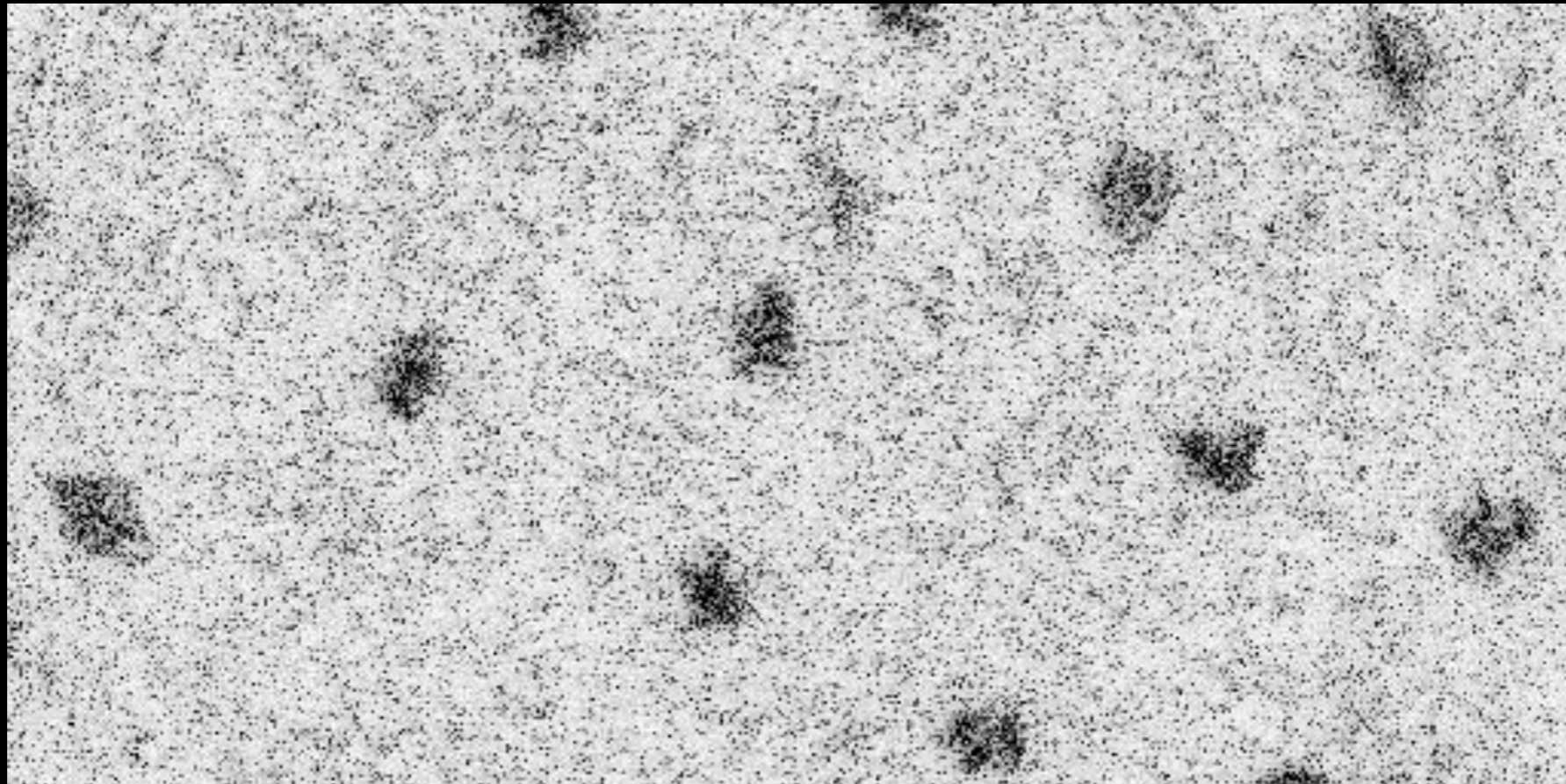


Fundamentals of image processing and image analysis

BIOL 542
Vincent Boudreau
28.11.2017

Why process images from a microscope?



Images are often pretty, but the really useful information is in the pixels

Why process images from a microscope?

In the real world, images need processing all the time...

Terahertz time-gated spectroscopic imaging for
content extraction through layered structures

Camera Culture
MIT Media Lab

Authors:

A. R. Sanchez, B. Heshmat*, A. Aghasi, M. Zhang, S.
Naqvi, J. Romberg, R. Raskar

Why process images from a microscope?

In the real world, images need processing all the time...

Why process images from a microscope?

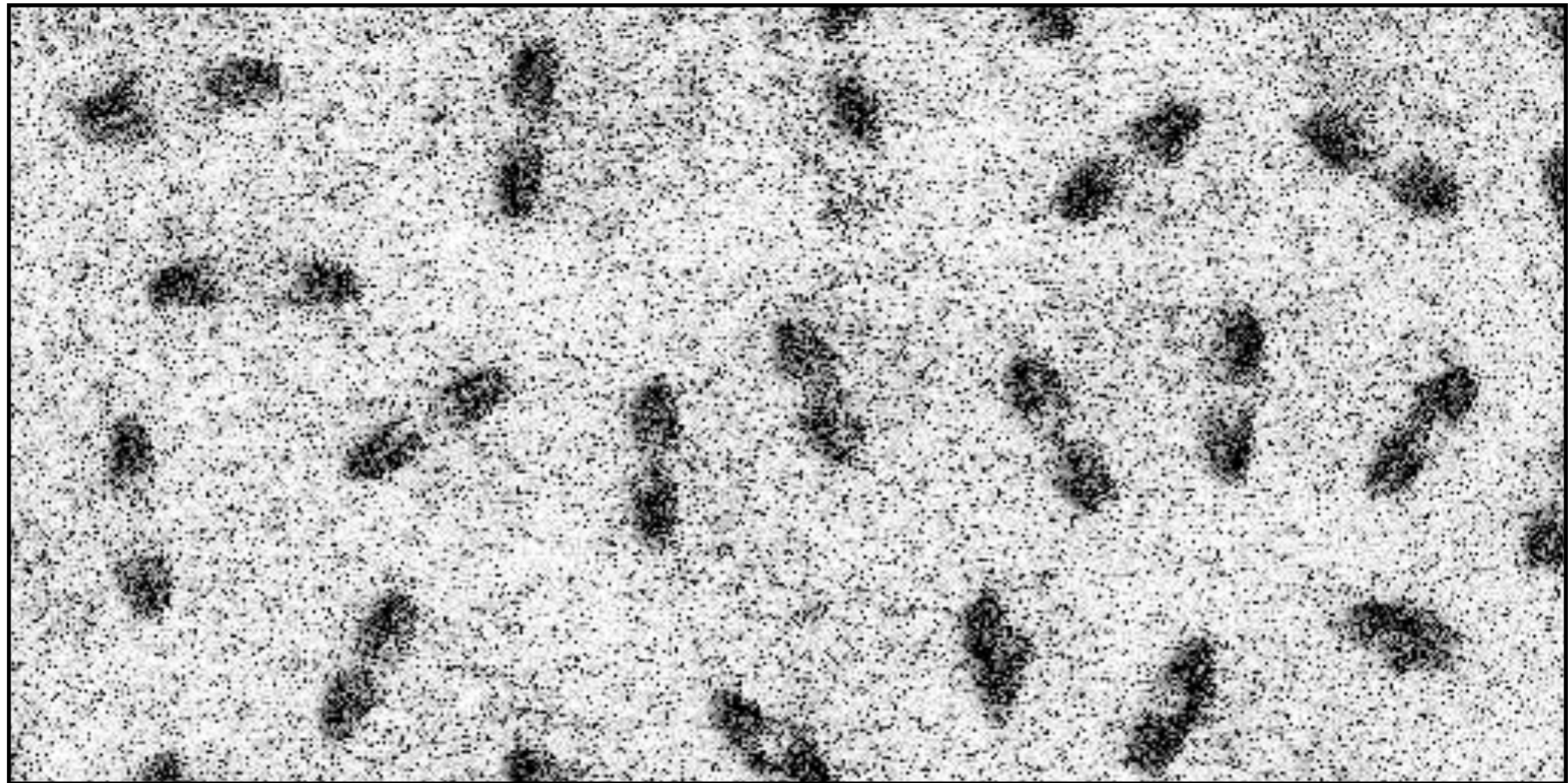
In the real world, images need processing all the time...

Radius of Curvature: 769.441 m
Center Distance: 0.51 m



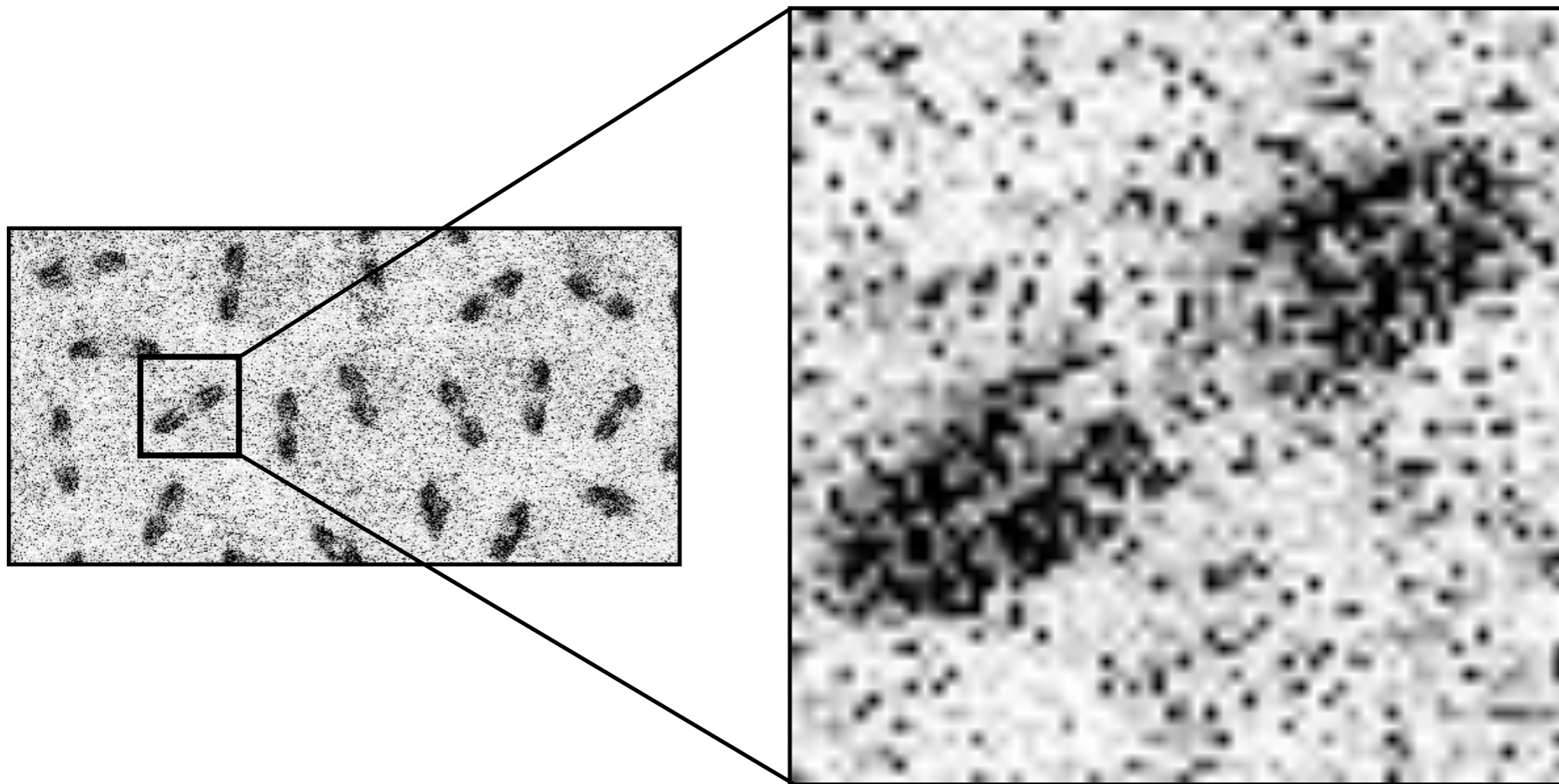
Starting from the pixel up

What makes up an image?



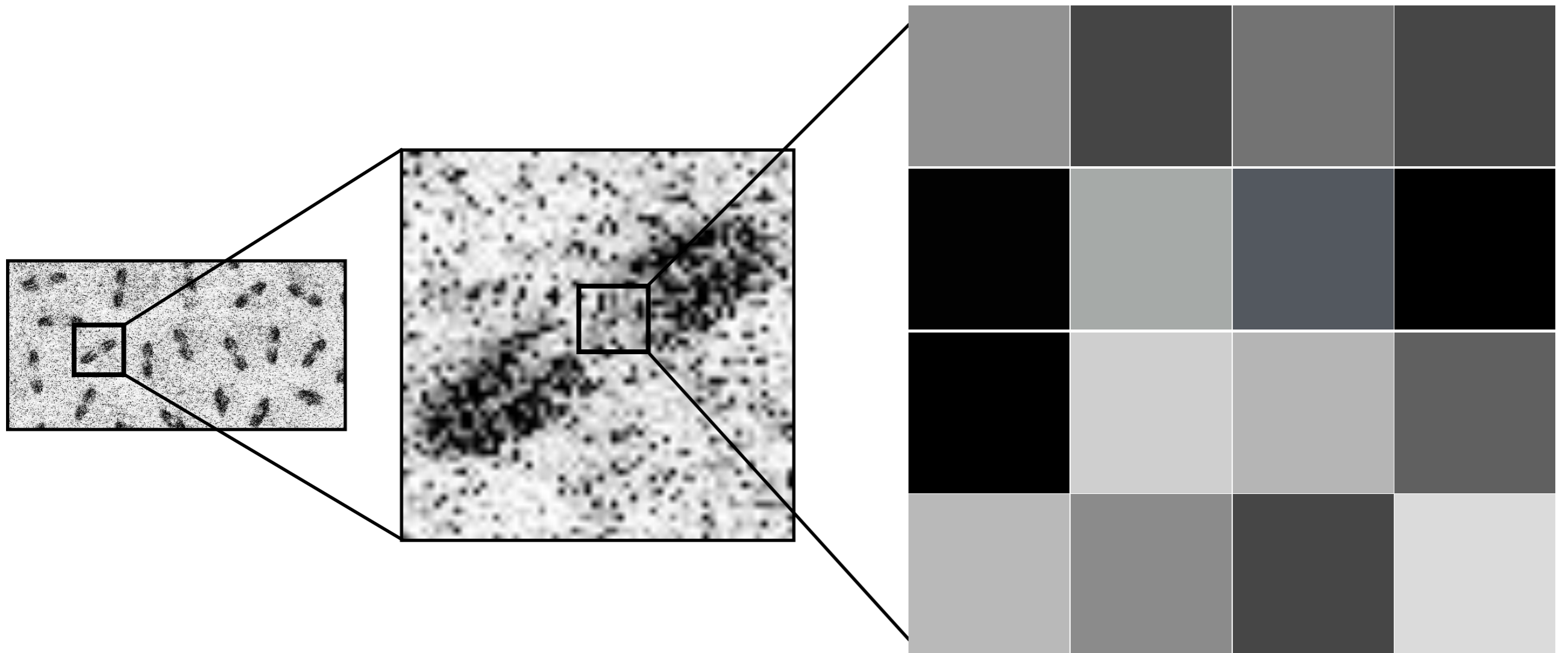
Starting from the pixel up

What makes up an image?



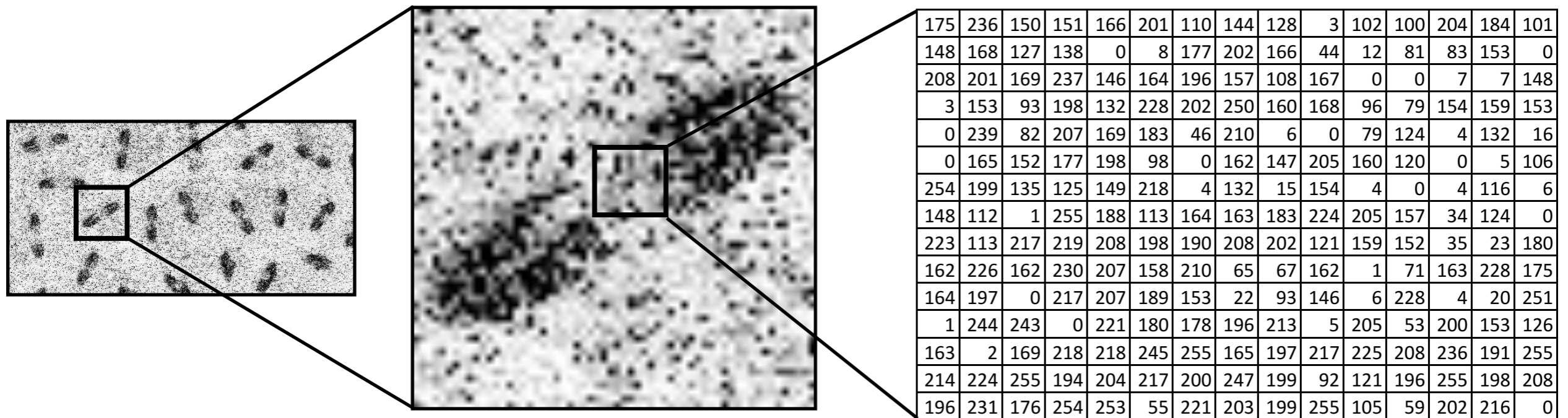
Starting from the pixel up

What makes up an image?



Starting from the pixel up

What makes up an image?



What's a pixel?

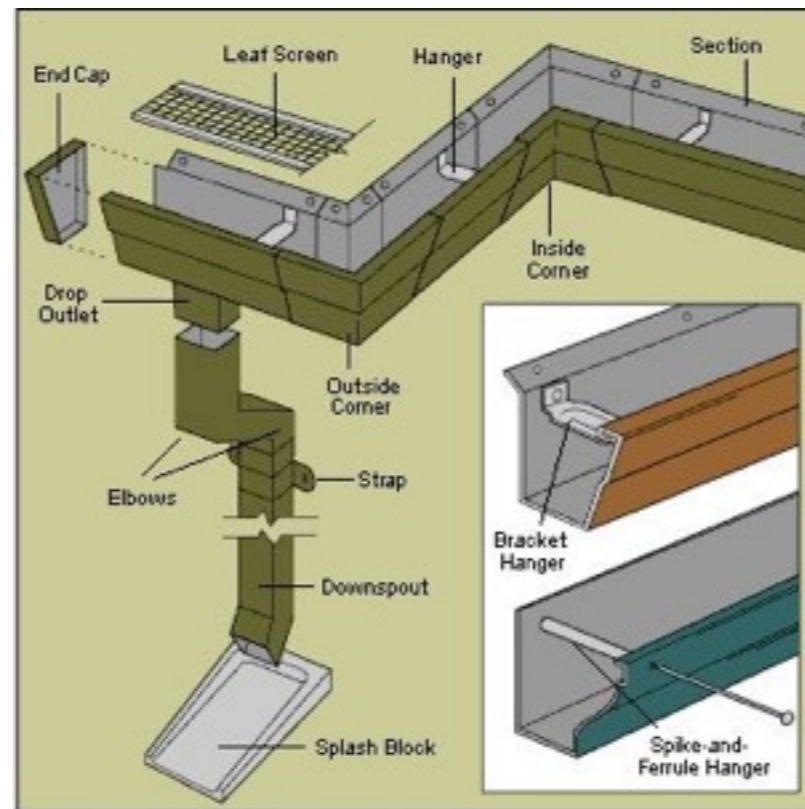


What's a pixel?

Photons...

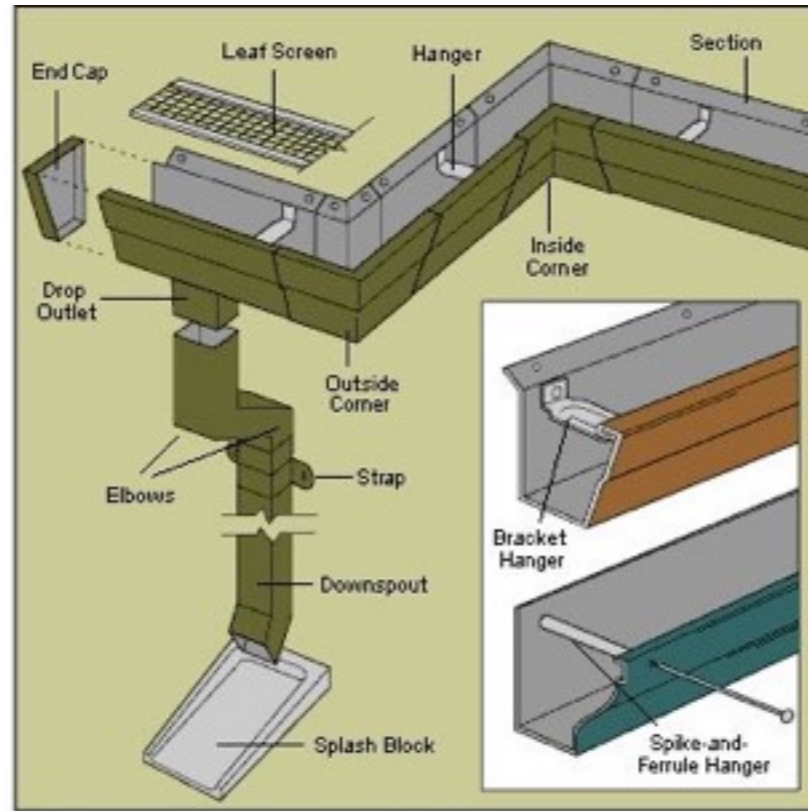


Microscope
body...



What's a pixel?

Microscope
body...



Pixels!



What's a pixel?

Pixels!

Pixel value,
gray value,
gray level,
colours,
...



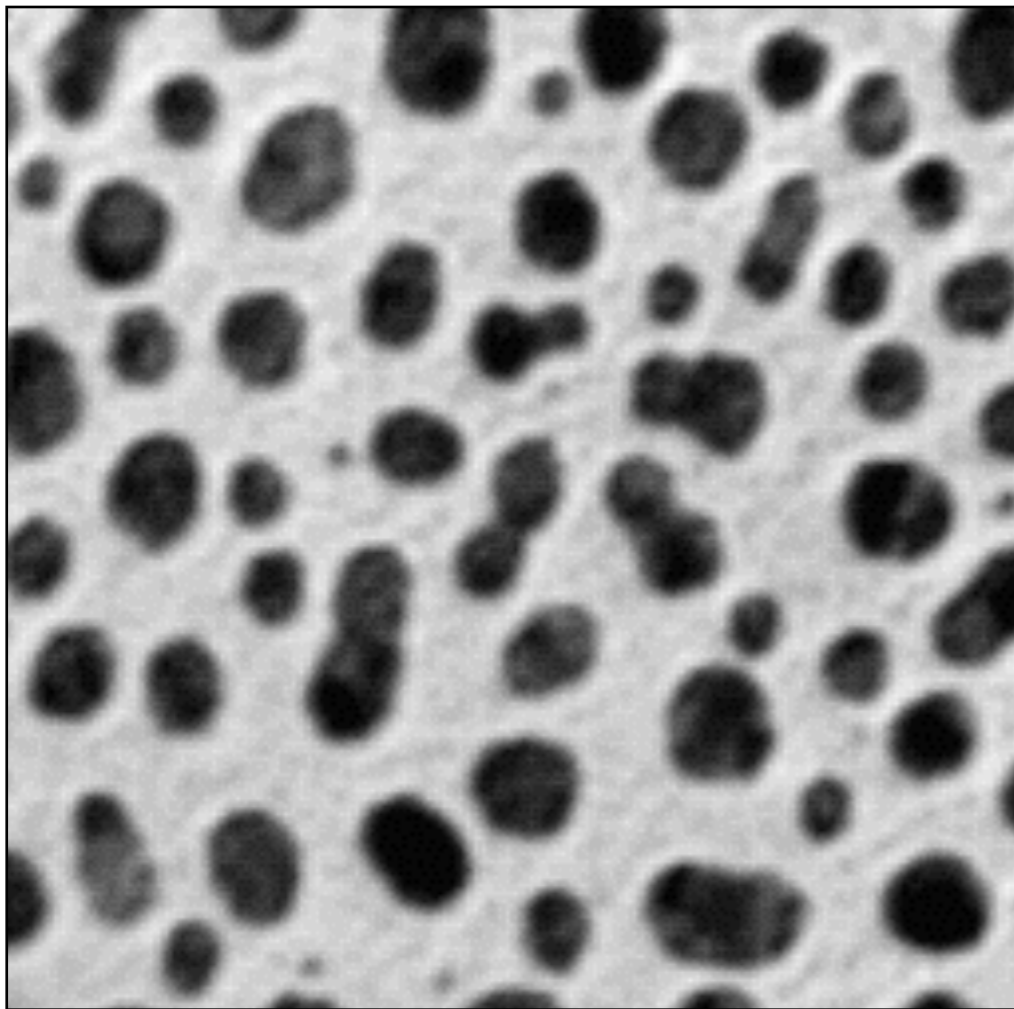
Bit-depth and dynamic range

$$\# \text{ gray values} = 2^{\# \text{bits} * \# \text{colours}}$$

$$256 \text{ gray values} = 2^{8 * 1}$$

$$65536 \text{ gray values} = 2^{16 * 1}$$

From gray values to masks

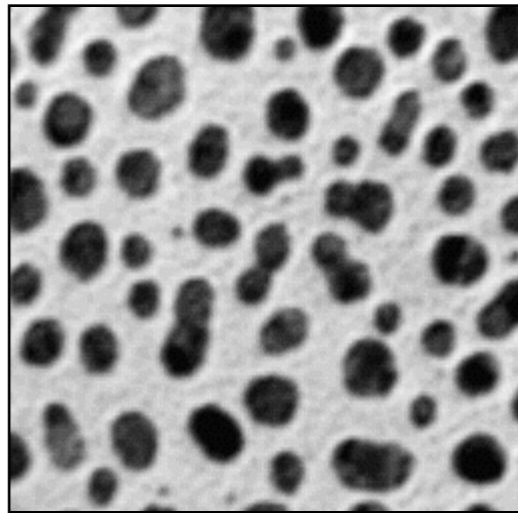


gray values = $2^{\text{\#bits} * \text{\#colours}}$

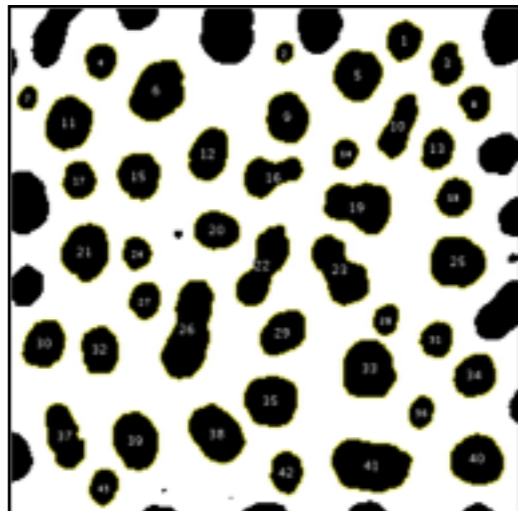


Finding relevant objects

From gray values to masks



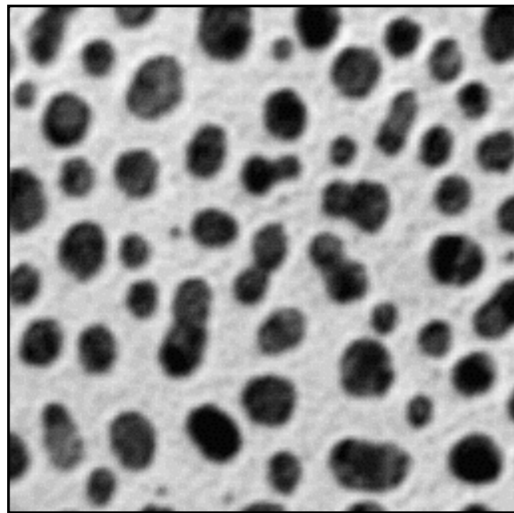
$$\# \text{ gray values} = 2^{\# \text{bits}} * \# \text{colours}$$



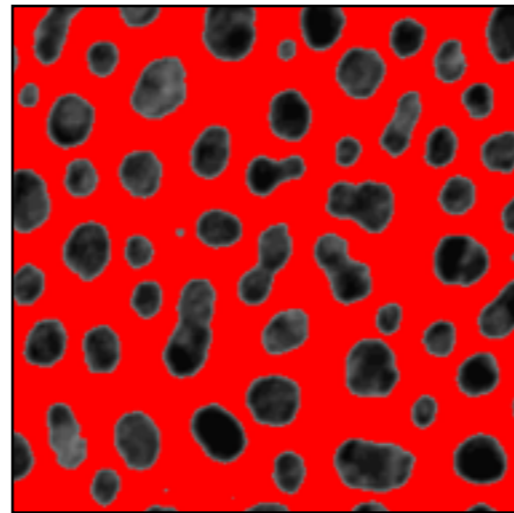
Finding relevant objects

Creating a mask

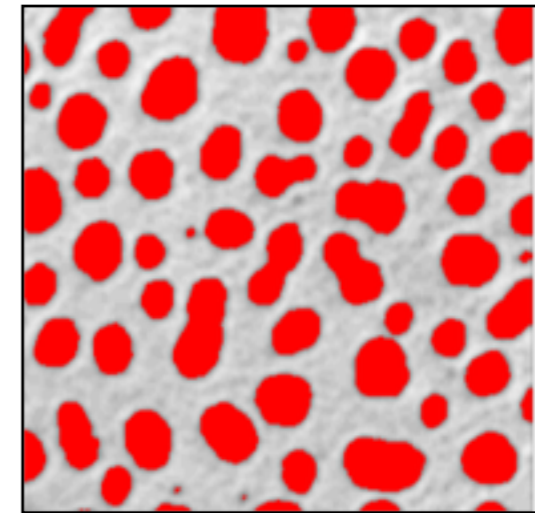
Thresholding - fluorescence intensity



All grays



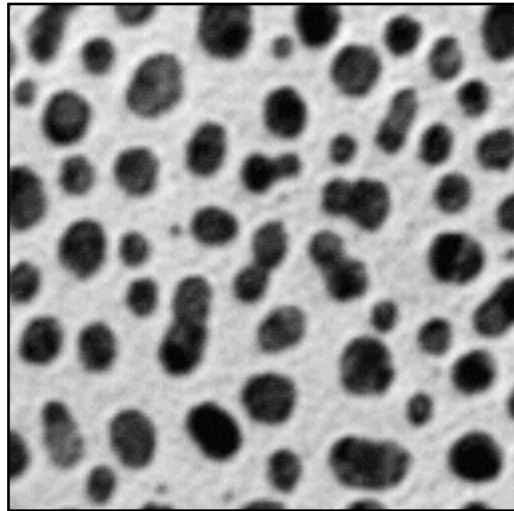
Low grays



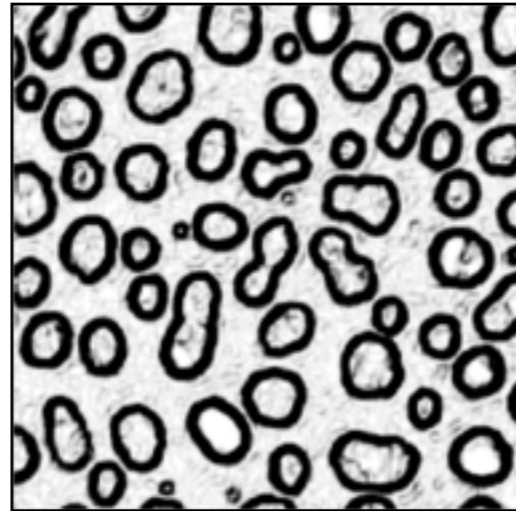
High grays

Creating a mask

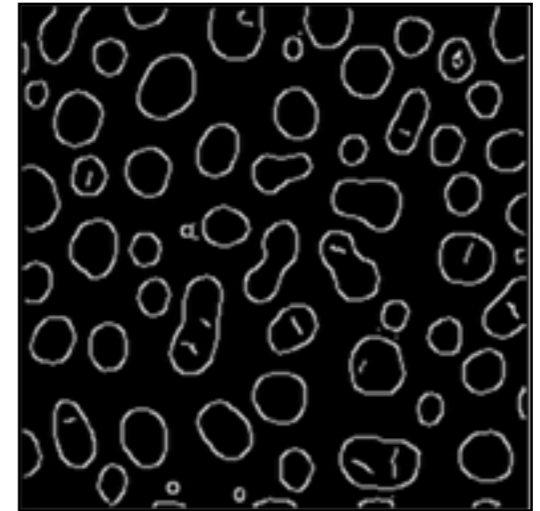
Edge detection



All grays



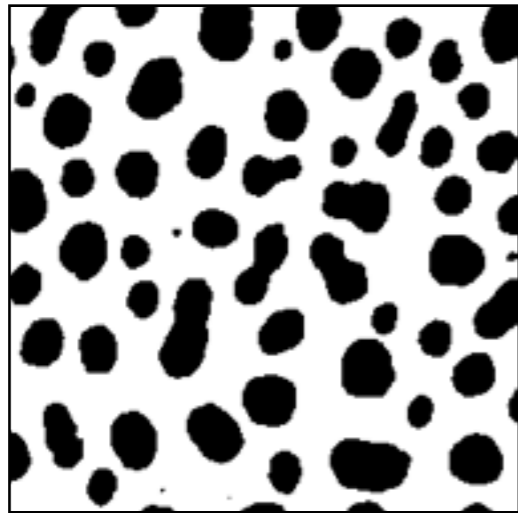
Variance filter
(not yet binary)



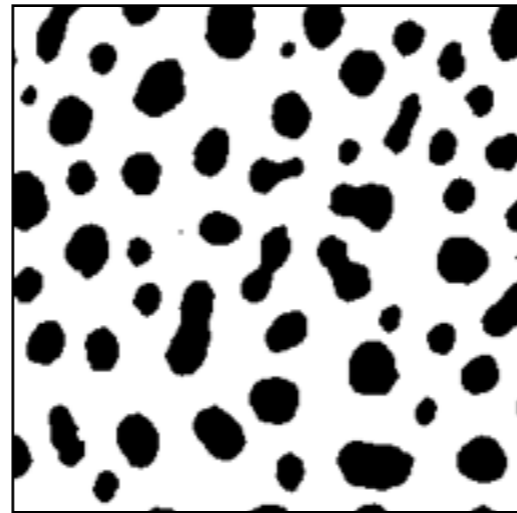
Canny edge
detection

Adjusting a mask

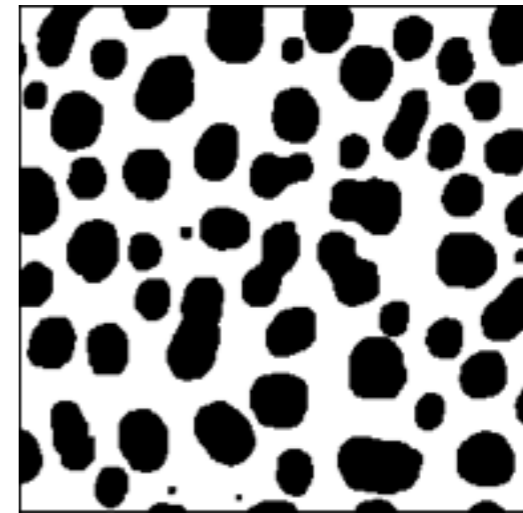
Filters



Fluorescence intensity
thresholded mask



Erode
(or minimum filter of 1)



Dilate
(or maximum filter of 1)

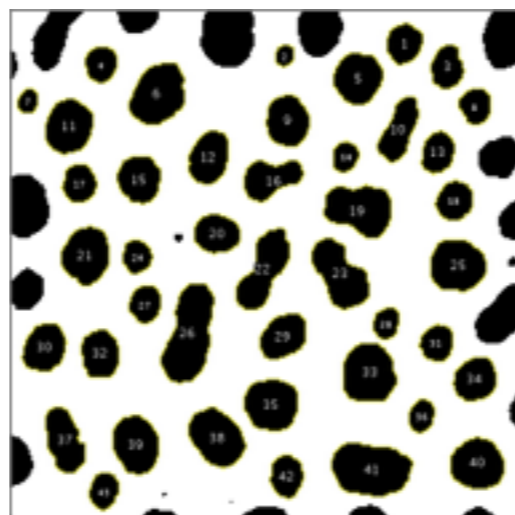
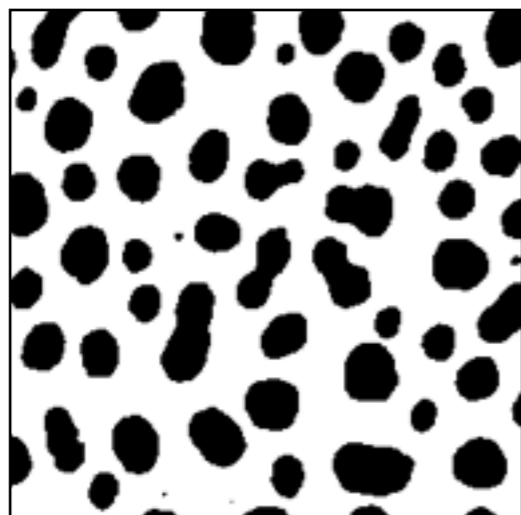
Filtering kernels

(here: circular radius
of 1.5 pixels)

0	0	$\frac{1}{13}$	0	0
0	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	0
$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$
0	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	0
0	0	$\frac{1}{13}$	0	0

Generate quantitative information

Images are data in themselves, but contain more information than what is immediately available



Area
Perimeter
Circularity
Aspect ratio
Longest distance
...

Tutorial #1

Quantify nuclear size

Tutorial #2

Quantify nuclear fluorescence intensity

Processing exercises

Intensity distribution + dynamic range

Filtering

Thresholding

Analyzing particles

Measurements

Tutorial 1: shape descriptors - nuclei

- Open image: File > Open Samples > HeLa cells
- Separate channels: Image > Color > Split Channels
- Duplicate the nucleus image for #2
- Thresholding: Image > Adjust > Threshold
- Add to ROI manager: Analyze > Analyze Particles
- Adjust measurements: Analyze > Set Measurements > Area + Perimeter + Shape descriptors + Feret's diameter
- Measure: From ROI manager, click measure

Tutorial 2: fluorescence intensity

- Open image: Select original nucleus image
- Overlay: Image > Overlay > From ROI manager
- Adjust measurements: Analyze > Set Measurements > Mean + STD deviation + Min & Max + Mean, etc.
- Measure: From ROI manager, click measure

Tutorial 3: macro recorder

- Do #1 with macro recorder on
- Run it on new image...