

# ASSIGNMENT 1

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## 1 Part 1

### 1.1 Read in and print out all the data fields in a DICOM file

In this section, I use the patient of folder "0a0c32c9e08cc2ea76a71649de56be6d" and the first slice "0a67f9edb4915467ac16a565955898d3.dcm" to print its dataFields. The result is shown below.

```
----- Part 1: Read and Print Dicom DataFields -----
Dataset.file_meta
(0002, 0000) File Meta Information Group Length    UL: 192
(0002, 0001) File Meta Information Version         OB: b'\x00\x01'
(0002, 0002) Media Storage SOP Class UID          UI: CT Image Storage
(0002, 0003) Media Storage SOP Instance UID        UI: 1.2.840.113654.2.55.240087524148038410985780799448670801102
(0002, 0010) Transfer Syntax UID                  UI: Explicit VR Little Endian
(0002, 0012) Implementation Class UID             UI: 1.2.40.0.13.1.1.1
(0002, 0013) Implementation Version Name          SH: 'dcm4che-1.4.31'

(0008, 0005) Specific Character Set                CS: 'ISO_IR 100'
(0008, 0016) SOP Class UID                         UI: CT Image Storage
(0008, 0018) SOP Instance UID                      UI: 1.2.840.113654.2.55.240087524148038410985780799448670801102
(0008, 0060) Modality                             CS: 'CT'
(0008, 103e) Series Description                    LO: 'Axial'
(0010, 0010) Patient's Name                       PN: '0a0c32c9e08cc2ea76a71649de56be6d'
(0010, 0020) Patient ID                           LO: '0a0c32c9e08cc2ea76a71649de56be6d'
(0010, 0030) Patient's Birth Date                 DA: '19000101'
(0018, 0060) KVP                                   DS: None
(0020, 000d) Study Instance UID                   UI: 2.25.60037070027156423276159501017920151735078954137544798194660
(0020, 000e) Series Instance UID                  UI: 2.25.58703274222857573910779974742342423982066946347485459782406
(0020, 0011) Series Number                       IS: "1"
(0020, 0012) Acquisition Number                   IS: "1"
(0020, 0013) Instance Number                     IS: "45"
(0020, 0020) Patient Orientation                  CS: ''
(0020, 0032) Image Position (Patient)             DS: [-160.100006, -142.500000, -93.410004]
(0020, 0037) Image Orientation (Patient)          DS: [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
(0020, 0052) Frame of Reference UID               UI: 2.25.10816424791949633522858525471061381137400269917518537485573
(0020, 1040) Position Reference Indicator          LO: 'SN'
(0020, 1041) Slice Location                      DS: "-93.410004"
(0020, 0092) Samples per Pixel                    US: 1
(0020, 0094) Photometric Interpretation           CS: 'MONOCHROME2'
(0020, 0096) Planar Configuration                US: 0
(0020, 0010) Rows                                US: 512
(0020, 0011) Columns                             US: 512
(0020, 0030) Pixel Spacing                       DS: [0.664062, 0.664062]
(0020, 0100) Bits Allocated                       US: 16
(0020, 0101) Bits Stored                         US: 12
(0020, 0102) High Bit                            US: 11
(0020, 0103) Pixel Representation                US: 0
(0020, 0120) Pixel Padding Value                 US: 0
(0020, 1050) Window Center                       DS: "40.0"
(0020, 1051) Window Width                       DS: "400.0"
(0020, 1052) Rescale Intercept                   DS: "-1024.0"
(0020, 1053) Rescale Slope                       DS: "1.0"
(0020, 1054) Rescale Type                        LO: 'HU'
(7fe0, 0010) Pixel Data                          OW: Array of 524288 elements
```

Figure 1: all datafields of a single DICOM file

### 1.2 Statistics for raw data and Hounsfield Unit data

I use the formula,  $\text{HounsfieldUnit} = \text{RescaleSlope} * \text{Raw} + \text{RescaleIntercept}$ , to convert raw data to Hounsfield units. Since RescaleSlope is 1 and RescaleIntercept is -1024, basically the entire distribution only shifts to the left by 1024 units. To be noted, based on the hint from TAs, I set the value of raw data pixel array to 0 if the value of the raw data < PixelPaddingValue while transforming to Hounsfield Unit.

Part 1: Print Statistics				
Data Type	Min Data	Max Data	Mean Data	Std Data
Raw Data	0	2362	471.449	495.317
Hounsfield Data	-1024.0	1338.0	-552.551	495.317

Figure 2: the statistic of raw data and Hounsfield

## 2 Part 2

### 2.1 Read in and sort DICOM files

I first read in 25 slices from the first folder. Then, I found that the attribute "ImagePositionPatient" has three dimensions, the first two dimensions are the same in all 25 slices, but the third dimension(z-axis) is different. Therefore, I sort the slices by ImagePositionPatient[2] from small to large.

### 2.2 Print out 25 slices in correct order

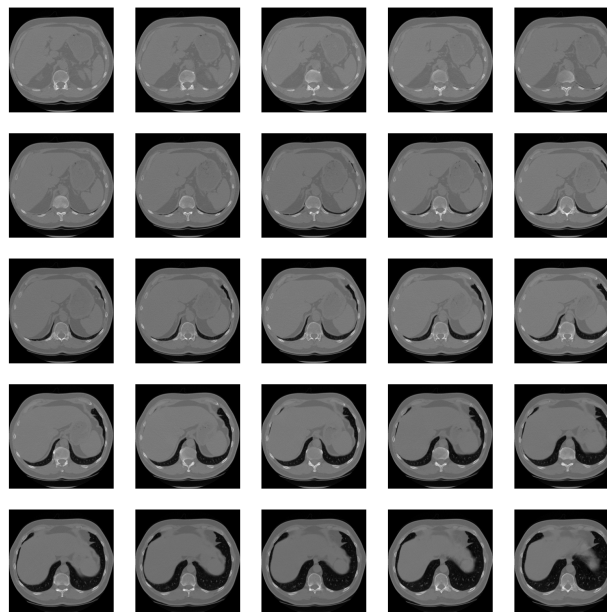


Figure 3: 25 images of sorted CT slices

## 3 Part 3

I tried "local mean" and "local median" to segment the lung by applying "thresholdlocal" from skimage to calculate the thresholds of each slice, and got a two-dimensional array. Then, I calculate the average of the array to get a float number, which is the red line drawn in the histogram of the figures below.

### 3.1 Segmentation - local mean

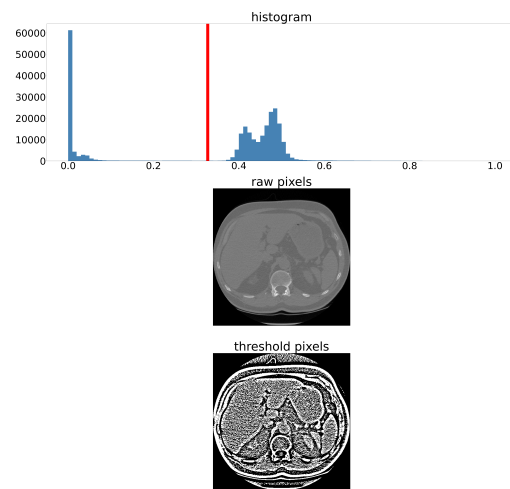


Figure 4: Segmentation by mean

### 3.2 Segmentation - local median

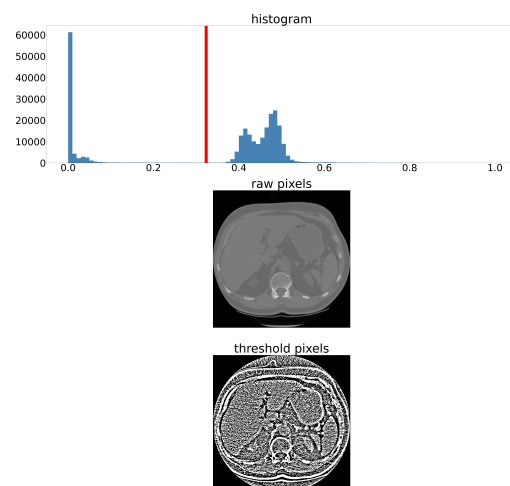


Figure 5: Segmentation by median

## 4 Bonus

By using the toolkit "Poly3DCollection" from "mplot3d.art3d.", I plot a 3D image of the CT slices from the first folder. I use mean as the thresholding strategy so that each slice has a mean threshold return, and then I calculate the average these thresholds as the overall threshold. The results are shown below.

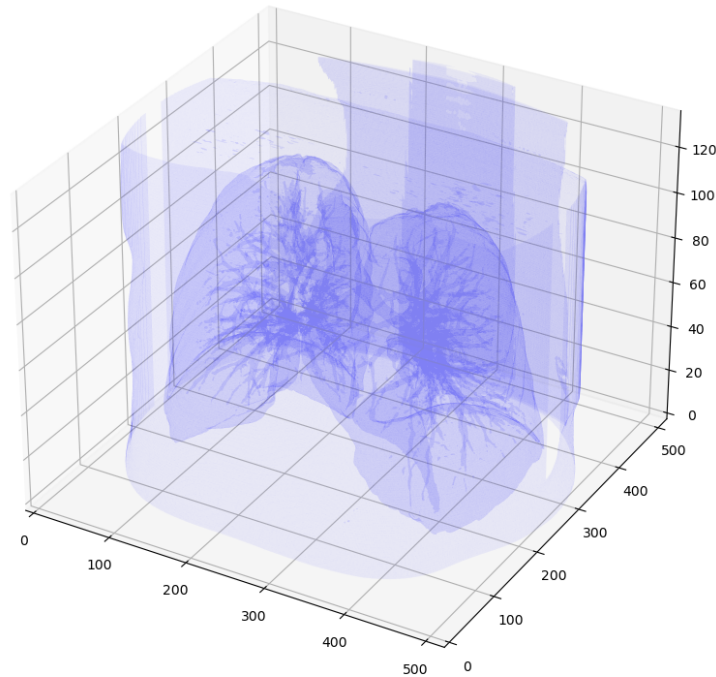


Figure 6: 3D visualization of the CT slices in the first folder

## 5 Question and Summary

In this assignment, I have learned the technique to process DICOM files. Also, I've tried several thresholding technique to segment CT slices. Moreover, I've learned how to visualize CT slices into 3D view point with the toolkit "Poly3DCollection". Last but not least, this assignment help me get more familiar with writing reports with Latex, which is what I had been planning to learn but not really trying.