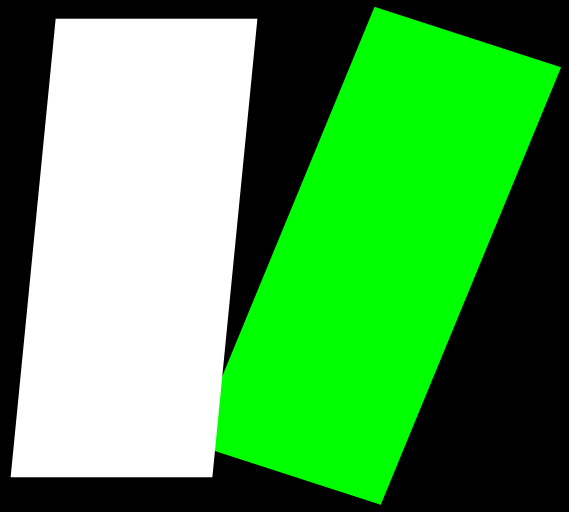

Generische Bildverarbeitung in Java

Tobias Pietzsch, Stephan Preibisch & Stephan Saalfeld

Max Planck Institute of Molecular Cell Biology and Genetics, Dresden

Java User Group Saxony, 8. November 2012

http://imglib2.net

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Motivation

- Image data sets in the life sciences:
  - *n*-dimensional,
  - multi-modal,
  - excessive size
- Algorithmic concepts from image processing are applicable, but Algorithm implementations are often not re-usable:
  - implemented for fixed dimensionality (often 2d),
  - specific data type,
  - limited image size.
- Goal: code that is independent of image dimensionality, data type, and data storage strategy.

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  - specific data type,
  - limited image size.
- Goal: code that is independent of image dimensionality, data type, and data storage strategy.

Find Maximum: ImageJ 2D

```
 1  /** ImageProcessor efficient two-dimensional */
 2  public float findMax2(final ImageProcessor ip, final int[] location) {
 3    float max = ip.getf(0);
 4    int maxIndex = 0;
 5    final int n = ip.getPixelCount();
 6    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
 7      final float pixel = ip.getf(i);
 8      if (pixel > max) {
 9        max = pixel;
10        maxIndex = i;
11      }
12    }
13    location[1] = maxIndex / ip.getWidth();
14    location[0] = maxIndex - location[1] * ip.getWidth();
15    return max;
16  }
```

Find Maximum: ImageJ 3D

```
 1  /** ImageProcessor efficient three-dimensional */
 2  public float findMax3(final ImagePlus imp, final int[] location) {
 3    final int n = imp.getWidth() * imp.getHeight();
 4    float max = (float) imp.getStack().getVoxel(0, 0, 0);
 5    int maxIndex = 0, maxZ = 0;
 6    for (int z = 0; z < imp.getNSlices(); ++z) {
 7      final ImageProcessor ip = imp.getStack().getProcessor(z + 1);
 8      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
 9        final float pixel = ip.getf(i);
10        if (pixel > max) {
11          max = pixel;
12          maxIndex = i;
13          maxZ = z;
14        }
15      }
16    }
17    location[2] = maxZ;
18    location[1] = maxIndex / imp.getWidth();
19    location[0] = maxIndex - location[1] * imp.getWidth();
20    return max;
21  }
```

Find Maximum: ImageJ 4D

```
 1  /** ImageProcessor efficient four-dimensional */
 2  public float findMax4(final ImagePlus imp, final int[] location) {
 3    final int n = imp.getWidth() * imp.getHeight();
 4    float max = imp.getStack().getProcessor(1).getf(0);
 5    int maxIndex = 0, maxZ = 0, maxT = 0;
 6    for (int t = 0; t < imp.getNFrames(); ++t) {
 7      for (int z = 0; z < imp.getNSlices(); ++z) {
 8        final ImageProcessor ip =
 9            imp.getStack().getProcessor(imp.getStackIndex(1, z + 1, t + 1));
10        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
11          final float pixel = ip.getf(i);
12          if (pixel > max) {
13            max = pixel;
14            maxIndex = i;
15            maxZ = z;
16            maxT = t;
17          }
18        }
19      }
20    }
21    location[3] = maxT;
22    location[2] = maxZ;
23    location[1] = maxIndex / imp.getWidth();
24    location[0] = maxIndex - location[1] * imp.getWidth();
25    return max;
26  }
```

Find Maximum: ImgLib2

```
1   /** ImgLib2 generic */
2   public <T extends Comparable<T>> Cursor<T> findMax(
3       final IterableInterval<T> img) {
4     final Cursor<T> cursor = img.cursor();
5     cursor.fwd();
6     Cursor<T> max = cursor.copyCursor();
7     while (cursor.hasNext())
8       if (cursor.next().compareTo(max.get()) > 0) {
9         max = cursor.copyCursor();
10      }
11    return max;
12  }
```

Find Maximum: ImgLib2 real coordinates

```
1   /** ImgLib2 generic real coordinates */
2   public <T extends Comparable<T>> RealCursor<T> findMax(
3       final IterableRealInterval<T> img) {
4     final RealCursor<T> cursor = img.cursor();
5     cursor.fwd();
6     RealCursor<T> max = cursor.copyCursor();
7     while (cursor.hasNext())
8       if (cursor.next().compareTo(max.get()) > 0) {
9         max = cursor.copyCursor();
10      }
11    return max;
12  }
```

Library for *n*-dimensional data representation and manipulation.

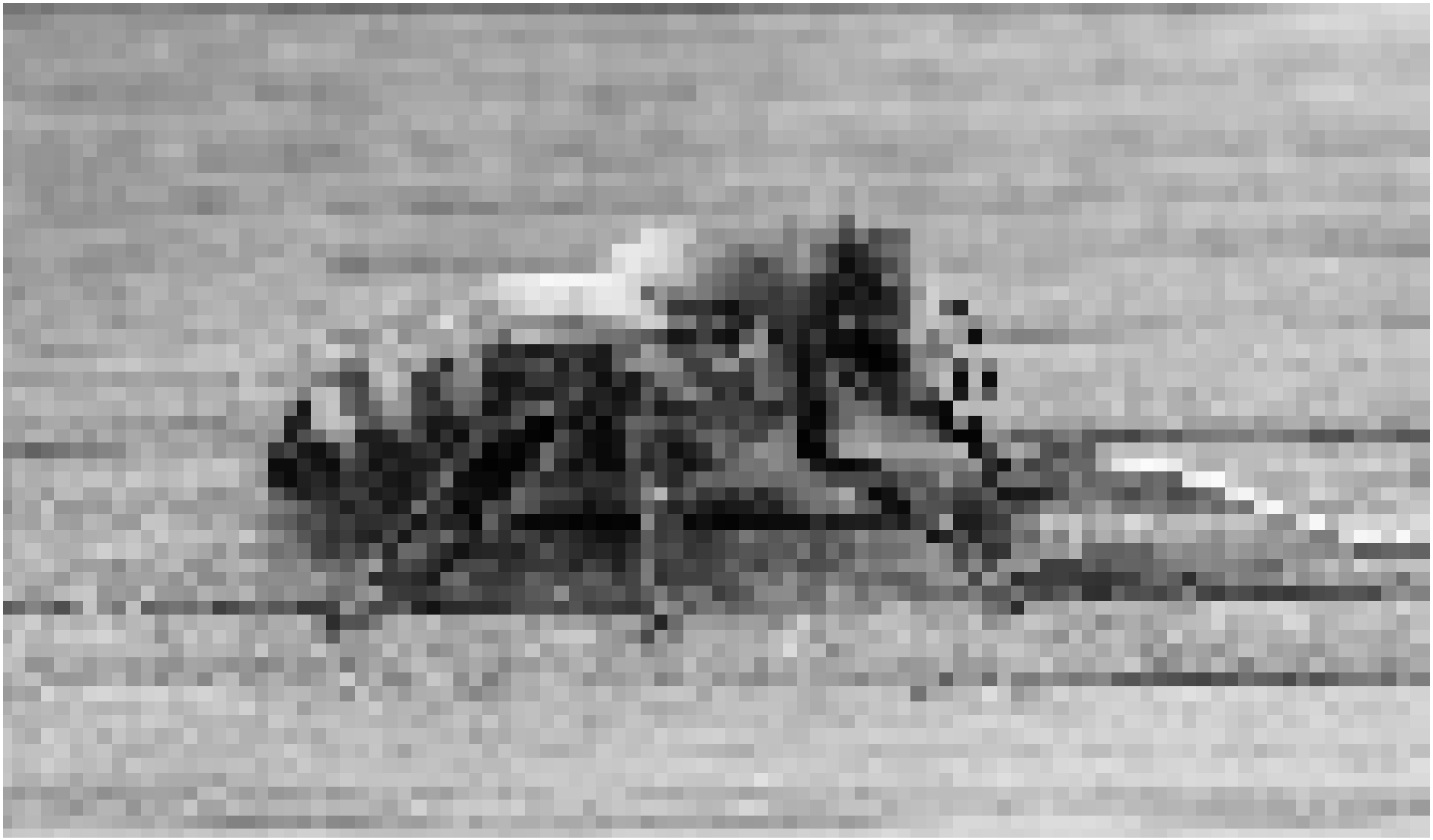
Goals:

- Dimensionality-, type-, and storage-independent algorithms.
- Decouple algorithm development and data management.
- Extensibility (adding algorithms, pixel types, storage strategies).
- Adaptability (to existing data structures).

- ImageJ2
- Fiji
- Knime Image Processing (KNIP)
- Omero

Outline

What is an Image in ImgLib2?



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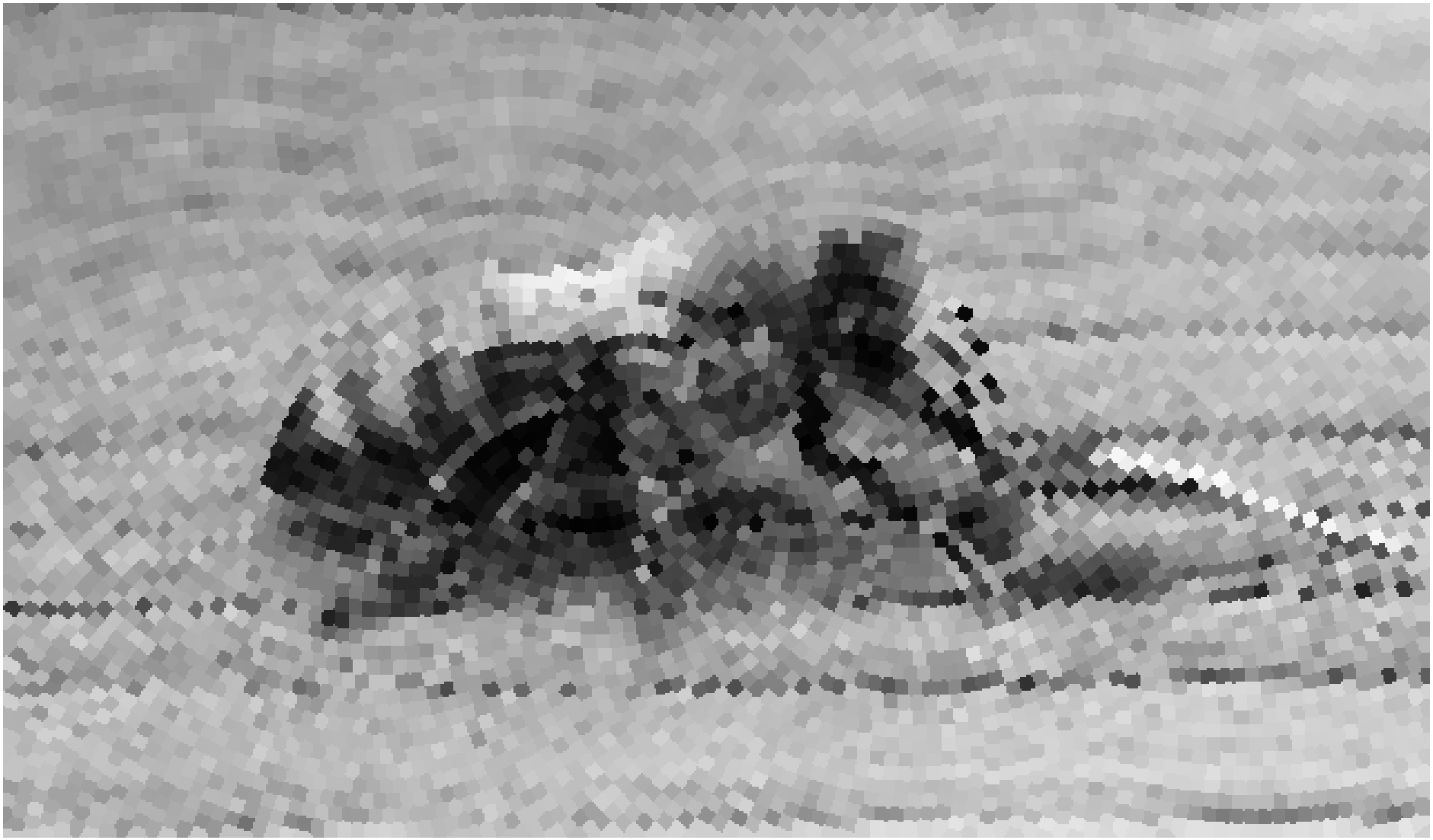

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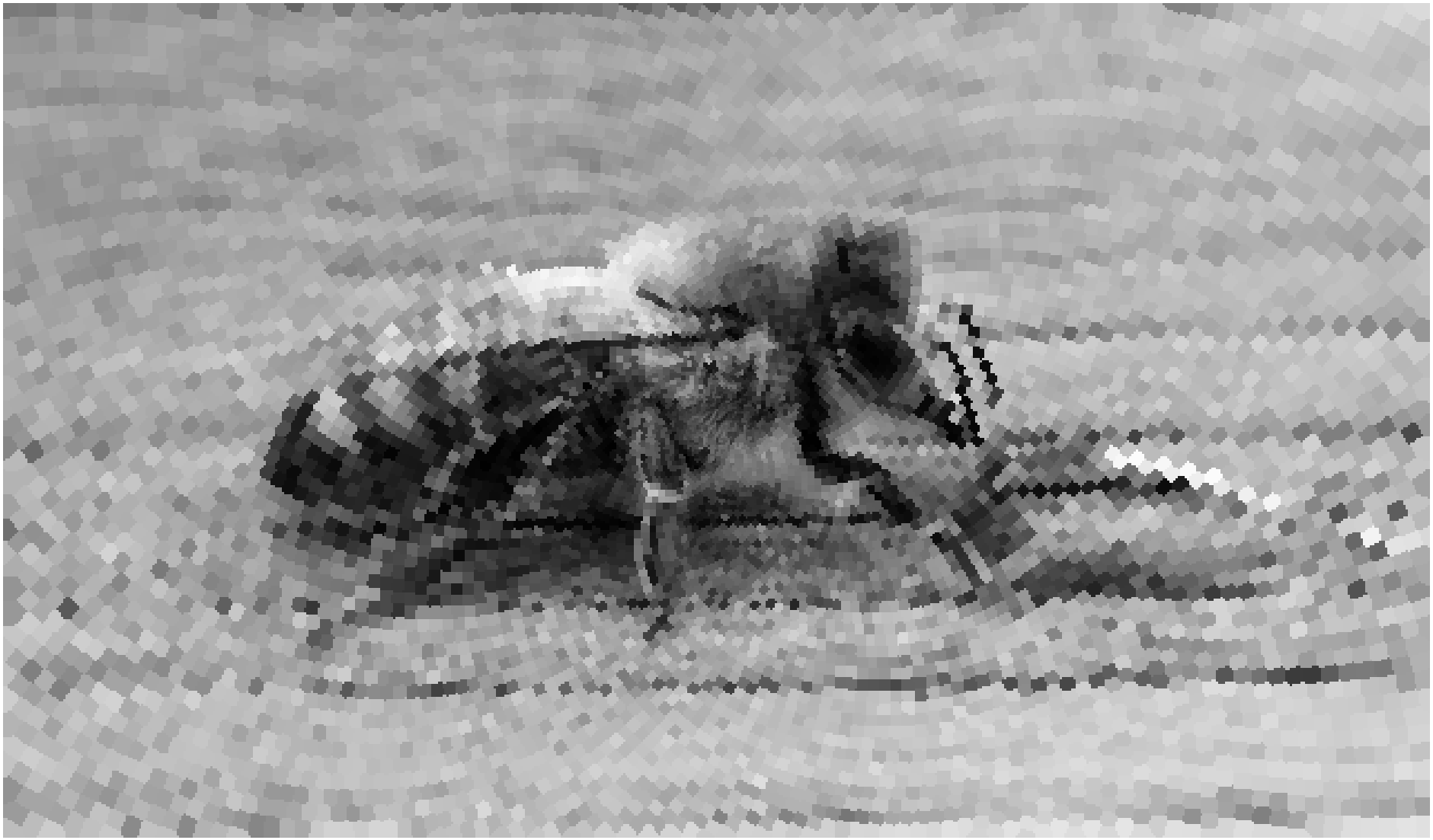

What is an Image in ImgLib2?

$$f : \Omega \to \mathbb{T} \quad \text{with} \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

- Arbitrary co-domain $\mathbb{T}$.
- Bounded or un-bounded domain Ω.
- Integer or real coordinates.
- Discrete (grid or sparsely sampled) or continuous domain.

Examples:

- 1D, 2D, . . . , *n*D pixel image.
- interpolated pixel image.
- (interpolated) sparse *n*D sample set.
- virtualized view into another image (transformed, sliced, . . .).
- procedurally generated image.

. . .

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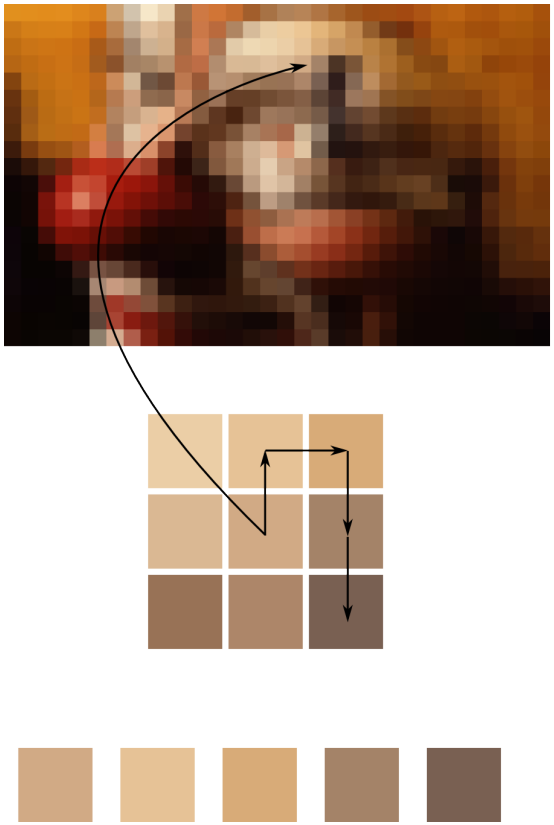
Architecture

Main abstractions:

- Accessible (“Image”)
  - Provides Accessors.
  - May provide bounds.
- Accessor
  - Is moved across the image.
  - Provides access to Types.
- Type (“Pixel value”)
  - Represents sample value $\in \mathbb{T}$.
  - Operations on $\mathbb{T}$.



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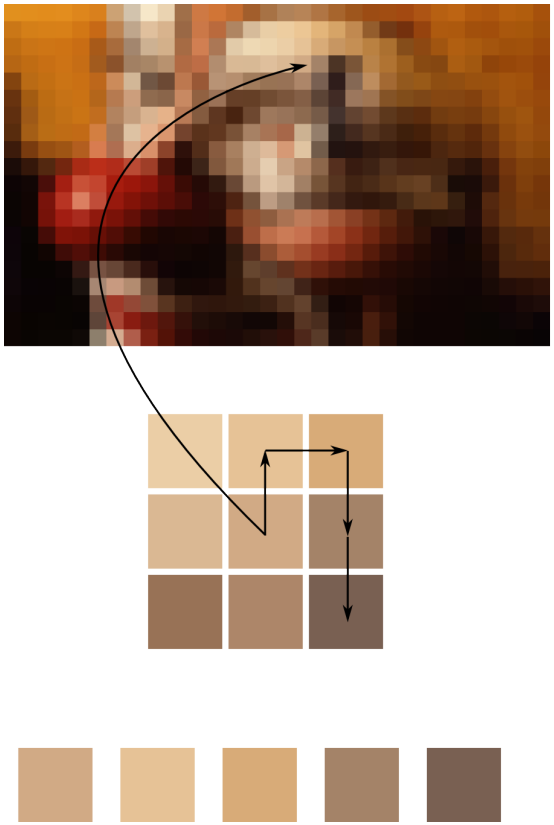
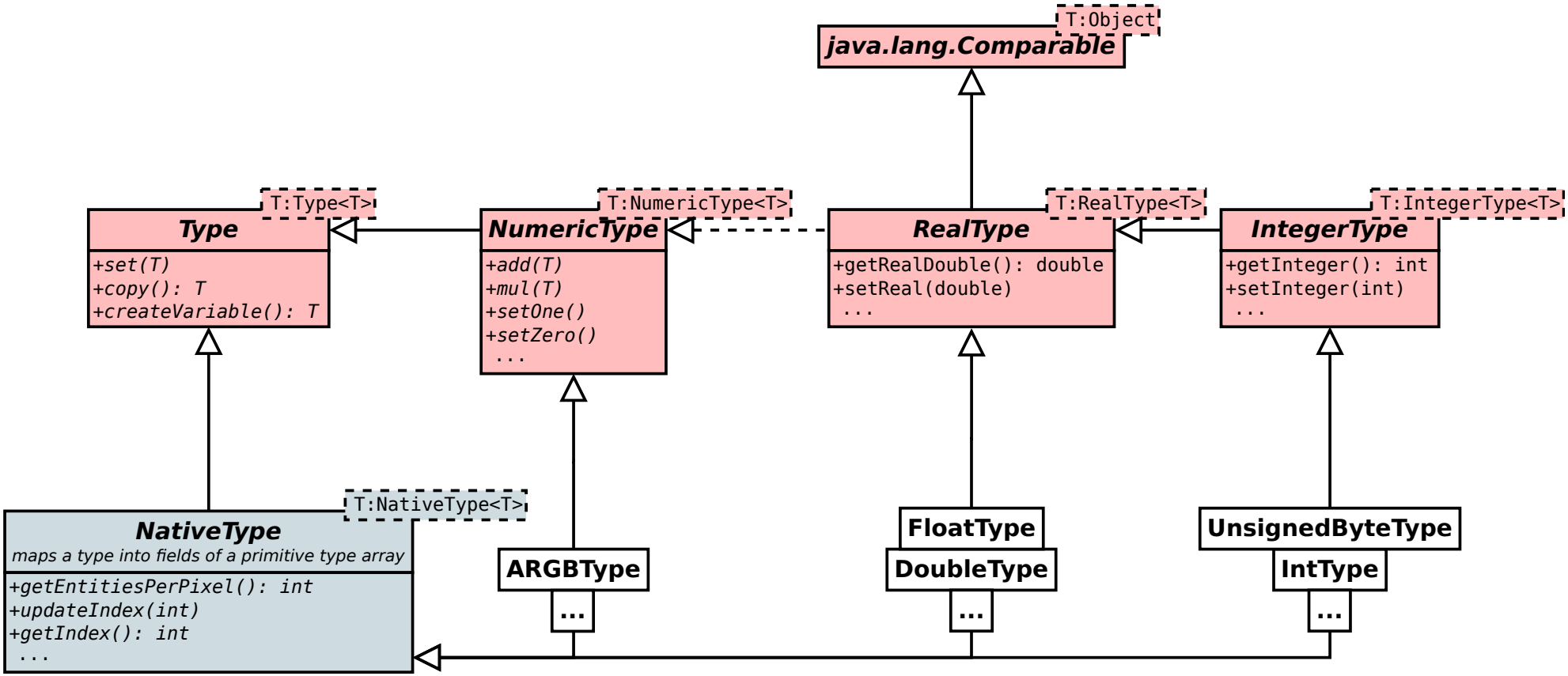


Types (Pixels)



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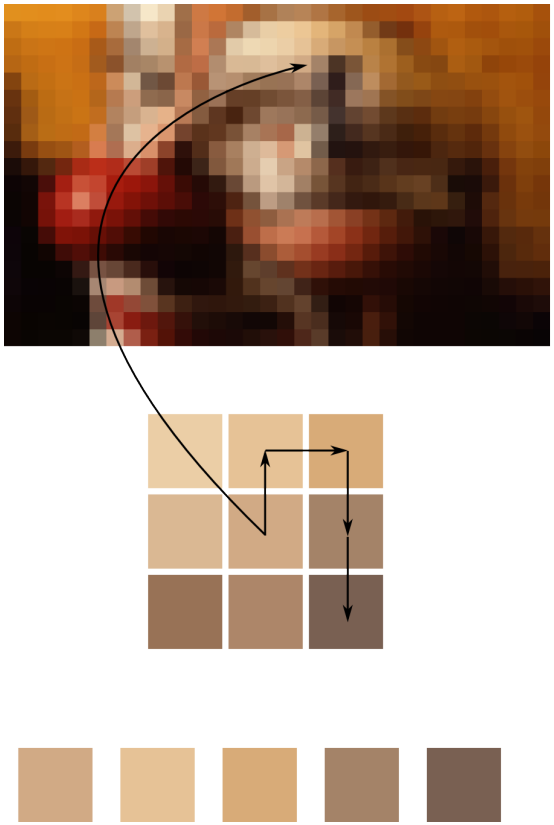


Access Patterns - Random Access

Random Access:

- Retrieve pixels at specific coordinates.

```
RandomAccess<T> access = image.randomAccess();
access.setPosition(new long[] {100, 100});
access.fwd(1);
...
T value = access.get();
...
```

Access Patterns - Random Access

ImgLib2

Random Access:

- Retrieve pixels at specific coordinates.

```
RealRandomAccess<T> access = image.realRandomAccess();
access.setPosition(new double[] {42.1, 0.783});
access.fwd(1);
...
T value = access.get();
...
```

Access Patterns - Iteration

Iteration:

- Visit every pixel once.
- Iteration order is irrelevant.

```
RandomAccess<T> access = image.randomAccess();
for( long x = minX; x <= maxX; ++x ) {
  for( long y = minY; y <= maxY; ++y ) {
    for( long z = minZ; z <= maxZ; ++z ) {
      for( long t = minT; t <= maxT; ++t ) {
        for( long c = minC; c <= maxC; ++c ) {
          access.setPosition(new long[] {x,y,z,t,c});
          T value = access.get();
          ...
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Access Patterns - Iteration

Iteration:

- Visit every pixel once.
- Iteration order is irrelevant.

```
Cursor<T> cursor = image.cursor();
while (cursor.hasNext()) {
  T value = cursor.next();
  ...
}
```

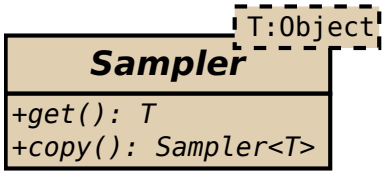
Access Patterns - Iteration

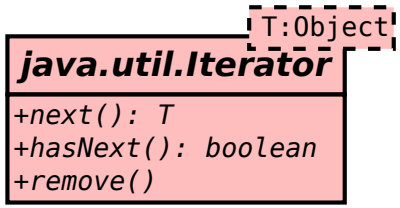
Iteration:

- Visit every pixel once.
- Iteration order is irrelevant.

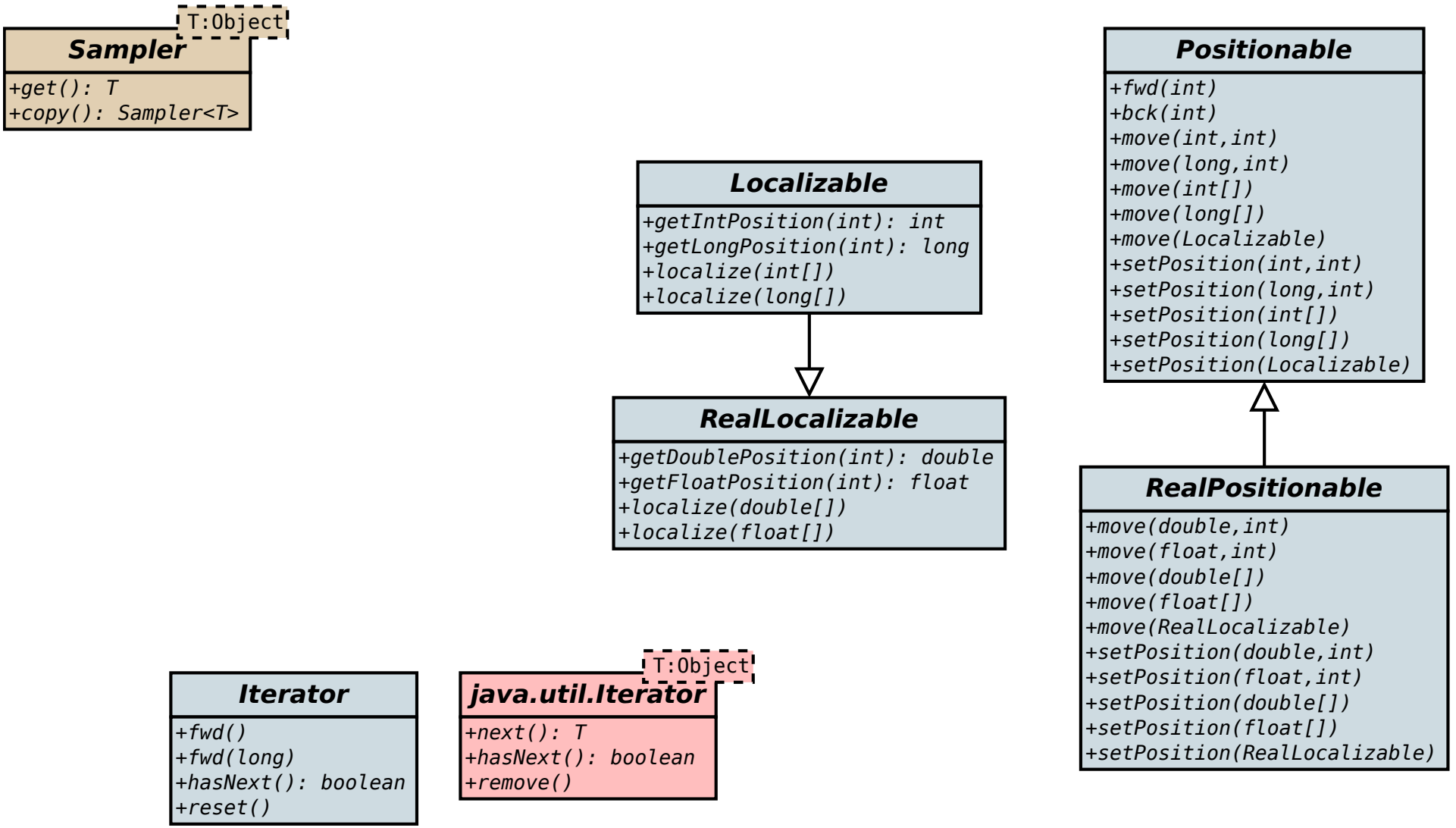
```
for (T value : image ) {
   ...
}
```

Accessors


T:Object
Sampler
+get(): T
+copy(): Sampler<T>


T:Object
java.util.Iterator
+next(): T
+hasNext(): boolean
+remove()

Accessors


T:Object
Sampler
+get(): T
+copy(): Sampler<T>
Localizable
+getIntPosition(int): int
+getLongPosition(int): long
+localize(int[])
+localize(long[])
RealLocalizable
+getDoublePosition(int): double
+getFloatPosition(int): float
+localize(double[])
+localize(float[])
Positionable
+fwd(int)
+bck(int)
+move(int,int)
+move(long,int)
+move(int[])
+move(long[])
+move(Localizable)
+setPosition(int,int)
+setPosition(long,int)
+setPosition(int[])
+setPosition(long[])
+setPosition(Localizable)
RealPositionable
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+move(double[])
+move(float[])
+move(RealLocalizable)
+setPosition(double,int)
+setPosition(float,int)
+setPosition(double[])
+setPosition(float[])
+setPosition(RealLocalizable)
Iterator
+fwd()
+fwd(long)
+hasNext(): boolean
+reset()
T:Object
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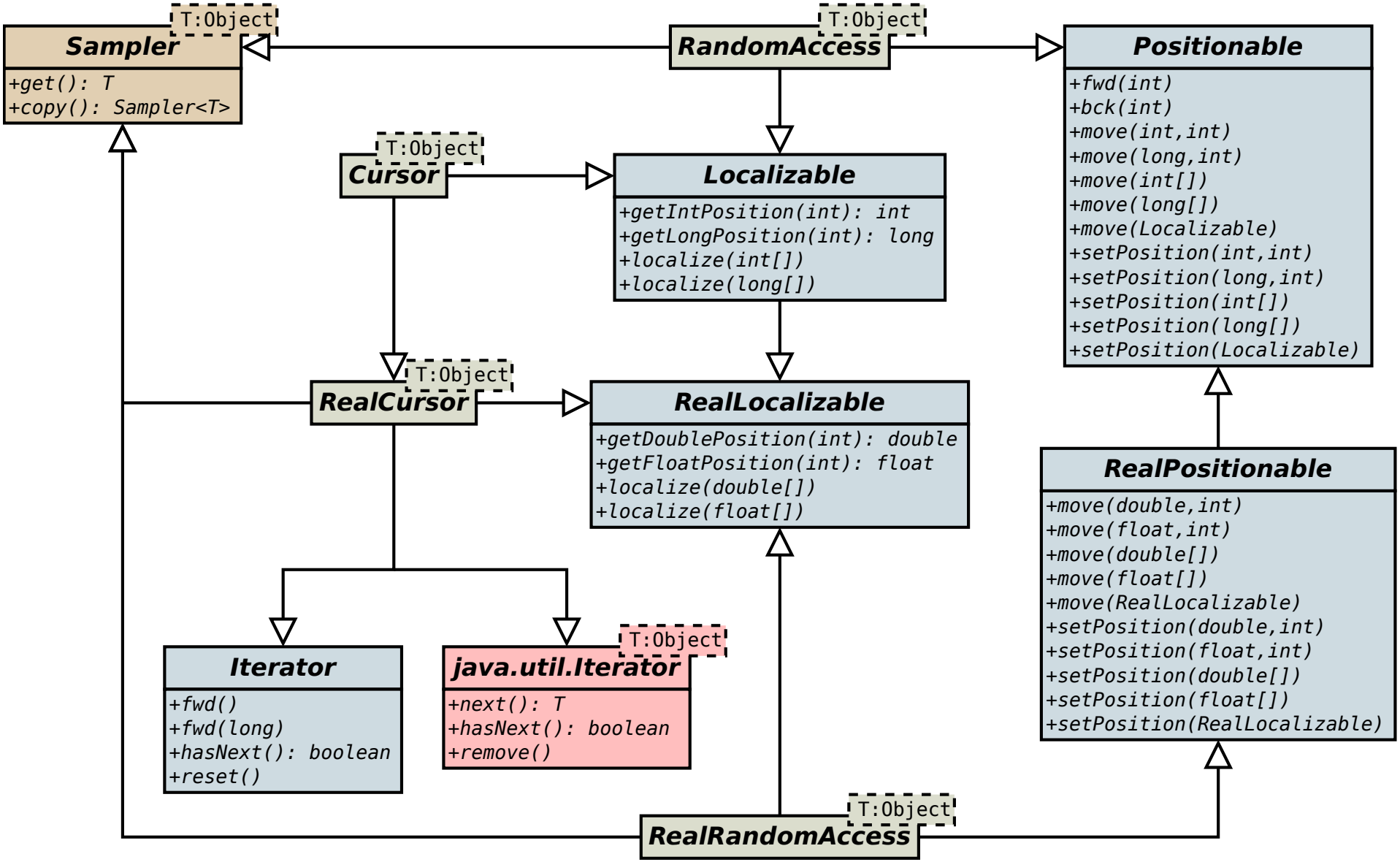
+remove()

Accessors


T:Object
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RandomAccess
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+fwd(int)
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+move(int,int)
+move(long,int)
+move(int[])
+move(long[])
+move(Localizable)
+setPosition(int,int)
+setPosition(long,int)
+setPosition(int[])
+setPosition(long[])
+setPosition(Localizable)
T:Object
Cursor
Localizable
+getIntPosition(int): int
+getLongPosition(int): long
+localize(int[])
+localize(long[])
T:Object
RealCursor
RealLocalizable
+getDoublePosition(int): double
+getFloatPosition(int): float
+localize(double[])
+localize(float[])
RealPositionable
+move(double,int)
+move(float,int)
+move(double[])
+move(float[])
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Iterator
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T:Object
RealRandomAccess

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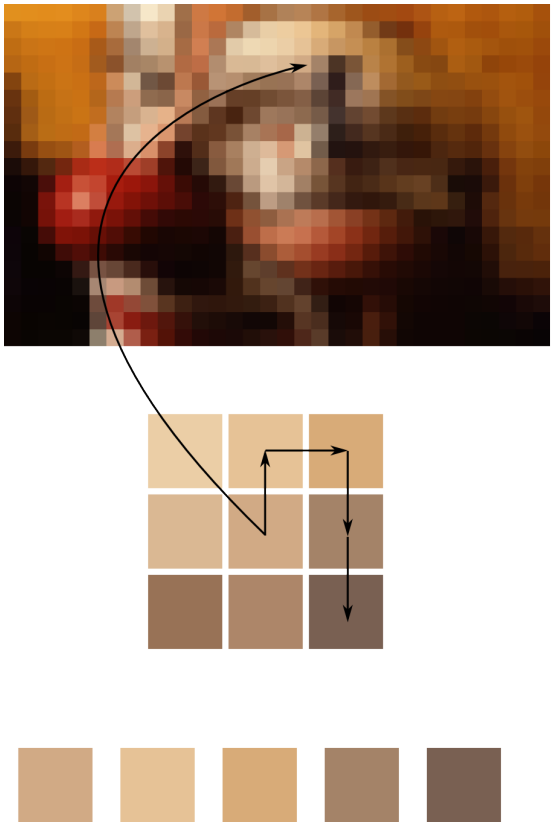
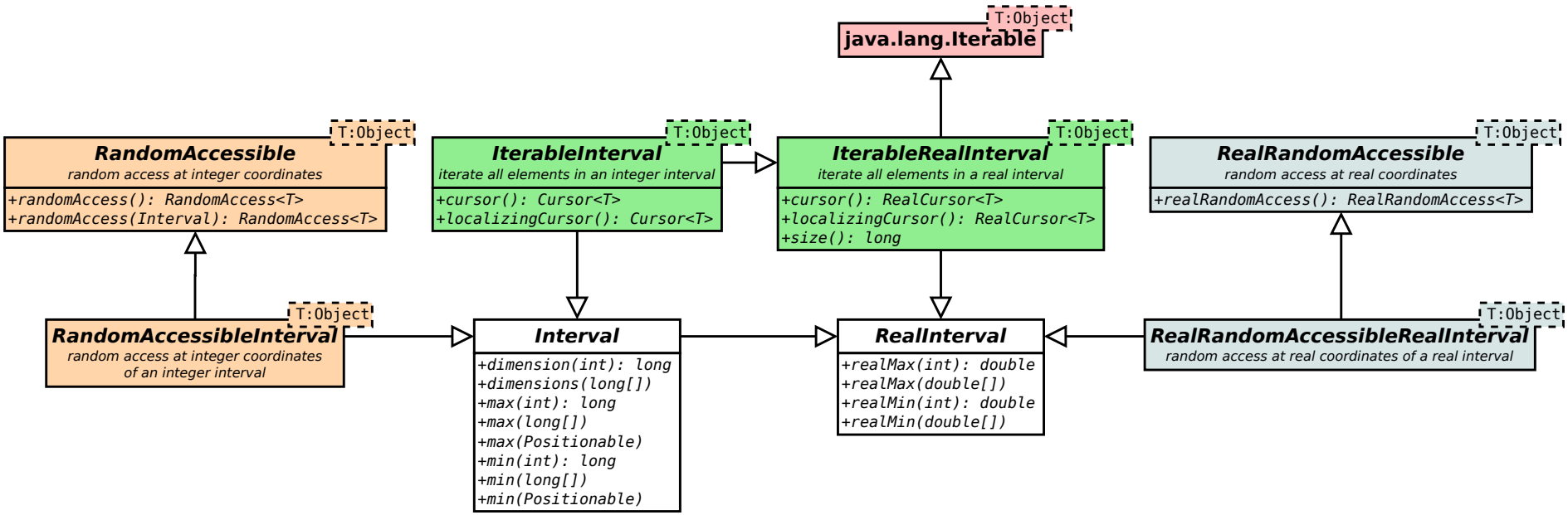


What is an Image in ImgLib2?

$$f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \quad \text{with} \quad \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$	RealRandomAccessible<T>
$\Omega = [\vec{min}, \vec{max}]; \vec{min}, \vec{max} \in \mathbb{R}^n$	RealRandomAccessibleRealInterval<T>
$\Omega = \{\vec{x}_1 \dots \vec{x}_n\}; \vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$	IterableRealInterval<T>
$\Omega = \mathbb{Z}^n$	RandomAccessible<T>
$\Omega = [\vec{min}, \vec{max}]; \vec{min}, \vec{max} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$	RandomAccessibleInterval<T>
$\Omega = \{\vec{x}_1 \dots \vec{x}_n\}; \vec{x}_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$	IterableInterval<T>

Accessibles (Collections)



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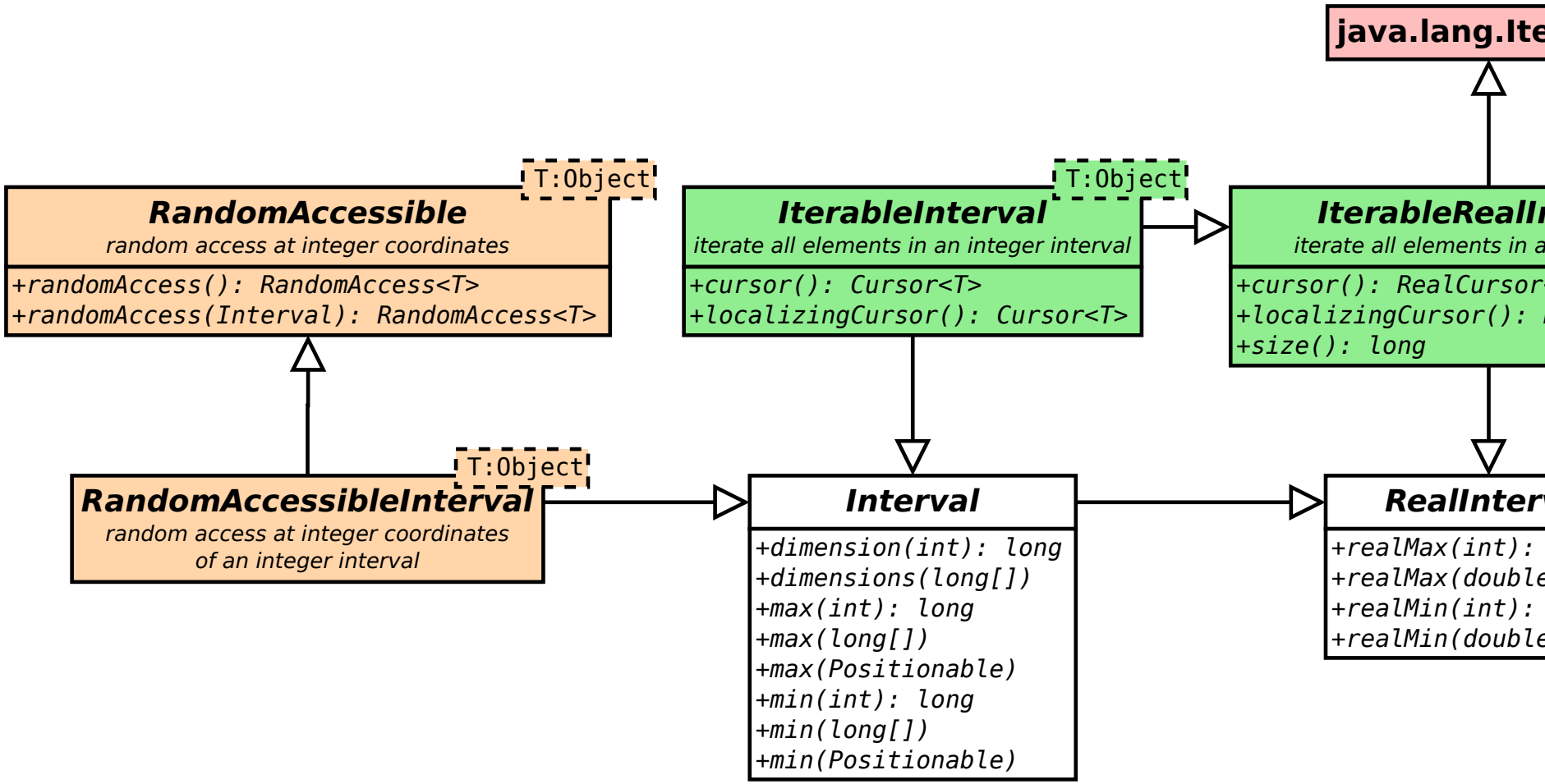

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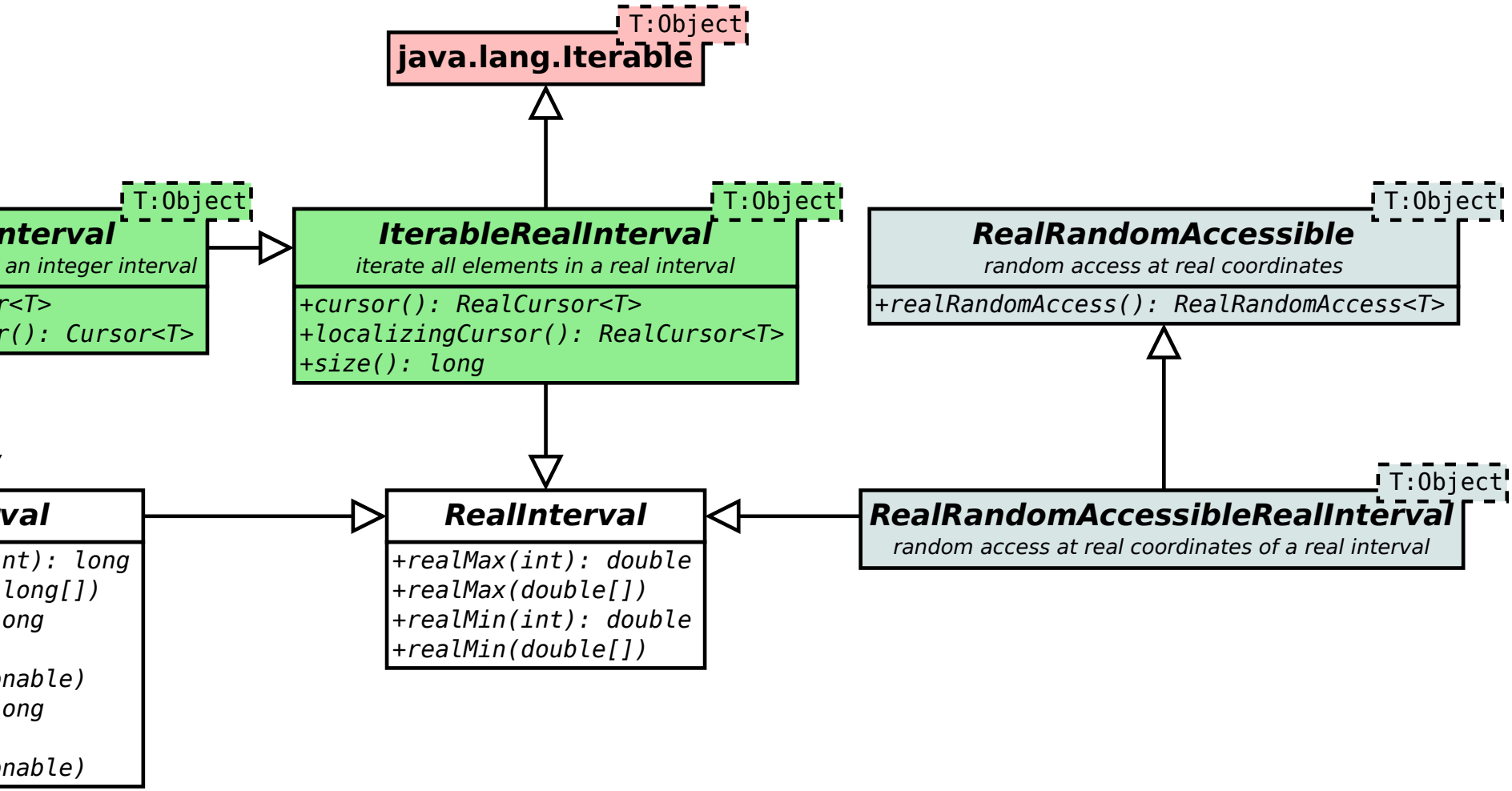


Accessibles - Neighborhoods

Accessibles are not restricted to contain Types.

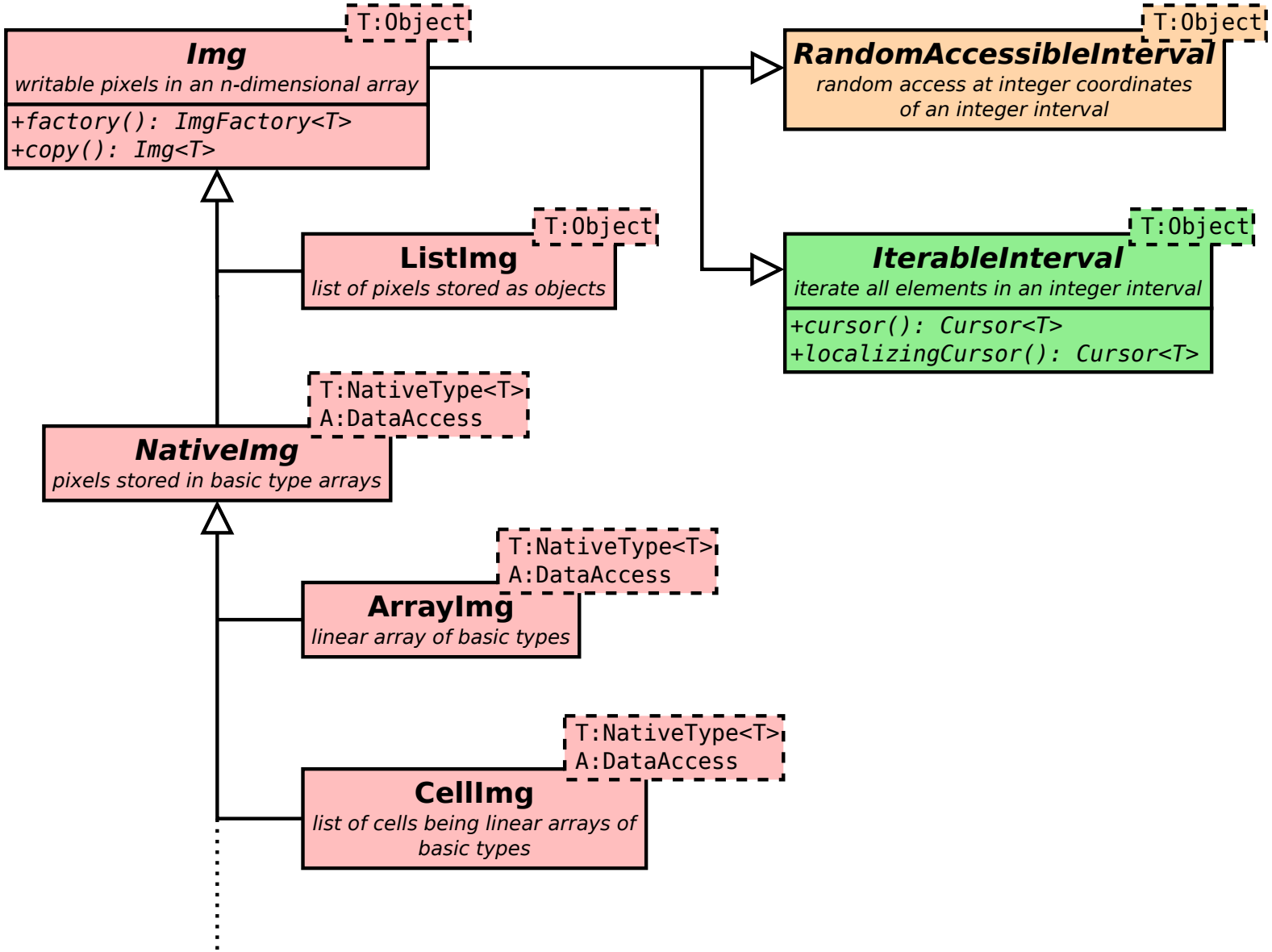
```
IterableInterval<T> image;
for (T value : image ) {
   ...
}
```

Accessibles - Neighborhoods

Accessibles are not restricted to contain Types.

```
IterableInterval<Neighborhood<T>> neighborhoods;
for (Neighborhood<T> neighborhood : neighborhoods) {
  for (T value : neighborhood ) {
    ...
  }
}
```

Pixel Images



Virtualized Sample Access

$$f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \quad \text{with} \quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

Views:
transparent, on-the-fly coordinate transformation

$$g : \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega$$
$$f \circ g = f' : \Omega' \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

Converters:
transparent, on-the-fly value transformation

$$h : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}'$$
$$h \circ f = f' : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{T}'$$

Virtualized Sample Access

```
RandomAccessibleInterval<UnsignedByteType> img;
```

Virtualized Sample Access

```
Interval interval;
RandomAccessibleInterval<UnsignedByteType> cropped =
  Views.offsetInterval(img, interval);
```

Virtualized Sample Access

```
RandomAccessibleInterval<UnsignedByteType> rotated =
  Views.rotate(cropped, 0, 1);
```

Virtualized Sample Access

```
RandomAccessible<UnsignedByteType> extended =
  Views.extendValue(rotated, new UnsignedByteType(127));
```

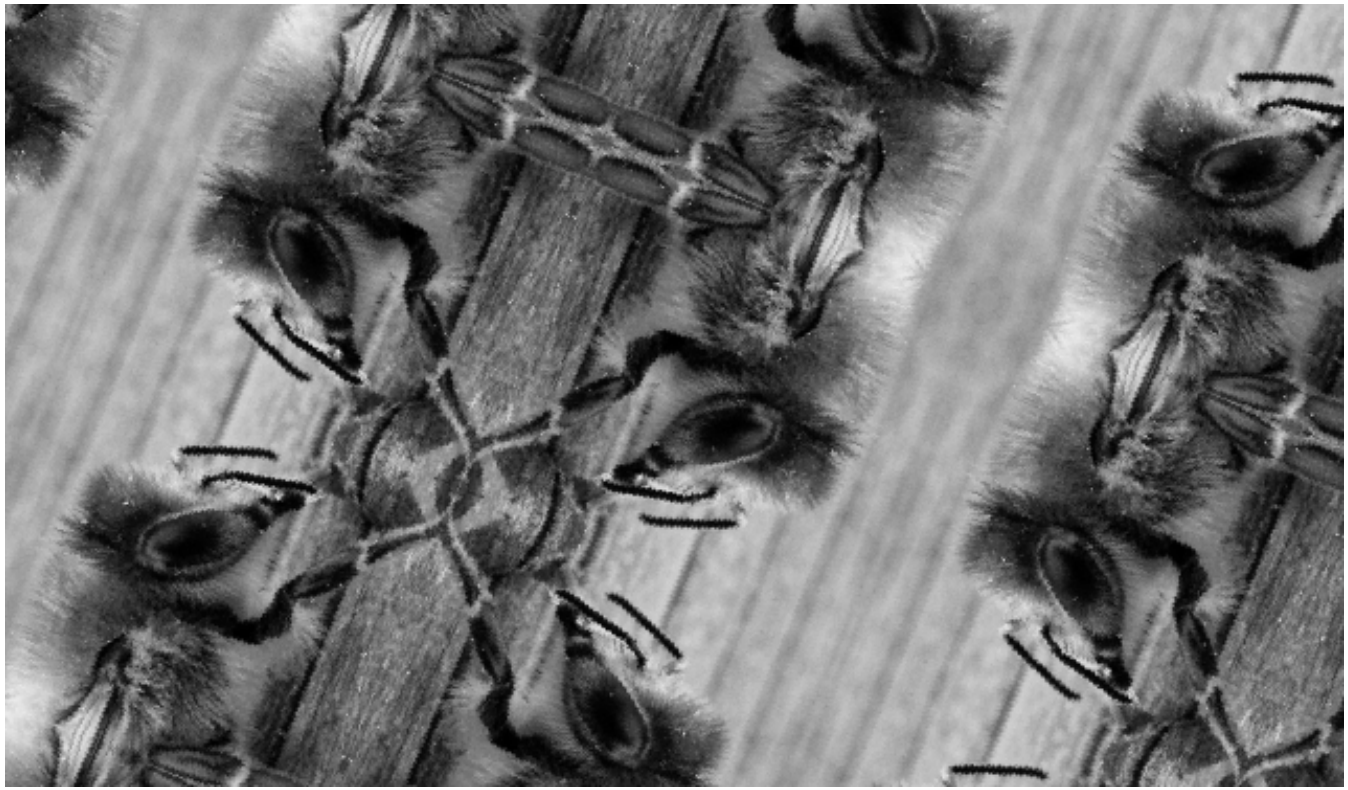
Virtualized Sample Access

```
RandomAccessible<UnsignedByteType> extended =
  Views.extendPeriodic(rotated);
```

Virtualized Sample Access

```
RandomAccessible<UnsignedByteType> extended =
  Views.extendMirrorSingle(rotated);
```

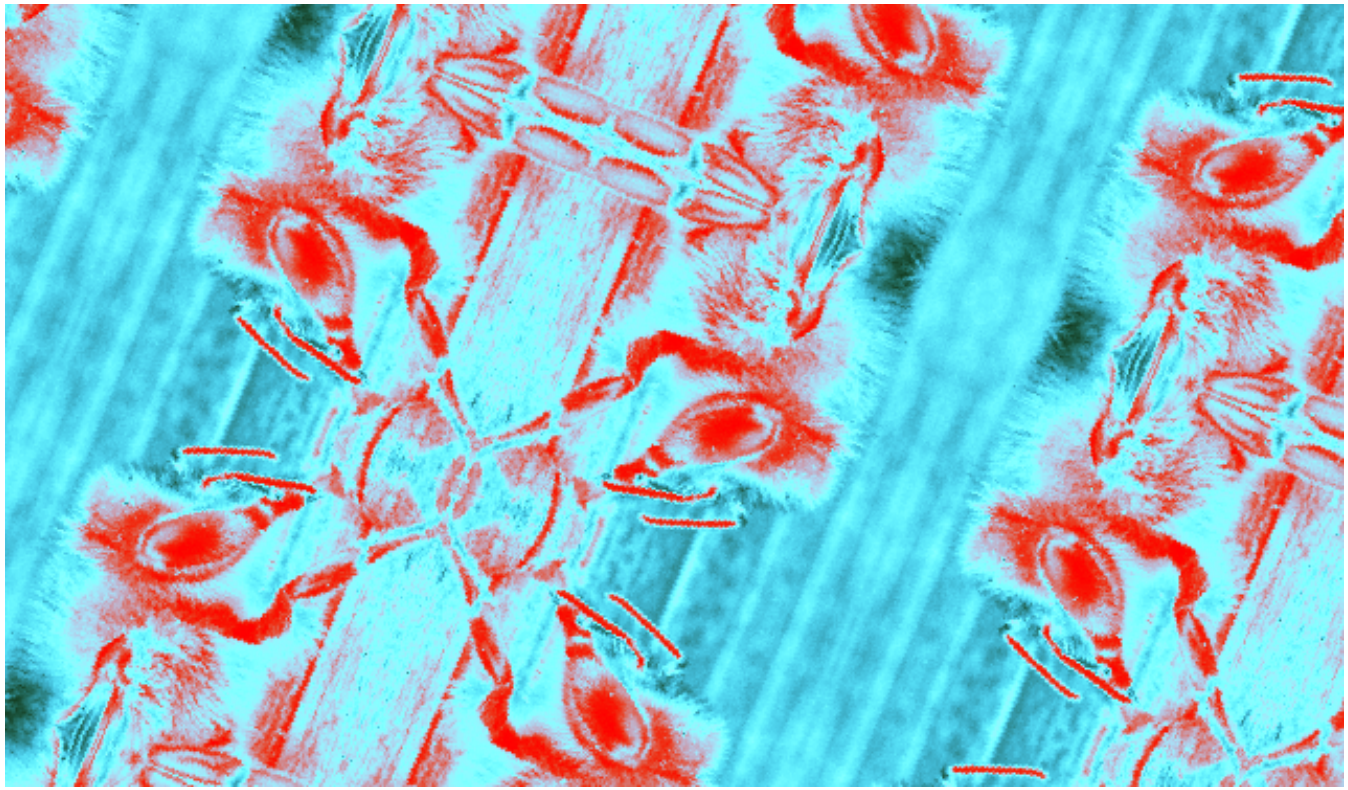
Virtualized Sample Access



```
RealRandomAccessible<UnsignedByteType> interpolated =
  Views.interpolate(extended,
    new NearestNeighborInterpolatorFactory<UnsignedByteType>());

AffineTransform affine;
RandomAccessible<UnsignedByteType> transformed =
  RealViews.affine(interpolated, affine);
```

Virtualized Sample Access



```
Converter<UnsignedByteType, ARGBType> lut;
RandomAccessible<ARGBType> converted =
  Converters.convert(transformed, lut, new ARGBType());
```

Performance Benchmarks

- Trivial operation: Invert all pixels
  - Iterate over all pixel (values).
- Complex operation: Compute center of mass
  - Sum *n*D coordinates weighted by pixel values.
  - Access coordinates and values.

- Java primitive type arrays (`byte[]`/`float[]`)
- ImageJ ImagePlus
- ImgLib2 ArrayImg
- ImgLib2 CellImg
- templated C++

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- ImgLib2 CellImg
- templated C++

Benchmark A: trivial operation

ImgLib2

Java primitive array

```
1  private static void invert(final float[] img) {
2    for (int i = 0; i < img.length; i++) {
3      img[i] = -img[i];
4    }
5  }
```

Benchmark A: trivial operation

ImgLib2

ImageJ

```
1   private static void invert(final ImagePlus imp) {
2     final ImageStack stack = imp.getStack();
3     final int numSlices = stack.getSize();
4     for (int s = 1; s <= numSlices; ++s) {
5       final ImageProcessor ip = stack.getProcessor(s);
6       final int size = ip.getPixelCount();
7       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
8         ip.setf(i, -ip.getf(i));
9     }
10  }
```

Benchmark A: trivial operation

ImgLib2

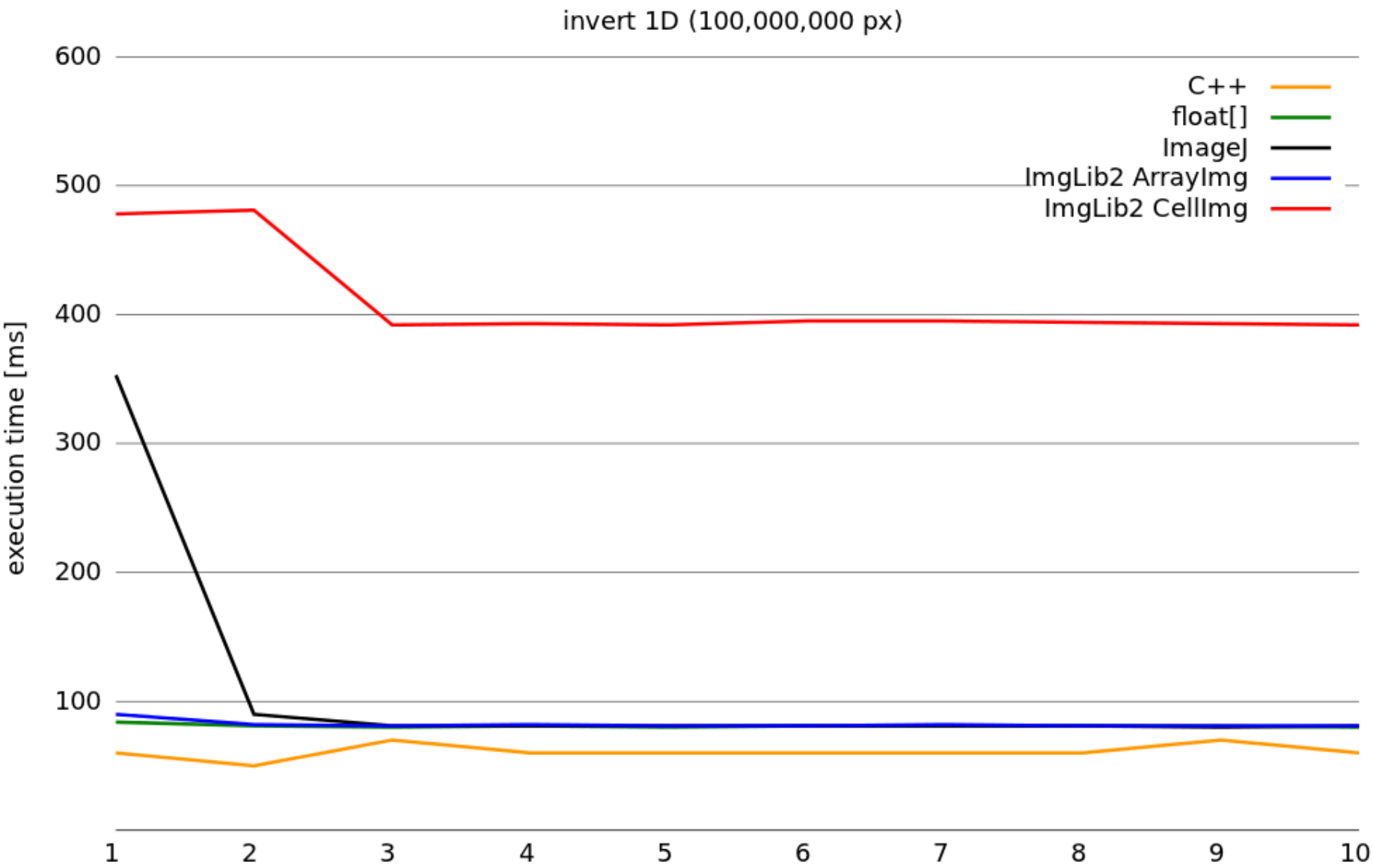
```
1  static private <T extends RealType<T>> void invert(
2      final IterableInterval<T> img) {
3    for (final T t : img)
4      t.mul(-1);
5  }
```

Benchmark A: trivial operation

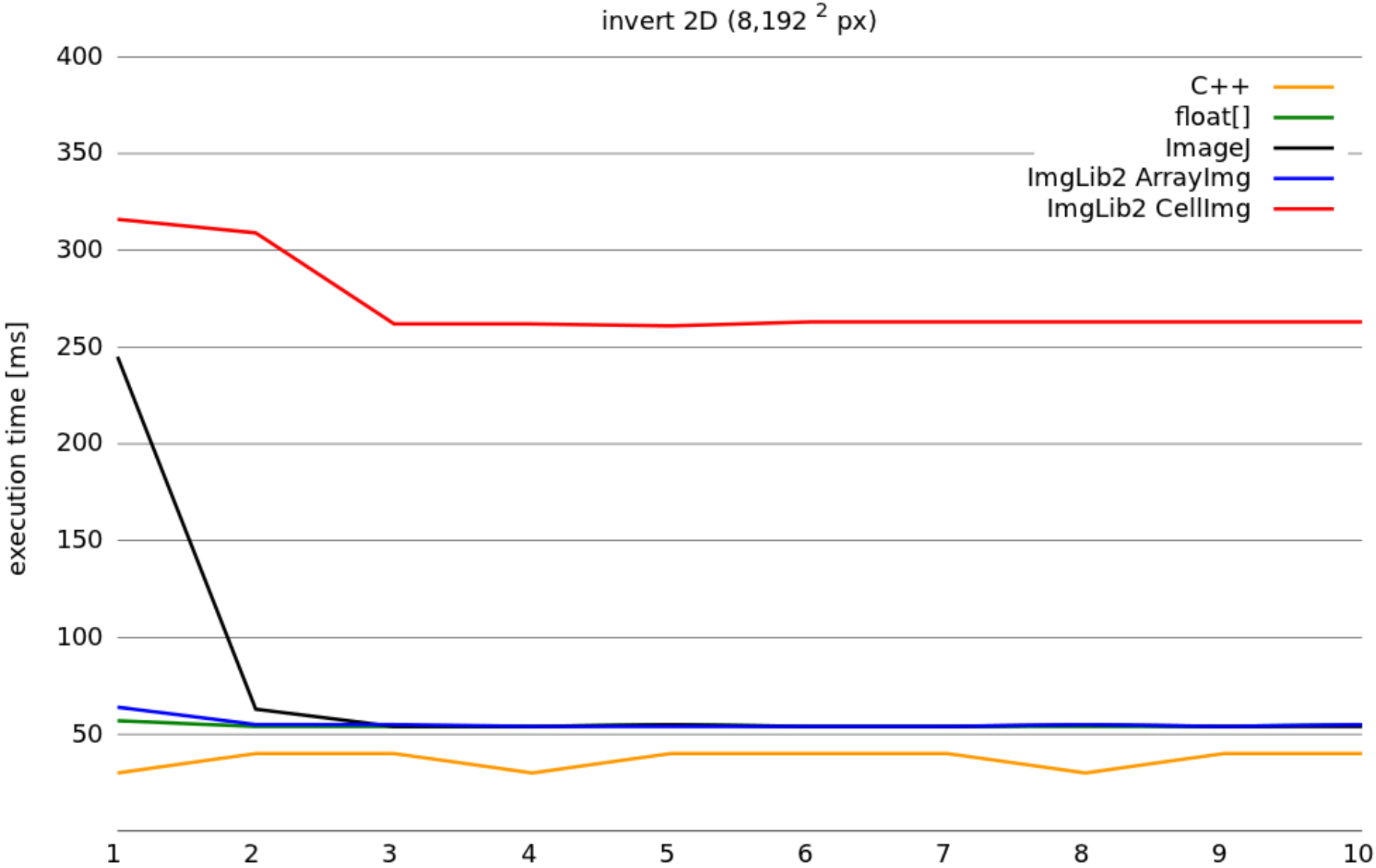
C++

```
1  template<class T>
2  void invert(T* img, unsigned long long size) {
3    for (unsigned long long i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
4      img[i] = -img[i];
5    }
6  }
```

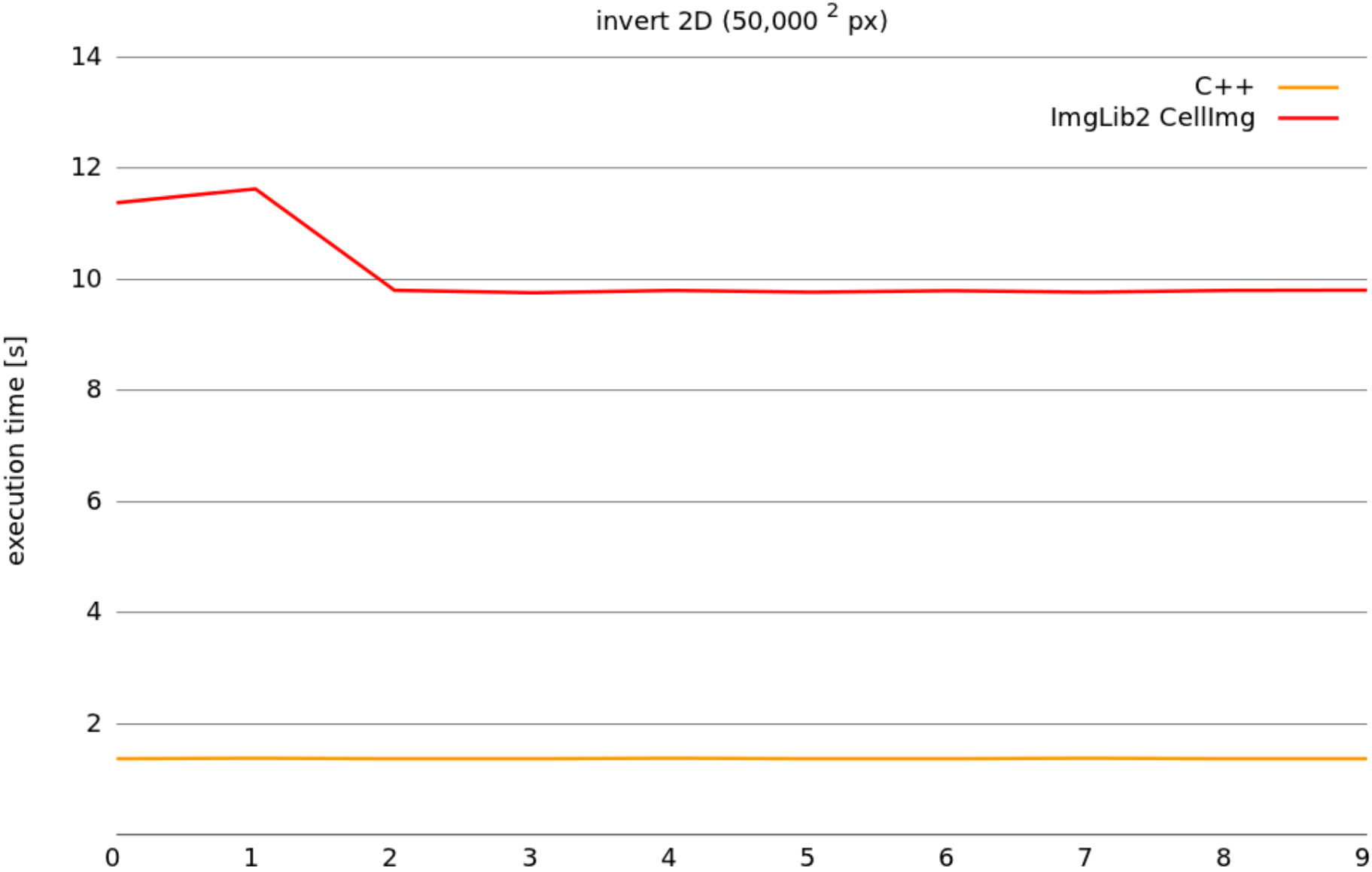
Benchmark A: trivial operation



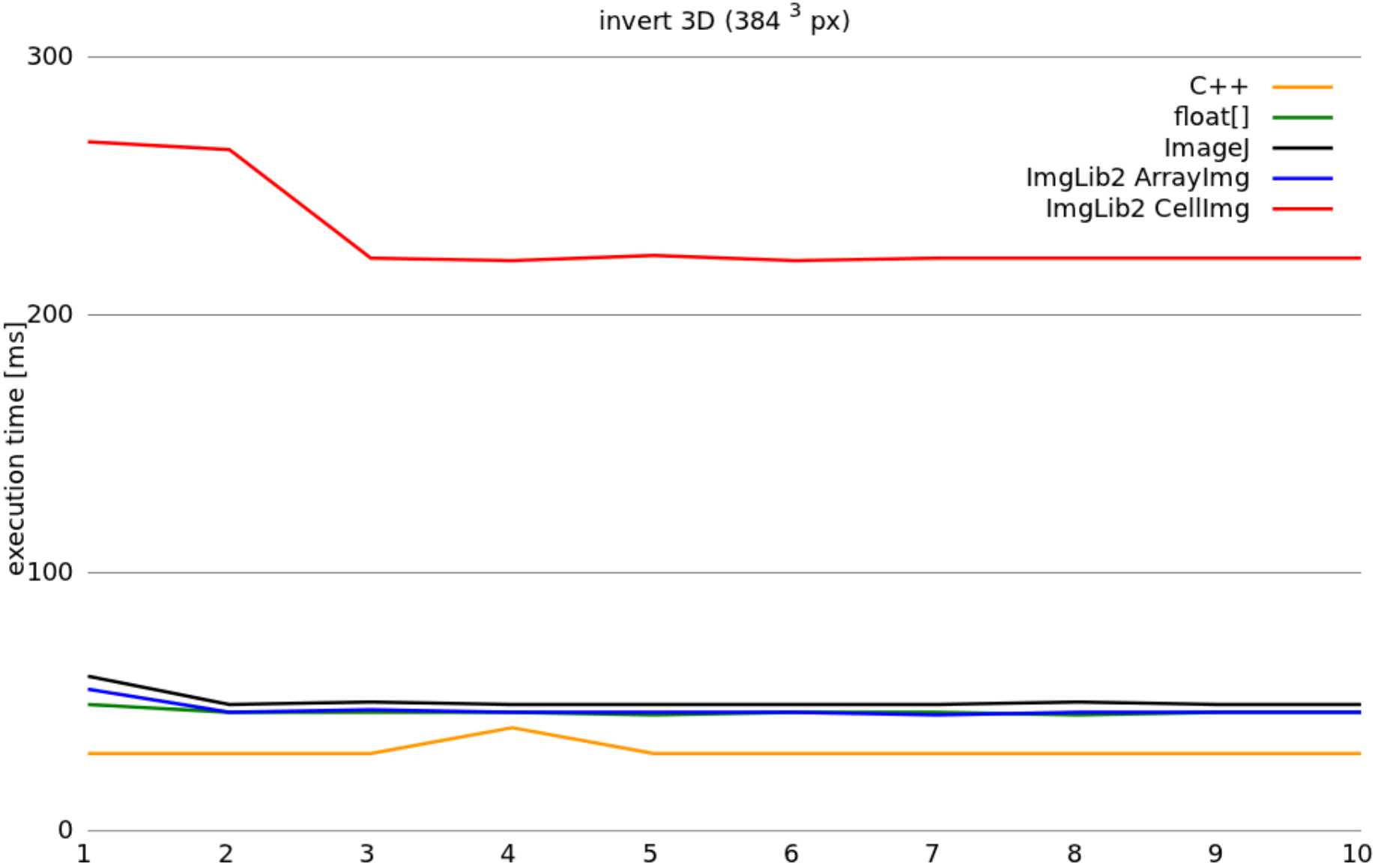
Benchmark A: trivial operation



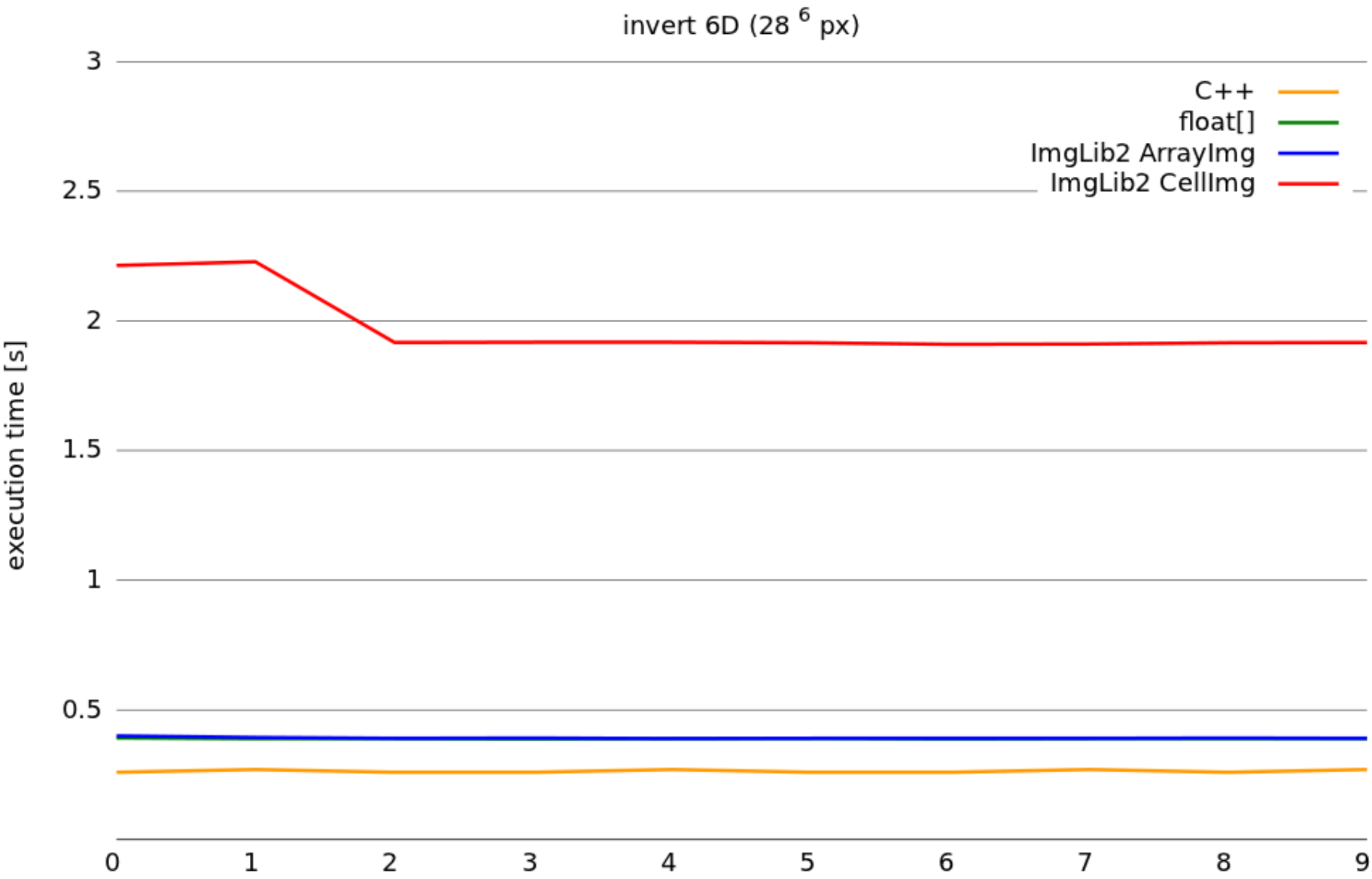
Benchmark A: trivial operation



Benchmark A: trivial operation



Benchmark A: trivial operation



Benchmark B: complex operation

Java primitive array (1D)

```
 1  private static double[] centerOfMass(
 2      final byte[] img, final int s0) {
 3    final RealSum c0 = new RealSum(), sum = new RealSum();
 4    for (int d0 = 0; d0 < s0; ++d0) {
 5      final double value = img[d0] & 0xff;
 6      c0.add(value * d0);
 7      sum.add(value);
 8    }
 9    final double s = sum.getSum();
10    return new double[] { c0.getSum() / s };
11  }
```

Benchmark B: complex operation

ImgLib2

Java primitive array (2D)

```
 1  private static double[] centerOfMass(
 2      final byte[] img, final int s0, final int s1) {
 3    final RealSum c0 = new RealSum(), c1 = new RealSum(),
 4        sum = new RealSum();
 5    int i = 0;
 6    for (int d1 = 0; d1 < s1; ++d1)
 7      for (int d0 = 0; d0 < s0; ++d0) {
 8        final double value = img[i++] & 0xff;
 9        c0.add(value * d0);
10        c1.add(value * d1);
11        sum.add(value);
12      }
13    final double s = sum.getSum();
14    return new double[] { c0.getSum() / s, c1.getSum() / s };
15  }
```

Benchmark B: complex operation

ImgLib2

Java primitive array (3D)

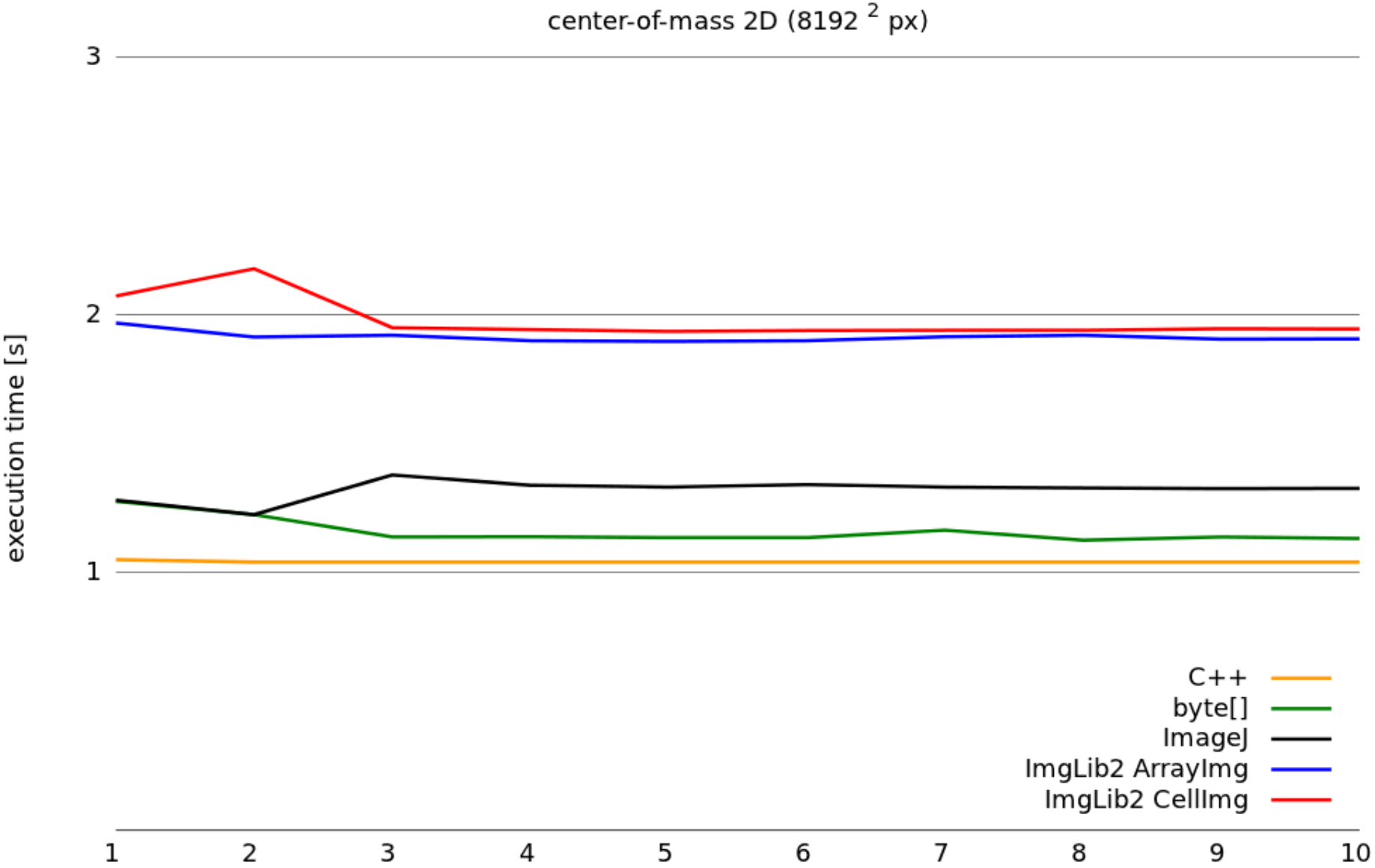
```
 1  private static double[] centerOfMass(
 2      final byte[] img, final int s0, final int s1, final int s2) {
 3    final RealSum c0 = new RealSum(), c1 = new RealSum(),
 4        c2 = new RealSum(), sum = new RealSum();
 5    int i = 0;
 6    for (int d2 = 0; d2 < s2; ++d2)
 7      for (int d1 = 0; d1 < s1; ++d1)
 8        for (int d0 = 0; d0 < s0; ++d0) {
 9          final double value = img[i++] & 0xff;
10          c0.add(value * d0);
11          c1.add(value * d1);
12          c2.add(value * d2);
13          sum.add(value);
14        }
15    final double s = sum.getSum();
16    return new double[] {
17        c0.getSum() / s, c1.getSum() / s, c2.getSum() / s };
18  }
```

Benchmark B: complex operation

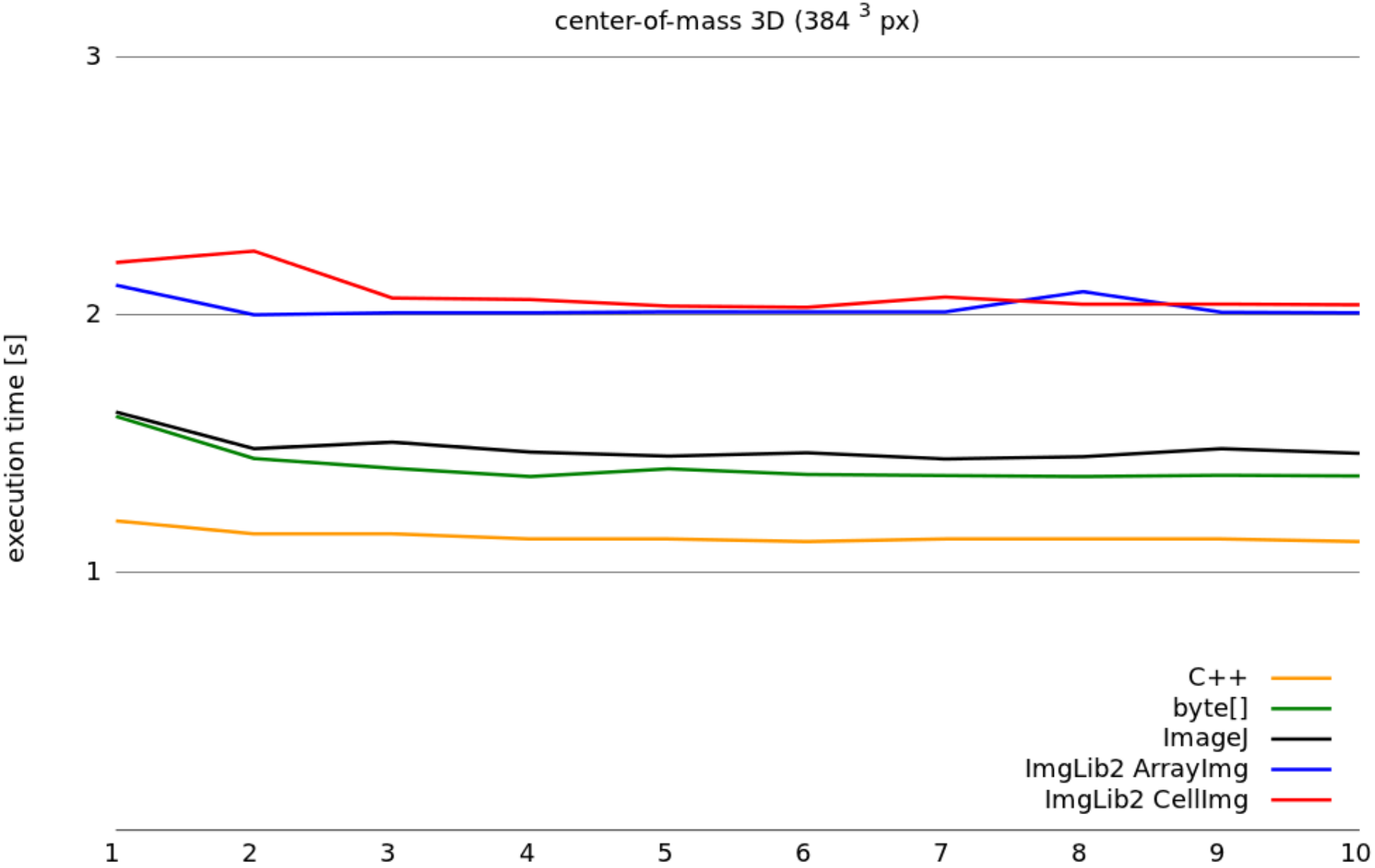
ImgLib2

```
1  static private <T extends RealType<T>> double[] centerOfMass(
2      final IterableInterval<T> img) {
3    final RealSum[] c = new RealSum[img.numDimensions()];
4    for (int d = 0; d < c.length; ++d)
5      c[d] = new RealSum();
6    final RealSum s = new RealSum();
7    final Cursor<T> cursor = img.localizingCursor();
8    while (cursor.hasNext()) {
9      final double value = cursor.next().getRealDouble();
10     s.add(value);
11     for (int d = 0; d < c.length; ++d)
12       c[d].add(cursor.getDoublePosition(d) * value);
13   }
14   final double[] centerOfMass = new double[c.length];
15   final double sum = s.getSum();
16   for (int d = 0; d < c.length; ++d)
17     centerOfMass[d] = c[d].getSum() / sum;
18   return centerOfMass;
19 }
```

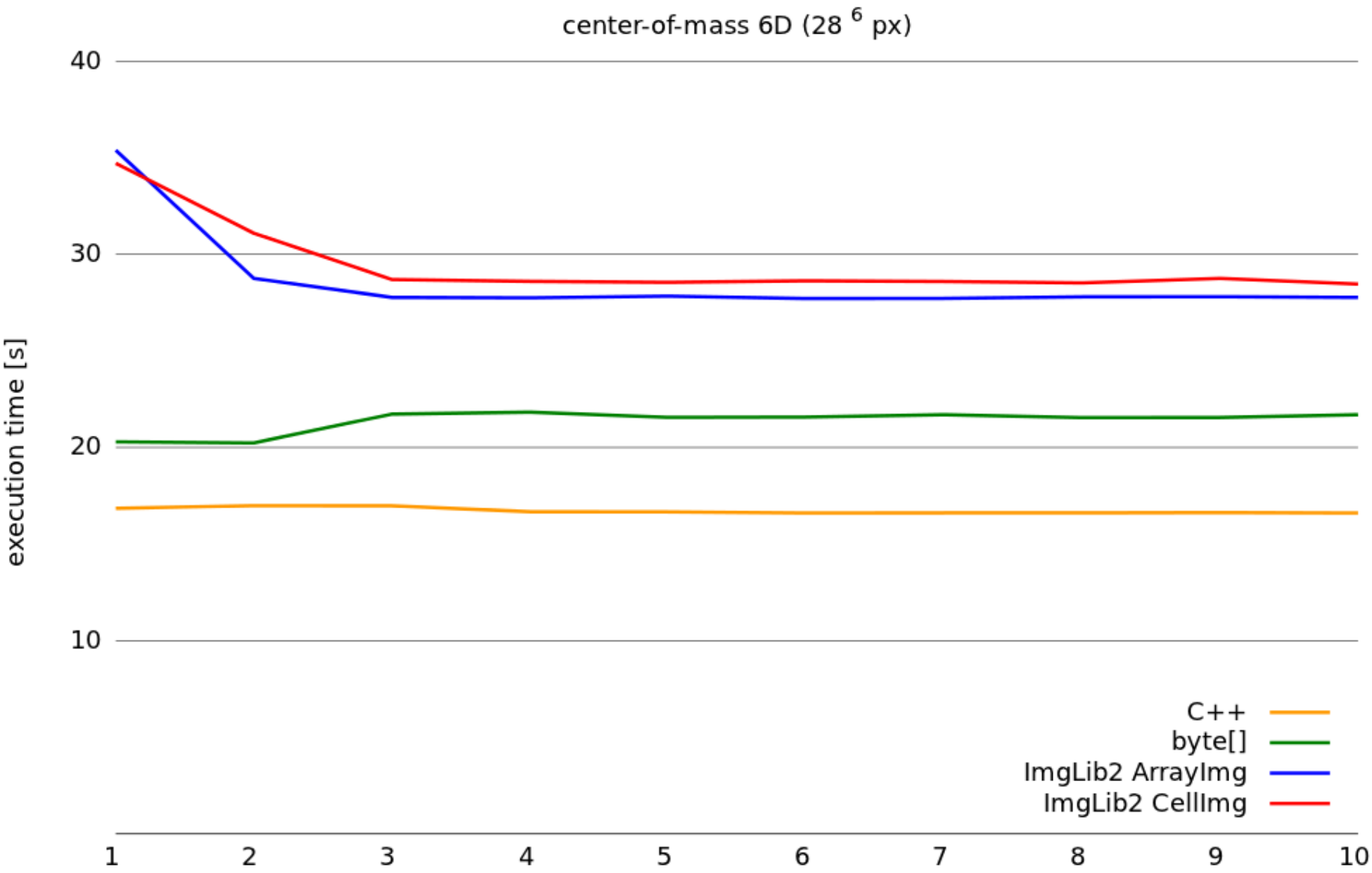
Benchmark B: complex operation



Benchmark B: complex operation

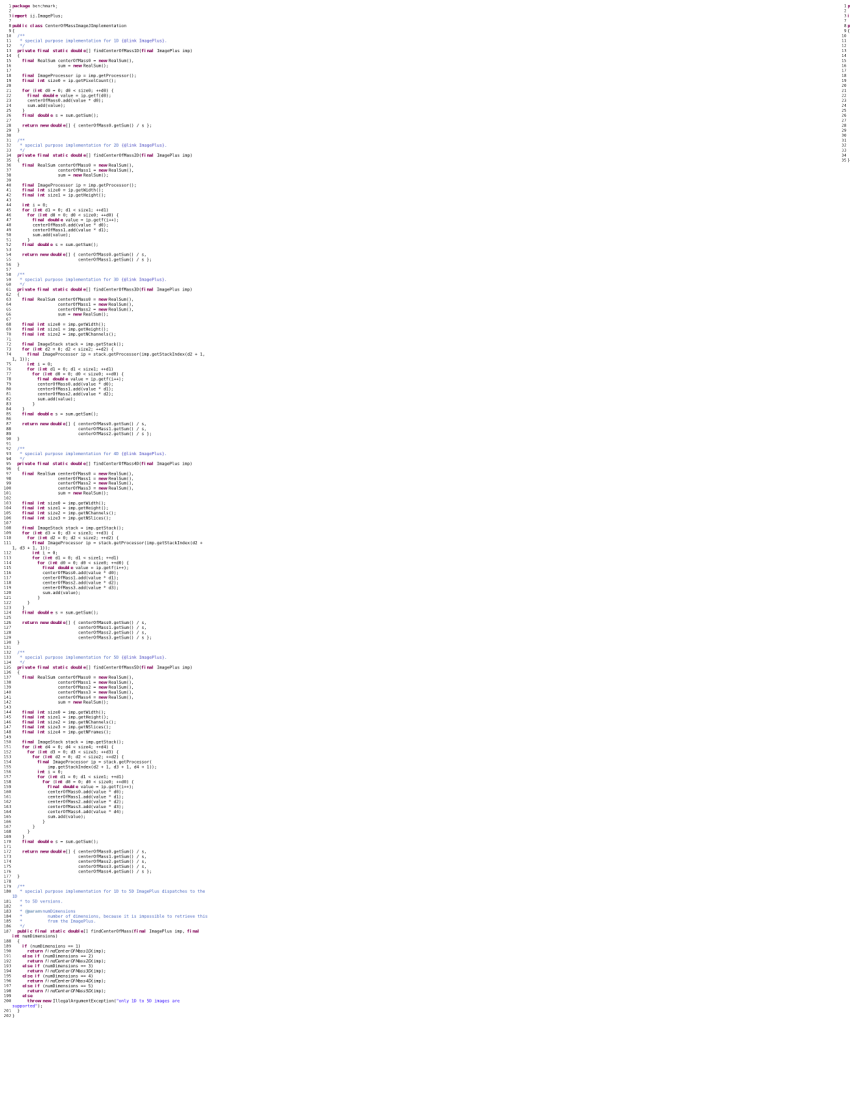


Benchmark B: complex operation



Benchmark B: complex operation

Java `byte[]` (1D-6D)



ImageJ (1D-5D)

ImgLib2
(arbitrary type, container, dimensionality)

Acknowledgements

ImgLib2 is Open Source, licensed under BSD.

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http://imglib2.net/

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“ImgLib2 – generic image processing in Java,”
Bioinformatics (September 2012).