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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR AUGMENTED VISUALIZATION EMPLOYING X-RAY AND OPTICAL DATA**

VORRICHTUNG UND VERFAHREN ZUR VERGRÖSSERTEN VISUALISIERUNG MIT RÖNTGENBILD UND OPTISCHEN DATEN

APPAREIL ET PROCÉDÉ DE VISUALISATION AMÉLIORÉE UTILISANT DES DONNÉES OPTIQUES ET DE RAYONS X

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## Description

### TECHNICAL FIELD

**[0001]** The present disclosure relates to imaging systems. More particularly, it relates to a device and method for the imaging of a body, in particular a human body, for medical purposes. Even more particularly, it relates to an apparatus and method for augmenting optical images with X-ray images.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** In addition to X-ray images of an object, it is often useful to have a corresponding video image. If the two could be combined into a composite image, then one could immediately see how the features revealed by the X-ray relate to the surface features displayed in a video image.

**[0003]** One method of correlating a video image with an X-ray image of the same object is by acquiring the respective images from the same point in space. To this end, a video or optical camera can be placed at a point in space equivalent to that of the X-ray source - by deflecting a portion of the optical image with an X-ray transparent mirror. Such techniques are disclosed in, for example, US 6,473,489 B2, US 6,227,704 B1, US 6,229,873 B1, US 6,447,163 B1, and US 7,198,404 B2. Document EP-A1-2861149 represents the closest prior art disclosing a computed tomography system for combined X-ray and optical visualisation of a patient.

**[0004]** Some of the disclosures above include that the camera is oriented by an alignment procedure, for example using a laser, to insure that it is located at a point optically equivalent to the location of the X-ray source. Superimposition can then be achieved by warping one image onto the other. However, all of these methods reduce the working space below the X-ray source due to the employed mirror, which is particularly significant when the method is employed in an operating room (OR). In this case, space for the movement of surgeons is reduced.

**[0005]** In view of the above, there is a need for the present invention.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0006]** The problems mentioned above are at least partly solved by a medical imaging apparatus according to claim 1, and a visualization method using X-ray and optical information according to claim 8.

**[0007]** In a first aspect, a medical imaging apparatus for combined X-ray and optical visualization is provided. It comprises: an X-ray detector; an X-ray source; a control device; and a camera setup adapted to deliver an optical stereoscopic or 3D image. Therein, the camera setup is positioned adjacent to the X-ray source or the X-ray detector, and the control device is adapted to calculate an

optical 2D image or a 3D surface from the data delivered by the camera setup, that optical 2D image or 3D surface having a virtual viewpoint similar to the viewpoint of the X-ray source. It is further adapted to superimpose an X-ray image acquired by the X-ray detector and the optical 2D image or 3D surface in order to achieve an augmented optical/X-ray image.

**[0008]** In a second aspect, a visualization method using X-ray and optical information is provided. It comprises: obtaining an X-ray image of an object with an X-ray source and an X-ray detector; calculating an optical 2D image or a 3D surface from data delivered by a camera setup; and calculating an augmented 2D optical/X-ray image from the X-ray image and the 3D surface or the optical 2D image.

**[0009]** Further aspects, advantages and features of the present invention are apparent from the dependent claims, the description and the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0010]** A full and enabling disclosure, including the best mode thereof, to one of ordinary skill in the art is set forth more particularly in the remainder of the specification, including reference to the accompanying figures wherein:

Fig. 1 schematically shows a perspective view of a diagnostic device according to embodiments;

Fig. 2 schematically shows a visualization with a diagnostic device according to embodiments.

Fig. 3 schematically shows a perspective view of a diagnostic device according to further embodiments;

Fig. 4 schematically shows a visualization with the diagnostic device of Fig. 3.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0011]** Reference will now be made in detail to various embodiments, one or more examples of which are illustrated in each figure. Each example is provided by way of explanation and is not meant as a limitation. For example, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment can be used on or in conjunction with other embodiments to yield yet further embodiments. It is intended that the present disclosure includes such modifications and variations.

**[0012]** Within the following description of the drawings, the same reference numbers refer to the same components. Generally, only the differences with respect to the individual embodiments are described. When several identical items or parts appear in a figure, not all of the parts have reference numerals in order to simplify the appearance.

**[0013]** The systems and methods described herein are

not limited to the specific embodiments described, but rather, components of the systems and/or steps of the methods may be utilized independently and separately from other components and/or steps described herein. Rather, the exemplary embodiment can be implemented and used in connection with many other applications, in particular with other medical diagnostic or treatment methods than the ones exemplarily shown.

**[0014]** Although specific features of various embodiments of the invention may be shown in some drawings and not in others, this is for convenience only. In accordance with the principles of the invention, any feature of a drawing may be referenced and/or claimed in combination with any feature of any other drawing.

**[0015]** As used herein, the term "3D camera" is used interchangeably with "RGB-D camera" and is intended to mean a video camera device which provides depth information (as a function of a distance from the camera) in addition to a color image. Thus, it can capture RGB images along with depth information. RGB-D cameras usually rely on either active stereo imaging or time-of-flight sensing to generate depth estimations at every pixel. Thus, 3D reconstruction of the object(s) in the field of view of the camera in real time is feasible. Since a few years, such RGB-D cameras are available in a small form factor, most prominently have been the inexpensive RGB-D cameras in the gaming domain, such as Kinect by Microsoft. These may be placed suitably above a surgical workspace, where they do not disturb the operations of the surgeon. Alignment of the optical axis of the camera is not required with this technology, since 3D information can be observed from any point of view without distortion, in contradiction to conventional 2D information.

**[0016]** Generally, it is implied that cameras and detectors used herein are connected to a control unit via cable or a wireless connection, while the connections are not explicitly shown in the drawings.

**[0017]** Fig. 1 shows a medical imaging apparatus 5 for combined X-ray and optical visualization. It comprises an X-ray detector 31 and an X-ray source 40, which are provided opposite to each other and have a common axis X. Between them, an object to be examined or visualized - here the patient P - can be provided. A camera setup 35 is positioned adjacent to the X-ray detector 31. The camera setup 35 is adapted to deliver a 3D image of the patient P. To this end, it typically comprises two RGB-D cameras 37, 38 provided on opposite sides adjacent to the X-ray detector 31. Further, a control device 80 is part of the apparatus. It is adapted to calculate a 3D surface of the patient P from the data delivered by the camera setup 35. The control unit then superimposes an X-ray image acquired by the X-ray detector 31, and the calculated 3D surface. As a result, an augmented optical/X-ray image is achieved.

**[0018]** Thereby, the calculation is carried out such that the 3D surface is calculated with a virtual viewpoint similar to the viewpoint from the X-ray source 40. In Fig. 1, as the source is provided below the patient P to be ex-

amined, here a patient P on a bed 110. Hence, the X-ray source is provided below the patient P on the bed 110. This configuration is often preferred by medical personnel, as scattered X-ray radiation from the body of patient P is mainly directed backwards, which in this configuration means downwards, minimizing radiation exposure of the upper body parts of medical personnel in the surroundings of bed 110, for example during surgery. It is understood that the embodiments herein may also be realized with an X-ray source above the bed, with the camera setup adjacent to it.

**[0019]** In the following, a method for augmenting an X-ray image taken by the X-ray detector 31 with optical data, derived from the camera setup 35, is provided.

Thereby, in the following the camera setup comprises two 3D cameras 37, 38, as shown in Fig. 1. Further below, it is described that in embodiments, also other configurations are possible for the camera setup 35. As the X-ray source is, in the configuration described with respect to Fig. 1, below the patient P, and below the bed 110, the viewpoint of the X-ray image is also from below. Thus, in order to achieve an augmented image which resembles the correct spatial order and appearance of the plurality of objects to be included - namely the bone structure of the X-ray image and the outer surfaces of the body of the patient P, being the "optical component" derived from the RGB-D data of the camera setup 35 - there is the challenge that from a viewpoint of the X-ray source 40 below the bed 110, the 3D surface of the body of the patient P has to be shown from a viewpoint below the body. However, the available data is only taken by the camera setup from above the patient P.

**[0020]** Hence, the 3D surface S1 of the upper side of the patient's body is taken - by the control unit 80 - as a point cloud in 3 dimensions, and a new view on it is calculated from below, that is, in two dimensions from the viewpoint of the X-ray source 40. This surface image S2, which is equivalent to a look from the inside of the body of the patient P to the upper surface S1, is typically shaded. Thereby, virtual light source(s) may be provided at the location of the X-ray source or in its vicinity, in order to achieve an optical result which comes close to an impression as if the viewer would really look on that body surface from below. As a texture or shading colour, colours of the skin may - just as a non-limiting example - be chosen. The shading method is inspired by the presentation modality of depth. The RGB-D cameras used contain a depth camera which can measure depth and store it in an image. People usually show depth or depth image as a grey image, in which the near objects are bright and the far is dark. This obeys the "dark-is-deep" rule and it can provide people the spatial relationship of the scene. As is known, the projection of a 3D scene to a 2D image reduces one dimension - the z dimension. With the depth information presenting by another form - color, the viewer can obtain the 3D position of every pixel in the 2D image.

**[0021]** The X-ray picture in 2D of the body of the patient P lies, from a viewpoint of the X-ray-source 40, below

the surface S1 of patient P. Hence, the X-ray image is positioned in front of the calculated 2D image of surface S1 for the rendering process which yields the combined 2D image of the upper body surface S1 and the 2D X-ray image.

**[0022]** An exemplary result for a calculation as described before is shown in Fig. 2. Thereby, a hand is the object which is placed between X-ray-source 40 and X-ray detector 31 (located in the foreground), with the palm of the hand directing upwards to the X-ray detector 31 (located in the background). Additionally, an elliptical alpha-blending is employed to display a part of the X-ray image. The size and position of this elliptical-shaped filter 102 may also be changed by an operator, for example.

**[0023]** In embodiments, the two 3D cameras 37, 38 in Fig. 1 may be replaced by two 2D cameras 41, 42, wherein the surface S1 is calculated from the stereoscopic view of the two 2D cameras. Also, the camera setup may comprise only one 3D camera 37. In this case, the quality of the surface is smaller than in the described case with two 3D cameras 37, 38.

**[0024]** The above shown method and visualization according to embodiments serves for displaying an augmented optical/X-ray-image from the viewpoint of an X-ray source 40 below a patient bed 110, carried out with an apparatus as shown in Fig. 1, to obtain a visualization as shown in Fig. 2. In an embodiment based on the apparatus and visualization method as just described, a further, side visualization channel is introduced with the apparatus as described with respect to Fig. 3. To this end, a further camera is provided on the side. This side 2D or 3D camera 45 is positioned to provide a side view on an area above the object or patient P to be examined. Thereby, typically the hands of a surgeon and an employed surgical instrument are visualized. The optical axis O of the side 2D or 3D camera 45 has an angle of about 20 to 160 degrees with respect to an axis X between the X-ray source 40 and the X-ray detector 31. Thereby, a (virtual, non-physical) visual mirror 50 is positioned on the bicentral line BL which is perpendicular to and extends through the midpoint of the connection C of the position of the X-ray source and that of the side 2D or 3D camera 45 optical center.

**[0025]** The side 2D or 3D camera 45 delivers its data to the control unit 80. The control unit is adapted to calculate a 2D side image based on that data. It thereby calculates a virtual projection of the side image on a plane 110. This plane 110 may typically be displayed together with the augmented visualization of Fig. 2. At the same time, objects just above the patient - meaning just above the surface S1 - are also in the field of view of the camera setup 35 and are part of the data provided by the camera setup 35 to the control unit 80. In practice, it is typically distinguished between the recording of the patient P, yielding a first layer, and a second layer including the surgeon's hands and instruments used. While the first layer is blended with the X-ray data as described with respect to Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the second layer is separately

into the latter image by a separate alpha-blending process.

**[0026]** In Fig. 4, the hands 120, 130 of the surgeon are shown in the perspective from the X-ray source below the bed 110, hence they are optically perceived in the image behind the augmented image of the hand 125. Leftwards from the augmented image of the hand 125, the plane 110 with orthographic projections 121, 131 of the surgeon's hands are seen, and with a virtual orthographic projection 115 of the 3D image of the patient hand. In an augmented image with a side view from a side camera 45 as described, the plane 110 with the projections is instead replaced by a virtual screen (visual mirror VM) showing the perspective of the side camera 45.

**[0027]** The methods described according to embodiments described herein may also be embodied in a computer program product, which includes computer program code that, when executed on a data processing unit, will control a diagnostic device according to embodiments described herein. This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. While various specific embodiments have been disclosed in the foregoing, those skilled in the art will recognize that the spirit and scope of the claims allows for equally effective modifications. Especially, mutually non-exclusive features of the embodiments described above may be combined with each other. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if they have structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if they include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal language of the claims.

## Claims

1. A medical imaging apparatus (5) for combined X-ray and optical visualization of a patient positioned on a bed, comprising:
  - an X-ray detector (31) configured to be provided above the patient,
  - an X-ray source (40) configured to be provided below the patient,
  - a control device (80),
  - a camera setup (35) adapted to deliver an optical stereoscopic or 3D image, wherein the camera setup (35) is configured to be positioned above the patient and adjacent to the X-ray detector (31),
  - and wherein the control device (80) is adapted to calculate an optical 2D image or a 3D surface

- from the data delivered by the camera setup (35), that optical 2D image or 3D surface having a virtual viewpoint similar to the viewpoint of the X-ray source (40), and is further adapted to superimpose an X-ray image acquired by the X-ray detector (31) and the optical 2D image or 3D surface in order to achieve an augmented optical/X-ray image.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the camera setup comprises either of:
- one 3D camera (37), providing optical and depth information,
  - two 3D cameras (37, 38) each providing optical and depth information,
  - two optical 2D cameras (41, 42).
3. The medical imaging apparatus of claims 1 or 2, further comprising:
- a side 2D or 3D camera (45) positioned to provide a side view on a patient, wherein the optical axis (O) of the side 2D or 3D camera (45) is provided at an angle of about 20 to 160 degrees with respect to an axis (X) between the X-ray source (40) and the X-ray detector (31), and wherein the control unit (80) is adapted to calculate a 2D side image having a virtual viewpoint from a side onto the patient.
4. The medical imaging apparatus of claim 3, wherein the control unit (80) is adapted to display the side view in form of a visual mirror (50) located on the bicentric (BL) on the connection (C) of the X-ray source (40) position and the center of the side 2D or 3D camera(s) (45).
5. The medical imaging apparatus of any preceding claim, wherein the X-ray detector (31) and the X-ray source (40) are mounted to opposite sides (90, 95) of a C-arm (60).
6. The medical imaging apparatus of claim 5, wherein the X-ray detector (31) is mounted to a side (90, 95) of the C-arm (60) which is adapted to be in a position above the patient during operation.
7. The medical imaging apparatus of any preceding claim, wherein two 3D cameras (37, 38) are provided adjacent to and on opposite sides of the X-ray detector (31).
8. A combined X-ray and optical visualization method for a patient positioned on a bed, comprising:
- obtaining an X-ray image with an X-ray source (40) provided below the patient and an X-ray detector (31) provided above the patient;
  - calculating an optical 2D image or a 3D surface from data delivered by a camera setup (35), wherein the camera setup (35) is positioned adjacent to the X-ray detector (31) above the patient;
  - calculating an augmented 2D optical/X-ray image from the X-ray image and the 3D surface or the optical 2D image, wherein that optical 2D image or 3D surface has a virtual viewpoint similar to the viewpoint of the X-ray source (40).
9. The visualization method of claim 8, further comprising:
- using a side 2D or 3D camera (45) positioned to provide a side view on the patient, wherein the optical axis of the side 2D or 3D camera has an angle of about 20 to 160 degrees with respect to an axis (X) between the X-ray source (40) and the X-ray detector (31), wherein the control unit (80) is adapted to calculate a 2D or 3D side image having a virtual viewpoint from a side onto the patient.
10. The visualization method of claims 8 or 9, wherein the X-ray detector (31) and the X-ray source (40) are mounted to opposite sides (90, 95) of a C-arm (60).
11. The visualization method of claim 10, wherein the X-ray detector (31) is mounted to a side (90, 95) of the C-arm (60) which is adapted to be in a position above the patient during operation.
12. The visualization method of claim 11, wherein two 3D cameras (37, 38) are provided adjacent to and on opposite sides of the X-ray detector (31).
- Patentansprüche**
1. Medizinische Bildgebungsvorrichtung (5) zur kombinierten Röntgen- und optischen Visualisierung eines auf einem Bett positionierten Patienten, umfassend:
- einen Röntgendetektor (31), der dazu ausgelegt ist, über dem Patienten vorgesehen zu sein,
  - eine Röntgenquelle (40), die dazu ausgelegt ist, unter dem Patienten vorgesehen zu sein,
  - eine Steuervorrichtung (80),
  - einen Kameraaufbau (35), der dazu angepasst ist, ein optisches stereoskopisches oder 3D-Bild zu liefern, wobei der Kameraaufbau (35) dazu ausgelegt ist, über dem Patienten und angrenzend an den Röntgendetektor (31) vorgesehen zu sein, und
  - wobei die Steuervorrichtung (80) dazu ange-

- passt ist, ein optisches 2D-Bild oder eine 3D-Fläche aus den durch den Kameraaufbau (35) gelieferten Daten zu berechnen, wobei dieses optische 2D-Bild oder diese 3D-Fläche einen virtuellen Blickwinkel ähnlich dem Blickwinkel der Röntgenquelle (40) hat und darüber hinaus dazu angepasst ist, ein durch den Röntgendetektor (31) erfasstes Röntgenbild und das optische 2D-Bild oder die 3D-Fläche übereinander zu legen, um ein erweitertes optisches Bild/Röntgenbild zu erzielen.
2. Vorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Kameraaufbau einen der folgenden Punkte umfasst:
- eine 3D-Kamera (37), die optische und Tiefeninformation bereitstellt,
  - zwei 3D-Kameras (37, 38), die jeweils optische und Tiefeninformation bereitstellen,
  - zwei optische 2D-Kameras (41, 42).
3. Medizinische Bildgebungsvorrichtung nach den Ansprüchen 1 oder 2, darüber hinaus umfassend:
- eine 2D- oder 3D-Seitenkamera (45), die dazu angeordnet ist, eine Seitenansicht auf einen Patienten bereitzustellen, wobei die optische Achse (O) der 2D- oder 3D-Seitenkamera (45) in einem Winkel von ca. 20 bis 160 Grad in Bezug auf eine Achse (X) zwischen der Röntgenquelle (40) und dem Röntgendetektor (31) vorgesehen ist, und wobei die Steuereinheit (80) dazu angepasst ist, ein 2D-Seitenbild mit einem virtuellen Blickwinkel von einer Seite auf den Patienten zu berechnen.
4. Medizinische Bildgebungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Steuereinheit (80) dazu angepasst ist, die Seitenansicht in Form eines visuellen Spiegels (50) anzuzeigen, der sich auf der Bizentrischen (BL) an der Verbindung (C) der Position der Röntgenquelle (40) und der Mitte der 2D- oder 3D-Seitenkamera(s) (45) befindet.
5. Medizinische Bildgebungsvorrichtung nach irgendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei der Röntgendetektor (31) und die Röntgenquelle (40) an entgegengesetzten Seiten (90, 95) eines C-Arms (60) montiert sind.
6. Medizinische Bildgebungsvorrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei der Röntgendetektor (31) an einer Seite (90, 95) des C-Arms (60) montiert ist, die dazu angepasst ist, sich während einer Operation in einer Position über dem Patienten zu befinden.
7. Medizinische Bildgebungsvorrichtung nach ir-
- gendeinem vorhergehenden Anspruch, wobei zwei 3D-Kameras (37, 38) angrenzend an und auf entgegengesetzten Seiten des Röntgendetektors (31) vorgesehen sind.
8. Kombiniertes Röntgen- und optisches Visualisierungsverfahren für einen auf einem Bett positionierten Patienten, umfassend:
- Erhalten eines Röntgenbilds mit einer Röntgenquelle (40), die unter dem Patienten vorgesehen ist, und einem Röntgendetektor (31), der über dem Patienten vorgesehen ist;
  - Berechnen eines optischen 2D-Bilds oder einer 3D-Fläche aus durch einen Kameraaufbau (35) gelieferten Daten, wobei der Kameraaufbau (35) angrenzend an den Röntgendetektor (31) über dem Patienten vorgesehen ist;
  - Berechnen eines erweiterten optischen 2D-Bilds/Röntgenbilds aus dem Röntgenbild und der 3D-Fläche oder dem optischen 2D-Bild, wobei dieses optische 2D-Bild oder diese 3D-Fläche einen virtuellen Blickwinkel ähnlich dem Blickwinkel der Röntgenquelle (40) hat.
9. Visualisierungsverfahren nach Anspruch 8, darüber hinaus umfassend:
- Verwenden einer 2D- oder 3D-Seitenkamera (45), die dazu angeordnet ist, eine Seitenansicht auf den Patienten bereitzustellen, wobei die optische Achse der 2D- oder 3D-Seitenkamera einen Winkel von ca. 20 bis 160 Grad in Bezug auf eine Achse (X) zwischen der Röntgenquelle (40) und dem Röntgendetektor (31) hat, wobei die Steuereinheit (80) dazu angepasst ist, ein 2D- oder 3D-Seitenbild mit einem virtuellen Blickwinkel von einer Seite auf den Patienten zu berechnen.
10. Visualisierungsverfahren nach den Ansprüchen 8 oder 9, wobei der Röntgendetektor (31) und die Röntgenquelle (40) an entgegengesetzten Seiten (90, 95) eines C-Arms (60) montiert sind.
11. Visualisierungsverfahren nach Anspruch 10, wobei der Röntgendetektor (31) an einer Seite (90, 95) des C-Arms (60) montiert ist, der dazu angepasst ist, sich während einer Operation in einer Position über dem Patienten zu befinden.
12. Visualisierungsverfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei zwei 3D-Kameras (37, 38) angrenzend an und auf entgegengesetzten Seiten des Röntgendetektors (31) vorgesehen sind.

**Revendications**

1. Appareil d'imagerie médicale (5) pour la visualisation combinée par rayons X et optique d'un patient positionné sur un lit, comprenant :
- un détecteur de rayons X (31) configuré pour être disposé au-dessus du patient,
  - une source de rayons X (40) configurée pour être disposée sous le patient,
  - un dispositif de commande (80),
  - un ensemble de caméra(s) (35) apte à fournir une image optique stéréoscopique ou 3D, sachant que l'ensemble de caméra(s) (35) est configuré pour être positionné au-dessus du patient et de manière adjacente au détecteur de rayons X (31),
- et sachant que le dispositif de commande (80) est apte à calculer une image 2D optique ou une surface 3D à partir des données fournies par l'ensemble de caméra(s) (35), cette image 2D optique ou surface 3D ayant un point de vue virtuel similaire au point de vue de la source de rayons X (40), et est en outre apte à superposer une image de rayons X acquise par le détecteur de rayons X (31) et l'image 2D optique ou la surface 3D afin d'obtenir une image augmentée optique/rayons X.
2. L'appareil de la revendication 1, sachant que l'ensemble de caméra(s) comprend l'une des configurations suivantes :
- a) une caméra 3D (37), fournissant des informations optiques et de profondeur,
  - b) deux caméras 3D (37, 38) fournissant chacune des informations optiques et de profondeur,
  - c) deux caméras 2D optiques (41, 42).
3. L'appareil d'imagerie médicale selon les revendications 1 ou 2, comprenant en outre :
- une caméra latérale 2D ou 3D (45) positionnée pour fournir une vue latérale sur un patient, sachant que l'axe optique (O) de la caméra latérale 2D ou 3D (45) est disposé à un angle d'environ 20 à 160 degrés par rapport à un axe (X) entre la source de rayons X (40) et le détecteur de rayons X (31),
- et sachant que l'unité de commande (80) est apte à calculer une image latérale 2D ayant un point de vue virtuel depuis un côté sur le patient.
4. L'appareil d'imagerie médicale de la revendication 3, sachant que l'unité de commande (80) est apte à afficher la vue latérale sous forme de miroir visuel (50) situé sur le bicentrique (BL) à la jonction (C) de la position de la source de rayons X (40) et du centre
- de la (des) caméra(s) latérale(s) 2D ou 3D (45).
5. L'appareil d'imagerie médicale d'une quelconque revendication précédente, sachant que le détecteur de rayons X (31) et la source de rayons X (40) sont montés de côtés opposés (90, 95) d'un bras en C (60).
6. L'appareil d'imagerie médicale de la revendication 5, sachant que le détecteur de rayons X (31) est monté d'un côté (90, 95) du bras en C (60) qui est apte à être dans une position au-dessus du patient pendant le fonctionnement.
7. L'appareil d'imagerie médicale d'une quelconque revendication précédente, sachant que deux caméras 3D (37, 38) sont disposées de manière adjacente au détecteur de rayons X (31) et de côtés opposés de celui-ci.
8. Procédé de visualisation combinée par rayons X et optique pour un patient positionné sur un lit, comprenant :
- a) l'obtention d'une image de rayons X moyennant une source de rayons X (40) disposée sous le patient et un détecteur de rayons X (31) disposé au-dessus du patient ;
  - b) le calcul d'une image 2D optique ou d'une surface 3D à partir de données fournies par un ensemble de caméra(s) (35), sachant que l'ensemble de caméra(s) (35) est positionné de manière adjacente au détecteur de rayons X (31) au-dessus du patient ;
  - c) le calcul d'une image augmentée 2D optique/rayons X à partir de l'image de rayons X et de la surface 3D ou de l'image 2D optique, sachant que cette image 2D optique ou surface 3D a un point de vue virtuel similaire au point de vue de la source de rayons X (40).
9. Le procédé de visualisation de la revendication 8, comprenant en outre :
- a) l'utilisation d'une caméra latérale 2D ou 3D (45) positionnée pour fournir une vue latérale sur le patient, sachant que l'axe optique de la caméra latérale 2D ou 3D a un angle d'environ 20 à 160 degrés par rapport à un axe (X) entre la source de rayons X (40) et le détecteur de rayons X (31), sachant que l'unité de commande (80) est apte à calculer une image latérale 2D ou 3D ayant un point de vue virtuel depuis un côté sur le patient.
10. Le procédé de visualisation selon les revendications 8 ou 9, sachant que le détecteur de rayons X (31) et

la source de rayons X (40) sont montés de côtés opposés (90, 95) d'un bras en C (60).

11. Le procédé de visualisation de la revendication 10, sachant que le détecteur de rayons X (31) est monté d'un côté (90, 95) du bras en C (60) qui est apte à être dans une position au-dessus du patient pendant le fonctionnement. 5
12. Le procédé de visualisation de la revendication 11, sachant que deux caméras 3D (37, 38) sont disposées de manière adjacente au détecteur de rayons X (31) et de côtés opposés de celui-ci. 10

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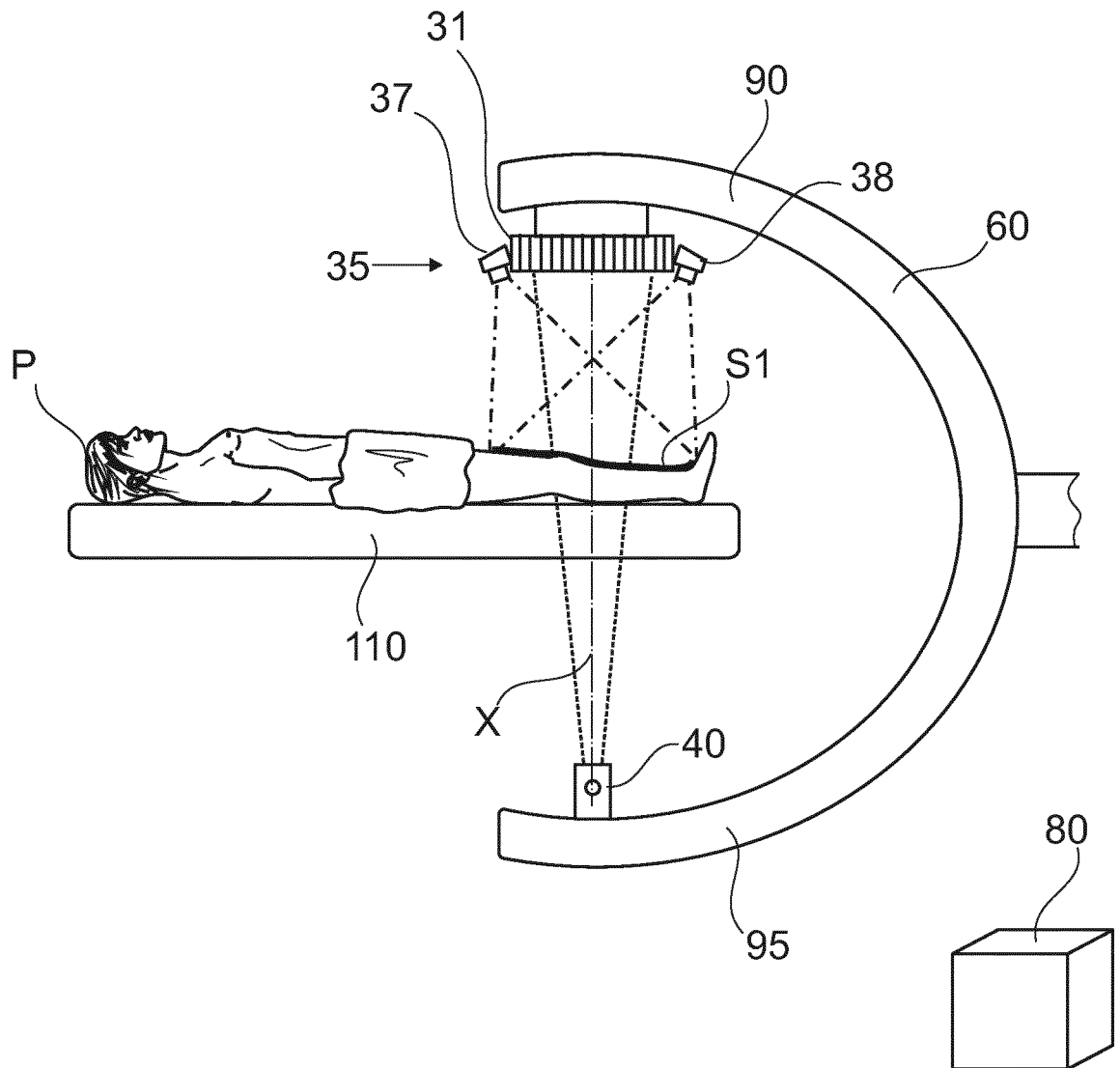


Fig. 1

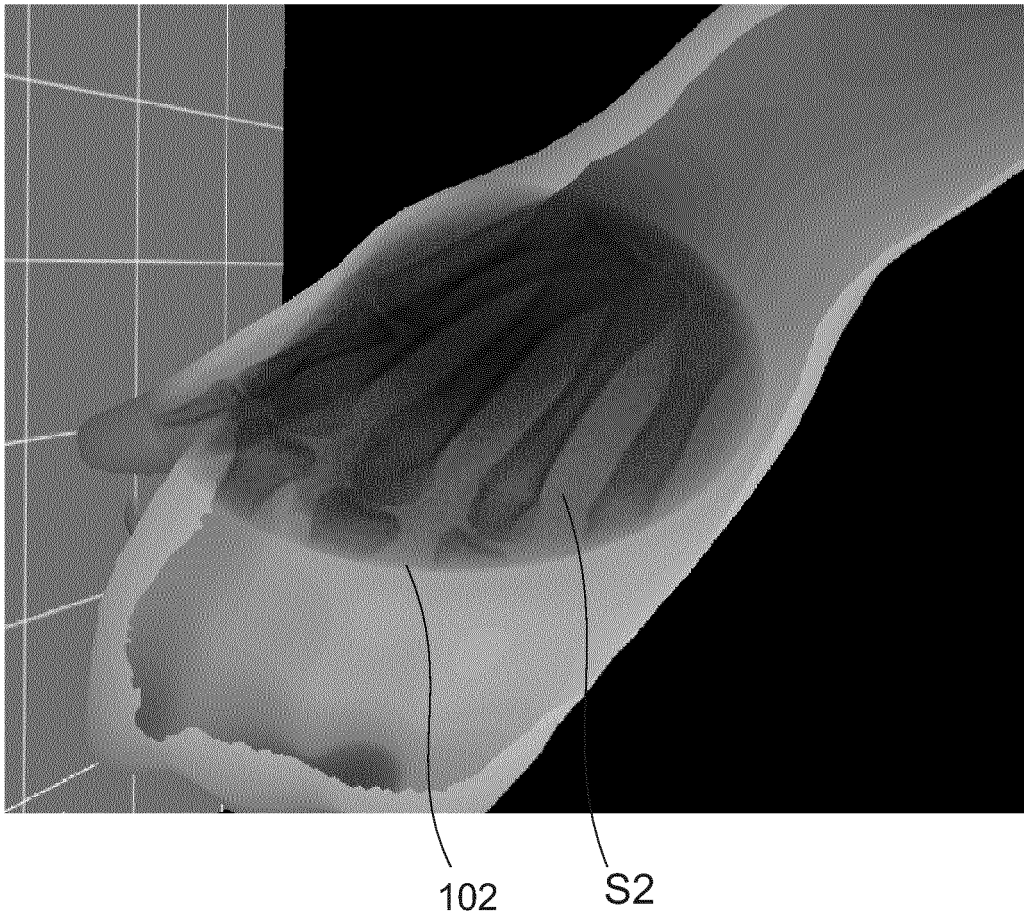


Fig. 2

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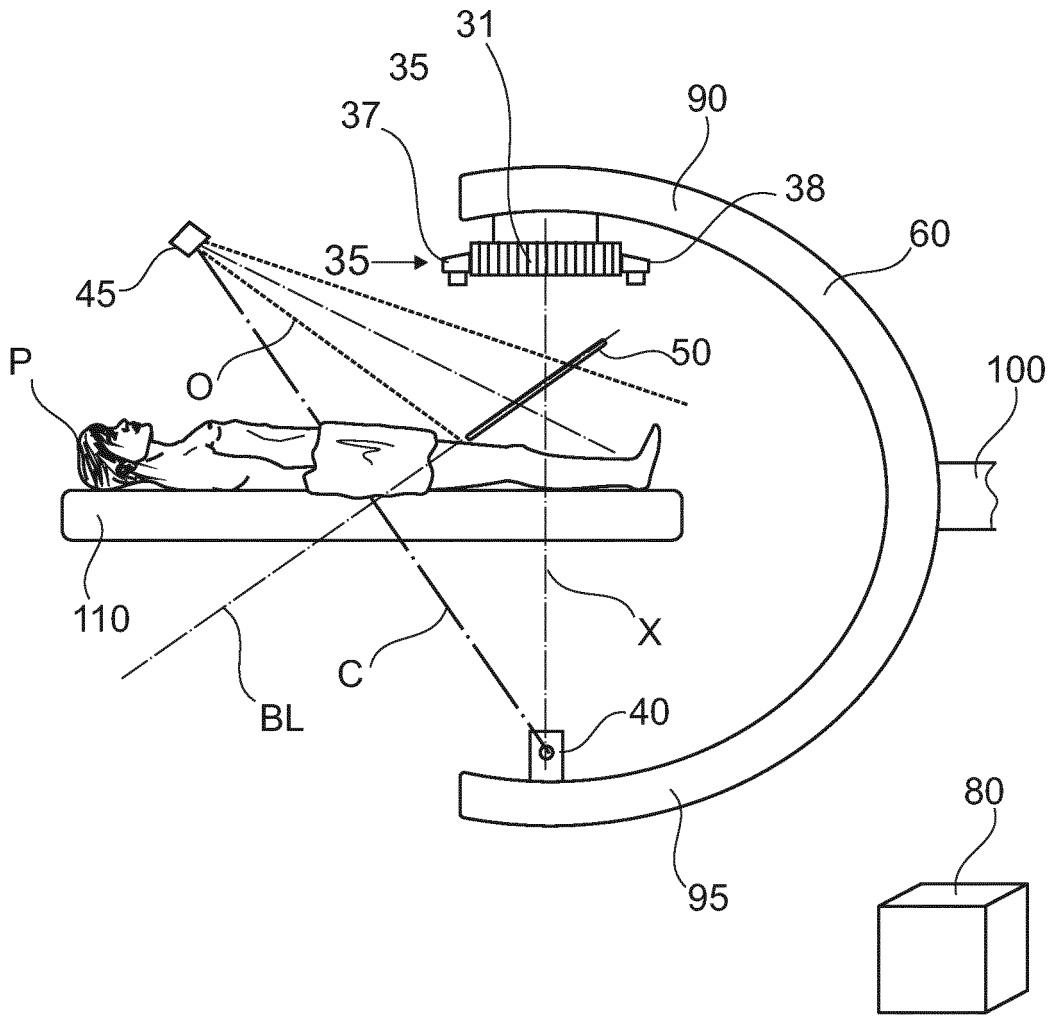


Fig. 3

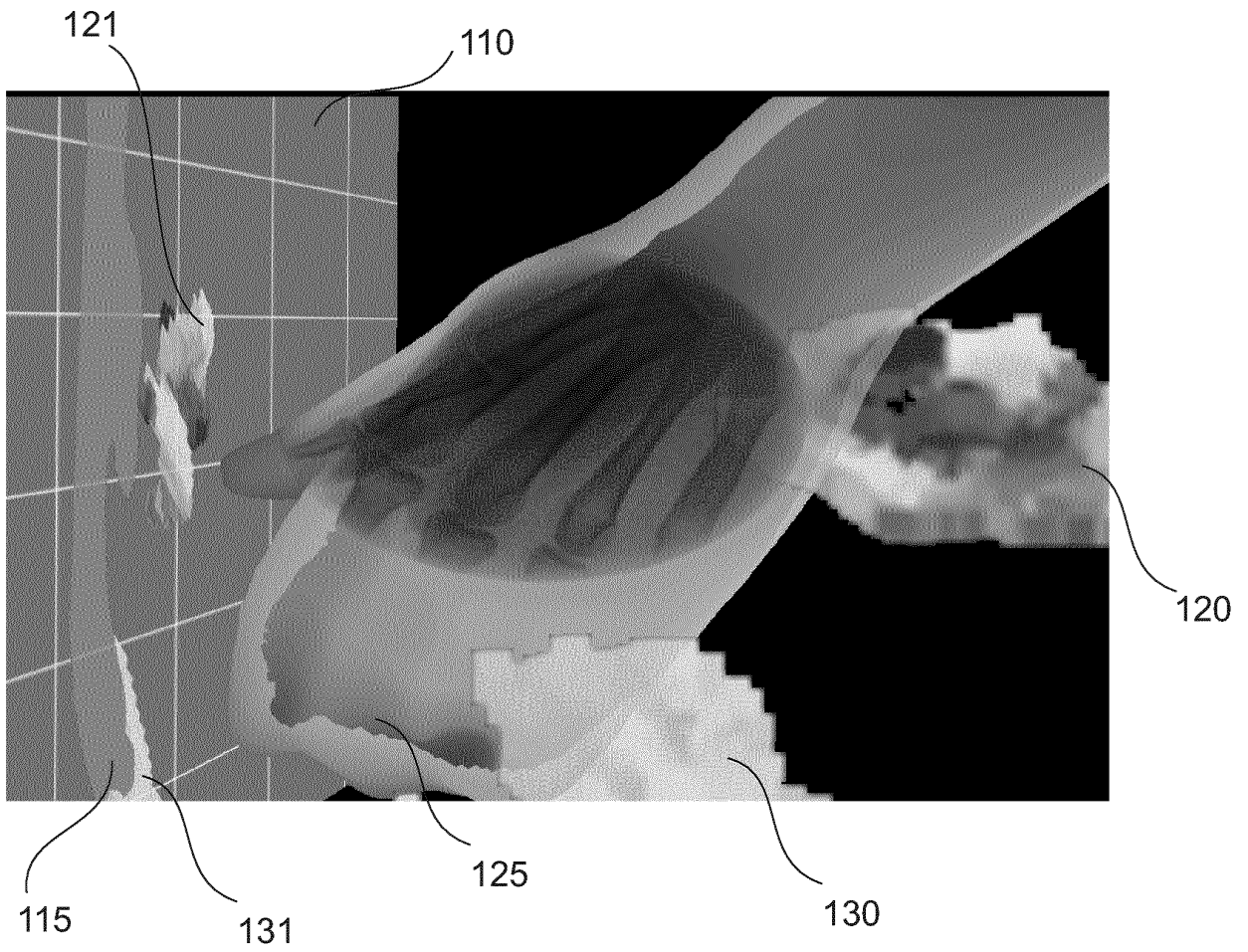


Fig. 4

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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专利名称(译)	X射线成像和光学数据放大可视化的装置和方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">EP3150124B1</a>	公开(公告)日	2020-03-25
申请号	EP2015187466	申请日	2015-09-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	慕尼黑工业大学		
申请(专利权)人(译)	慕尼黑工业大学		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	慕尼黑工业大学		
[标]发明人	NAVAB NASSIR		
发明人	NAVAB, NASSIR		
IPC分类号	A61B6/02 A61B6/03 A61B6/00 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	A61B5/0035 A61B5/0073 A61B5/0077 A61B6/02 A61B6/03 A61B6/4441 A61B6/5247		
其他公开文献	EP3150124A1		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

摘要(译)

提供了一种用于组合的X射线和光学可视化的医学成像设备。它包括：X射线探测器；以及X射线源；控制装置；以及适用于传递光学立体或3D图像的相机设置。其中，照相机装置与X射线源或X射线检测器相邻放置，并且控制装置适于根据照相机装置所传递的数据来计算光学2D图像或3D表面，即光学2D。具有类似于X射线源视点的虚拟视点的图像或3D表面。它还适于叠加由X射线检测器获取的X射线图像和光学2D图像或3D表面，以便获得增强的光学/X射线图像。此外，提供了相应的方法。

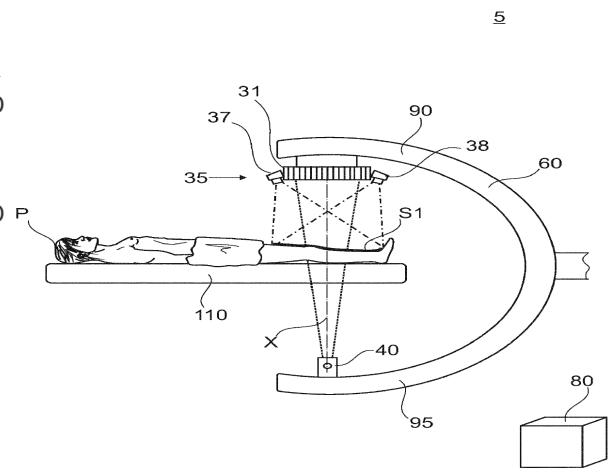


Fig. 1