

Introduction

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Who

- Dr. Francesco Banterle
 - Researcher at Visual Computing Laboratory (ISTI-CNR)
 - Expertise: 2D/3D imaging, Computer Graphics
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Who

- Dr. Gianpaolo Palma
- Researcher at Visual Computing Laboratory (ISTI-CNR)
- Expertise: 3D scanning, Mesh Processing, Computer Graphics
- E-mail: gianpaolo.palma@isti.cnr.it

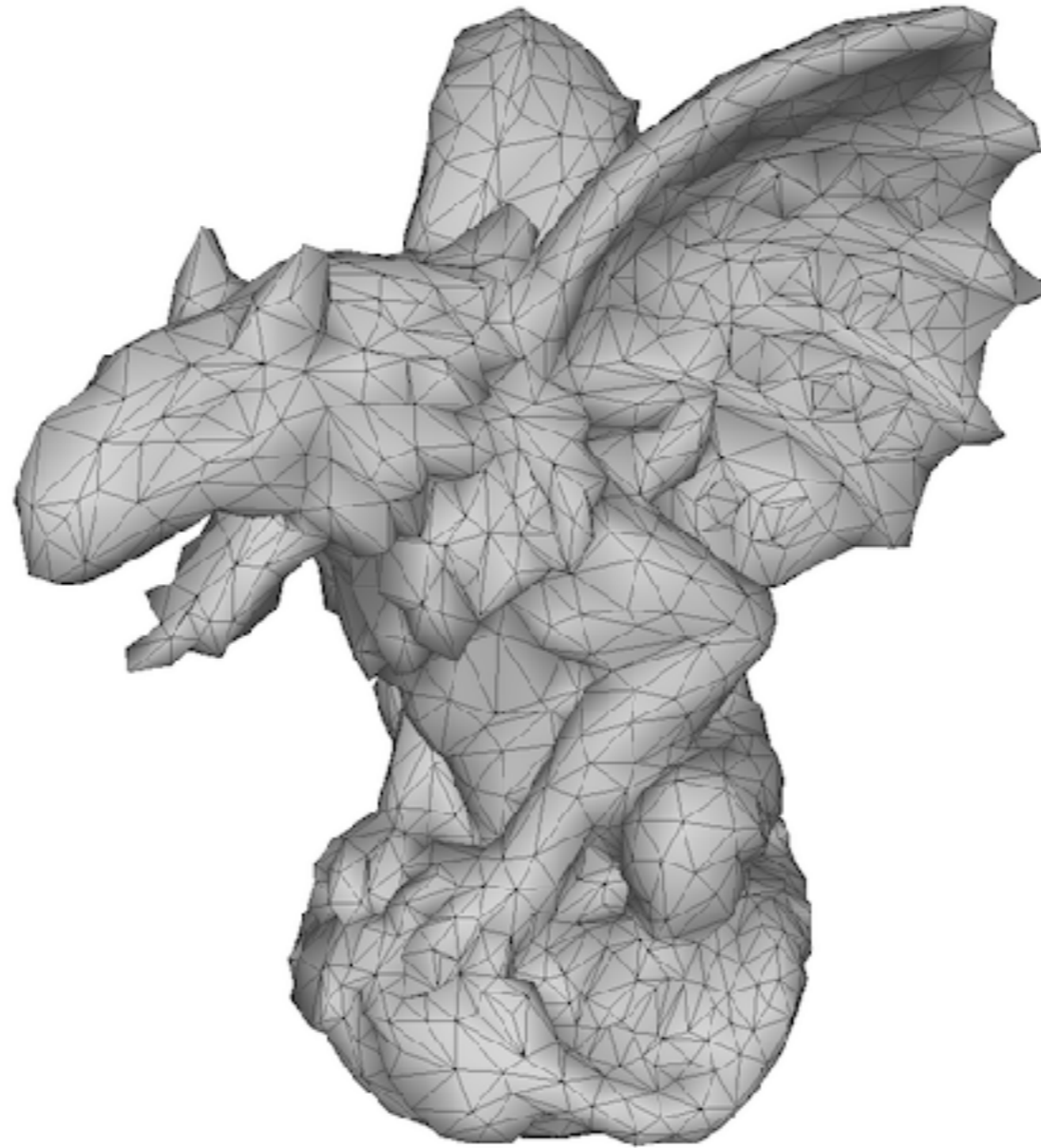
Appointment: Francesco Banterle

- Where:
 - Room C-19, Gate 7 or 8, ISTI-CNR,
via G. Moruzzi n. 1
- When:
 - Tuesday from 15:00 to 17:00
 - ***please, send an e-mail to confirm an appointment***

Prerequisites

- Linear Algebra and Geometry
- Calculus
- Filters (Signal Processing)
- Basic programming in MATLAB

The Main Goal



Goals

- To know and to understand theory and practice for generating 3D models:
 - Techniques and algorithms
 - Acquisition processes
 - Existing open source software

Why 3D Models?

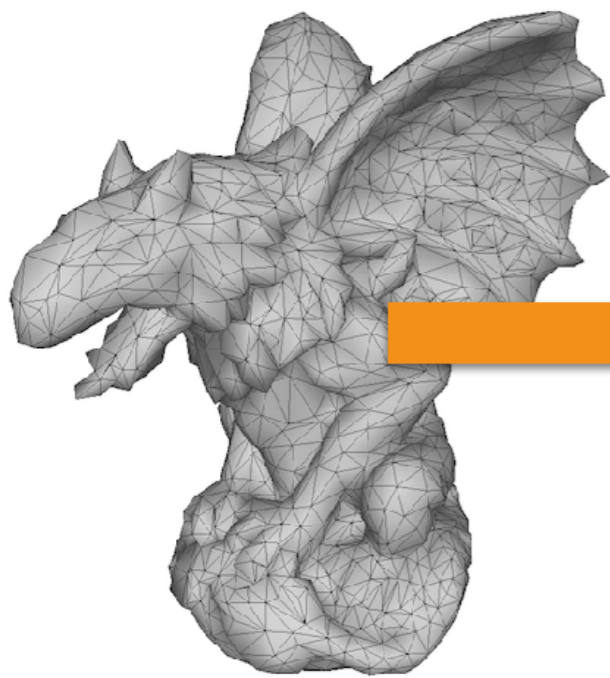


Simulation for training (VR OR by 3D Systems)

Why 3D Models?

- As they are:
 - reference/teaching
 - simulations: VR, AR, and classic visualization
 - remote/accurate real-life surgeries

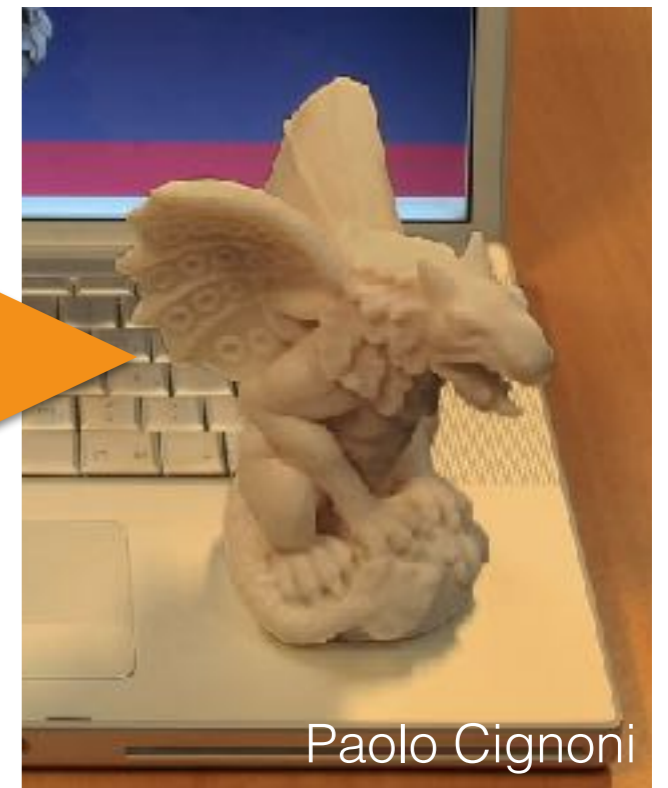
Why 3D Models?



3D Model



3D Printer
(UltiMaker)



3D Print

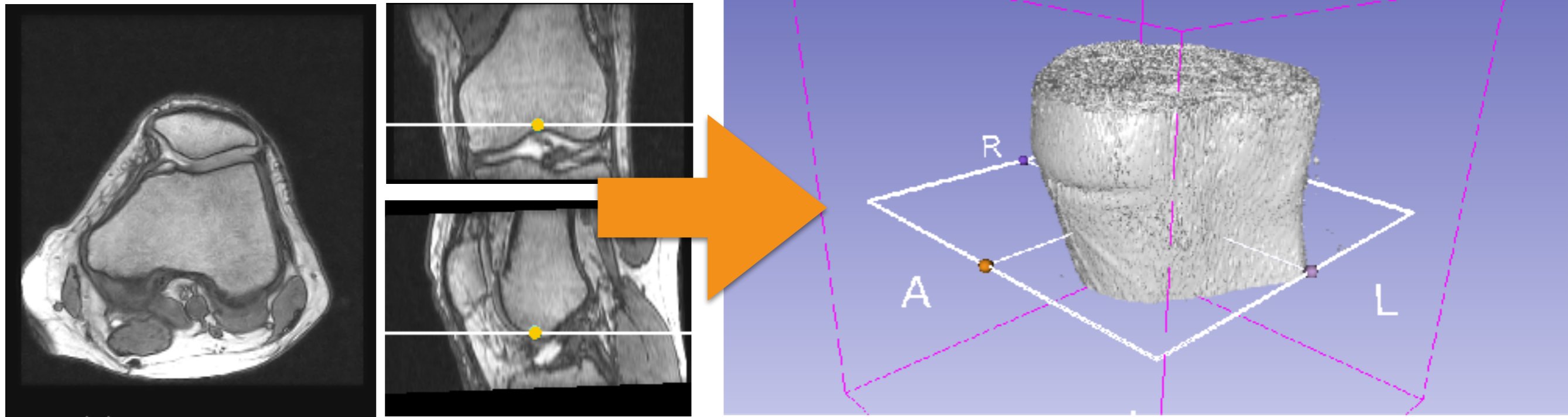
Why 3D Models?

- 3D printing uses:
 - reference
 - prototyping
 - orthopedic cast custom designed
 - prosthetics custom designed

Course Overview

- Part I: 3D models from medical images
- Part II: 3D models from photographs
- Part III: 3D models from range sensors

Course Overview: 3D from Volumes



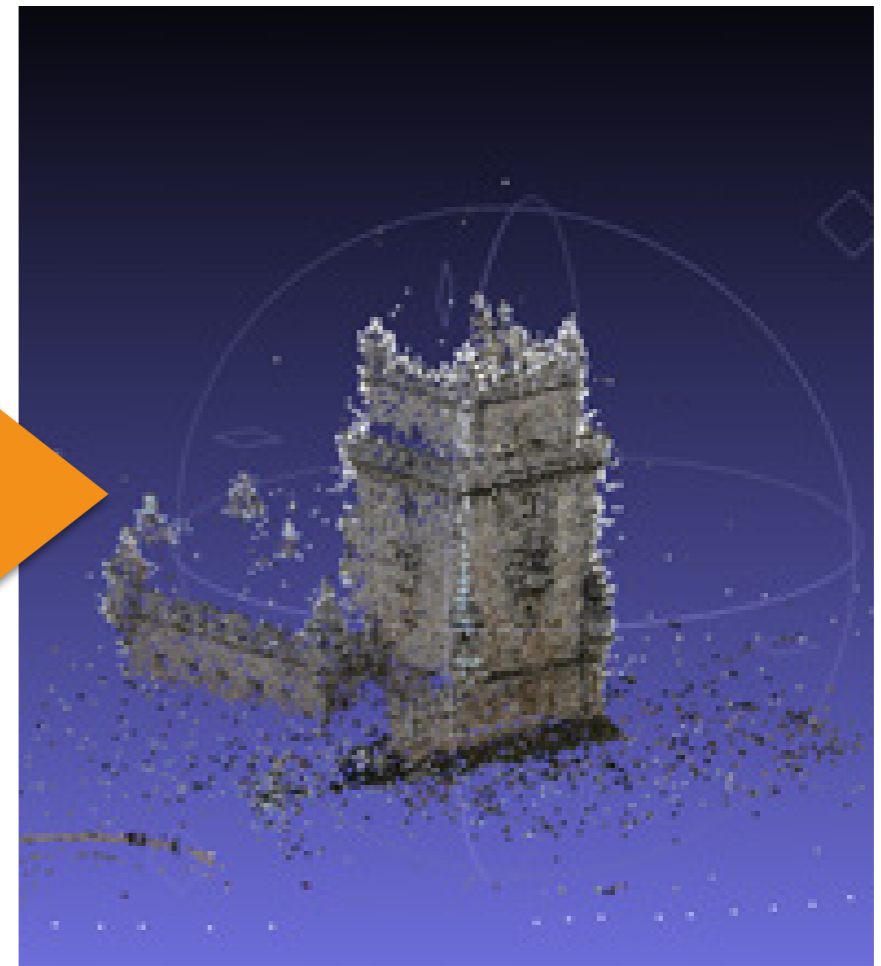
MRI stacks

3D Model

Why?

- 3D volumes are the main source of 3D data in the medical domain.
- They capture the geometry, but NOT the appearance of the model!

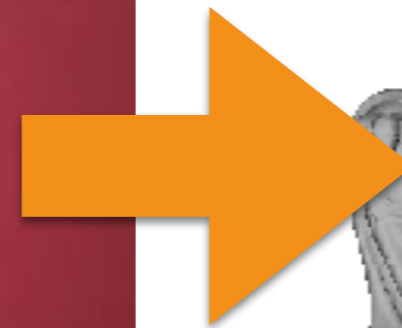
Course Overview: 3D from Photographs



Course Overview: 3D from Range



Range scans



3D Model

Why?

- Both 3D from Photographs and 3D from Range can be also used in the medical domain.
- Why?
 - 3D from Range capture the surface at high resolution adding the extra details to make the surface to look good.
 - 3D from Photographs captures well the appearance; i.e., material optical properties of the person/object to scan.
 - For example, these may be important for creating prosthetics for a face that has been very damaged due acid attacks, car accidents, bomb blasts, etc.

The Exam

- A written exam.
- A 10-point open question for each block:
 - 3D from Volumes
 - 3D from Photographs
 - 3D from Range

The Exam

- What to do for being admitted to the exam:
 - Online registration
 - Be there on time with an ID

The Exam

- Who manages to get at least 18 points can access to an oral exam that allows you to:
 - fail the exam
 - reduce your marks
 - maintain your marks
 - improve your marks

Books

- Digital Image Processing for Medical Applications:
 - <http://www.cambridge.org/it/academic/subjects/engineering/biomedical-engineering/digital-image-processing-medical-applications?format=HB&isbn=9780521860857#a6LCHeY5fSWYmBC8.97>
- **Extra:** Image Processing for Radiology:
 - <http://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783540259152>

Books

- Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications:
 - <http://szeliski.org/Book/>
- Polygon Mesh Processing:
 - <https://www.crcpress.com/Polygon-Mesh-Processing/Botsch-Kobbelt-Pauly-Alliez-Levy/p/book/9781568814261>

Tools

- MATLAB/Octave: please read “MATLAB Primer” (just google it) or :
 - www.math.toronto.edu/mpugh/primer.pdf
- MeshLab:
 - <http://www.meshlab.net/>
- 3D Slicer:
 - <https://www.slicer.org/>

Tools

- VisualSFM:
 - <http://ccwu.me/vsfm/>
- Regard3D
 - <http://www.regard3d.org/>

Course Material

- Slides will be uploaded at:
- http://www.banterle.com/francesco/courses/2018/be_3drec/