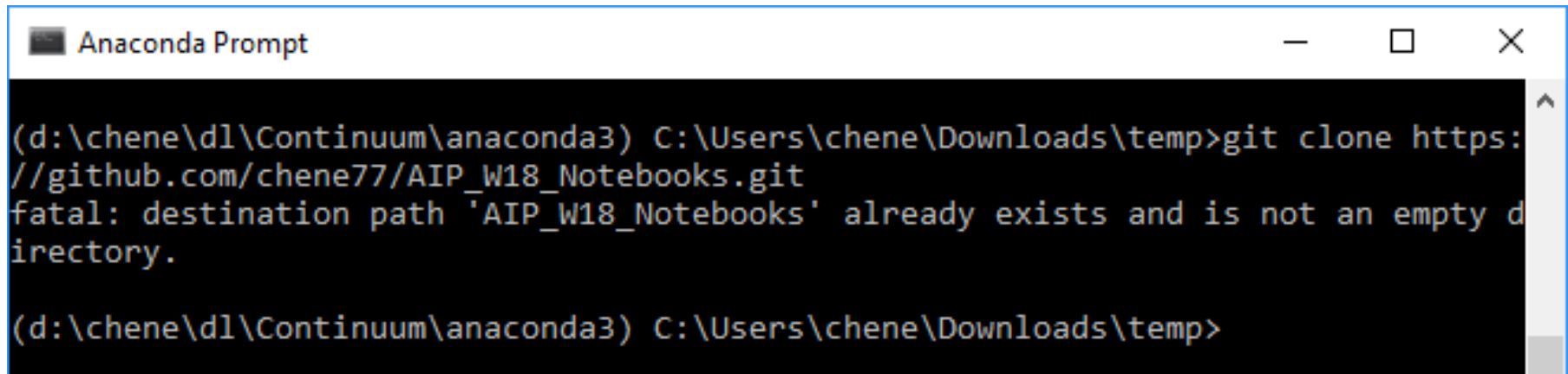
(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>cd \Users\chene\Downloads\temp

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>git clone https://github.com/chene77/AIP_W18_Notebooks.git
fatal: destination path 'AIP_W18_Notebooks' already exists and is not an empty directory.

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>
```

# Implementation

- Using the newly install git, clone the following github repository: 'git clone [https://github.com/chene77/AIP\\_W18\\_Notebooks.git](https://github.com/chene77/AIP_W18_Notebooks.git)'



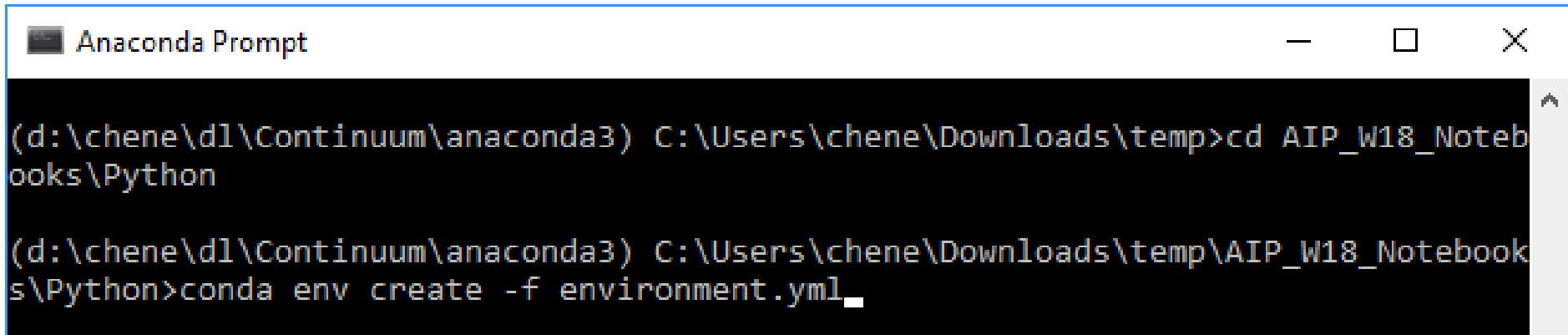
```
Anaconda Prompt

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>git clone https://github.com/chene77/AIP_W18_Notebooks.git
fatal: destination path 'AIP_W18_Notebooks' already exists and is not an empty directory.

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>
```

# Implementation

- 'cd' to the Python directory, create an environment for SimpleITK using the following command 'conda env create -f environment.yml'



```
Anaconda Prompt

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp>cd AIP_W18_Notebooks\Python

(d:\chene\dl\Continuum\anaconda3) C:\Users\chene\Downloads\temp\AIP_W18_Notebooks\Python>conda env create -f environment.yml_
```

# Implementation

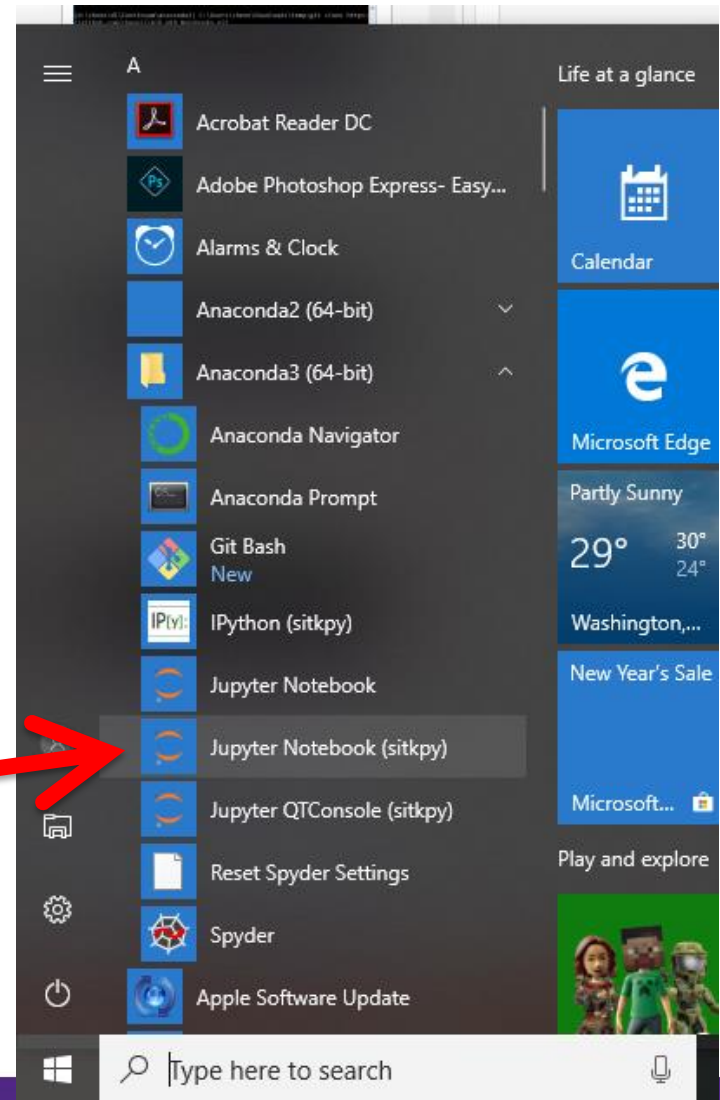
- After the installation is complete, activate SimpleITK environment with the following 'conda activate sitkpy'

```
y ; C:\chene\Anaconda3\envs\sitkpy ; C:\chene\Anaconda3\envs\sitkpy\pythonw.exe ; C:\chene\Anaconda3\envs\
\sitkpy\Scripts\jupyter-qtconsole-script.py']
done
#
# To activate this environment, use
#
#     $ conda activate sitkpy
#
# To deactivate an active environment, use
#
#     $ conda deactivate
#
(base) c:\Users\chene\Desktop\AIP_W18_Notebooks\Python>
```



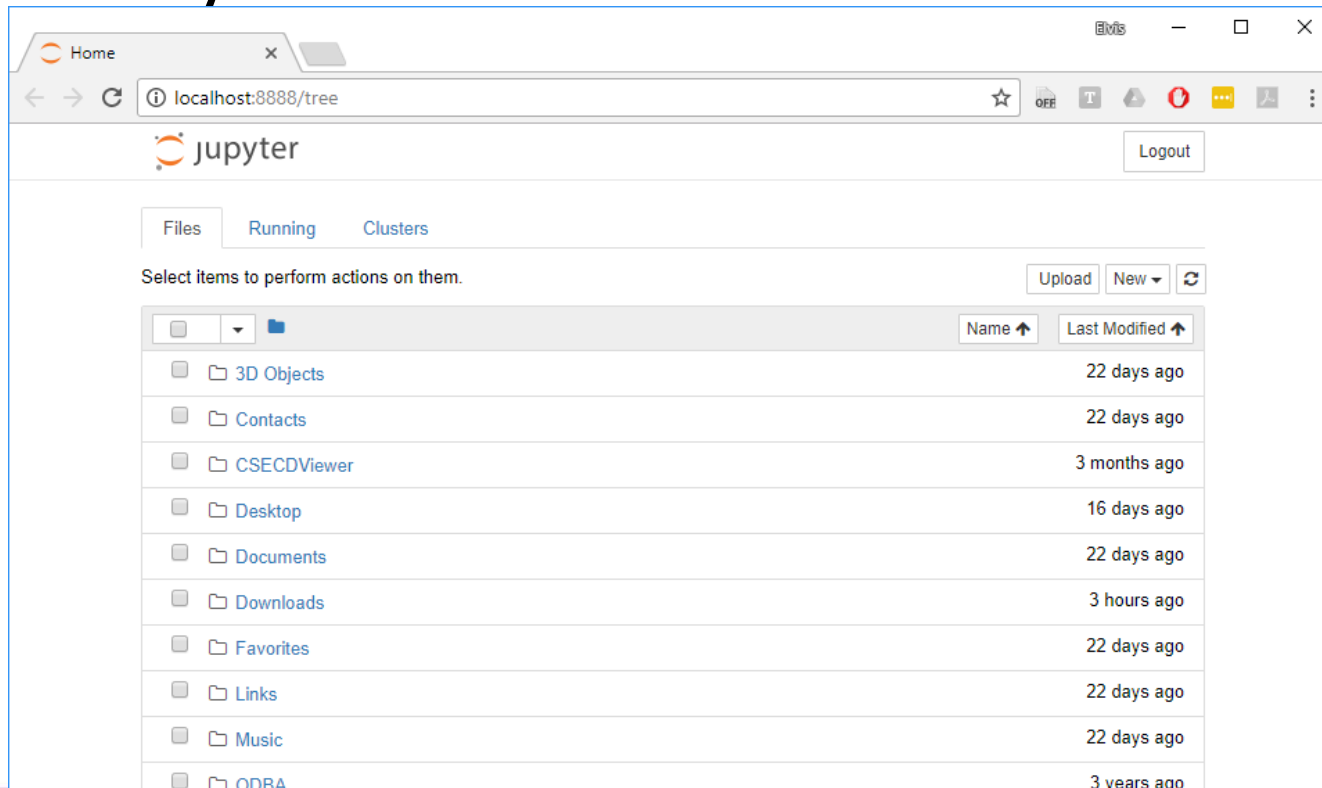
# Implementation

- Now you should have a Jupyter Nootbook environment for SimpleITK. Execute it will bring up a web page hosted locally



# Implementation

- The 'root' directory is the user's home directory:



# Conclusions

- Now we have a working python with a visualization environment
- Continued with the python tutorial...

# Useful links

- Jupyter Notebook tutorial
  - <https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/tutorial-jupyter-notebook>

# Jupyter Notebook

- Jupyter Notebook (SITKPY) live demo

# Questions/Comments

- Instructor
  - Elvis Chen, PhD, LEL
  - [chene@Robarts.ca](mailto:chene@Robarts.ca)
- Teaching Assistant
  - Madeleine Van De Kleut
  - [mvandekl@uwo.ca](mailto:mvandekl@uwo.ca)