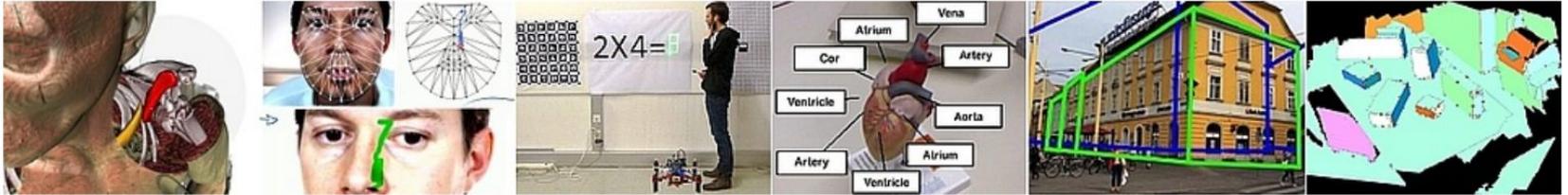


Institute of Computer Graphics and Vision (ICG)



Head: Prof. Thomas Pock

Mission Statement: Graphics Meets Vision

We are the only Austrian academic group with the charter to address all of visual computing, encompassing both computer vision and computer graphics.

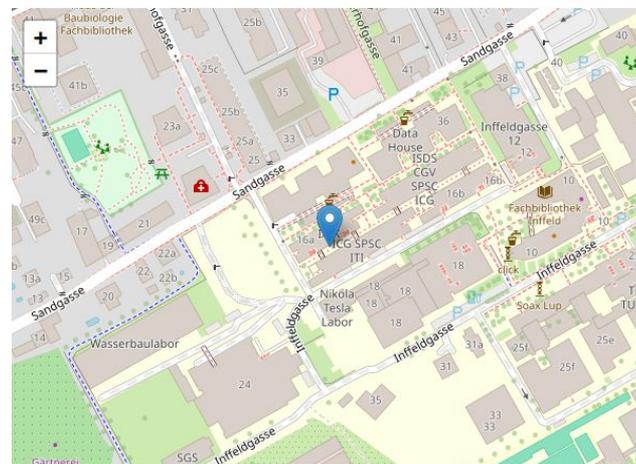


Visualization, rendering, virtual reality, augmented reality, object recognition, numerical optimization, GPU programming, 3D reconstruction, machine learning, medical imaging and robot vision.

3 ICG – Key Data

- Founded: 1992 by Franz Leberl (Em. Univ.-Prof.)
- **Currently 2 Full Professors:** Thomas Pock (Head), Friedrich Fraundorfer
- **3 Associate Professors:** Denis Kalkofen, Markus Steinberger, Alexander Plopski

- Members total: 70
- Publications 2023: 79
- Master theses 2023: 21 (421 in total)
- PhD theses 2023: 7 (158 in total)





Research Topics

enFaced – Instant Augmented Reality Visualization and Navigation in Maxillofacial Surgery

Motivation:

- Augmented reality (AR) can overcome current limitations in image-guided surgeries

Goal:

- Support maxillofacial surgeons during interventions with AR tools

Topics:

- Medical imaging & image analysis (e.g., segmentation)
- Medical data visualization for AR
- Development of AR applications
- Deep learning for medical AR



enFaced - Project Team & Collaborators



Jan Egger
Technical Lead



Jürgen Wallner
Medical Lead



**Christina
Schwarz-Gsaxner**
PostDoc



Gijs Luijten
PhD Student

Contact:
christina.gsaxner@icg.tugraz.at

jan.egger@icg.tugraz.at

Department for Oral- and Maxillofacial Surgery



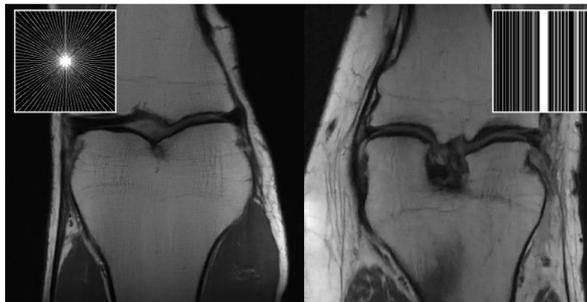
Institute of AI in Medicine



Stable Deep MRI with Generative Priors



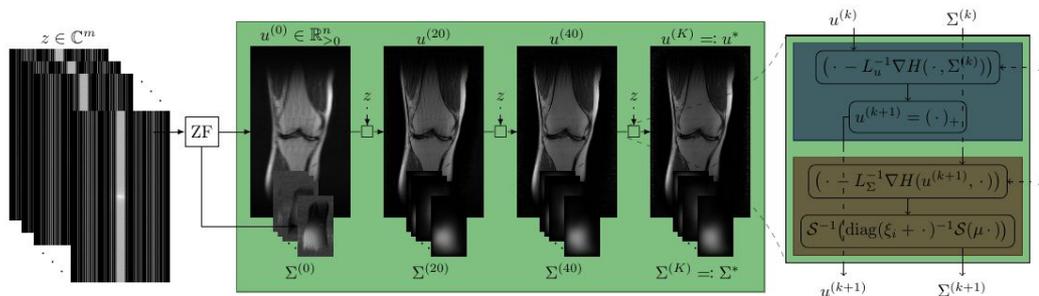
- Learn parameters of a Gibbs prior with maximum likelihood
- Stable regularizer, agnostic to sampling patterns
- iPALM reconstruction



Martin Zach
PhD Student

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Histopathological Image Analysis

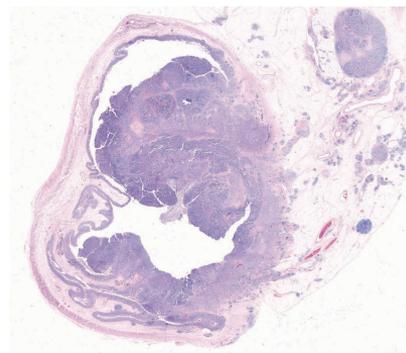


Motivation:

- Biobank Graz is one of the largest clinical biobanks in the world
- Large quantities of Histopathological Whole-Slide Images are available for analysis

Topics:

- Synthetic Image Generation
- Image Segmentation



Robert Harb
PhD Student

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Diffusion Models for Image Segmentation



Motivation

- investigate the use of generative models for medical image segmentation

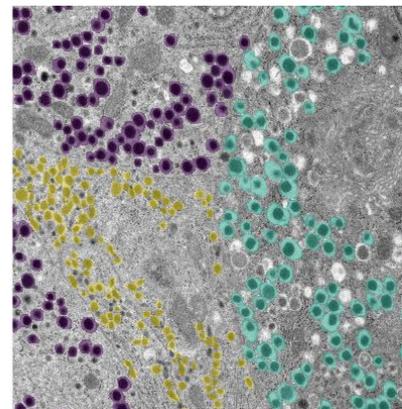
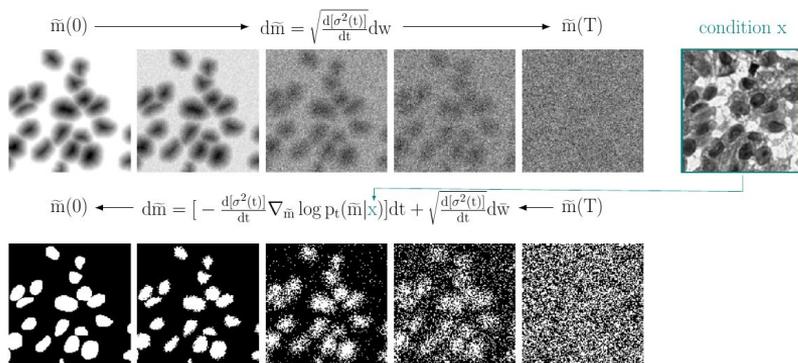
Topics

- binary/semantic segmentation with diffusion models/discriminative models
- Pancreatic data set of electron micrographs



Lea Bogensperger
PhD Student
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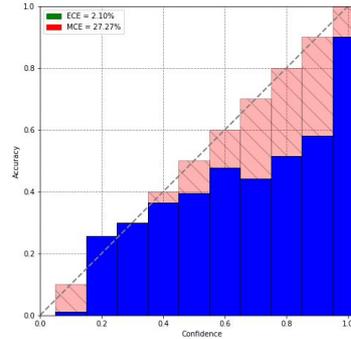
Fast Identification of Novelties

Motivation

- Investigate methods to find novel classes
- Increase reliability of classifiers

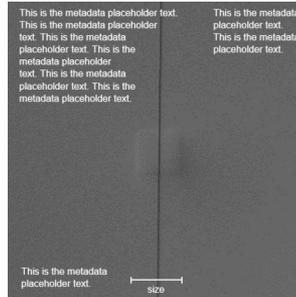
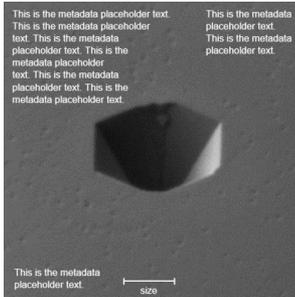
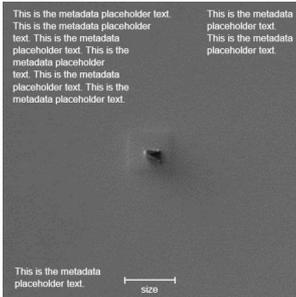
Topics

- Energy Out-of-Distribution techniques
- Microscopic defects on silicon wafers



**Gianluca
Guglielmo**
PhD Student
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guglielmo@tugraz.at



Machine Learning and Representations



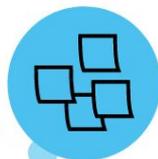
Federated Learning

- Learning from multiple sources
- Privacy-preservation
- Algorithm alignment



Prompt-based learning

- Prototype learning
- Encoder alignment
- Multi-task learning



Continual Learning

- Incremental learning of tasks
- Avoiding forgetting
- Explainability



Bachelor thesis
Master thesis
Seminar project

Metric Learning

- Out-of-distribution detection
- Explainability
- Zero-shot learning
- Active learning



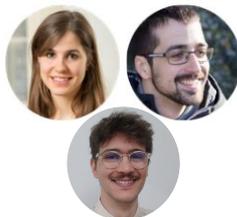
Generative models

- Data augmentation
- Distribution balancing
- Privacy-preservation
- Super-resolution



Transfer learning

- Unsupervised learning
- Domain adaptation
- Model compression



Marc Masana
PostDoc

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Machine Learning and Representations



Time-series (X-ray, ECG, ...)

- peak detection
- data generation
- classification

Image

- classification
- counting
- anomaly detection
- data generation
- labeling
- super-resolution

Video

- detection
- registration
- motion estimation



Interests

- Diagnosis support
- Explainability
- Generalization
- Privacy preservation
- Novelty detection
- Data analysis

Mix and Match

- Machine learning
- Learning representations
- PyTorch

If anything caught your attention, send us an e-mail to organize a meeting.



Marc Masana
PostDoc

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MUG-GUT Medical Image Analysis

Group Interests in Model-based & Learning-based

- **Localization** of Anatomical Landmarks
- **Segmentation** of Radiological/Microscopy Images
- Statistical **Models** of Shape and Appearance
- **Vascular** Structure Enhancement & Classification

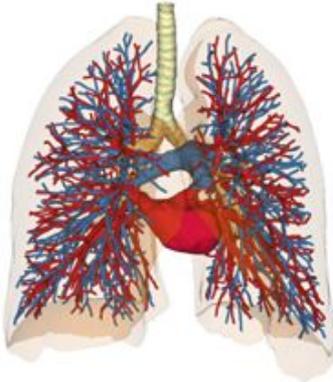


Medical University of Graz

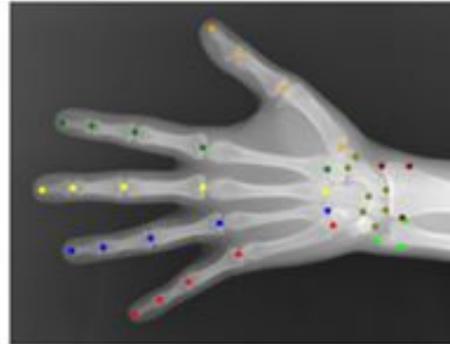


Ass. Prof. Martin Urschler @ Institute for
Medical Informatics, Statistics and Documentation
& External Lecturer & ICG, TU Graz

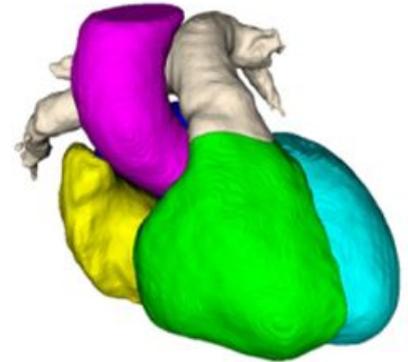
Examples:



Automated Artery Vein Separation
from CT



Automated Localization of Bone
Landmarks in Hand X-rays



Automated Multi-modality Whole
Heart Segmentation from MRI or CT

MUG-GUT Open Topic

Contact:
urschler@icg.tugraz.at or
martin.urschler@medunigraz.at

Synthetization of Training Data for Vascular Segmentation

Motivation:

- Improve **small** vessel segmentation for computer-aided (early) diagnosis, e.g. for pulmonary hypertension
- Collaboration partner: Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Lung Vascular Research Graz & Pulmonology @ MUG

Idea:

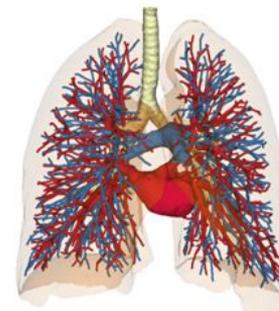
- Train vessel segmentation deep learning model based on a high-resolution synthetically generated data set



Synthesize tree-like structures randomly



Generate large amounts of **simulated** CT data



Use trained model to improve our Artery-Vein separation method

Computer vision for biomedical applications



Prof Horst Bischof



Franz Thaler

Uncertainty for 3D volume segmentation



Savinien Bonheur

Attention in neural architectures



Mateusz Koziński

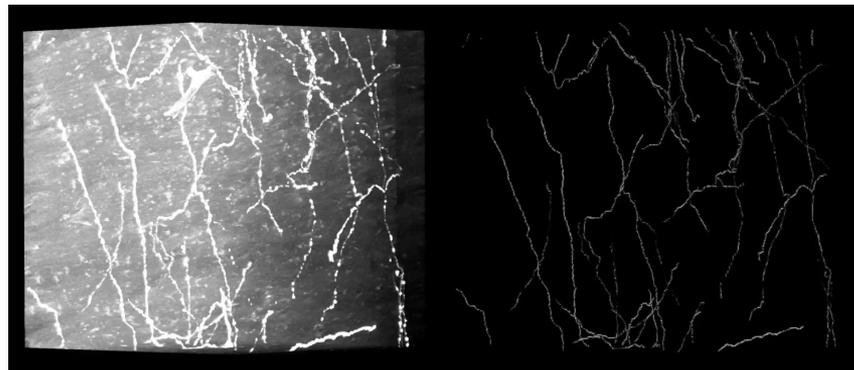
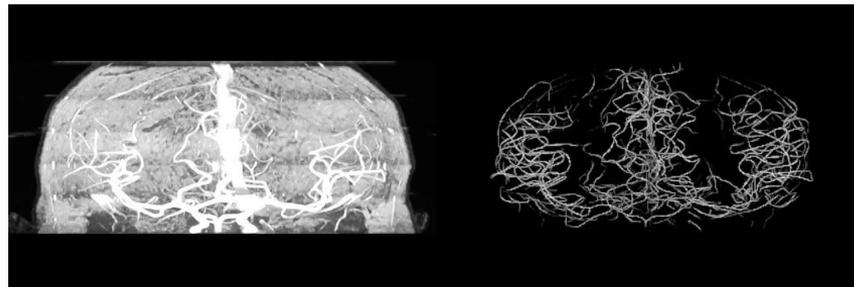
Structured object representations

Network structure from image data

Deep networks are effective in reconstructing volumetric masks.

But for life-scientists and doctors, utility of such per-voxel masks is very limited.

- structure of underlying networks not represented
- Cannot be used to simulate or quantify their function

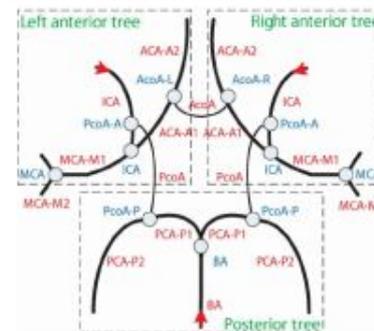


Computer vision for biomedical applications

There is a gap between the representations of network structures (neurons, blood vessels, roads) that deep learning provides (top image), and the representations that humans use (bottom image).

Goal

- Make AI produce structured, more useful representations of network structures
- Training deep nets to produce topologically correct delineations
 - Persistent homology
 - connectivity -oriented loss functions
 - Loss functions robust to annotation in-accuracy
- Using priors, making deep architectures better suited to this task
 - Attention to thin structures
 - Efficient, GPU-enabled computations of “structural descriptors”
 - Shape grammars, shape priors
- Reconstructing structured models of the networks from 2D and 3D images
 - Graphs from images



Brain vasculature:
(top) according to a deep net
(bottom) according to a human

Possible Tasks:

- **New attention formulation for neurons and vascular structures**
- **connectivity -oriented technique for training**
- **Reconstruction of lung vasculature with reinforcement learning**

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Thank you & do not hesitate to contact us!