

# Brain meshing

This presentation is about the work I did  
during my 5-month internship

Tuesday 5th July 2011

# Contents

## Introduction

1. Meshing from MRI images
  - Slicer3D
  - IA-FEMesh
2. Creation of the model with HyperMesh
  - Cleaning of the mesh
  - Assembly with tetrahedrons
3. Computing the deformation

## Conclusion

# Introduction

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## Conclusion

- ▶ Internship abroad
- ▶ Lab work on a challenging project
  - Continuing Mathieu's work from 2009
  - Modelling the brain

# Slicer3D

## Introduction

### 1. Meshing from MRI images

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### 2. Creation of the model with HyperMesh

- Cleaning
- Assembly

### 3. Computing the deformation

## Conclusion

### ▶ Resampling

- Bigger resolution: 0.9375mm
- Lanczos interpolation type

### ▶ Registration

- Align the two images: useful for the measure of the displacements



## Slicer3D

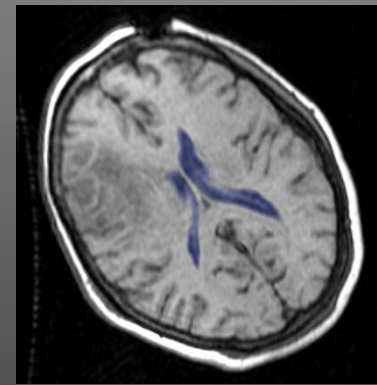
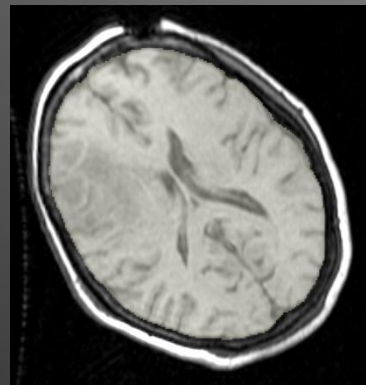
### Introduction

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### Conclusion

### ► Segmentation

- Tried several automatic registration modules:
  - EMSegmenter
  - Simple Region Growing
  - Fast Marching Segmentation
- **All segmentation done manually**



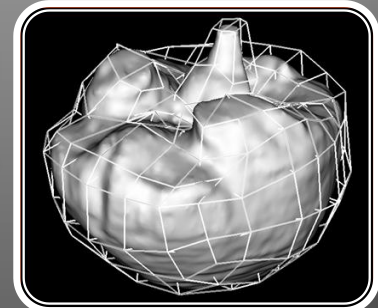
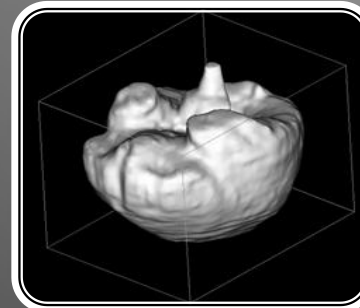
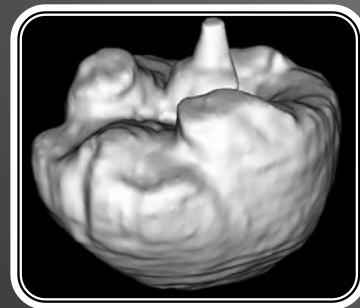
## IA-FEMesh

### Introduction

1. **Meshing from MRI images**
  - Slicer 3D
  - **IA-FEMesh**
2. Creation of the model with HyperMesh
  - Cleaning
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3. Computing the deformation

### Conclusion

- ▶ **Blocks**
  - As close as possible to the surface
  - Not too much deformed
  - Use of symmetry for brain



## IA-FEMesh

### Introduction

#### 1. Meshing from MRI images

- Slicer 3D
- IA-FEMesh

#### 2. Creation of the model with HyperMesh

- Cleaning
- Assembly

#### 3. Computing the deformation

### Conclusion

### ▶ Mesh

Element Length	Graphic result	Number of elements												
<p>Rx: 2 Gy: 2 Bz: 2</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td># Elements</td> <td>178956</td> <td># Distorted</td> <td>1124</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum</td> <td>-35.652</td> <td>Maximum</td> <td>28.412</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>6.284</td> <td>Variance</td> <td>19.661</td> </tr> </table>	# Elements	178956	# Distorted	1124	Minimum	-35.652	Maximum	28.412	Average	6.284	Variance	19.661
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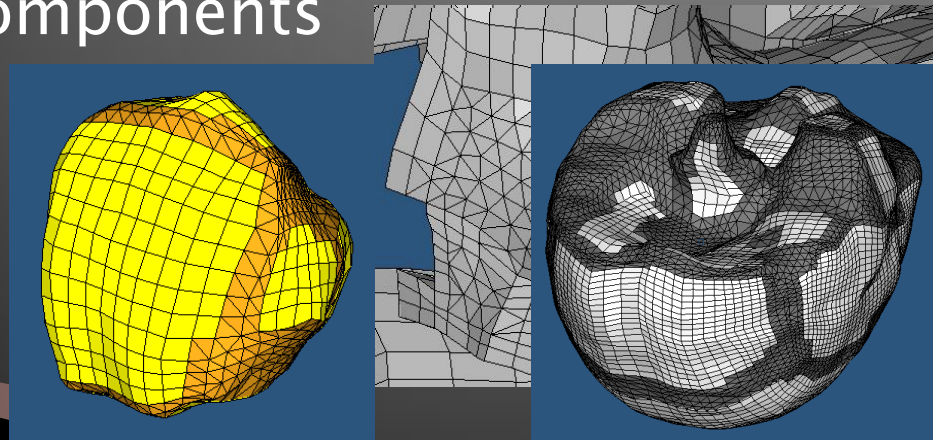
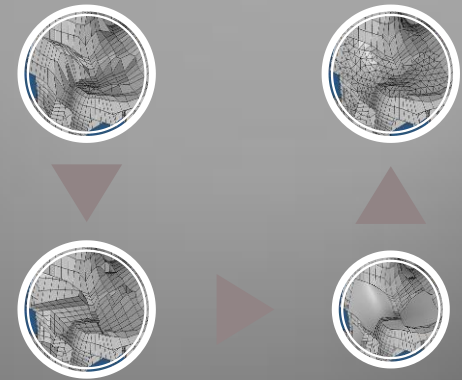
## Cleaning the mesh

### Introduction

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2. **Creation of the model with HyperMesh**
  - **Cleaning**
  - Assembly
3. Computing the deformation

### Conclusion

- ▶ Negative Jacobian elements
- ▶ Many steps
  - Find faces
  - Creation of surfaces
  - Surface Automesh
  - Tetramesh
- ▶ Brain and tumour separated in two components





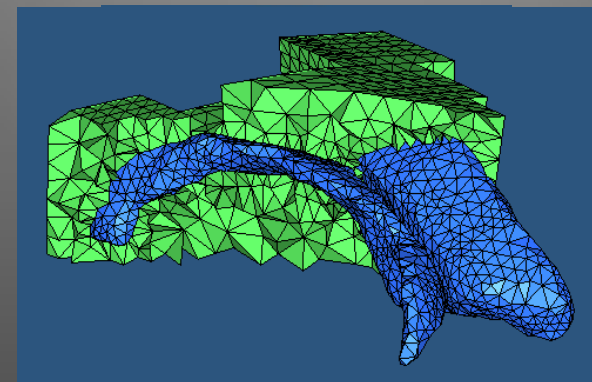
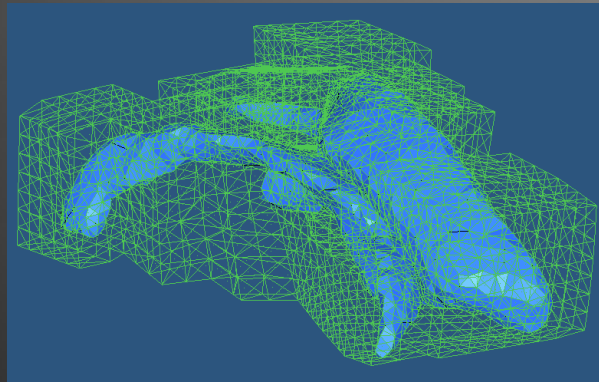
## Assembly of the components

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  - **Assembly**
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### Conclusion

- ▶ Creation of the hole inside the parenchyma in order to insert the tumour and ventricles
- ▶ Complete the gap with tetrahedrons from faces



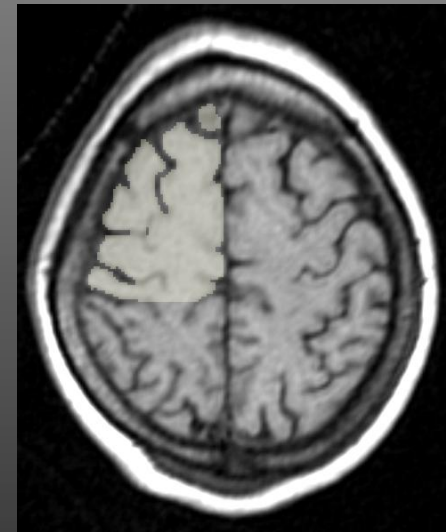
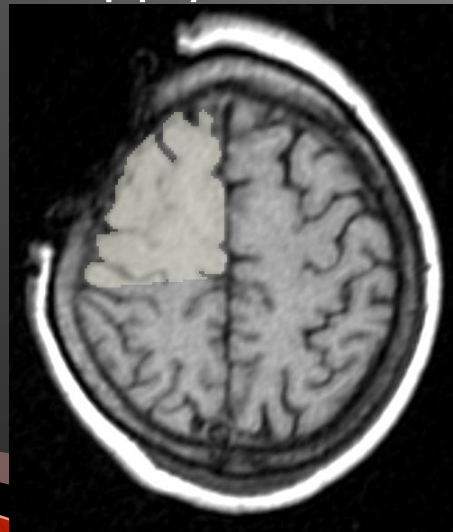
## Computing the deformation

### Introduction

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  - Assembly
3. **Computing the deformation**

### Conclusion

- ▶ Accurate segmentation of the brain in the area of interest for both intra and preoperative images
- ▶ Use of Grand's algorithm
  - Registration
  - Calculation of the displacements
  - Apply the deformation to the model



## Conclusion

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### Conclusion

- ▶ Plenty of time needed to learn how to use the software
- ▶ No results after deformation
  - Too many elements
  - Meshing problems
  - Wrong materials properties
- ▶ Tutorials made for Slicer3D and IA-FEMesh
- ▶ Demonstration made for HyperMesh with a tutorial



# Thank you for your attention

»» If you have any questions, I'd  
be pleased to answer you

