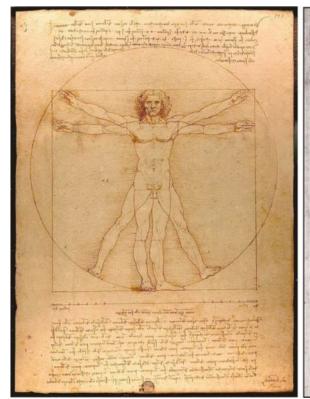
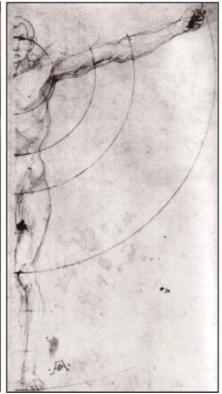
A Brief History of Geometric Morphometrics

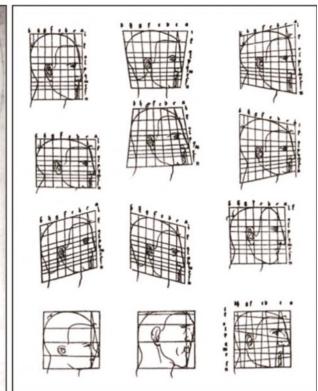
Ryan N. Felice



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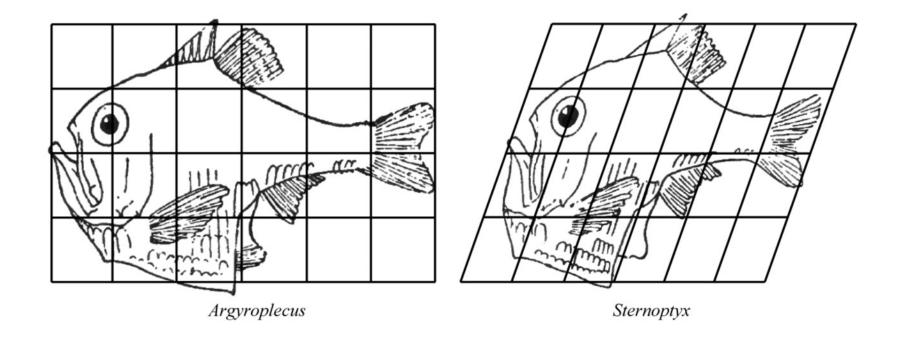




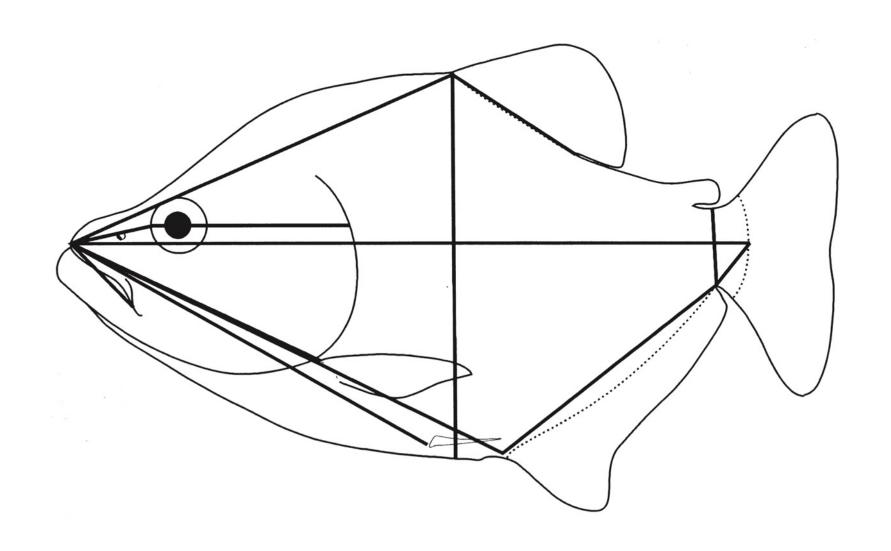


daVinci (c. 1480)

Düer (c. 1524)



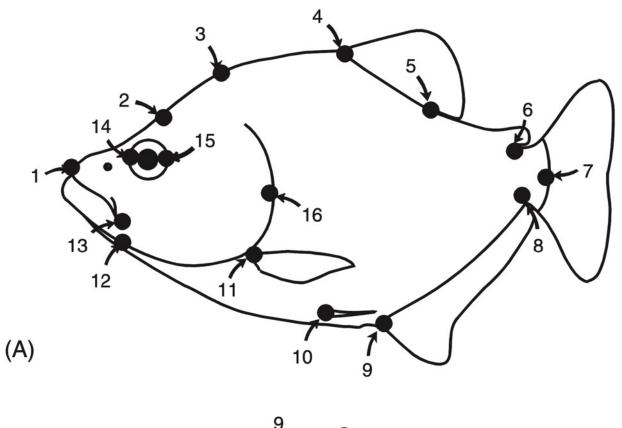
D'Arcy Thompson

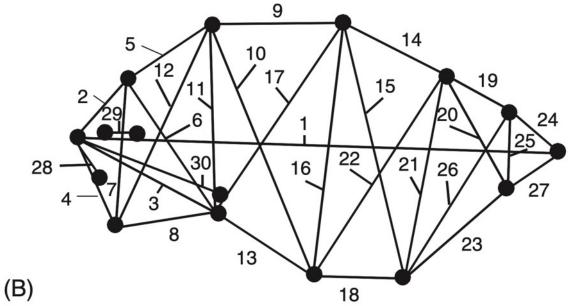


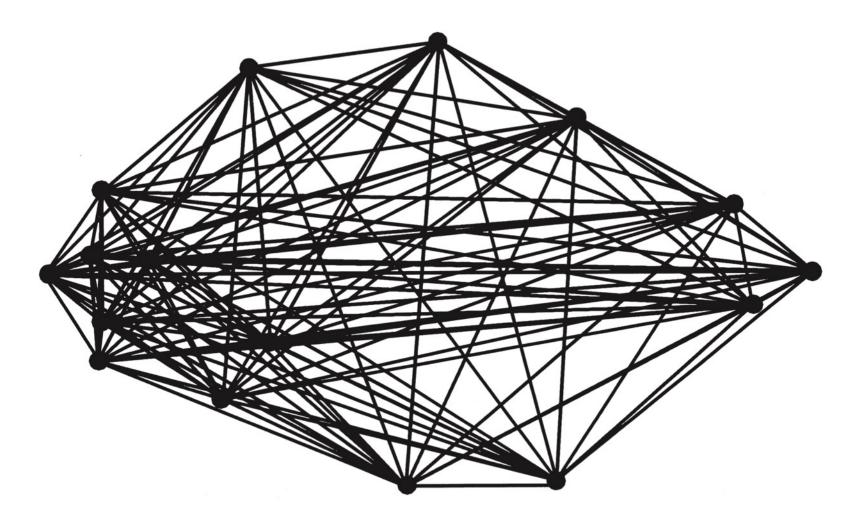
1930s/1940s

Truss measurements

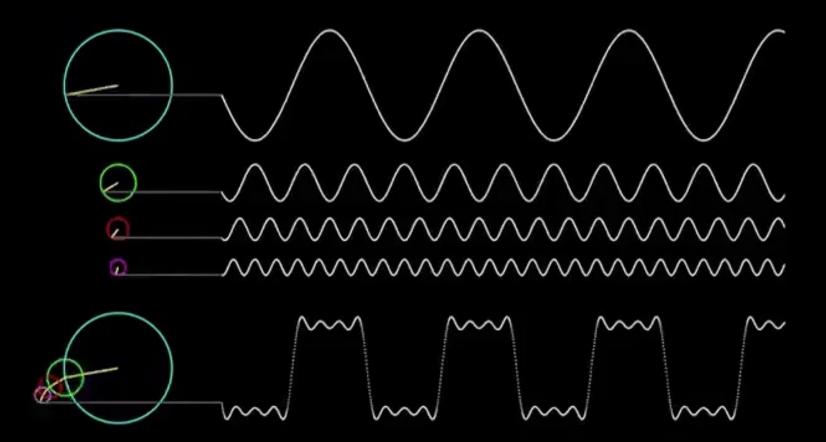
What is the drawback of this approach?



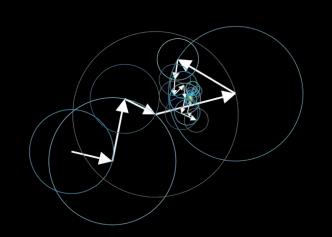




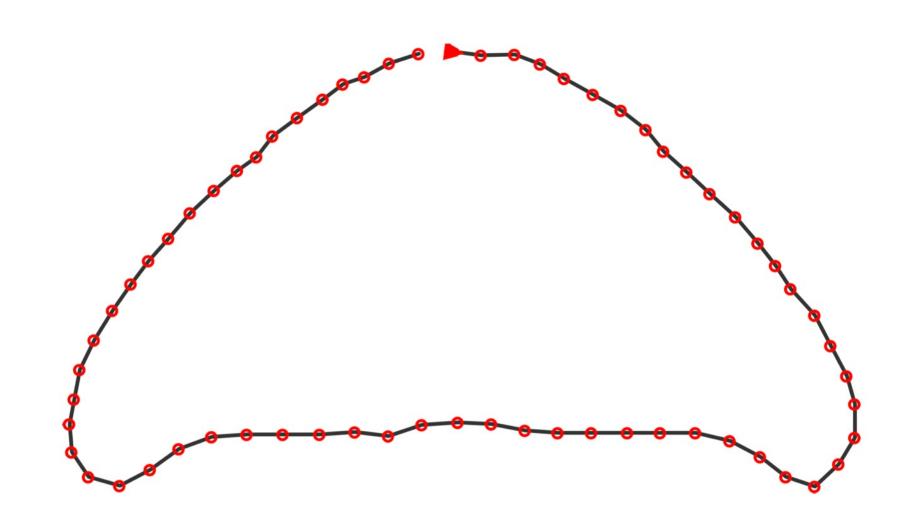
All pairwise truss measurements

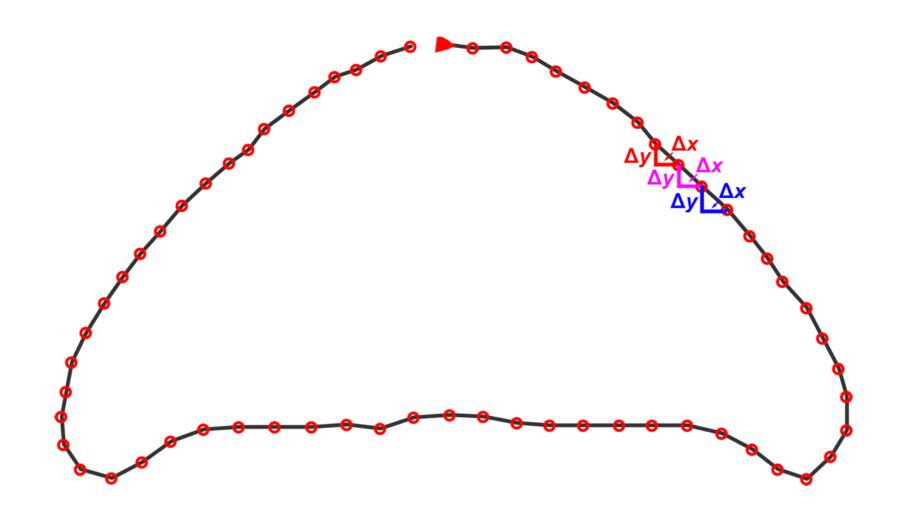


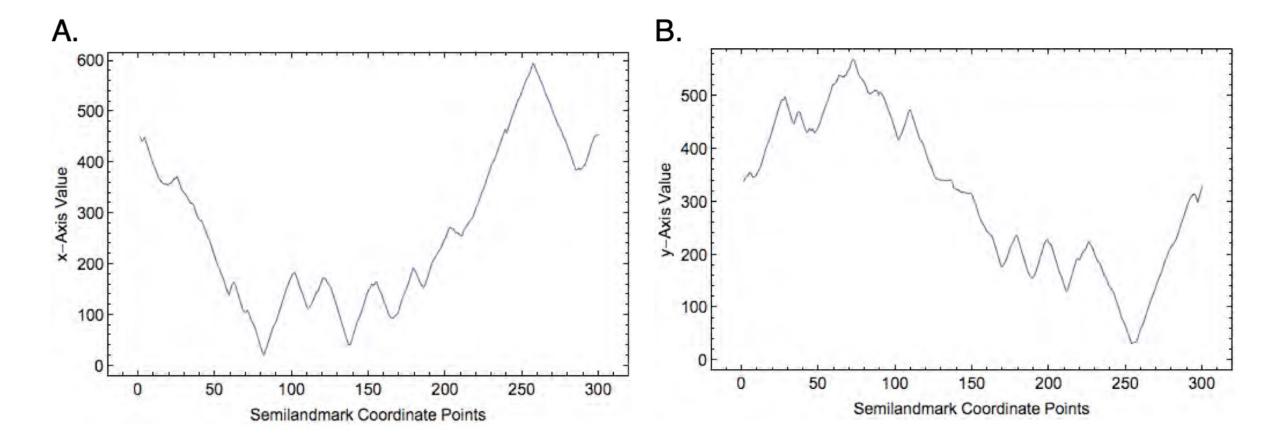




1960s/1970s- Outline analysis







$$A_n = \frac{T}{2n^2\pi^2} \sum_{p=1}^k \frac{\Delta x_p}{\Delta t_p} \left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi nt_p}{T}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nt_{p-1}}{T}\right) \right]$$

$$B_{n} = \frac{T}{2n^{2}\pi^{2}} \sum_{p=1}^{k} \frac{\Delta x_{p}}{\Delta t_{p}} \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt_{p}}{T}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt_{p-1}}{T}\right) \right]$$

$$C_{n} = \frac{T}{2n^{2}\pi^{2}} \sum_{p=1}^{k} \frac{\Delta y_{p}}{\Delta t_{p}} \left[\cos \left(\frac{2\pi nt_{p}}{T} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{2\pi nt_{p-1}}{T} \right) \right]$$

$$D_n = \frac{T}{2n^2\pi^2} \sum_{p=1}^k \frac{\Delta y_p}{\Delta t_p} \left[\sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt_p}{T}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt_{p-1}}{T}\right) \right]$$

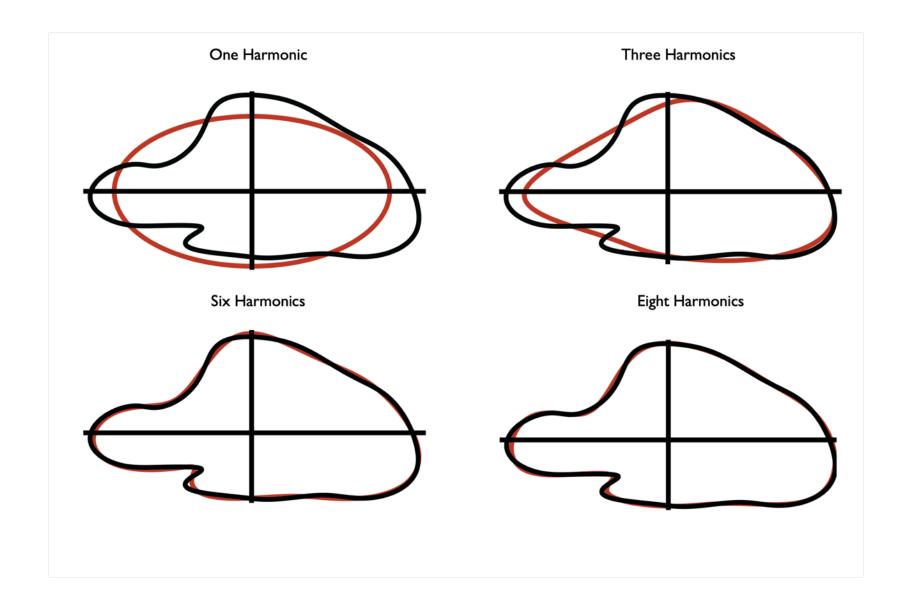
Where: k = the total number of steps around the outline

n =the harmonic number

 Δx = the displacement along the x axis between point p and p+1

 Δt = the length of the step between point p and p+1 t_p = accumulated length of step segments at point p T = sum of lengths of all steps around outline

See This PDF from Norm MacLeod for more math



Heart Chambers

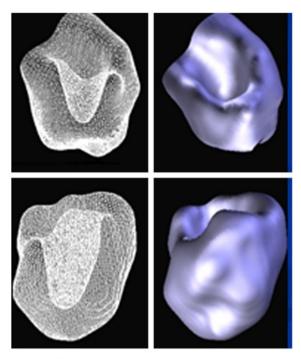


Fig. 19. Segmentation and separation of scintigraphic image sequences in one patient resulting in the structures of the epicardium wall and the endocardium wall.

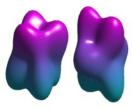
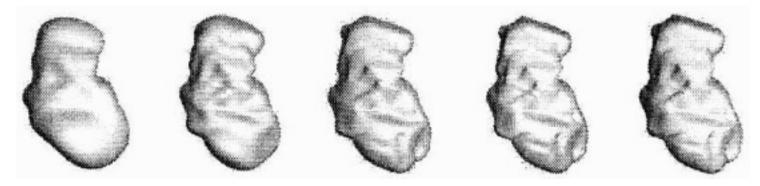


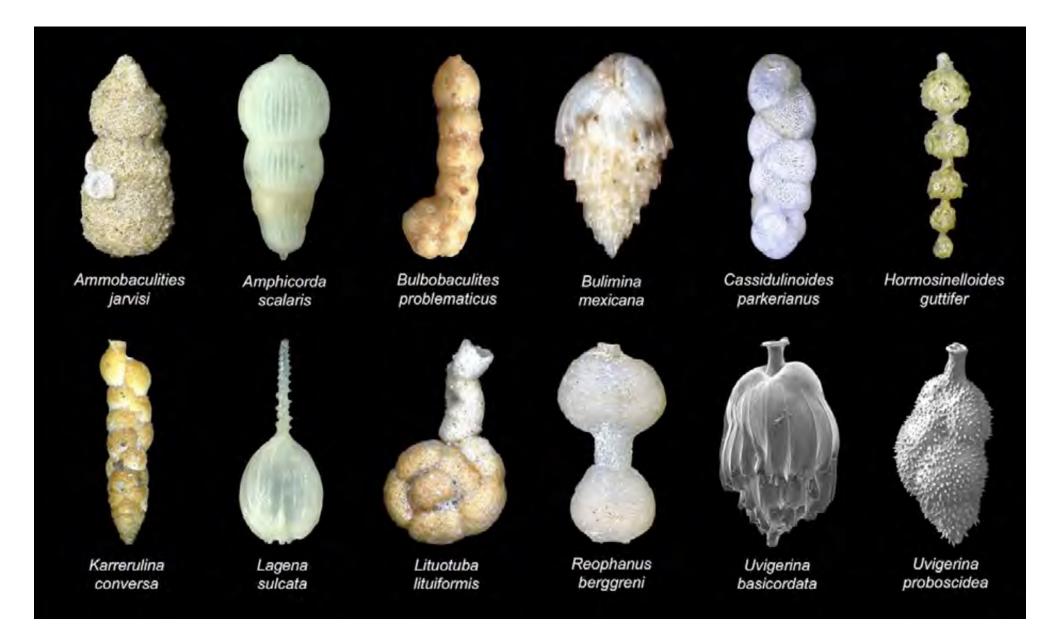
Fig. 20. Rendered surface of the left ventricle at stress and rest respectively after segmentation of scintigraphic image sequences in one patient.

Hippocampus

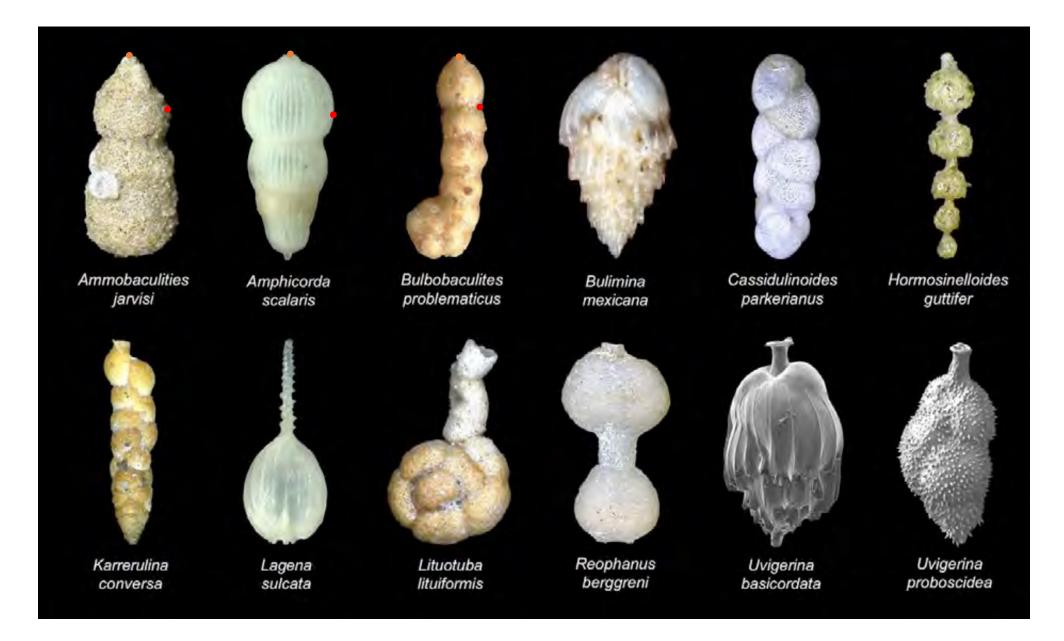


Gutman et al 2006

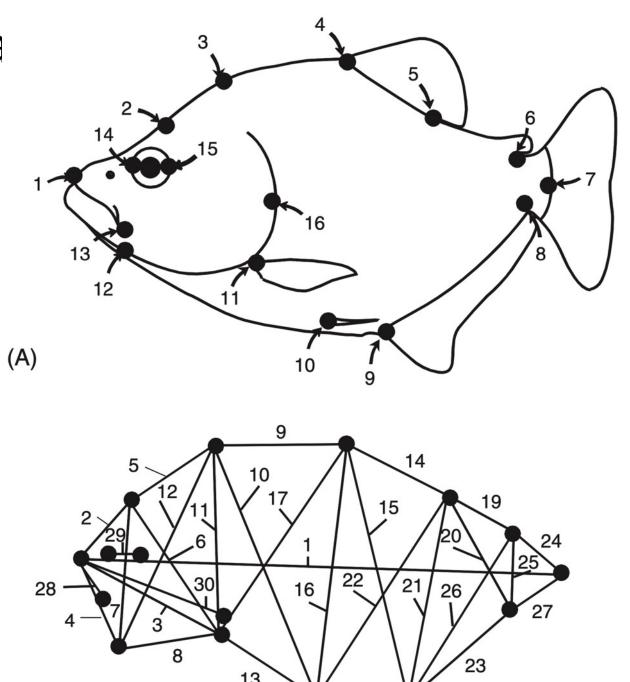
• What is the drawback??



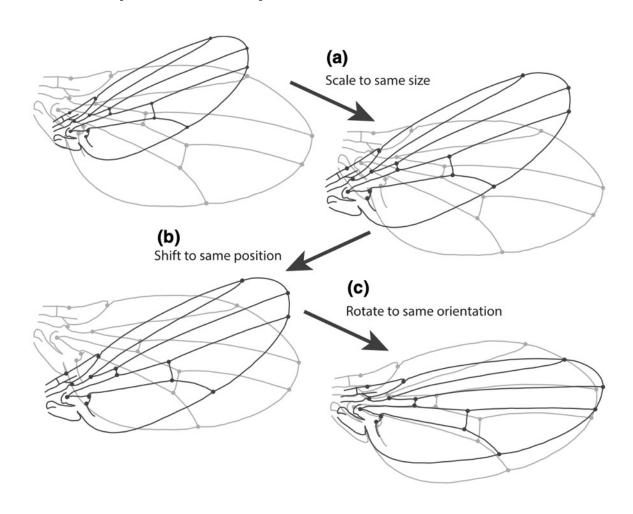
• What is the drawback??



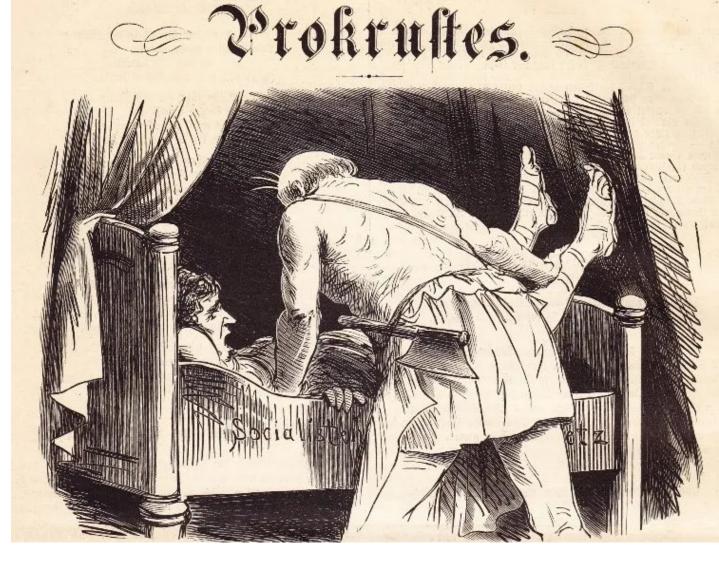
The "Revolution": La Morphometrics



Procrustes superimposition

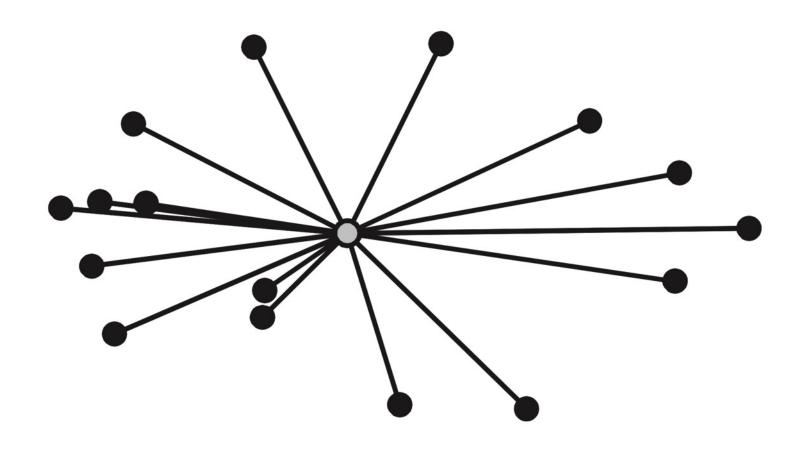




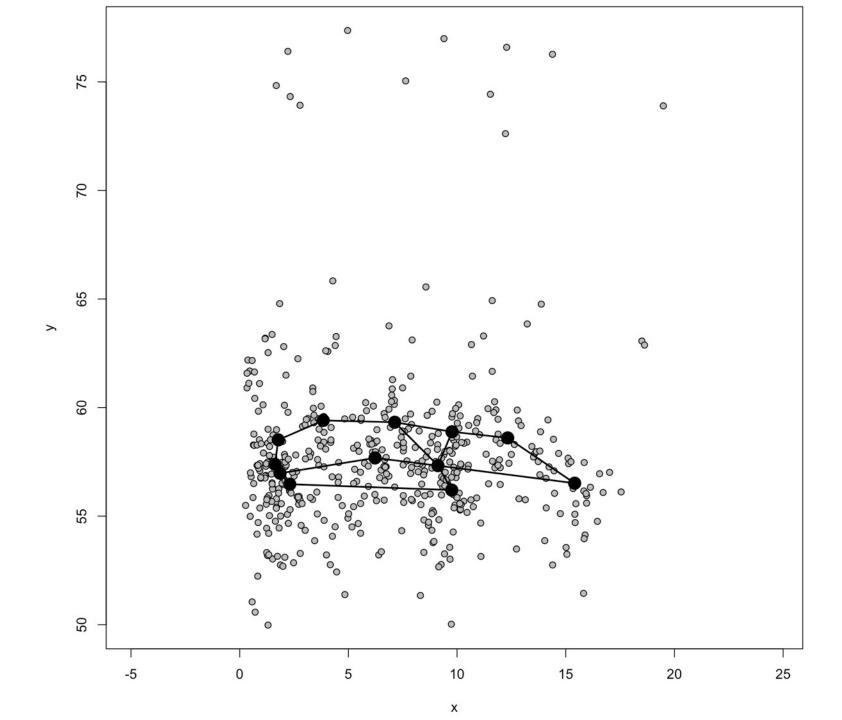


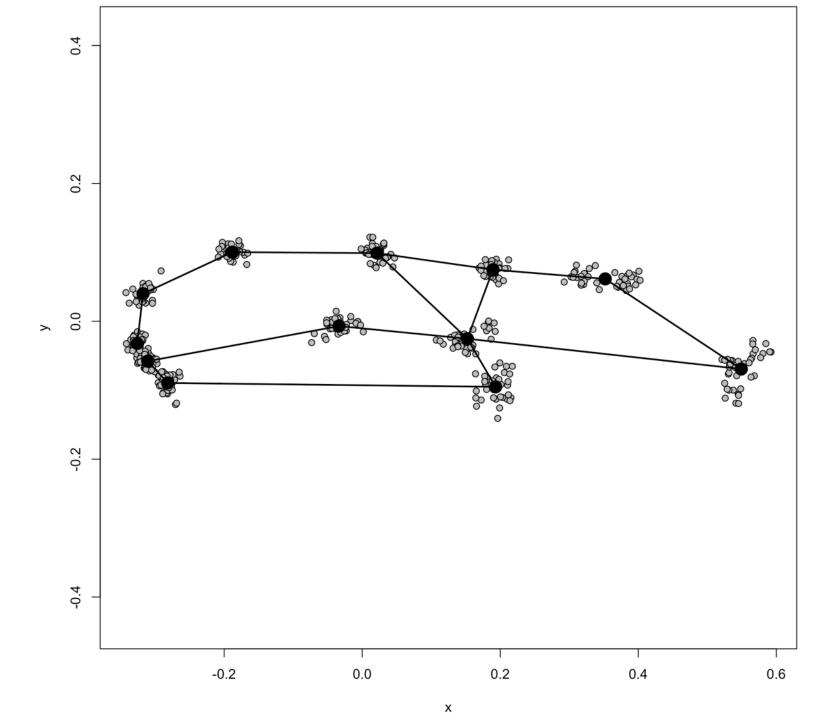
Procrustes had a stronghold on Mount Korydallos at Erineus, on the sacred way between Athens and Eleusis. There he had a bed, in which he invited every passer-by to spend the night, and where he set to work on them with his smith's hammer, to stretch them to fit. ... If the guest proved too tall, Procrustes would amputate the excess length; if the guest was too short Procrustes would stretch them until they died; nobody ever fit the bed exactly.

What is centroid size?



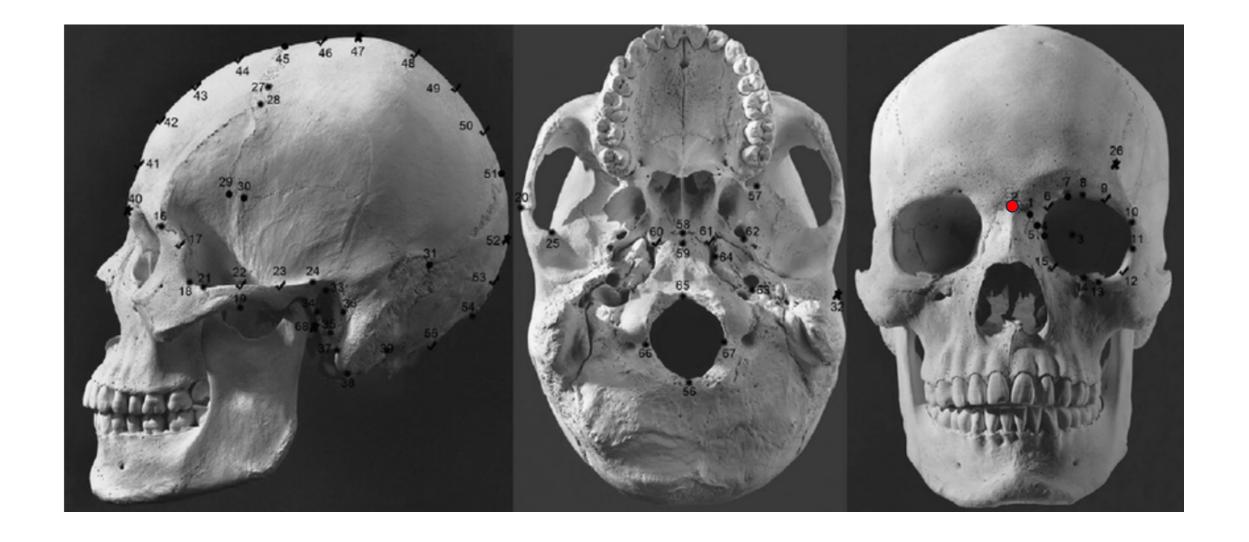
Sum of the squared distances from each point to the geometric center of all of the points

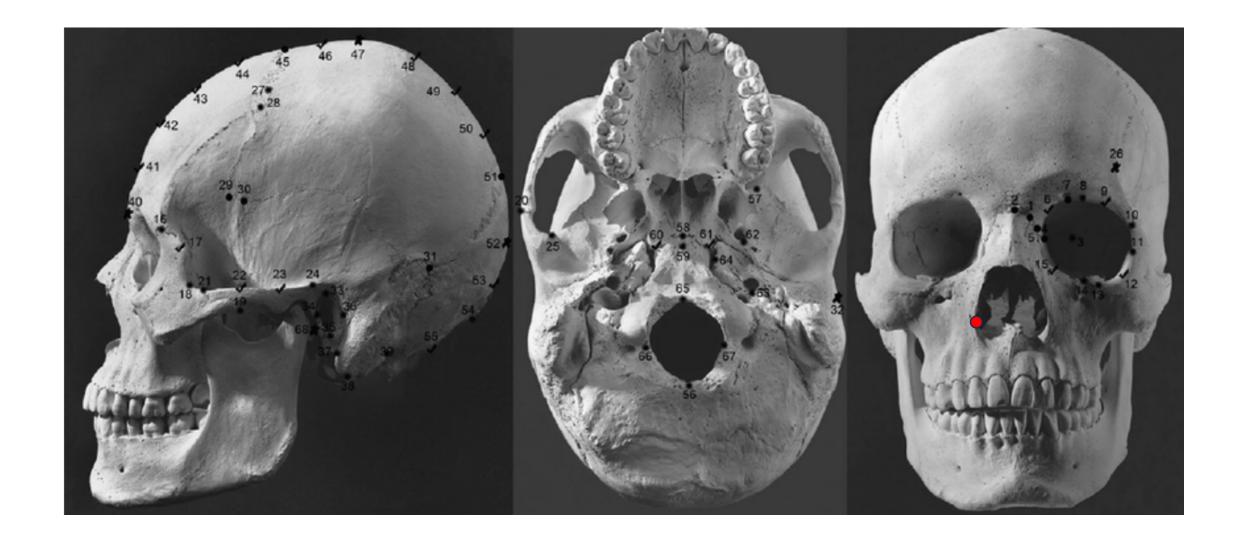


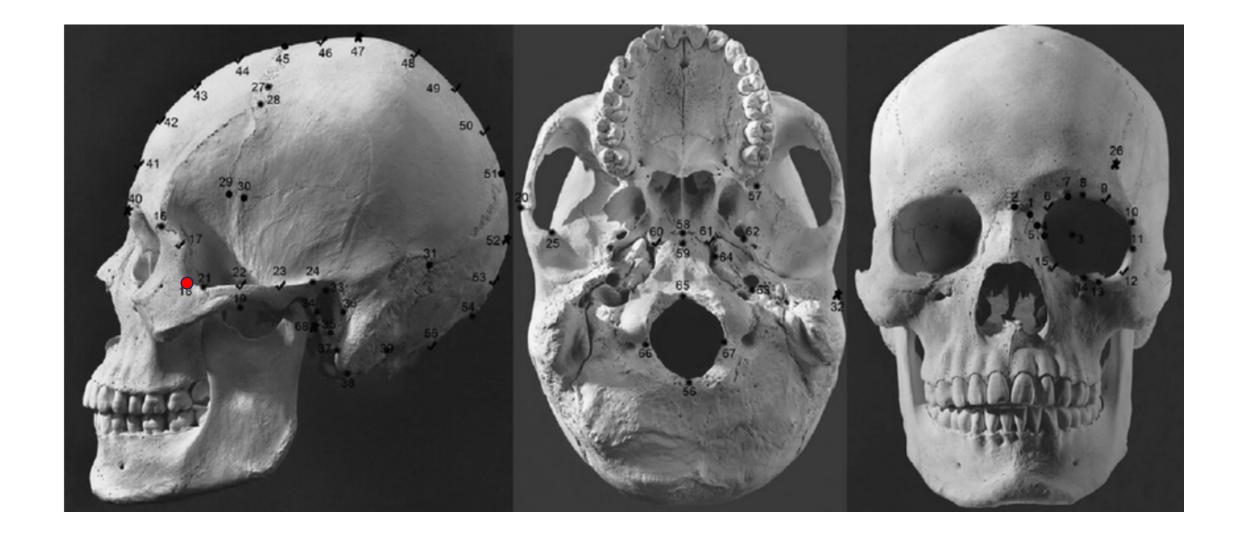


Landmark Types (Bookstein, 1991)

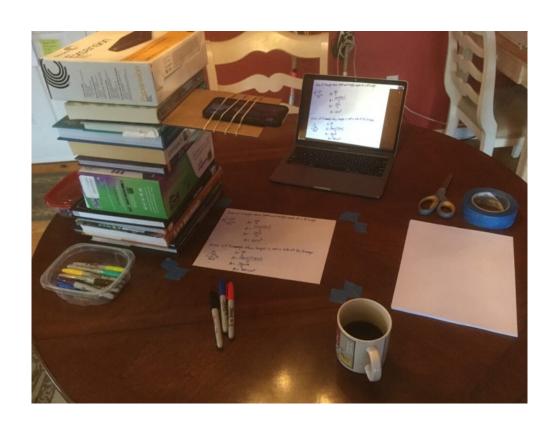
- Type 1: Anatomical: homology is provided by biologically unique patterns on the form (e.g. intersection of three bones)
- Type 2: Processual: homology is provided only by geometric, not biological or histological, criteria (e.g., point of maximum curvature along a boundary)
- Type 3 extremal: "end-points of diameters, centroids, intersections of interlandmark segments, points farthest from such segments, constructions involving perpendiculars or evenly spaced radial intercepts, and the like"

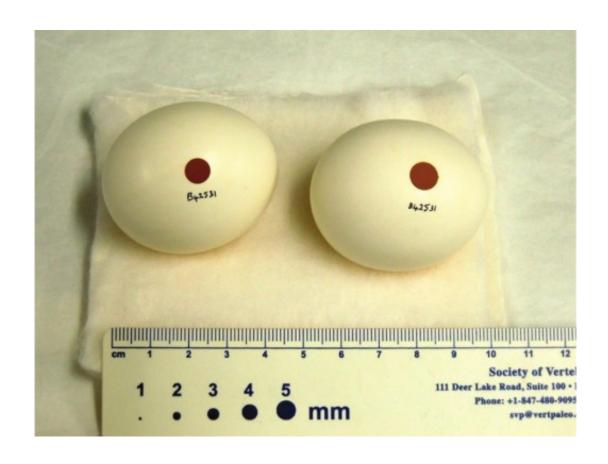


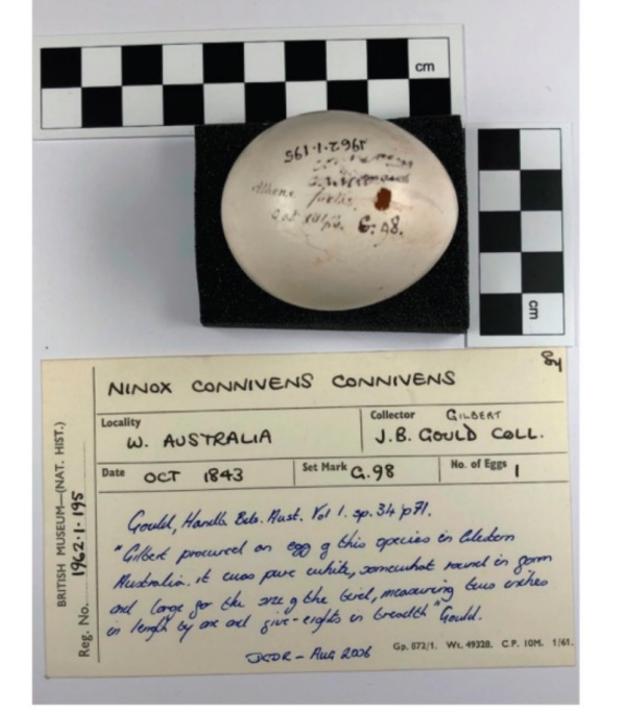


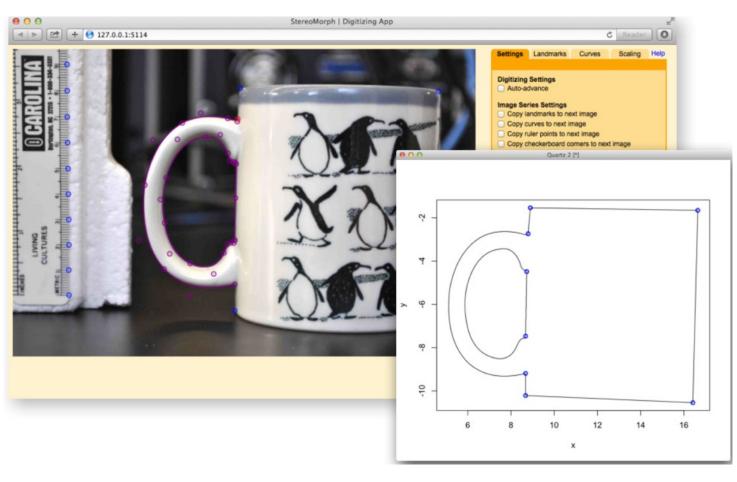


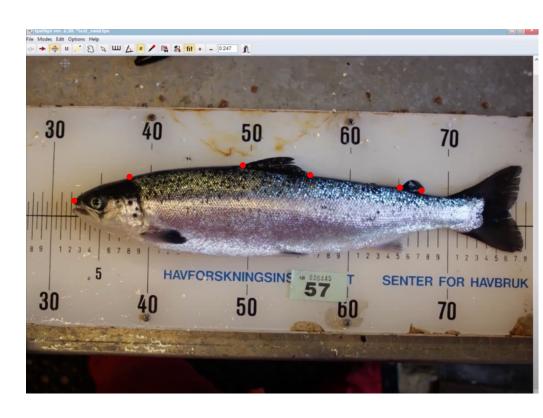








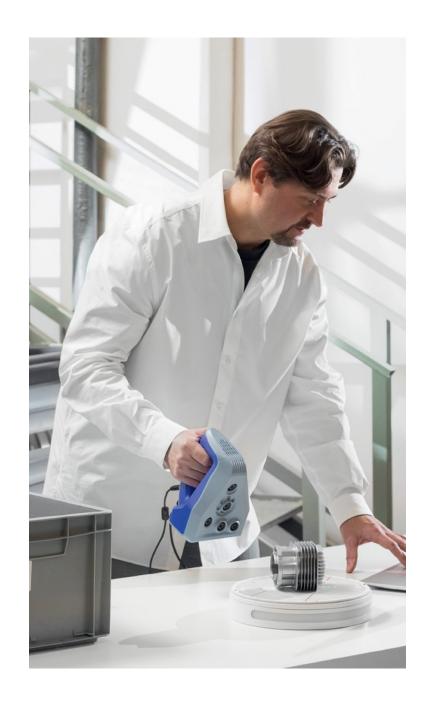


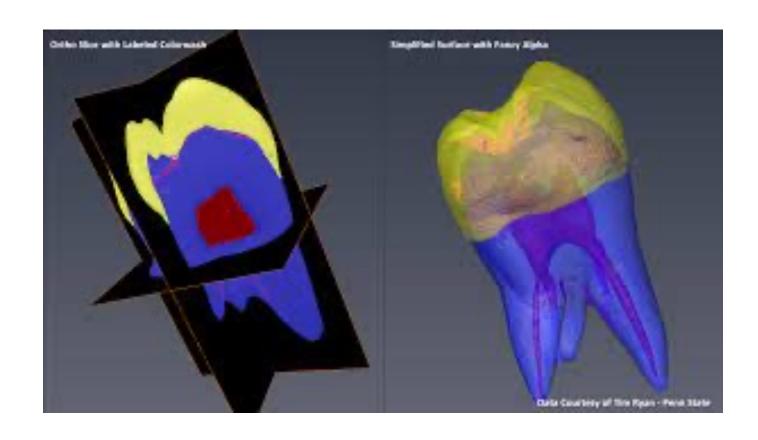


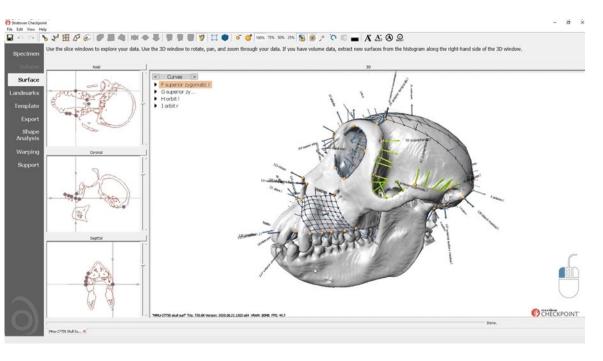
TPS-dig (Windows only)

Stereomorph R package





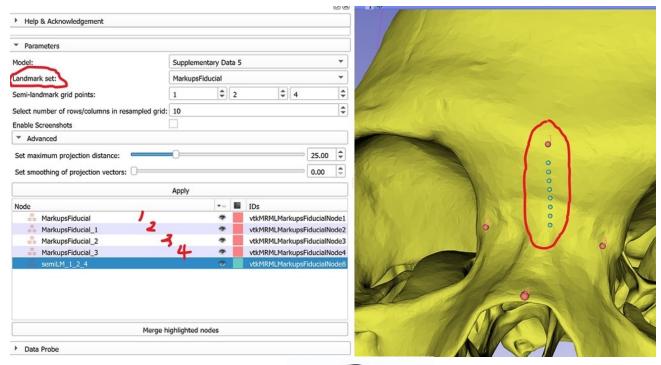








Checkpoint (Windows Only, expensive)





SlicerMorph (multiplatform, free)

Recommended References

