Hi Guys,

first thank you for your help on the initial rotation/translation problem.
The rotation works great but with the translation I'm still off a factor of
a few voxels (about 5 in each direction) Each voxel represent a volume of
about 9.6x9.6x9.6mm so this is too much. I'm trying to match the images for
detection of tumor growth, hart infarct development etc. So i need more
precision. Can you tell me something more about the precision of the
functions interpolate (cubic), t3d etc and precision?. These are some pieces
of code i'm currently using:

```
<----Begin--->
;Get dimension of the volume
s = size(vol)
sx = s(1)
sy = s(2)
sz = s(3)

; Generate volume coordinates
i = lindgen(sx*sy*sz) ; This is a temporary array for vector indices
coords = [ [i mod sx],[(i/ sx) mod (sy)],[i / (sx*sy)],[replicate(1,
sx*sy*sz)]]

; Reset transformation vector
T3D, /RESET

; Set 3D transformation system variable
!P.T = matrix ; This Matrix is an input from another program which i think
works without any question
                ; i wan't to keep it this way for ease of use. I don't
wan't to input the seperate trans or rotations

;Calculate new sample positions of voxels
coords = temporary(coords)#!P.T ;temporary to save some memory

;Interpolate the voxels to the new coords
trans_vol = reform(interpolate(vol, coords(*,0), coords(*,1), coords(*,2)
,cubic, missing=0),sx,sy,sz)

<----End--->
```
Earlier in this discussion some of you guys talked about shift vs translate.
I can't use shift because of pretty large translation in my patient dataset
which would wrap-around and create false matches. (In the automatic
registration mode.)

Kind regards,

Bob