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(54) **MARKING 3D LOCATIONS FROM
ULTRASOUND IMAGES**

60/312,871, filed on Aug. 16, 2001. Provisional application No. 60/312,875, filed on Aug. 16, 2001. Provisional application No. 60/312,873, filed on Aug. 16, 2001.

(76) Inventors: **Frank Sauer**, Princeton, NJ (US); **Ali Khamene**, Plainsboro, NJ (US); **Benedicte Bascle**, Plainsboro, NJ (US)

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Correspondence Address:
Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830 (US)

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

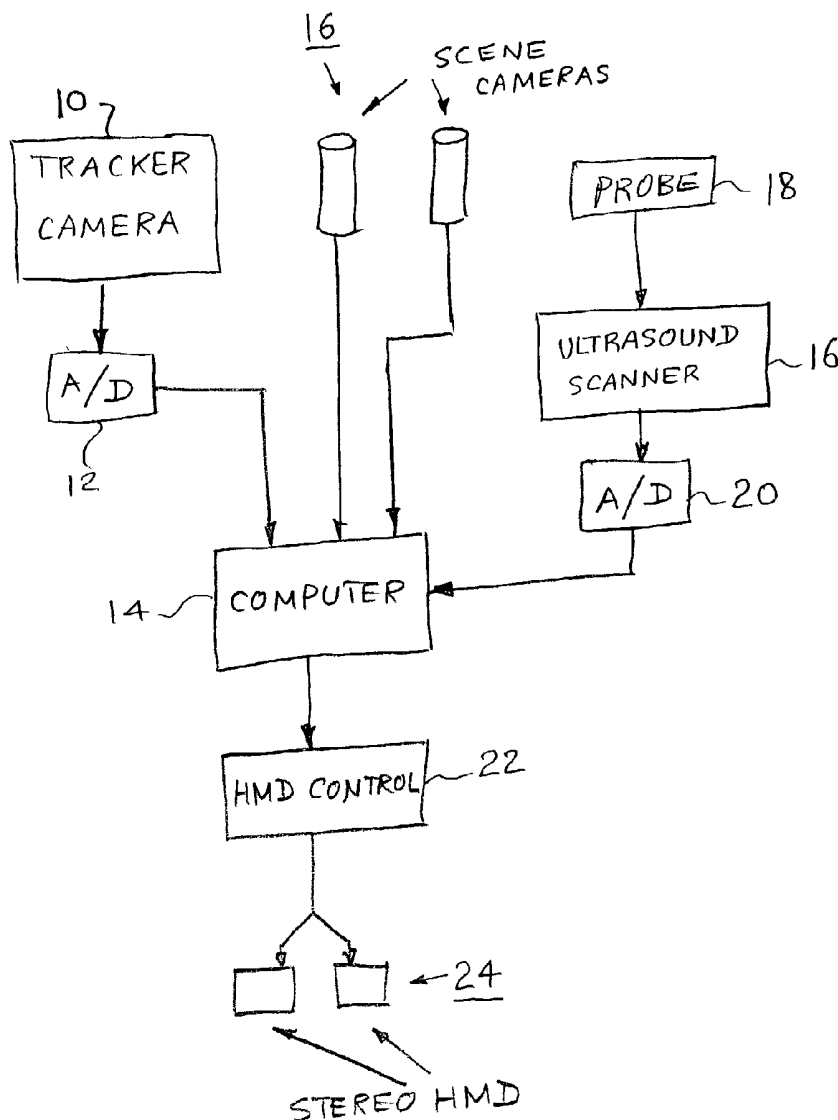
A method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of: tracking the pose of the transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system; obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from the transducer; marking a desired target with a marker on the 2D ultrasound image; and calculating the 3D position of the marker utilizing data from the step of tracking.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/312,872, filed on Aug. 16, 2001. Provisional application No. 60/312,876, filed on Aug. 16, 2001. Provisional application No.



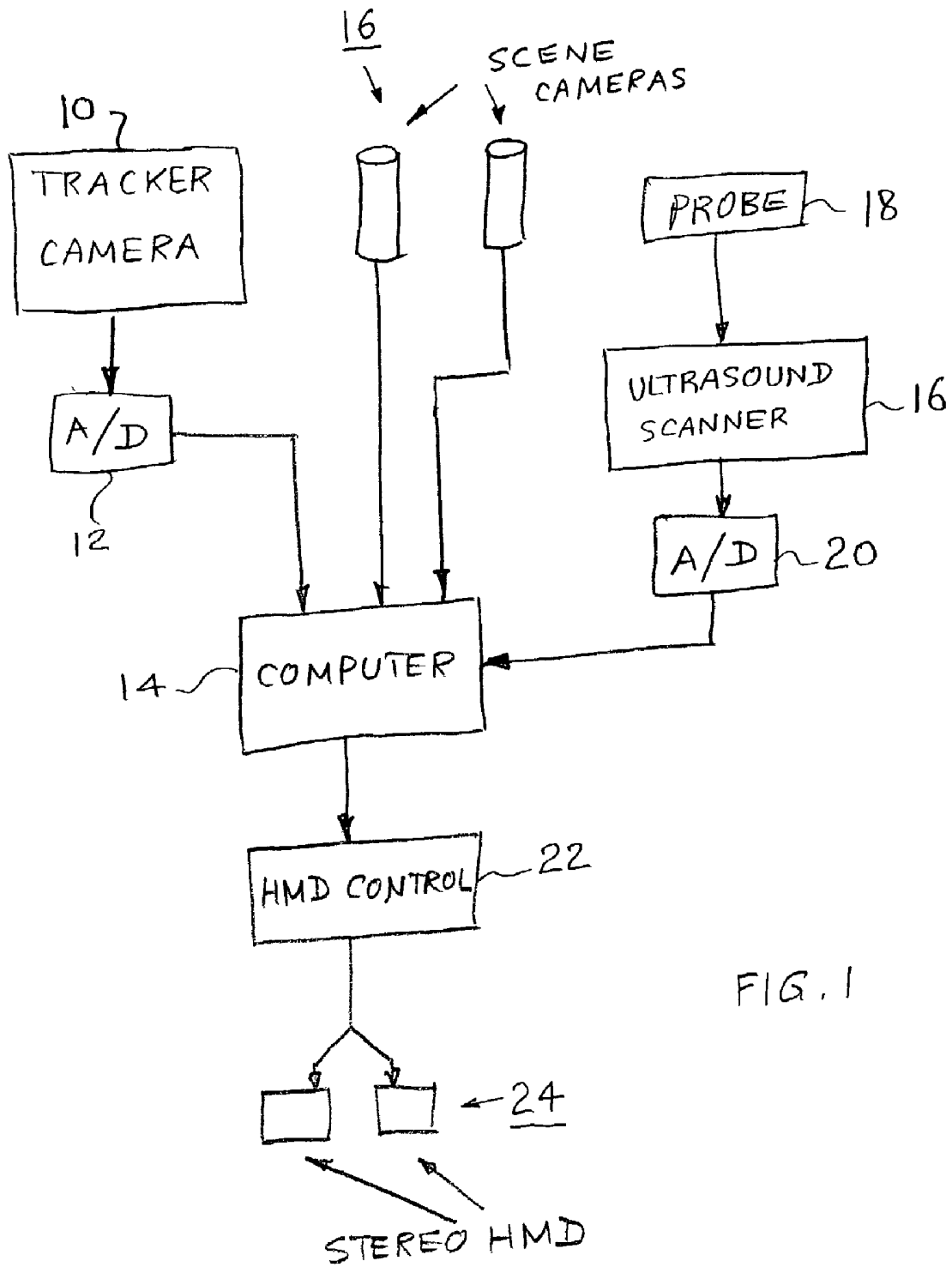


FIG. 1

MARKING 3D LOCATIONS FROM ULTRASOUND IMAGES

[0001] Reference is hereby made to the following U.S. Provisional patent applications whereof the benefit is hereby claimed and the disclosures hereby incorporated by reference:

[0002] U.S. Provisional patent application No. 60/312.872, entitled MARKING 3D LOCATIONS FROM ULTRASOUND IMAGES and filed Aug. 16, 2001 in the names of Frank Sauer, Ali Khamene, Benedicte Bascle;

[0003] U.S. Provisional patent application No. 60/312, 876, entitled LOCAL 3D RECONSTRUCTION FROM ULTRASOUND IMAGES and filed Aug. 16, 2001 in the names of Frank Sauer, Ali Khamene, Benedicte Bascle;

[0004] U.S. Provisional patent application No. 60/312, 871, entitled SPATIOTEMPORAL FREEZING OF ULTRASOUND IMAGES IN AUGMENTED REALITY VISUALIZATION and filed Aug. 16, 2001 in the names of Frank Sauer, Ali Khamene, Benedicte Bascle;

[0005] U.S. Provisional patent application No. 60/312, 875, entitled USER INTERFACE FOR AUGMENTED AND VIRTUAL REALITY SYSTEMS and filed Aug. 16, 2001 in the names of Frank Sauer, Lars Schimmang, Ali Khamene; and

[0006] U.S. Provisional patent application No. 60/312, 873, entitled VIDEO-ASSISTANCE FOR ULTRASOUND GUIDED NEEDLE BIOPSY and filed Aug. 16, 2001 in the names of Frank Sauer and Ali Khamene.

[0007] Reference is hereby made to the following copending U.S. patent applications being filed on even date herewith.

[0008] U.S. patent application entitled LOCAL 3D RECONSTRUCTION FROM ULTRASOUND IMAGES and filed in the names of Frank Sauer, Ali Khamene, Benedicte Bascle;

[0009] U.S. patent application entitled SPATIOTEMPORAL FREEZING OF ULTRASOUND IMAGES IN AUGMENTED REALITY VISUALIZATION and filed in the names of Frank Sauer, Ali Khamene, Benedicte Bascle;

[0010] U.S. patent application entitled USER INTERFACE FOR AUGMENTED AND VIRTUAL REALITY SYSTEMS and filed in the names of Frank Sauer, Lars Schimmang, Ali Khamene; and

[0011] U.S. patent application entitled VIDEO-ASSISTANCE FOR ULTRASOUND GUIDED NEEDLE BIOPSY and filed in the names of Frank Sauer and Ali Khamene.

[0012] The present invention relates to imaging and, more specifically to ultrasound imaging.

[0013] Ultrasound scanners are commonly utilized to capture live 2D images from within objects or patients. Scanners typically have a standard option to freeze an image in time and display the still image on the screen for evaluation, e.g. for measuring spatial dimensions in the image.

[0014] Helpful background material on augmented reality and related topics can be found in Proceedings of the IEEE and ACM International Symposium on Augmented Reality 2000, dated Oct. 5-6, 2000; Munich, Germany; IEEE Computer Society, Los Alamitos, Calif., U.S.A. In the above-cited Proceedings, an article of particular interest entitled AUGMENTED WORKSPACE: DESIGNING AN AR TESTBED is published on pages 47-53, and is authored by Frank Sauer, an inventor in the present application, et alii.

[0015] See also the review article by R. T. Azuma: "A Survey of Augmented Reality", Presence: Teleoperators and Virtula Environments, 6(4), 355-386, (1997).

[0016] FIG. 1 show a schematic block diagram of such an augmented reality system as may be utilized in conjunction with features of the invention. A tracker camera 10 is coupled by way of and A/D (analog to digital) converter 12 to a programmable digital computer 14. Two scene cameras 16 are coupled to computer 14. An ultrasound scanner 16, having a transducer 18, is coupled by way of an A/D converter 20 to computer 14. A head-mounted display (HMD) control unit 22 is coupled for signal interchange with computer 14 and to an HMD display 24.

[0017] In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, a method is provided for marking (or outlining) of targets on an ultrasound slice in the 2-dimensional (2D) ultrasound slice plane and in 3 dimensions (3D).

[0018] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a system tracks the pose of the transducer used in the ultrasound scanner, and hence the pose of the ultrasound slice, with respect to a fixed external 3D coordinate system.

[0019] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, a system provides an interface to the user that enables the user either to directly mark a desired target in an ultrasound image, or trigger the system to (semi)automatically locate a target in a given ultrasound image.

[0020] In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of: tracking the pose of the transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system; obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from the transducer; marking a desired target with a marker on the 2D ultrasound image; and calculating the 3D position of the marker utilizing data from the step of tracking.

[0021] The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments, in conjunction with the Drawing in which the FIG. 1 shows a system block diagram of an augmented reality system.

[0022] In accordance with a preferred embodiment, an ultrasound scanner, including a transducer, is utilized for imaging. The user is provided with augmented reality visualization, where the ultrasound slices are overlaid onto a view of the patient/object in a registered manner. Tracking apparatus is provided for tracking the transducer and for tracking the user's viewpoint for the augmented reality application. Such augmented reality application techniques, whereby structures that are visible in the ultrasound images appear in the location of the corresponding physical structures are, per se, known in the art and need not be set forth in detail.

[0023] Preferably, the augmented view is stereoscopic to provide the user with depth perception. A calibration procedure is provided and the equipment is coupled to a computer for generating the graphics required and providing the necessary image processing.

[0024] Furthermore, a local user interface is provided in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

[0025] With the user interface, a user can initiate the target localization and marking.

[0026] In accordance with the present embodiment, the user interface is equipped with a pointing device, such as a computer-type mouse, coupled to the computer.

[0027] In operation, a user can use the pointing device, such as a mouse, to mark a 2D location in the image. With the knowledge of the 3D pose of that image, the system calculates the 3D position of the marker. The user's input may be in an "on-line" mode, where he holds the transducer still in the desired pose, or in an "off-line" mode, where the user first freezes, that is, records the image, together with its pose information, and then places the marker in the recorded still image at his leisure. For the on-line mode, the pointing device is preferably attached to the transducer and can be operated with the same hand that is holding the transducer, or alternatively, it is placed on the floor and operated by way of a foot-pedal.

[0028] In accordance with another preferred embodiment, the system performs image processing on an ultrasound image and automatically, or semi-automatically, locates a target of a type optionally predetermined by the user. The input required of the user is thereby simplified. For example, without an extra pointing device, the user may place the transducer in a pose where the target structure appears on the vertical centerline of the ultrasound image. The user then triggers the system to locate the target along the image's centerline such as by using a button on the transducer, by operating a foot-switch, by using voice control, or any other convenient control device. The system in accordance with the present embodiment includes a processor that searches the image along its centerline, which makes locating the target easier than if the search would have to be conducted over the whole image.

[0029] A preferred search algorithm would be to de-noise the image around the centerline, for example, with a median filter, identify potential target locations in a line scan along the centerline, and verify the existence of a target with, for example, a Hough transform. The Hough transform is known and may be found in various textbooks, such as, for example, "Fundamentals of Electronic Image Processing" by Arthur R. Weeks, Jr., IEEE Press, New York, N.Y.; 1996.

[0030] When the system proposes a target location, the user then accepts or rejects the proposed location with another trigger input by using a button on the transducer, a footswitch, voice control, etc.

[0031] As an alternative to using a line on the ultrasound image as pointer, a line other than the vertical centerline can be used, such as a vertical off-center line, or a line that is tilted at an angle with respect to the vertical direction.

[0032] A target position along a line can be input by user via a thumbwheel at transducer or a similar one-dimensional (1D) pointing device for which no image processing is necessary.

[0033] In an alternative embodiment, the user uses a line on the ultrasound image to point to target from two different transducer poses, so that the system can calculate the target location as the intersection of the two lines in 3D space. Alternatively two different lines can be used to require less movement between the two pointing transducer poses, for example, two lines that intersect in the image.

[0034] The image processing is powerful enough to find a target in the 2D image. The user need then only position the transducer so that the target is visible in the image, initiate the automatic target search, and then confirm or reject a target proposed by the system. Several targets can be found in the same image. This embodiment is attractive from a user point of view as it requires the least input; however, robust target detection in ultrasound images is difficult. Therefore, there are advantages to providing the user with a 1D or 2D pointing interface as described in the above embodiments.

[0035] The system thus graphically marks confirmed target locations and records the respective 3D coordinates thereof. Preferred visualization is in a stereoscopic augmented or virtual reality fashion.

[0036] Instead of just marking the target location as the target center, the system can also perform image processing to obtain an outline of the target, and show this outline in a graphical representation.

[0037] Marking of the 3D locations of target structures can be helpful for diagnostic purposes, for guidance of interventional procedures, as well as for registering the ultrasound images to images taken with other imaging modalities like CT (computer tomography) and MR. (magnetic resonance imaging).

[0038] While the invention has been explained by way of exemplary embodiments, it will be understood by one of skill in the art to which it pertains that various modifications and changes may be readily made without departing from the spirit of the invention which is defined by the claims following. For example, where the claims refer to marking a target, this is to be understood to encompass deriving an outline of a target by image processing to present the outline by graphical representation.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of:

tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system;

obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from said transducer;

marking a desired target with a marker on said 2D ultrasound image; and

calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said step of tracking.

2. A method for marking as recited in claim 1, wherein said step of marking comprises marking said desired target while keeping said transducer stationary.

3. A method for marking as recited in claim 2, wherein said step of marking comprises depressing a switch to initiate said marking.

4. A method for marking as recited in claim 2, wherein said step of depressing a switch to initiate said marking comprises depressing a switch attached to said transducer.

5. A method for marking as recited in claim 2, wherein said step of depressing a switch to initiate said marking comprises depressing a foot-switch.

6. A method for marking as recited in claim 2, wherein said step of marking comprises actuating a voice recognition system to initiate said marking.

7. A method for marking as recited in claim 1, wherein said step of marking comprises making a recorded image of said 2D ultrasound image, recording appurtenant pose data from said step of tracking; and marking said recorded image.

8. A method for marking as recited in claim 7, wherein said step of marking comprises depressing a switch to initiate said marking.

9. A method for marking as recited in claim 8, wherein said step of depressing a switch to initiate said marking comprises depressing a switch attached to said transducer.

10. A method for marking as recited in claim 8, wherein said step of depressing a switch to initiate said marking comprises depressing a foot-switch.

11. A method for marking as recited in claim 8, wherein said step of marking comprises actuating a voice recognition system to initiate said marking.

12. A method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of:

tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system;

obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from said transducer;

adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target coincides with a designated part of said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location;

automatically locating a potential target of a predetermined type in said designated part;

marking said target with a marker; and

calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said tracking step.

13. A method for marking as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of adjusting said pose of said transducer comprises adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target is on a center-line of said 2D ultrasound image.

14. A method for marking as recited in claim 1, wherein said step of automatically locating a potential target comprises using a search algorithm for denoising said 2D ultrasound image around said center-line.

15. A method for marking as recited in claim 13, wherein said step of automatically locating a potential target comprises using a search algorithm for de-noising said 2D ultrasound image around said center-line by using a median filter.

16. A method for marking as recited in claim 13, wherein said step of automatically locating a potential target comprises using a search algorithm for denoising said 2D ultrasound image around said center-line by using a median filter.

17. A method for marking as recited in claim 13, wherein said step of automatically locating a potential target com-

prises scanning along said center-line and verifying the existence of a target by using a Hough transform.

18. A method for marking as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of adjusting said pose of said transducer comprises adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target coincides with a vertical off-center line in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location.

19. A method for marking as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of adjusting said pose of said transducer comprises adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target coincides with a line tilted at an angle in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location.

20. A method for marking as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of adjusting said pose of said transducer comprises adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target is on a designated line in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location.

21. A method for marking as recited in claim 20, including a step of inputting target position along said designated line by a pointing device.

22. A method for marking as recited in claim 20, wherein said step of inputting target position comprises inputting target position by operating a thumb wheel.

23. A method for marking as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of adjusting said pose of said transducer comprises adjusting first and second poses of said transducer such that said target is on a designated line for indicating target location in said 2D ultrasound image for each pose.

24. A method for marking as recited in claim 12, wherein said step of adjusting said pose of said transducer comprises adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target is on first and second designated intersecting lines in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating target location.

25. A method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of:

tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system;

obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from said transducer;

automatically locating a potential target of a predetermined type in said 2D ultrasound image; and

optionally marking said target with a marker; and

calculating the 3D position of markers marked with a marker, utilizing data from said tracking step.

26. A method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an augmented reality (AR) ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of:

tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system from the viewpoint of a user;

obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image of an object from said transducer;

overlaying said ultrasound image onto a view of said object in registration therewith from said viewpoint;

marking a desired target with a marker on said 2D ultrasound image; and

calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said step of tracking.

27. A method for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from a stereoscopic augmented reality (AR) ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising the steps of:

tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system from the viewpoint of a user;

obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image of an object from said transducer;

overlaying said ultrasound image onto a view of said object in registration therewith from said viewpoint of a user;

marking a desired target with a marker on said 2D ultrasound image;

calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said step of tracking; and

providing stereoscopic visualization of said marker utilizing said 3D position of said marker.

28. Apparatus for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising:

means for tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system;

means for obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from said transducer;

means for marking a desired target with a marker on said 2D ultrasound image; and

means for calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said step of tracking.

29. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 28, wherein said means for marking comprises a switch to initiate said marking.

30. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 29, wherein said switch is attached to said transducer.

31. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 29, wherein said switch comprises a foot-switch.

32. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 28, wherein said means for marking comprises a voice recognition system to initiate said marking.

33. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 28, wherein said means for marking comprises means for making a recorded image of said 2D ultrasound image and recording appurtenant pose data from said means for tracking and said means for marking includes means for marking said recorded image.

34. Apparatus for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising:

means for tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system;

means for obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from said transducer;

means for adjusting said pose of said transducer such that said target coincides with a designated part of said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location;

means for automatically locating a potential target of a predetermined type in said designated part;

means for marking said target with a marker; and

means for calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said tracking step.

35. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said designated part comprises a center-line of said 2D ultrasound image.

36. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said means for automatically locating a potential target comprises a search algorithm for de-noising said 2D ultrasound image around said center-line.

37. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said means for automatically locating a potential target comprises a search algorithm for de-noising said 2D ultrasound image around said center-line by using a median filter.

38. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said step of automatically locating a potential target comprises means for scanning along said center-line and verifying the existence of a target by using a Hough transform.

39. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said wherein said designated part comprises a vertical off-center line in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location.

40. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said designated part comprises a line tilted at an angle in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location.

41. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 34, wherein said designated part comprises a designated line in said 2D ultrasound image for indicating marker location.

42. Apparatus for marking as recited in claim 41, including a pointing device for inputting marker location.

43. A method for marking as recited in claim 42, wherein said pointing device comprises a thumbwheel.

44. Apparatus for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising:

means for tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system;

means for obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image from said transducer;

means for automatically locating a potential target of a predetermined type in said 2D ultrasound image;

means for optionally marking said target with a marker; and

means for calculating the 3D position of markers marked with a marker, utilizing data from said tracking step.

45. Apparatus for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from an augmented reality (AR) ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising:

means for tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system from the viewpoint of a user;

means for obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image of an object from said transducer;

means for overlaying said ultrasound image onto a view of said object in registration therewith from said viewpoint;

means for marking a desired target with a marker on said 2D ultrasound image; and

means for calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said step of tracking.

46. Apparatus for marking three-dimensional (3D) locations from images obtained from a stereoscopic augmented reality (AR) ultrasound imaging system including a transducer, comprising:

means for tracking the pose of said transducer with respect to an external 3D coordinate system from the viewpoint of a user;

means for obtaining a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image of an object from said transducer;

means for overlaying said ultrasound image onto a view of said object in registration therewith from said viewpoint of a user;

means for marking a desired target with a marker on said 2D ultrasound image;

means for calculating the 3D position of said marker utilizing data from said step of tracking; and

means for providing stereoscopic visualization of said marker utilizing said 3D position of said marker.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	从超声图像标记3D位置		
公开(公告)号	US20030055335A1	公开(公告)日	2003-03-20
申请号	US10/222308	申请日	2002-08-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SAUER FRANK KHAMENE ALI BASCLE BENEDICTE		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAUER FRANK KHAMENE ALI BASCLE BENEDICTE		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SIEMENS公司		
[标]发明人	SAUER FRANK KHAMENE ALI BASCLE BENEDICTE		
发明人	SAUER, FRANK KHAMENE, ALI BASCLE, BENEDICTE		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00 A61B17/34 A61B19/00 G01S7/52 G01S15/89		
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其他公开文献	US7251352		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种用于从包括换能器的超声成像系统获得的图像标记三维(3D)位置的方法,包括以下步骤:跟踪换能器相对于外部3D坐标系的姿势;从换能器获得二维(2D)超声图像;用2D超声图像上的标记标记期望的目标;利用来自跟踪步骤的数据计算标记的3D位置。

