



臺北醫學大學



Biomedical Imaging

生物醫學影像學

楊自森 助理教授

牙體技術學系

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tsyang@tmu.edu.tw

Course Outline

- 1. Course Introduction**
- 2. Basic Optics and Light Microscopes**
- 3. Fluorescence/Confocal/TIRF Microscopes**
- 4. FRET Techniques and Photo-Spectroscopic Imaging**
- 5. Single Molecule Detection**
- 6. Cell Imaging**
- 7. Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)**
- 8. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)**
- 9. Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)**
- 10. Digital Image Processing Using MATLAB**

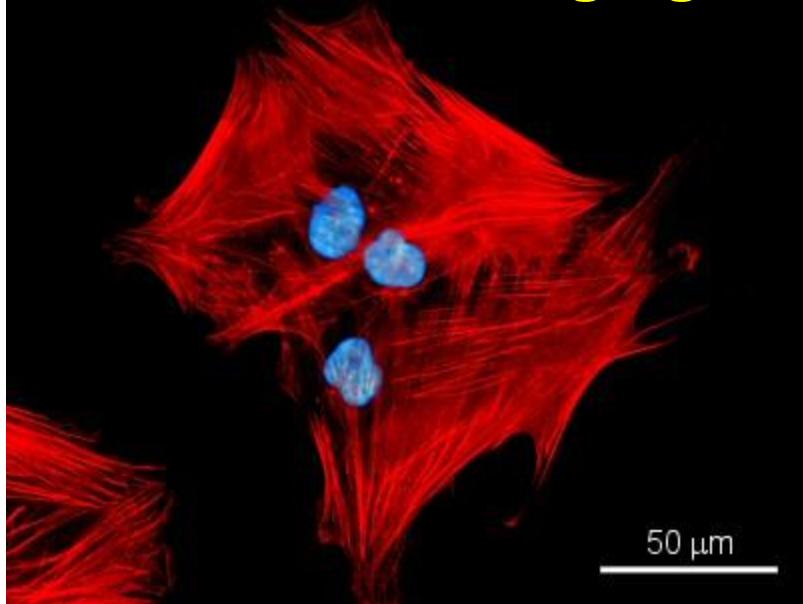
Part I

Images in Matlab

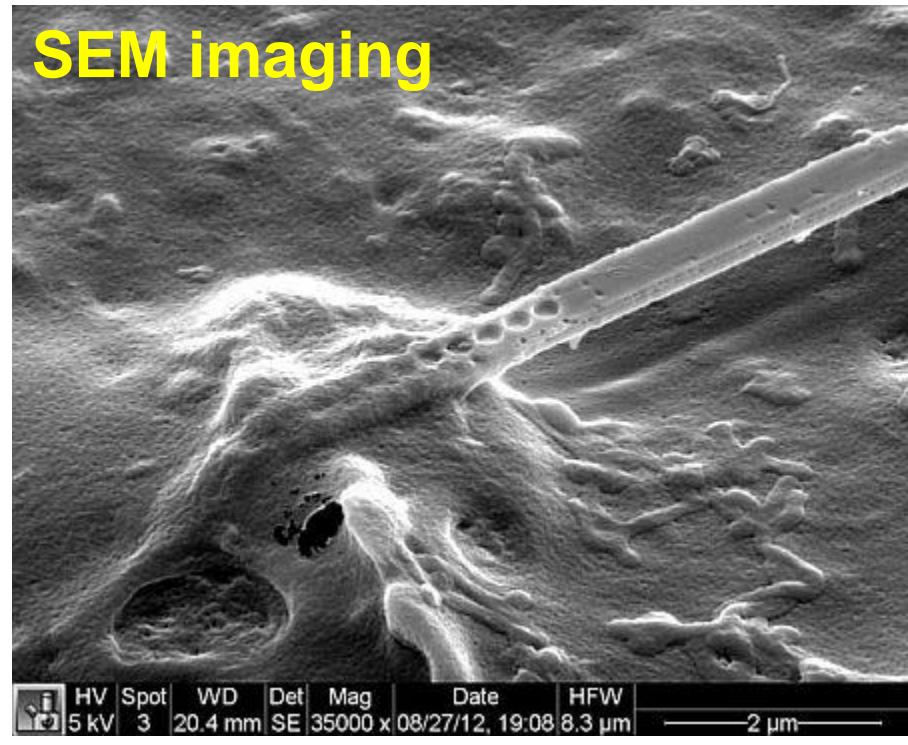
MATrix LABoratory

Examples of Biomedical Imaging

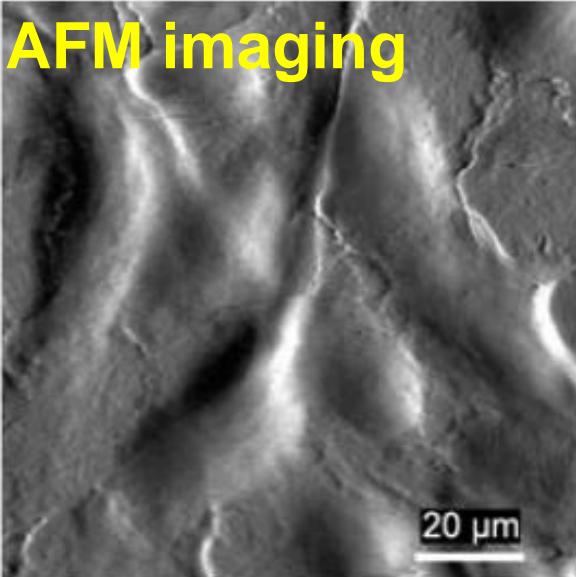
Fluorescence imaging



SEM imaging



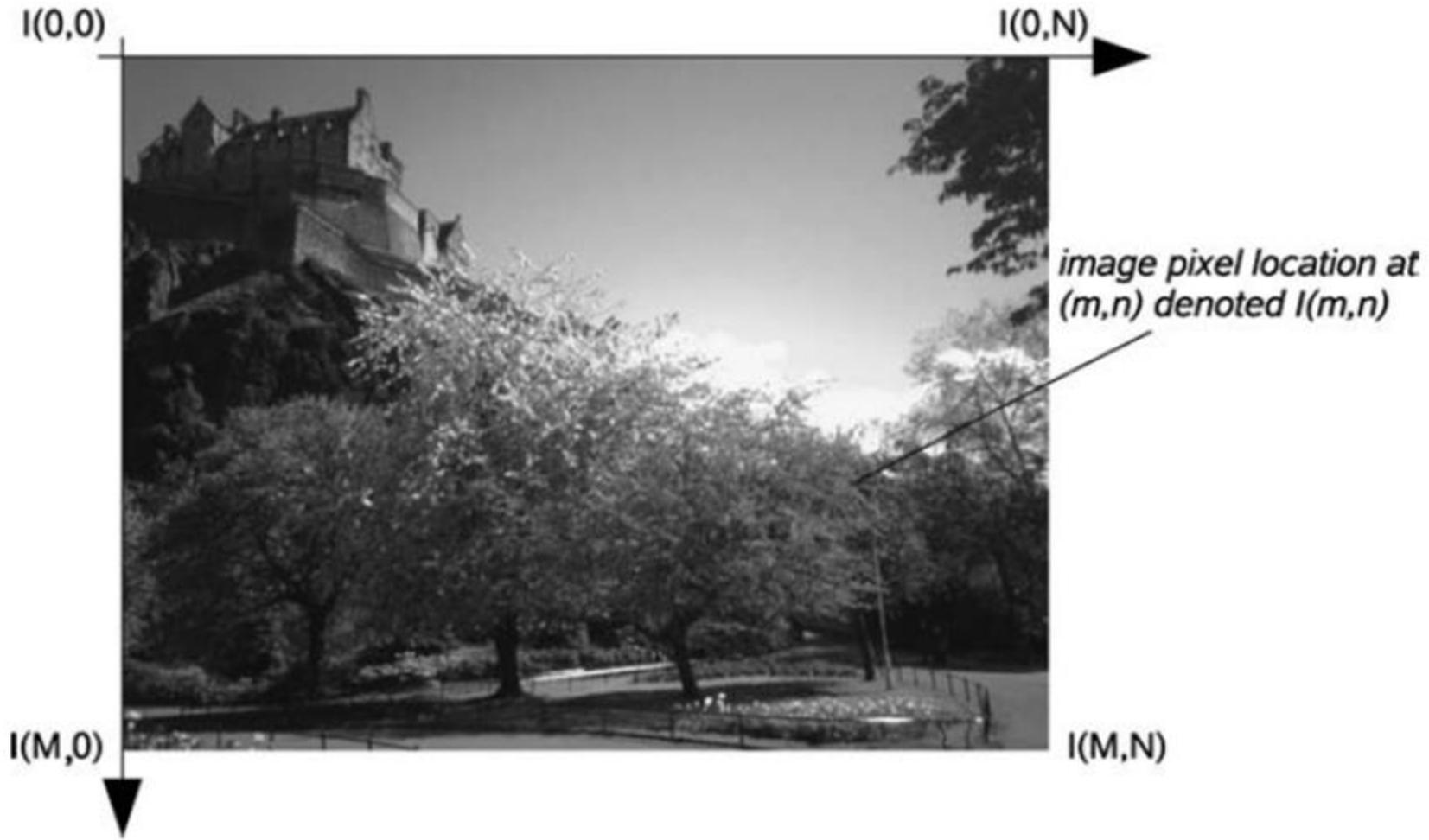
AFM imaging



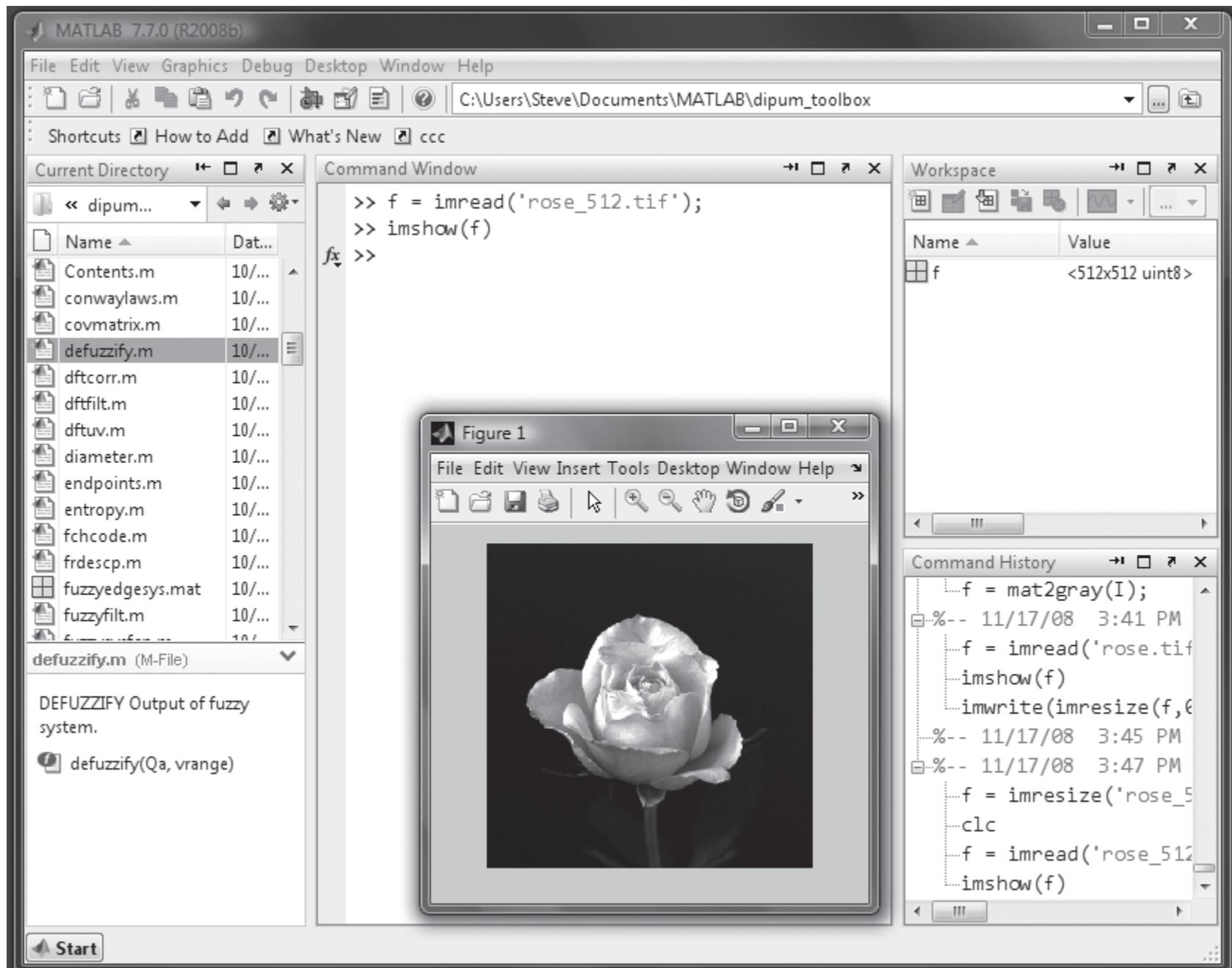
This scanning electron microscope (SEM) image shows a nanobeam probe, including a large part of the handle tip, inserted in a typical cell. (*Image courtesy of Gary Shambat, Stanford School of Engineering*)

The Two-dimensional Discrete, Digital Image

The 2-D Cartesian coordinate space of an $M \times N$ digital image



The MATLAB Desktop with its typical components



Coordinate Convention in the Image Processing

Example

A = >> T2 = A(1:2, 1:3)

1 2 3

T2 =

4 5 6

1 2 3

7 8 9

4 5 6

Coordinate Convention in the Image Processing

	1	2	3	4	5
1	4 1	10 6	1 11	6 16	2 21
2	8 2	2 7	9 12	4 17	7 22
3	7 3	5 8	7 13	1 18	5 23
4	0 4	3 9	4 14	5 19	4 24
5	23 5	13 10	13 15	0 20	3 25

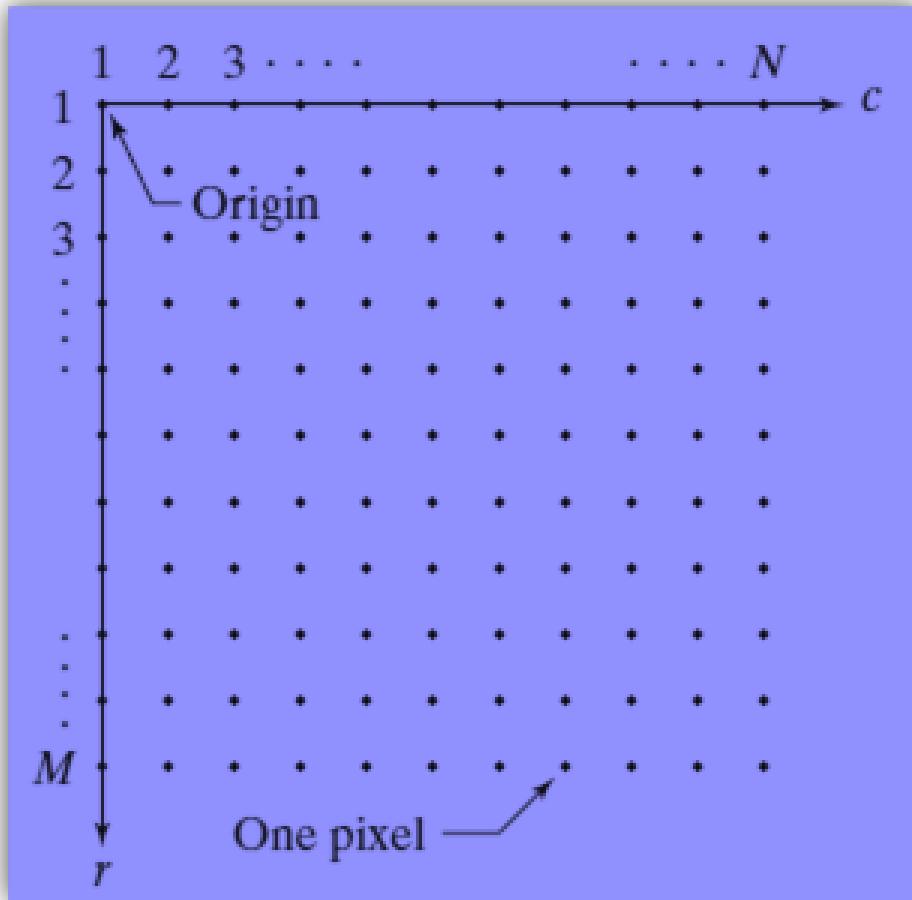
$A =$

Annotations:

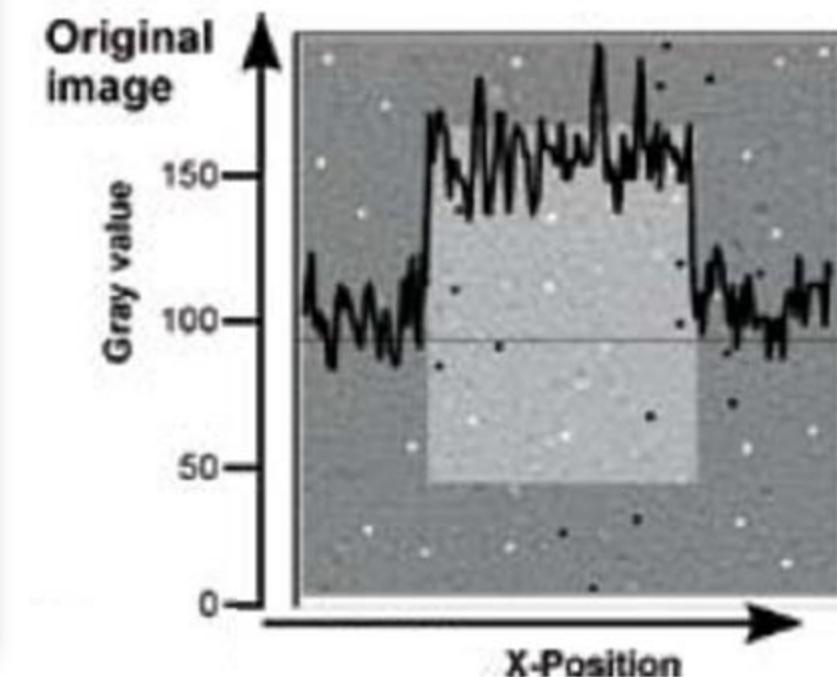
- $A(2,3)$ points to the element 9.
- $A(12)$ points to the row 12, which is the last row.
- $A(1:5,5)$ points to the column 5.
- $A(:,5)$ points to the column 5.
- $A(21:25)$ points to the last 5 elements of the matrix.
- $A(1:end,end)$ points to the last element of each row.
- $A(:,end)$ points to the last element of each row.
- $A(21:end)$ points to the last 5 elements of the matrix.
- $A(4:5,2:3)$ points to the submatrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$.
- $A([9 14;10 15])$ points to the submatrix $\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 14 \\ 10 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$.

Coordinate Convention in the Image Processing

Array Indexing



```
>> f = imread('chestxray.jpg');  
>> f = imread('D:\myimages\chestxray.jpg');  
>> imshow(f);  
>> imwrite(f, 'DT.bmp')
```



Images in Matlab

Reading, writing and querying (查詢) images

Example 1.1

Matlab code

```
imfinfo('cameraman.tif')
```

What is happening?

%Query the cameraman image that
%is available with Matlab
%imfinfo provides information
%ColorType is gray scale, width is 256 ... etc.

```
I1=imread('cameraman.tif');
```

%Read in the TIF format cameraman image

```
imwrite(I1,'cameraman.jpg','jpg');
```

%Write the resulting array I1 to
%disk as a JPEG image

```
imfinfo('cameraman.jpg')
```

%Query the resulting disk image
%Note changes in storage size, etc.

Comments

- Matlab functions: *imread*, *imwrite* and *imfinfo*.
- Note the change in file size when the image is stored as a JPEG image. This is due to the (lossy) compression used by the JPEG image format.

Images in Matlab

Basic display of images

Example 1.2

Matlab code

```
A=imread('cameraman.tif');
```

What is happening?

%Read in intensity image

```
imshow(A);
```

%First display image using imshow

```
imagesc(A);
```

%Next display image using imagesc

```
axis image;
```

%Correct aspect ratio of displayed image

```
axis off;
```

%Turn off the axis labelling

```
colormap(gray);
```

%Display intensity image in grey scale

Comments

- Matlab functions: *imshow*, *imagesc* and *colormap*.
- Note additional steps required when using *imagesc* to display conventional images.

Images in Matlab

Basic display of images

Example 1.4

Matlab code

```
B=imread('cell.tif');
```

```
C=imread('spine.tif');
```

```
D=imread('onion.png');
```

```
subplot(3,1,1); imagesc(B); axis image;
```

```
axis off; colormap(gray);
```

```
subplot(3,1,2); imagesc(C); axis image;
```

```
axis off; colormap(jet);
```

```
subplot(3,1,3); imshow(D);
```

What is happening?

%Read in 8 bit intensity image of cell

%Read in 8 bit intensity image of spine

%Read in 8 bit colour image

%Creates a 3×1 mosaic of plots

%and display first image

%Display second image

%Set colourmap to jet (false colour)

%Display third (colour) image

Comments

- Note the specification of different colour maps using *imagesc* and the combined display using both *imagesc* and *imshow*.

Part II

Analysis of Cell Image

Basic Imaging Processing

```
%%%%%%%
clear all % 清除所有變數 (% 註解)

iminfo('01-1.bmp');
%iminfo('01-2.bmp');

a=imread('01-1.bmp');
b=imread('01-2.bmp');

subplot(311);
imshow(a);
subplot(312);
imshow(b);

c=b-a;
%c=b+a;
subplot(313);
imshow(c);
imwrite(c,'01-1_cell_image.bmp')

%%%%%%%

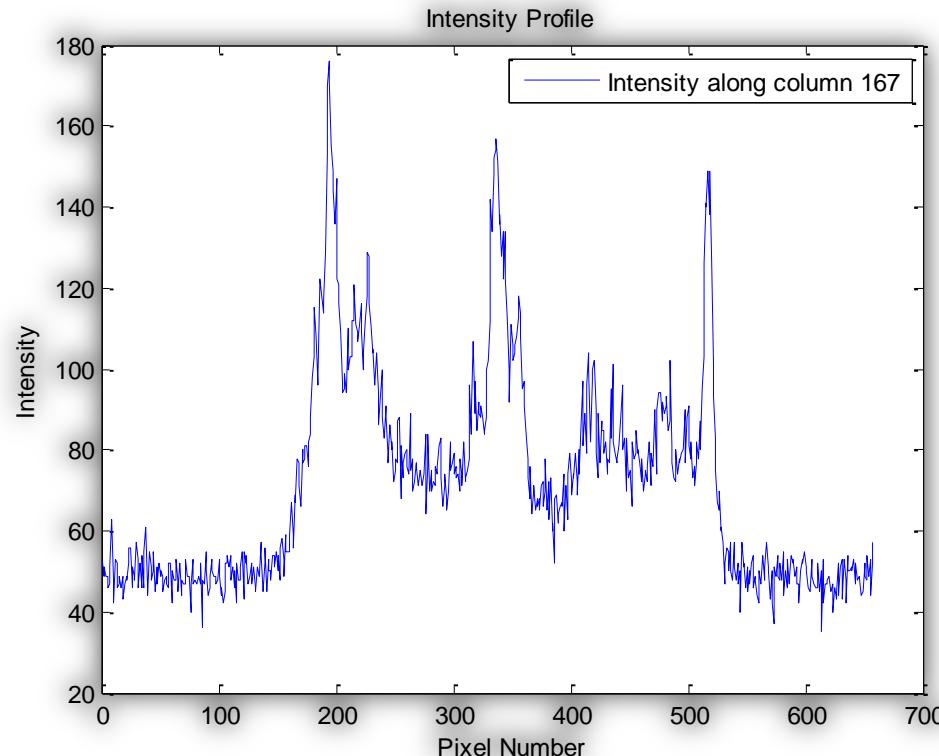
```

Basic Plotting

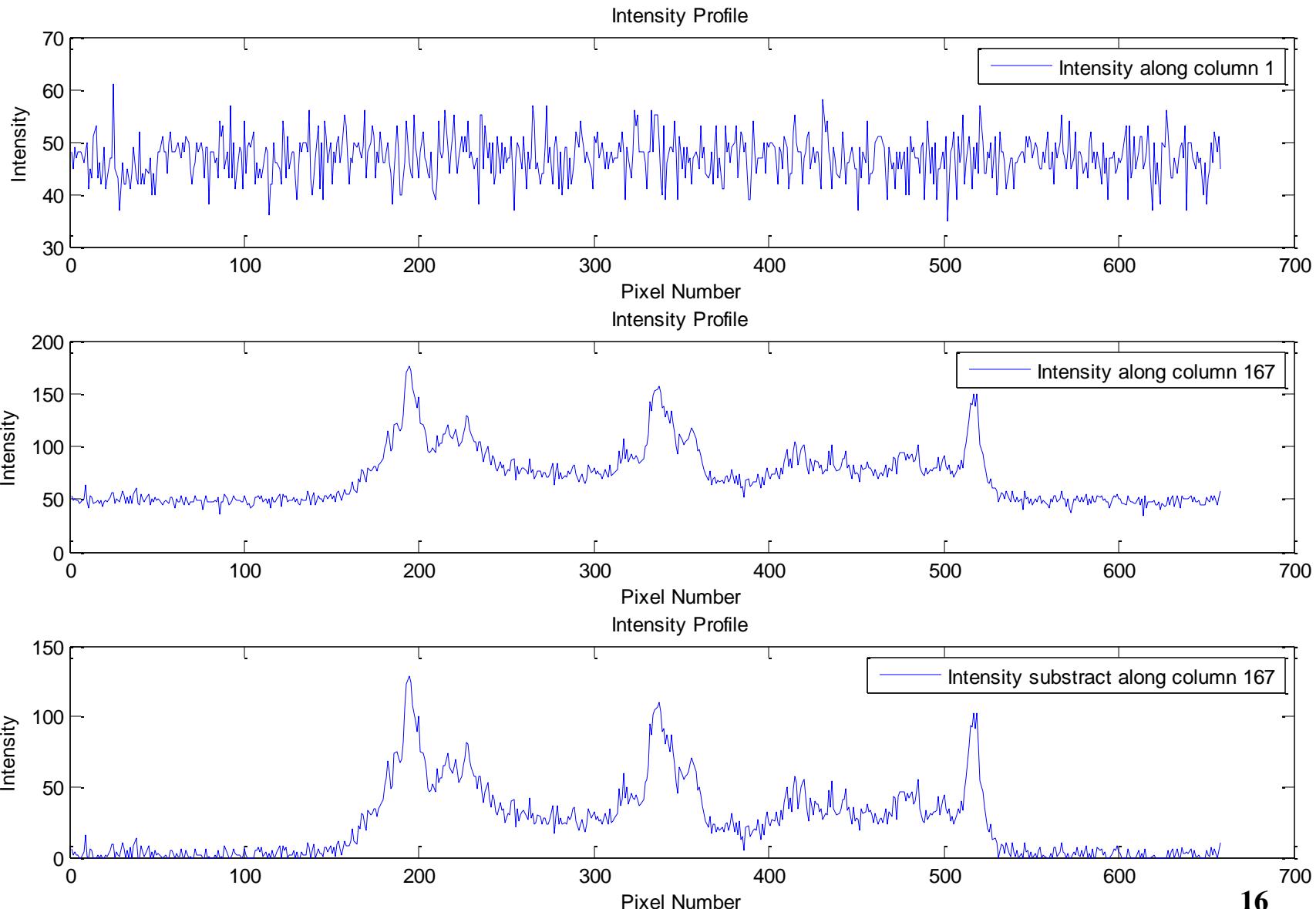
```
%%%%%%%
s_row=a(:,167); % in vertical direction
s_column=a(167,:); % in horizontal direction
```

```
plot(s_column,'-');
xlabel('Pixel Number');
ylabel('Intensity');
title('Intensity Profile');
legend('Intensity along column 167');
```

```
%%%%%%%
```



Basic Plotting



> Import, Export, and Conversion

Image data import and export, conversion of image types and classes

> Display and Exploration

Interactive tools for image display and exploration

> Geometric Transformation, Spatial Referencing, and Image Registration

Scale, rotate, perform other N-D transformations, provide spatial information, align images using automatic or control point registration

> Image Enhancement

Contrast adjustment, morphological filtering, deblurring, and other image enhancement tools

> Image Analysis

Region analysis, texture analysis, pixel and image statistics

Color

Color transforms, support for International Color Consortium (ICC) profiles

Code Generation

Generate C/C++ code and MEX functions for toolbox functions

GPU Computing

Run image processing code on a graphics processing unit (GPU)

Thanks For Your Attention

