



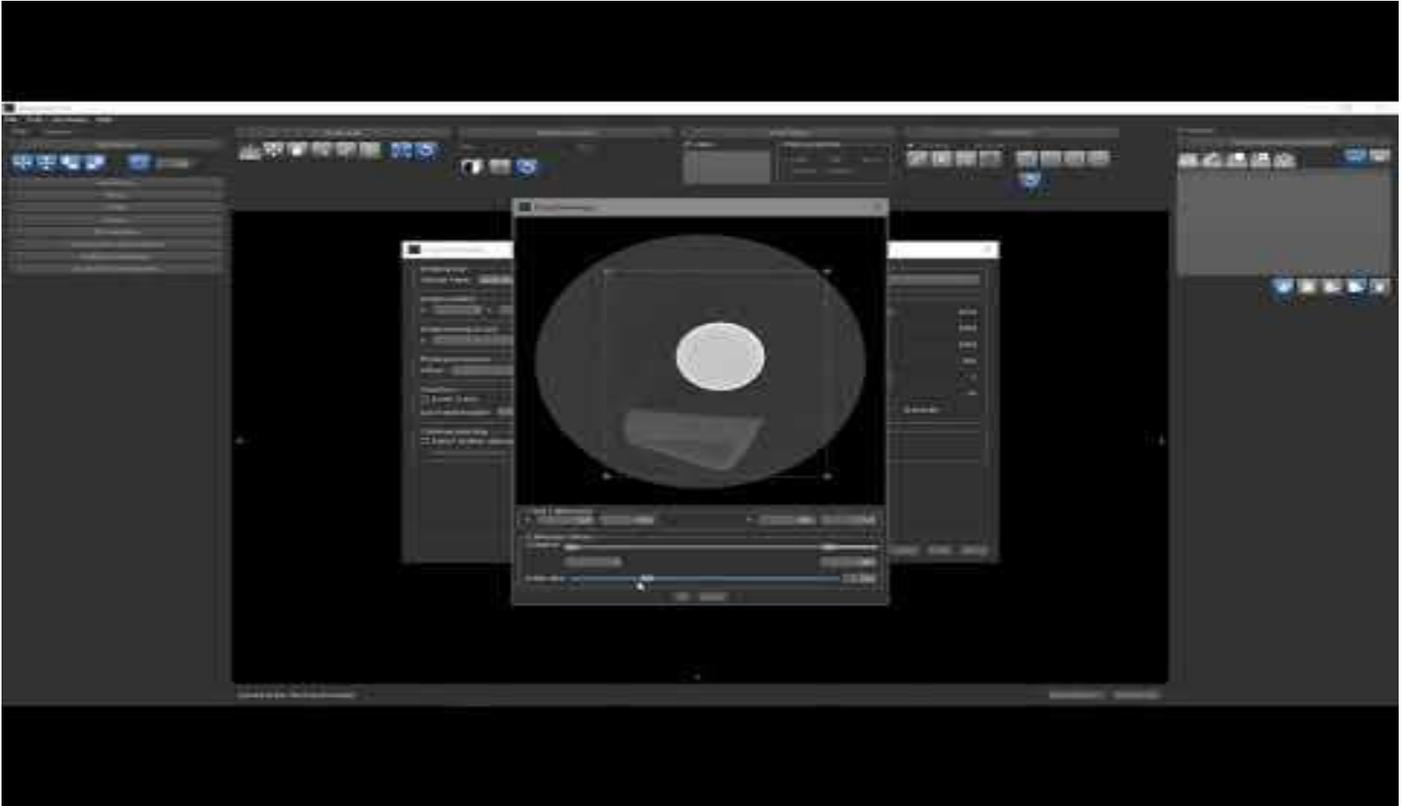
MS57 Training guide: Segmentation workflow Dragonfly ORS (RBINS)

The Dragonfly ORS segmentation training guide aims to show the basic automatic segmentation option, independent of version updates, using the free (for students, institutes, university workers, etc.) software Dragonfly ORS (version 2021.1.0.977).

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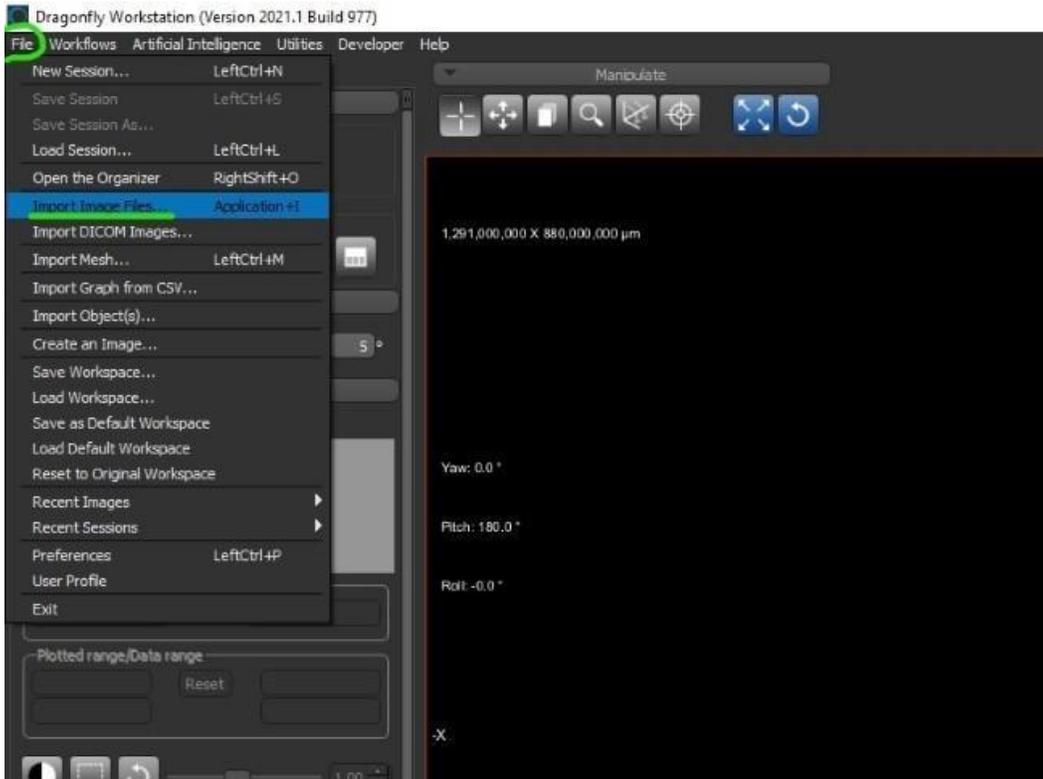
1) Data import

💡 ORS Dragonfly tutorial: [Image Import in Dragonfly](#)



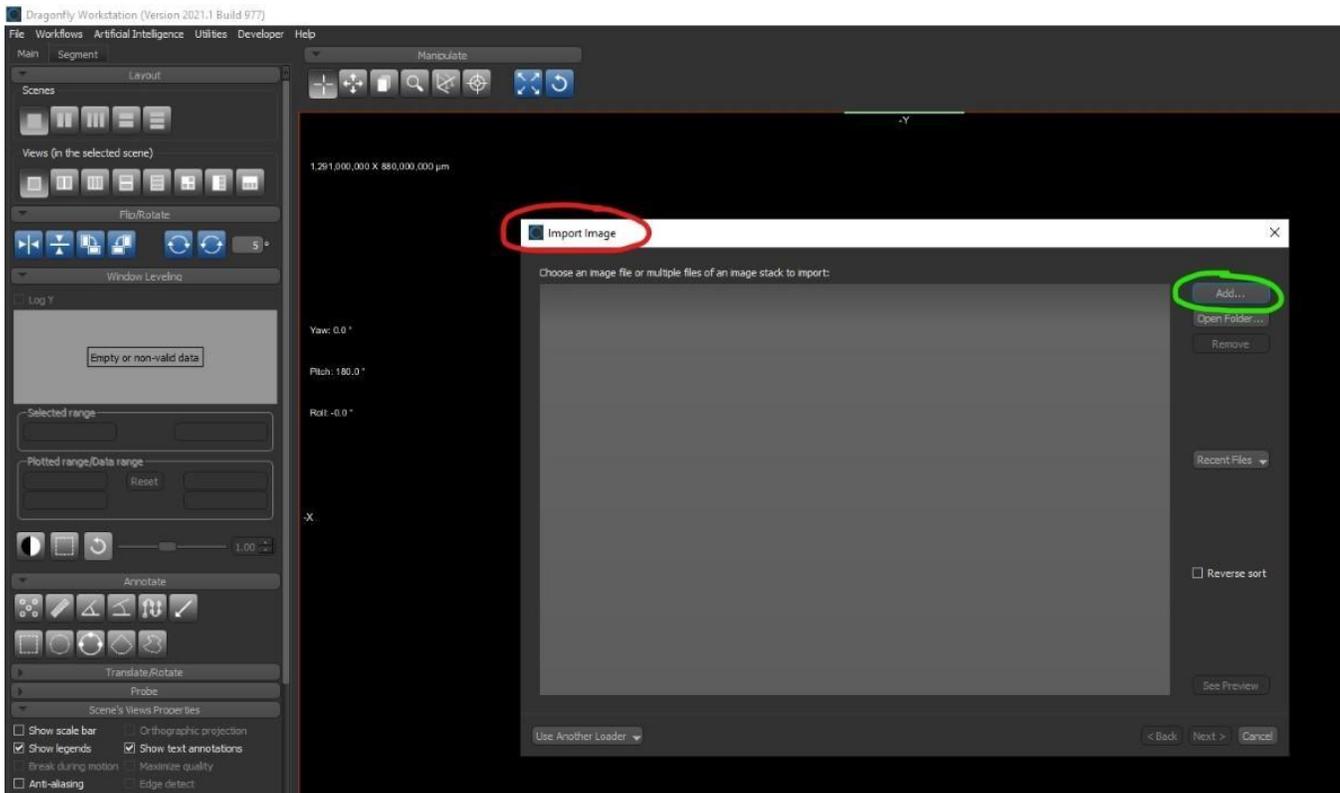
- **Open ORS Dragonfly**
- **Import your dataset** (dataset = stack of TIFF images acquired after the reconstruction process)

File -> Import Image Files



In the "Import image" panel:

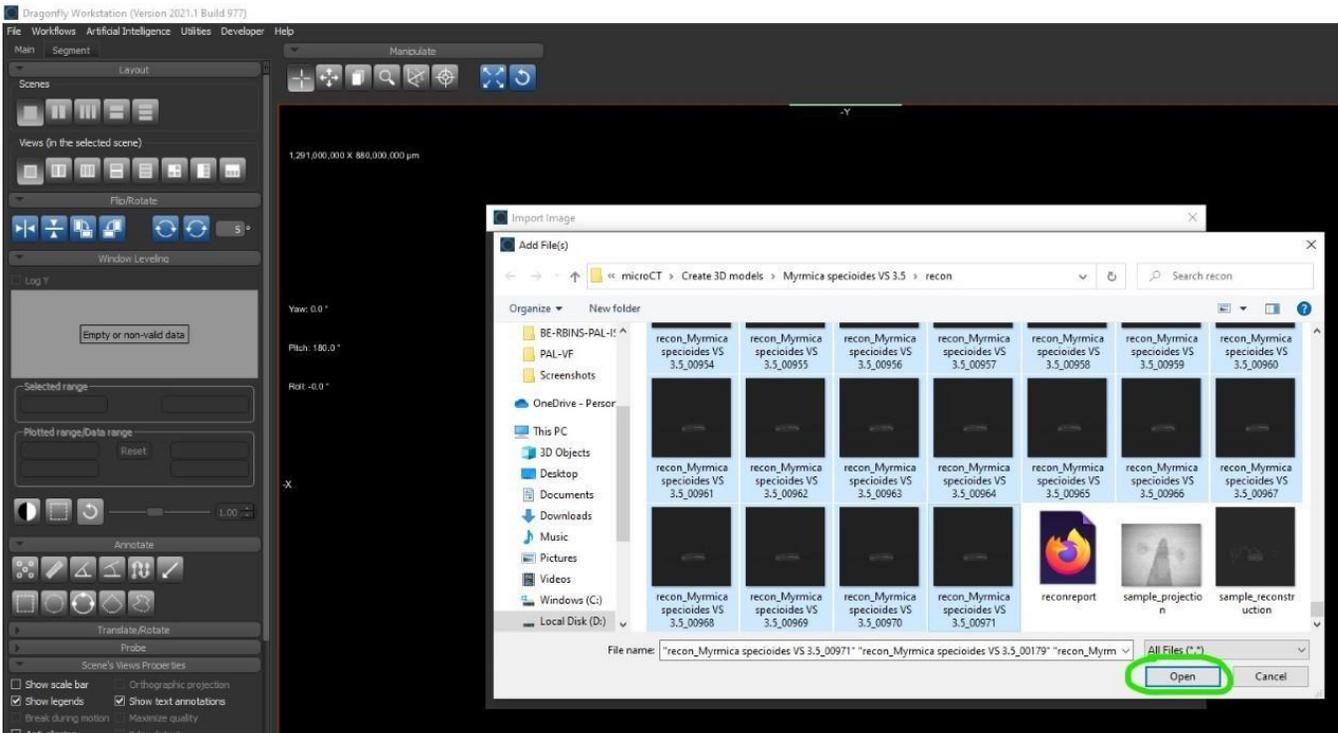
- Add...



=> find the location of the folder including all reconstructed images and open it

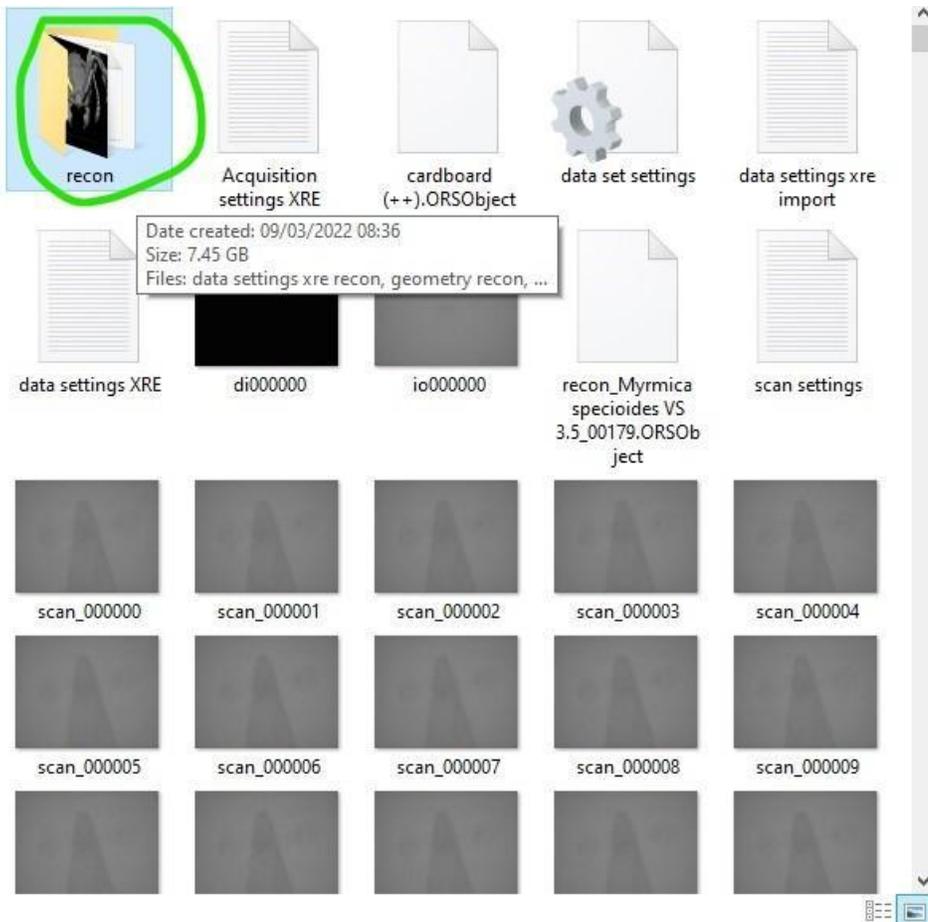
- select all the TIFF images of the stack

● Open



Where can I find these TIFF images?

micro-CT scan from XRE UniTOM: in the "recon" folder

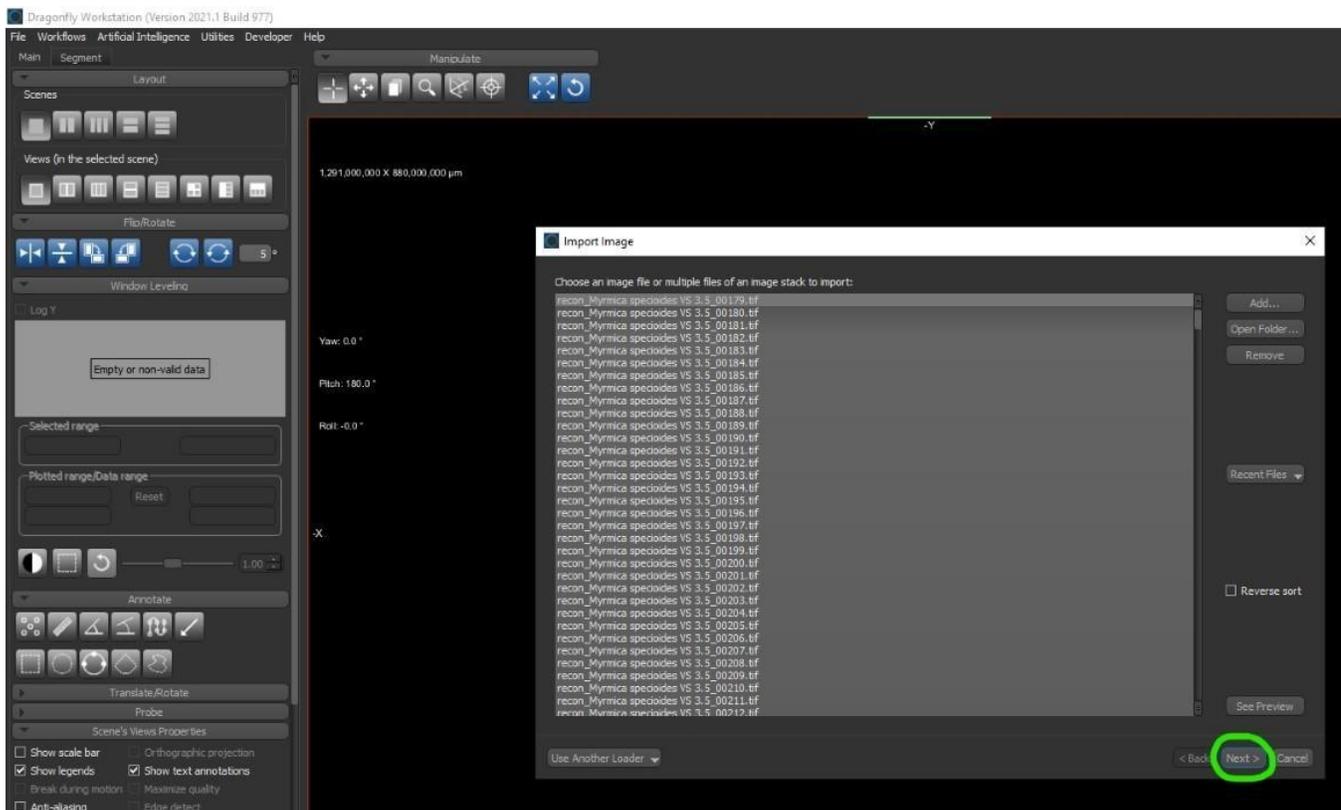


micro-CT scan from RX Solutions EasyTOM: in the “SliceY” folder

122 > PAL-VF > BE-RBINS-PAL-VF-Vert-05144-00022-RAW-DATA >

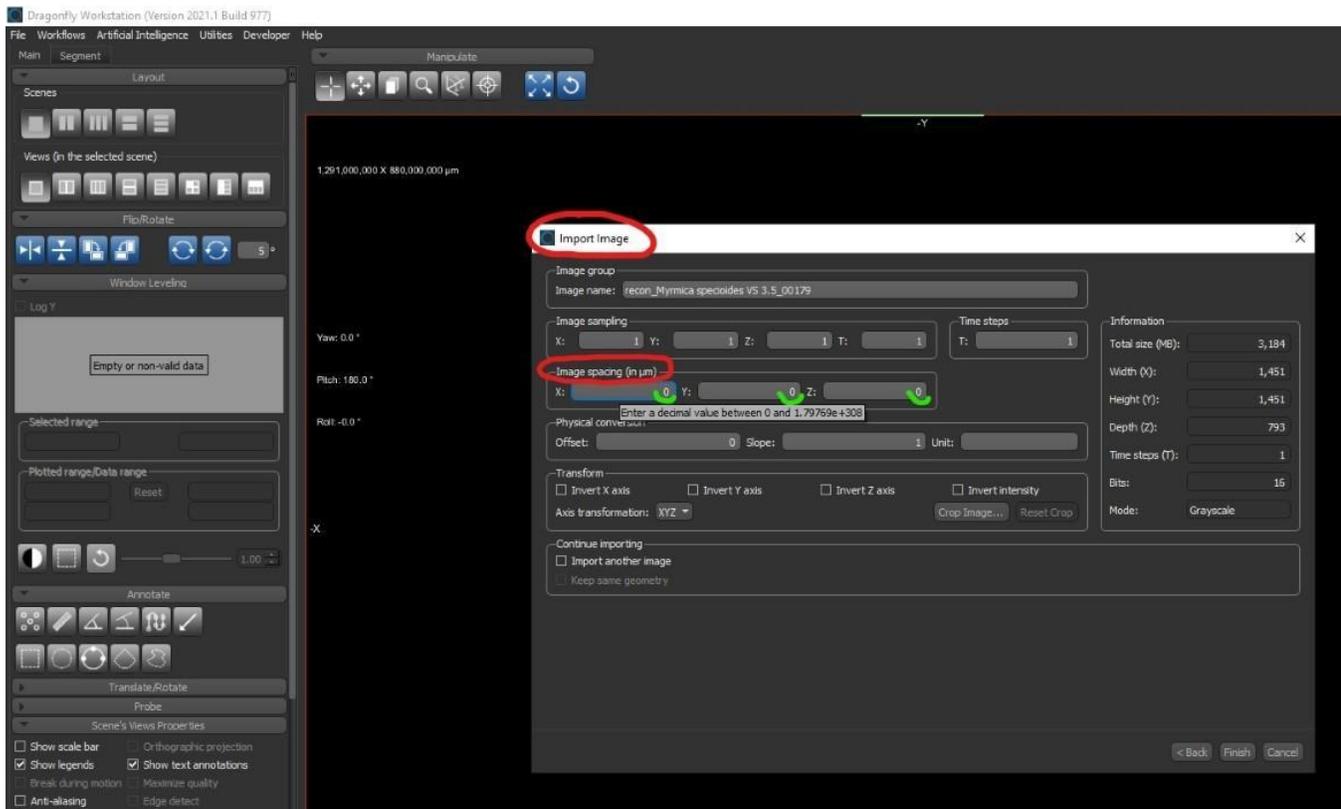
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Proj	11/02/2022 13:59	File folder	
Projref	11/02/2022 13:59	File folder	
Report	11/02/2022 13:59	File folder	
SlicesY	11/02/2022 14:02	File folder	
restore.macro	08/02/2022 12:42	MACRO File	7 KB
temperature	08/02/2022 13:52	Microsoft Excel C...	143 KB
unireconstruction	08/02/2022 14:24	XML Document	3 KB
Vert-05144-00022	08/02/2022 12:33	PNG File	364 KB

- Next



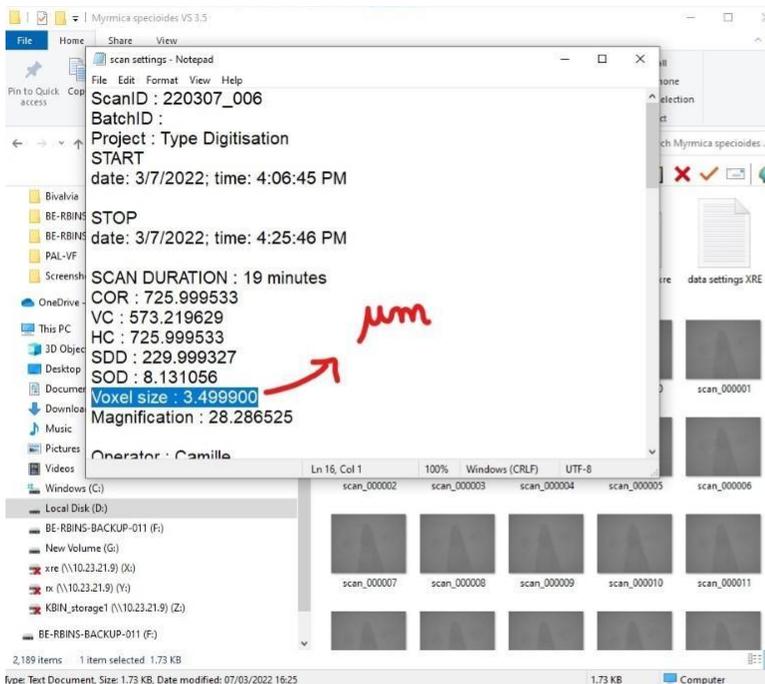
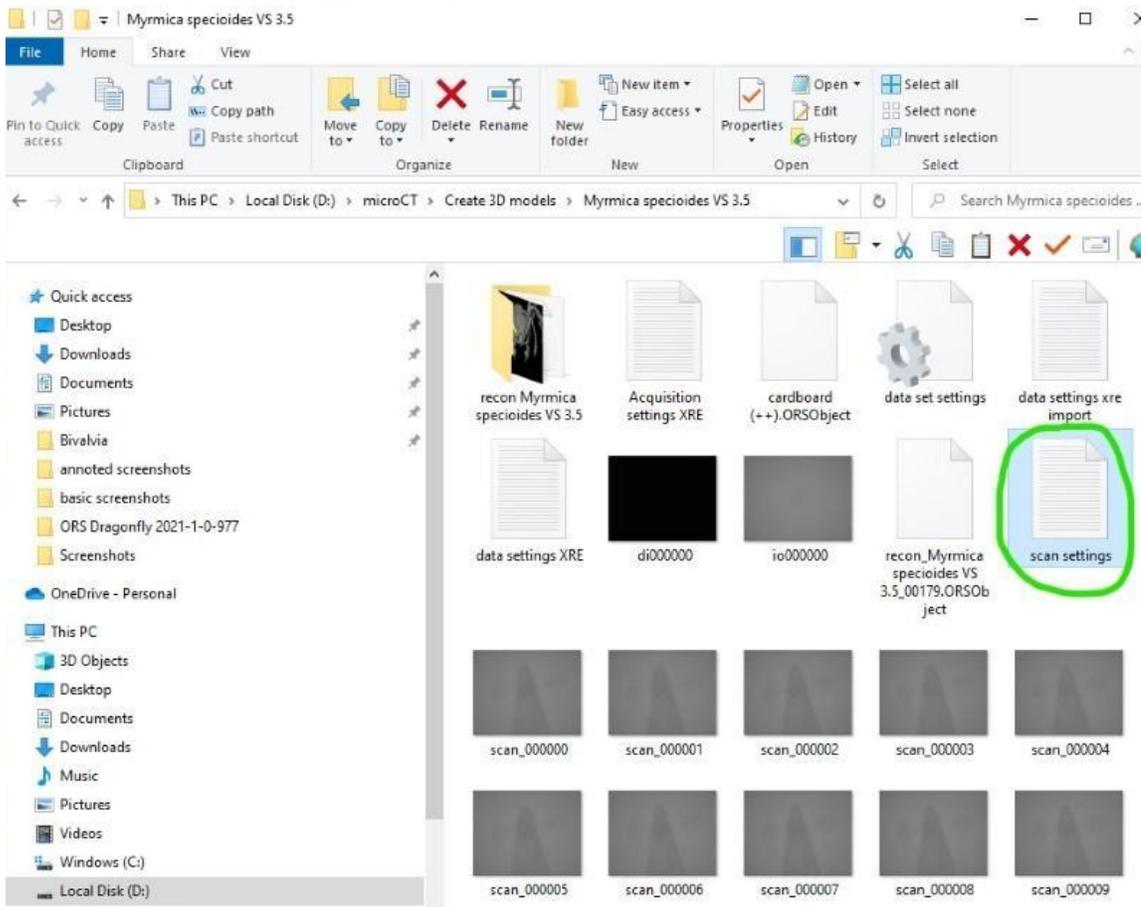
- Fill the 3 “image spacing” boxes with the scan voxel size (same value for X/Y/Z)

! unit ; image spacing requested in μm in this case: don't forget to check the default unit of your Dragonfly software



Where can I find the voxel size?

- micro-CT scan from XRE UnitOM: “scan settings” file -> Voxel size (unit: μm)



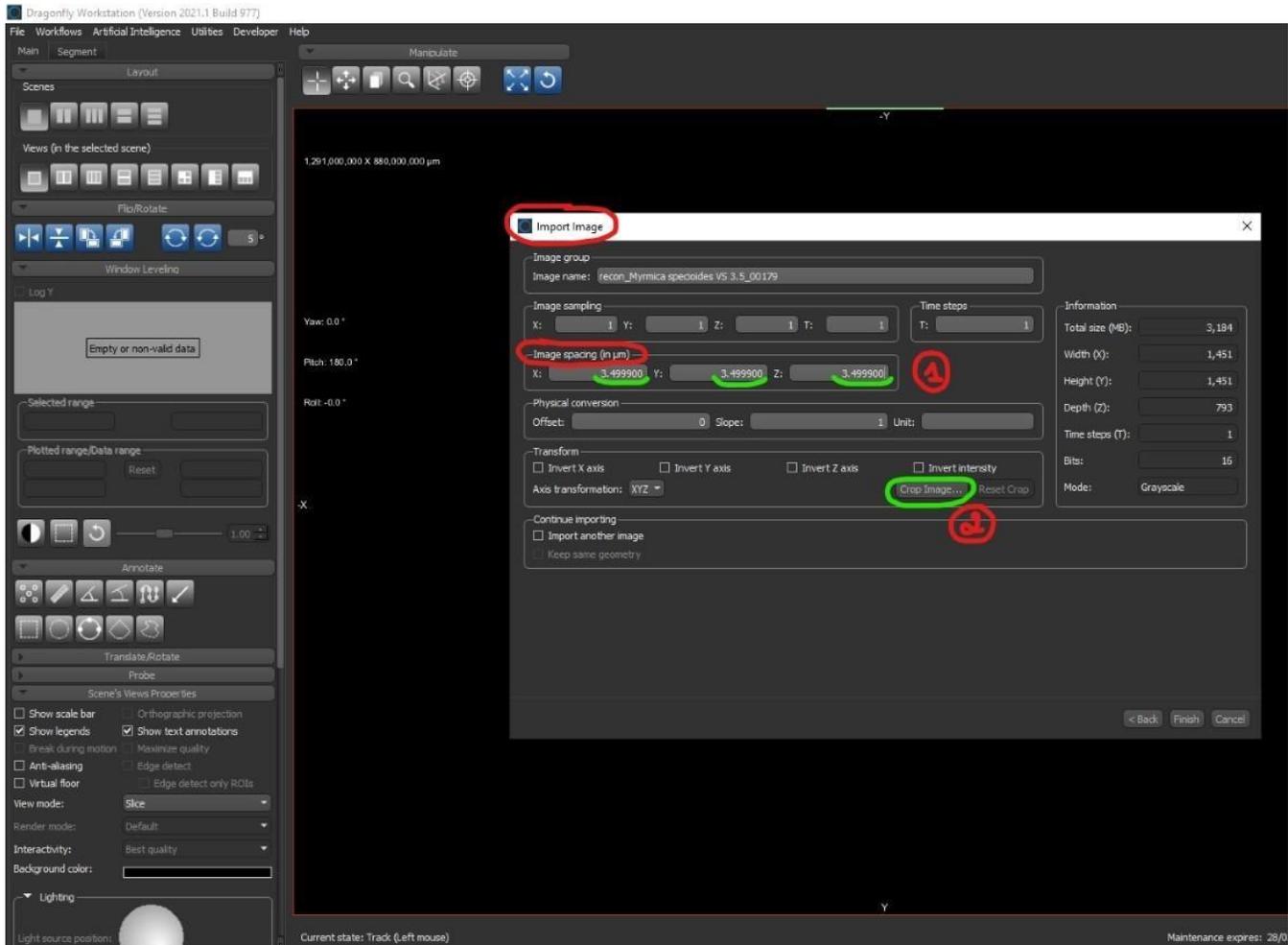
micro-CT scan from RX Solutions EasyTOM: “unireconstruction” file -> voxelSize Z (unit: mm)

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
Proj	11/02/2022 13:59	File folder	
Projref	11/02/2022 13:59	File folder	
Report	11/02/2022 13:59	File folder	
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unireconstruction	08/02/2022 14:24	XML Document	3 KB
Vert-05144-00022	08/02/2022 12:33	PNG File	364 KB

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
- <unireconstruction version="1.1" xactrevision=" 21.04.3 2021-09-09">
  - <conebeam>
    <reconstruct rangeMax="5.87109" rangeMin="-0.94558" format="16 bit Tiff"
      appodizationFilter="Sinus" appodization="75" filter="Tukey" iterations="1"
      yfileformat="16bit Tiff" filterValue="0" methode="Filtered Backprojection
      (Tomography)"/>
  - <volume_acquisition>
    <voxelSize Z="0.0230354" X="0.0230354" Y="0.0230354"/>
    <size Z="1756" X="1756" Y="2567"/>
    <offset Z="0.00" X="0.00" Y="-43.0637"/>
    <testSlice Z="878" X="878" Y="1284"/>
    <rotate Z="0" X="0" Y="0"/>
  </volume_acquisition>
  - <volume>
    <voxelSize Z="0.0230354" X="0.0230354" Y="0.0230354"/>
    <size Z="1250" X="1401" Y="2317"/>
    <offset Z="-1.03469" X="-0.604588" Y="-43.1997"/>
    <testSlice Z="625" X="700" Y="1864"/>
  </volume>
  </unireconstruction>
  
```

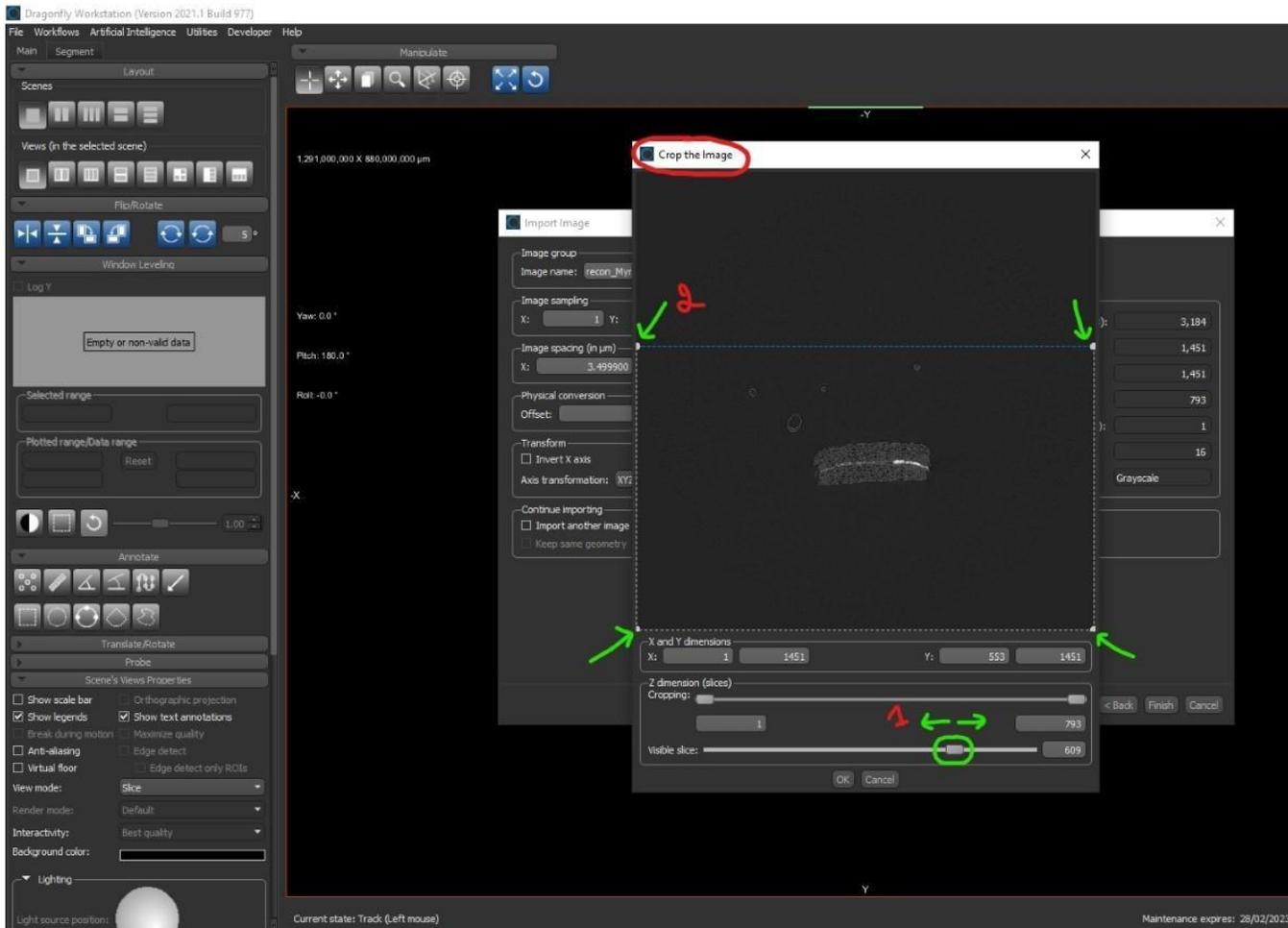
- 💡 only for scans from RX: in "Transform" -> check "Invert Y axis"
- In "Transform" -> Crop Image...



Crop the reconstructed stack of images in X/Y/Z dimensions in order to only keep your sample, remove useless information and thus reduce the dataset size

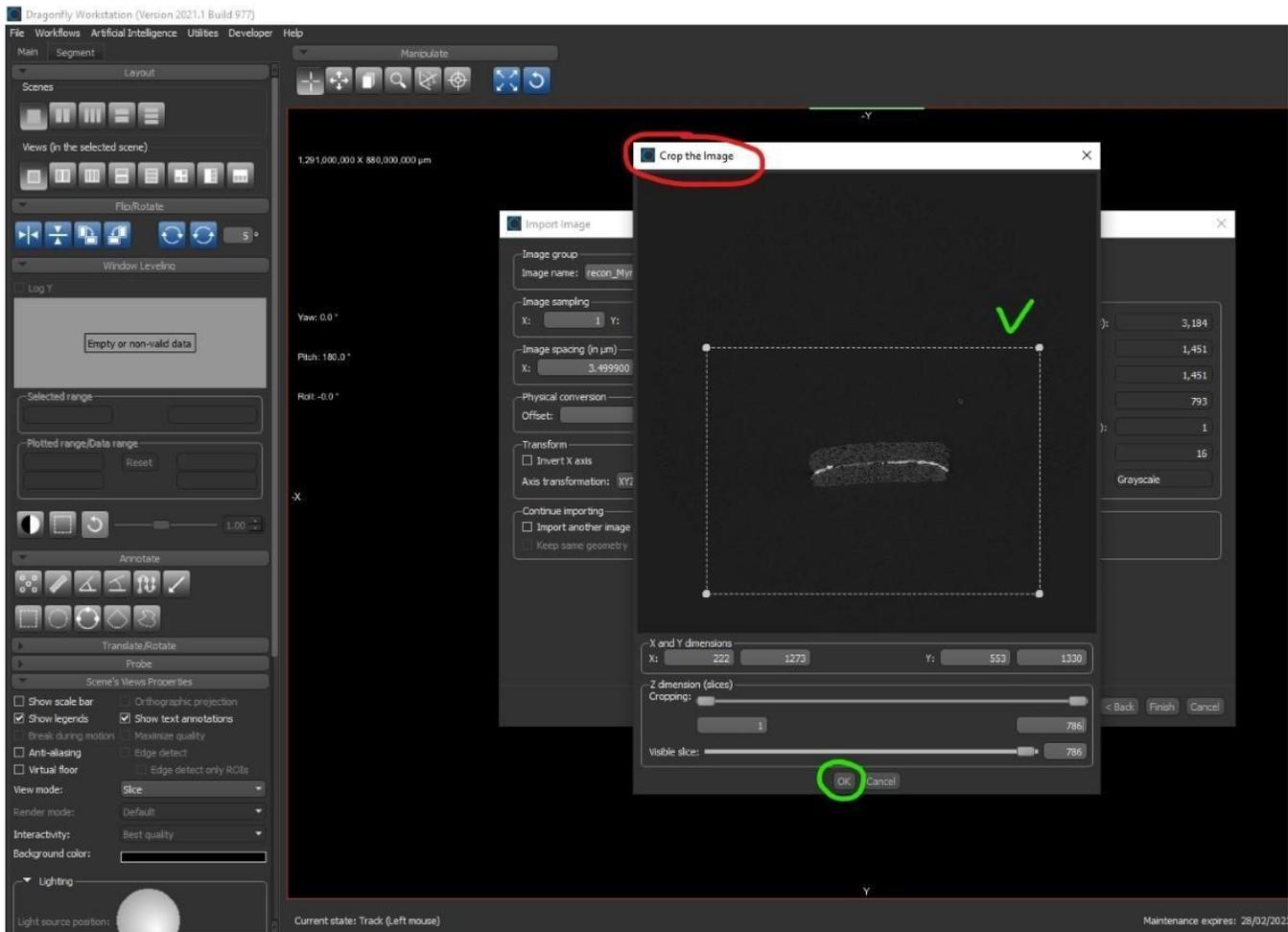
By sliding the “visible slice” cursor, check the stack of reconstructed images:

In X and Y dimension: adjust the frame to the 3D sample size (grab the dotted lines)

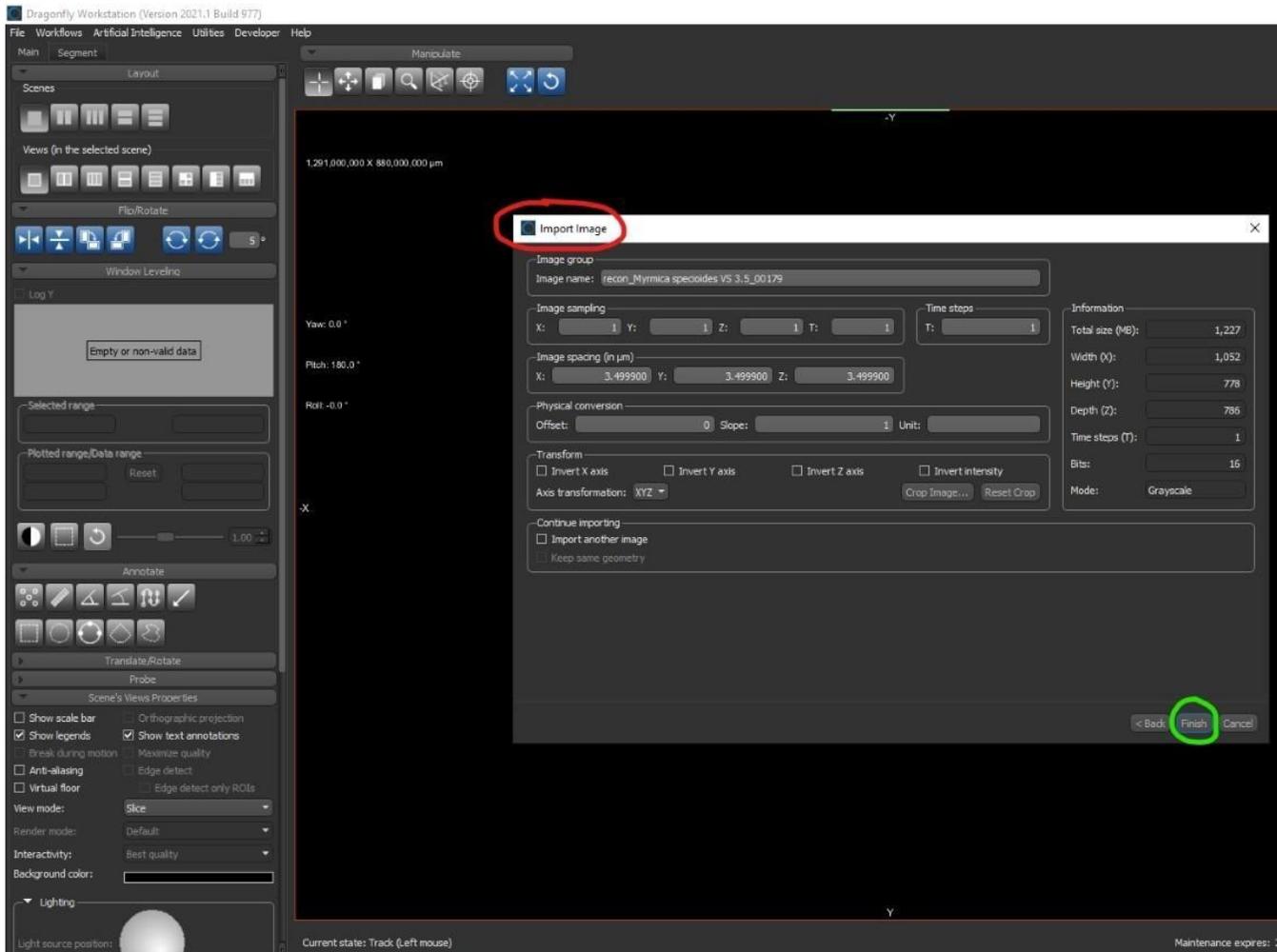


In Z dimension: remove end slides without relevant information (choose the 1st and the last slices to consider)

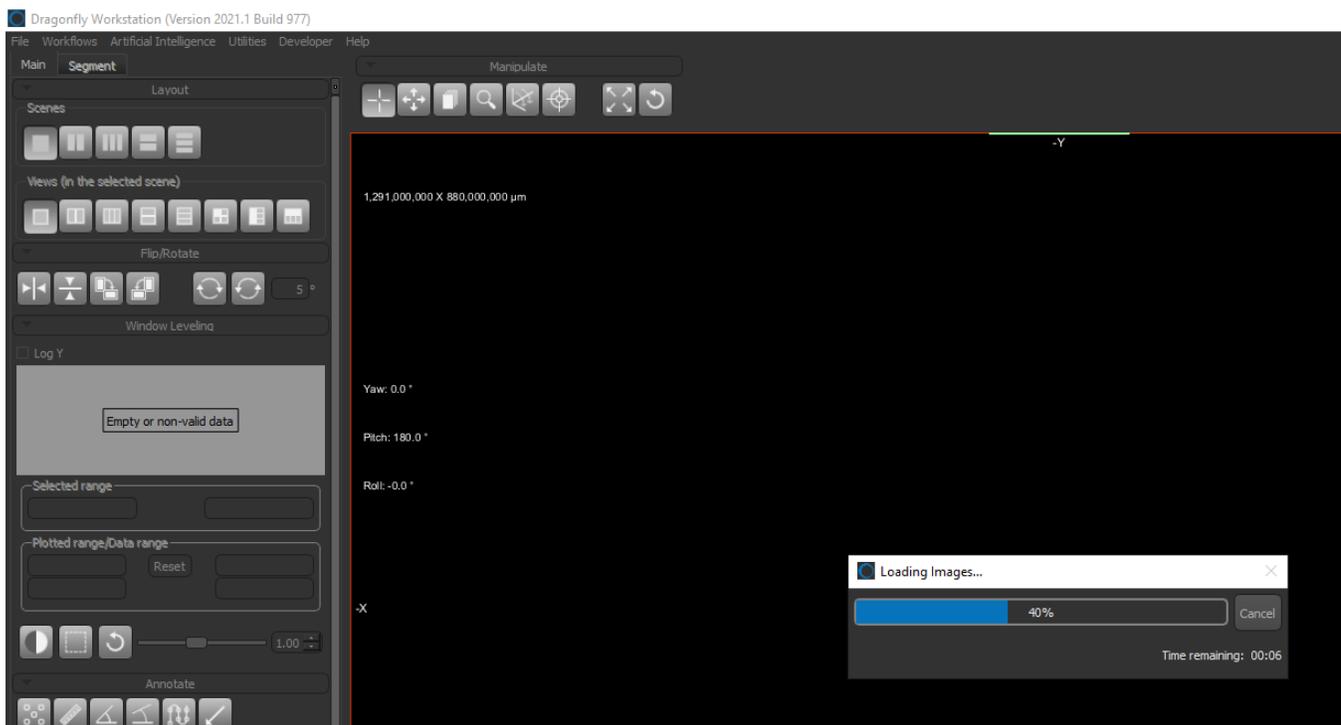
Once it's done:



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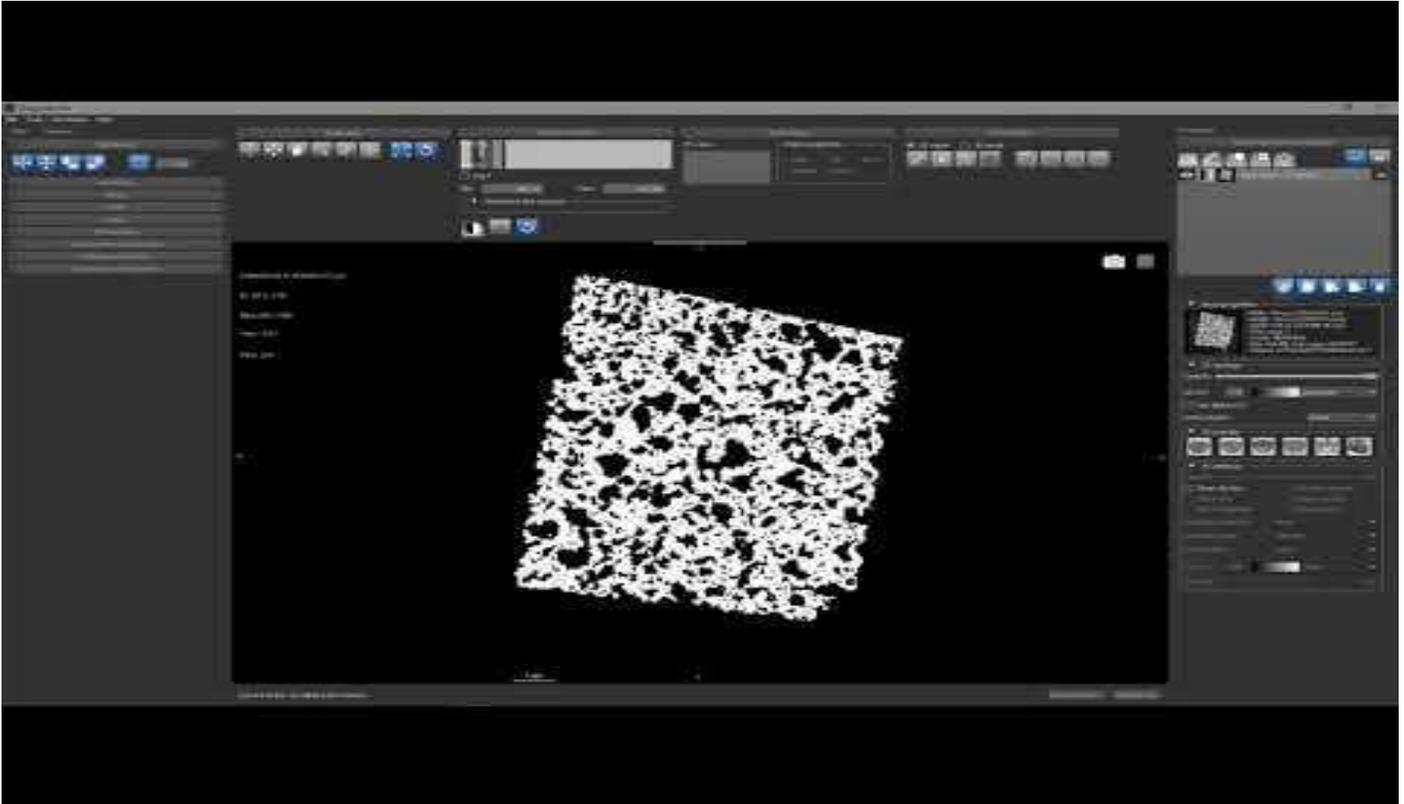


Loading images...

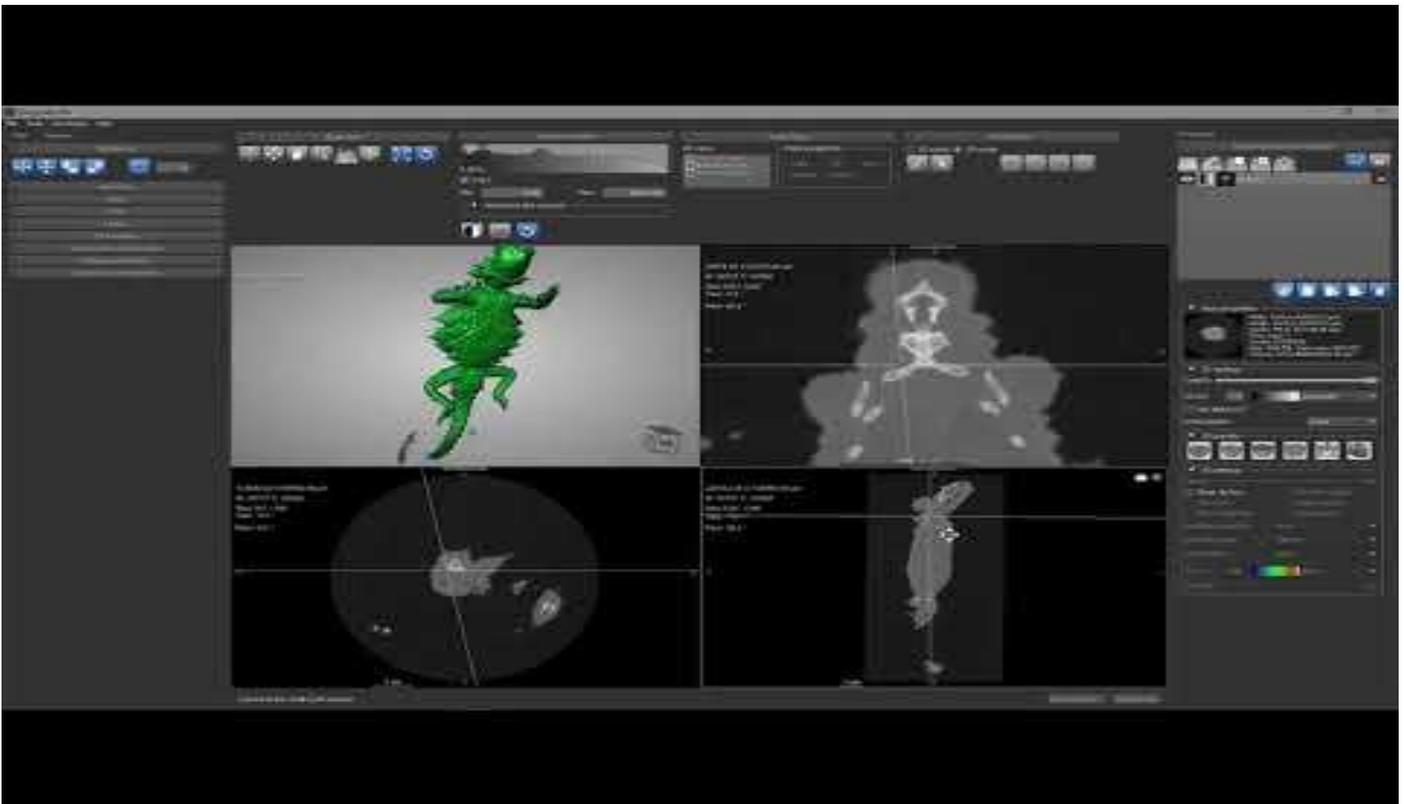


2) Display and manipulate your dataset

💡 ORS Dragonfly tutorial: [Window Levelling controls in Dragonfly](#)

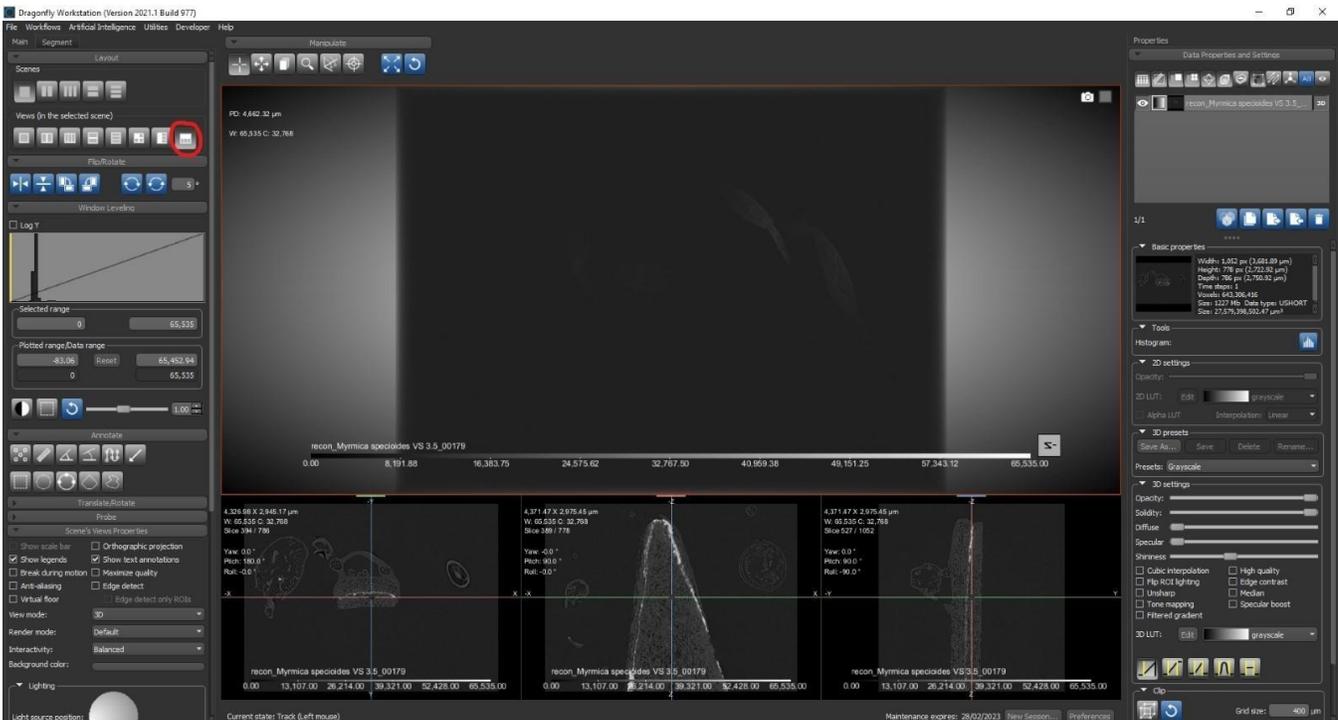
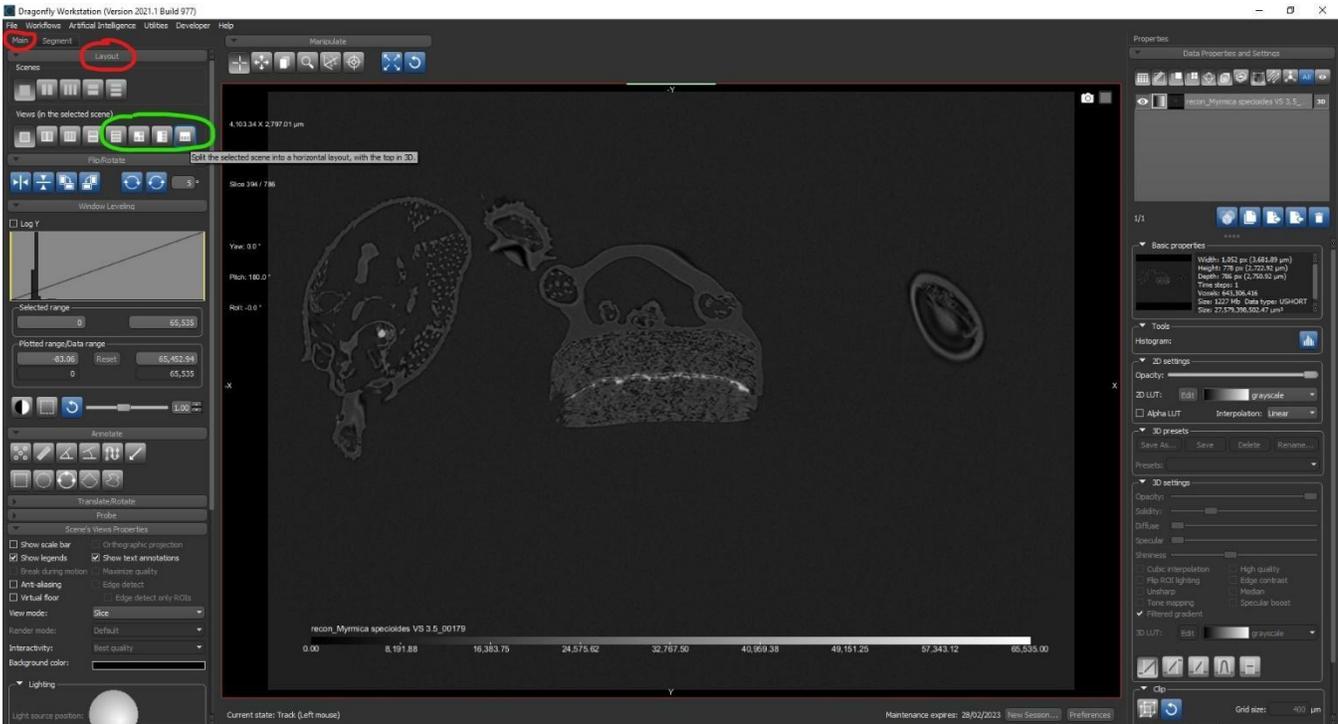


💡 ORS Dragonfly tutorial: [Manipulate panel in Dragonfly](#)



- Display your dataset in a 4-views layout: 1x 3D & 3x 2D (plans perpendicular to X, Y or Z axis)

=> In the “Main” tab, in “Layout”, click on one 4-views layout



💡 To simply activate/select one specific view (2D or 3D), just one left click (1x LC) on the corresponding window => the frame becomes red

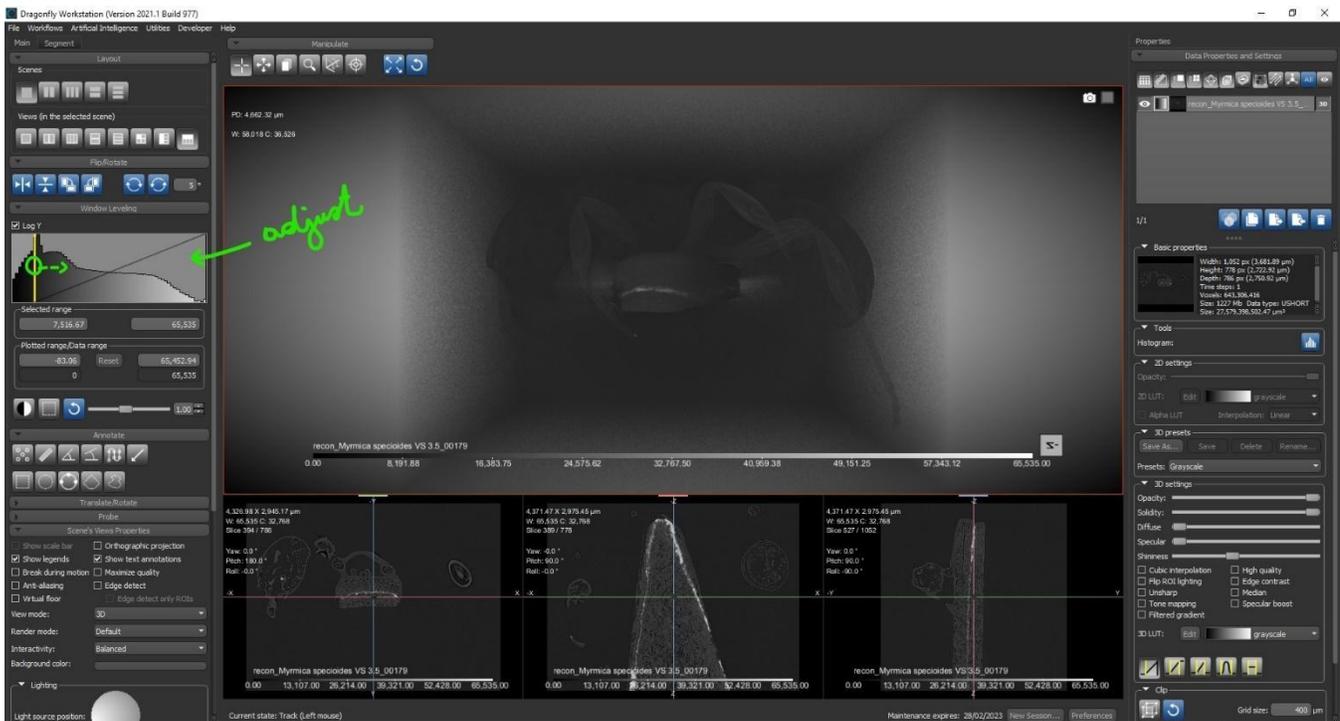
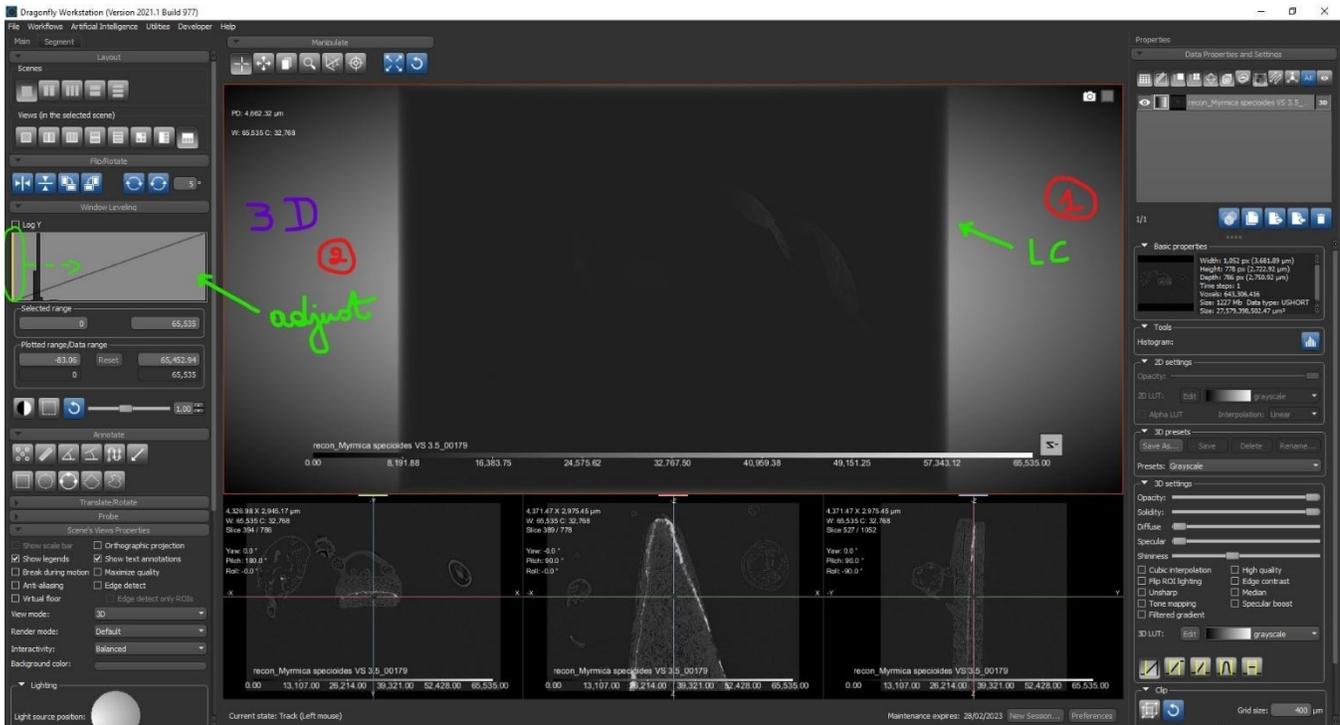
💡 To only display one specific view (2D or 3D), just double left click (2x LC) on the corresponding window

- Adjust the window leveling of your different views (= brightness and contrast adjustment):

There are 2 windows leveling to adjust: one for the 3D view and one for all the 2D views

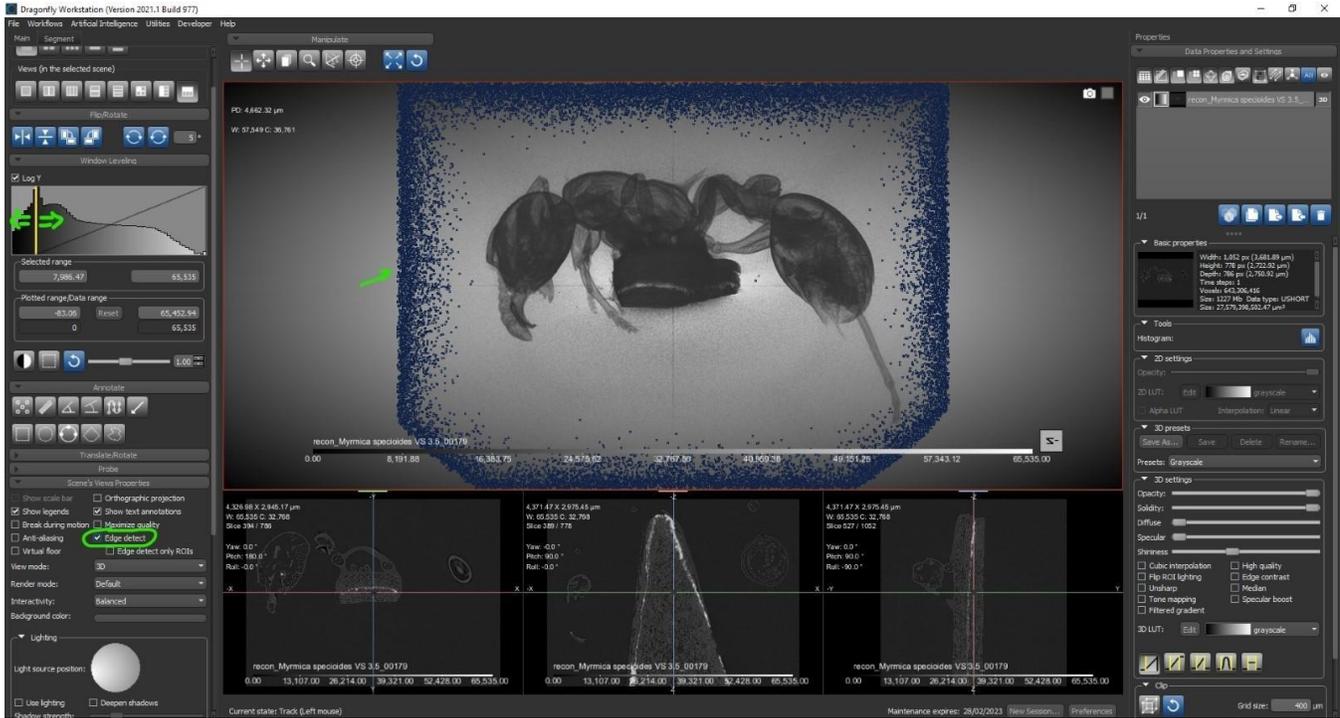
For the 3D view:

Adjust the lowest limit of the range to remove the air around the sample



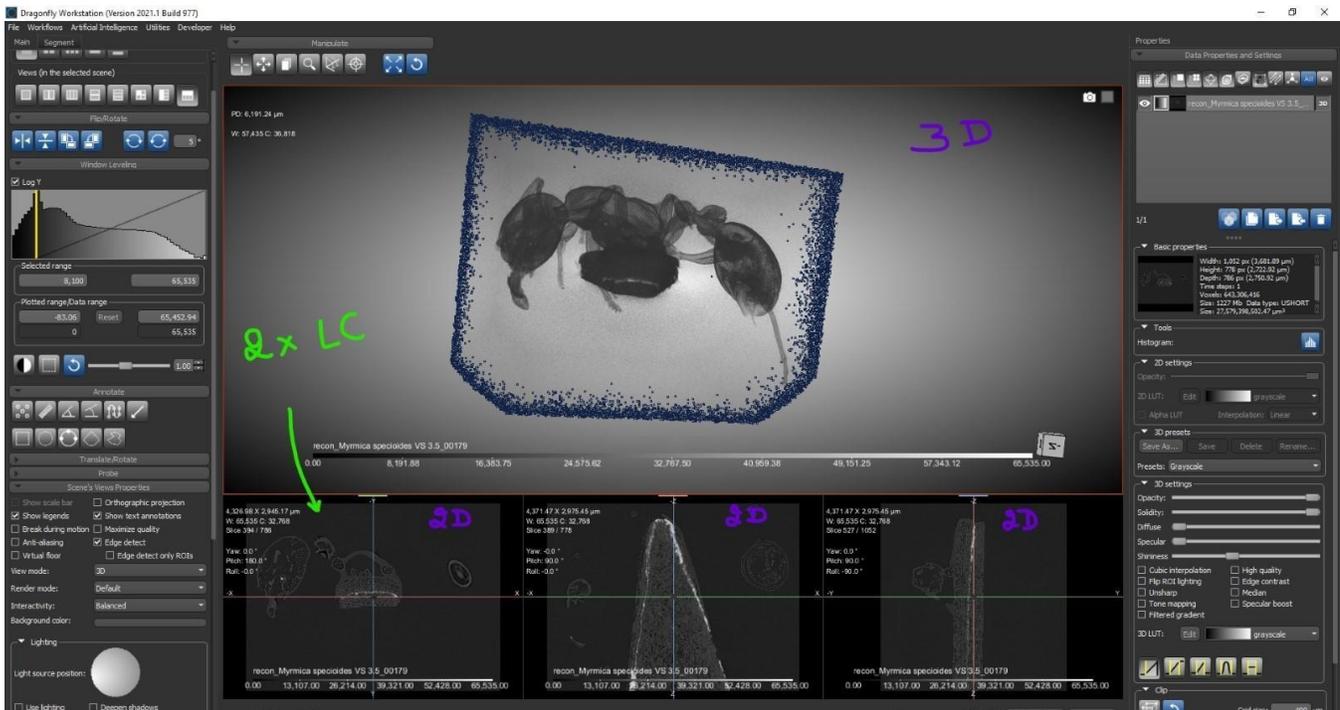
💡 To find the **best lowest limit of the range** to adjust the window levelling of the **3D viewer**:

In the “Main” tab: “Edge detect”

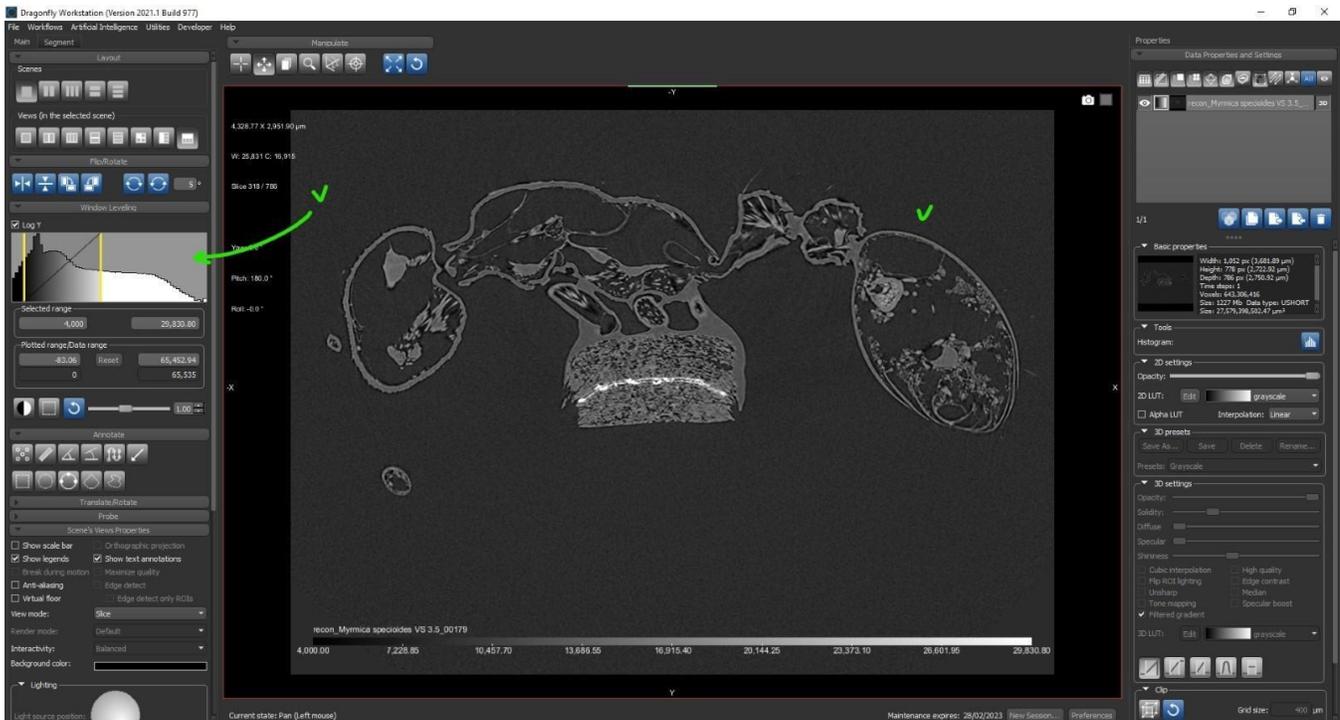
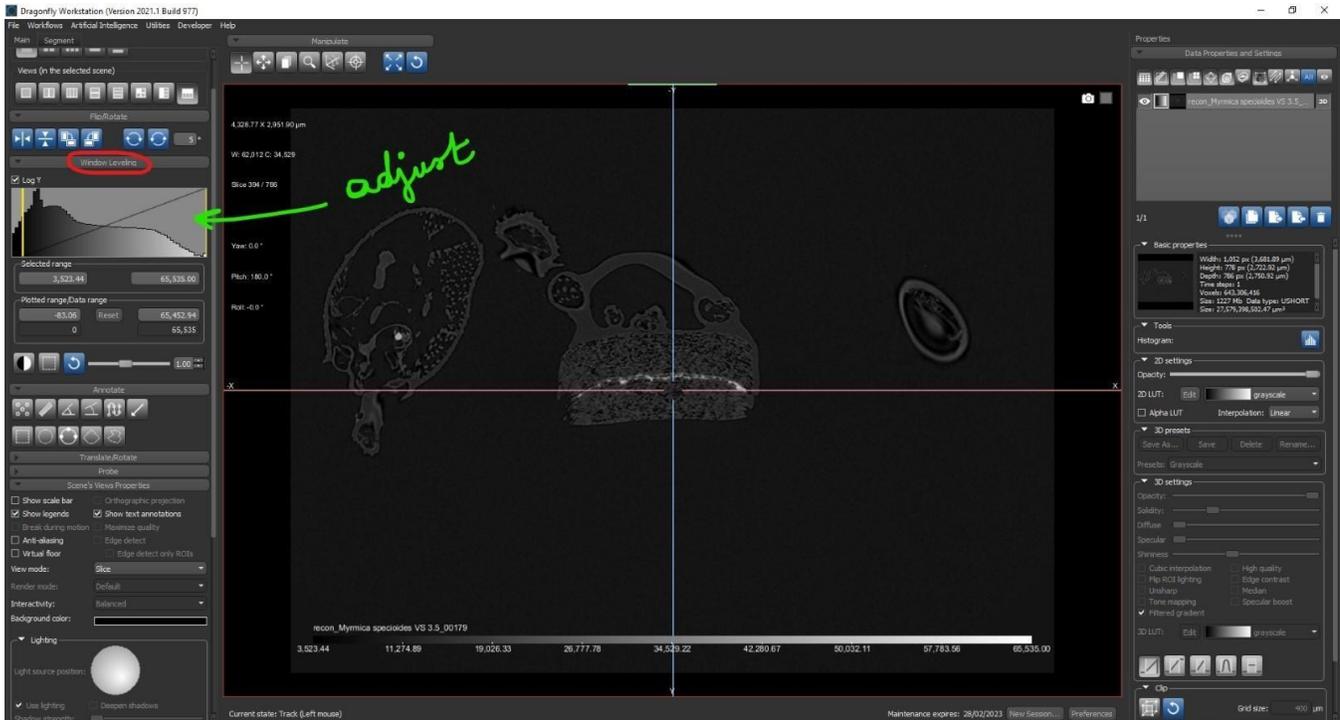


For the 2D view:

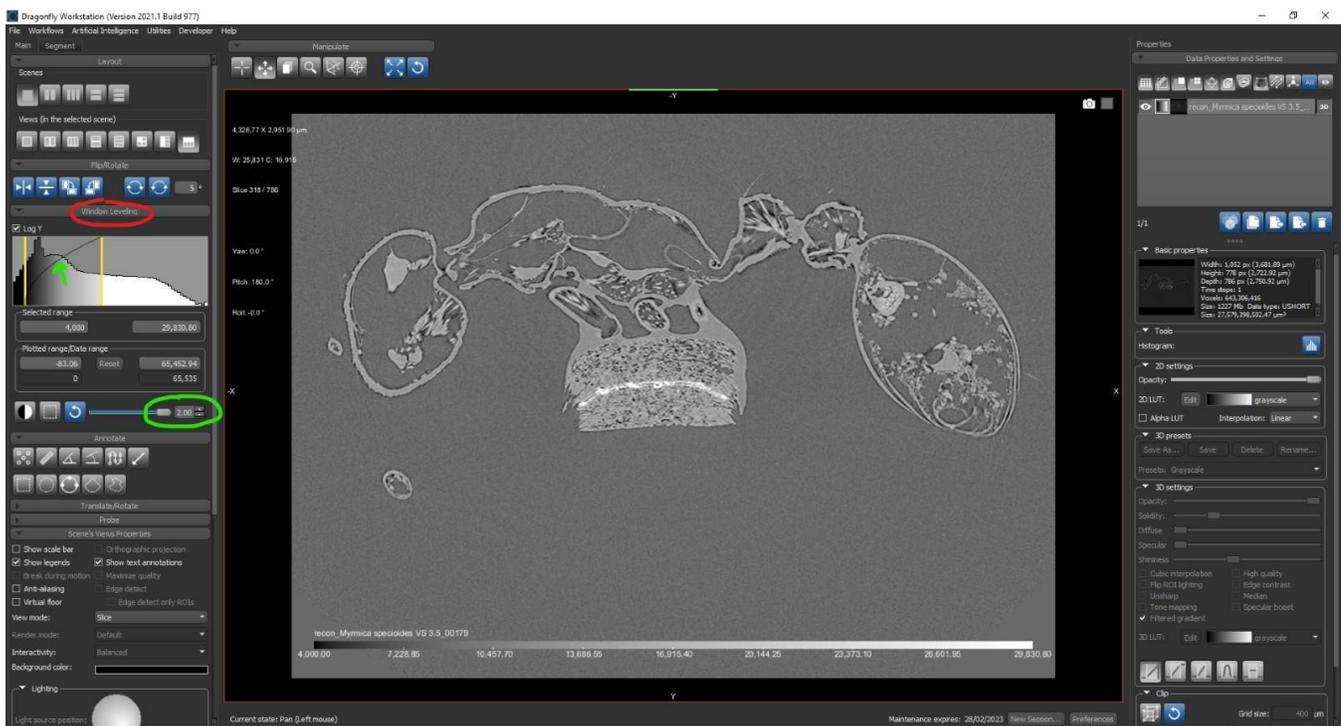
Open one 2D view by double clicking on it with the left button of the mouse



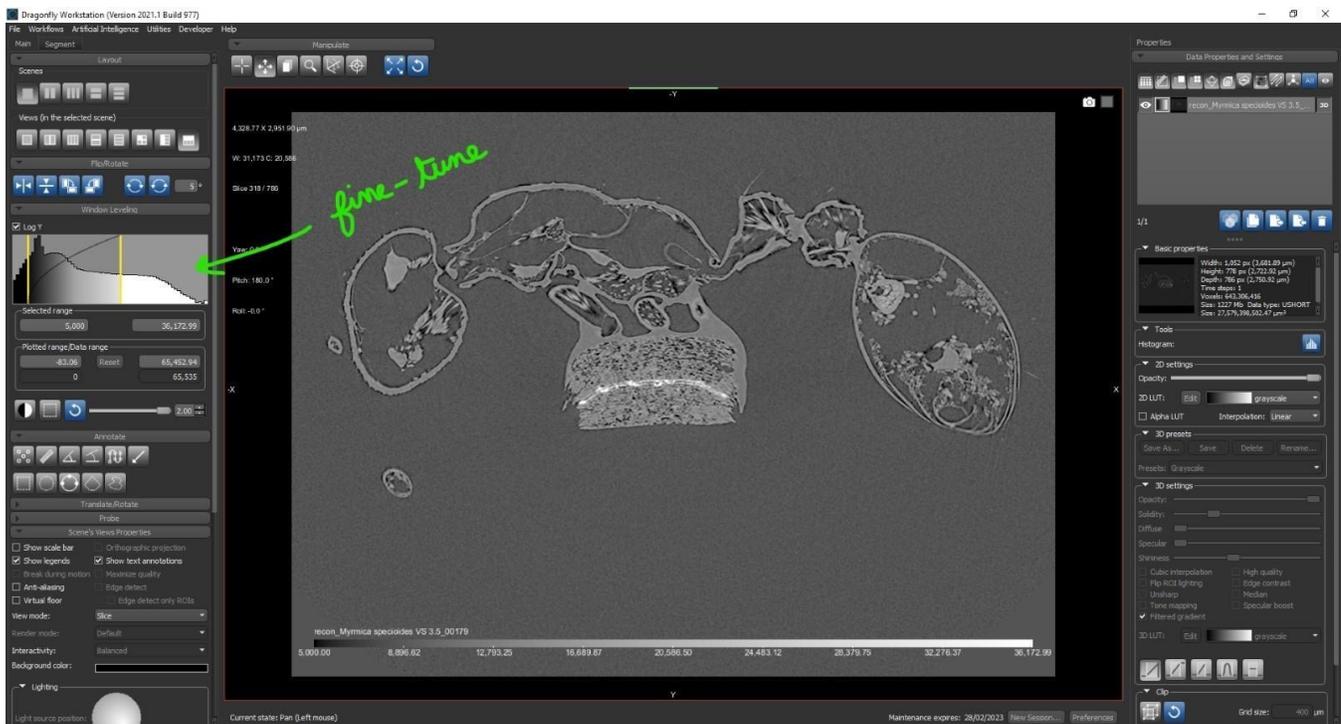
Adjust the range of the window leveling to get the best brightness and contrast in your 2D image



From time to time, depending on the micro-CT scan, you can get a better visualization of the edges of your specimen by sliding this cursor to the right (in this example: value = 2.00).



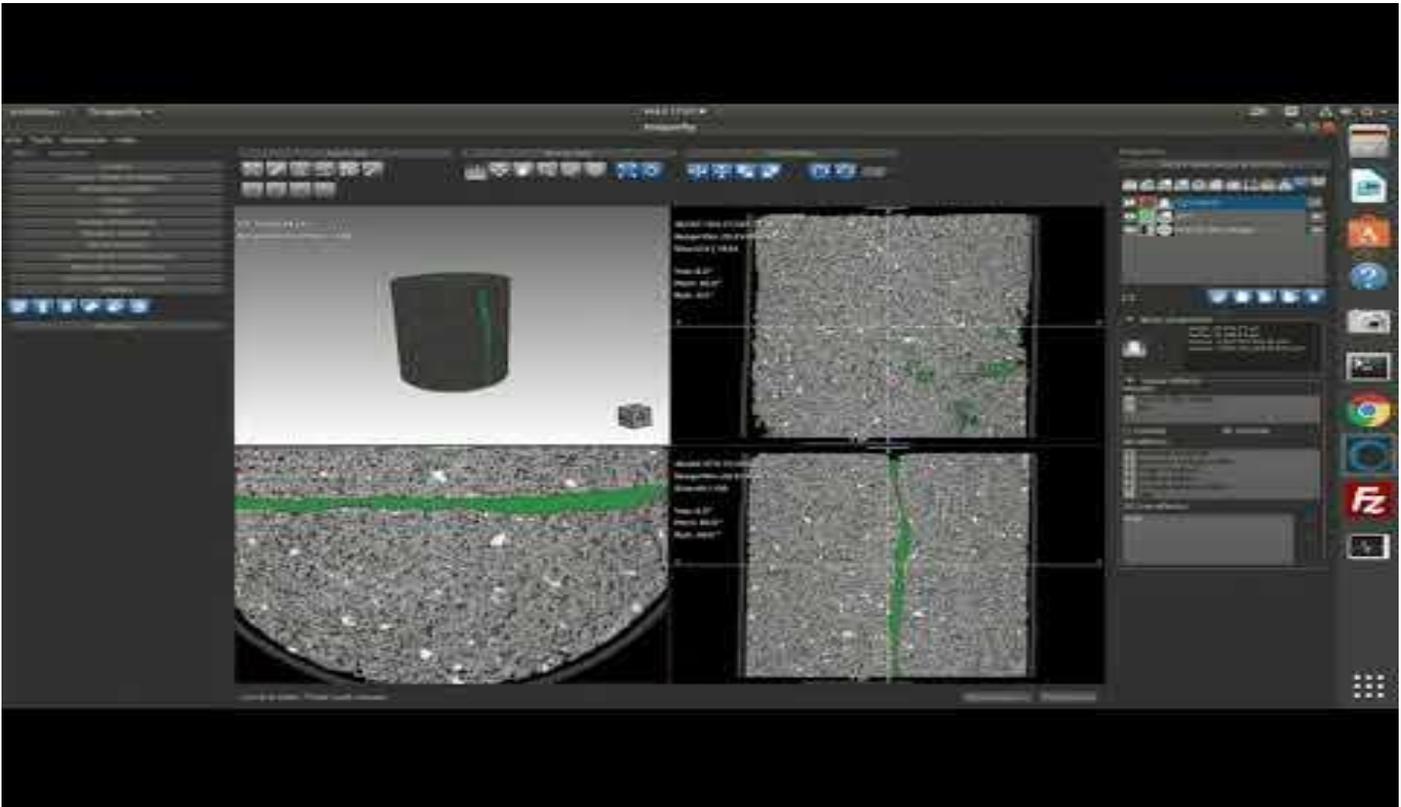
Then, you can fine-tune the range of the window leveling.



3) Image segmentation

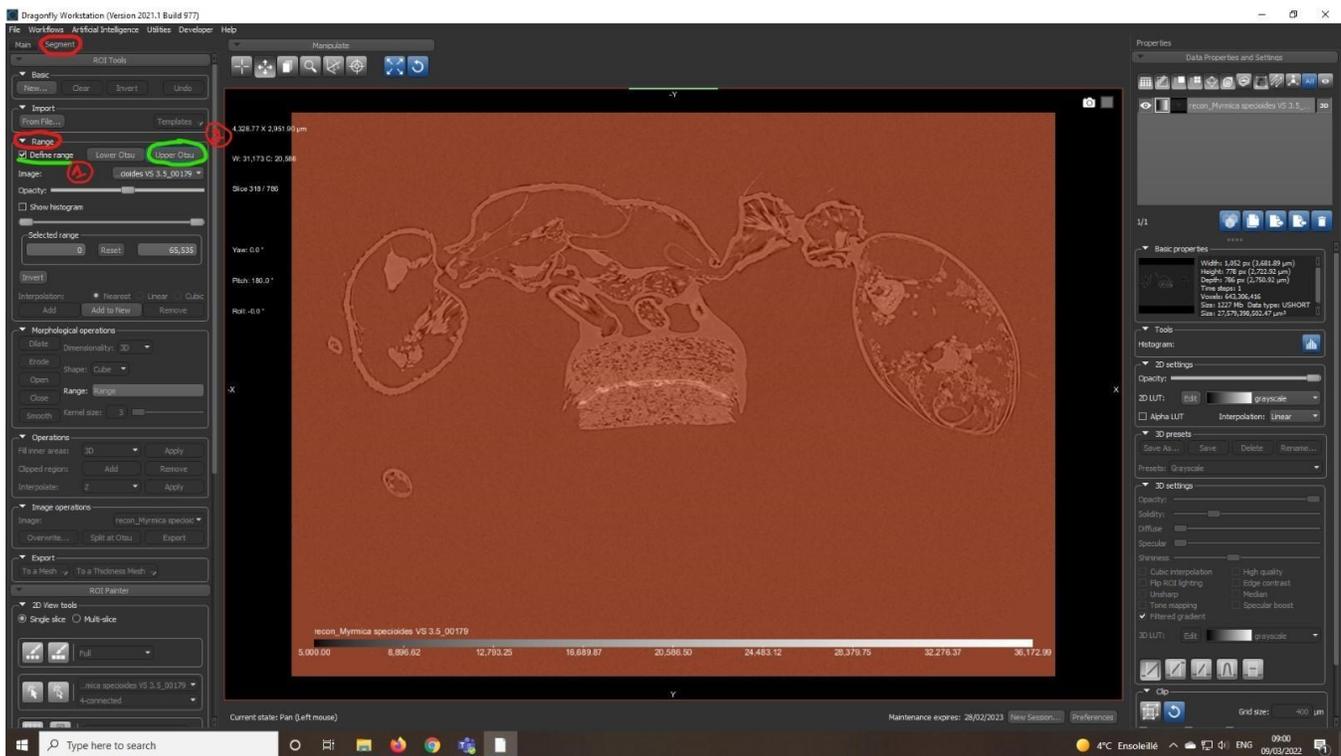
The goal of the segmentation task is to assign labels to specific pixels.

💡 ORS Dragonfly tutorial: [Thickness Mesh and ROIs Tutorial for DF 4.1](#)



In this case, the segmentation will enable us to extract an ant from its surrounding environment by labelling pixels corresponding to its body.

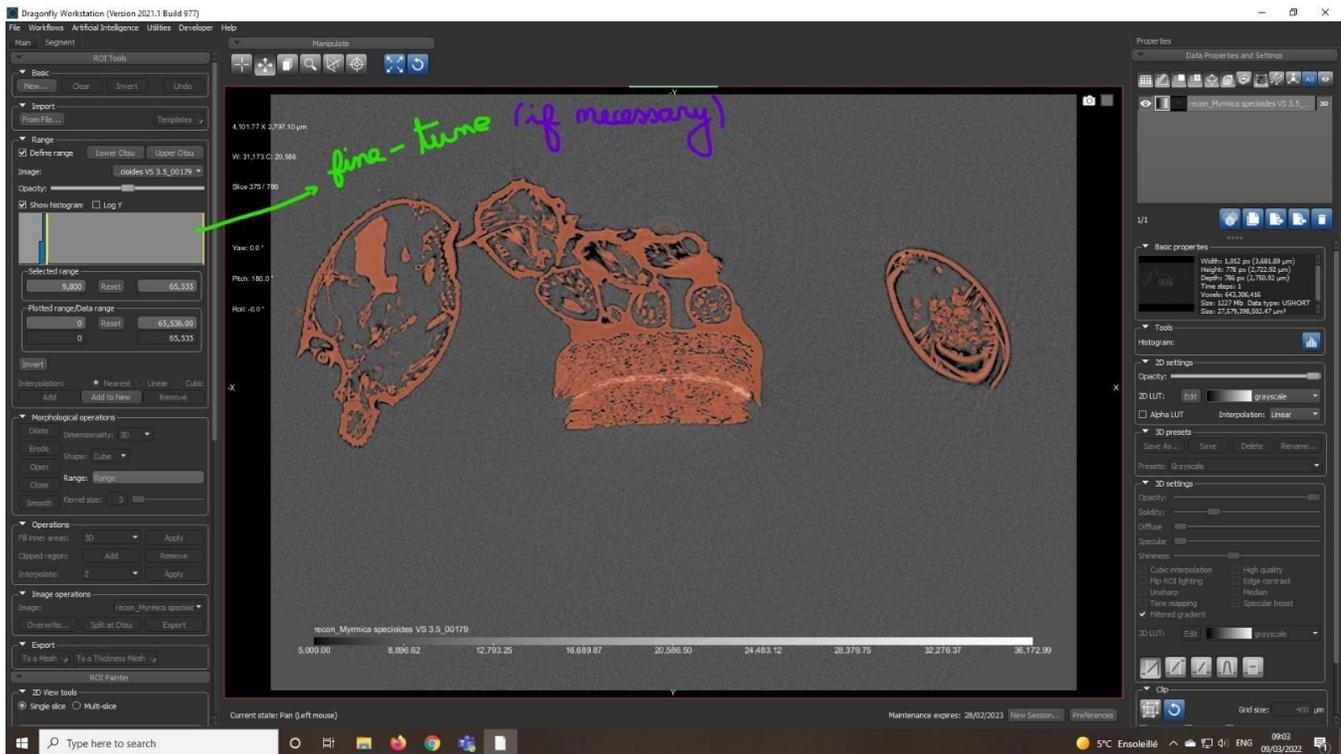
- Open one 2D viewer
- In the segment tab -> Range -> Define range
red color = pre-selected pixels for segmentation



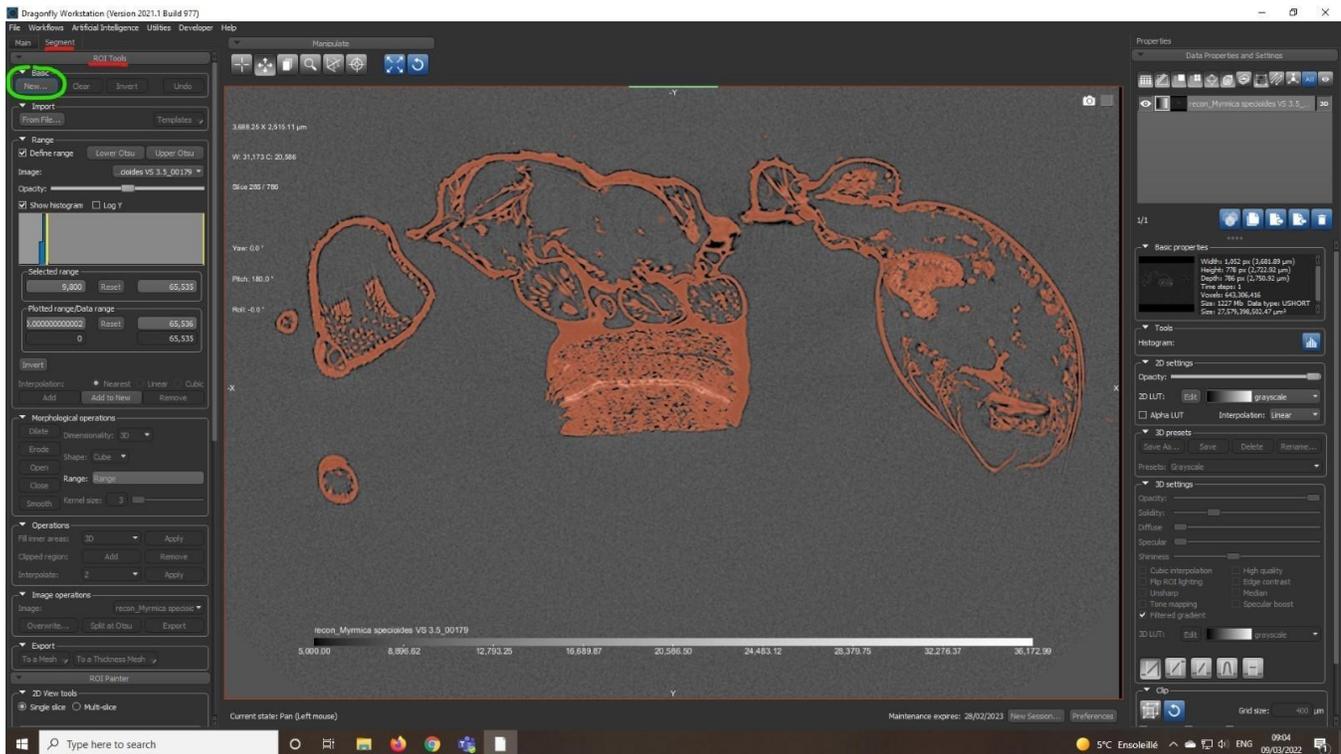
- click on "Upper Otsu" to adjust the range automatically



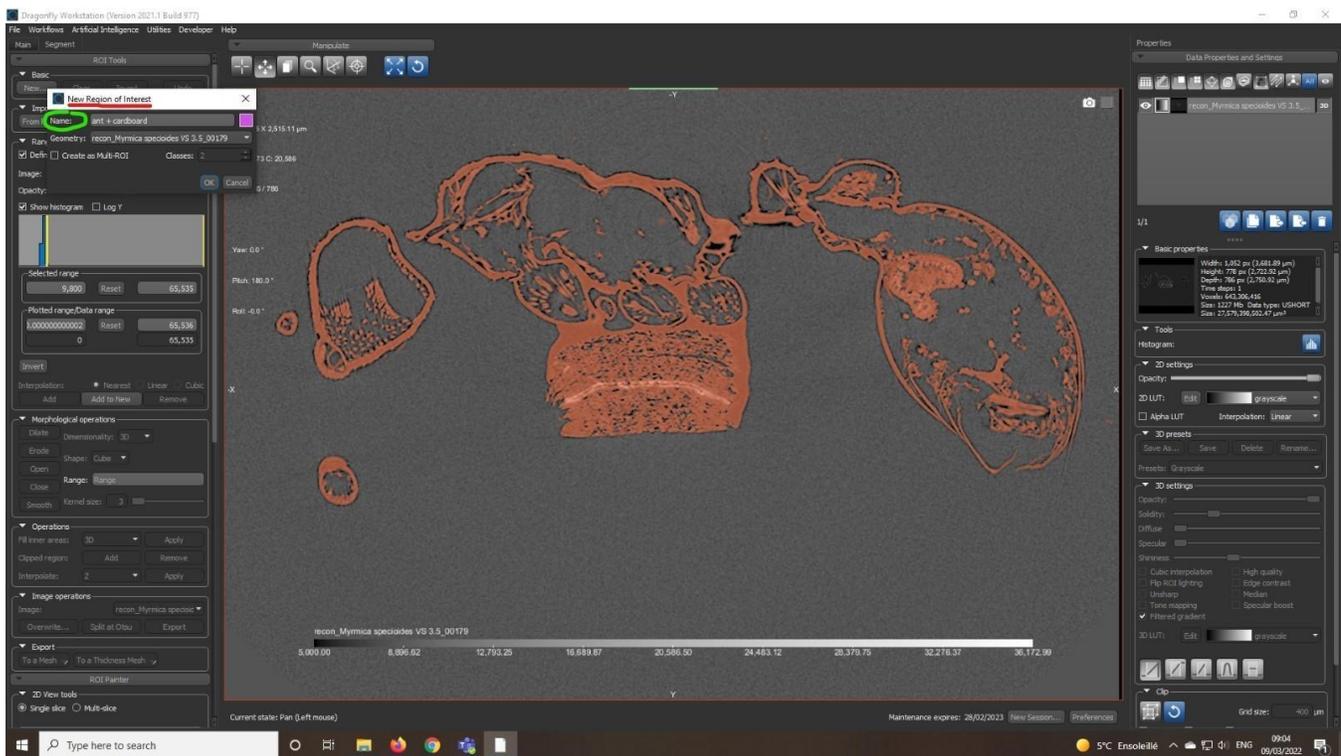
- Then, if necessary, fine tune the window levelling range manually to get the perfect selection area



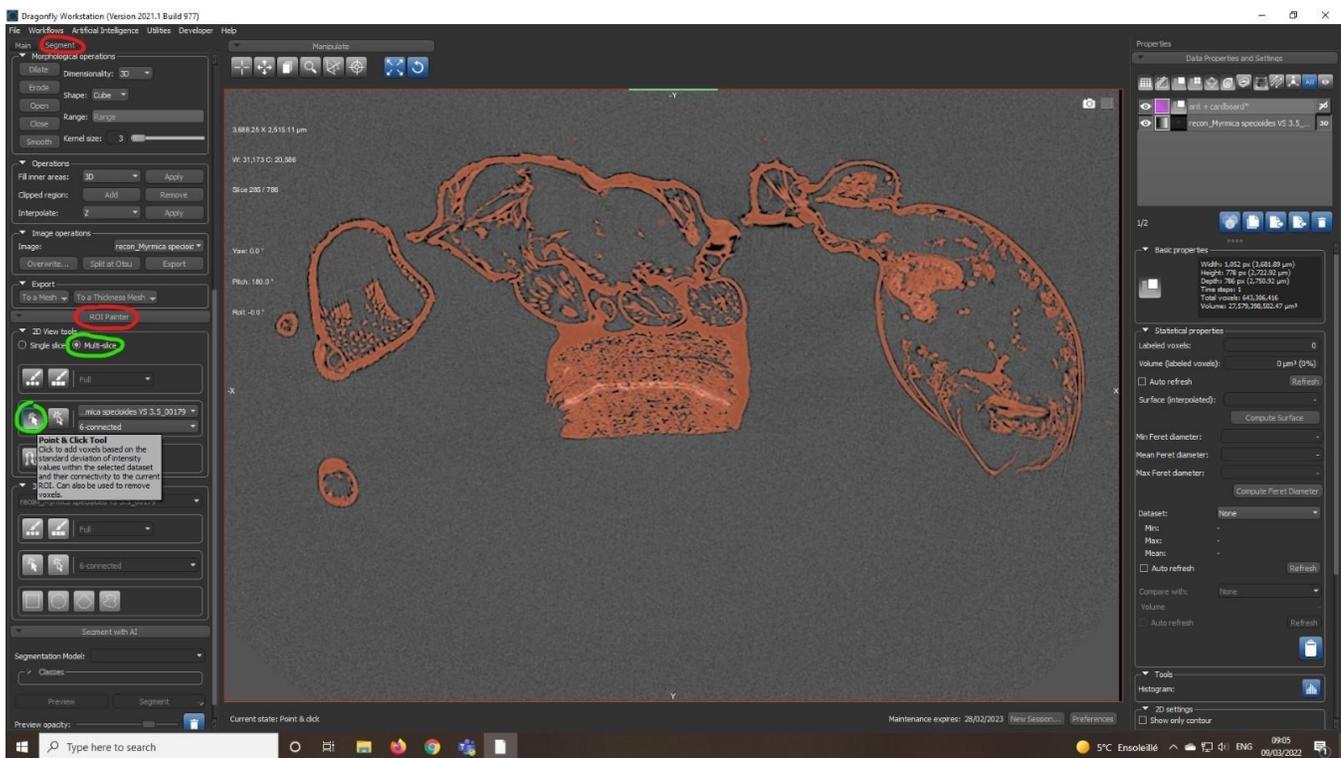
- In the “Segment” tab, ROI tools, Basic, click on “New” to create a new ROI



- In the “New Region of Interest” tab, give a name to this ROI and select the geometry of your raw dataset



- In the “Segment” tab, 2D view tools, select “Multi-slice” and choose the “Point and Click Tool” (in the version BETA Build 711: Segment tab ; ROI painter ; 3D mode point and click tool)



- Then, paint your selection area by keeping CTRL + left click and pointing the cursor on the selection area + left click



- Check if all the specimen is painted in a proper way by quickly going through all the slides
- You can also check the segmentation result in the 3D view mode

4) Credits

- Author: Camille Locatelli
- Date: August 2021
- Version: 1.0
- CC: CC BY