

# SlicerJupyter

A 3D Slicer kernel for interactive publications

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March 2nd, 2023

Software Development Panel: Web Visualization Frameworks



Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute, University of Utah

# Speaker Background

- Distinguished Engineer @ [Kitware](#) in our North Carolina office
- Lead developer of [3D Slicer](#)
- Maintainer of [scikit-build](#), [cmake](#), [ninja](#) and [castxml](#) python packages
- Maintainer of [python-cmake-buildsystem](#)
- Maintainer of [dockcross](#)



## Goals of this talk

- Explain why integrating traditional desktop application with Jupyter is relevant
- Describe how Jupyter ecosystem can leverage traditional desktop applications
- Present the 3D Slicer desktop application use case

# Outline

- **Advantages of integrating Desktop Applications with Jupyter**
- **What is 3D Slicer ?**
  - capabilities, clinical use cases and community
  - building blocks
- **3D Slicer Embedded Python Interactor**
- **Slicer Jupyter Kernel:**
  - How it works?
  - Interactivity levels
- **Reproducing these slides / Demo**
- **What is next ?**

## Problem statement (1 / 3)

### Assuming your goal is to create a notebook to ...

- manage a real-time time series of multimodal volumetric data,
- interactively define 3D regions of interest at each timepoint,
- and then calculate and visualize the nonlinear spatial mapping between them
- and display tables and charts of quantitative results.

**How could you possibly do that??**

## Problem statement (2 / 2)

What if you ...

... found out there was already an actively maintained, open source, proven system that can do all of that and more?

... learned that it could be used in the Jupyter environment you already know and love?



# Advantages

## What the “desktop application” wins:

- Remains modern and relevant.
- The desktop application can run remotely, in the cloud, via web browser using a powerful development environment (not just a basic Python terminal)



## What the “Jupyter ecosystem” wins:

- Tons of cool and relevant features, for free, immediately.



# What is 3D Slicer ?

- ◆ Desktop application for medical, biomedical, and related imaging research
- ◆ Free and Open source <sup>1</sup>
- ◆ Cross-platform <sup>2</sup>

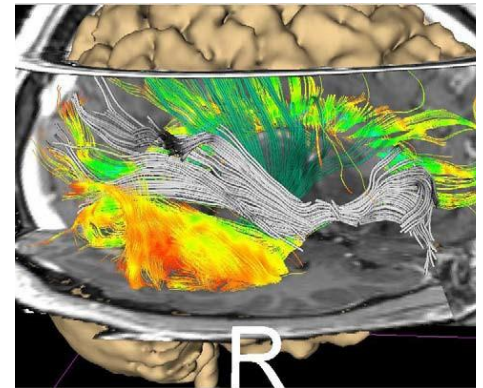
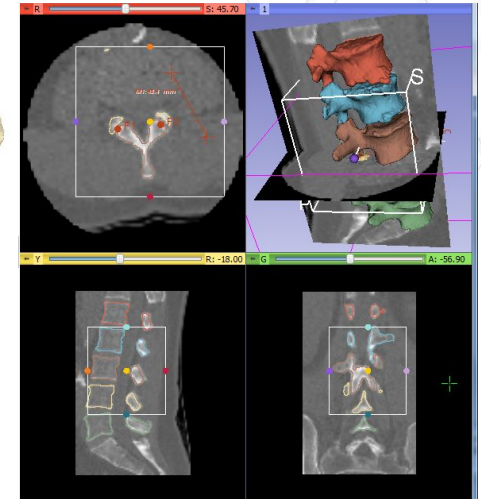
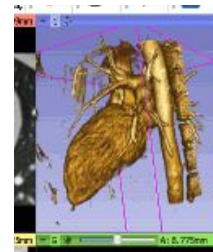
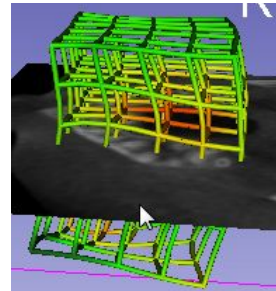
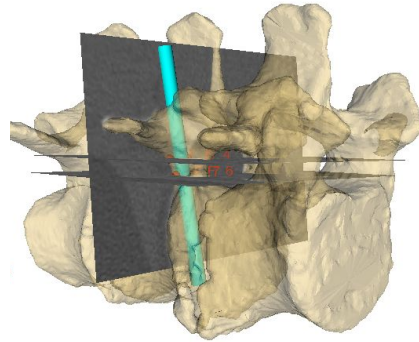


<https://www.slicer.org>

1. BSD-like license, completely free, non-restrictive license
2. Linux, macOS, Windows

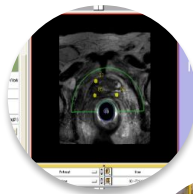
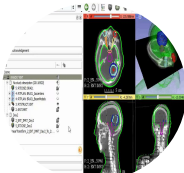
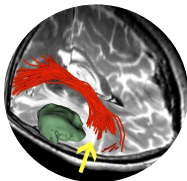
# Capabilities

- DICOM standard interoperability
- Streamlined segmentation
- Artificial Intelligence
- 3D printing friendly
- 4D data support
- Python scripting
- Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality
- Surgical planning and guidance



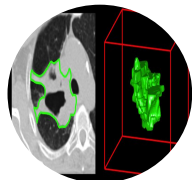
# Clinical use cases

Tracking peritumoral white matter fibers



MRI-guided prostate biopsy

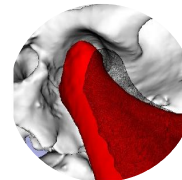
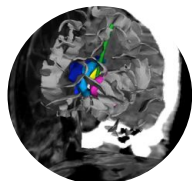
Diagnosis of Different Tumors in Lung Cancer



Breast cancer surgery guidance

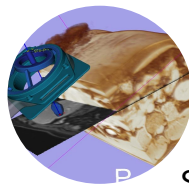
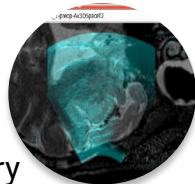
**Clinical users drive creation of technology**

Model-Guided Deep Brain Simulation

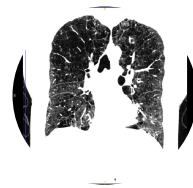


Diagnosis of Osteoarthritis Degeneration

Brain surgery



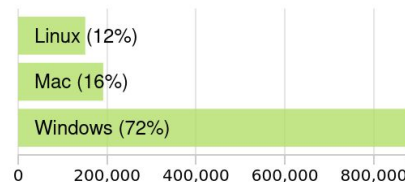
Surgical navigation



Quantitative assessment of COPD

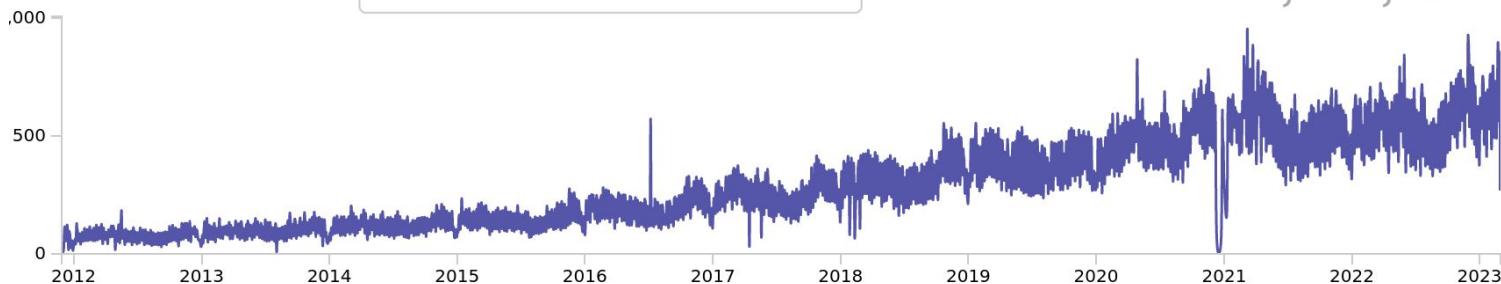
# A large community

- Since 1997 (first release)
- +\$50M in funding (commercial & grants)
- Thousands of download per week, world wide
  - 2012: 500 downloads per week
  - 2017: 2000 downloads per week
  - 2018: 3200 downloads per week
  - 2020: 3900 downloads per week
  - 2022: 4000 downloads per week



Downloads per day

Nov 28, 2011 - Mar 1, 2023



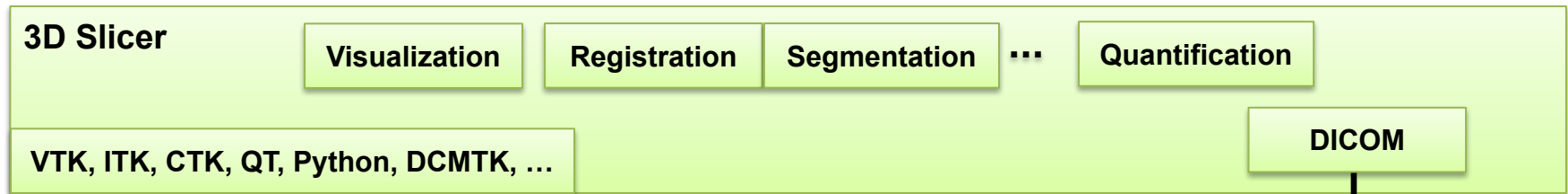
# Building Block: Hardware

software  
hardware



**MRI, CT, PET  
scanners**

# Building Block: Application



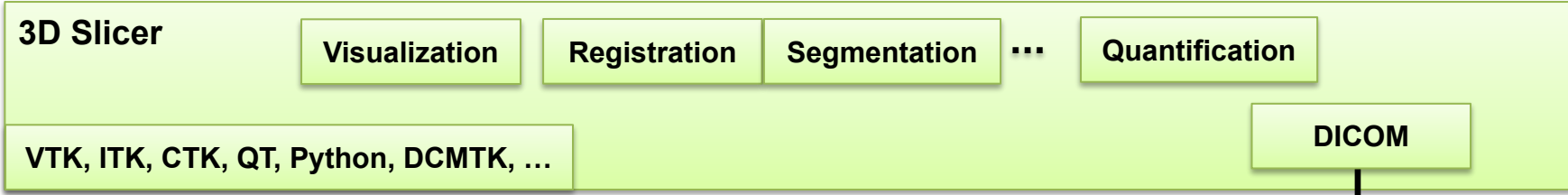
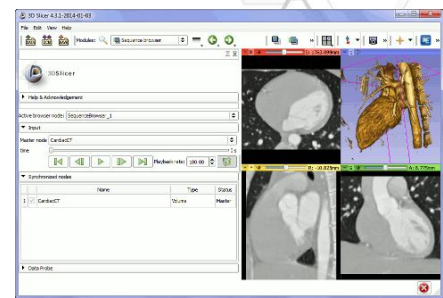
software  
hardware

# Building Block: Extensions

Slicer extensions



... more than 150 extensions



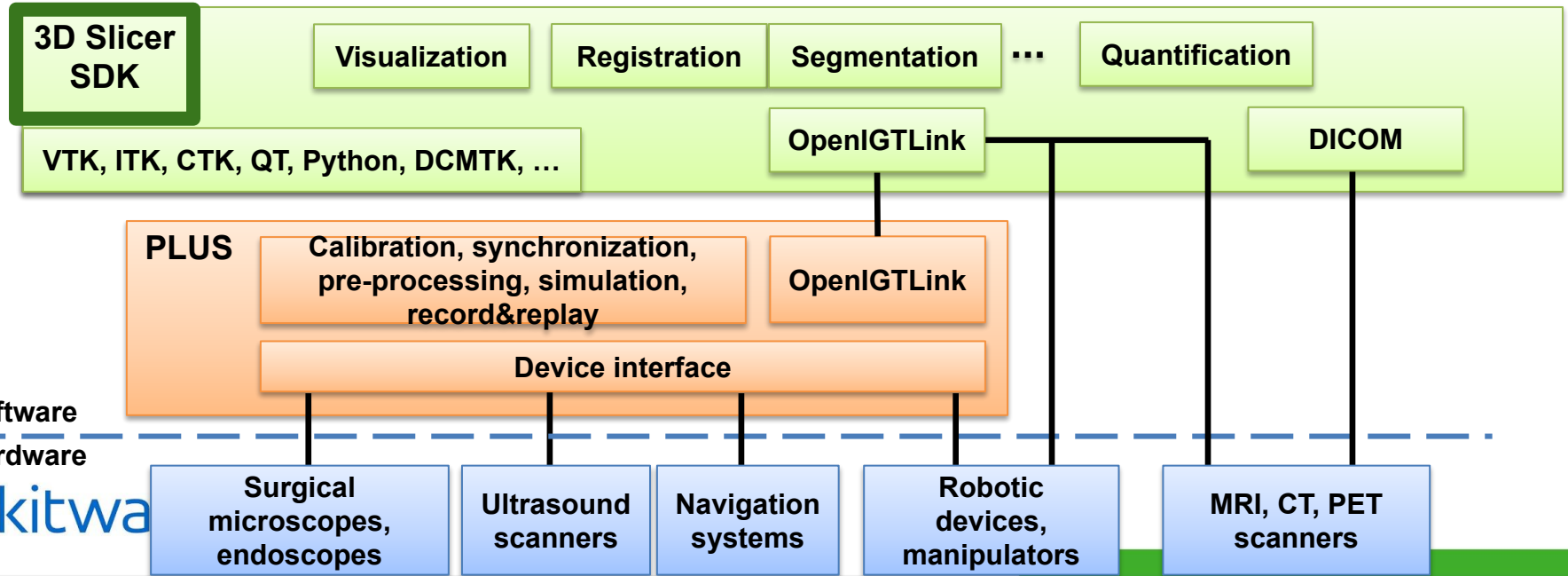
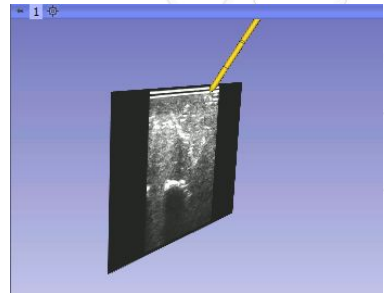
software  
hardware



MRI, CT, PET scanners

# Example: Real time surgical guidance

Slicer extensions



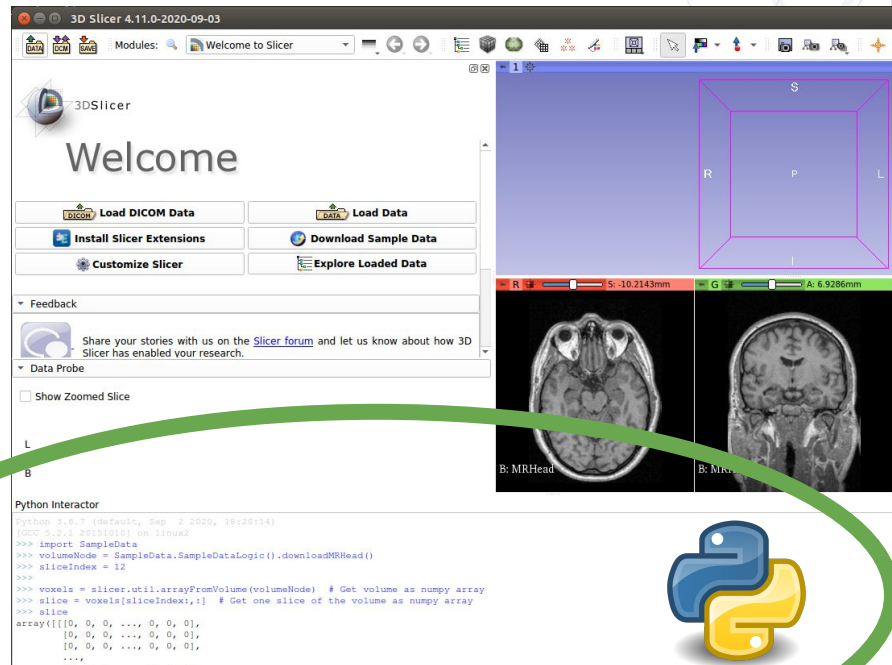
software  
hardware





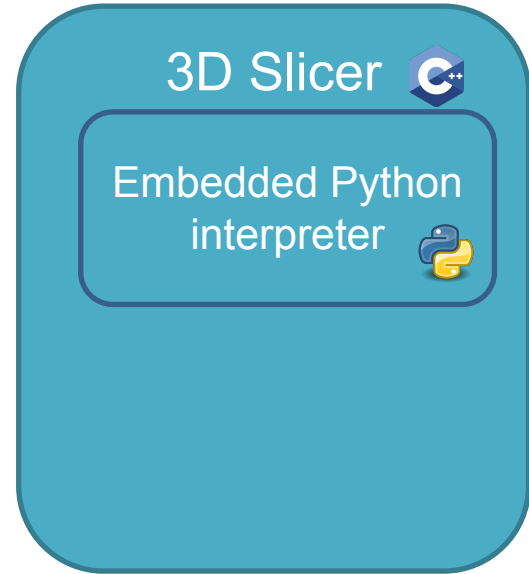
# Motivation for an “Embedded Python Interactor”

- Integration of all the building blocks is non-trivial
- Users can not pick and choose all the component
- 3D Slicer provide a rich Python environment

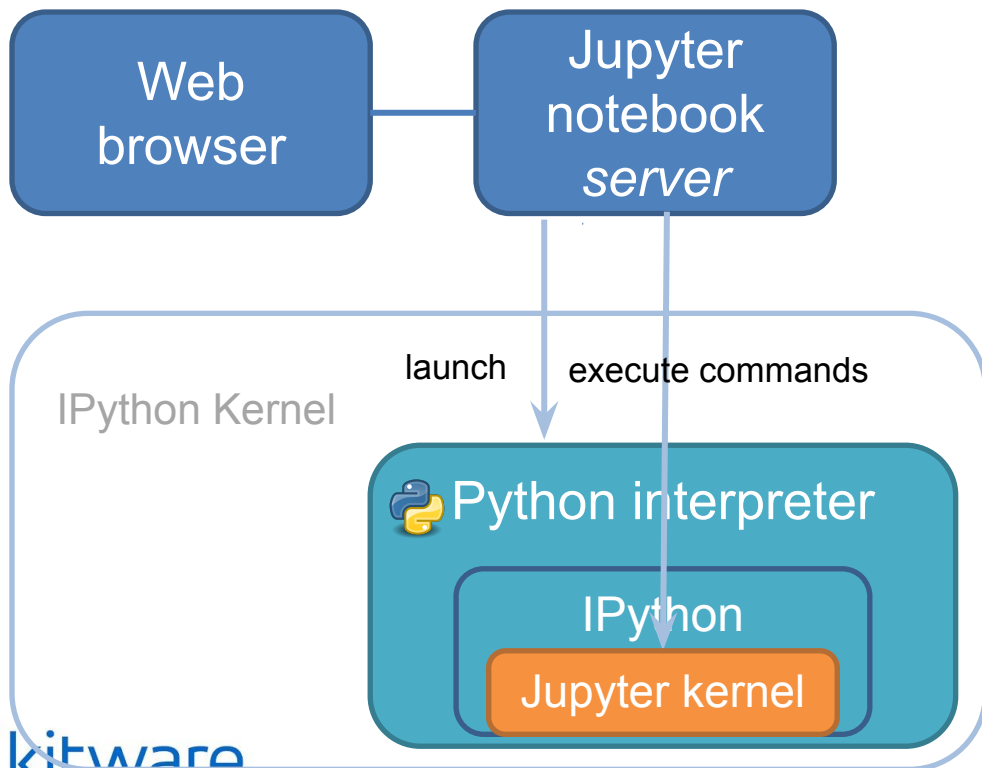


# 3D Slicer Embedded Python Interactor

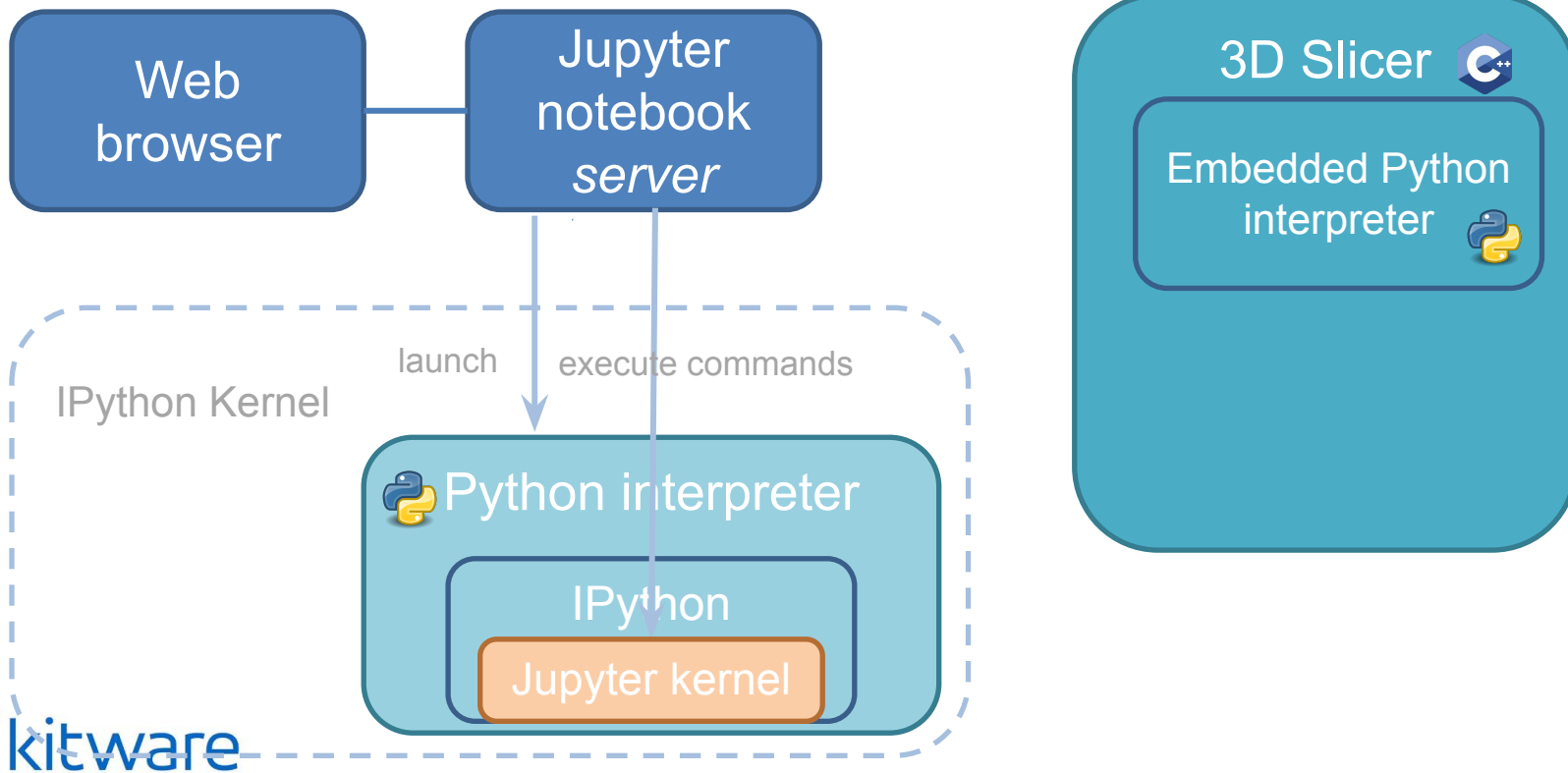
- **Python 3**
- **Pip install of any Python packages is essential.**
- **Qt integration with PyQt**
  - Full control over our event loop
- **3D Slicer extension**
  - bundle python packages
  - Or download at runtime



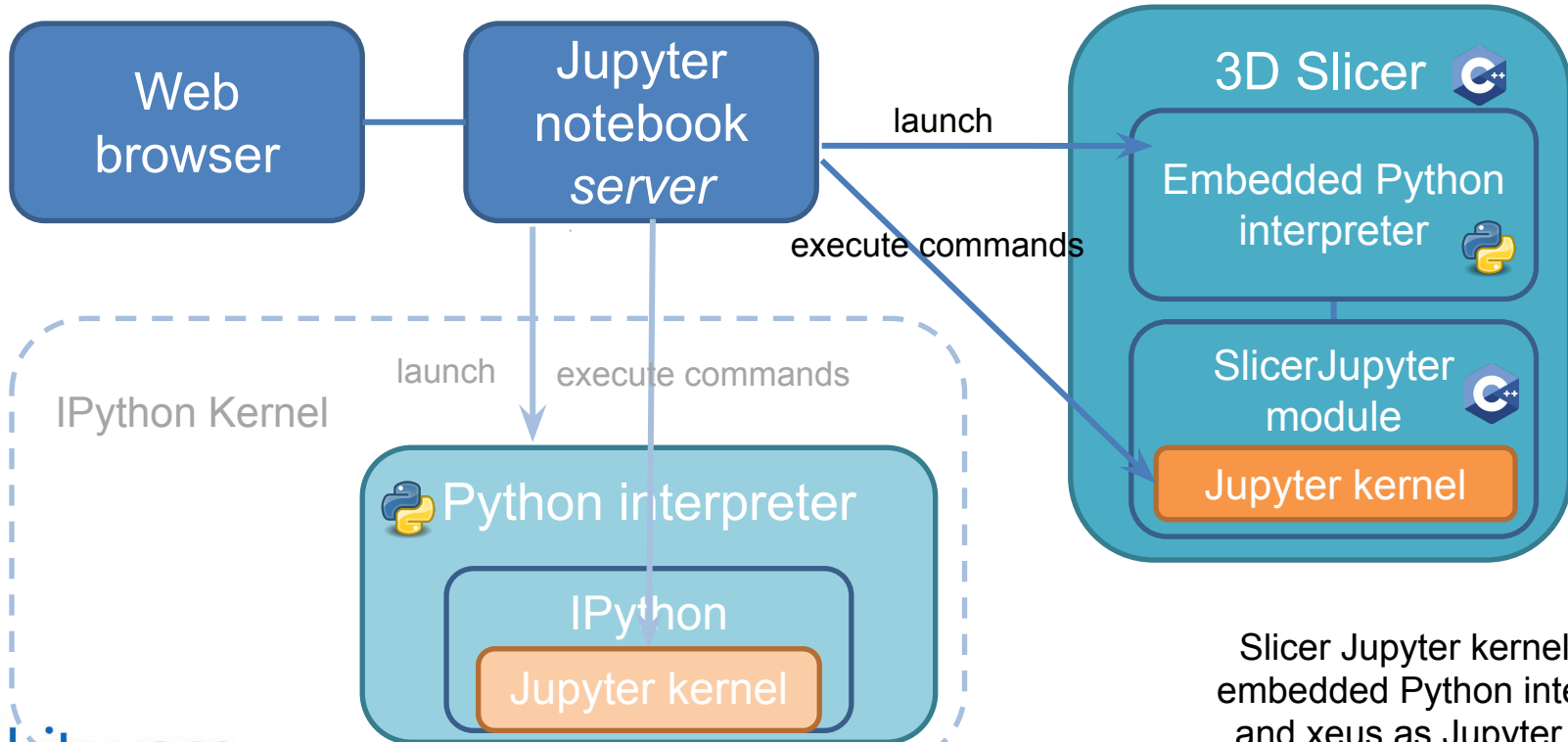
# IPython Kernel



# Slicer Jupyter Kernel: How it works? (1 / 2)



# Slicer Jupyter Kernel: How it works? (2 / 2)



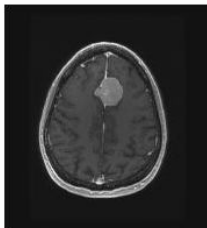
Slicer Jupyter kernel: uses embedded Python interpreter and xeus as Jupyter kernel

# Interactivity: View objects + standard widgets (Level 1)

- Displayed content is saved in the notebook
- Views cannot be placed in a layout
- Low update rate (only for small adjustment of view parameters)
- Mouse and keyboard events are not captured

```
In [7]: # Slice view display
from ipywidgets import interact
@interact(position=(0,100))
def update(position=50):
    return slicernb.ViewSliceDisplay('Red', positionPercent=position)
```

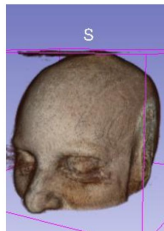
position  69



```
[9]: # Enable volume cropping
displayNode = slicer.modules.volumerendering.logic().GetFirstVolumeRenderingDisplayNode(volume)
displayNode.SetVolumeRendering(True)
slicer.modules.volumerendering.logic().CreateROINode(displayNode)
roiNode = displayNode.GetROINode()

# 3D view display
slicernb.reset3DView()
roiNode.GetDisplayNode().SetVisibility(False) # hide the ROI box
from ipywidgets import interact
@interact(roll=(-90,0,90,0.5), pitch=(-90,0,90,0.5), yaw=(-180,0,180,0.5), cropx=(0,140,5), cropy=(0,240,5), cropz=(0,160,5))
def update(roll=0, pitch=-10, yaw=30, cropx=140, cropy=240, cropz=160):
    #roiNode.SetRadiusXYZ([cropx, cropy, cropz])
    roiNode.SetSizeWorld([cropx, cropy, cropz])
    return slicernb.View3DDisplay(0, orientation=[roll, pitch, yaw])
```

roll  0.00  
pitch  -10.00  
yaw  30.00  
cropx  140  
crophy  240  
cropz  160

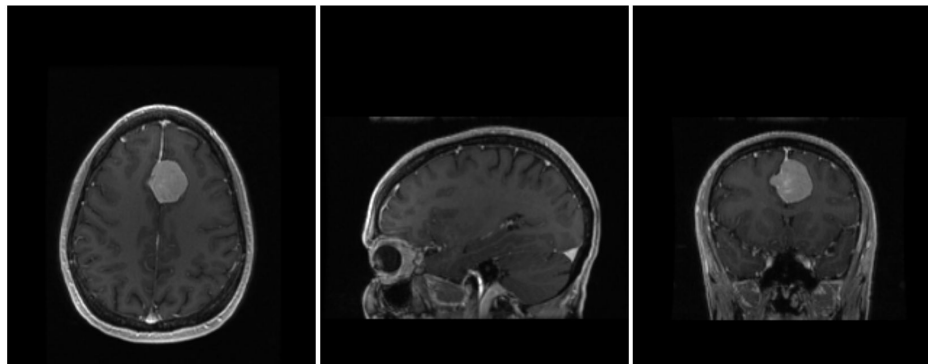


## Interactivity: View widgets (Level 2)

- Widgets can be placed in a layout
- Widget state (displayed content) is not saved in the notebook by default
- Low update rate (only for small adjustment of view parameters)
- Mouse and keyboard events are not captured

```
[14]: # Slice widgets
import JupyterNotebooksLib as slicernb
from ipywidgets import HBox
display(HBox([slicernb.ViewSliceWidget('Red'), slicernb.ViewSliceWidget('Yellow'), slicernb.ViewSliceWidget('Green')]))
```

Offset ———— 25.30      Offset ———— -31.00      Offset ———— 25.20



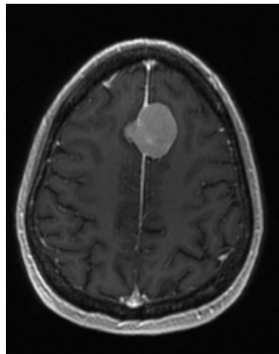
## Interactivity: Interactive view widgets (Level 3)

- Some view controlling mouse and keyboard events are captured
- Only selected view can be displayed and controlled
- Medium update rate (somewhat usable on remote computers)

```
[16]: # Adjust maximum rate of Slicer's Jupyter kernel consuming Jupyter messages.  
# Lower values make the notebook more responsive but too low values may make the Slicer application  
# slow to respond.  
slicer.modules.jupyterkernel.setPollIntervalSec(0.001)  
  
# 3D view  
slicernb.AppWindow.setWindowSize(scale=0.8)  
live3d = slicernb.ViewInteractiveWidget('1')  
live3d.trackMouseMove = True  
display(live3d)
```



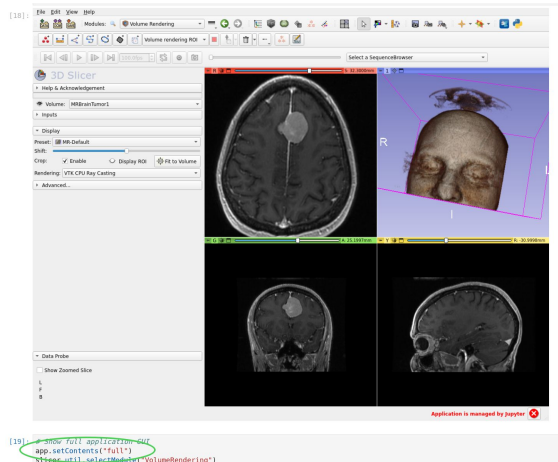
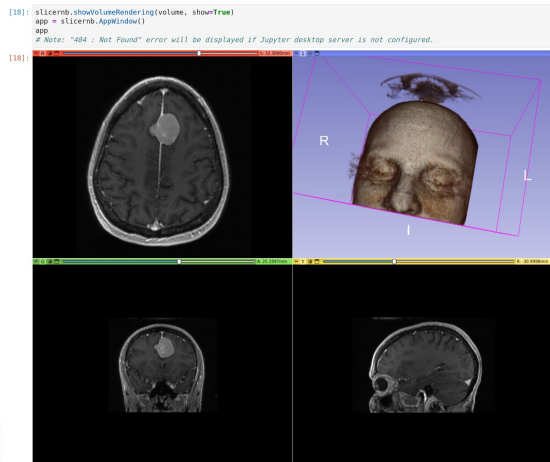
```
[17]: # Slice view (use arrow keys to move between slices, right-click-and-drag to zoom in/out)  
liveRedSlice = slicernb.ViewInteractiveWidget('R')  
liveRedSlice.trackMouseMove = True  
display(liveRedSlice)
```





# Interactivity: Remote application window view (Level 4)

- High update rate (suitable for working on remote computers)
- All mouse and keyboard events are captured
- Full application window can be displayed and controlled
- Only available if Jupyter desktop server is configured



# Rich Display Support

- Markups, Model, Transforms, ...
- See [JupyterNotebooksLib/display.py](https://github.com/jupyter-notebooks/lib/display.py)

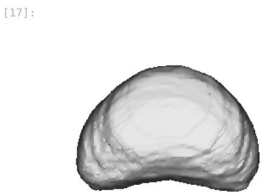
```
[15]: import numpy as np
markupPoints = np.array([
    [ 69.12484176, -8.73226641, -2.175 ],
    [ 56.3258959 , 32.61817407, -2.175 ],
    [ 46.15237483, 57.88788769, -2.175 ],
    [ 34.02739799, 74.35843751, -2.175 ],
    [ 3.93193405, 85.64423649, -2.175 ],
    [-45.51061385, 62.53521954, -2.175 ],
    [-61.63318381, -10.01634531, -2.175 ],
    [-51.97287678, -54.02084408, -2.175 ],
    [-18.1022449 , -87.94210015, -2.175 ],
    [ 32.95255999, -83.64274816, -2.175 ],
    [ 58.6231426 , -59.59987177, -2.175 ],
    [ 67.88479492, -35.27503826, -2.175 ]])

closedCurve = slicer.mrmlScene.AddNewNodeByClass("vtkMRMLMarkupsClosedCurveNode")
slicer.util.updateMarkupsControlPointsFromArray(closedCurve, markupPoints)

slicernb.displayable(closedCurve)
```

```
[17]: # Simple static display

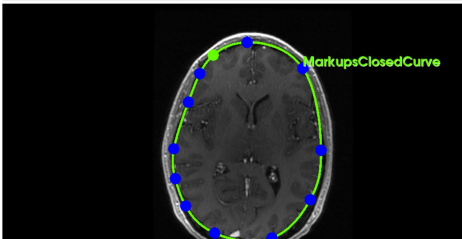
modelNode=slicer.modules.models.logic().AddModel(slicernb.localPath("data/ProstateMeanShape.stl"))
slicernb.displayable(modelNode)
```



```
[15]:
```

	label	position.R	position.A	position.S	selected	visible	description
0	MarkupsClosedCurve-1	69.124842	-8.732266	-2.175	True	True	
1	MarkupsClosedCurve-2	56.325896	32.618174	-2.175	True	True	
2	MarkupsClosedCurve-3	46.152375	57.887888	-2.175	True	True	
3	MarkupsClosedCurve-4	34.027398	74.358438	-2.175	True	True	
4	MarkupsClosedCurve-5	3.931934	85.644236	-2.175	True	True	

```
[16]: closedCurve.SetWithControlPointsSelected(3, False)
closedCurve.GetDisplayNode().SetSelectedColor(0,0,1)
closedCurve.GetDisplayNode().SetOpacityScale(3)
closedCurve.GetDisplayNode().UseCylinderCatenoid()
slicer.util.setSliceInterpolateType(True)
slicer.modules.markups.logic().JumpSlicesToMarkup(closedCurve.GetID(), 1)
slicernb.AppKit.show.setRenderWindowScale(0.5)
slicernb.AppKit.show.setContext("viewers")
slicernb.viewDisplay("vtkMRMLSlice", center=False)
```

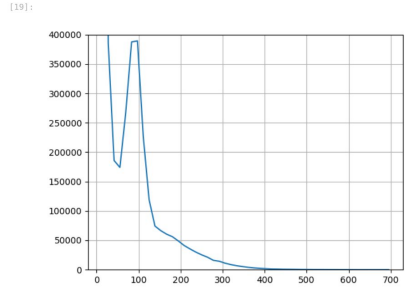


```
[19]: try:
import matplotlib
except ModuleNotFoundError:
slicer.util.pip_install('matplotlib')
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use('Agg')

# Get a volume from SampleData and compute its histogram
import numpy as np
histogram = np.histogram(slicer.util.arrayFromVolume(volume), bins=50)

# Show a plot using matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(histogram[1][1:], histogram[0].astype(float))
ax.grid(True)
ax.set_ylim(0, 4e5)

slicernb.MatplotlibDisplay(plt)
```



# Improved Tutorial Experience

## Problem solved with Jupyter integration:

- Always switch context between web browser/PDF viewer and application
- Difficult for users to share their own workflow
- Training material hard to maintain and test

## Reproducing these slides / Demo

- Interactivity levels
- Segmentation workflow

<https://mybinder.org/v2/gh/Slicer/SlicerNotebooks/master>



# Acknowledgments & Thank you



- Scientific Computing and Imaging Institute  
University of Utah
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)  
R24 GM136986
- See also [https://slicer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user\\_guide/about.html#funding-sources](https://slicer.readthedocs.io/en/latest/user_guide/about.html#funding-sources)

Alphabetically ordered by lastname



Sylvain Corlay



J-Christophe Fillion-Robin



Mike Grauer



Andras Lasso



Johan Mabilie



Matt McCormick



Isaiah Norton



Steve Pieper



Martin Renou



Mike Sarahan

# Questions ?

Getting Started:

[github.com/Slicer/SlicerJupyter#readme](https://github.com/Slicer/SlicerJupyter#readme)

Learn more:

[blog.jupyter.org/slicerjupyter-a-3d-slicer-kernel-for-interactive-publications-6f2ad829f635](https://blog.jupyter.org/slicerjupyter-a-3d-slicer-kernel-for-interactive-publications-6f2ad829f635)



## What is next ?

- Create Slicer tutorials as Jupyter notebooks
- JupyterLab debugger support
- Improved JupyterLab panel usage (Slicer views displayed as JupyterLab panels)
- Create demos using [Voilà](#)

*voilà*

# Everything Python: Avoiding the temptation ....

There may be a temptation

to develop everything from scratch in Python with Jupyter

but

this would be lots of wasted effort

and create competition between developers

instead of collaboration.



Source: [Wikipedia](#)