



## **BIG STRUCTURES – AUTO**

«Detect Big Structures - Auto»

The pipeline purpose is to detect objects having a random shape and not well defined borders. It can be applied to any cellular compartments or biological structures.

### Arivis Vision4D Pipeline example «*Detect Big Structures - Auto»* Working Flowchart :



Carivis

arivis AG . Imaging Science . Erika-Mann-Straße 23 . Munich

Arivis Vision4D Pipeline example

In order to run the pipeline described here below, please download the demo dataset according to the following instruction.

Step 1. Click on the below link to access to the Arivis downloading demo dataset's area.



*arivisVision4D-DemoData-SamplePipelines-DetectStructures.zip* file is saved on the download folder.



Step 2.

Create a new folder on your local disk. Move the ZIP file from the download folder inside it.



### <u>Step 3.</u> UnZip the file: *arivisVision4D-DemoData-SamplePipelines-DetectStructures.zip*.



\_14

Close Other...

Ctrl+S

Save

Exit...

### The dataset is visualized in the V4D viewing area.

#### TIPS :

The dataset is visualized according to the current rendering setting parameters. Please refer to the *User Manual* for more details about how to set or modify the rendering options.



#### **DETAILS:**

The dataset is a multi dimensional, discrete, representation of your real sample volume. It can be structured as a Z series of planes (eg Optical sectioning) of multiple channels (dyes) in a temporal sequence of time points (located in several spatial positions). Usually the dataset shows a single experimental situation ( a complete experiment can be composed by several dataset). The datasets are available as graphic files saved in plenty of graphic formats (standard formats as well as proprietary formats )



### <u>Step 4.</u> Activate the *«Detect Big Structures – Auto» pipeline.*



Select "Add Sample pipeline" Then click on the *«Detect Big Structures – Auto» item.* 

#### TIPS:

The active Pipeline, if any, will be replaced by the new one. Please refer to the **User Manual** for more details about how to export a pipeline.



# The «*Detect Big Structures - Auto*» pipeline operators layout.

Detect Big Structures Auto - 2019-07-02 ×			
<b>←</b> - <b>→</b> -		(	*
nput ROI			₹ 🔲
Current Ima	ige Set		~
Channels	[all channels]		~
Scaling	100%	✓ 🗌 Restrict t	o Plane
Denoising	Filter		ΞX
Channels:	Channel #1	`	/
Mean Filter		`	/ @ +
Radius	3	5	
Result Sto	rages		2 B
Automatic	Threshold		8 B X
Channels:	Channel #1	×	/ @ +
Store Obje	ects		₹ 🔳
Inputs		All	None
Automat	ic Threshold		
End Of Pip	peline		

#### 1. <u>Region Of Interest:</u>

This operator allows the region of interest (ROI) selection. ROI defines the dataset subarea that will be processed and analyzed by the pipeline.

- 2. <u>Denoising Filter</u> Set of operators performing noise reduction. The «Discrete Gaussian Filter» with radius 5 is used. Several other filters are available.
- 3. <u>Result storages:</u> The processed dataset results can be store in different ways.
- 4. <u>Automatic Threshold:</u> Allows the Objects detection using one of the available automatic threshold algorithm.
- <u>Store Objects</u>
   Store the detected
   segments (TAG) in the active dataset.



### <u>Step 5.</u> Execute the «*Detect Big Structures - Auto*» *pipeline.*

#### TIPS :

The pipeline can be executed as single shot or step by step. Step by step method allows to run and undo a single **Operation**. Single shot method runs all the pipeline in one task (no stop until the pipeline execution ends).

Either the arrow buttons or the *Operation* list can be used to run both methods.



### <u>Step 6.</u> View the results

#### TIPS :

Results (segments and measurements) will be stored in the dataset only if the *Store Objects* operator has been correctly set. Please tick appropriately the option as shown below before complete the pipeline execution.



Measurements are visible in the data table

				•			
Document Analysis 🐺 Filter				l	Single 48 Drill Do	own Split	
Filter	Ø Clear	🔊 Features	Go to	Im/Export +			
Type:		Туре	Name	Volume, Volume (µm²)	Surface Area (µm?)	Mean, Intensities #2	Mean, Intensities #3
All	~	O	Segment #	259.942	377.194	51.870	31.770
eestien:		Ø	Segment #	168.082	289.622	21.176	30.587
Connect Plane		O	Segment #	245.914	384.003	25.688	32.170
Current Time Point		Ø	Segment #	230.679	372.307	50.253	28.260
Automatic Threshold Automatic Threshold Spot Call Spot Call Spot Call Spot Call Filer Spot Call Filer Stored: 2018-05910.0721 Stored: 2018-0591010.0721 Stored: 2018-05910112.07.55							

#### TIPS :

If the data table is not already visible, please click on the related icon to open it.





View the results.

Segments can be visualized either in 2D as well as 4D according to the currently set options.



#### **TIPS**:

Please refer to the *User Manual* for more details about how to visualize segments on the dataset.



### Arivis Vision4D Pipeline example

The «*Detect Big Structures - Auto*» pipeline can be modified to be adapted to your datasets. All the pipeline parameters must be set according to your dataset features.

#### **TIPS**:

Before starting to modify the Pipeline layout, switch the Viewing area from 4D to 2D view mode.

During analysis setup, the Operator preview mode is only available in 2D mode. Once the segments have been generated, you can switch back to 4D view mode.



#### **TIPS**:

Please refer to the *User Manual* for more details about how to switch the Viewing Area from 4D to 2D view mode.





#### TIPS :

Please refer to <u>Addendum A</u> for more details about how to add or remove an *Operator* to the current Pipeline

#### **DETAILS** :

Analysis Pipeline protocol is executed from top to bottom of the pipeline. The operation must be added to the Pipeline in the correct order.

### Step A.

### How to set the Input ROI operator

D		Current Image Set 🗸 🗸
Pinput HOI		Current View
Current Image Set		Current Plane Current Time Point
Channels	(all channels)	Current Image Set
Scaling	100%  Restrict t	ICustom to Plane

Processing & Analysis target options:

a. <u>Current View</u>

Only the selected Z plane and the visualized area in the viewer are processed.

b. <u>Current Plane</u>

Only the selected Z plane is processed regardless to the visualized area (real XY pixel size).

- <u>Current Time Point</u>
   The selected time point is entirely processed (all Z planes and the real XY pixel size)
- *d.* <u>*Current Image Set*</u> The complete dataset (XYZ and time) is processed.
- *e.* <u>*Custom*</u> Allows a detailed selection of each parameters.

#### **DETAILS**:

Use the Custom option during the pipeline setting and testing . Set a sub volume (XY, Planes, Time Points, channels) of your dataset on which perform the trial. This will speedup the setting process.

#### TIPS :

Please refer to the *User Manual* for more details about how to select the active Z plane and/or the active Time Point.



### <u>Step A.</u> How to set the **Input ROI** operator Custom option

The full XY size, the viewing area or a free area setting (by coordinates) can be applied

Linput ROI Custom		2 1	Single Z plane, a range of Z
Bounds	99, 135, 1024, 1024	y	can be selected
Planes	1-178	~	Cincle Time resist (TD)
Time Points	1	~	Single Time point (TP), a
Image Set	mot tip lam (dafault)	~	
anage ees	neer op tern geer eren.		can be selected
Channels	Ch3	~	
Scaling	100% 🗸 🗌 Restrict to	Nane 🔺	Select the source Image
			Set
		Å	One or more of the available channels can be
	¥		selected. Be careful, only
The data downsize	set volume can be ed by 50 % or 25 %.	. This	the selected channel(s) can be used in the pipeline

arivis

option is used to speed up analysis pipeline when the

dataset is very large.

### Step B.

### How to set the **Denoising** operator

#### **DETAILS** :

The Denoising operator technique is used to remove noise from an image. Digital Images are affected by noise derived from a variety of sources. Further use of these images will often require that the noise be (partially) removed.

Select the channel(s) on which the operator will be applied. Only the channel(s) defined in the ROI operator are listed here.



Several Denoising Filters are available.

#### TIPS :

Please refer to Addendum B for more details about how to measure Object diameter The filter size must be set. Bigger the size stronger the noise reduction effect. Please consider that the blur effect is also increasing with the filter size.

#### TIPS :

The filter parameter is expressed as the smaller objects radius must be kept by the denoising operator. This means the half of the object diameter must be used. Mean, Median or Gaussian filters are the most used suggested choices.



### <u>Step C.</u> How to set the **Result Storages** operator



Voxels (set to temporary document) Segments : (set to Source Image Set)

These default can be modified.

#### TIPS :

Please refer to the **User Manual** for more details about How to modify the **Result Storages** operator.



### <u>Step D.</u> How to set the **Automatic Threshold** operator

Select working Channel(s).



arivis AG . Imaging Science . Erika-Mann-Straße 23 . Munich

### Step E.

How to export the modified Pipeline

Once you have finished your pipeline settings, according to your needs, the pipeline can be exported on disk. Exporting the pipeline on file allows you to run it with different datasets.



		×
Store in the dataset source	Export Pipeline Export analysis pipeline to XML file	
folder	Save File In same folder as dataset Folder F:\Arivis Demo datasets\colocalizzazione di proteine	
Set a new	File Name Detect Big Structures Auto - 2019-01-19.xml Browse	]
Pipeline name		$\uparrow$
(optional)	Export Cancel	]
	Export the Pipeline	
	Browse the destination folde	er



arivis

### Arivis Vision4D Pipeline setup Addendum A:

How to add or remove the *Operators* from the pipeline. *The operators* can be adde



**The operators** can be added to Pipeline in two ways 1. Double click on the **operator** you wish to add to the current Pipeline.

The operator will be inserted at the end of the group of operations to which it belongs. Voxel Operations are positioned before the Segment generation meanwhile Store operations are put always at

the end of the Pipeline.2. Drag and drop the *Operator* you wish to add to the current Pipeline.

*The operator* will be automatically inserted in any place within the group of operations to which it belongs. *The operator* cannot be added during the Pipeline execution

To remove an Operator from the Pipeline, press the X button located in the right side of the operator title bar.

#### TIPS :

쯍

Please refer to the **User Manual** for more details about how to add a new **Operator** to the current Pipeline.



### Arivis Vision4D Pipeline setup Addendum B:

How to measure Object diameter



Switch to 2D view mode.



Press the Ruler icon in the *Shortcut toolbar panel*.

1. Move the mouse cursor (it shows a little ruler instead of the standard arrow) on one side of the structure you want to measure.

 Keeping the left mouse button down, draw a line over the structure diameter.
 Once the mouse button is released, the distance measured is shown over the image. 11.83 µm

3. Take note of this number and digit it in the destination *Diameter* text box.

#### TIPS :

Before write down the diameter in the text box, select from the list the right metric unit you want to use. <u>Then digit the measure without delete the unit in the box</u>



### Arivis Vision4D Pipeline setup Addendum C:

How to convert Object diameter to pixel

#### **DETAILS** :

Almost all the **Voxels Operator** require a reference size of the structures that you want to preserve or enhance. This parameter must be expressed in pixels rather than metric unit. A metric unit diameter of the structure can be easily obtained as shown on the **addendum B**. Once the diameter is available, it can be converted to pixels following the next steps.

From Data menu, select the *Pixel Size* item.

Data Navigation Objects Anal	Pixel Size
τ* Pixel Size Ctrl+Shift+P	Change Pixel Size
Netadata Ctrl+Shift+M	Change the pixel size for the selected image set.
Background Correction	Image Set: T099_Gfp+24hdox_mis.ims (default)
<b>Unit/pixel</b> value reported in the X field	X:         100.021481513977 nm           Y:         100.023441016674 nm           Z:         244.230762124062 nm
11.83 fm	Change Pixel Size Car Exit without changing the parameters

**Measured Diameter** 

Calculate the diameter in pixels as (rounded - no decimals) : **Measured Diameter** (metric unit) / **Unit/pixel** value Example - > 800.32 / 100.021 = 8 pixels

