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Lee et al.

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(54) **PROVIDING AN ULTRASOUND SPATIAL COMPOUND IMAGE IN AN ULTRASOUND SYSTEM**

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(Continued)

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Dec. 9, 2009 (KR) 10-2009-0121590

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61B 8/00 (2006.01)
G01S 15/89 (2006.01)
(Continued)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G01S 15/8993** (2013.01); **A61B 8/5215** (2013.01); **A61B 8/085** (2013.01); **A61B 8/5253** (2013.01); **G06T 7/0012** (2013.01); **G01S 7/52074** (2013.01); **A61B 8/469** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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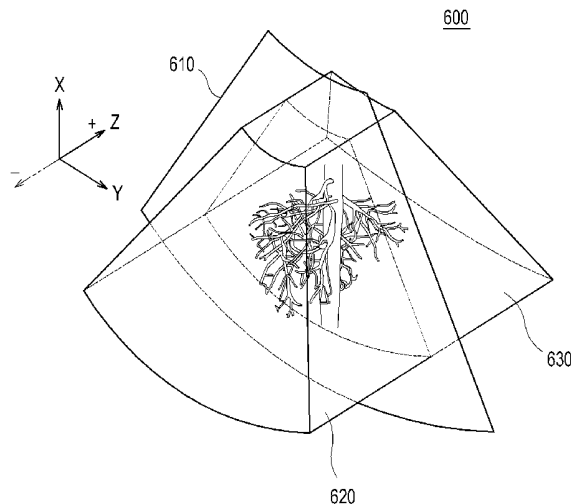
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Embodiments for providing an ultrasound spatial compound image are disclosed. In one embodiment, by way of non-limiting example, an ultrasound system comprises: an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object to output first ultrasound data and a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data corresponding to a region of interest (ROI); a user input unit configured to receive input information for defining the ROI; and a processing unit in communication with the ultrasound data acquisition unit and the user input unit, the processing unit being configured to form volume data based on the plurality of sets of second ultrasound data, compare the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information therein, form a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound data based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information, and perform a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

11 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



US 8,956,298 B2

Page 2

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G06T 7/00 (2006.01)

G01S 7/52 (2006.01)

A61B 8/13 (2006.01)

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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**

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(2013.01); *G01S 7/52071* (2013.01)

USPC **600/443**; 382/128

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FIG. 1

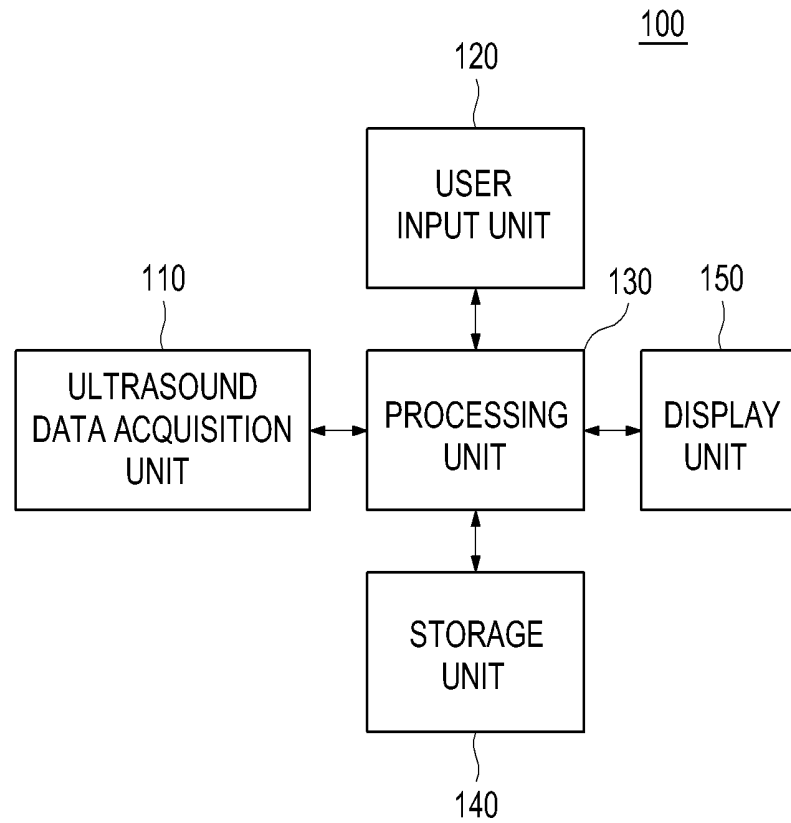


FIG. 2

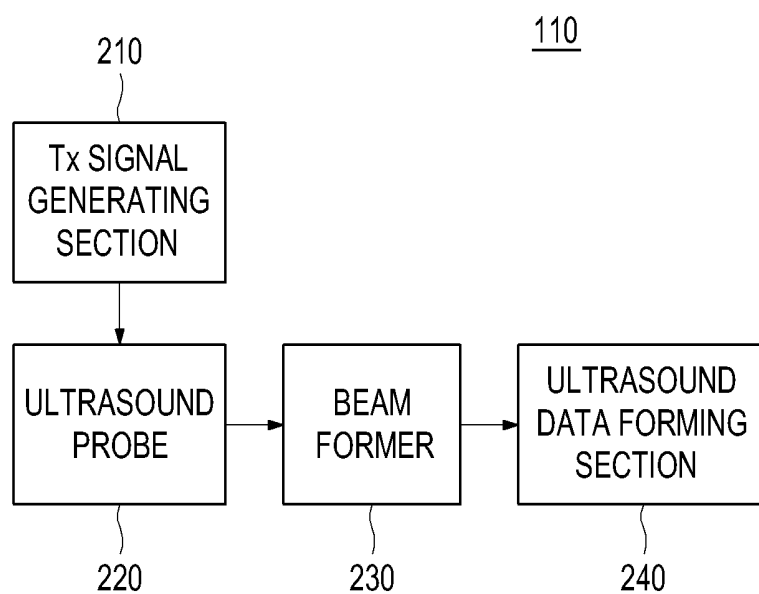


FIG. 3

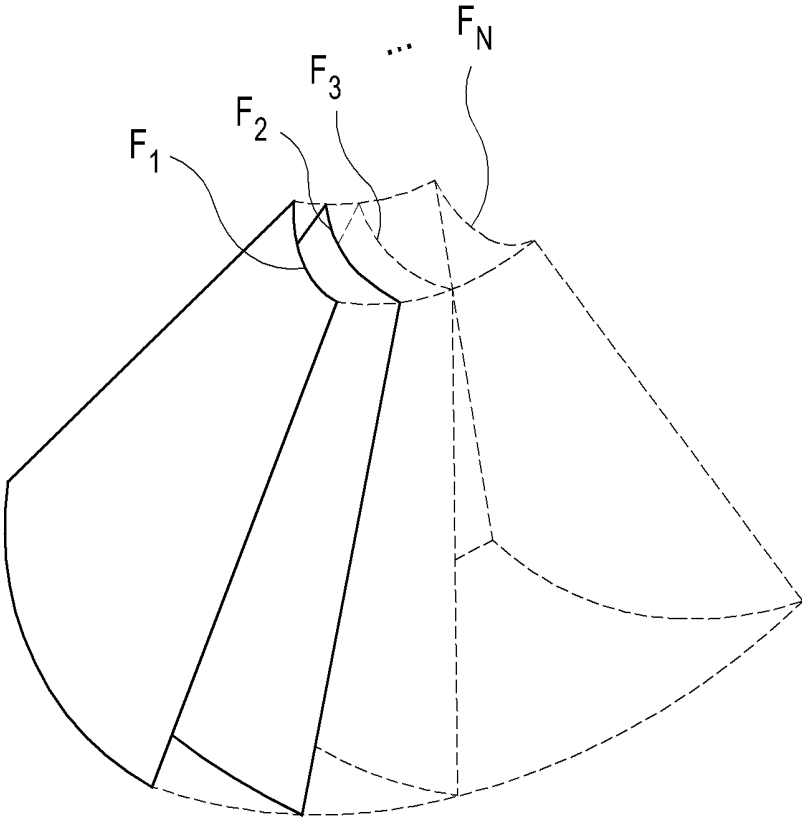


FIG. 4

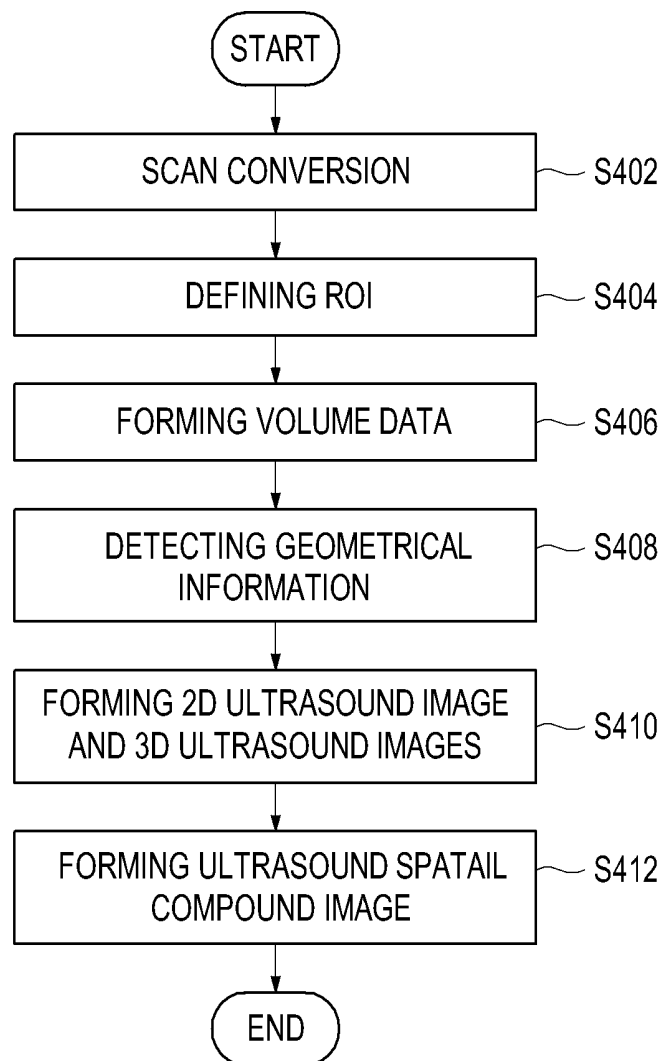


FIG. 5

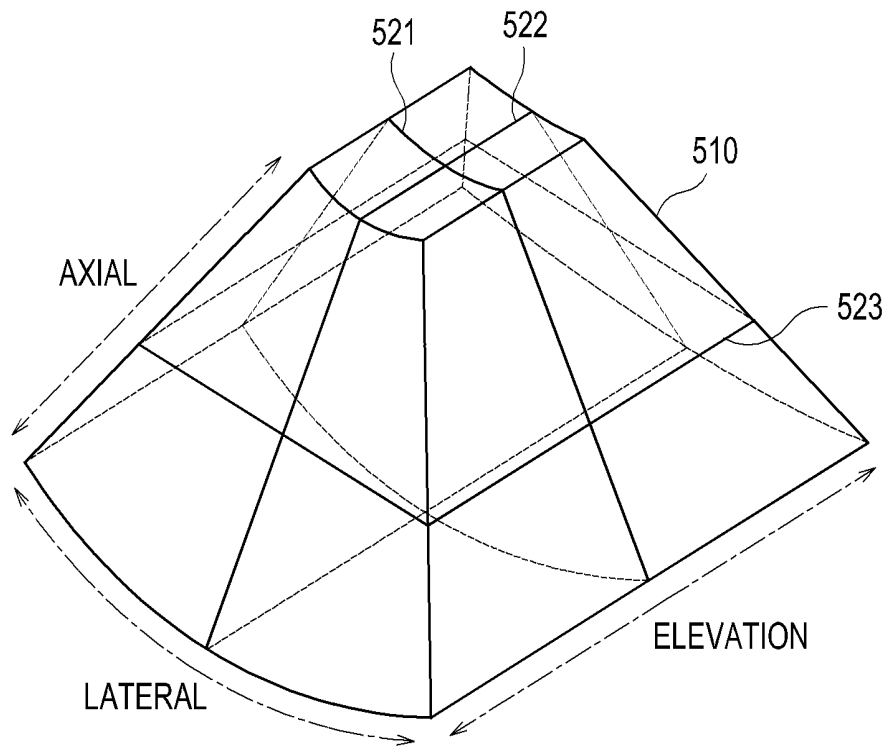
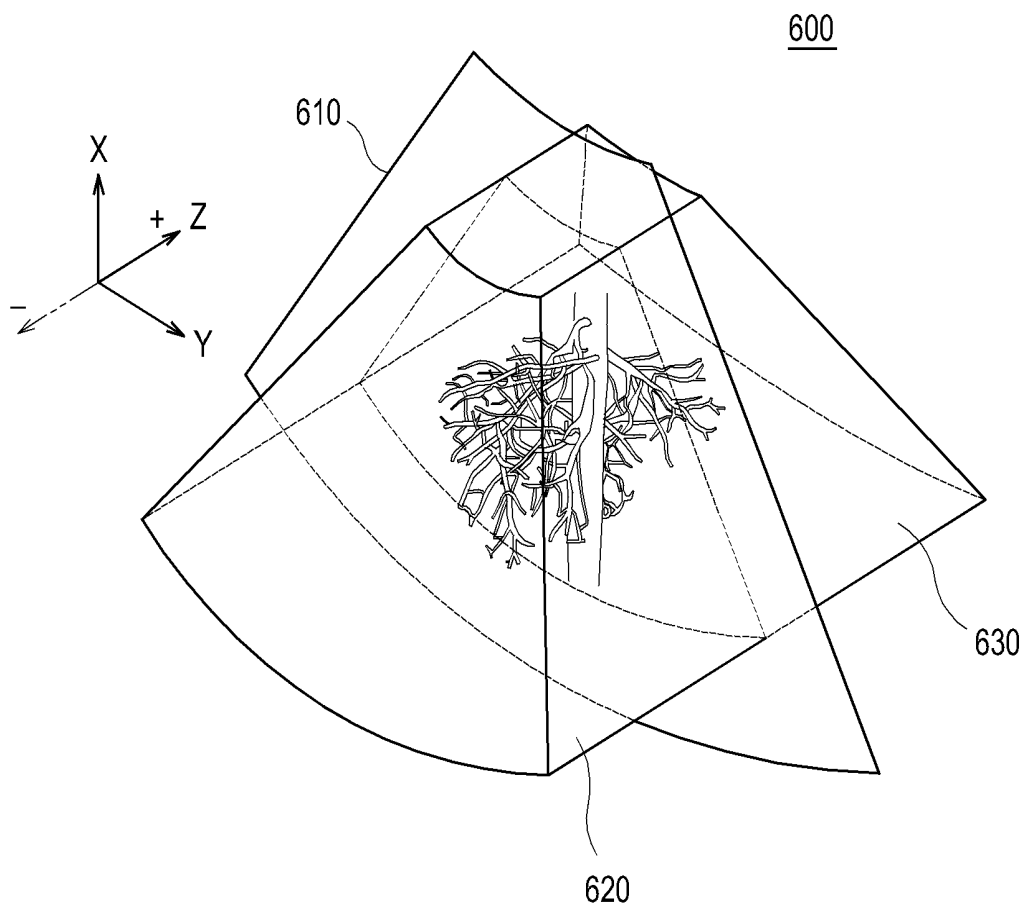


FIG. 6



PROVIDING AN ULTRASOUND SPATIAL COMPOUND IMAGE IN AN ULTRASOUND SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority from Korean Patent Application No. 10-2009-0121590 filed on Dec. 9, 2009, the entire subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure generally relates to ultrasound systems, and more particularly to providing an ultrasound spatial compound image of two-dimensional and three-dimensional ultrasound images in an ultrasound system.

BACKGROUND

An ultrasound system has become an important and popular diagnostic tool since it has a wide range of applications. Specifically, due to its non-invasive and non-destructive nature, the ultrasound system has been extensively used in the medical profession. Modern high-performance ultrasound systems and techniques are commonly used to produce two-dimensional (2D) or three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound images of internal features of an object (e.g., human organs).

The ultrasound system may provide the 3D ultrasound image including clinical information such as spatial information and anatomical figures of the target object, which cannot be provided by the 2D ultrasound image. The ultrasound system may transmit ultrasound signals into the target object and receive ultrasound echo signals reflected from the target object. The ultrasound system may further form the 2D ultrasound image based on the ultrasound echo signals. The ultrasound system may further transmit ultrasound signals into the target object and receive ultrasound echo signals reflected from the target object. The ultrasound system may further form volume data corresponding to a region of interest (ROI) defined in the 2D ultrasound image based on the ultrasound echo signals. The ultrasound system may further render the volume data to thereby form the 3D ultrasound image. However, it may be difficult to precisely comprehend a correlation between the 2D ultrasound image and the 3D ultrasound image.

SUMMARY

Embodiments for providing a plurality of slice images in an ultrasound system are disclosed herein. In one embodiment, by way of non-limiting example, an ultrasound system comprises: an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object to output first ultrasound data and a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data corresponding to a region of interest (ROI); a user input unit configured to receive input information for defining the ROI; and a processing unit in communication with the ultrasound data acquisition unit and the user input unit, the processing unit being configured to form volume data based on the plurality of sets of second ultrasound data, compare the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information therein, form a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound data based on the volume data in

consideration of the geometric information, and perform a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

In another embodiment, there is provided a method of providing an ultrasound spatial compound image, comprising: a) acquiring first ultrasound data for forming a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image indicative of a target object; b) acquiring a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data to form volume data corresponding to the target object; c) comparing the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information therein; d) forming the 2D ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound image based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information; and e) performing a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

In yet another embodiment, there is provided a computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions configured to perform the following acts: a) acquiring first ultrasound data for forming a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image indicative of a target object; b) acquiring a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data to form volume data corresponding to the target object; c) comparing the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information therein; d) forming the 2D ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound image based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information; and e) performing a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

The Summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key or essential features of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended to be used in determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound system.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of an ultrasound data acquisition unit.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing an example of acquiring ultrasound data corresponding to a plurality of frames.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a process of forming an ultrasound spatial compound image.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing an example of volume data.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing an example of an ultrasound spatial compound image.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A detailed description may be provided with reference to the accompanying drawings. One of ordinary skill in the art may realize that the following description is illustrative only and is not in any way limiting. Other embodiments of the

present invention may readily suggest themselves to such skilled persons having the benefit of this disclosure.

Referring to FIG. 1, an ultrasound system **100** in accordance with an illustrative embodiment is shown. As depicted therein, the ultrasound system **100** may include an ultrasound data acquisition unit **110**. The ultrasound data acquisition unit **110** may be configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object to output ultrasound data.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an illustrative embodiment of the ultrasound data acquisition unit **110**. Referring to FIG. 2, the ultrasound data acquisition unit **110** may include a transmit (Tx) signal generating section **210**, an ultrasound probe **220**, a beam former **230** and an ultrasound data forming section **240**.

The Tx signal generating section **210** may be configured to generate Tx signals. In one embodiment, the Tx signal generating section **210** may generate first Tx signals for obtaining a frame corresponding to a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image indicative of the target object. The Tx signal generating section **210** may further generate a plurality of sets of second Tx signals for obtaining a plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) corresponding to a three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image at every predetermined time, as shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram showing an example of acquiring ultrasound data corresponding to the plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$). The plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) may represent sectional planes of the target object (not shown).

Referring back to FIG. 2, the ultrasound probe **220** may include a plurality of elements (not shown) for reciprocally converting between ultrasound signals and electrical signals. The ultrasound probe **220** may be configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from the target object to output received signals. The received signals may be analog signals. The ultrasound probe **220** may include a three-dimensional (3D) mechanical probe, a two-dimensional (2D) array probe and the like. However, it should be noted herein that the ultrasound probe **220** may not be limited thereto.

In one embodiment, the ultrasound probe **220** may transmit ultrasound signals into the target object in response to the first Tx signals provided from the Tx signals generating section **210**. The ultrasound probe **220** may further receive ultrasound echo signals reflected from the target object to thereby output first received signals to form a 2D ultrasound image. The ultrasound probe **220** may further transmit ultrasound signals into the target object in response to the second Tx signals provided from the Tx signal generating section **210**. The ultrasound probe **220** may further receive ultrasound echo signals reflected from the target object to thereby output second received signals to form volume data.

The beam former **230** may be configured to convert the received signals provided from the ultrasound probe **220** into digital signals. The beam former **230** may further apply delays to the digital signals in consideration of distances between the elements and focal points to thereby output digital receive-focused signals.

In one embodiment, the beam former **230** may convert the first received signals provided from the ultrasound probe **220** into first digital signals. The beam former **230** may further apply delays to the first digital signals in consideration of the distances between the elements and the focal points to thereby output first digital receive-focused signals. The beam former **230** may further convert the second received signals provided from the ultrasound probe **220** into second digital signals. The beam former **230** may further apply delays to the second digital signals in consideration of the distances between the elements and the focal points to thereby output second digital receive-focused signals.

The ultrasound data forming section **240** may be configured to form ultrasound data based on the digital receive-focused signals. The ultrasound data forming section **240** may further perform various signal processing (e.g., gain adjustment) upon the digital receive-focused signals.

In one embodiment, the ultrasound data forming section **240** may form first ultrasound data based on the first digital receive-focused signals. The first ultrasound data may be stored in a storage unit **140** in FIG. 1. The ultrasound data forming section **240** may further form a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data corresponding to the plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) based on the plurality of second digital receive-focused signals provided from the beam former **230**. The plurality of sets of second ultrasound data may be stored in the storage unit **140** shown in FIG. 1.

Referring back to FIG. 1, the ultrasound system **100** may further include a user input unit **120**. The user input unit **120** may be configured to receive input information from a user. In one embodiment, the input information may include first input information for defining a region of interest (ROI), as well as second input information for rotating an ultrasound spatial compound image. The user input unit **120** may include a control panel, a mouse, a keyboard and the like. However, it should be noted herein that the user input unit **120** may not be limited thereto.

The ultrasound system **100** may further include a processing unit **130** in communication with the ultrasound data acquisition unit **110** and the user input unit **120**. The processing unit **130** may include a central processing unit, a microprocessor, a graphic processing unit and the like. However, it should be noted herein that the processing unit **130** may not be limited thereto.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing a process of forming the ultrasound spatial compound image. The processing unit **130** may be configured to perform a scan-conversion upon the first ultrasound data formed by the ultrasound data forming section **240** to form an ultrasound image, at step **402** in FIG. 4.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to define the ROI in the ultrasound image based on the input information (i.e., first input information) provided from the user input unit **120**, at step **S404** in FIG. 4.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to synthesize the plurality of sets of second ultrasound data corresponding to the plurality of frames F_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$) to thereby form volume data **510** as shown in FIG. 5, at step **S406** in FIG. 4. The volume data may be stored in the storage unit **140** as shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing an example of the volume data **510**. The volume data **510** may include a plurality of voxels (not shown) having brightness values. In FIG. 5, reference numerals **521** to **523** represent an A plane, a B plane and a C plane. The A plane **521**, the B plane **522** and the C plane **523** may be mutually orthogonal. Also, in FIG. 5, the axial direction may be a Tx direction of the ultrasound signals, the lateral direction may be a longitudinal direction of the elements, and the elevation direction may be a swing direction of the elements, i.e., a depth direction of the 3D ultrasound image.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to compare the first ultrasound data with the volume data **510** to detect geometric information therein, at step **S408** in FIG. 4. In one embodiment, the processing unit **130** may detect similarities between the first ultrasound data and each of the second ultrasound data. The processing unit **130** may further compare the similarities to detect a maximum similarity. The processing unit **130** may further detect a position of second ultrasound data corresponding to the maximum similarity

5

from the volume data **510**. The processing unit **130** may further set the detected position as the geometric information between the first ultrasound data and the volume data **510**.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to form a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and 3D ultrasound images based on the volume data **510** in consideration of the geometric information, at step **S410** in FIG. **4**.

In one embodiment, the processing unit **130** may perform the scan conversion upon the first ultrasound data to form the 2D ultrasound image **610** as shown in FIG. **6**. The processing unit **130** may further extract a portion of the volume data **510** corresponding to a first region, which is located on a front of the geometric information in the elevation direction (i.e., $-z$ direction as shown in FIG. **6**) of the volume data **510**. The processing unit **130** may further render the extracted portion of the volume data **510** corresponding to the first region to form a 3D ultrasound image ("a first 3D ultrasound image") **620** as shown in FIG. **6**. The processing unit **130** may further perform a color rendering upon the extracted portion of the volume data **510**. The methods of performing the color rendering are well known in the art. Thus, they have not been described in detail so as not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention. The processing unit **130** may further perform an alpha blending processing upon the first 3D ultrasound image **620** to set a transparency of the first 3D ultrasound image **620**. The processing unit **130** may further extract the remaining portion of the volume data **510** corresponding to a second region, which is located on a back of the geometric information in the elevation direction (i.e., $+z$ direction as shown in FIG. **6**) of the volume data **510**. The processing unit **130** may further render the extracted remaining portion of the volume data **510** corresponding to the second region to form a 3D ultrasound image ("a second 3D ultrasound image") **630** as shown in FIG. **6**. The processing unit **130** may further perform a color rendering upon the extracted remaining portion of the volume data **510**. The processing unit **130** may further perform an alpha blending processing upon the second 3D ultrasound image **630** to set a transparency of the second 3D ultrasound image **630**.

The processing unit **130** may be configured to perform a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image **610** and the 3D ultrasound images **620** and **630** to form the ultrasound spatial compound image **600** as shown in FIG. **6**, at step **S412** in FIG. **4**.

Optionally, the processing unit **130** may further rotate the ultrasound spatial compound image **600** based on the input information (i.e., second input information) provided from the user input unit **120**.

Referring back to FIG. **1**, the ultrasound system **100** may further include the storage unit **140**. The storage unit **140** may store the first ultrasound data and the plurality of sets of second ultrasound data acquired from the ultrasound data acquisition unit **110**. The storage unit **140** may further store the volume data **510** formed by the processing unit **130**.

The ultrasound system **100** may further include a display unit **150**. The display unit **150** may display the 2D ultrasound image formed by the processing unit **130**. The display unit **150** may further display the ultrasound spatial compound image formed by the processing unit **130**. The display unit **150** may further display the 3D ultrasound images formed by the processing unit **130**.

In another embodiment, the present invention may provide a computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions configured to perform the following acts: a) acquiring first ultrasound data for forming a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image indicative of a target object; b) acquiring

6

ing a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data to form volume data corresponding to the target object; c) comparing the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information therein; d) forming the 2D ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound image based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information; and e) performing a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image. The computer readable medium may comprise a floppy disk, a hard disk, a memory, a compact disk, a digital video disk, etc.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, numerous variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasound system, comprising:

an ultrasound data acquisition unit including a probe comprising a plurality of elements for converting between ultrasound signals and electrical signals and configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object, and configured to form first ultrasound data and a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data using the received ultrasound signals;

a processing unit connected to the probe, the processing unit being configured to form a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data; and

a user input unit including a user interface connected to the processing unit and configured to receive input information for defining a region of interest (ROI) in the 2D ultrasound image,

wherein the processing unit is configured to form volume data based on the plurality of sets of the second ultrasound data corresponding to the ROI, compare the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information including a position in the volume data, form a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image corresponding to a first region which is located on a front, relative to an elevation direction of the 3D data, of the 2D ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound image corresponding to a second region which is located on a back, relative to an elevation direction of the 3D data, of the 2D ultrasound image based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information, and perform a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

2. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to;

detect similarities between the first ultrasound data and each of the second ultrasound data;

compare the similarities to detect a maximum similarity; detect a position of second ultrasound data corresponding to the maximum similarity from the volume data; and

7

set the detected position as the geometric information between the first ultrasound data and the volume data.

3. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is further configured to perform an alpha blending processing upon the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image.

4. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is configured to:

extract a portion of the volume data corresponding to the first region;

render the extracted portion of the volume data corresponding to the first region to form the first 3D ultrasound image;

extract a remaining portion of the volume data corresponding to the second region; and

render the extracted remaining portion of the volume data corresponding to the second region to form the second 3D ultrasound image.

5. The ultrasound system of claim 1, wherein the processing unit is further configured to perform a color rendering upon the extracted portion of the volume data corresponding to the first region and the extracted remaining portion of the volume data corresponding to the second region.

6. A method of providing an ultrasound spatial compound image, comprising:

a) acquiring first ultrasound data for forming a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image indicative of a target object via a probe;

b) acquiring a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data via the probe;

c) receiving input information for defining a region of interest (ROI) in the 2D ultrasound image;

d) forming volume data based on the plurality of sets of the second ultrasound data corresponding to the ROI;

e) comparing, via a processing unit connected to the probe, the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information including a position in the volume data;

f) forming, via the processing unit, a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image corresponding to a first region which is located on a front, relative to an elevation direction of the 3D data, of the 2D ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound image corresponding to a second region which is located on a back, relative to an elevation direction of the 3D data, of the 2D ultrasound image based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information; and

g) performing a spatial compound, via the processing unit, upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the step e) comprises: detecting similarities between the first ultrasound data and each of the second ultrasound data;

8

comparing the similarities to detect a maximum similarity; detecting a position having the maximum similarity from the volume data; and setting the detected position as the geometric information therein.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the step f) comprises: performing a scan conversion upon the first ultrasound data to form the 2D ultrasound data;

extracting a portion of the volume data corresponding to the first region;

rendering the extracted portion of the volume data corresponding to the first region to form the first 3D ultrasound image;

extracting a remaining portion of the volume data corresponding to the second region; and

rendering the extracted remaining portion of the volume data corresponding to the second region to form the second 3D ultrasound image.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the step f) further comprises:

performing a color rendering upon the extracted portion of the volume data corresponding to the first region and the extracted remaining portion of the volume data corresponding to the second region.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the step f) further comprises:

performing an alpha blending processing upon the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image.

11. A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising computer executable instructions configured to perform following acts:

a) acquiring first ultrasound data for forming a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image indicative of a target object;

b) acquiring a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data;

c) receiving input information for defining a region of interest (ROI) in the 2D ultrasound image;

d) forming volume data based on the plurality of sets of the second ultrasound data corresponding to the ROI;

e) comparing the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information including a position in the volume data;

f) forming a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image corresponding to a first region which is located on a front, relative to an elevation direction of the 3D data, of the 2D ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound image corresponding to a second region which is located on a back, relative to an elevation direction of the 3D data, of the 2D ultrasound image based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information; and

g) performing a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	在超声系统中提供超声空间复合图像		
公开(公告)号	US8956298	公开(公告)日	2015-02-17
申请号	US12/962289	申请日	2010-12-07
申请(专利权)人(译)	MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星MEDISON CO. , LTD.		
[标]发明人	LEE SUK JIN KIM JUNG		
发明人	LEE, SUK JIN KIM, JUNG		
IPC分类号	A61B8/00 A61B8/08 A61B8/13 G01S7/52 G01S15/89 G06T7/00		
CPC分类号	G01S15/8993 A61B8/5215 A61B8/085 A61B8/5253 G06T7/0012 G01S7/52074 A61B8/469 A61B8/13 G01S7/52063 G01S7/52071		
代理机构(译)	MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP		
审查员(译)	JUNG , UNSU		
优先权	1020090121590 2009-12-09 KR		
其他公开文献	US20110137171A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

公开了用于提供超声空间复合图像的实施例。在一个实施例中，作为非限制性示例，超声系统包括：超声数据获取单元，被配置为向目标对象发送超声信号和从目标对象接收超声信号，以输出对应的第一超声数据和多组第二超声数据到感兴趣的区域 (ROI) ;用户输入单元，被配置为接收用于定义ROI的输入信息;处理单元，其与超声数据获取单元和用户输入单元通信，处理单元被配置为基于多组第二超声数据形成体数据，将第一超声数据与体数据进行比较以检测几何其中的信息，基于第一超声数据形成二维 (2D) 超声图像，并且考虑到几何信息，基于体数据形成第一三维 (3D) 超声图像和第二3D超声数据，以及基于几何信息对2D超声图像，第一3D超声图像和第二3D超声图像执行空间复合，以形成超声空间复合图像。

Embodiments for providing an ultrasound spatial compound image are disclosed. In one embodiment, by way of non-limiting example, an ultrasound system comprises: an ultrasound data acquisition unit configured to transmit and receive ultrasound signals to and from a target object to output first ultrasound data and a plurality of sets of second ultrasound data corresponding to a region of interest (ROI); a user input unit configured to receive input information for defining the ROI; and a processing unit in communication with the ultrasound data acquisition unit and the user input unit, the processing unit being configured to form volume data based on the plurality of sets of second ultrasound data, compare the first ultrasound data with the volume data to detect geometric information therein, form a two-dimensional (2D) ultrasound image based on the first ultrasound data, and a first three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound image and a second 3D ultrasound data based on the volume data in consideration of the geometric information, and perform a spatial compound upon the 2D ultrasound image, the first 3D ultrasound image and the second 3D ultrasound image based on the geometric information to form an ultrasound spatial compound image.