# 脑图像的数据预处理

在"<u>BrainWeb: Simulated Brain Database使用说明</u>"中已经介绍了如何下载并打开脑数据库,这篇文章将0、1、2、3、8类分割出来,用以 后续对图像的处理。

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## 1.准备

从<u>BrainWeb: Simulated Brain Database</u>网站中下载我们需要的脑图像数据,如t1\_icbm\_normal\_1mm\_pn0\_rf0.rawb文件,表示在T1模态、icmb协议下,切片厚度为1mm,噪声水平为0,灰度不均匀水平为0的正常脑图像。

## 2.程序

#### main.m

```
function main (filename, name, num)
% 函数main(filename, num)中的第一个参数filename是欲读取的rawb文件的文件名,第二个参数num就是第多少张。
%例如: main('t1 icbm normal 1mm pn0 rf0.rawb', 'train.txt',90), main('phantom 1.0mm normal csf.rawb', 'train.txt',90)
mark=Mark('phantom 1.0mm normal crisp.rawb', num);
read=readrawb(filename, num);
[row, col]=size(read);
for i=1:row %行
   for j=1:col
               % 歹门
       if mark(i, j) == 0
           read new(i, j)=0;
       else.
           read new(i, j)=read(i, j); %将第0、1、2、3、8类拿出来,其余类为0
       end
   end
end
Write txt(name, read new);
                          %将数据写入TXT文件
% 旋转90°并显示出来
read new=imrotate(read new, 90):
imshow(uint8(read new)):
end
```

#### Mark.m

```
function mark=Mark(filename, num)
%将标签为1、2、3、8类分出来, 其余为0, mark取值: 0、1、2、3、8
%[mark new, mark] = Mark('phantom 1.0mm normal crisp.rawb', 90);
fp=fopen(filename):
temp=fread(fp, 181 * 217 * 181):
image=reshape(temp, 181 * 217, 181);
images=image(:, num);
images=reshape(images, 181, 217):
mark data=images;
fclose(fp):
%将第0、1、2、3、8类标签所在的坐标点拿出来,其余置0
for i=1:181
    for i=1:217
        if (\max \text{ data}(i, j) == 1) \mid | (\max \text{ data}(i, j) == 2) \mid | (\max \text{ data}(i, j) == 3) \mid | (\max \text{ data}(i, i) == 8)
             mark(i, j) = mark data(i, j);
        else
             mark(i, j) = 0:
        end
    end
end
```

#### readrawb.m

```
function g = readrawb(filename, num)
% 函数readrawb(filename, num)中的第一个参数filename是欲读取的rawb文件的文件名,第二个参数num就是第多少张。
fid = fopen(filename);
% 连续读取181*217*181个数据,这时候temp是一个长度为181*217*181的向量。
% 先将rawb中的所有数据传递给temp数组,然后将tempreshape成图片集。
temp = fread(fid, 181 * 217 * 181);
% 所以把它变成了一个181*217行,181列的数组,按照它的代码,这就是181张图片的数据,每一列对应一张图。
% 生成图片集数组。图片集images数组中每一列表示一张图片。
images = reshape(temp, 181 * 217, 181);
% 读取数组中的第num行,得到数组再reshape成图片原来的行数和列数: 181*217。
image = images(:, num);
image = reshape(image, 181, 217);
g = image;
fclose(fid);
end
```

### Write txt.m

```
function Write_txt(name, read)
%将数据写入txt文件
fp=fopen(name,'w');
[row, col]=size(read);
```

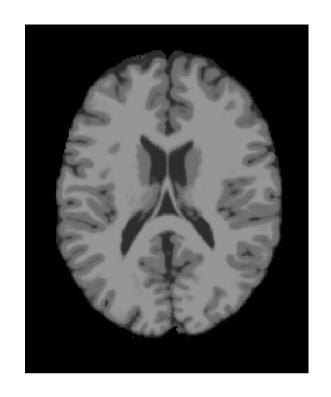
```
for i=1:row %行
                 %列
   for i=1:col
       if j==col
           fprintf(fp,'%f\n',read(i,j)); %换行 %f或者%d
       else.
           fprintf(fp,'%f\t',read(i,j)); %多个空格tab
       end
   end
end
fclose(fp);
processed data.m
function processed data (filename, name, num)
%将1、2、3、8类的数据做归一处理,其余为0
% processed data('t1 icbm normal 1mm pn0 rf0.rawb', 'train.txt',90)
mark=Mark('phantom 1.0mm normal crisp.rawb', num);
read=readrawb(filename, num);
[row, col]=size(read);
for i=1:row %行
   for j=1:col
                 % 歹门
       if mark(i, j) == 0
           read new(i, j)=0;
       else
           read new(i, j)=read(i, j)./255; %将第0、1、2、3、8类拿出来,其余类为0
       end
   end
end
Write txt(name, read new);
                          %将数据写入TXT文件
init image.m
function init image (filename, num)
%function init image(filename, name, num)
% 函数init image(filename, num)中的第一个参数filename是欲读取的rawb文件的文件名,第二个参数num就是第多少张。输出为原始图像,未处理
%例如: init image('t1 icbm normal 1mm pn0 rf0.rawb', 'train.txt',90), init image('phantom 1.0mm normal csf.rawb', 'train.txt',90)
read=readrawb(filename, num);
%Write txt(name, read); %将数据写入文件
% 旋转90°并显示出来
read=imrotate(read, 90);
imshow(uint8(read));
end
```

## 3.结果

>> init\_image('t1\_icbm\_normal\_1mm\_pn0\_rf0.rawb',90)



>> main('t1\_icbm\_normal\_1mm\_pn0\_rf0.rawb', 'train.txt',90)



## 4.注意

init\_image()这个函数输出原图像,main()这个函数将0、1、2、3、8类分离出来(用前四个函数即可),用于后续的研究,processed\_data()这个函数对1、2、3、8类进行归一化,并将结果写入TXT文件。这篇文章仅作为保存我之前所做的内容,今后不会研究脑图像,但我之前的博客园文章中提到的聚类算法都可以用在脑图像分割中,有兴趣的话可以对聚类算法用在脑图像分割这个领域做进一步研究。

补充: BrainWeb: 20 Anatomical Models of 20 Normal Brains

注意: 事先在https://brainweb.bic.mni.mcgill.ca/brainweb/anatomic normal 20.html下载subject04 crisp v.rawb与subject04 csf v.rawb

# **BrainWeb: 20 Anatomical Models of 20 Normal Brains**

Each anatomical model consists of a set of 3-dimensional "fuzzy" tissue membership volumes, one for each tissue class: Backç Skull, Blood vessels, Connective (region around fat), dura matter and bone marrow.

Note: Some differences exist between these models classes and our earlier model classes: There is no longer a separate vessels, dura matter, and bone marrow

The voxel values in these volumes reflects the proportion of that tissue type present in that voxel, in the range [0,1]. In additic model is provided which consists of a class label (integer) at each voxel, representing the tissue which contributes the most to Matter, 4=Fat, 5=Muscle, 6=Muscle/Skin, 7=Skull, 8=vessels, 9=around fat, 10 =dura matter, 11=bone marrow).

Subject Number: 04 V

Discrete Model: [View] [Download]

Fuzzy Models:

Background [View] [Download]

**CSF** [View] Download] [View] [Download] **Grey Matter** White Matter [View] [Download] Fat [View] [Download] Muscle [View] [Download] Muscle / Skin [View] [Download] Skull [View] [Download] Vessels [View] [Download] Connective [View] [Download] Dura [View] [Download] [View] [Download] Marrow

# BrainWeb download: subject04\_crisp

### Subject 04 Discrete model

#### MINC volume info:

image: unsigned byte 0 to 255 image dimensions: zspace yspace xspace

dimension name	1ength	step	start
zspace	362	0.5	-72.25
yspace	434	0.5	-126.25
xspace	362	0.5	-90.25

Original MINC file size: 3.4 Mb

#### File format:

$\circ$	M	INC



oraw short (12 bit)

(about data formats)

### **Compression:**



O gnuzip

O bzip2

We'd like to know who is downloading these data, so we would appreciate it if you would provide us with the fo

Name:		
Institut	ion:	
E-mail:		
[Reset form]	[Start download!]	ack to BrainWeb Home Page]

```
function g = readrawb(filename, num)
fid = fopen(filename);
temp = fread(fid, 362 * 434 * 362);
images = reshape(temp, 362, 434, 362);
```

```
image = images(:, :, num);
g = image:
fclose(fid);
end
function init image (filename, num)
read=readrawb(filename, num);
read=imrotate(read, 90);
imshow(uint8(read));
end
function main(filename, name, num)
mark=Mark('subject04 crisp v.rawb', num);
read=readrawb(filename, num);
[row, col]=size(read);
for i=1:row %行
    for j=1:co1
                    % 歹门
         if mark(i, j) == 0
             read new(i, j)=0;
         else
             read new(i, j)=read(i, j);
         end
    end
end
Write txt(name, read new);
read new=imrotate(read new, 90);
imshow(uint8(read new));
end
function mark=Mark(filename, num)
fp=fopen(filename);
temp=fread(fp, 362 * 434 * 362);
image=reshape(temp, 362, 434, 362);
images=image(:, :, num);
images=reshape(images, 362, 434);
mark data=images;
fclose(fp);
for i=1:362
    for j=1:434
         if (\max \, \text{data}(i, j) = 1) \mid | (\max \, \text{data}(i, j) = 2) \mid | (\max \, \text{data}(i, j) = 3) \mid | (\max \, \text{data}(i, j) = 8)
             mark(i, j) = mark data(i, j);
         else
             mark(i, j)=0;
         end
    end
end
```

```
function Write_txt(name, read)
fp=fopen(name, 'w');
[row, col] = size(read);
for i=1:row %行
    for j=1:co1
        if j==col
             fprintf(fp,'%f\n', read(i, j));
        else
             fprintf(fp,'%f\t', read(i, j));
        end
    end
end
fclose(fp);
function processed data(filename, name, num)
mark=Mark('subject04 crisp v.rawb', num);
read=readrawb(filename, num);
[row, col] = size (read);
for i=1:row %行
    for j=1:col
        if mark(i, j) == 0
             read_new(i, j)=0;
        else
             read new(i, j)=read(i, j)./255;
        end
    end
end
Write txt(name, read new);
```

命令行窗口输入>>main('subject04\_csf\_v.rawb','train.txt',90)

