

3D Data Visualization

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EMBO Course on Lightsheet Microscopy

16th Aug 2022
CEITEC MUNI, Brno



About me



- Applied Computer Scientists & Open-source SW believer
- Image processing & analysis & vizu, big images in parallel
- Algorithms benchmarking (synth. data)
- Support for DL methods training (silver ground-truth)

- Central European Institute of Technology (CEITEC, Masaryk University, Brno)



- Centre for Biomedical Image Processing (CBIA, Faculty of Informatics, MU, Brno)
- [CellTrackingChallenge.net](https://www.celltrackingchallenge.net)

- IT4Innovations National Supercomputing Center (IT4I, VSB – Technical University of Ostrava, Ostrava)
- [HPC Workflow Manager](#) (for Fiji) + [DataStore](#)



About the talk

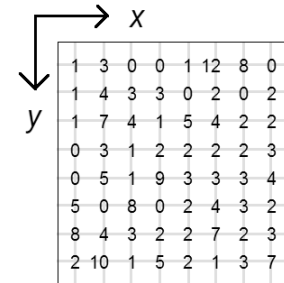
- Main theme:
 - 3D data vizu is actually mostly about
 - Some form of 3D-to-2D projection
 - Some form of information reduction
 - Principles used under the hood
- Outline:
 - Slice rendering
 - Volume rendering
 - Cartographic projections
 - Graphical representations



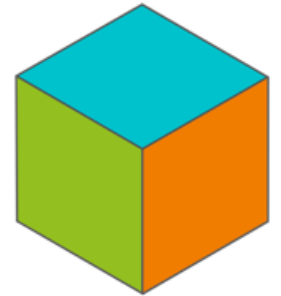
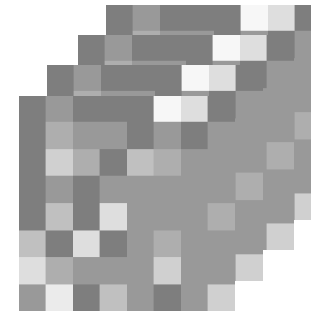
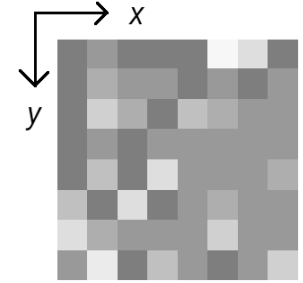
- Download: https://www.fi.muni.cz/~xulman/files/EMBO_LS2022.pdf

Terminology

- 2D image
 - Regularly displaced (scalar) values on an orthogonal 2D grid
 - Aka. frame, slice or section
- 3D image
 - A sequence of 2D images → 3D grid
 - Aka. stack or volume
 - No triangles & textures (computer games)
 - Raw data
- Tabular data that include x,y,z coordinates
 - Processed data, e.g. Point cloud

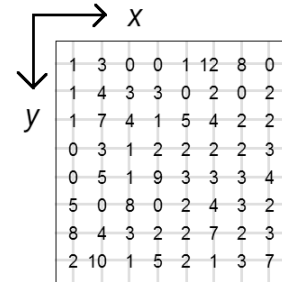


1	3	0	0	1	12	8	0
1	4	3	3	0	2	0	2
1	7	4	1	5	4	2	2
0	3	1	2	2	2	2	3
0	5	1	9	3	3	3	4
5	0	8	0	2	4	3	2
8	4	3	2	2	7	2	3
2	10	1	5	2	1	3	7



Terminology

- Dimensionality increases
 - By 1D when time-lapse
 - By 1D with every imaged channel
 - By 1D with every view angle
- Picture element → **Pixel**, Volumetric pixel → **Voxel**
- Pixel consumes memory:
 - 8 or **16 bits** (1 or 2 Bytes, integers, 0-255 or 0-65535)
 - 32 or 64 bits (4 or 8 Bytes, floating-point, single or double precision)
- Pixel/Voxel represents a physical area/volume
 - “Microns per pixel” along each axis → Resolution
 - Same sizes in all axes = **isotropic resolution**



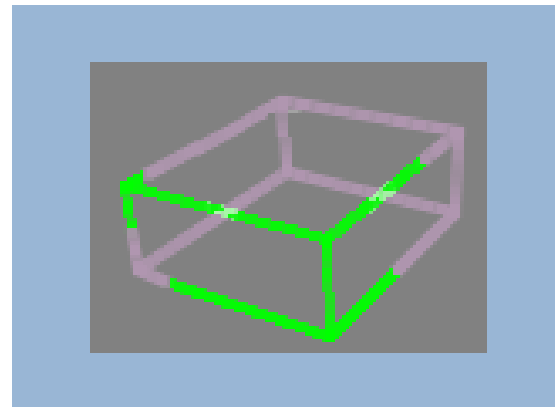
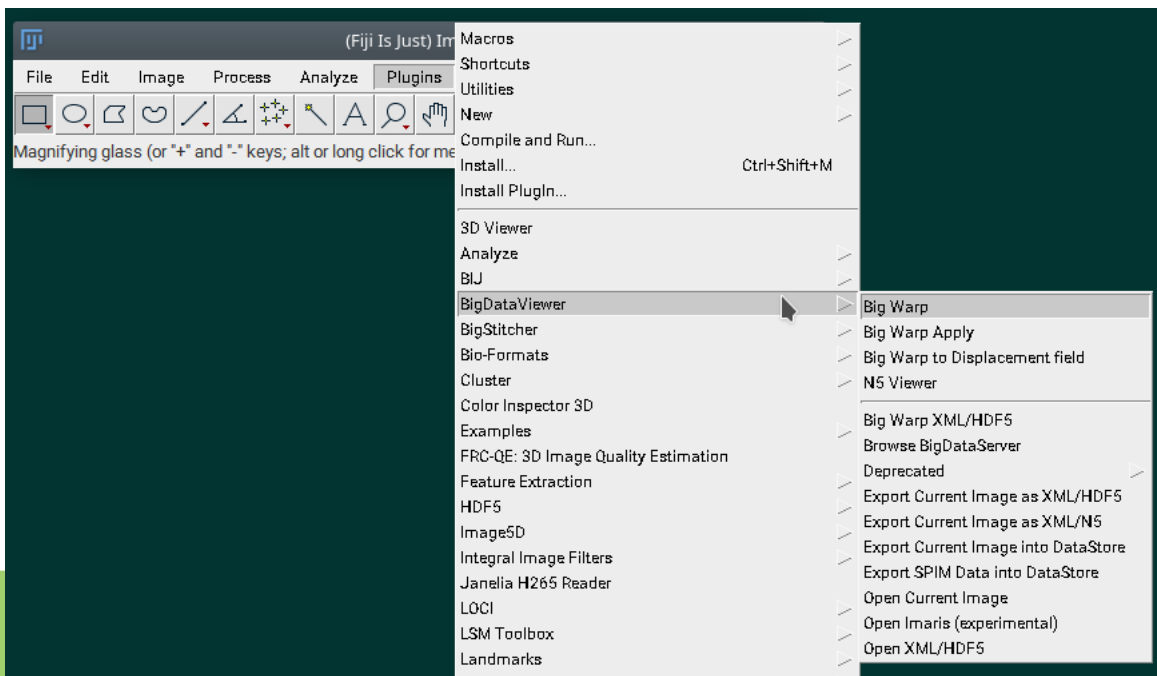
1	3	0	0	1	12	8	0
1	4	3	3	0	2	0	2
1	7	4	1	5	4	2	2
0	3	1	2	2	2	2	3
0	5	1	9	3	3	3	4
5	0	8	0	2	4	3	2
8	4	3	2	2	7	2	3
2	10	1	5	2	1	3	7



Slice Rendering

Idea: Show the voxels at the intersection of an user-given plane with the Volume.
Orthogonal views are a special case of this.

Example SW: BigDataViewer → **BDV**



...available in Fiji

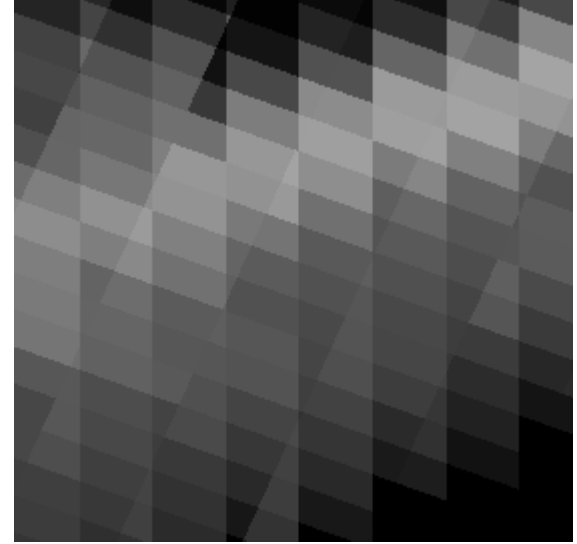


Slice Rendering

Idea: Show the voxels at the intersection of an user-given plane with the Volume.

BigDataViewer (BDV):

- Considers Voxels only (even for 2D images)
- Considers **16 bits** only!
- Fast to determine voxels that are hit by the plane
- Fast to compute (and display) their intersection polygons
- **Fast to fetch their values**
...when using an intelligent data storage: chunks + pyramids
- Since all is fast, BDV can afford displaying multiple images at once



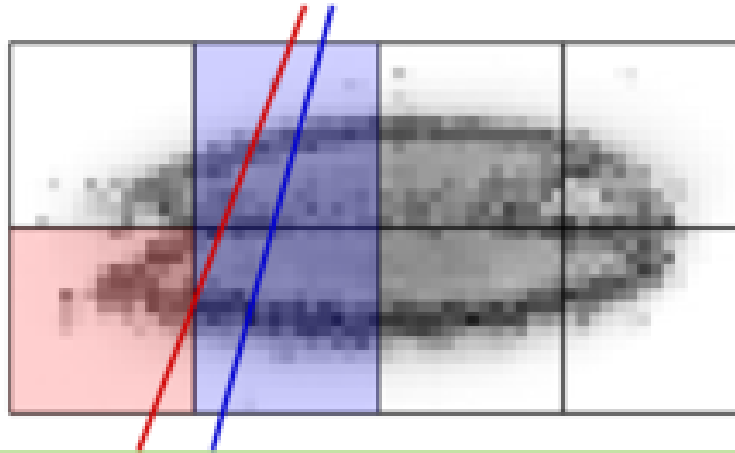
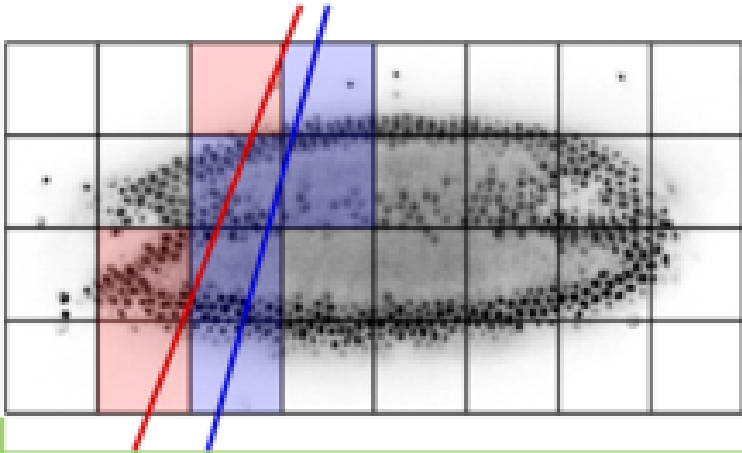
Slice Rendering

BigDataViewer:

- ***Fast to fetch their values***

...when using an intelligent data storage: chunks + pyramids

- Chunks – to read a voxel, only an including small chunk of Bytes needs to be loaded
- Pyramids – small copies of the image at increasingly lower resolution are available



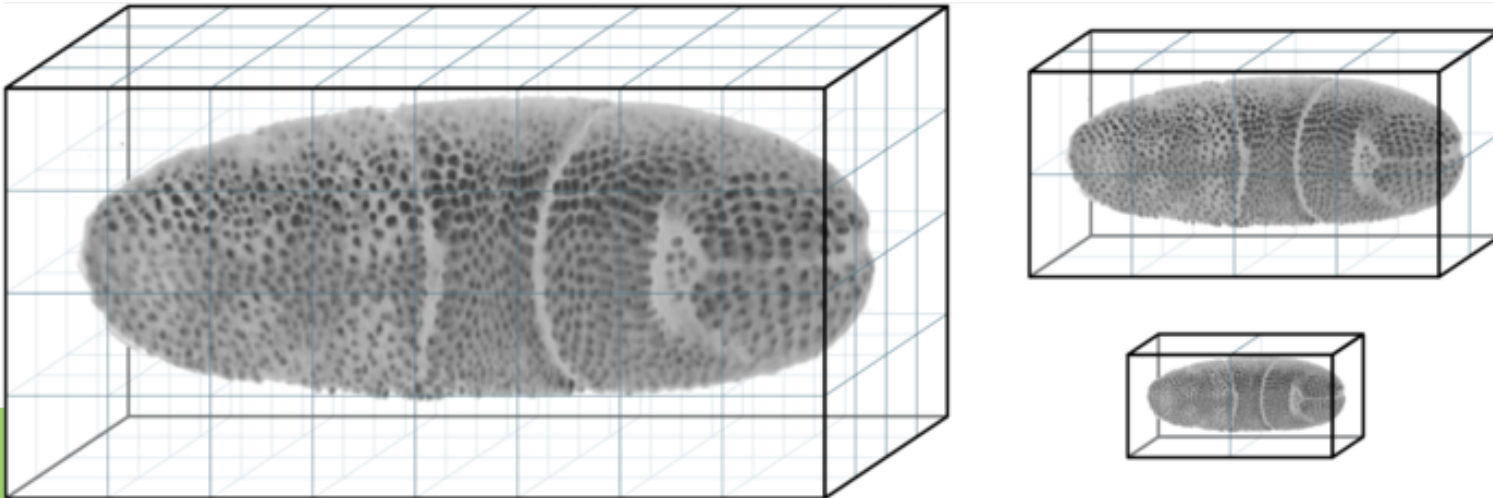
Slice Rendering

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Slice Rendering

BigDataViewer:

- ***Fast to fetch their values***

...when using an intelligent data storage: chunks + pyramids

- Chunks – to read a voxel, only an including small chunk of Bytes needs to be loaded
- Pyramids – small copies of the image at increasingly lower resolution are available
- Google Maps store (and show) maps in the same way
- **Requires appropriate image file format**
 - Baseline: BDV.HDF5
 - Rising star: OME.Zarr (Dialect.GenericContainer)



Slice Rendering

BigDataViewer:

- *Requires appropriate image file format*
 - *Baseline: BDV.HDF5*
- Traditionally: **dataset.xml** plus some container(s)
- **.xml** holds conveniently metadata about the image
 - Small, human-readable, editable
 - Also includes a pointer on the container
- BDV “flattens” dimensionality to 4D: x, y, z, **source = ViewSetup**

dataset_11013-52-00.h5	467.4 MiB
dataset_hdf5-53-00.h5	458.8 MiB
dataset_hdf5-54-00.h5	455.9 MiB
dataset_hdf5-55-00.h5	458.0 MiB
dataset_hdf5-56-00.h5	461.8 MiB
dataset_hdf5-57-00.h5	463.5 MiB
dataset_hdf5-58-00.h5	463.2 MiB
dataset_hdf5-59-00.h5	462.0 MiB
dataset_hdf5-60-00.h5	46.1 MiB
dataset_hdf5.h5	4.6 MiB
dataset_hdf5.xml	319.1 KiB

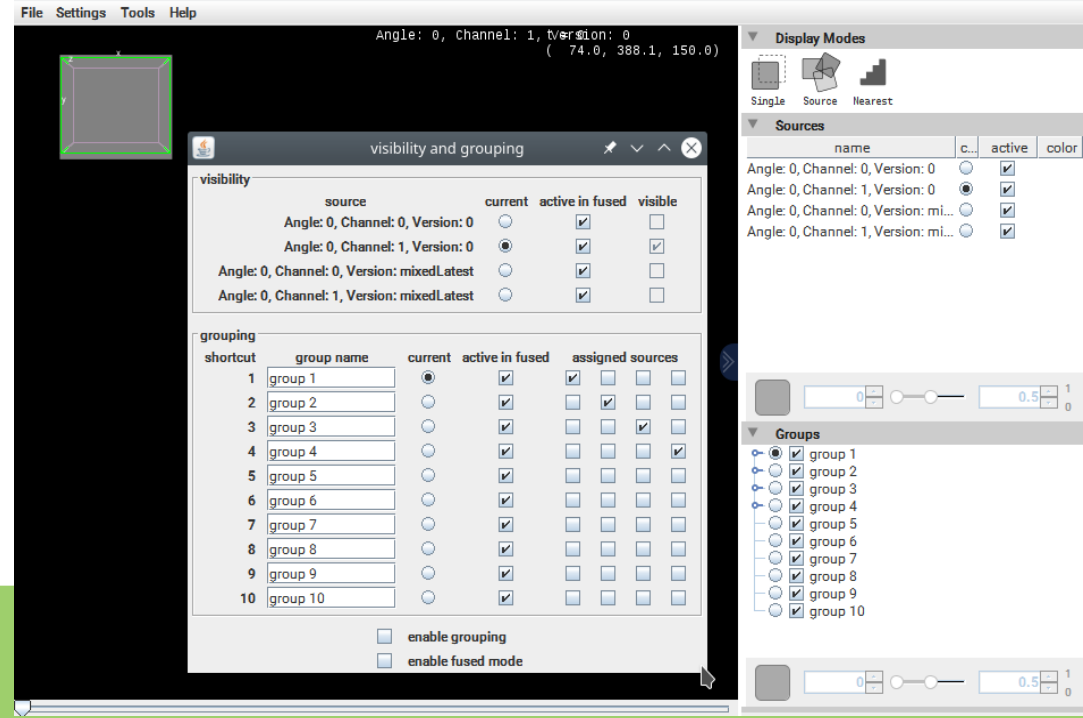
```
<ViewSetups>
  <ViewSetup>
    <id>0</id>
    <size>700 660 113</size>
    <voxelSize>
      <unit>um</unit>
      <size>0.406 0.406 2.031</size>
    </voxelSize>
    <attributes>
      <illumination>0</illumination>
      <channel>0</channel>
      <angle>0</angle>
    </attributes>
  </ViewSetup>
```



Slice Rendering

BigDataViewer:

- *Since all is fast, BDV can afford displaying multiple images at once*
- Recall: BDV considers Voxels only (even for 2D images)
- Recall: Dimensionality increases
 - By 1D when time-lapse
 - By 1D with every imaged channel
 - By 1D with every view angle
- BDV “flattens” dimensionality to 4D: x, y, z , **source = ViewSetup**

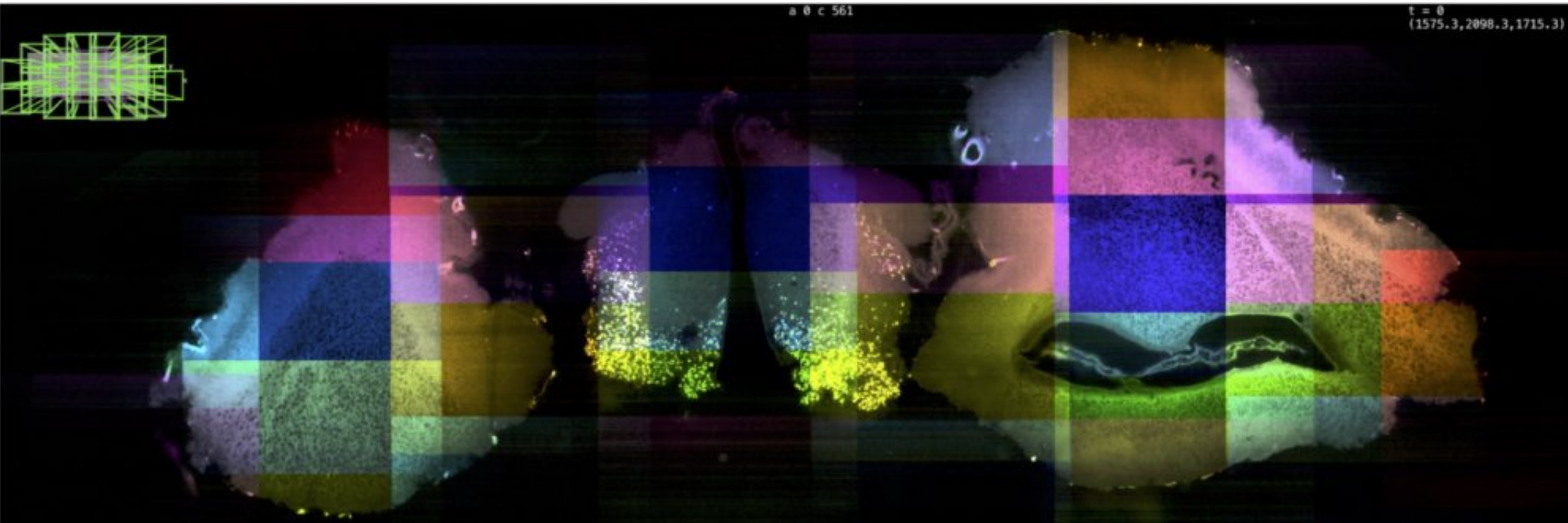


Slice Rendering

BigDataViewer inside other SWs:

- BDV “flattens” dimensionality to 4D: x, y, z, **source = ViewSetup**
- Example from BigStitcher

```
<ViewSetup>
<ViewSetup>
  <id>0</id>
  <size>700 660 113</size>
  <voxelSize>
    <unit>um</unit>
    <size>0.406 0.406 2.031</size>
  </voxelSize>
  <attributes>
    <illumination>0</illumination>
    <channel>0</channel>
    <angle>0</angle>
  </attributes>
</ViewSetup>
```

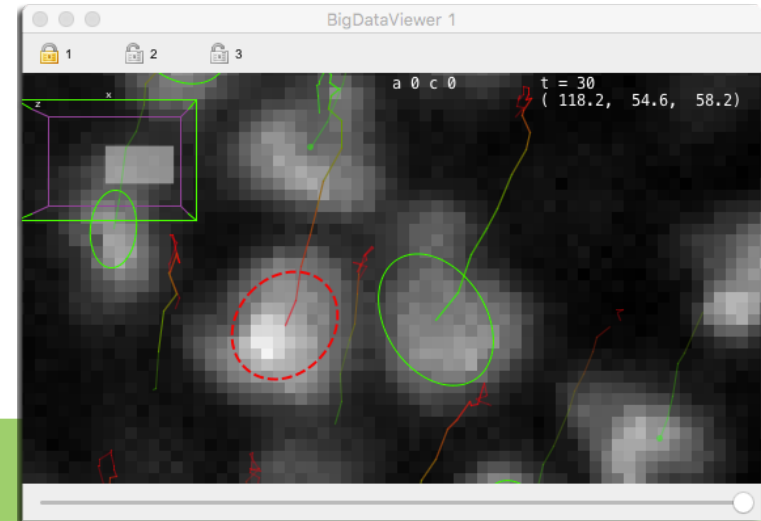
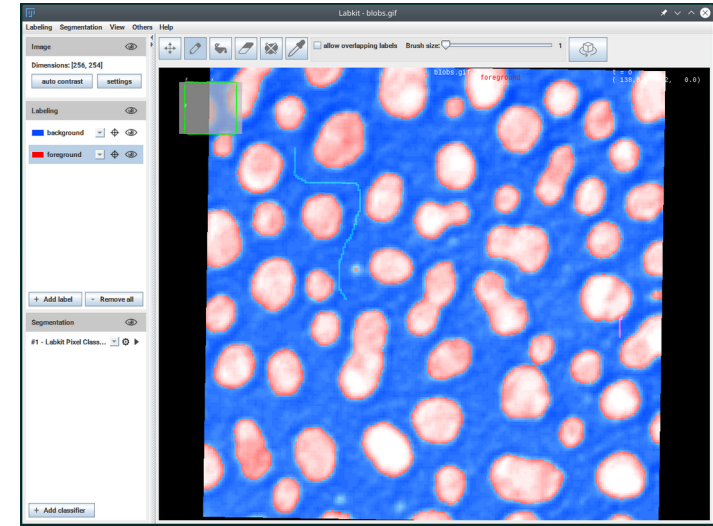


Slice Rendering

BigDataViewer as a core image viewer inside other SWs:

- LabKit, LabelEditor (Jug lab)
- MaMuT, Mastodon (Pasteur + CBG)
- knip (KNIME image processing)
- Paintera, BigWarp, BigCAT (Saalfeld lab)
- BigStitcher (Preibisch lab)
- BigDataProcessor2 (Tischi EMBL)
- MoBIE (Tischi EMBL)
- Mostly by MPI-CBG alumni or friends

- We will exercise BDV later today...



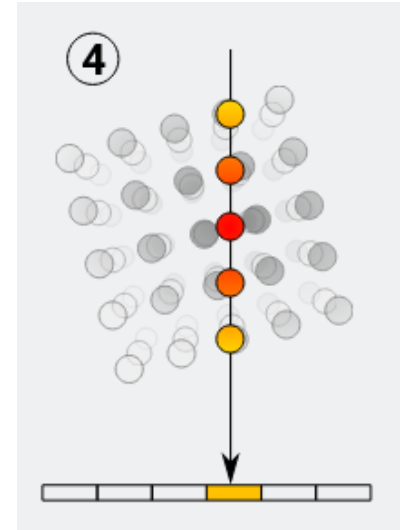
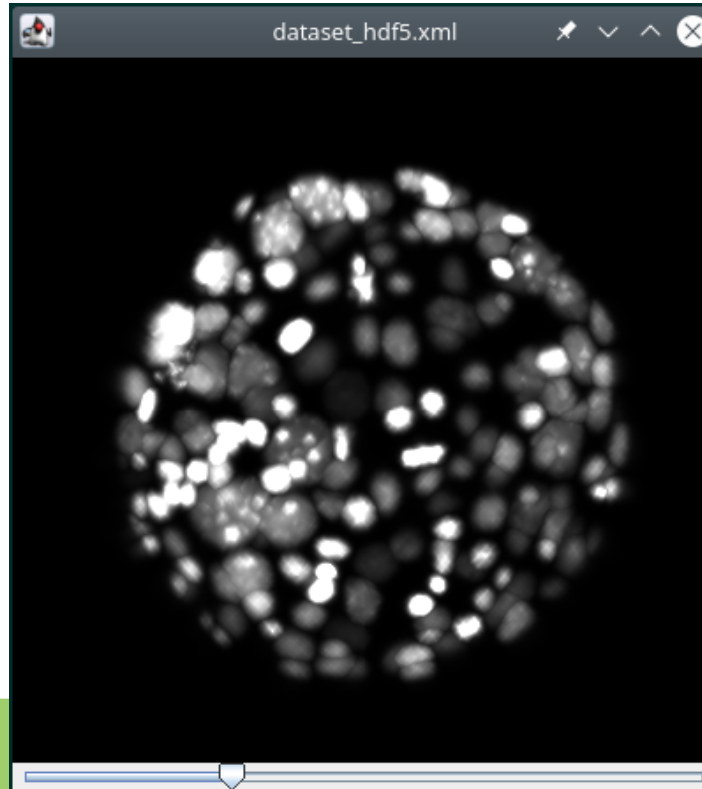
Volume Rendering

Idea: Collect voxels along lines of sight (rays), and show cummulated value.

Maximum intensity projection is a special case of this.

Example SW freely in Fiji:

- **BigVolumeViewer (BVV)** →
 - Consumes the same **dataset.xml**
 - Similar to BDV
- **SciView**
 - Uses BVV
 - Future Fiji viewer(?)



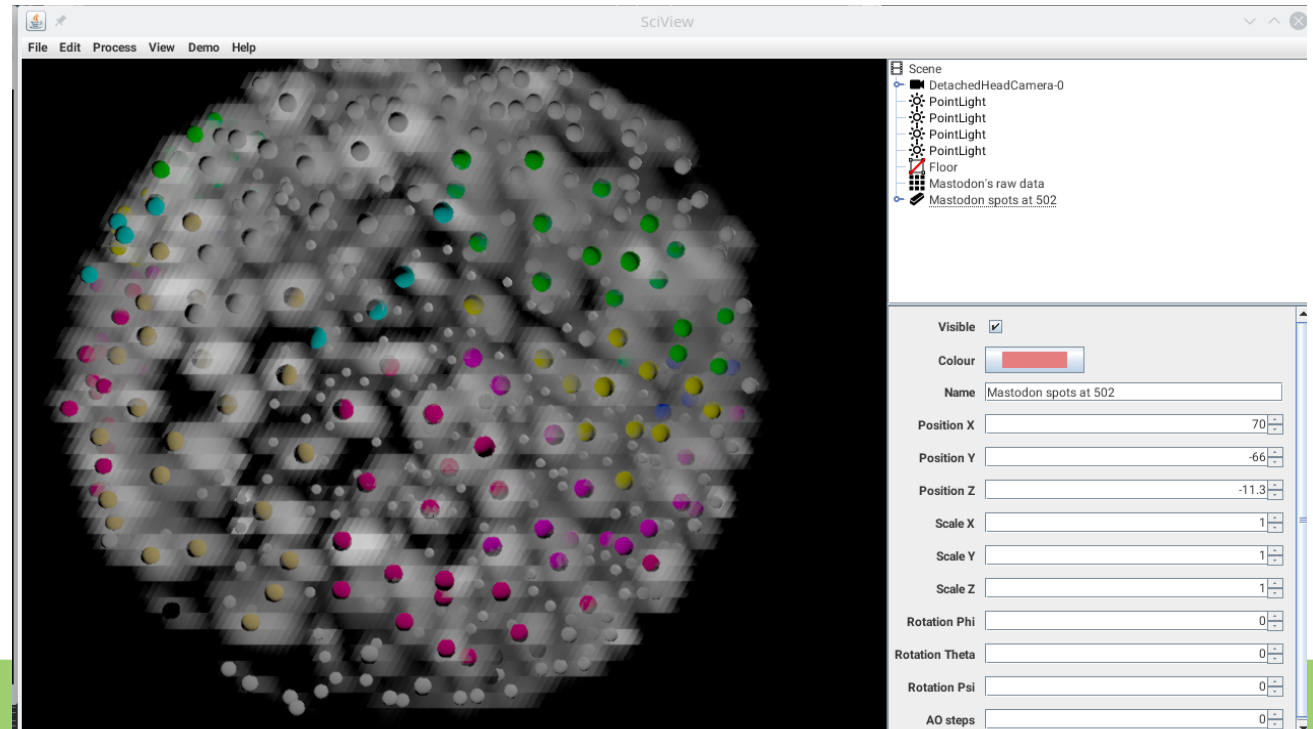
Volume Rendering

Idea: Collect voxels along lines of sight (rays), and show cumulated value.

Both available via the *SciView* update site...

Example SW freely in Fiji:

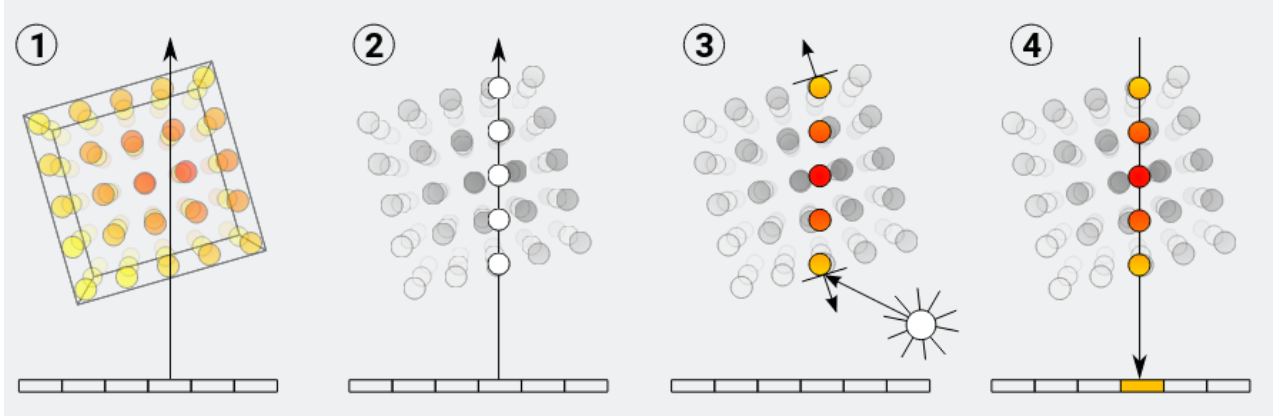
- BigVolumeViewer (BVV)
 - Consumes the same **dataset.xml**
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- **SciView** → → →
 - Uses BVV
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Volume Rendering

Idea: Collect voxels along lines of sight, show cummulated value.

- 1) Cast ray to get value for every screen pixel
- 2) Fetch (off-grid) voxel values along the ray
- 3) Assign color considering coloring scheme, lighting conditions, transfer function
- 4) Composite colors to a final shown one



A true rendering is expensive:

- **Large viewing window** → **more rays** to be cast... and inspected
- **Large volume** → **each ray** needs to visit **more voxels** to obtain the display value
- New camera position → **recompute all over**



Volume Rendering

A true rendering is expensive:

- **Large viewing window** → **more rays** to be cast... and inspected
- **Large volume** → **each ray** needs to visit **more voxels** to obtain the display value
- **New camera position** → **recompute all over**
- But requires no data understanding

Consider:

- Requesting smaller window to display the rendering
- Downscaling the displayed volume

Idea B: Decide what is foreground and background in the image, fit 3D surface mesh to the foreground, triangles take color from image, do standard rendering of triangles

- Actually, particularly popular solution...



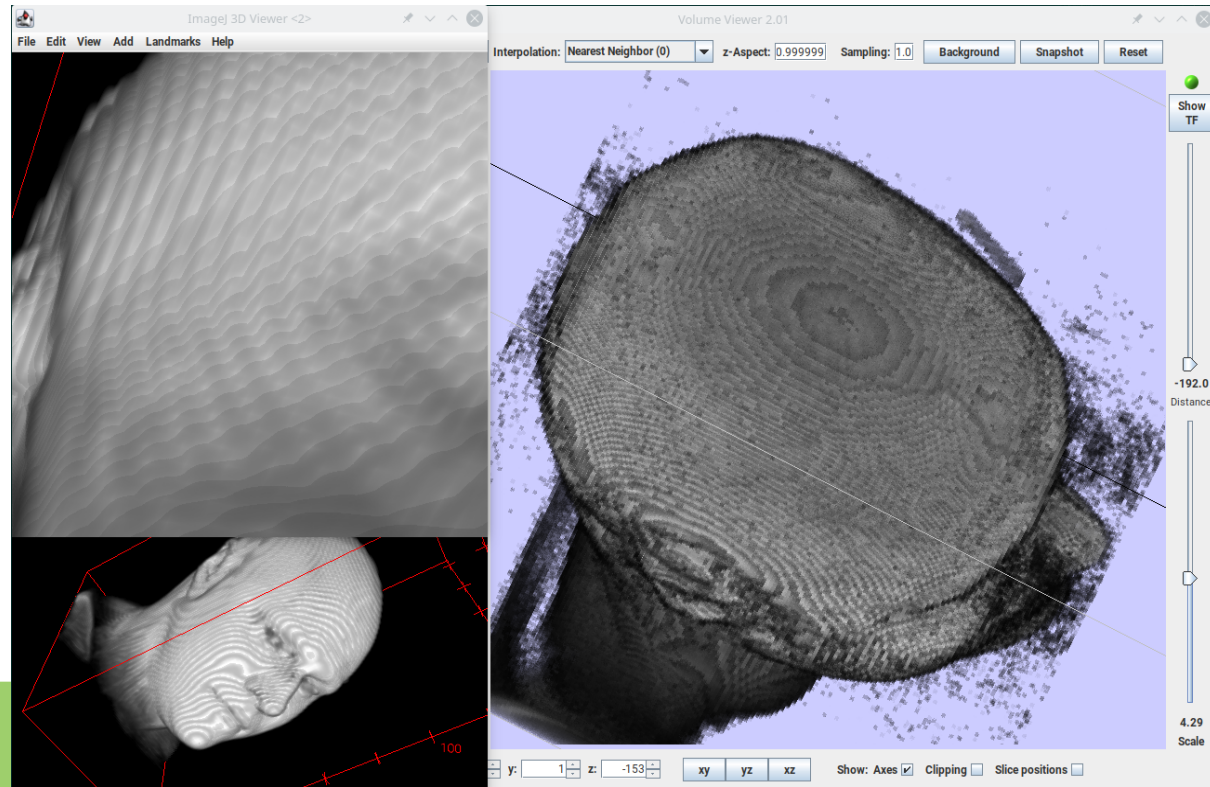
Volume Rendering

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- Actually, particularly popular solution...

Example SW freely in Fiji:

- **3D Viewer** →
- **Volume Viewer** →
- 3D script
 - Rendering post-processed
 - Video exports
 - Friendly animation narrator



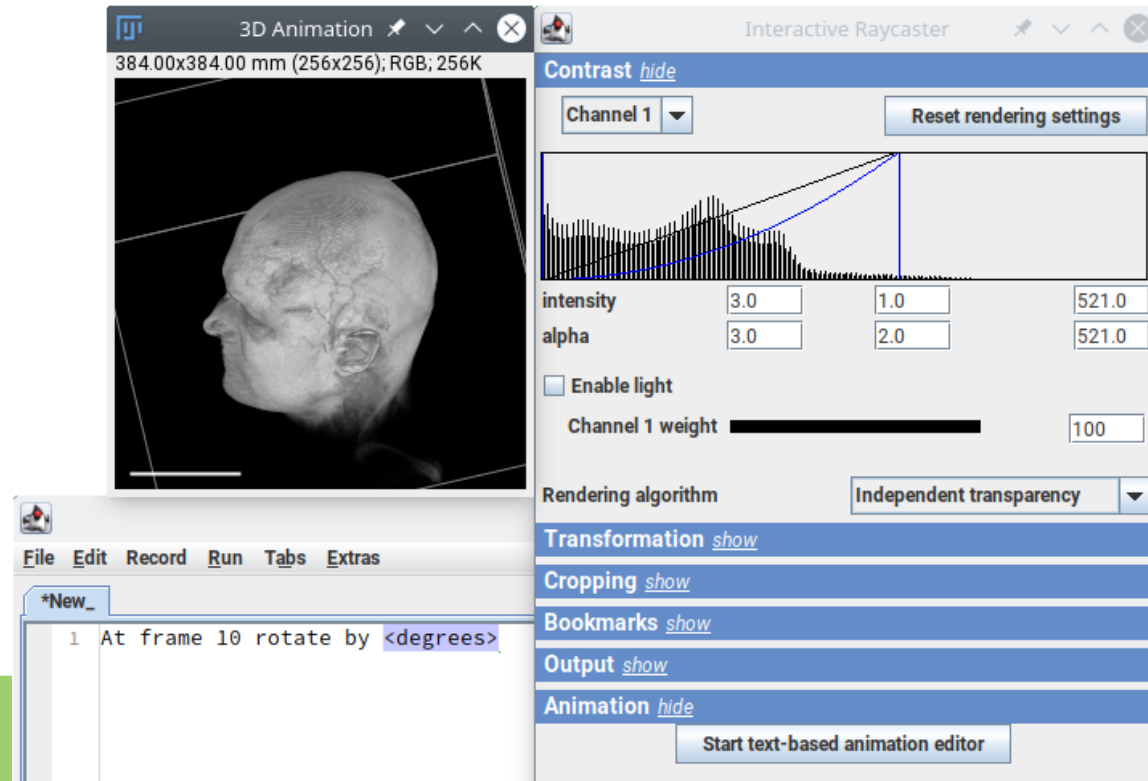
Volume Rendering

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Example SW freely in Fiji:

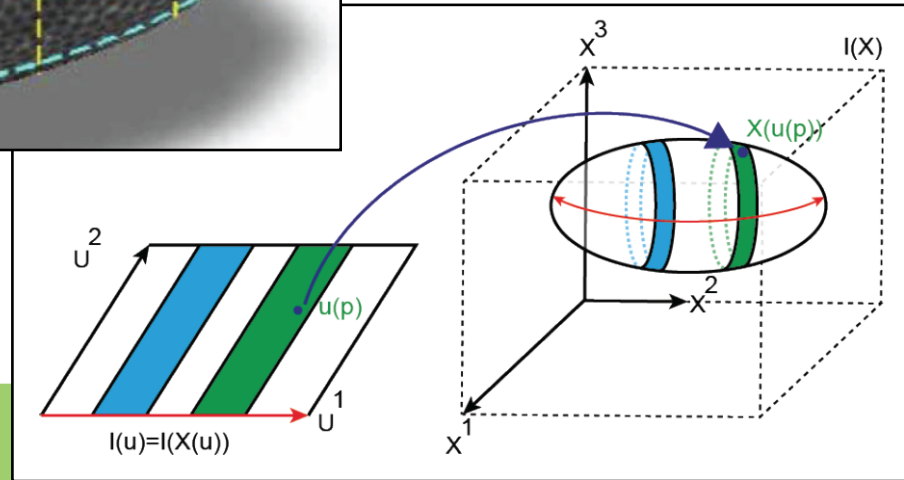
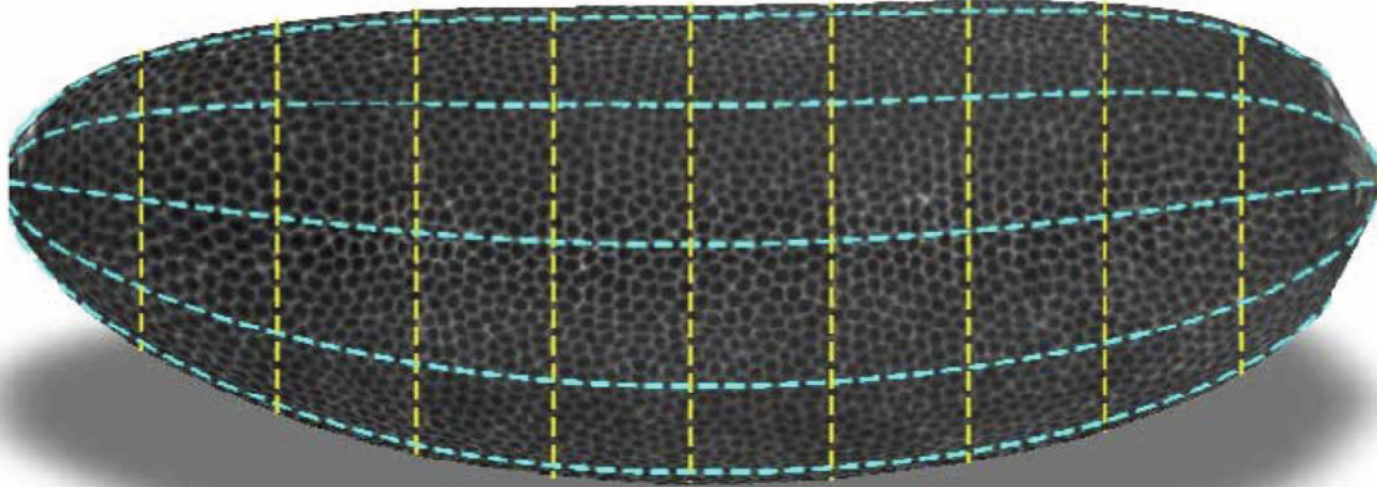
- 3D Viewer
- Volume Viewer
- **3D script** → → →
 - Rendering post-processed
 - Video exports
 - **Friendly animation narrator** →



Cartographic Projections

Idea: (Interesting) Data is mostly on a mathematical-ish object? Unfold!

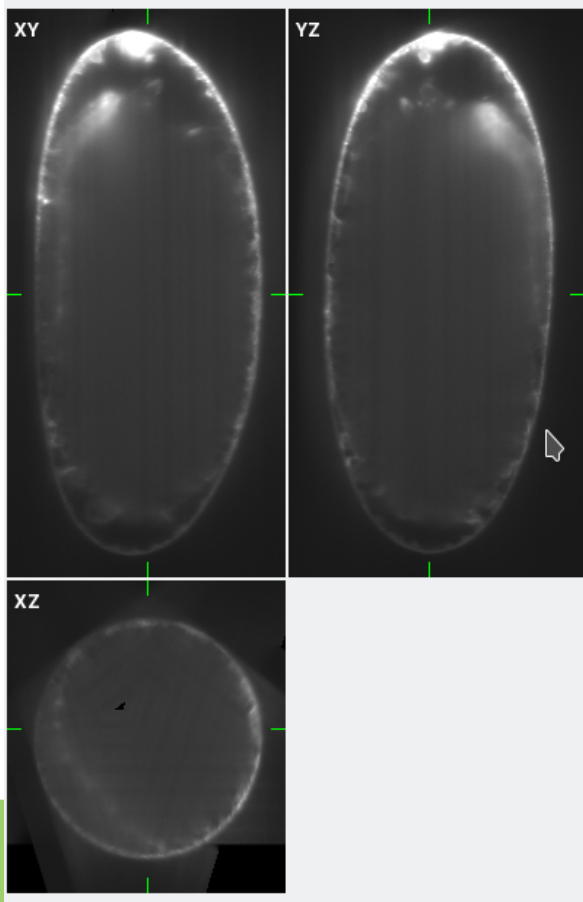
Embryo surface in 3D



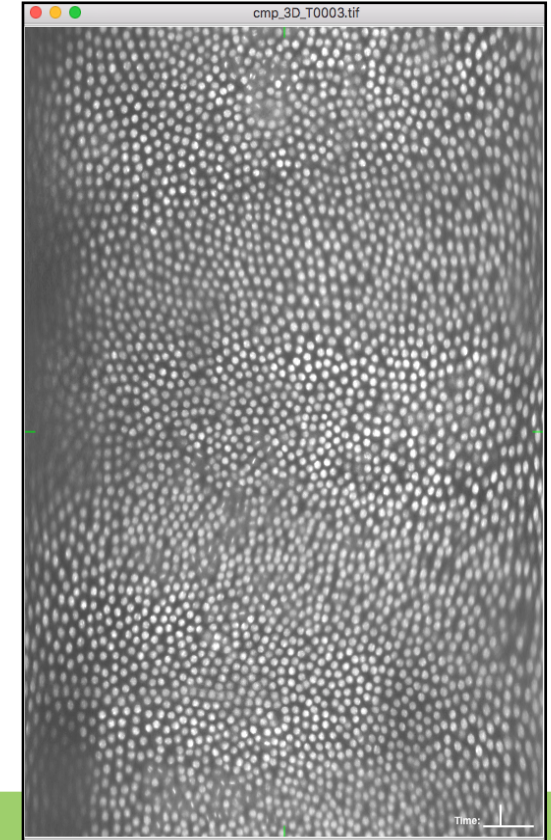
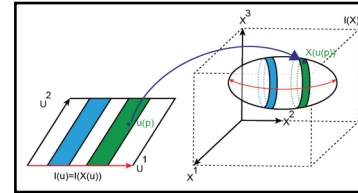
Cartographic Projections

Idea: (Interesting) Data is mostly on a mathematical-ish object? Unfold!

“Classical”
3D volume



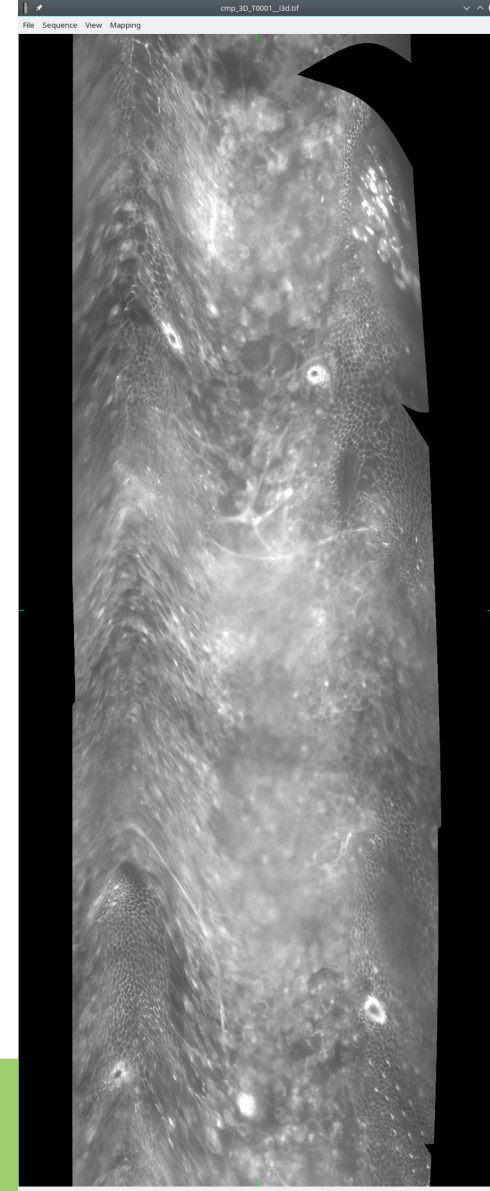
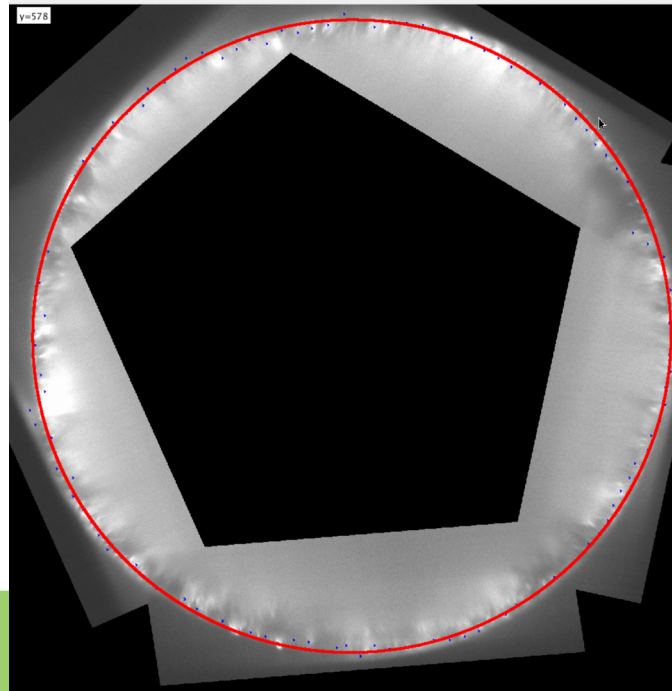
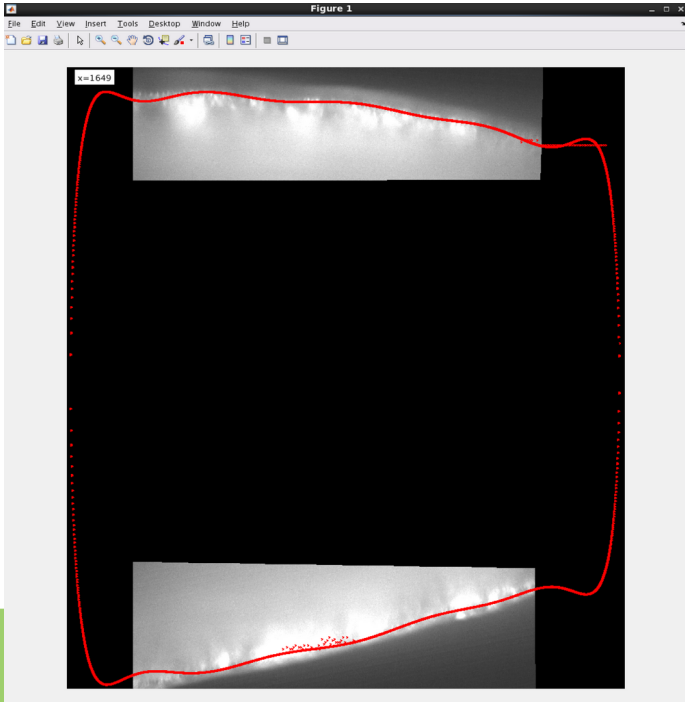
Cartographic
2D slice



Cartographic Projections

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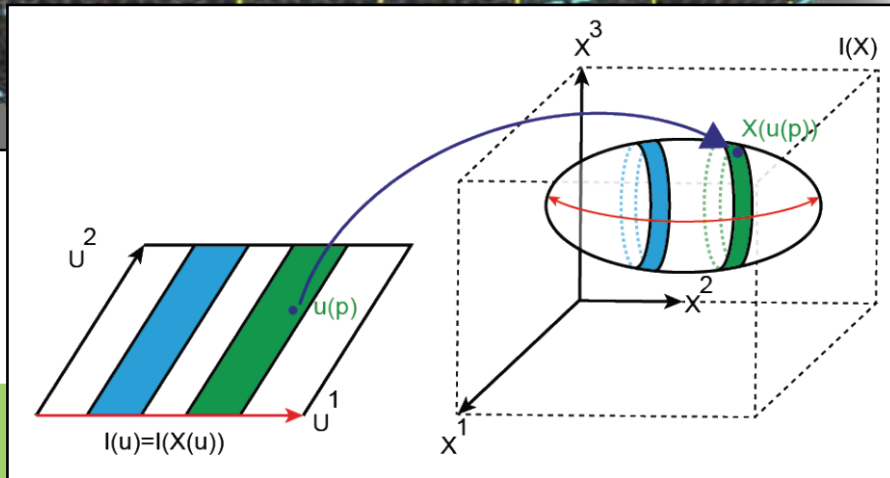
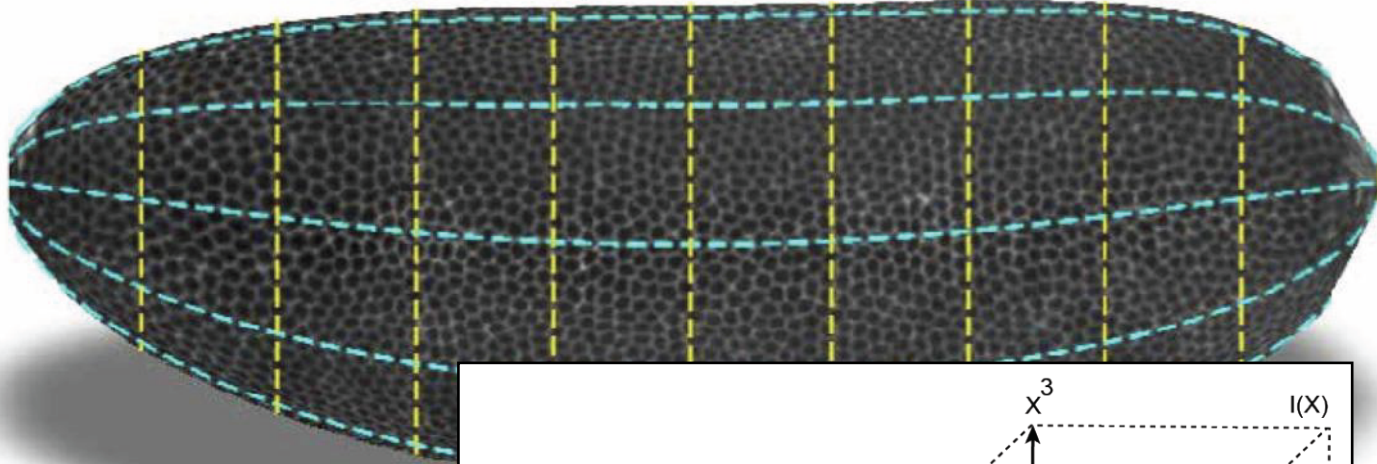
- Requires precise boundary detection...
- Reduces data, here to 1000x
3D 42.5 GB (2990 x 2536 x 3011) → 2D 41.8 MB (2517 x 8716)



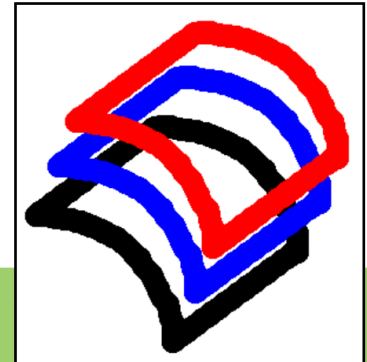
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Embryo surface in 3D



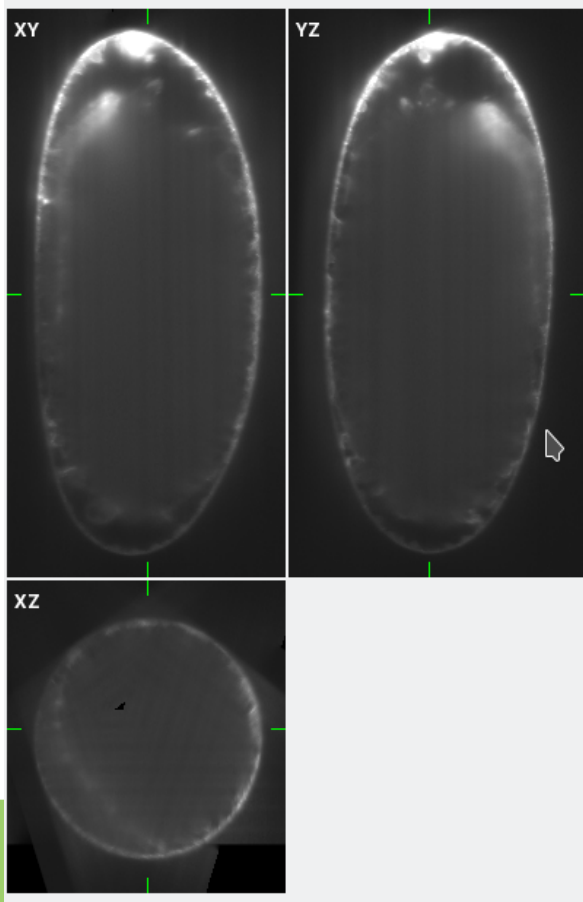
“Onion” layers



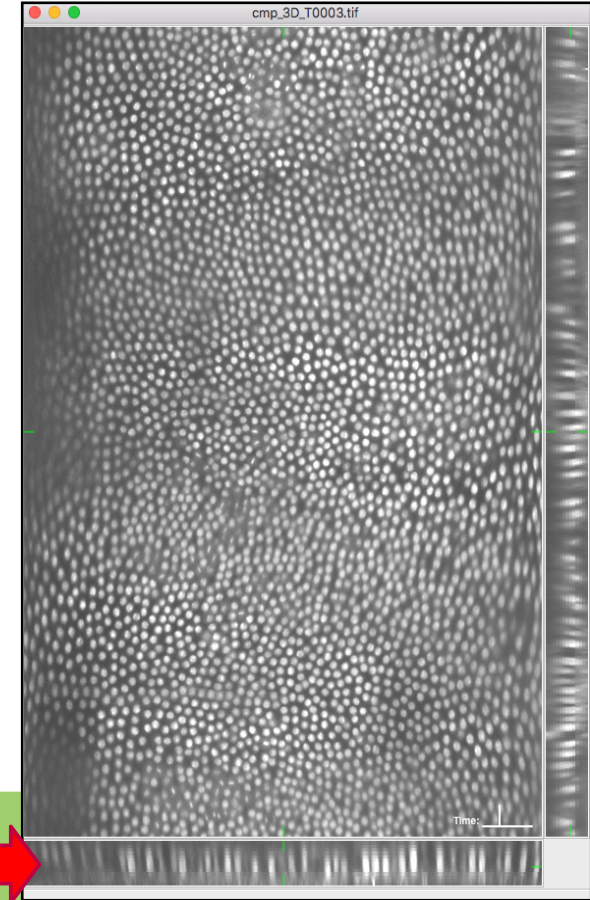
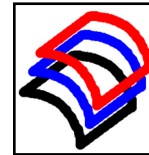
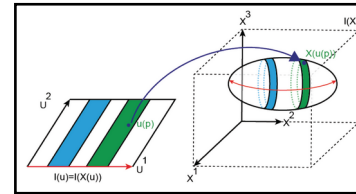
Cartographic Projections

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“Classical”
3D volume



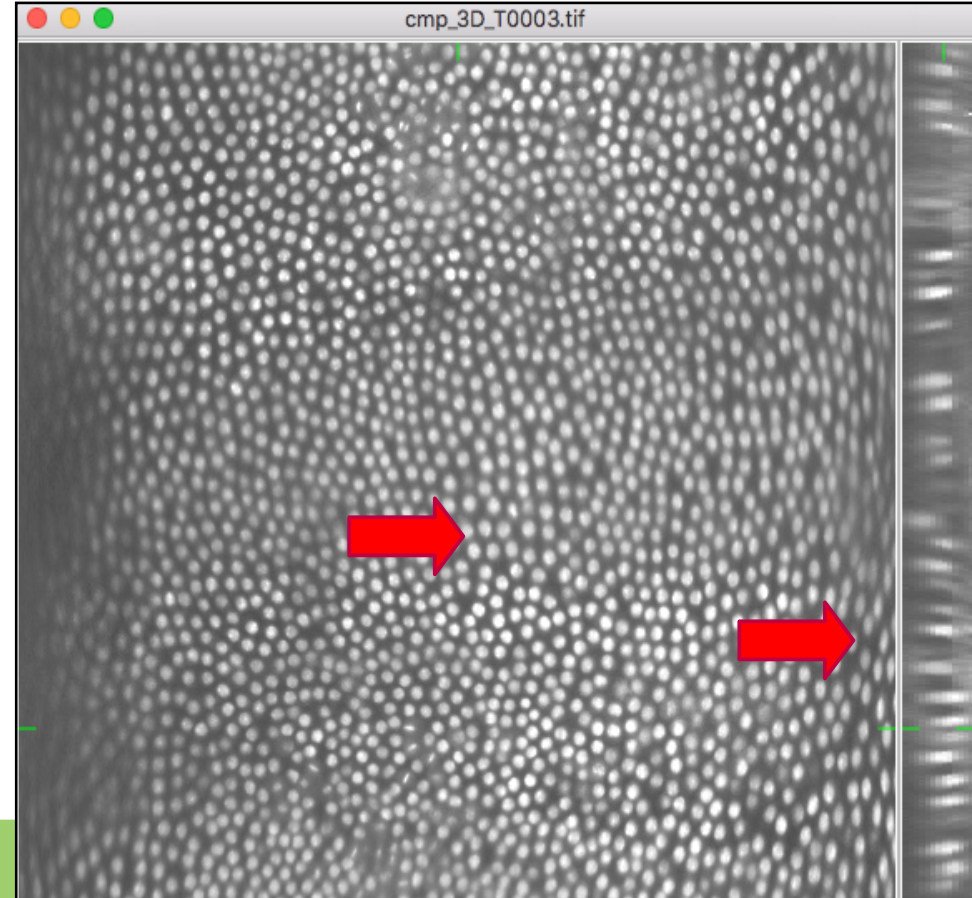
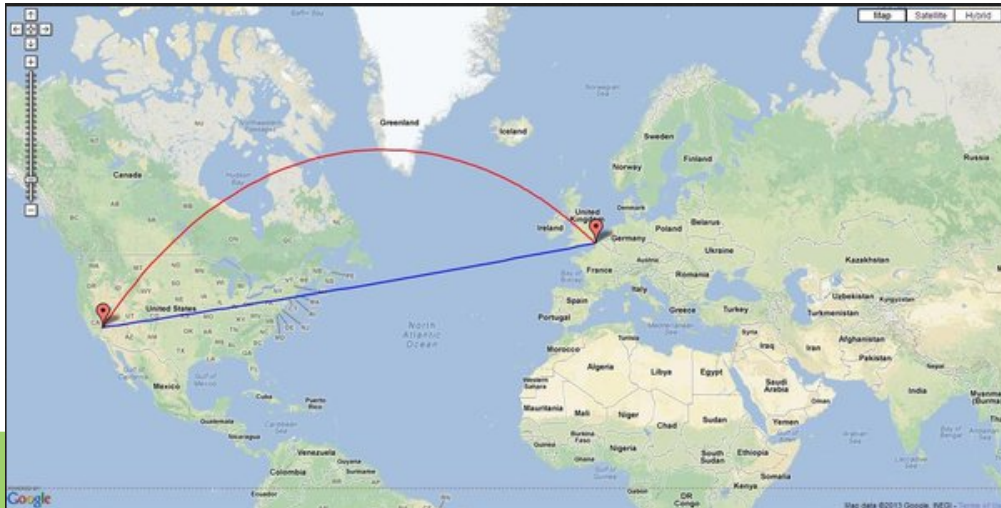
Cartographic
3D volume



Cartographic Projections

Idea: (Interesting) Data is mostly on a mathematical-ish object?

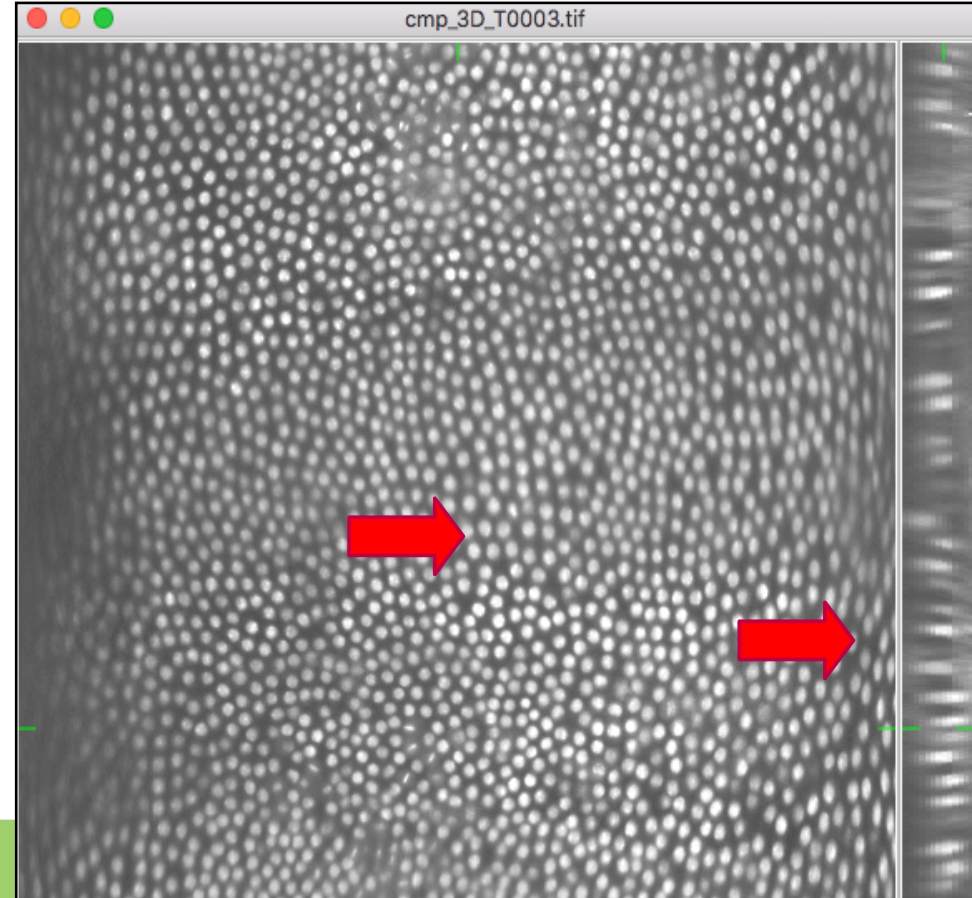
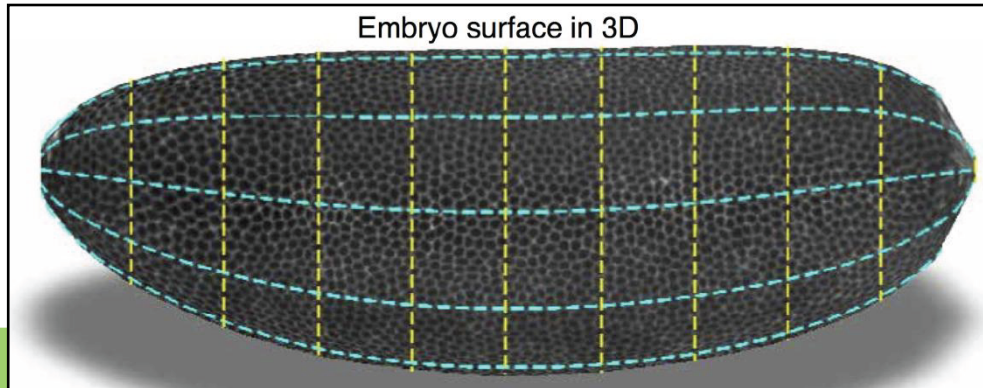
- *Requires precise boundary detection...*
- *Reduces data...*
- **Distorts data**
Is the flight route EU → US a direct line?



Cartographic Projections

Idea: (Interesting) Data is mostly on a mathematical-ish object?

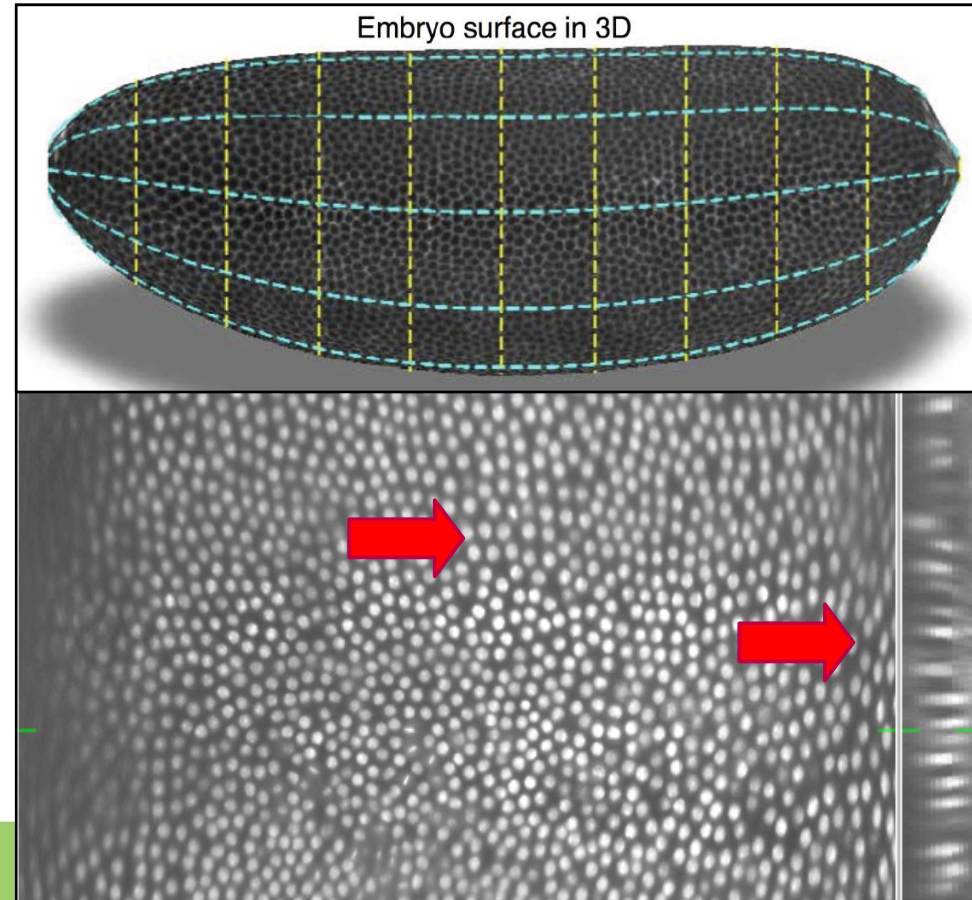
- *Requires precise boundary detection...*
- *Reduces data...*
- **Distorts data** (SW: ImSAnE, Matlab)
 - Maps to a “horizontal” cylinder
 - Voxels at poles are stretched



Cartographic Projections

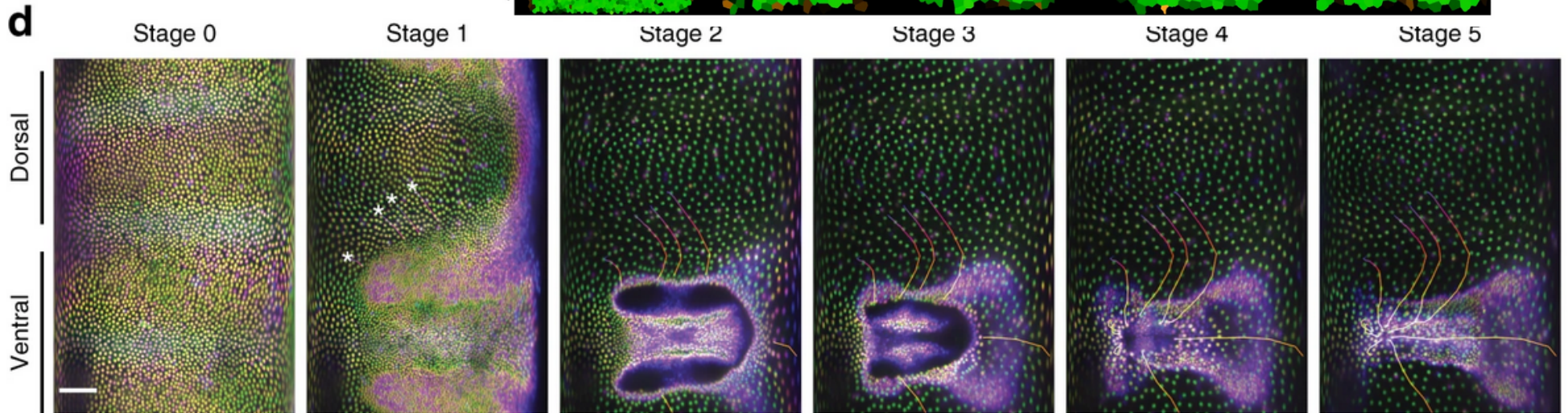
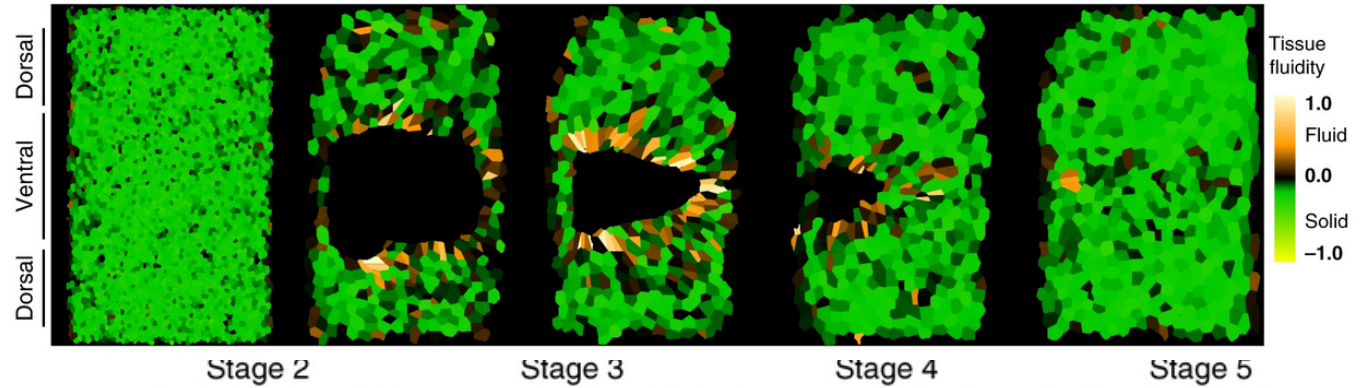
Idea: (Interesting) Data is mostly on a mathematical-ish object?

- *Requires precise boundary detection...*
- *Reduces data...*
- **Distorts data** (SW: ImSAnE, Matlab)
 - Maps to a “horizontal” cylinder
 - Voxels at poles are stretched
 - Spatially varies
 - Real dist. between carto-pixels
 - Real area a carto-pixel represents
 - Known surface provides **correction maps**
 - **Adapted** image processing routines



Cartographic Projections

- From Jain et al. 2020:
- Development of cell properties
 - Fluidity → →
 - Position:



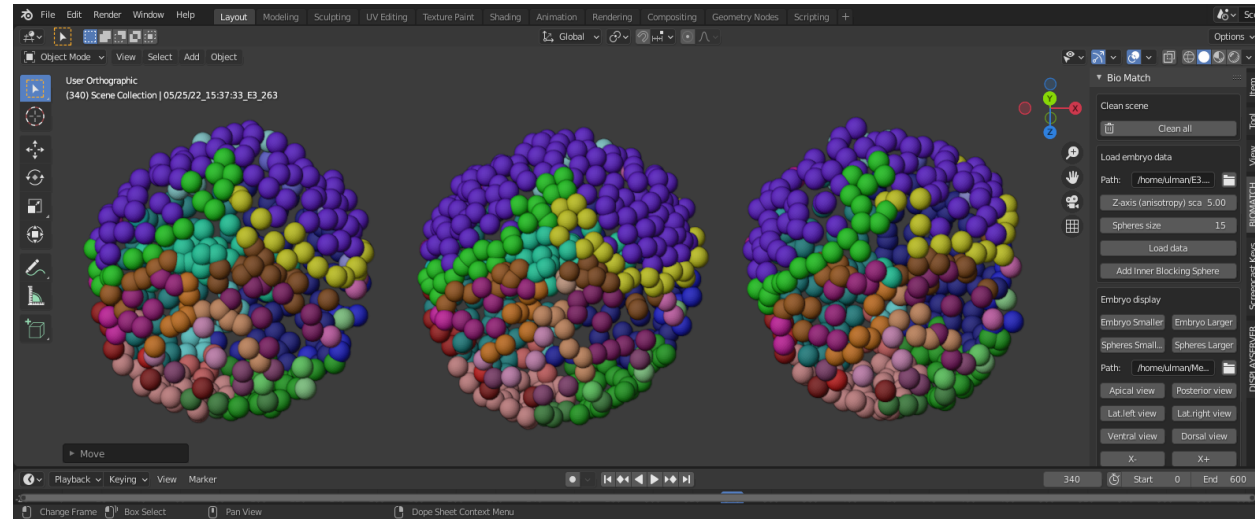
Graphical Representations

Idea: Show (3D) tabular data with computer graphics primitives.

 Suprisingly informative despite tremendous information reduction.

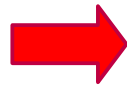
Example SW

- SciView in Fiji
 - Uses BVV
 - Future Fiji viewer(?)
- Blender → → →
 - <https://www.blender.org/>
 - *"Blender is Free and Open Source software, forever."*



Graphical Representations

Idea: Show (3D) tabular data with computer graphics primitives.



Suprissingly informative
desptie tremendous
information reduction.

```
from project /home/ulman/aa_triangleMethodTesting.mastodon
# TIME X Y Z TRACK_ID PARENT_TRACK_ID SPOT LABEL
# one tree of tracks:
# 1
0 363.25 511.550000000000007 56.000000000000002 1 0 S
1 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 38
2 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 39
3 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 40
4 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 41
5 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 42
6 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 43
7 365.4499999999993 508.25 56.000000000000002 1 0 44

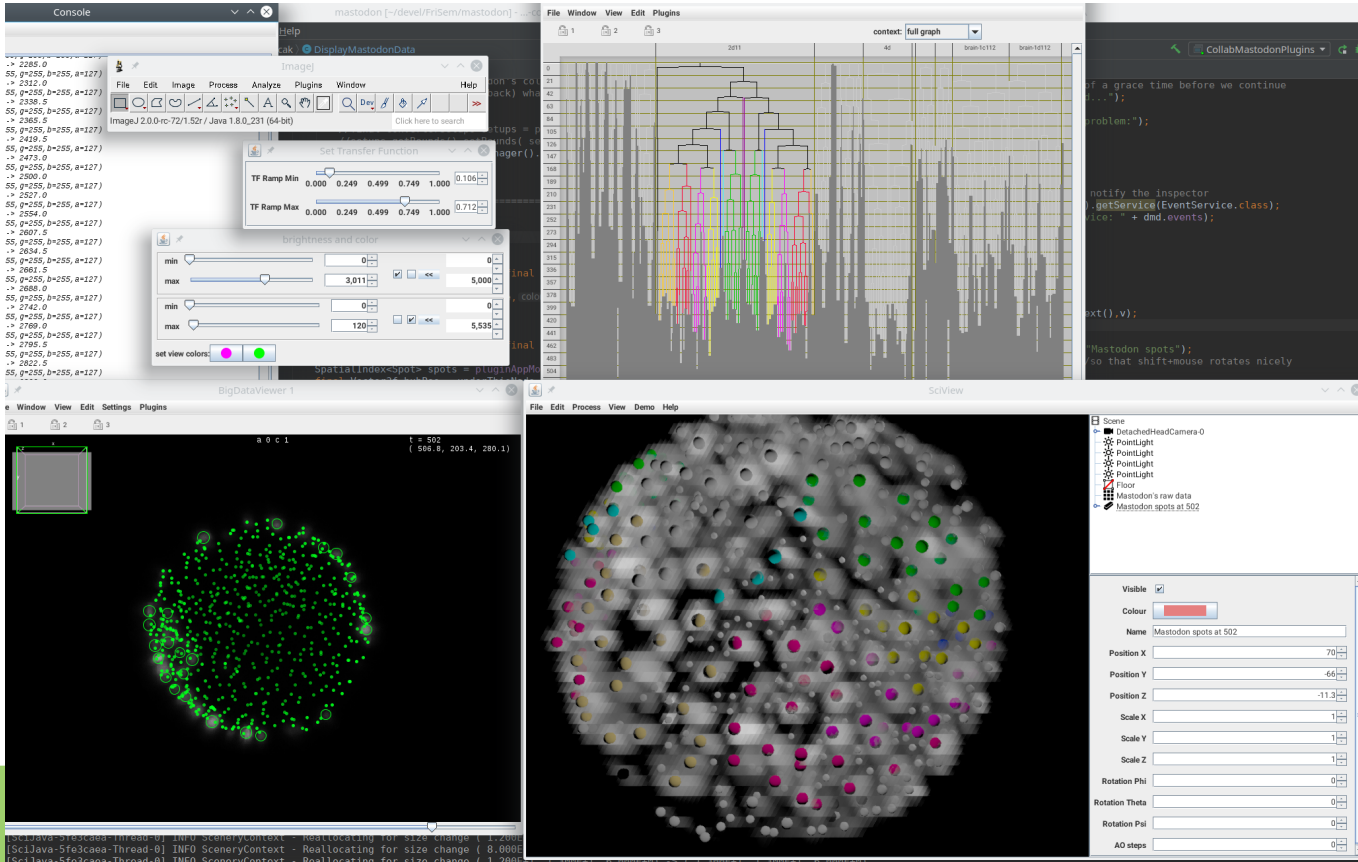
# one tree of tracks:
# 2
0 373.15 88.050000000000028 56.000000000000001 2 0 N
1 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 24
2 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 25
3 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 26
4 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 27
5 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 28
6 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 29
7 363.25 291.55 56.000000000000001 2 0 30
```

Graphical Representations

- SciView visualization (2020): featuring tag colors, **vol. rendering**,

spots, trajectories,
adjustable vizu,
interconnected!

also: little fragile,
HW heavy



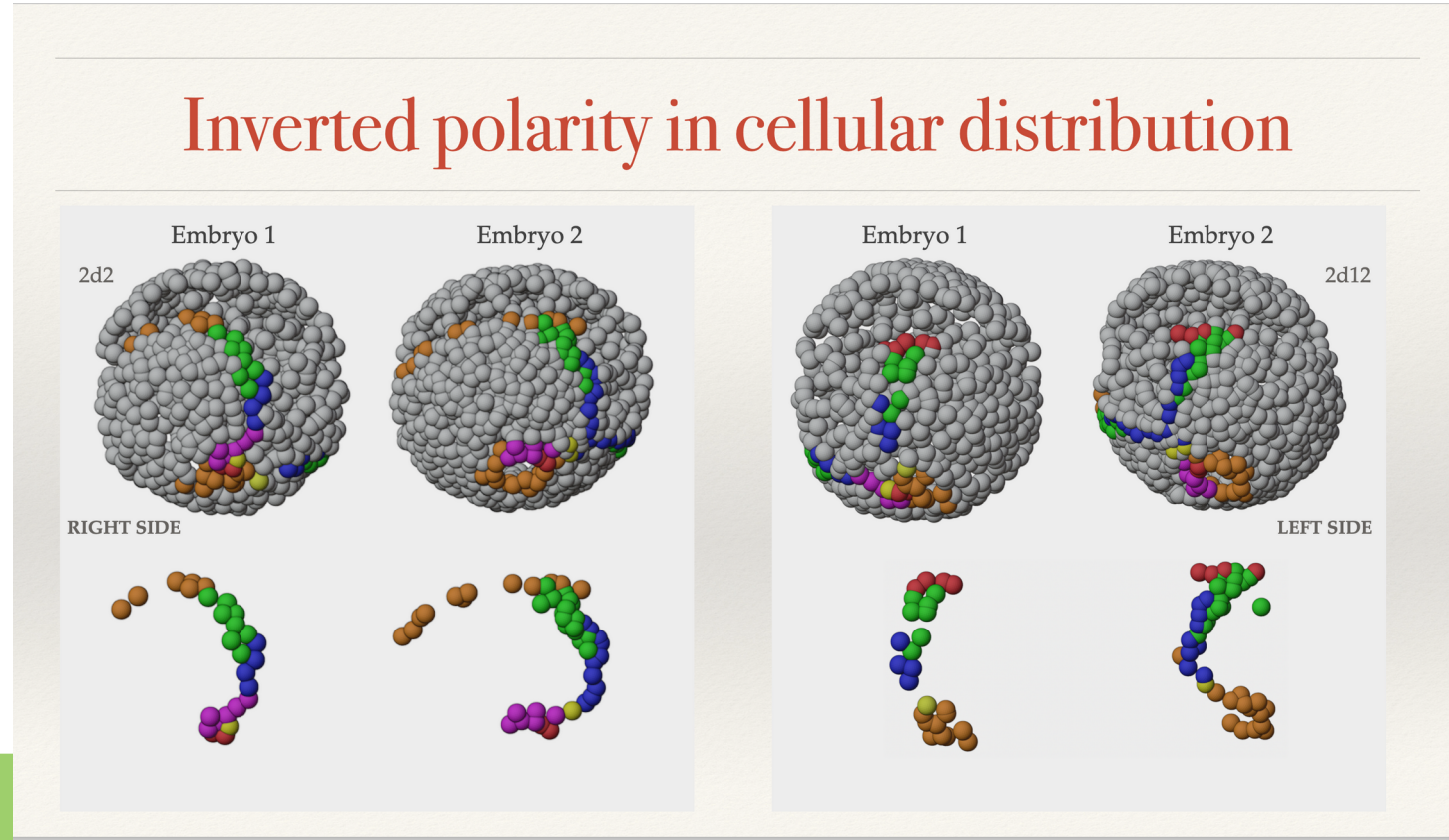
Graphical Representations

- Blender visualization (newest, 2021):

stable, known,
advanced...

overwhelming,
google-able

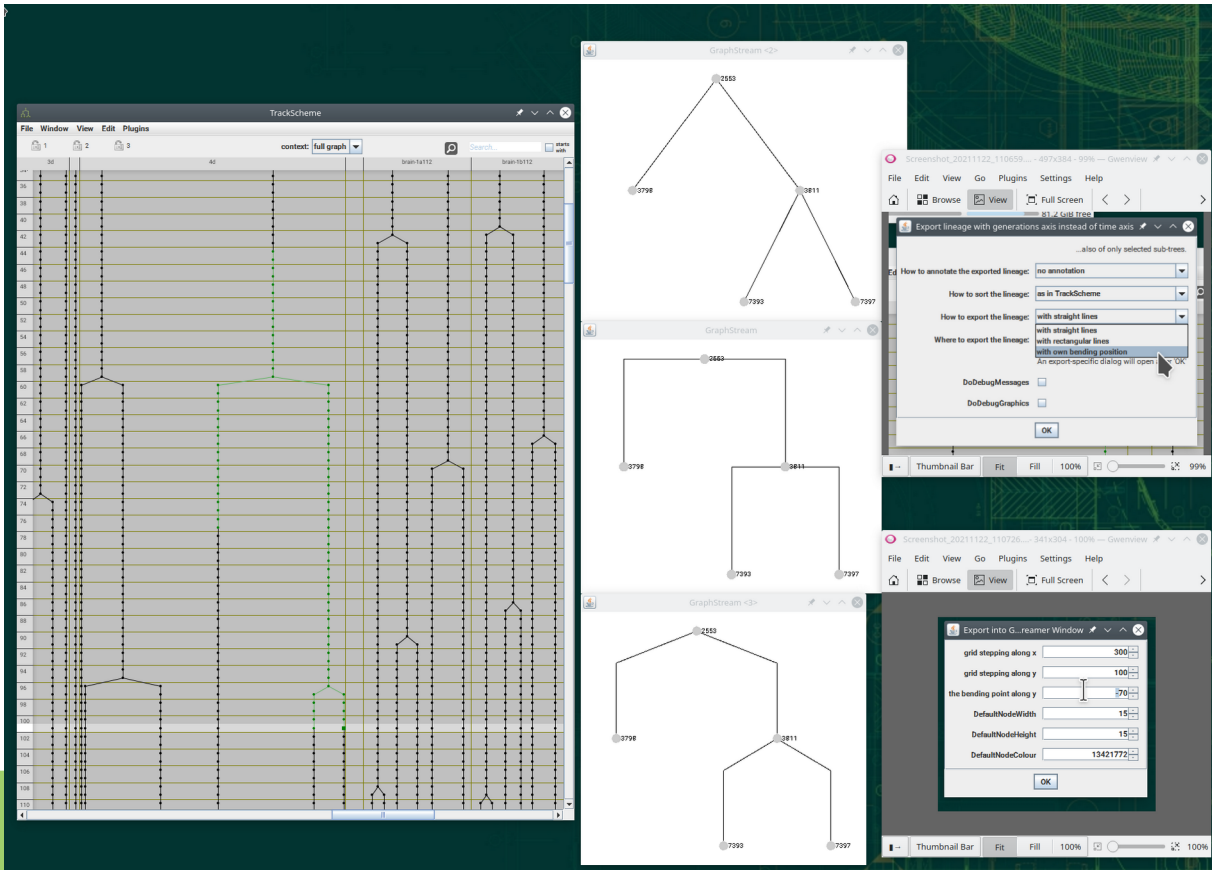
capable,
performant



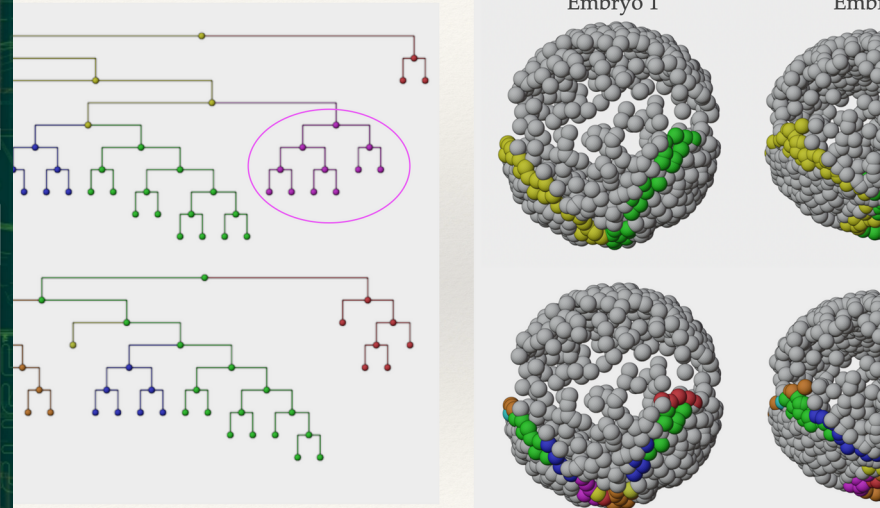
Graphical Representations

- Blender visualization (newest, 2021):

lineage vizu (options)



Comparison of sister cell lineages



Graphical Representations

- Blender visualization (newest, 2021): comparing trees (4K LCD)

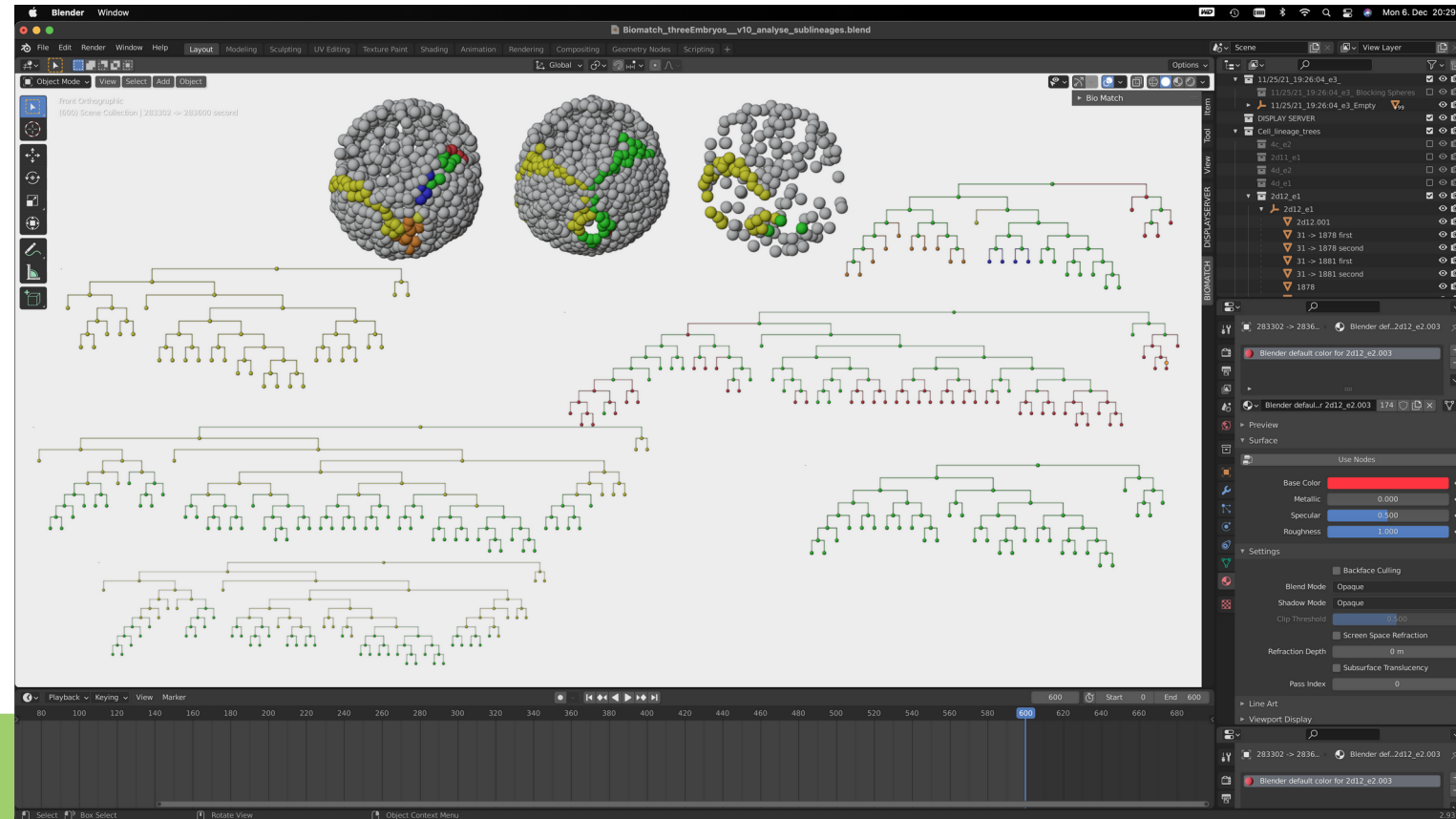
The image is a collage of screenshots from a Blender 2.83.1 interface, illustrating the visualization of trees. The main window shows three distinct tree structures: a small orange tree at the top, a large green tree in the middle, and a blue tree at the bottom. To the right, an 'Export into Blender' dialog box is open, showing settings for grid stepping (40), default node width (10), default node color (13421772), and connecting line width (5). Below the dialog, a 'Display Server' panel is visible, featuring controls for 'Set Collection', 'Start Server', 'Report Current Status', and 'Next time use embryo colors'. In the bottom right, a 3D view shows a cluster of grey spheres with a few colored ones (yellow, red, green). The bottom left shows a timeline with multiple 'Blender Auto Updater' entries, indicating a sequence of updates or exports. A terminal window on the right side shows some command-line output.

Graphical Representations

- Blender visualization (newest, 2021):

flexibility,
animations,
interactivity,

ATM: very
much a
prototype



THANK YOU

- I thank all my colleagues and supporters
- I'm available both weeks, full time
- I'm here to help
....and also to experiment ;-)
- Please, don't hesitate to approach me



- Download: https://www.fi.muni.cz/~xulman/files/EMBO_LS2022.pdf