

# Particle systems for visualizing the connection between math and anatomy

Gordon L. Kindlmann

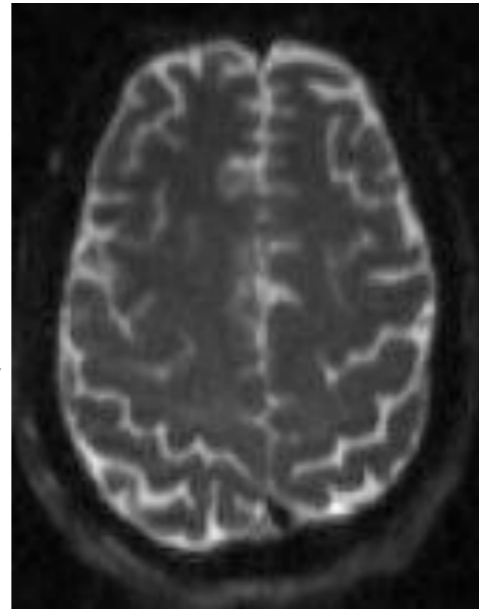


# Context



Anatomy

Imaging



3D Image Data

Visualization



Analysis



- Goal: geometric models of **anatomic features** for quantitative analysis of large image datasets
- Strategy: **generality** WRT feature co-dimension
- Method: particle systems for feature **sampling**
- Question: how do I know if a given **mathematical** feature is plausible as an **anatomic** feature?

# Outline

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- Features
  - Particles
  - Scale-space
  - Stability with respect to scale
  - Results
  - Discussion
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# What I mean by mathematical “feature”

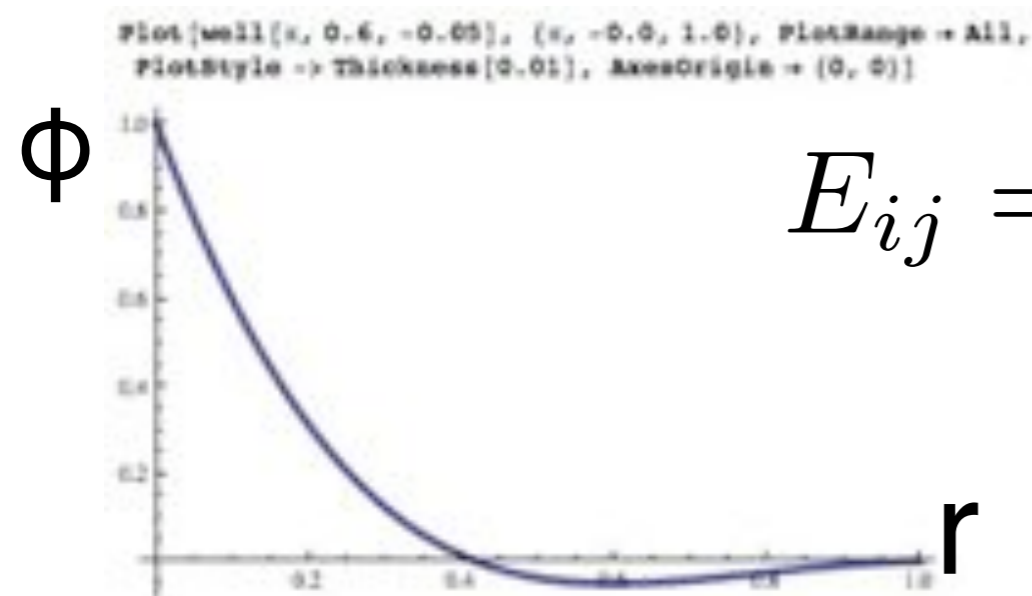
- In a continuous & differentiable field  $f(\mathbf{x})$  created by convolution:
- Feature = positions  $\mathbf{x}$  satisfying feature equation
  - Isocontours:  $f(\mathbf{x}) = f_0$
  - Laplacian zero-crossing edges:  $\nabla^2 f = 0$
- (No models, priors, blend of data & smoothing terms ...)
- ( $\mathbf{g} = \nabla f$  ;  $\mathbf{H} = \nabla \otimes \nabla f$  ;  $\mathbf{H} = \sum_i \lambda_i \mathbf{e}_i \otimes \mathbf{e}_i$ ;  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$ )
- Combinations of maxima and minima WRT  $\mathbf{e}_i$ 
  - Ridge Surface (Eberly '96):  $\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 = 0$ ;  $\lambda_3 < 0$
  - Ridge Line:  $\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{e}_3 = \mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{e}_2 = 0$ ;  $\lambda_3 < 0$ ;  $\lambda_2 < 0$
  - Various valleys and connectors possible (Damon '98)
  - $\exists$  iterative update scheme (Newton optimization) to move closer to feature if near it: we can sample features

# Dynamic Particle Systems

- G. L. Kindlmann, R. San Jose Estepar, S. M. Smith, C.-F. Westin, Sampling and Visualizing Creases with Scale-Space Particles. IEEE Trans. Vis. Comp. Graph, 15(6):1415-1424 (2009)
- Set of points subject to (particle-image) feature constraint and (interparticle) energy minimization

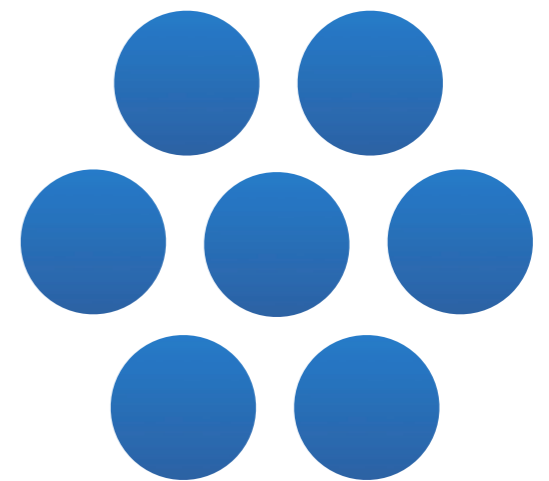
$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}_i, N} \mathcal{E} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}_i, N} \sum_{i, j=1}^N E_{ij}$$

- Hard constraint of particles to feature; no energy



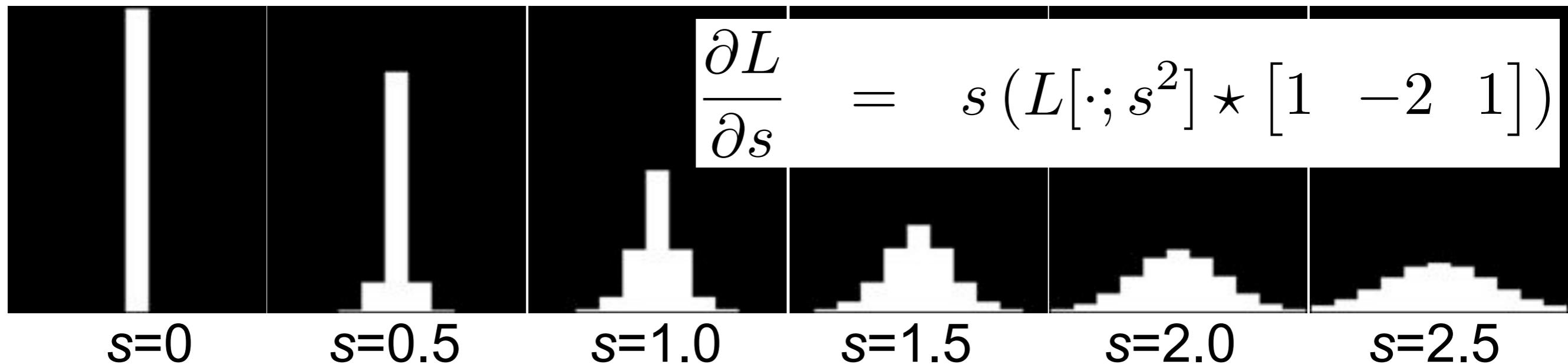
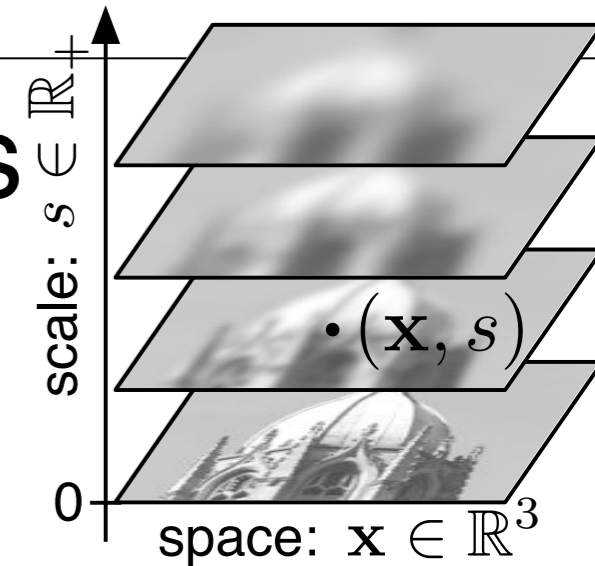
$$E_{ij} = \Phi \left( \frac{|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j|}{\sigma_r} \right)$$

(demo)



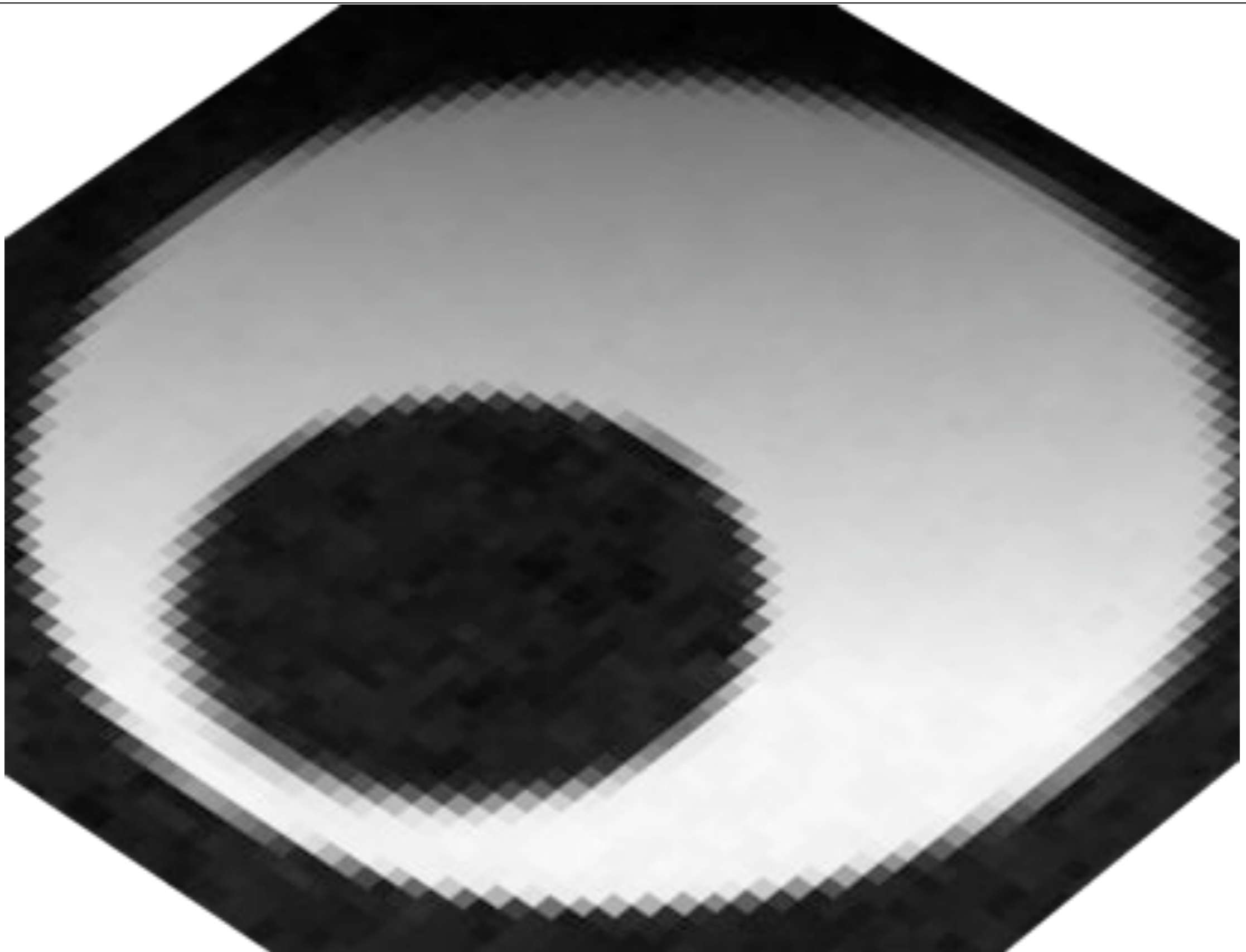
# Scale Space

- Image & continuous family of blurrings
- Practical requirements
  - Probe at arbitrary points in scale space
  - Efficiently handle real-world 3D datasets (minimize memory usage and resulting cache misses)
- Scale interpolation based on Lindeberg's "Gaussian" (soln. to heat eq. in discrete domain)

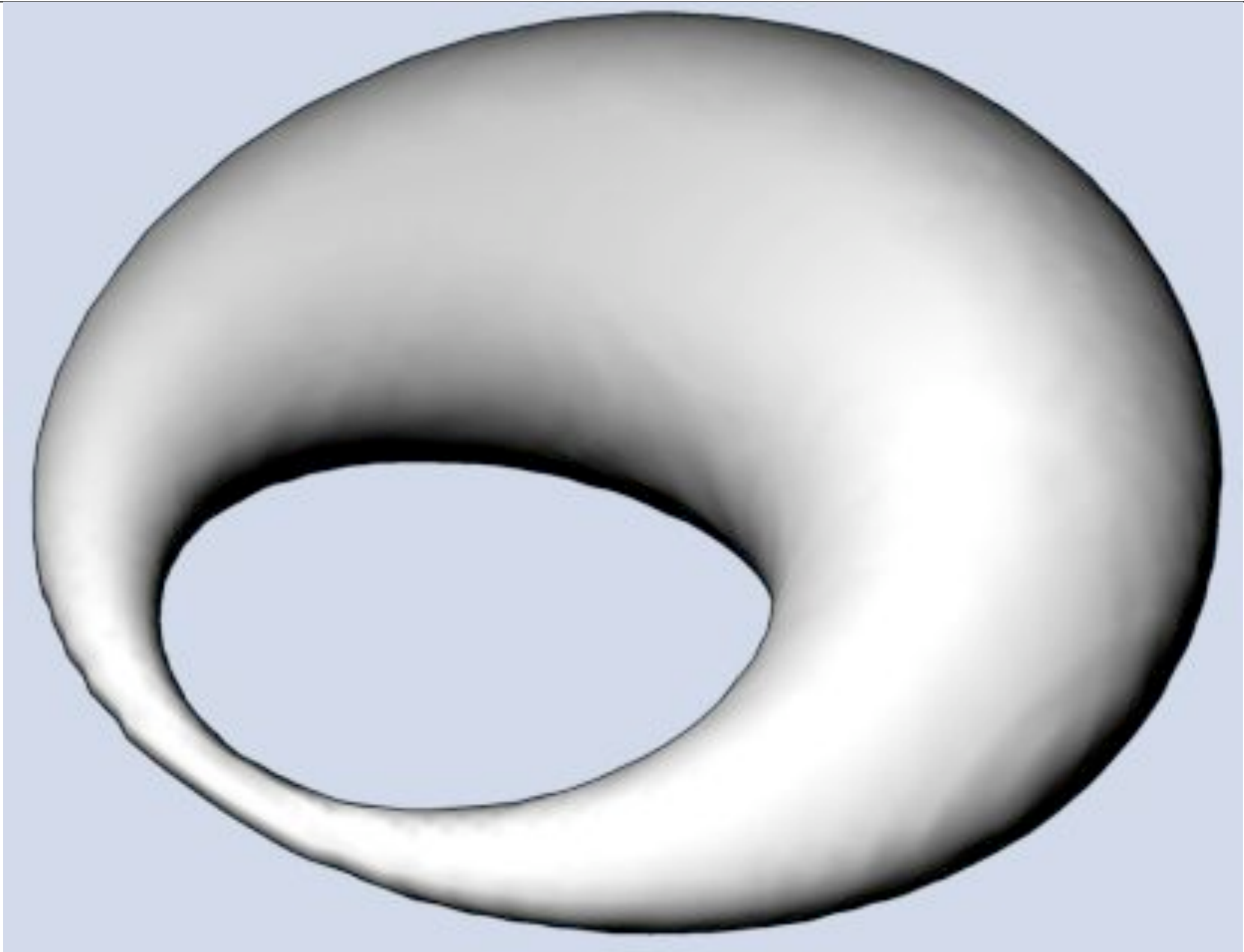


# Sampling scale-space feature

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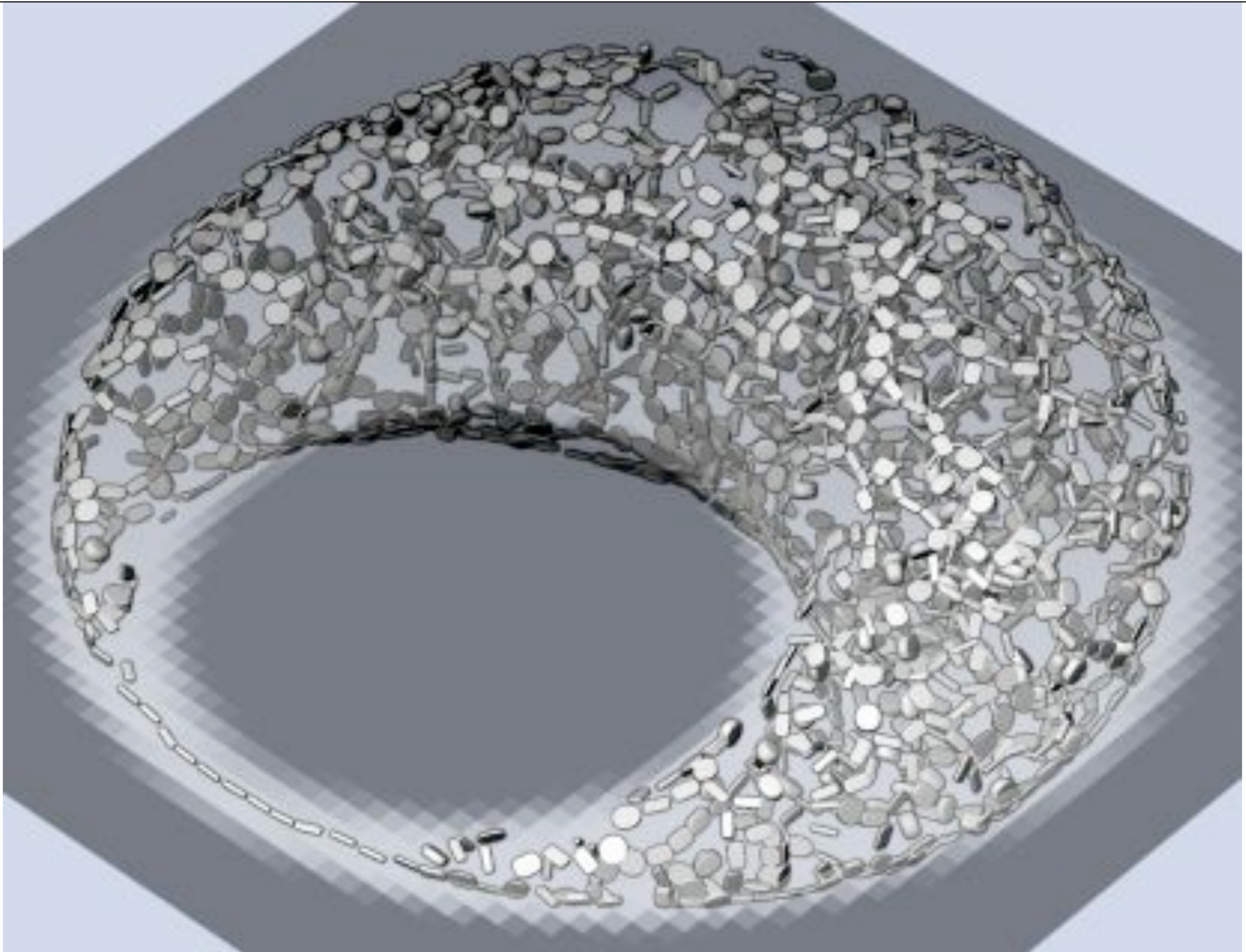


# Sampling scale-space feature



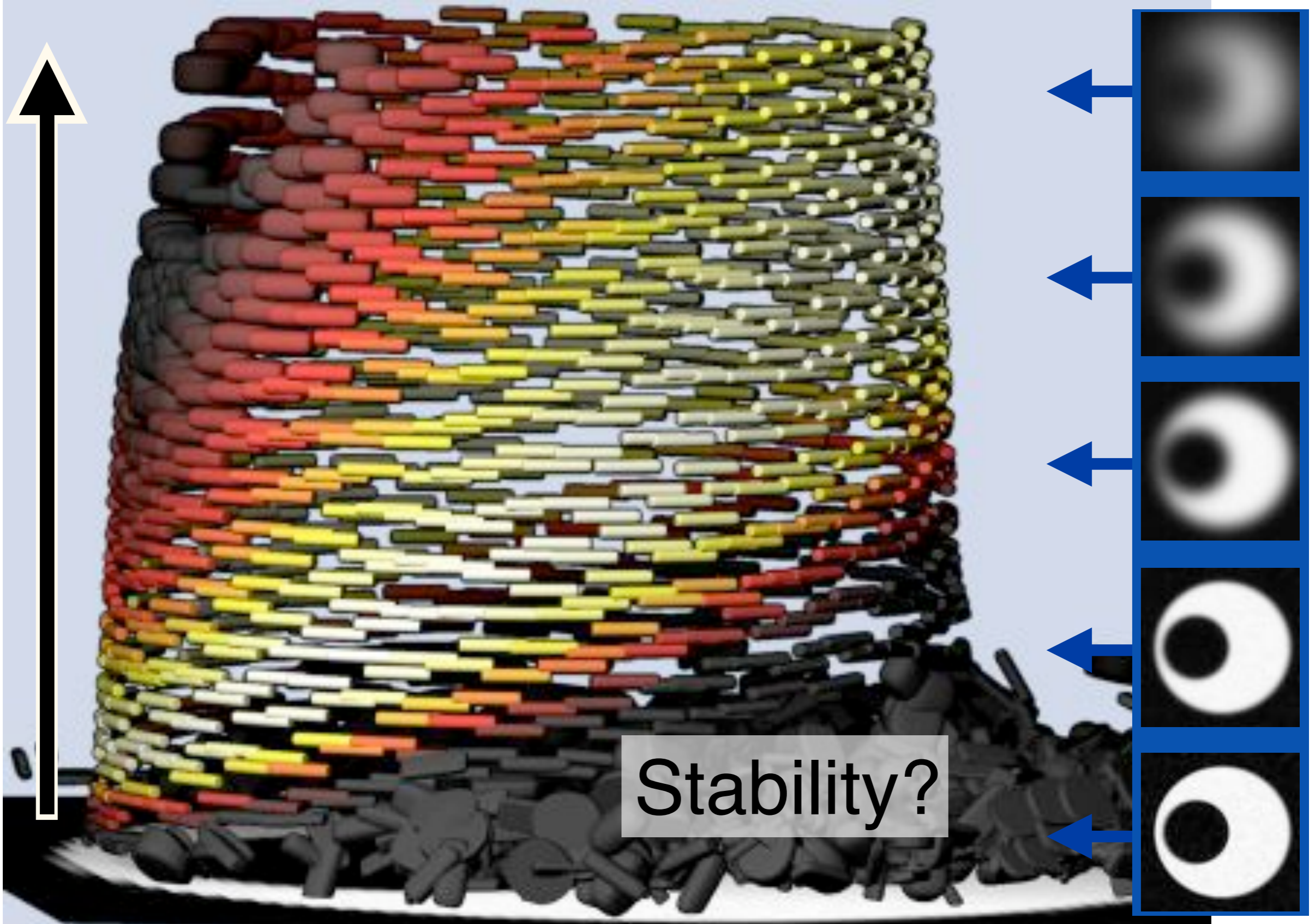


# Sampling scale-space feature



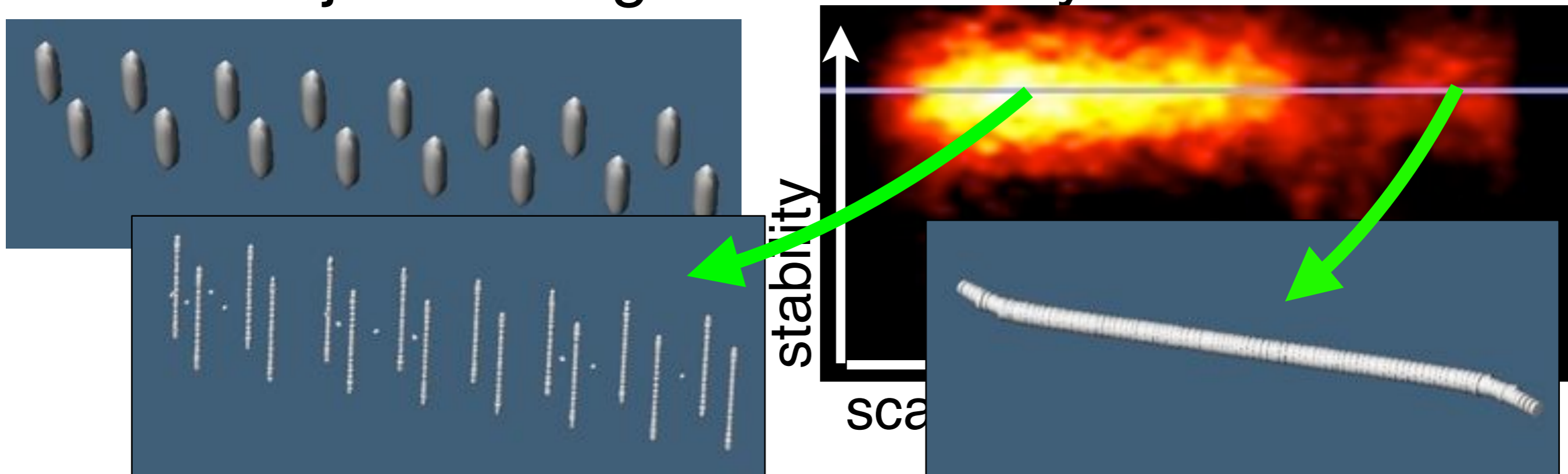
# Sampling scale-space feature

particles sampling ridge across **scale**

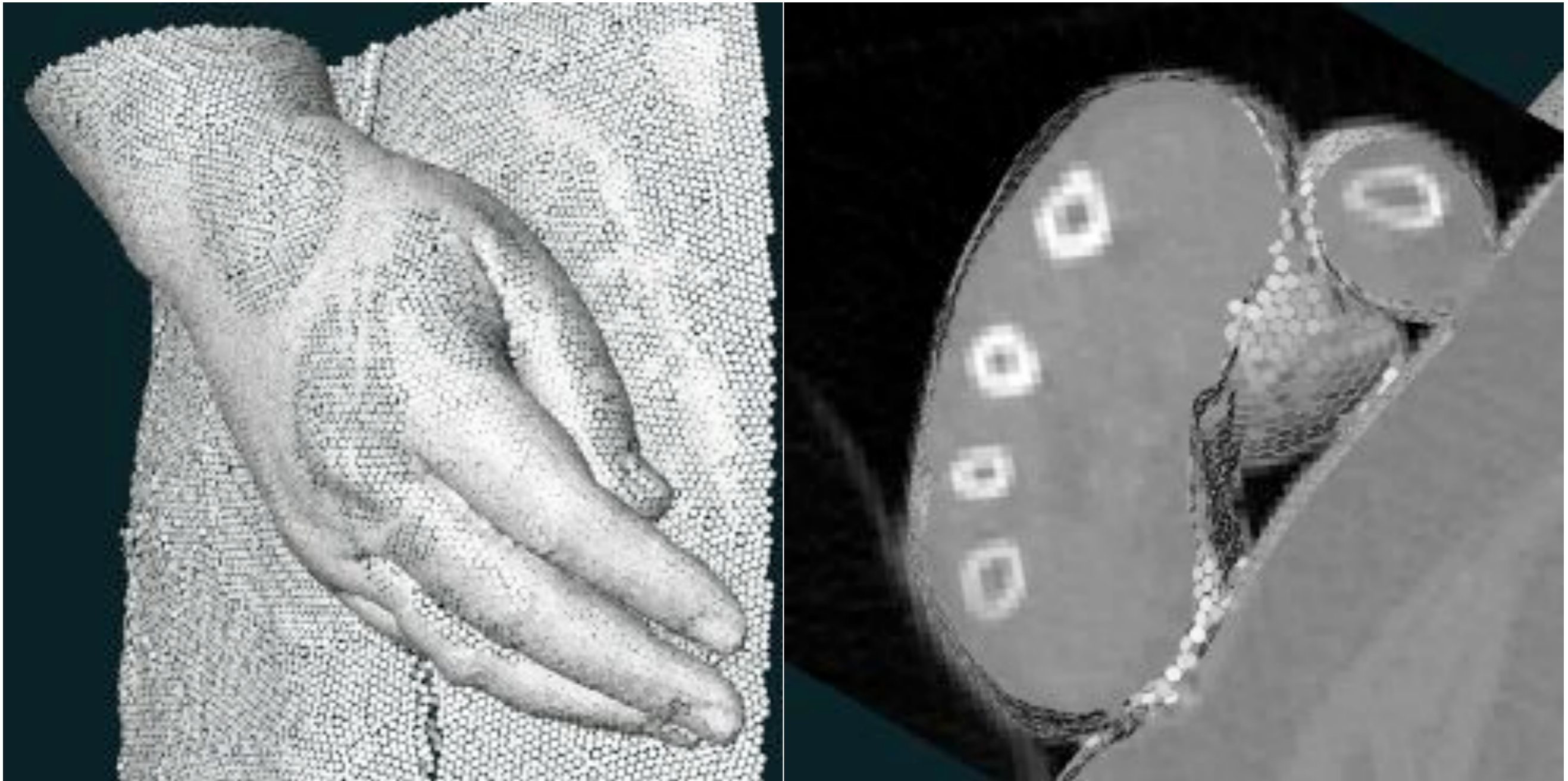


# Stability with respect to scale

- One possible measure of feature significance: feature doesn't move with small additional blur
  - e.g. SIFT for image stitching
- Recover scale stability at  $\mathbf{p}_i$  from covariance tensor  $\Sigma$  of vectors  $\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i$  to interacting particles
  - $\text{stability} \approx \sum_{ss} * (1 + \text{codim}) / \text{trace}(\Sigma)$
- Look at joint histogram of stability and scale

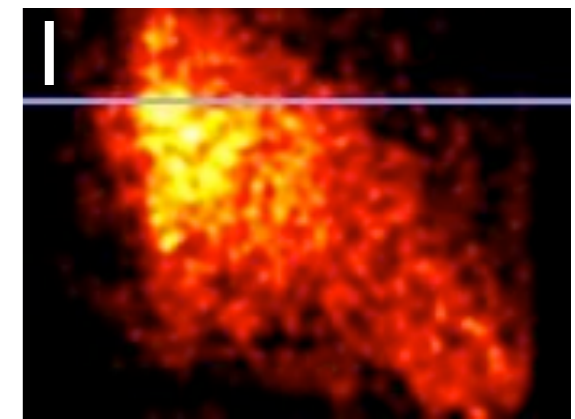
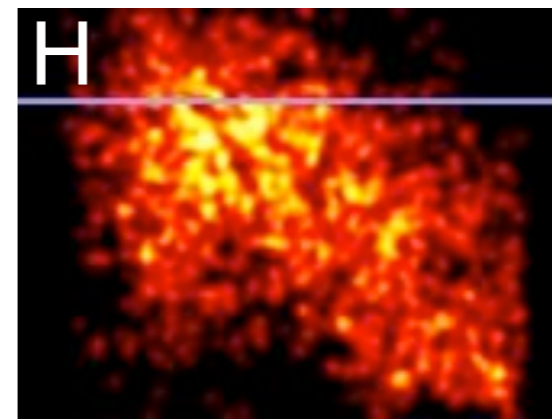
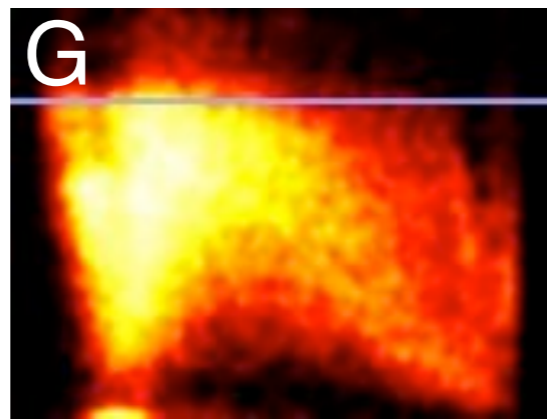
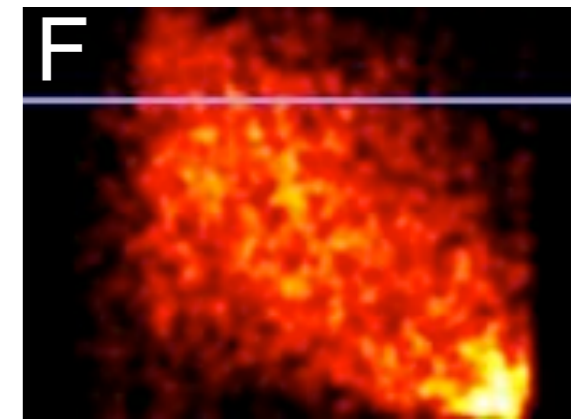
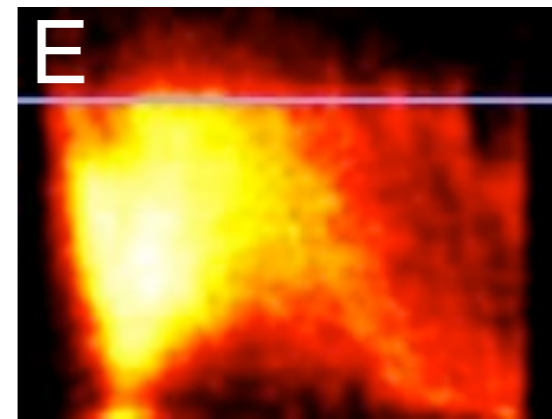
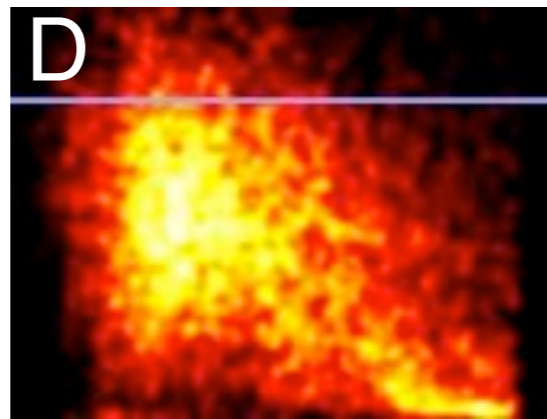
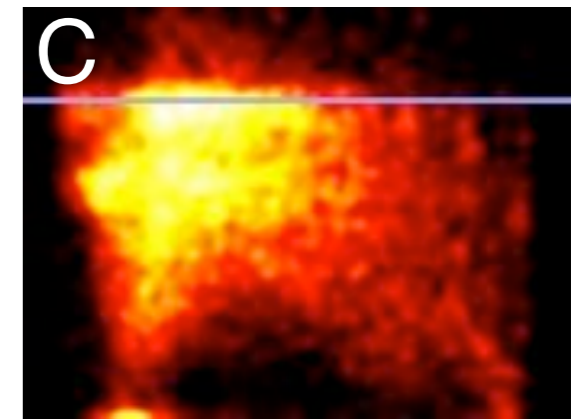
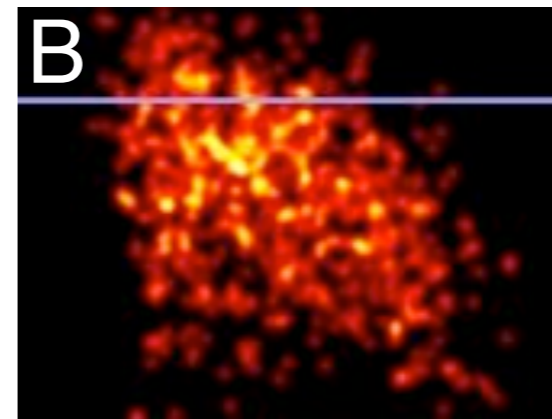
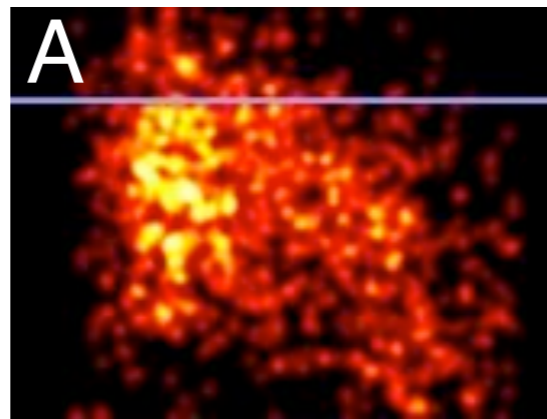


# Results for codim-2 features in hand



# Results for codim-2 features in hand

|   | $e_1$ | $e_2$ | $e_3$ |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| A |       | min   | min   |
| B | min   |       | min   |
| C | min   | min   |       |
| D |       | min   | MAX   |
| E | min   |       | MAX   |
| F | min   | MAX   |       |
| G |       | MAX   | MAX   |
| H | MAX   |       | MAX   |
| I | MAX   | MAX   |       |



# Lung lobes from clinical CT



J Ross, RSJ Estepar, G Kindlmann, A Diaz, C-F Westin, E Silverman, G Washko, "Automatic Lung Lobe Segmentation Using Particles, Thin Plate Splines, and Maximum a Posteriori Estimation", Proceedings MICCAI 2010, pp 163-171

# Discussion

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- New imaging modalities, contrast mechanisms, and their combination => proliferation of possibly useful features; this may help show the way
- “Finding” features in 2 senses: where, and which
- From image samples to feature samples
- Future work & possible collaborations:
  - Points into polyline trees, polygonal meshes
  - Shape modeling and statistics
- Why not more work on **applied** 3D scale-space?
- Thanks for your attention; questions?