## Learning Diffeomorphic and Modality-invariant Registration using B-splines

Huaqi Qiu @ MIDL 2021 (paper 34)

Huaqi Qiu<sup>1</sup>, Chen Qin<sup>1,2</sup>, Andreas Schuh<sup>1</sup>, Kerstin Hammernik<sup>1,3</sup>, Daniel Rueckert<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>BioMedical Image Analysis Group (BioMedIA), Imperial College London

<sup>2</sup>Institute for Digital Communications, University of Edinburgh

<sup>3</sup>Lab for Al in Medicine, TU Munich





Imperial College London

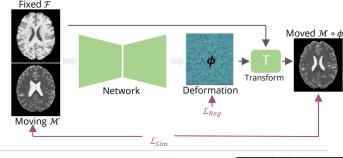




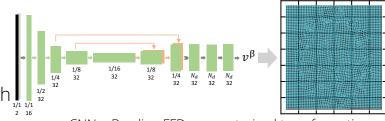


## Introduction & Method

- Deep learning image registration (DLIR)
  - Learning amortized optimisation
  - Can use **intensity-based image similarity** as loss to train the networks in an *unsupervised* fashion
- Diffeomorphic B-spline Free-form Deformation (FFD) parameterised by fully convolutional network
  - B-spline FFD + stationary velocity field (SVF)
  - Network + FFD: parameter efficient & intrinsically smooth

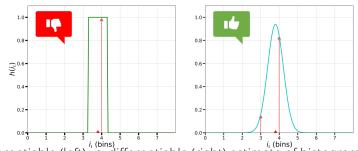


BioMedia Imperial College



CNN + B-spline FFD parameterised transformation

- Training DLIR with differentiable Mutual Information loss
  - Robustly applicable to a wide range of image modalities
  - Differentiable intensity distribution estimation using the classic Parzen Window method



Non-differentiable (left) vs. differentiable (right) estimate of histogram

## Experiments & Thoughts

- Tasks:
  - 3D Brain MR inter-subject registration (T1-T1, T1-T2)
  - 2D Cardiac MR intra-subject registration
- Results vs. baselines:
  - Less accurate but significantly faster than traditional pair-wise iteratively optimised B-spline FFD + SVF algorithm
  - Comparable accuracy and regularity but faster and uses less parameters than full-resolution "dense" networks
  - Mutual information performed comparable to Localised Normalised Cross Correlation (LNCC) similarity on our tasks
- B-spline SVF and Mutual Information module code available to plug-and-use

