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Image analysis and 3D visualization

Microscopy methods in biomedicine, October 17th, 2025

01 Imaging

Microscopes, confocal, multiphoton
Electron microscopes
Tomographs

02 Data

Digital images
Triangulated surfaces
Spatial graphs

03 Measurement or visualization

Characteristics – numbers, statistics

Images, videos – using visual cues



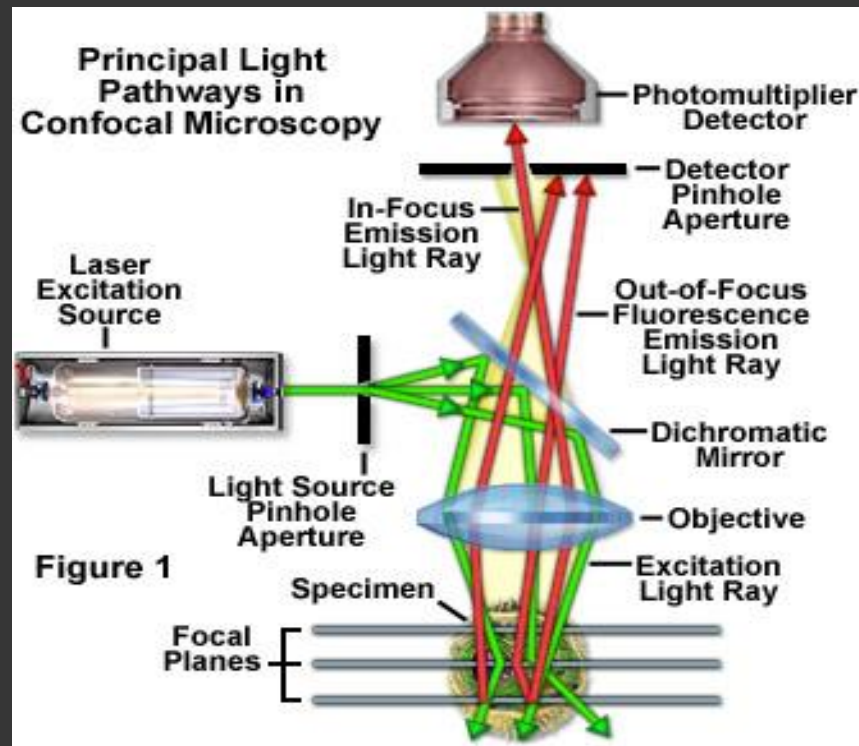
3D: imaging, analysis and virtual models

- We extract information (construct models) for **visualization or measurements**
- The models are constructed from spatial data obtained by tomography, confocal microscopy etc., keeping the most **important properties** of the structures
- Visualization uses computer devices and human spatial imagination (visual cues: **colour, stereopsy, motion, shading, texture**).

Spatial data: I) 3D optical images

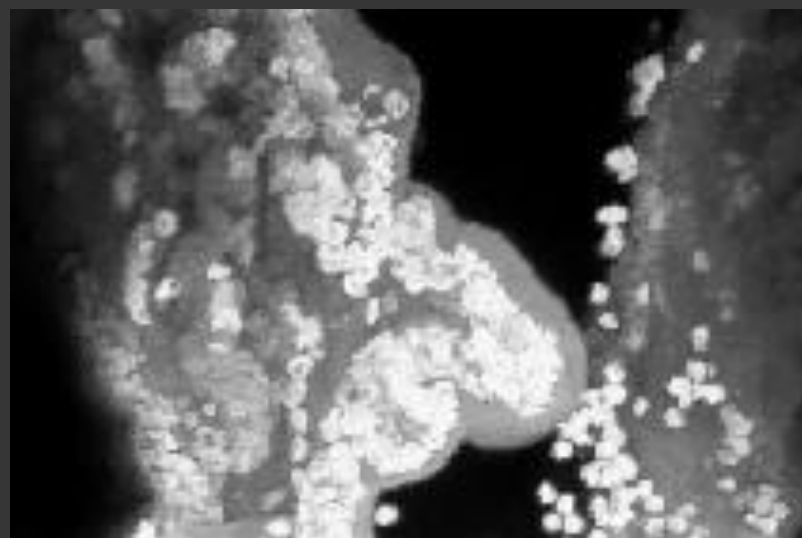
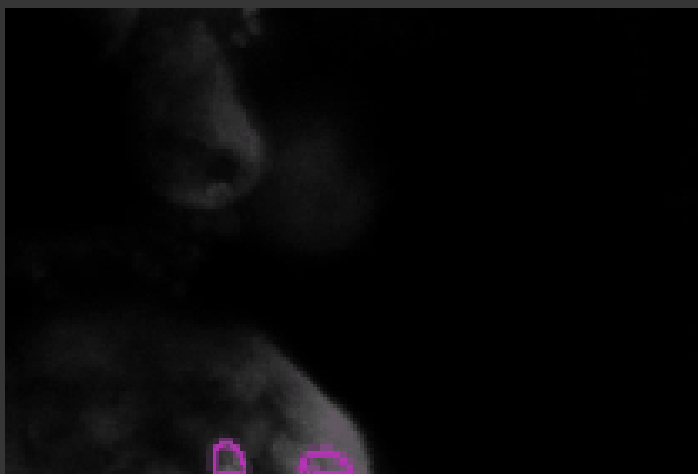
- Are created using **visible light**: microscopy, optical tomography.
- Light scattering and light attenuation in 3D.
- Thick slices are prone to shrinkage.
- Specific staining either by penetrating dye or by incorporating fluorescent protein into structure of interest.

Confocal microscopy



<http://www.microscopyu.com/articles/confocal/confocalintrobasics.html>

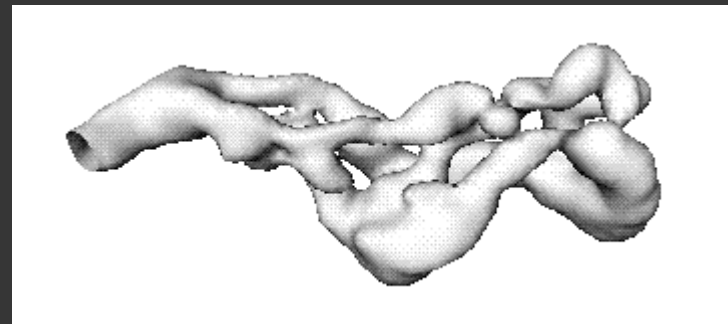
Placenta, MIP, manual segmentation



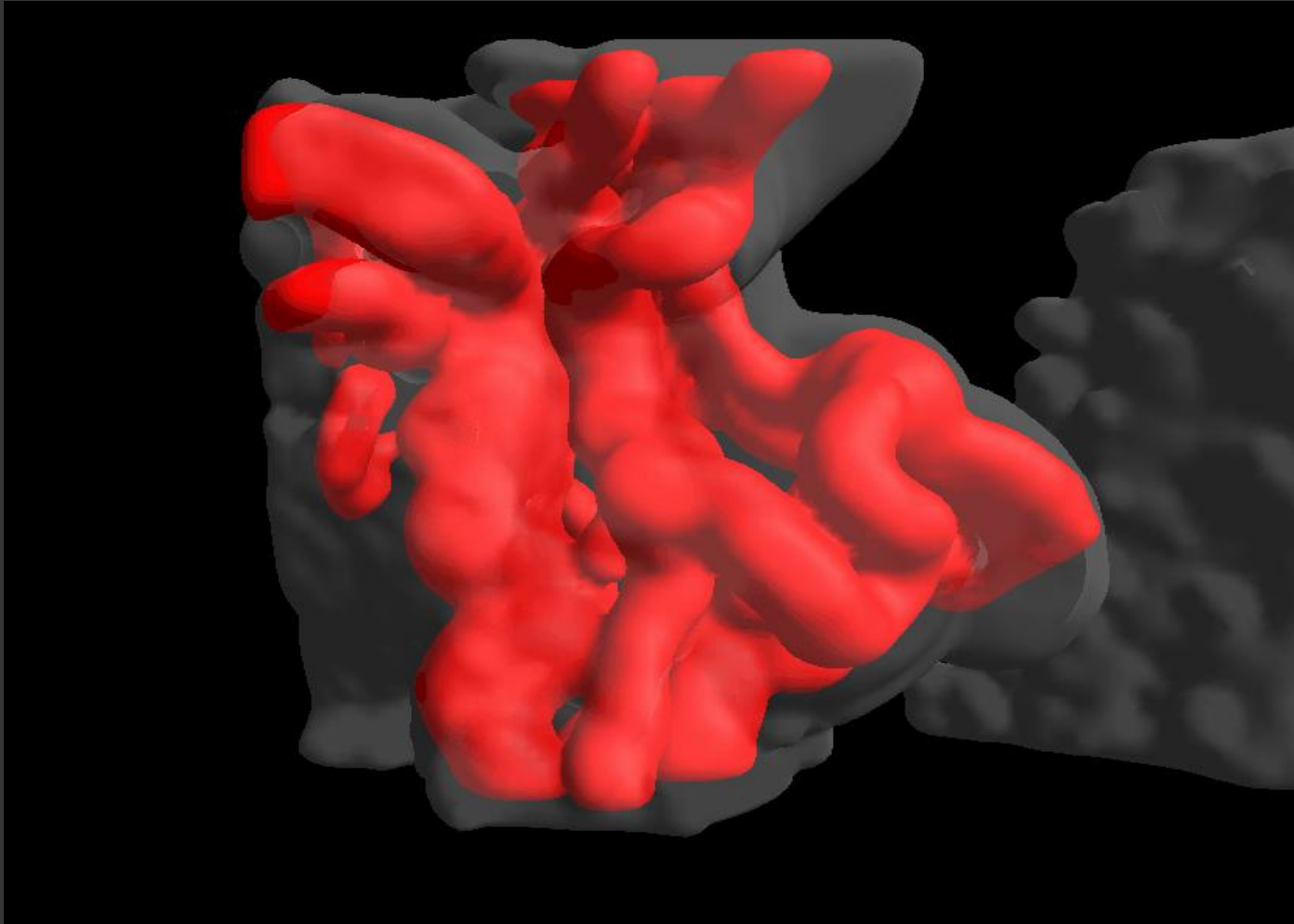
MIP – maximal projection

Surface model

- Drawn polygons
- Gaussian
- Marching cubes



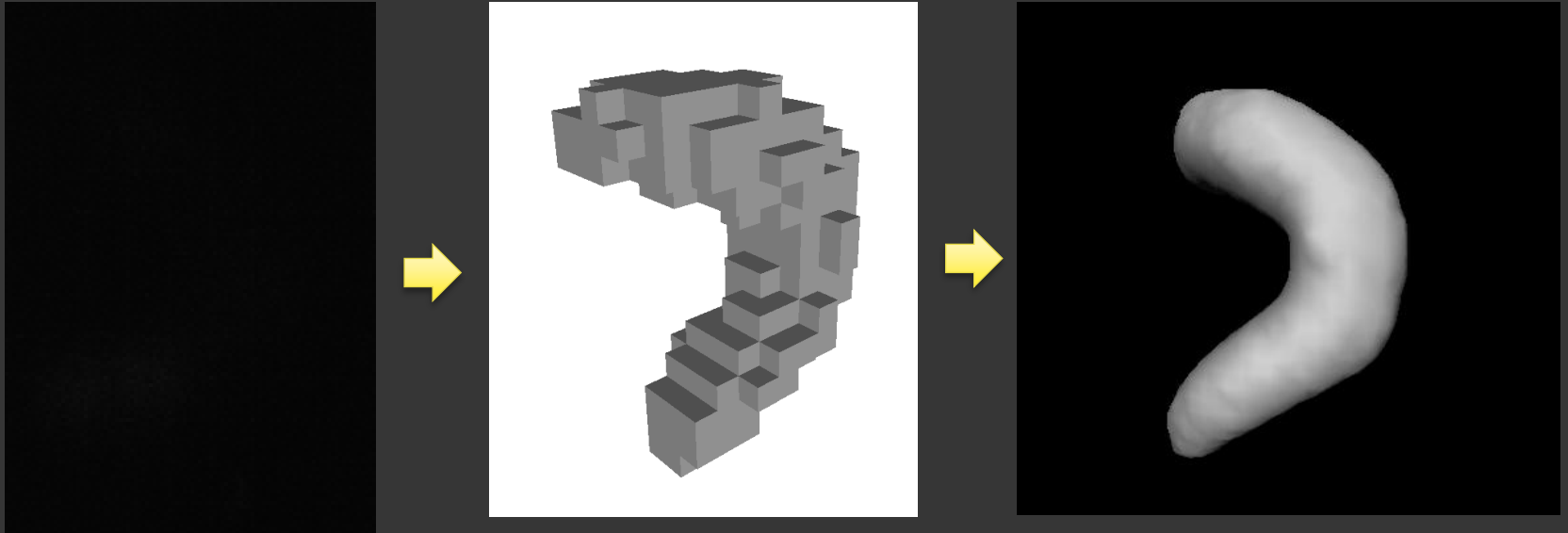
Surface rendering



Measurable 3D data

- 3D segmented (binary) images
- Surface models
- Line models

Binary and surface representation



Basic parameters

- Number, Euler characteristics [m^0]
- Length, perimeter [m^1]
- Area, surface area [m^2]
- Volume [m^3]

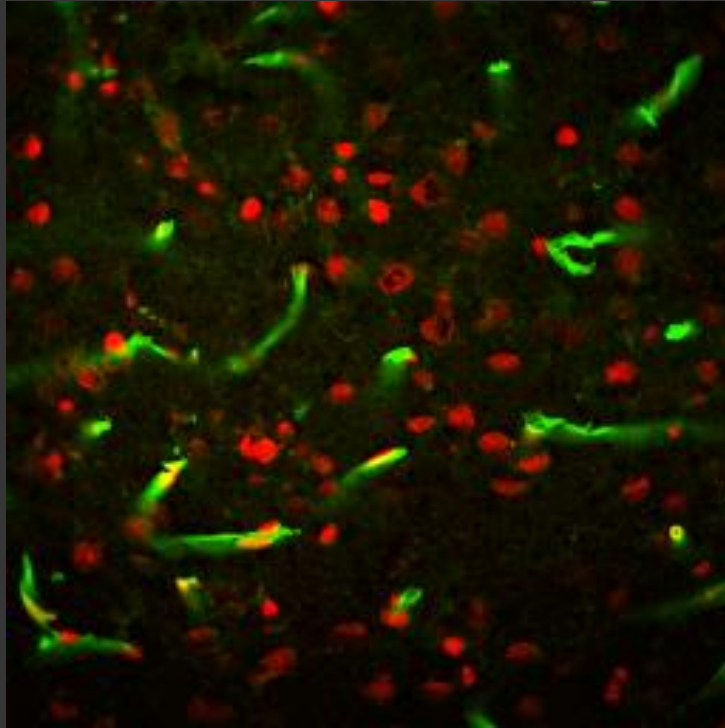
Intensities, weighted averages

- Intensity: value divided by volume of ROI, e.g. L/V , V/V
- Averages of particle values weighted by other value, e.g. volume weighted average volume

Derived characteristics

- Shape factors (sphericity)
- Anisotropy
- Fractal dimension

Capillaries in rat brain



Cortex (gray matter)

Capillaries stained by
intravenous application
of biotinylated lectin

Cell nuclei stained by
propidium iodide

BioRad 1024, Loma Linda University Hospital,

John Archambeau, Vivien Mao, excitation 488 and 567 nm,

40x (N.A. = 1.3), 512 x 512 x 35 voxels; voxel 0.52 x 0.52 x 2 μm^3

Filtration

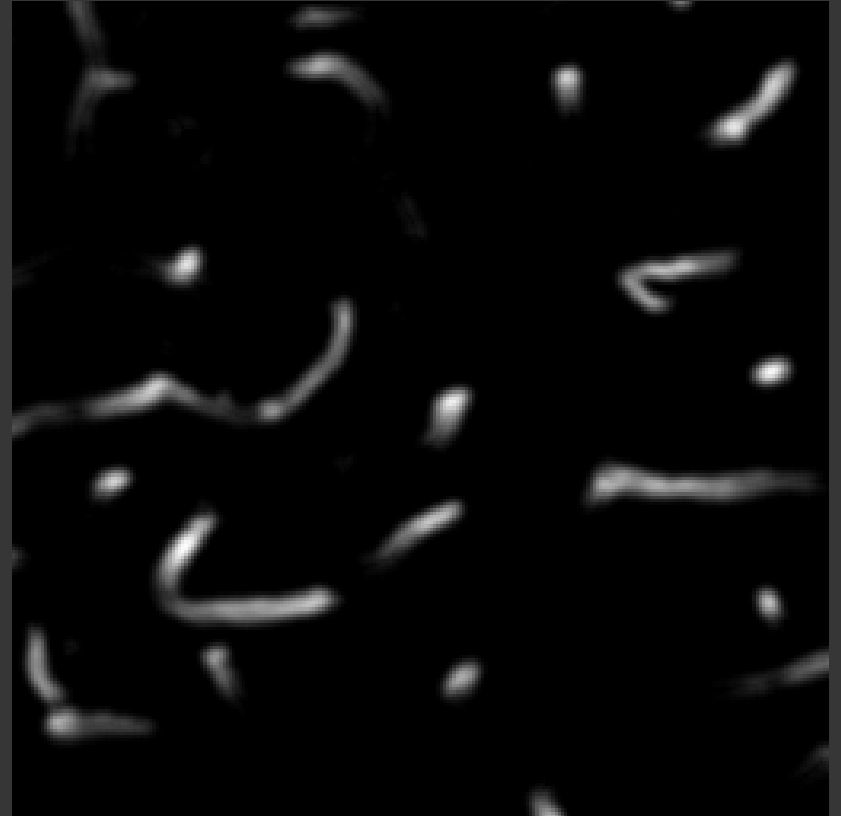
Green channel

Contrast enhanced
with depth (1x to 3x).

Resampling (1/2)

3D Gaussian filter
($\sigma=2\text{pix}$).

3D Lipschitz top-hat
filter (slope=2/pix).

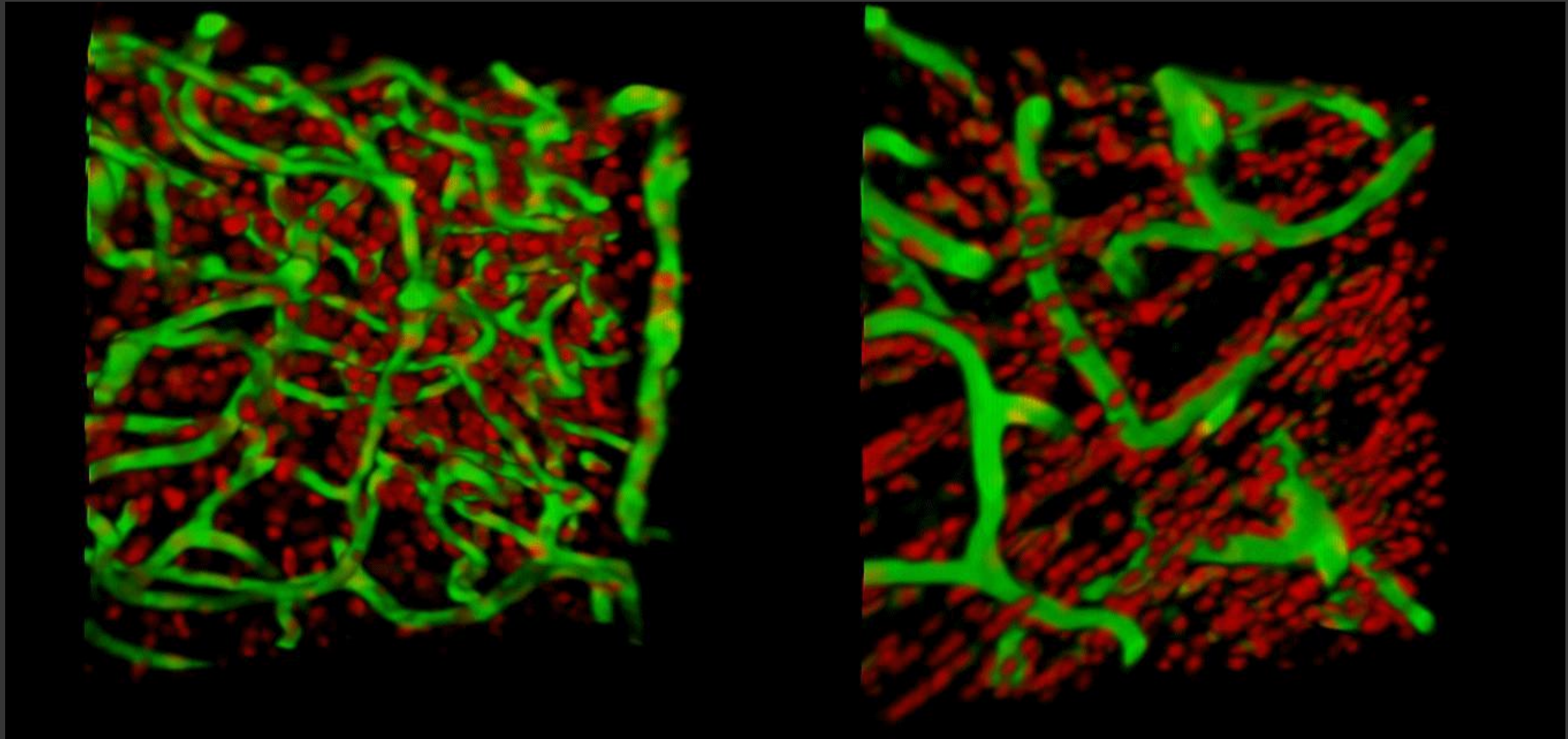


Visualization

- Volume rendering
VolumePro 1000
dedicated
- PCI card.



Gray and white matter



Cortex

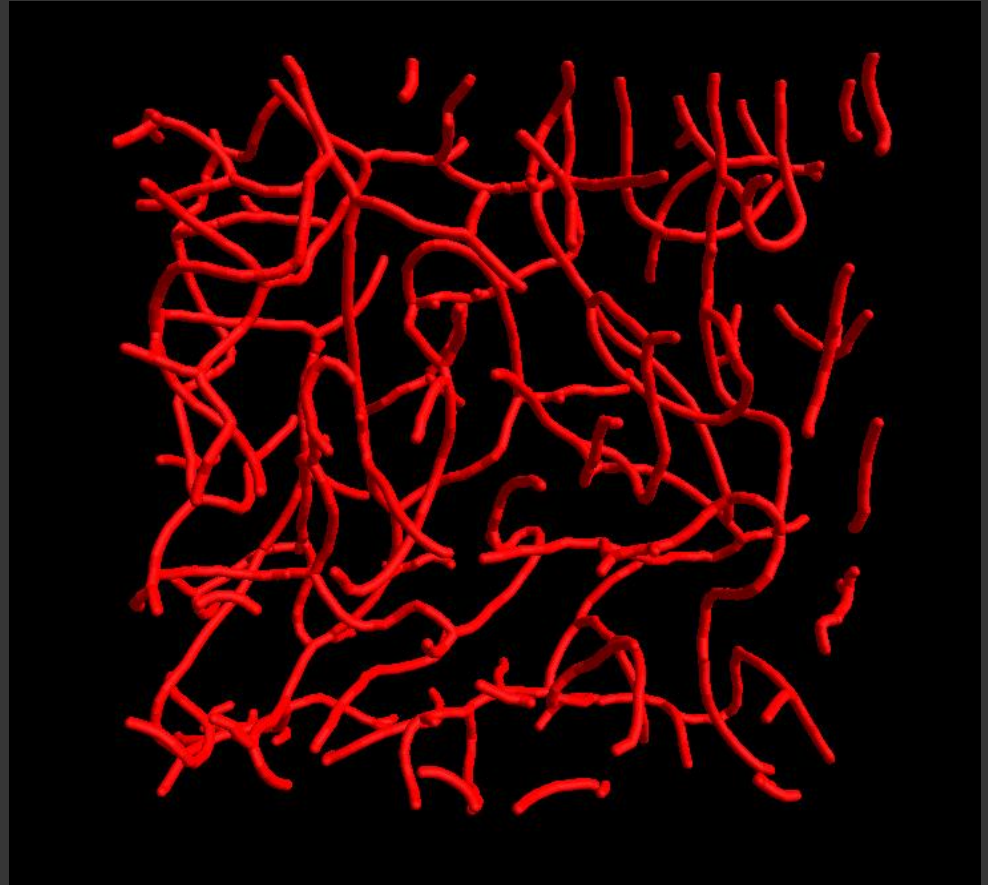
Corpus

callosum

Volume rendering, nVidia, OpenGL 3D texture

Skeletonization of capillaries

- Threshold of grayscale image
- 3D skeletonization of binary image
- Tracing the skeleton between branchings and endpoints : segments



Length density

- Total length / ROI volume

<i>Cortex</i> (N=6):	$1.1 \pm 0.2 \cdot 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^{-2}$
<i>Corpus callosum</i> (N=4):	$0.5 \pm 0.1 \cdot 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^{-2}$

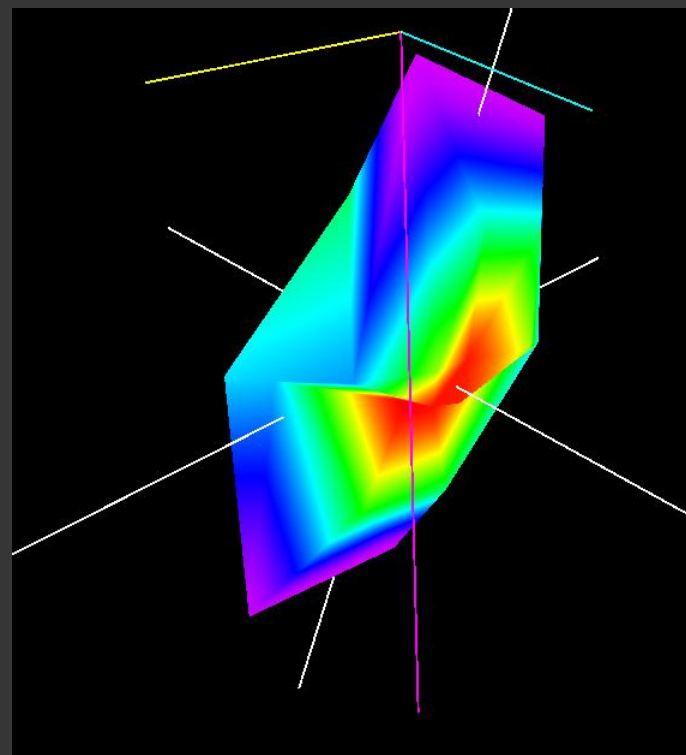
Branching density

- Number of branchings / ROI volume

<i>Cortex</i> (N=6):	$17 \pm 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \mu\text{m}^{-3}$
<i>Corpus callosum</i> (N=4):	$6 \pm 3 \cdot 10^{-6} \mu\text{m}^{-3}$

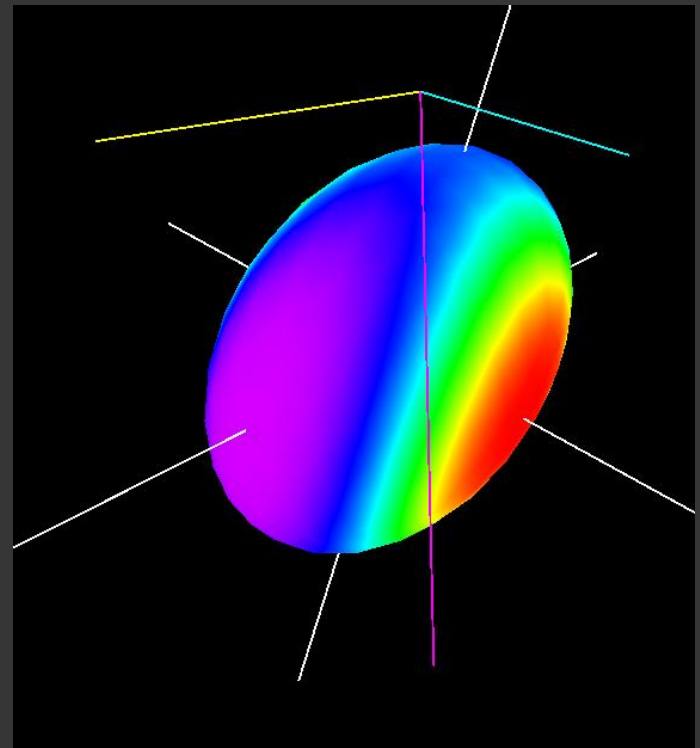
Directional orientation - Rose of directions

- Regularized histograms on sphere S_2 (symmetric)



Positive definite tensor

- Structure tensor: Length weighted sum of the segments tensors
- $T = \sum_{k=1..3} \lambda_k \cdot \mathbf{v}_k \otimes \mathbf{v}_k^T$
- Ellipsoid:



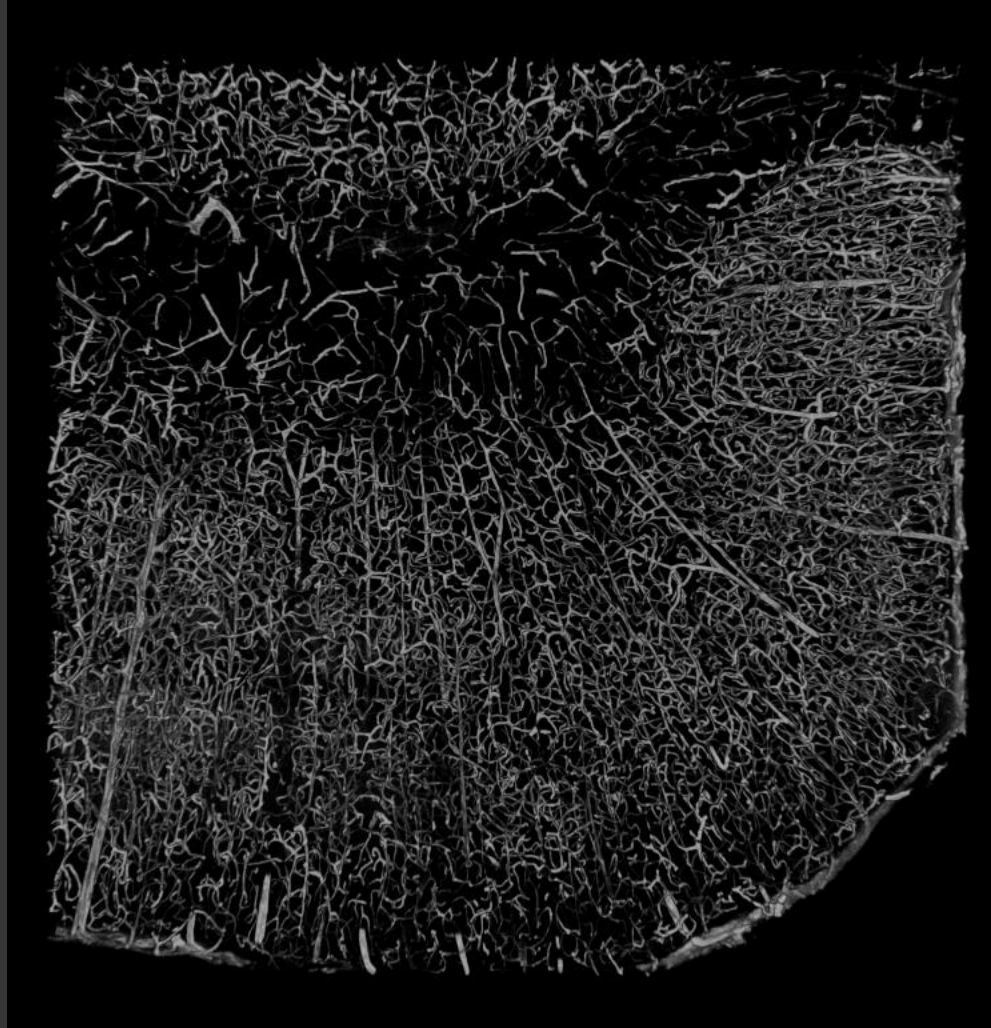
Tensor eigenvalues

- Main direction of capillaries correspond to the eigenvector with biggest eigenvalue.
- Anisotropy e.g.:

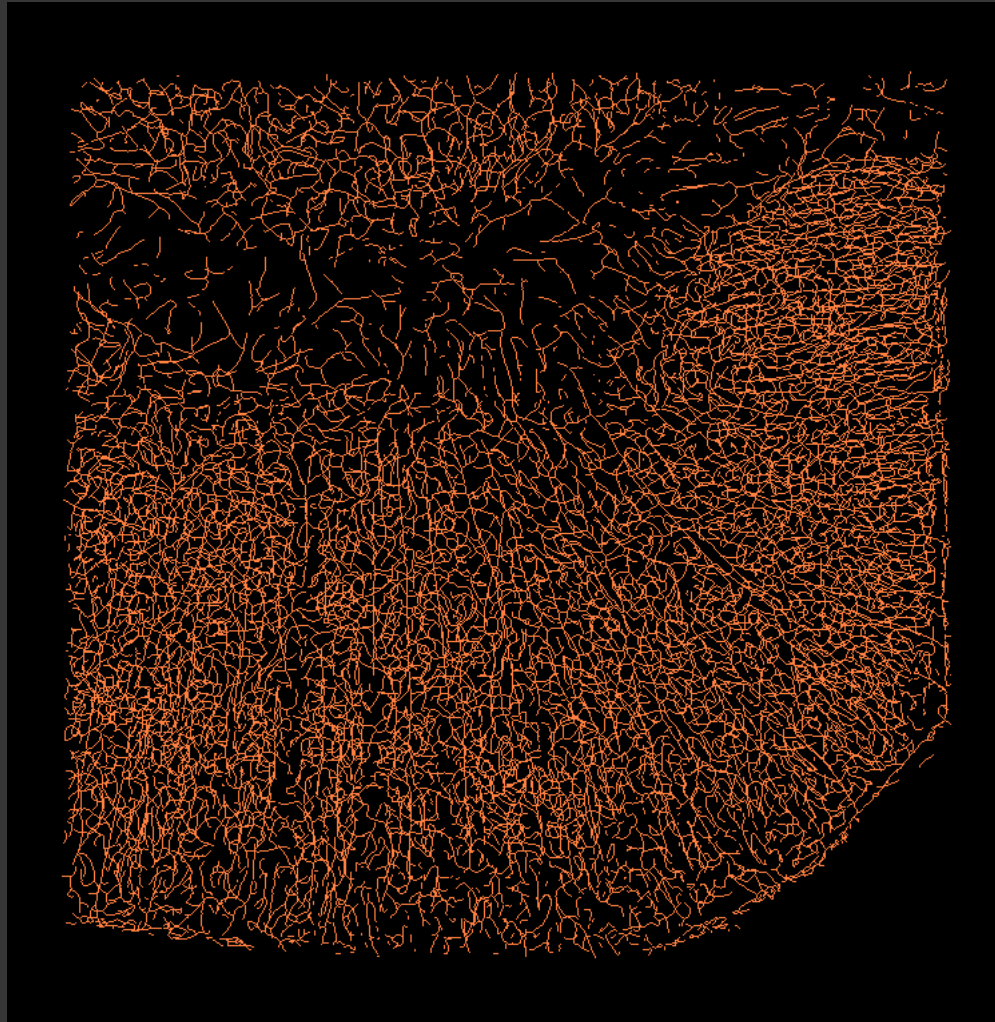
$$(\lambda_{\max} - \lambda_{\min}) / \lambda_{\text{avg}}$$

<i>Cortex</i> (N=6):	0.4 ± 0.1
<i>Corpus callosum</i> (N=4):	0.6 ± 0.2

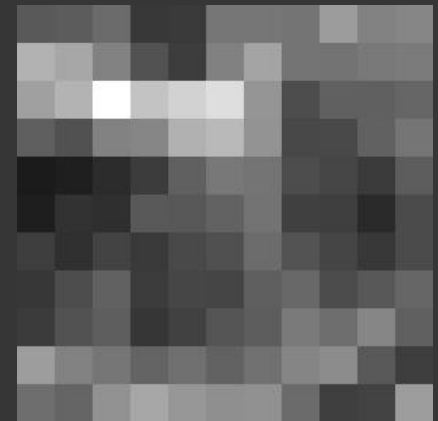
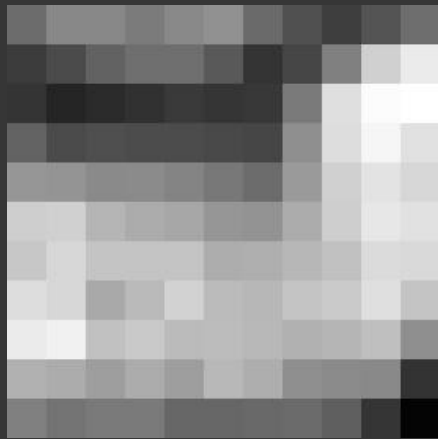
Mozaic of images



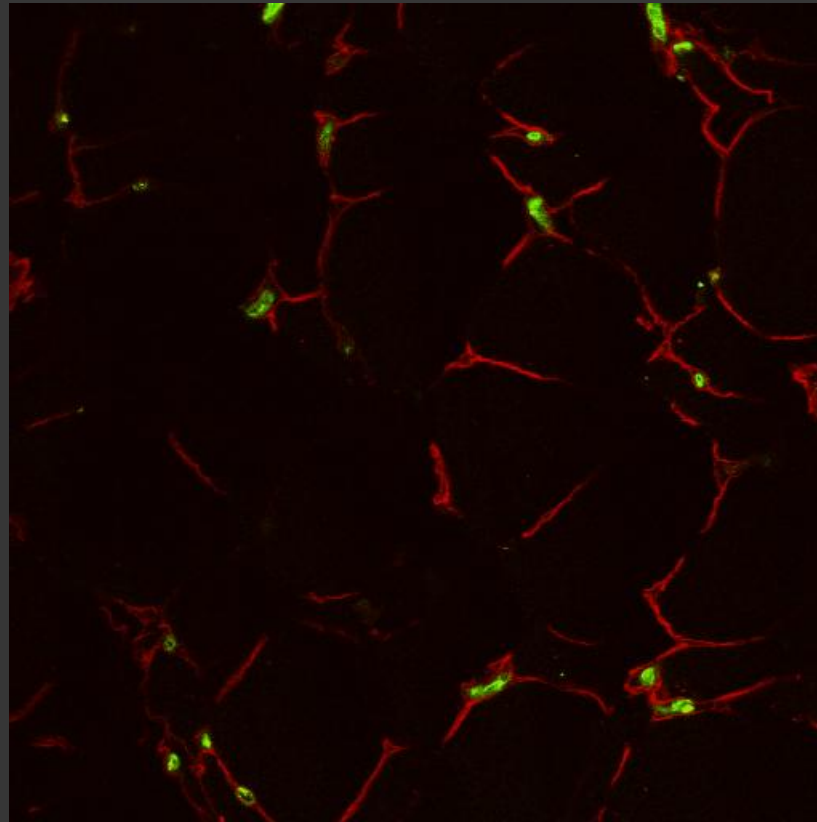
Skeletonization of mozaic



Capillaries parameters maps: L_v , length, anisotropy

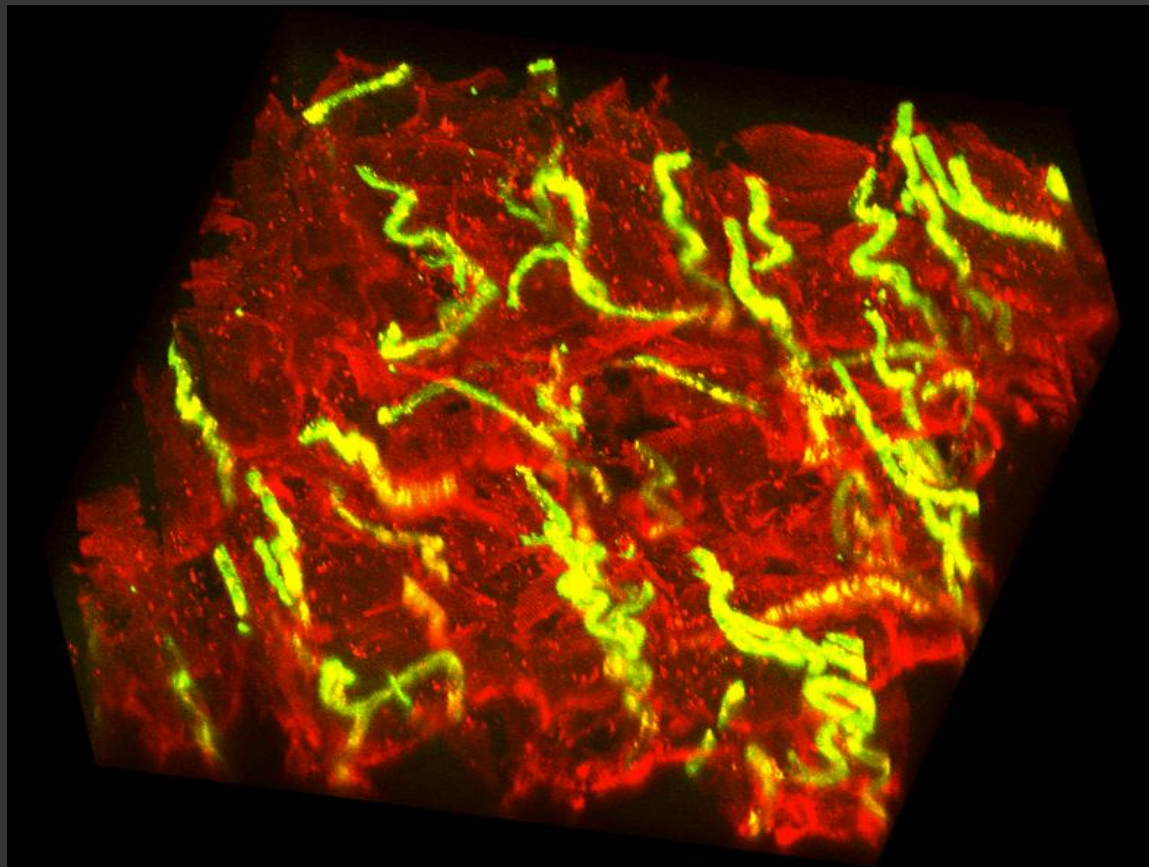


Capillaries in skeletal muscle



- Prof. Ida Eržen, Medical faculty, Ljubljana

Maximal projection



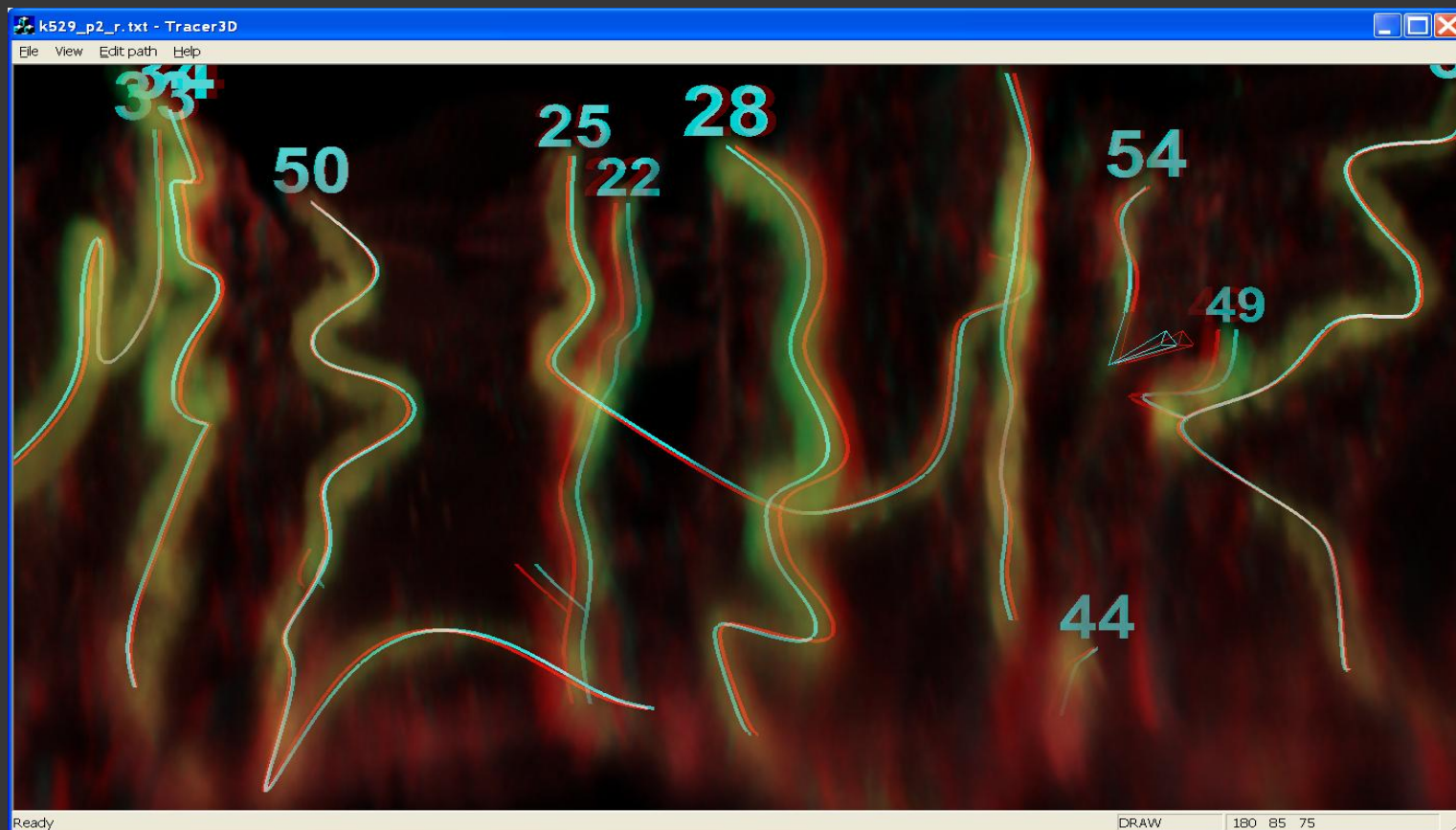
Editing 3D line segment model

- Stereoscopic rendering of image, model and cursor controlled by haptic device and 3D position controller.
- Feedback – force proportional to the image gradient – allows precisely locate the cursor.
- Model is moved by 6DOF controller

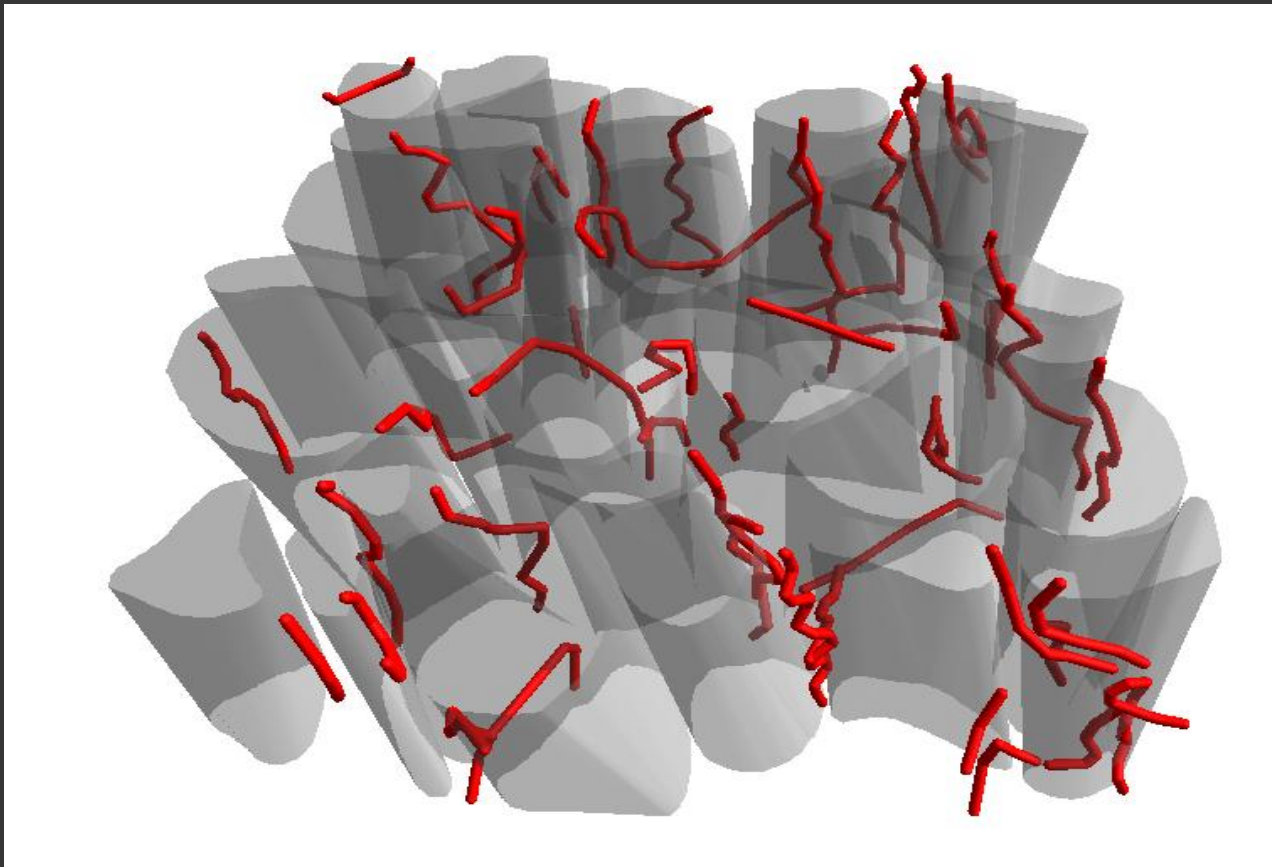
6DOF controller and haptic device



Anaglyph stereo



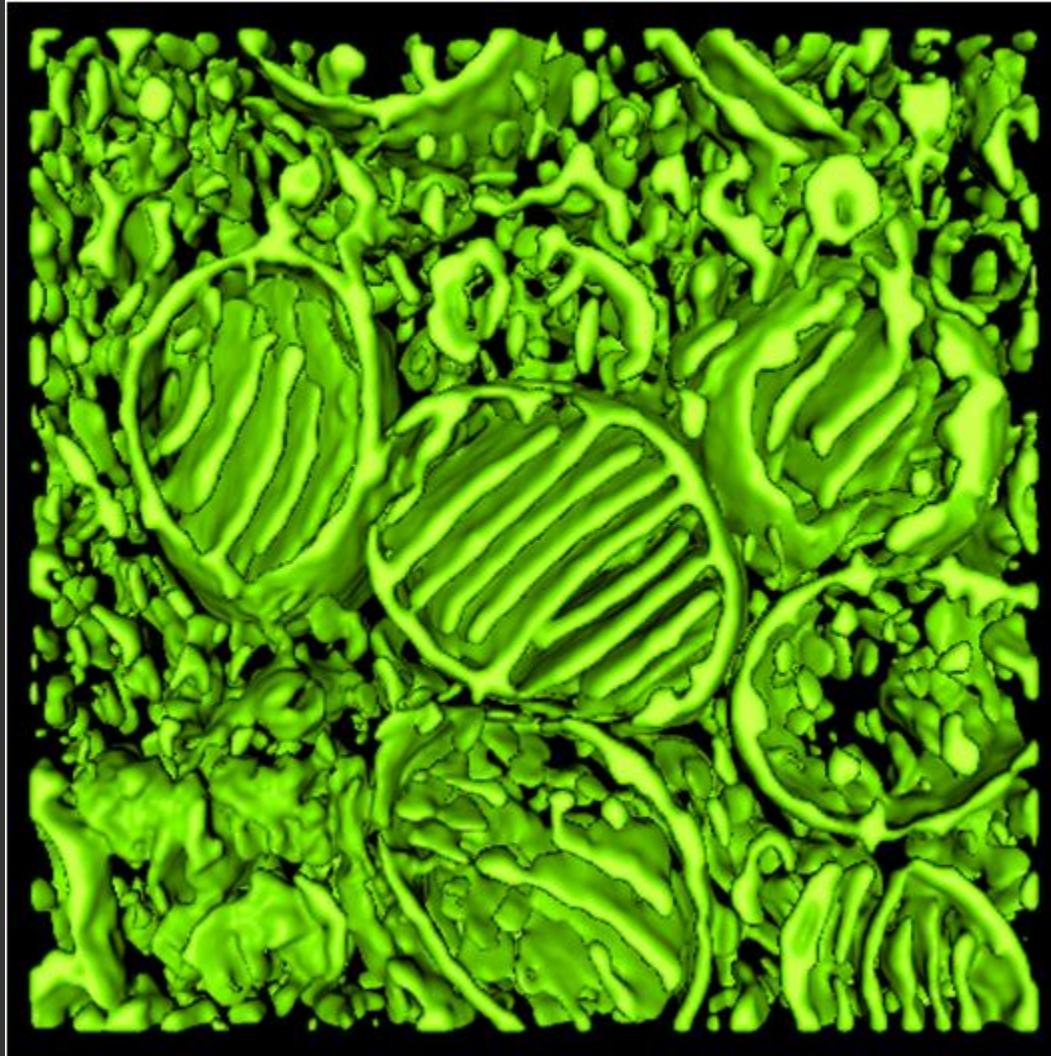
Segmented muscle



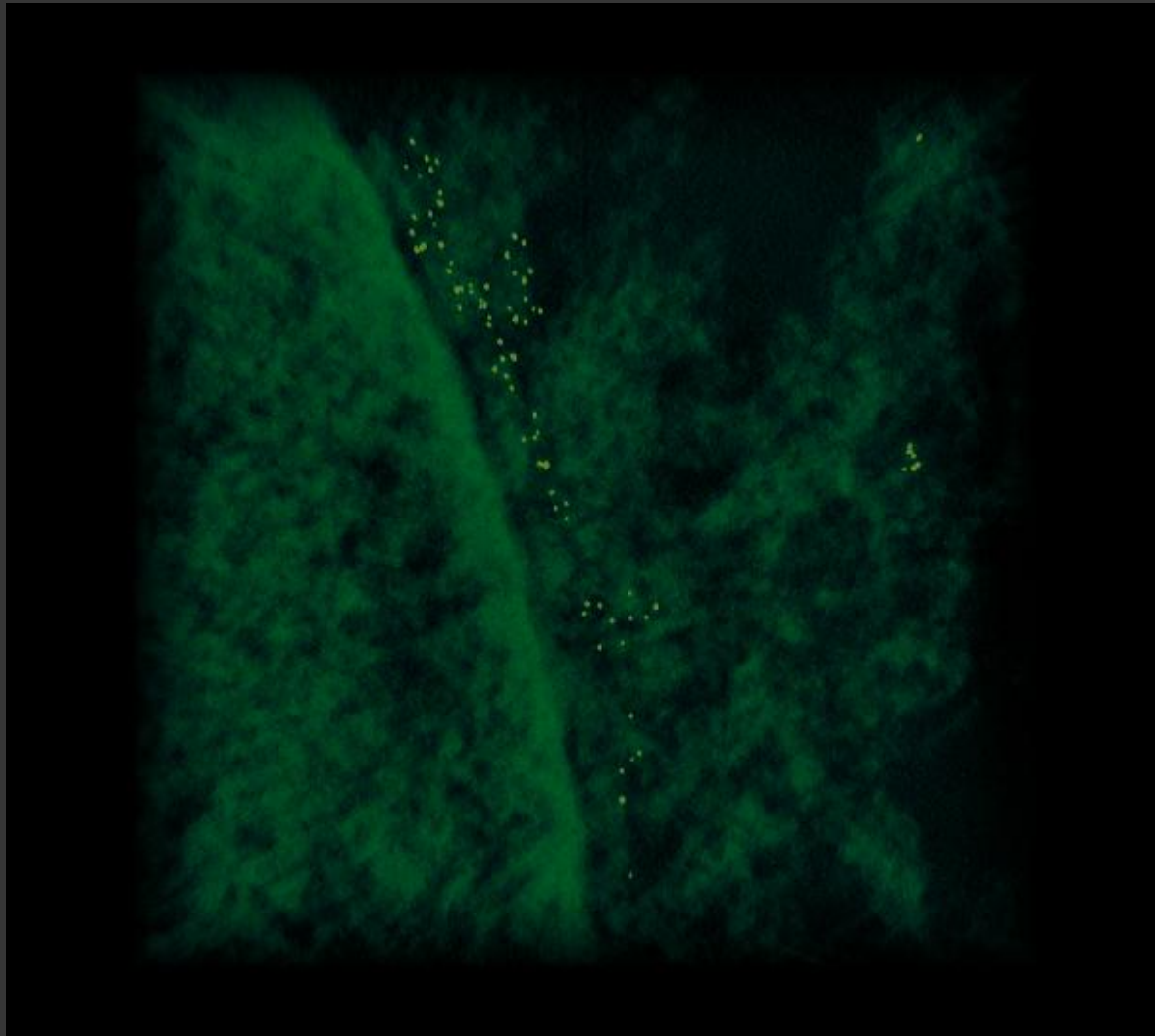
Spatial data: II) 3D TEM of mitochondria (Dr. Walther, Ulm)



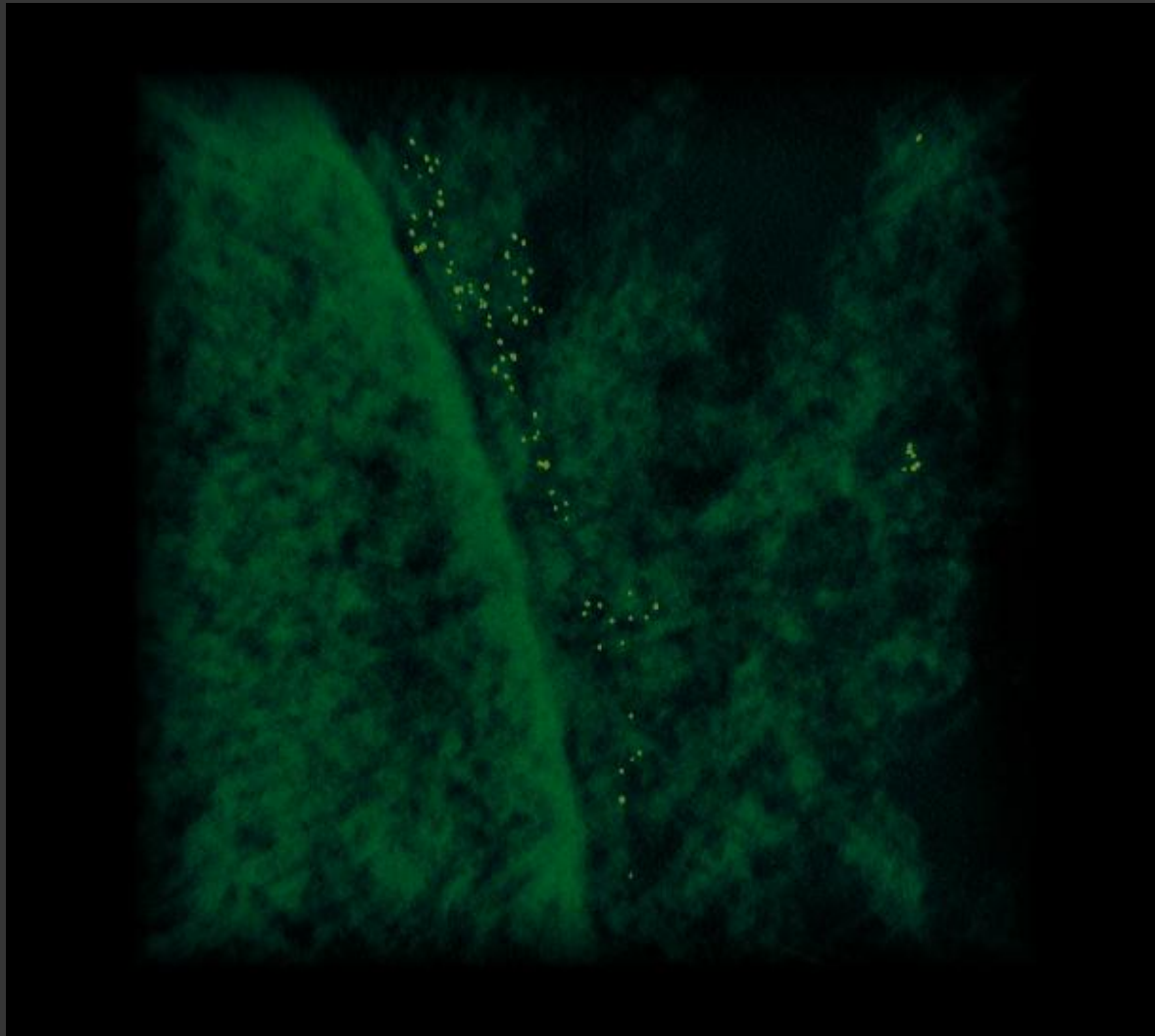
Reconstruction



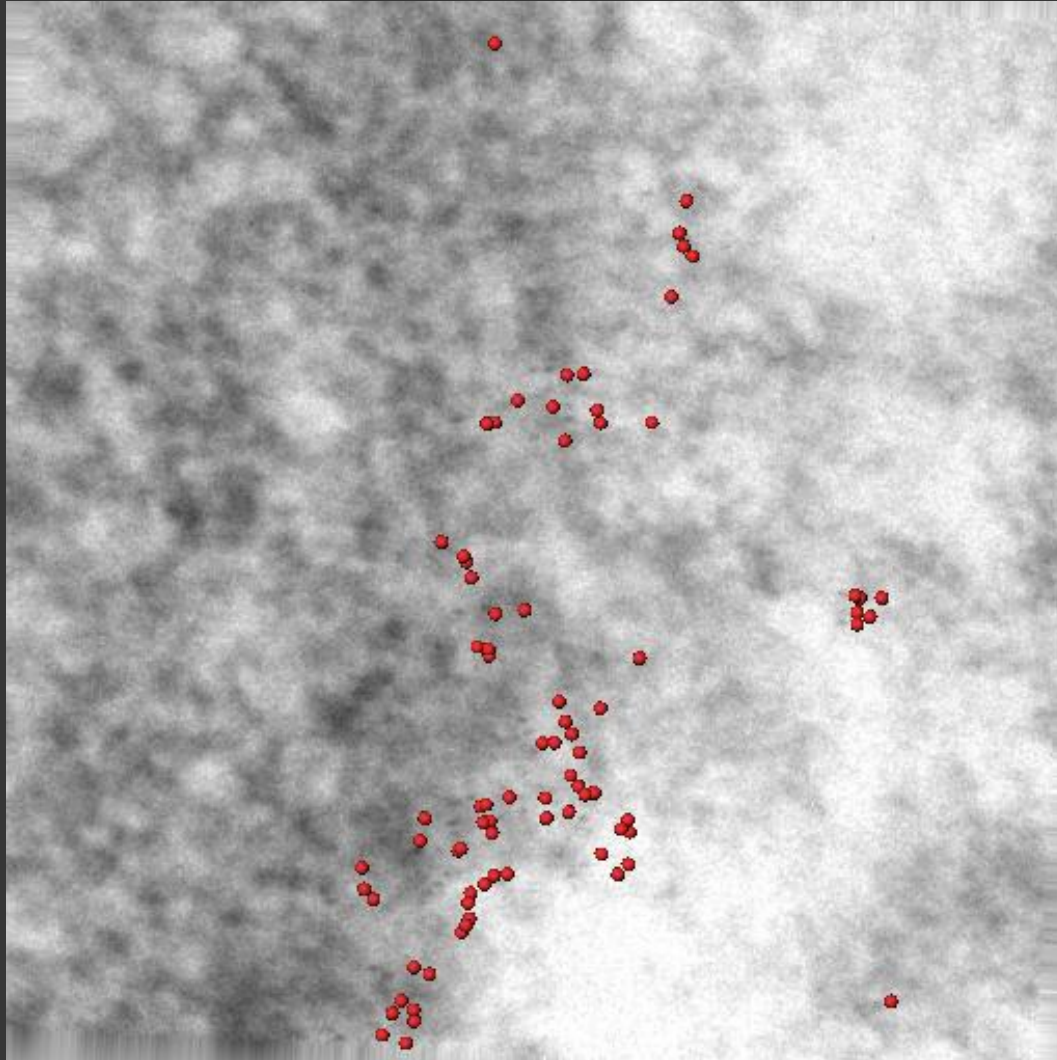
Reconstruction in IMOD



Reconstruction in IMOD

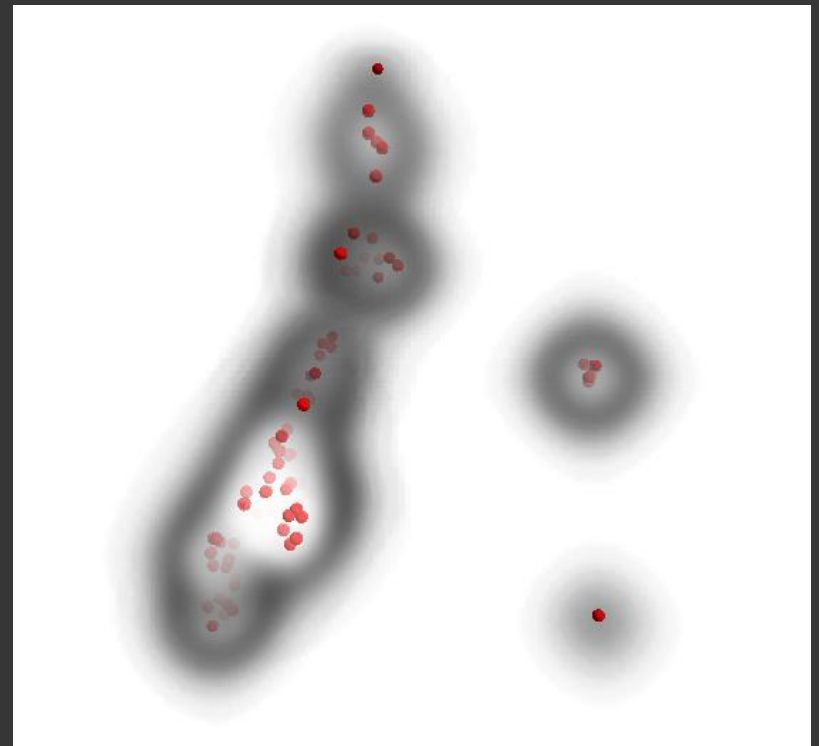


3D TEM, point data

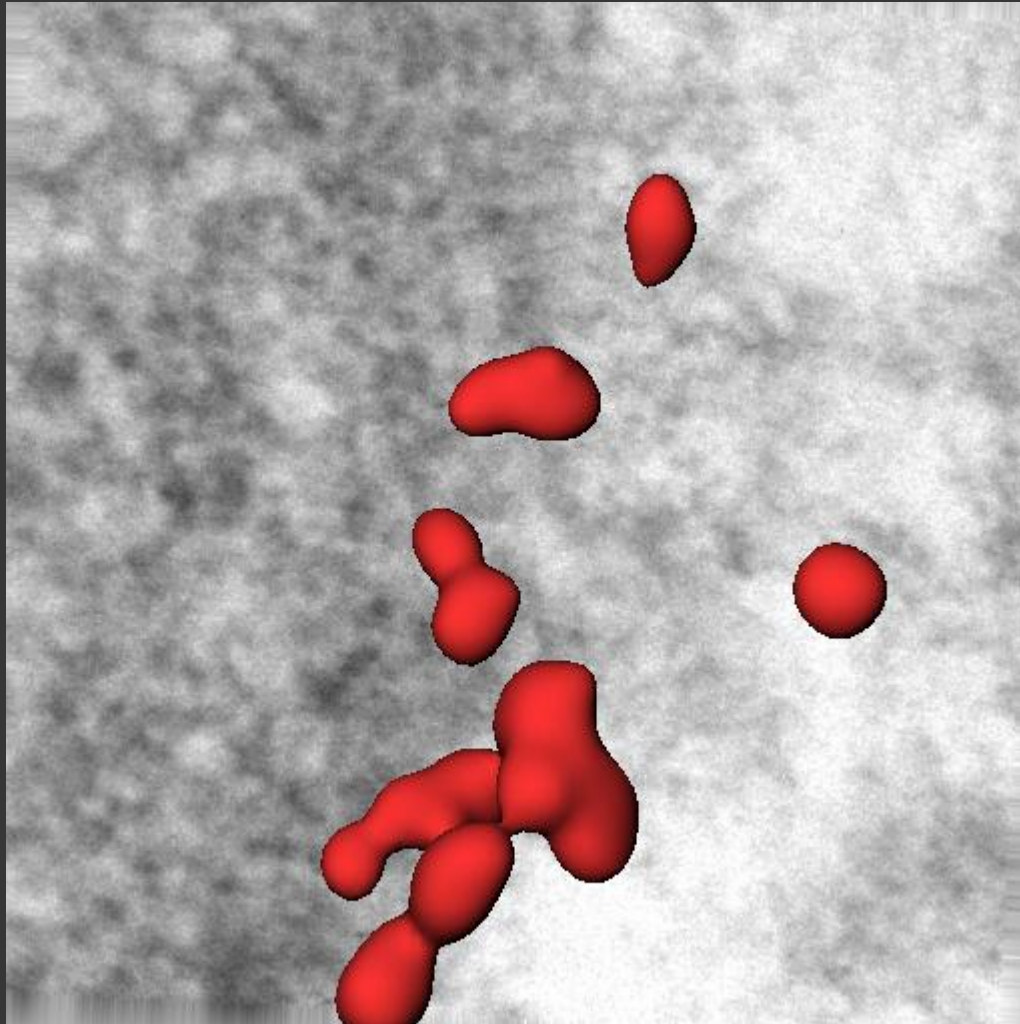


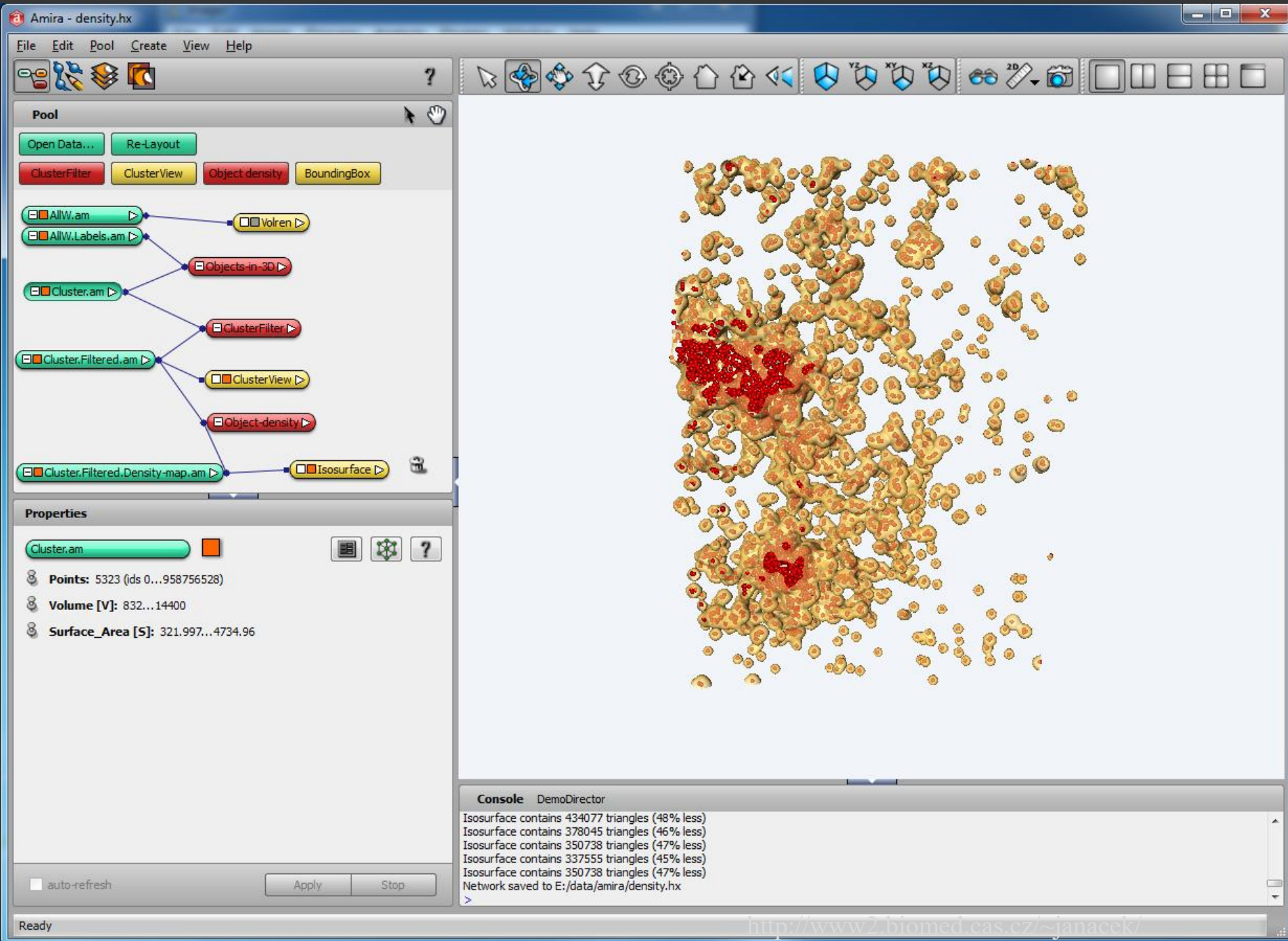
Kernel density estimate

$$\lambda(x) = \sum_y e^{-\frac{\|x-y\|^2}{h}}$$

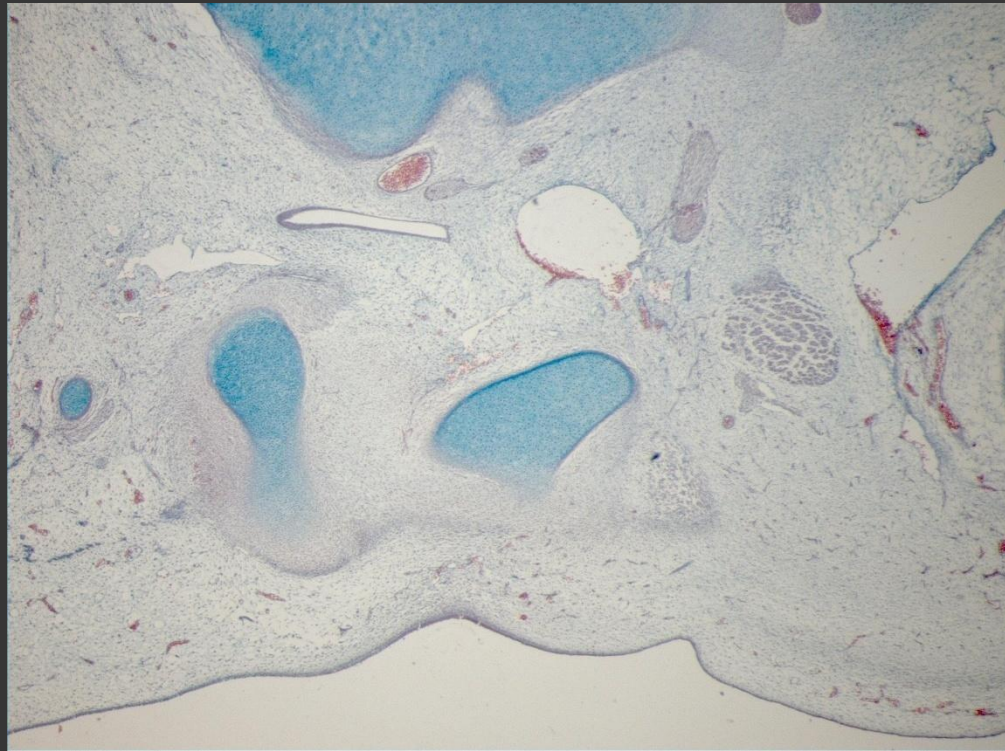


Thresholded intensity





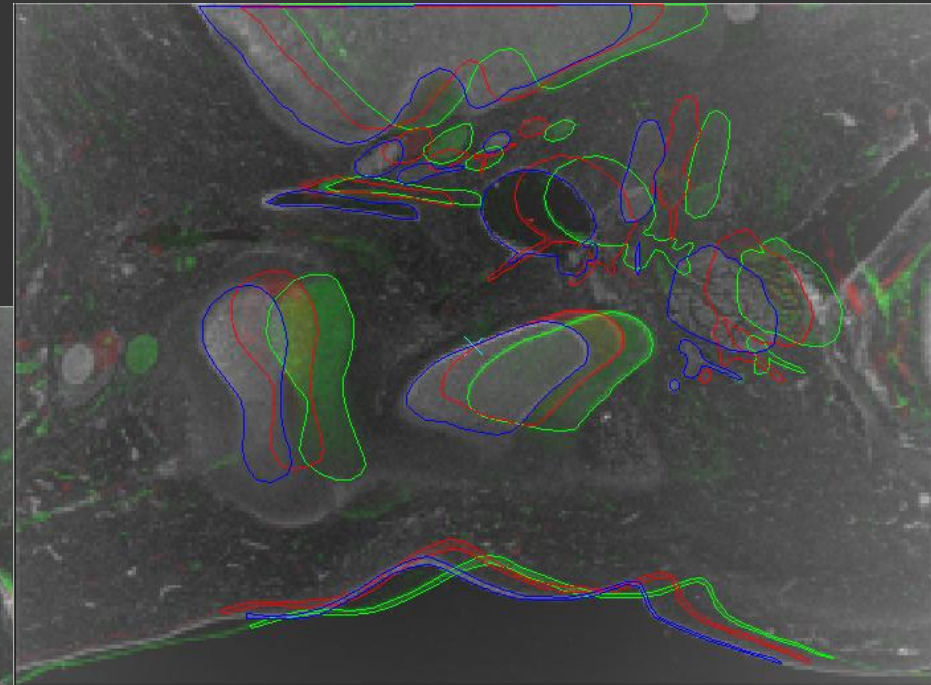
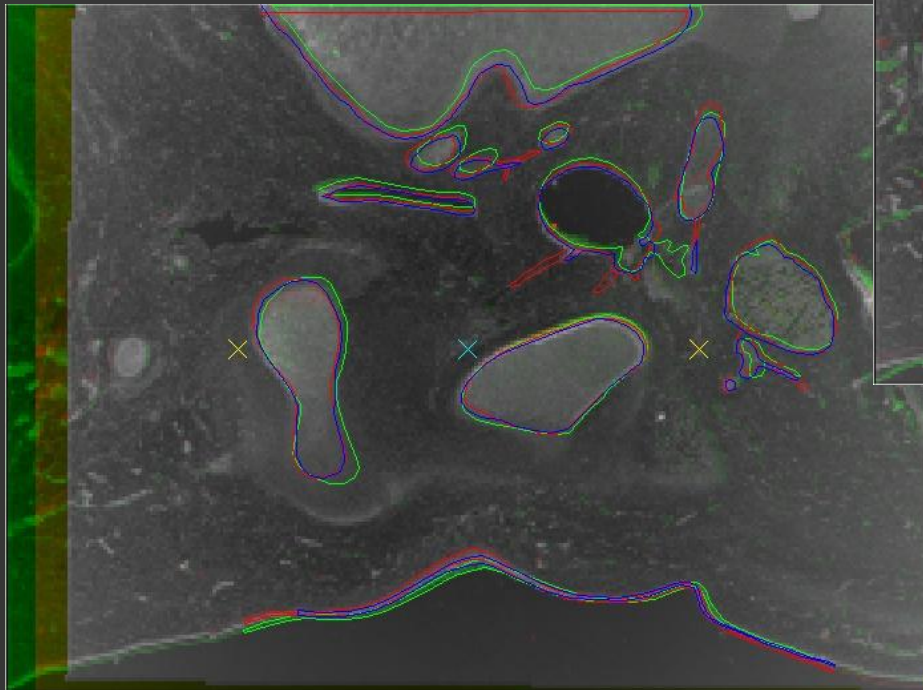
Spatial data: III) 3D reconstruction from sections



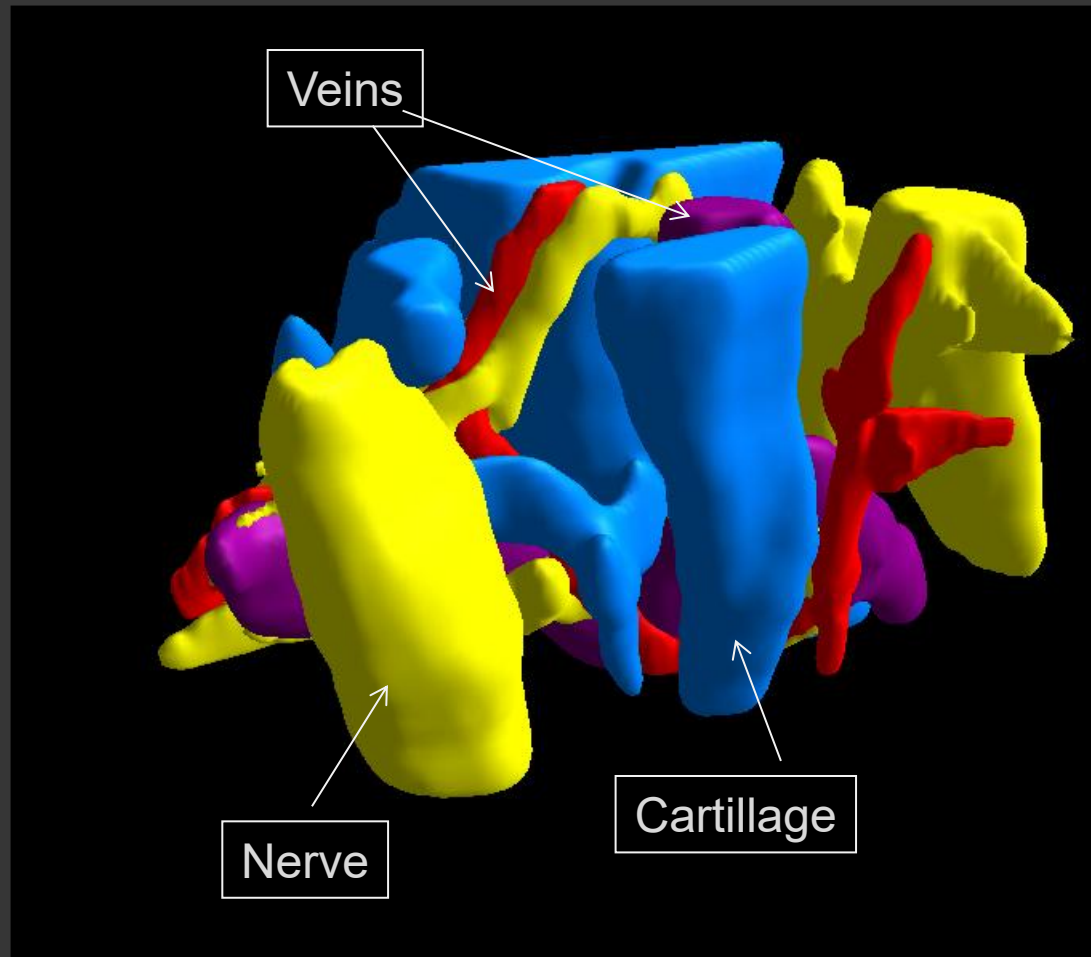
- Ostrich embryo, columela, Dr. Kundrát

Registration

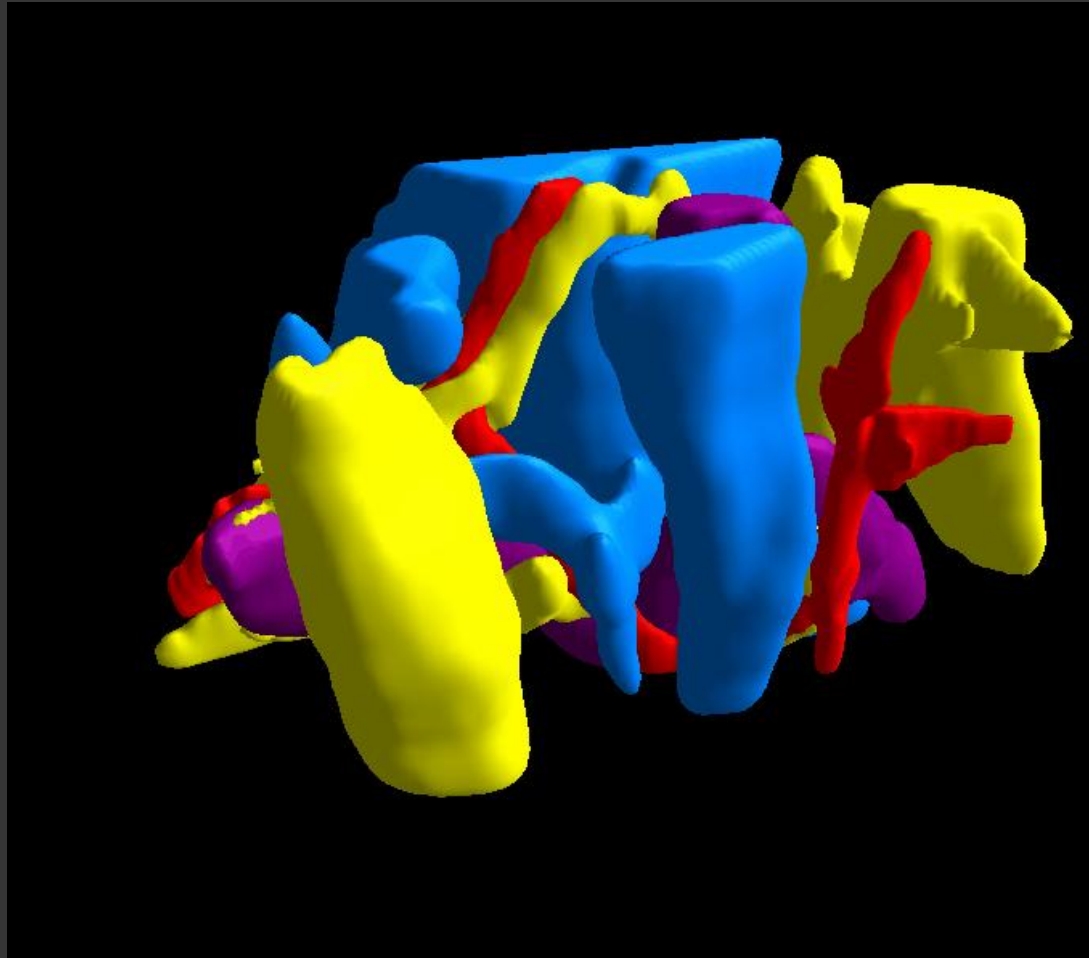
- Program ImagReg1



3D model



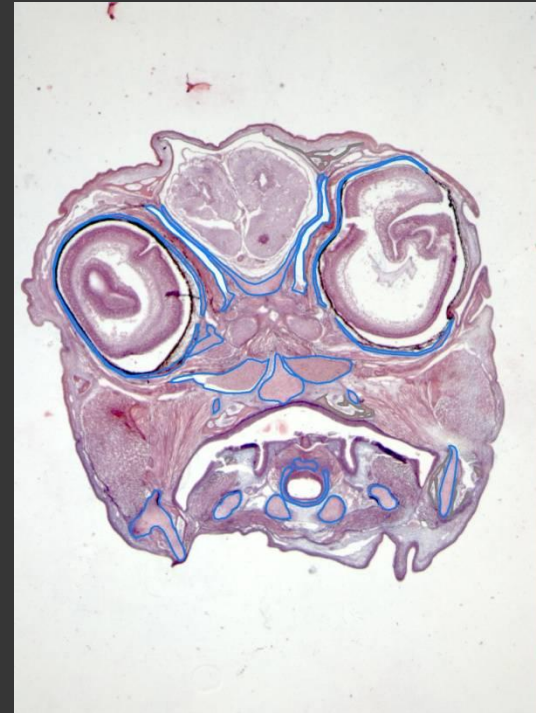
3D model



Discontinuous registration

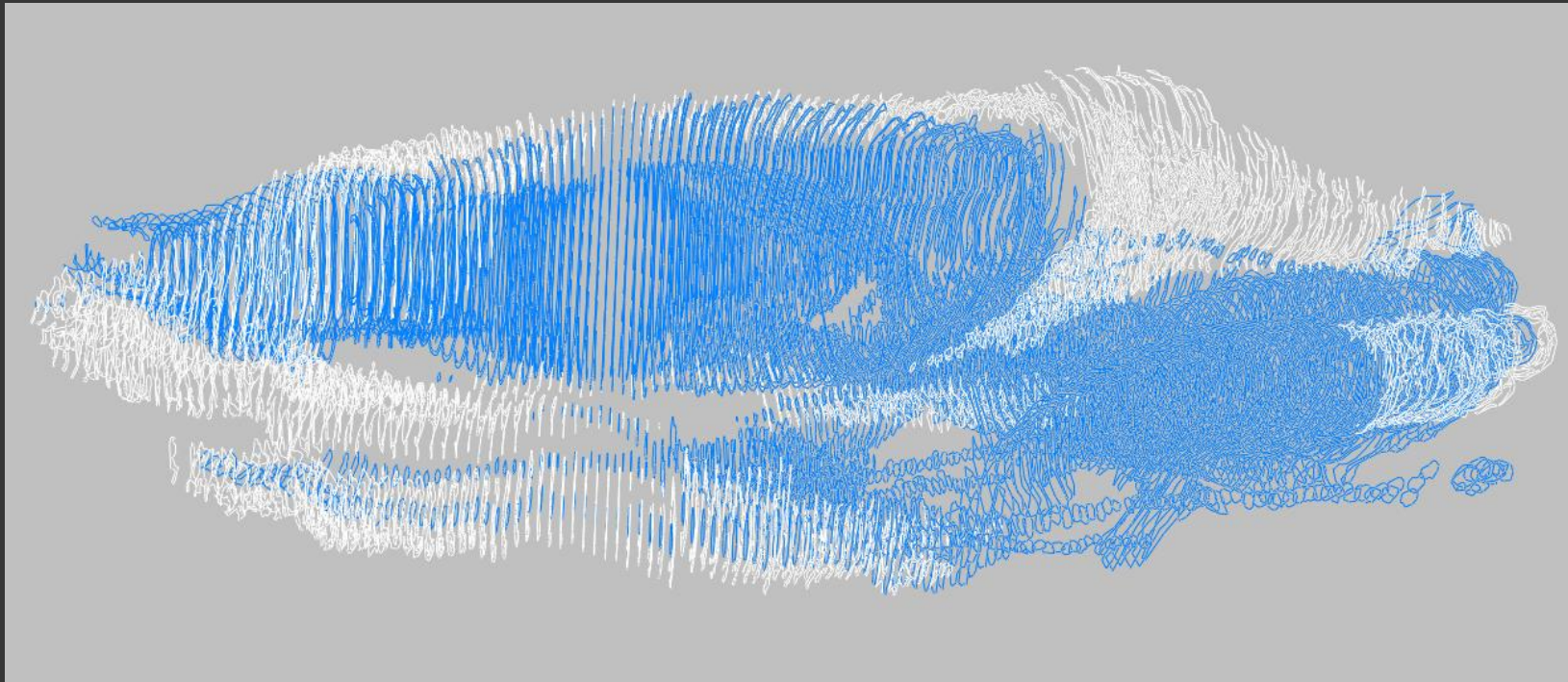
- Deformations and fissures
- Correspondence of deformed sections by minimisation of functional (smoothness – similarity).

Turtle embryo head

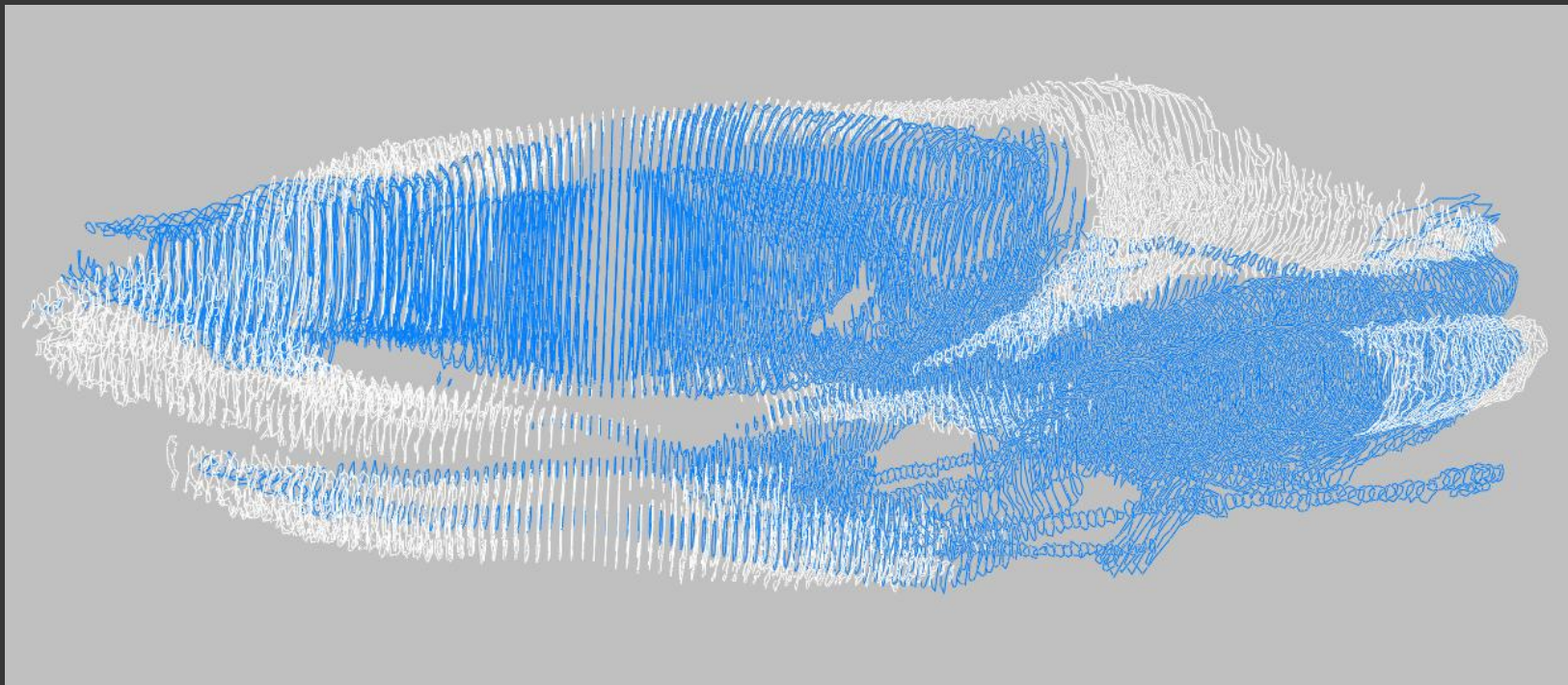


- Dr. Kunderát, Mgr. Tvarožková

Standard registration



Discontinuous registration



Spatial data: IV) 3D roentgen tomography

- 3D samples partially opaque to roentgen irradiance
- Bones (fossilized)
- CT, micro CT, synchrotron

Conchoraptor gracilis Barsbold 1986 (Theropoda, Maniraptora), Dr. Martin Kundrát, Uppsala

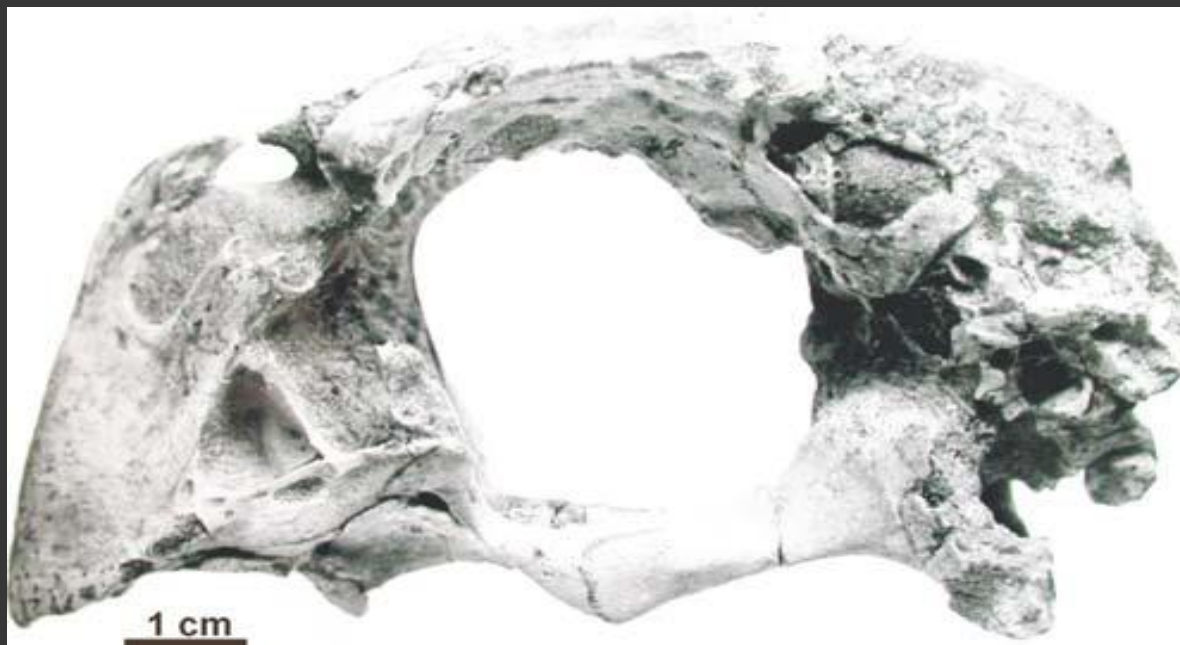
- Late Cretaceous epoch



Conchoraptor gracilis Barsbold 1986

- Found by Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological expedition 1971 at the Hermiin Tzav locality (Upper Cretaceous), Gobi Desert, Mongolia
- Institute of Paleobiology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, ZPAL MgD-I/95

ZPAL MgD-I/95 specimen



Conchoraptor gracilis Barsbold 1986



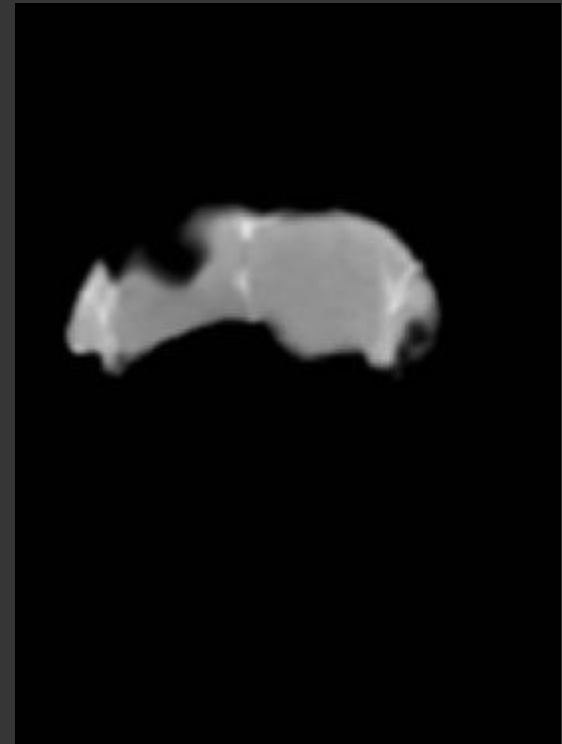
Restored profile by Vladimír Rimbala

CT scan

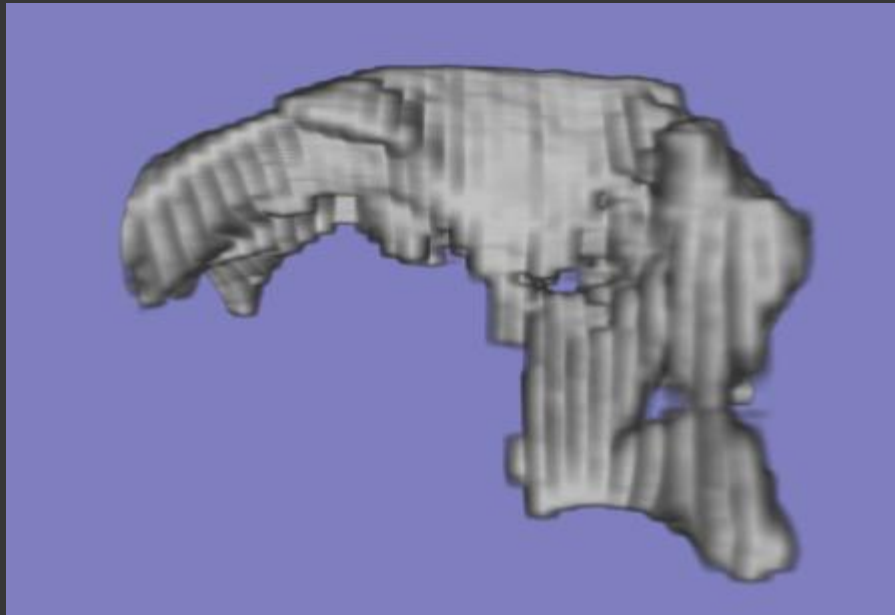


CT scan

- scanned at the CT Facility of the MRI Unit (Pace Plus; General Electric) of the First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague

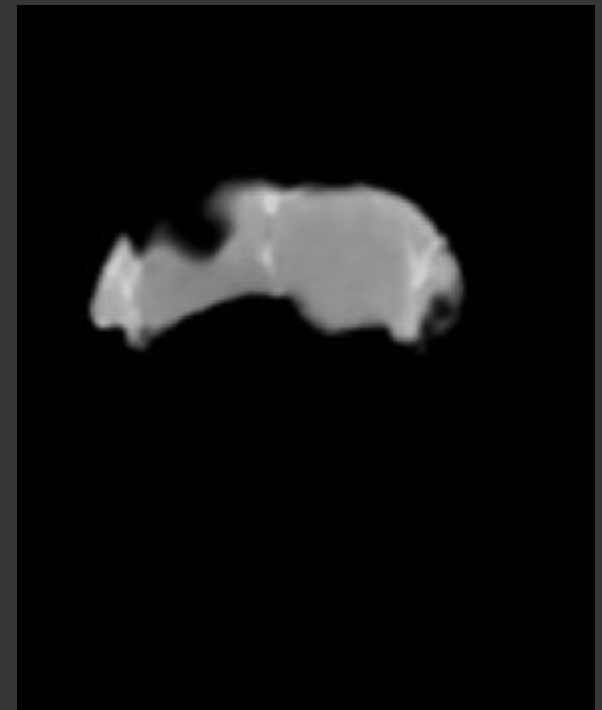


Volume rendering of CT scan

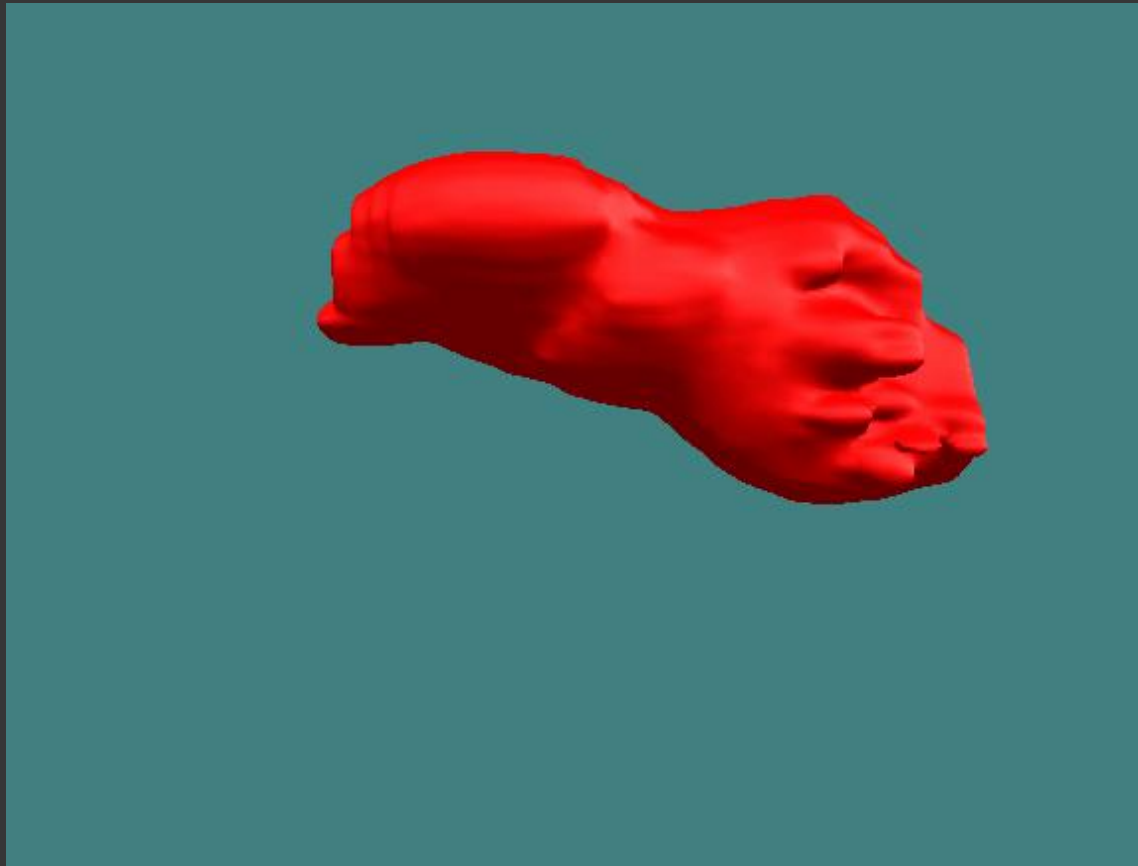


Endoneurocranium reconstruction

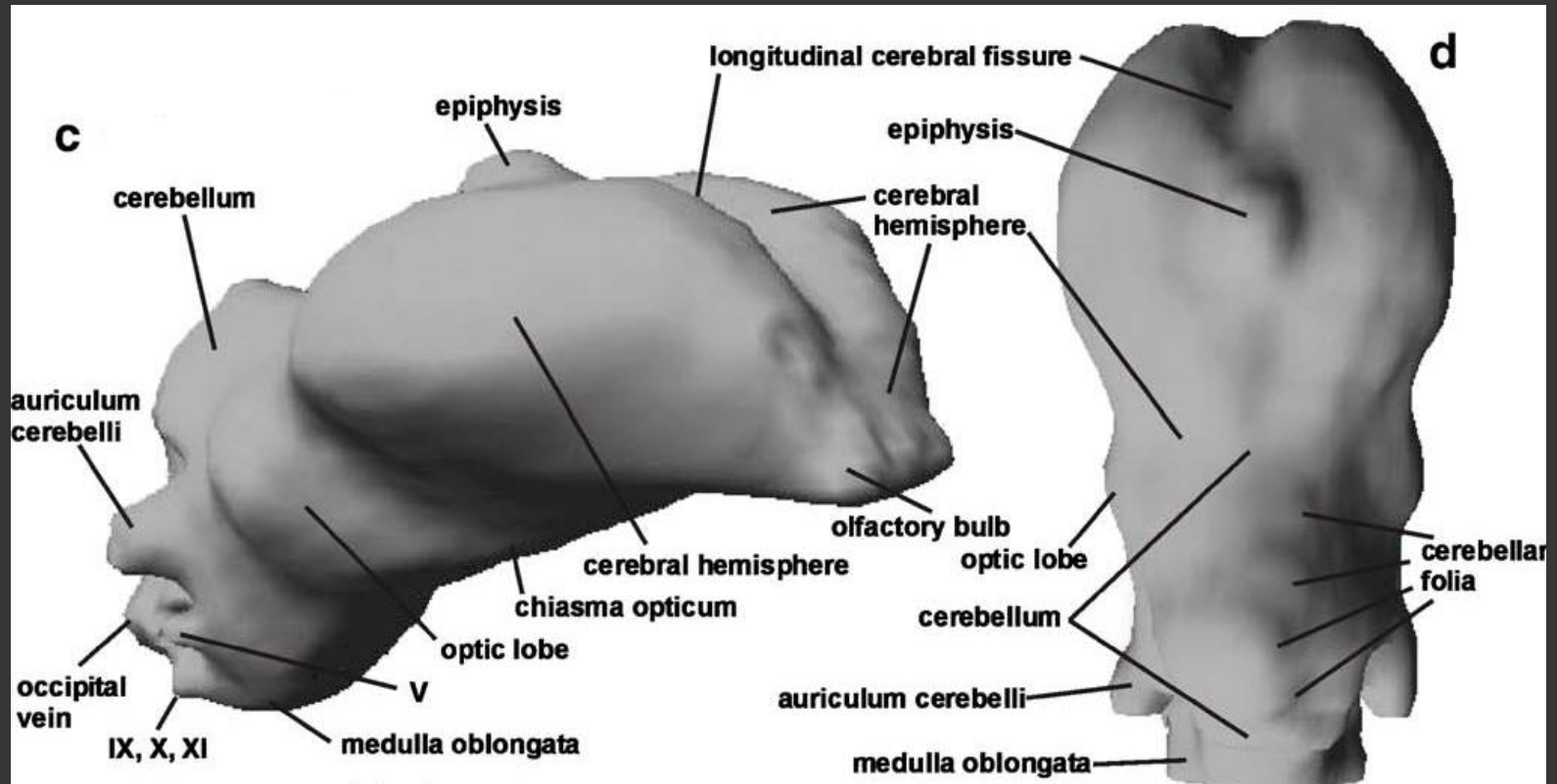
- Interactive drawing of virtual endocast contours.
- Volumetric surface reconstruction (Marching cubes by W. Lorensen).
- Ellipse (ViDiTo, Slovakia) with custom made modules



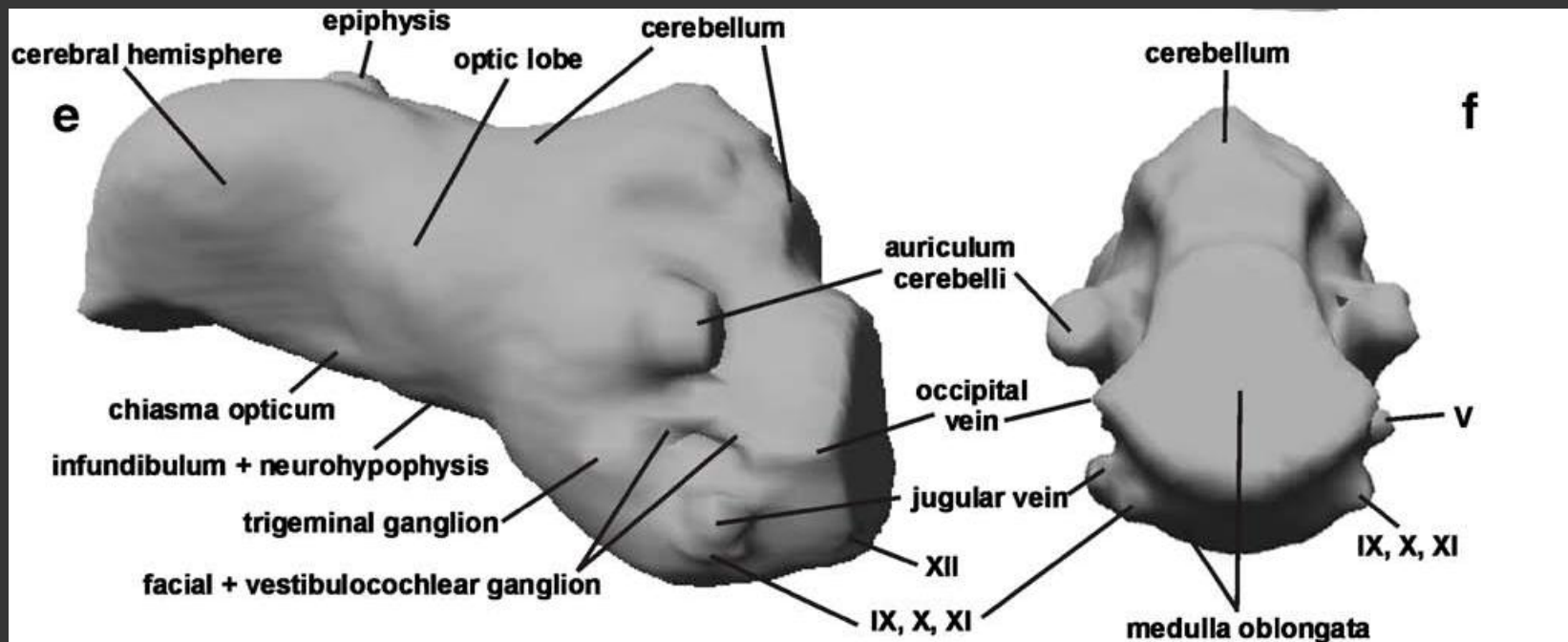
Surface rendering of endoneurocranium



Anatomy of *Conchoraptor* brain



Anatomy of *Conchoraptor* brain

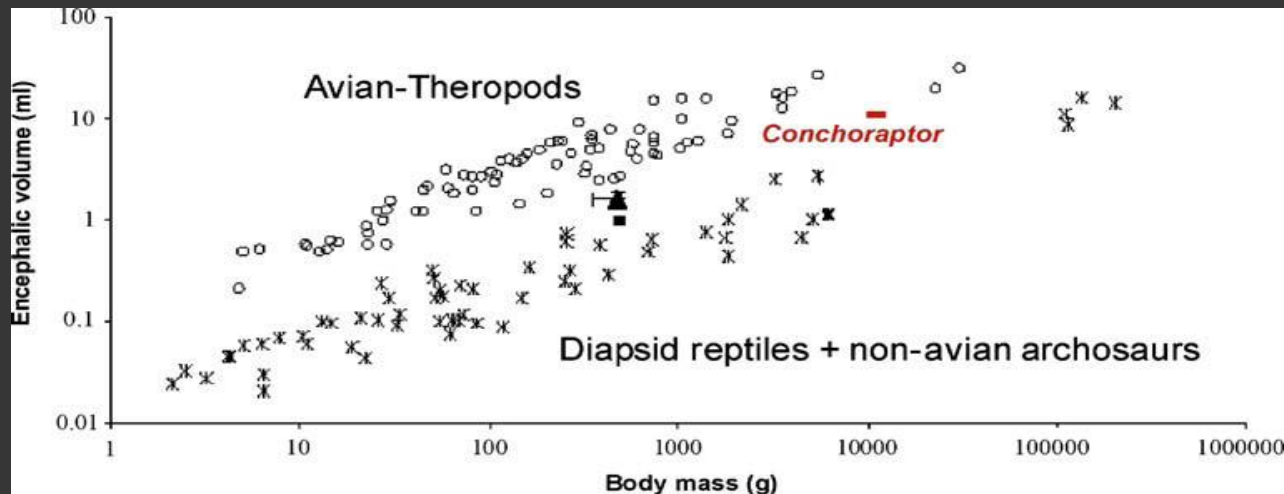


The brain volume

- V – brain volume
- d_i – i^{th} section thickness
- A_i – i^{th} section area

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i A_i$$

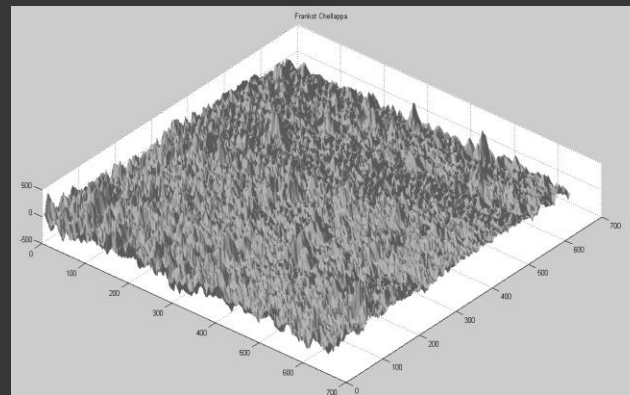
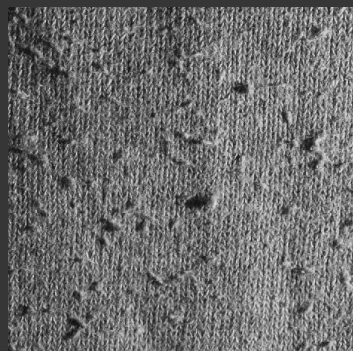
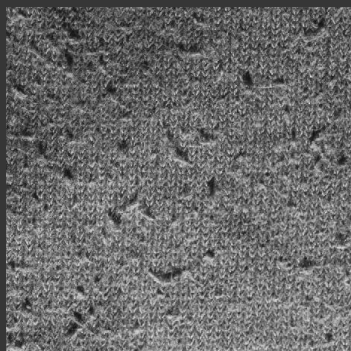
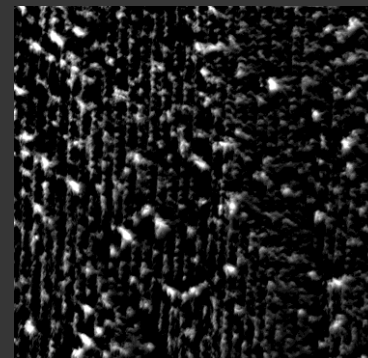
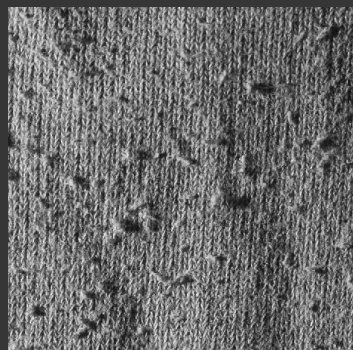
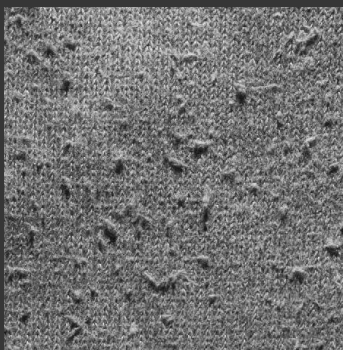
Conchoraptor brain volume: 14.6 ml



Spatial data: V) 3D imaging

- Photogrammetry: multiview or stereo, structure from motion; structure from shading or texture.
- Kinect (IR laser speckles)
- Laser range finder
- Optical coherence spectroscopy

Shape from shading



Ing. Techniková, TUL
Fabric pilling analysis

3D software

- ImageJ, Fiji, MorpholibJ
- 3DSlicer
- Amira, Avizo
- 3DStudioMax
- Imaris