

- When greyscale diffeos fail, why is it?
  - Too far to go
    - Poor initialization
    - Local minima in appearance (image match)
  - Topology in two scenes do not match
    - Mostly between patients or atlas and patient
      - Qualitatively different topology, e.g.:
        - cortical folding
        - Branching patterns
      - Sliding
  - Regularization leads to poor correspondence
    - Including landmark match helps only partially
  - Intensity differences between the two images
  - Solution: objects match with correspondence
- Object-based Correspondence-Maintaining Unfolded Transformations (Rohit Saboo)
  - Produce dense correspondence on each reference object in target image
    - Initialization using m-rep fitting
    - Diffusion from m-rep-implied boundary to input boundary
    - Oguz entropy-optimization, using curvatures
      - New version with one object as input, after training summary
  - Designate sliding surfaces, if any
  - Compute correspondence-maintaining unfolded warp
    - In target image
      - Initialize conductances to 1
      - Give box of image edge its coords as 3 temperatures

- Give ref. objects their coords in atlas as 3 temperatures
- Initialize all other voxels' temperatures as its coords
- Iterate:
  - Solve Laplacian steady-state heat-flow
  - Map to atlas image via its  $x, y, z$  vs. result's  $T_1, T_2, T_3$
  - Identify folding regions and compute conductances
- When entropy-based correspondence fails, why is it?
  - Poor features
    - $x, y, z$  not characteristic of correspondence
    - Higher order geometry can be useful
      - Normal directions
      - Curvature
      - Connections via rigid transformations of wholes or parts: based on normals
    - All require a smooth boundary
      - Produces a better segmentation than slice contours or voxel faces
  - Producing smooth boundary from (not necessarily equally spaced) contours: Rohit Saboo anti-aliasing method