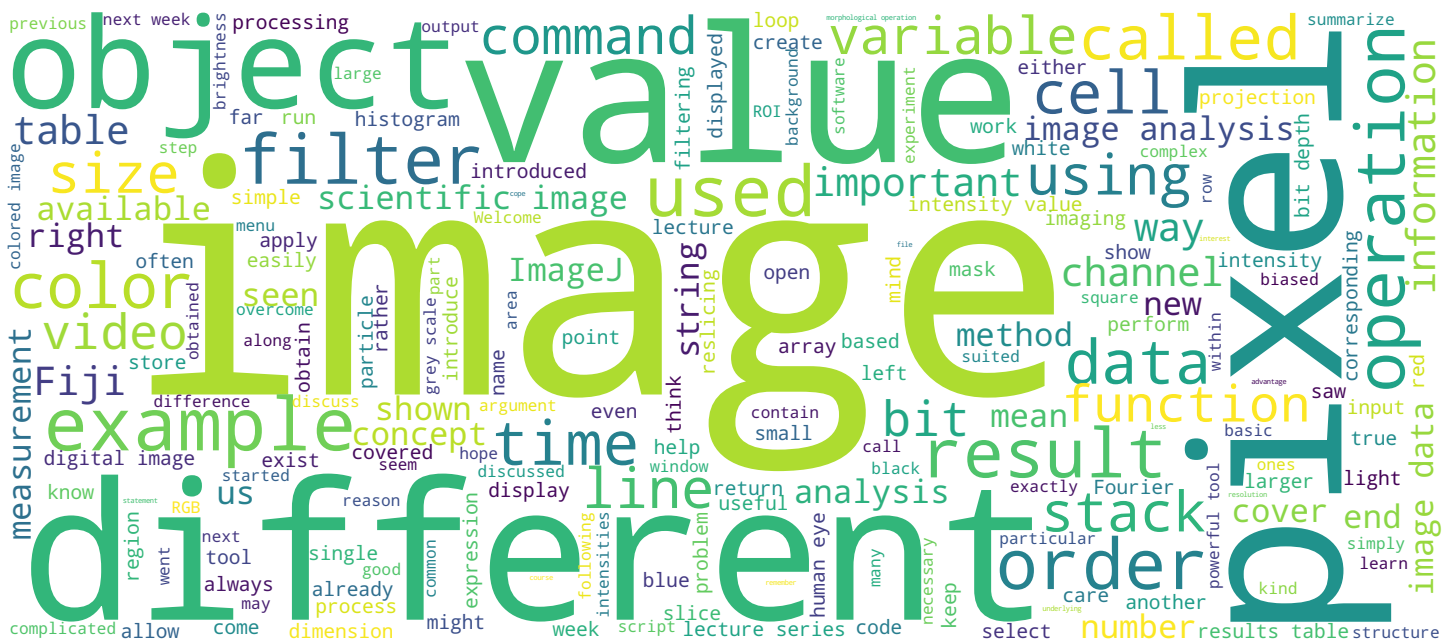


Of Colors & Dimensions

Image Processing & Analysis for Life Scientists

Olivier Burri, Romain Guiet & Arne Seitz



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So before ending this second lecture series, it is time to summarize. Last week, you have seen that the human eye is biased. Therefore, it is not well suited to perform precised measurements. This week you have learn that it is further complicated with colored images. Fortunately, we have different tools to overcome these problems. Such as choosing the right look up table that we can use without effects in the data. We then went through different image types, Discovering that grey scale images can have different bit depths which are used to store integer or floating point numbers. And even negative values. This is necessary to cover the different requirements in scientific image data acquisition analysis. But keep in mind: the more information we store the larger the files get. Finally, we discovered that scientific image data is complex. A single plane is often not sufficient. Therefore we have introduced the concept of composite images. Which can cope with multiples channels, Z-Stacks, and times series. Fiji can handle more than 1 000 different files formats thanks to bio formats. This is one of the reasons it is such a powerful tool for scientific image data display, processing and analysis. See you next week! And take care!

Notes

Summary



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