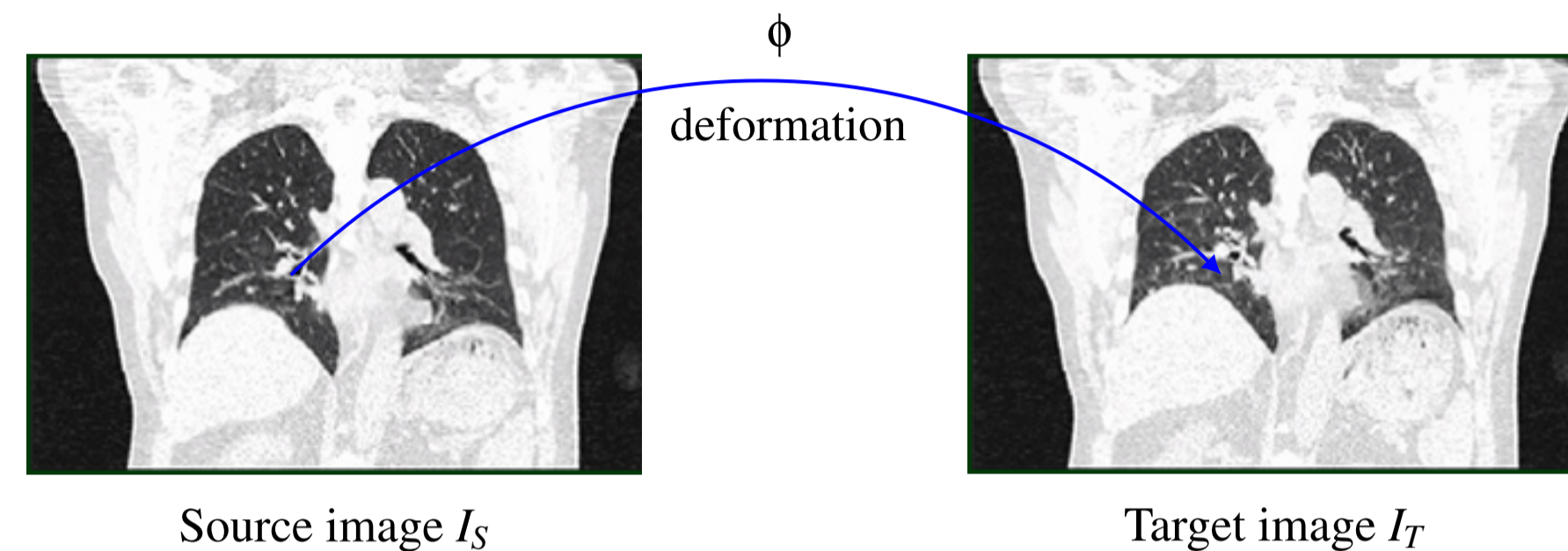


The Registration Problem

An important question in medical image analysis is the comparison of images. It can help to model tumor growth or to improve interventions. Image Registration aims to model this problem mathematically.



To build a plausible transformation, our model incorporates prior knowledge on the represented objects.

Images taken from www.dir-lab.com

Contributions

The new framework can model prior knowledge on deformations of different organs and tissues, combined with object-boundary constraints.

Theoretical Results

Existence of minimisers
Derivation of geodesic equations

Numerical Results

Evaluation on synthetic data

In practice: Solving the optimisation problem

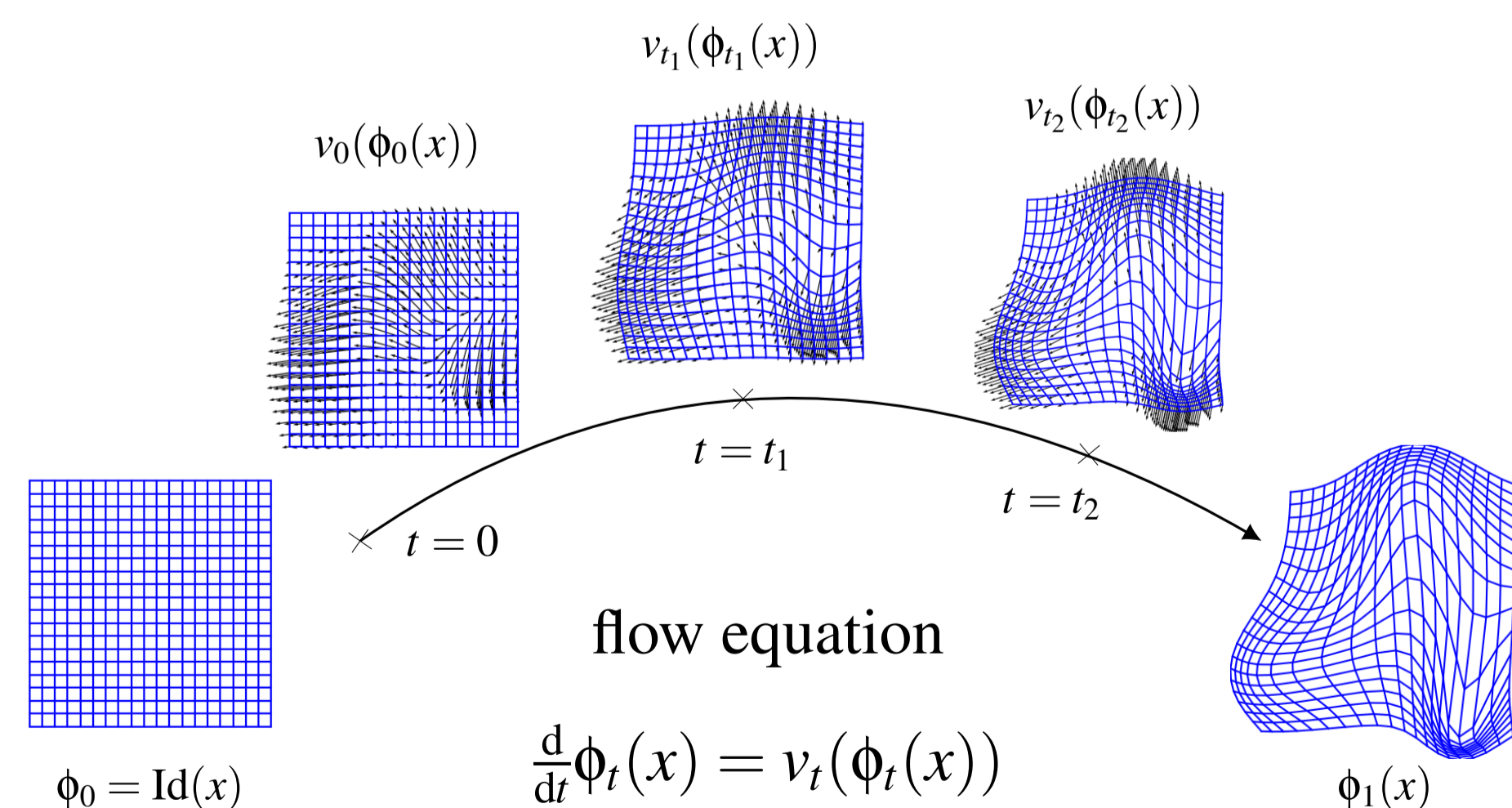
$$\min_{\phi} \underbrace{\int_0^1 \mathcal{R}(\phi_t) dt}_{\text{Plausibility}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{U}(I_S \circ \phi_1^{-1}, I_T)}_{\text{Similarity}}$$

determined by the deformation module

s.t. flow equation
initial condition
boundary constraints

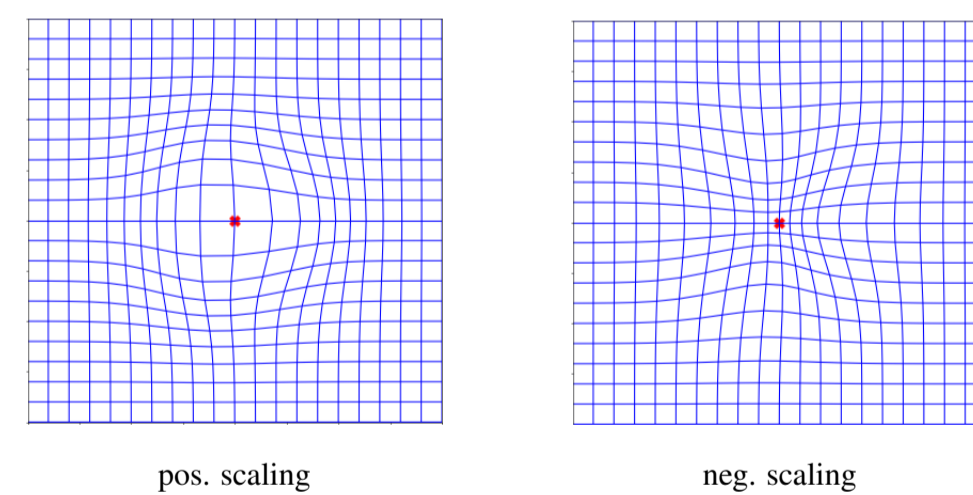
Deformations as flows

Deformation is modeled as a flow of vectorfields v_t , giving the speed at every point, over time. This ensures diffeomorphisms, which are topology preserving and therefore prevent holes or foldings.

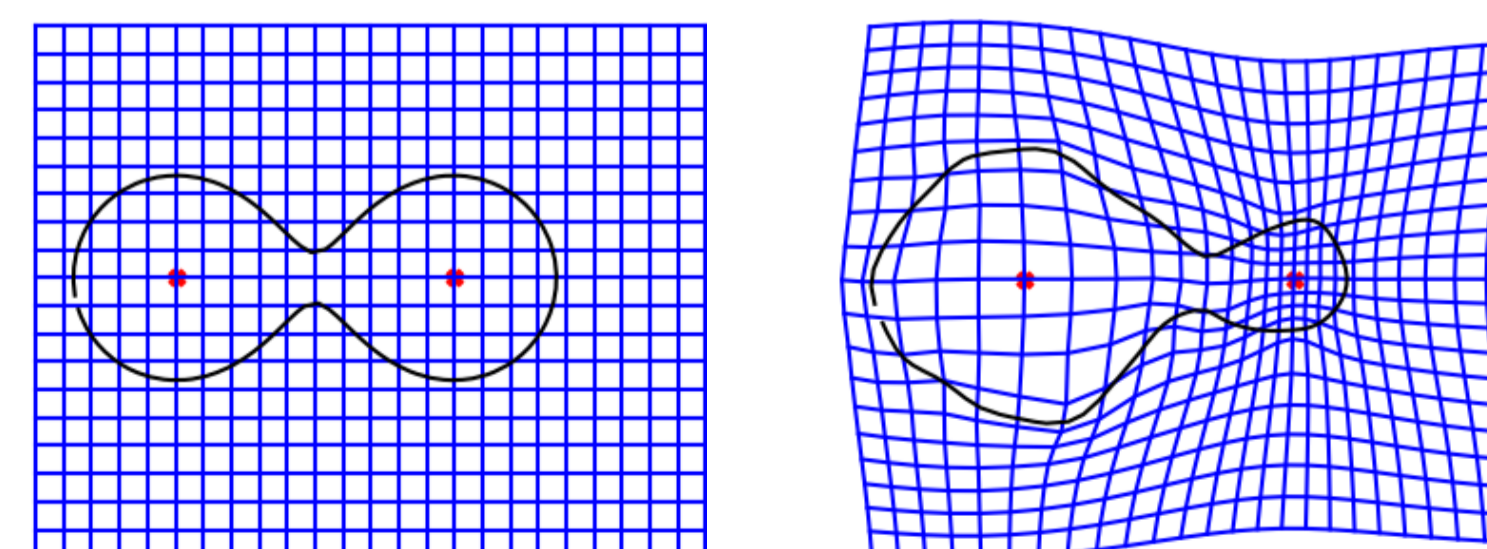


Deformation Modules

Deformation modules provide a framework of building deformations satisfying a certain desired structure.

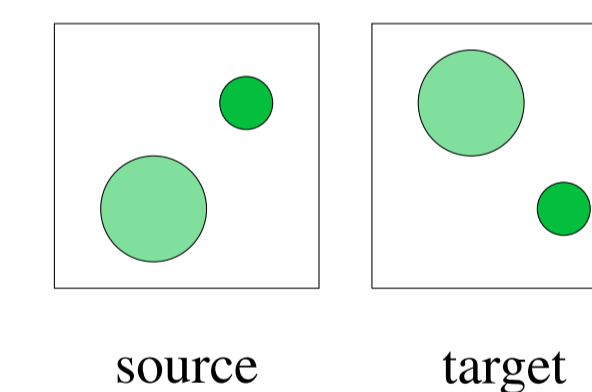


Example: Local Scalings
Local Scalings at different centers of different amounts can be obtained by the same deformation module. The scaling is defined by the center (red cross) and a real number giving the amount of scaling.



Example deformation of two combined scalings.

Multi-Shape Registration



The translation of two circles (upwards for the bigger circle, downwards for the lower circle) should be modeled separately, with the background deformation being consistent at the boundaries.

The deformations are built for each shape and then combined to build the multi-shape deformation.

