

(19) (KR)
(12) (B1)

(51) 。 Int. Cl.⁷
G06T 15/00

(45)
(11)
(24)

2004 07 02
10-0437974
2004 06 18

(21) 10-2002-0026010
(22) 2002 05 11

(65)
(43) 10-2003-0088091
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103-603

120-402

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1	3		
2			3
3	2	2D/3D	(16)
4			3
5			
6			가
7	Y-Z		
8			
9	2		
.			
<			>
16 : 2D/3D		20 :	
21 :		22 :	
23 : 3		24 :	

(free-hand scanning){ : [D. F. Leotta, P. R. Gilja, O. H. Detmer, and J. M. Jong, 'Three - dimensional ultrasound imaging using multiple magnetic tracking systems and miniature magnetic sensors', IEEE Proc. Ultrasonics Symposium '95, vol. 2, pp. 1415] [N. Pagoulatos, W. S. Edwards, D. R. Haynor, and Y. Kim, 'Interactive 3D registration of ultrasound and magnetic resonance images based on a magnetic position sensor', IEEE Trans. Inform. Technol. Biomedicine, vol. 34, pp. 278-288, Dec. 1999]}, 3) 3 { : [T. White, K. Erikson, and A. Nicoli, 'A real-time 3D ultrasonic imager based on a 128/spl times/128 transducer array', IEEE Proc. 18th Annual International Conference of Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, vol. 5, pp. 2109-2110, Jan. 1997.] [J. M. Bureau, W. Steichen, and G. Lebaill, 'A two-dimensional transducer array for real-time 3D medical ultrasound imaging', IEEE Proc. Ultrasonics Symposium '98, vol. 2, pp. 1065-1068, Feb. 1998]} . , 4) 가

{ : [M. Li, 'System and method for 3-D medical imaging using 2-D scan data', United States Patent, patent no. 5582173, 1996.]}

$$\rho(d) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \rho(d, \theta) d\theta \quad (1)$$

가

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \rho_z^n \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rho_z^n = \frac{\sum_{(x,y) \in B_0} [I_z(x,y) - \bar{I}_z''] [I_{z+\Delta z}(x,y) - \bar{I}_{z+\Delta z}'']}{\sqrt{\sum_{(x,y) \in B_0} [I_z(x,y) - \bar{I}_z'']^2 \sum_{(x,y) \in B_0} [I_{z+\Delta z}(x,y) - \bar{I}_{z+\Delta z}'']^2}}$$

$$I_z(x,y) = 3 \int_{-z}^z \rho_z(x,y,z) dz$$

(5)

(6) (X-Y-Z)

(7) X-Y

(8) X 가 , 2 (8)
(sequence) , (8)가
3 가
2 3
(transducer array)(11)
(11) (10) (10) 2 ,
- (pre-amp)(12) (gain) TGC (13) (12)
(14)
(lateral) (receive focusing)
가 A/D (15) (14)
. 2D/3D (16) A/D (15) 2
3 . 2D/3D (16) 3
(17) . 3 2
3 2 2D/3D (16) (20) 가 (21)
(21) (23) (24) 3
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(22) 2 3
(24) 3
3 2 3
(20), , (21) (22)
(21) (22) 3 (22)
(21) 4 , k
(x,y) 3 (x+x_k, y+y_k, z_k) (x_k, y_k)
) 3 (k+1)
3 (x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}) (x_k, y_k)
s_k=(Δx_k, Δy_k) 4 3
, 4 (k+1) k k+1 3
가 3 X-Y (23) (24)
3 (21) 3 (B
MA,block matching algorithm) (21) (bilinear interpolation) (bili
near interpolation) (A,B,C,D) 5 (b,c,d)

$$b=\frac{A+B}{2}, c=\frac{A+C}{2}, d=\frac{A+B+C+D}{4}$$
 (, 1/2) 가
(17) 3
(21) , 가 가
(s_k) (8) 가
k k (s_k)
2 .

$$\hat{s}_k = \alpha \hat{s}_k + (1-\alpha) \hat{s}_{k-1}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$$

, $\hat{s}_{k-1}$ (k-1) 가 , α 1-α 가 ,
가 0 ≤ α ≤ 1 (21)
3
(22) 가
(22) (21) (22) 6 Z
가 , 6 D

$$(k+1) \quad (22) \quad 6$$

$$\Delta z = \Delta y \quad (x, y, z) \quad (x, y, z + \Delta z) \quad (x, y, z)$$

$$(22) \quad \text{가}$$

3

Y 3

$$\eta_z^n(d) = \frac{\sum_{(x,y) \in B_n} [I_z(x,y) - \bar{I}_z^n] [I_z(x,y+d) - \bar{I}_z^n(d)]}{\sqrt{\sum_{(x,y) \in B_n} [I_z(x,y) - \bar{I}_z^n]^2 \sum_{(x,y) \in B_n} [I_z(x,y+d) - \bar{I}_z^n(d)]^2}}$$

$$\bar{I}_z^n(d) \quad Y \quad d \quad \eta_z^n(d) \quad (x, y, z) \quad (22) \quad 8$$

$$(22) \quad 4$$

$$\rho_z^n = \frac{\sum_{(x,y) \in B_n} [I_z(x,y) - \bar{I}_z^n] [I_{z+\Delta z}(x,y) - \bar{I}_{z+\Delta z}^n]}{\sqrt{\sum_{(x,y) \in B_n} [I_z(x,y) - \bar{I}_z^n]^2 \sum_{(x,y) \in B_n} [I_{z+\Delta z}(x,y) - \bar{I}_{z+\Delta z}^n]^2}}$$

$$I_z(x, y) \quad 3 \quad (x, y, z) \quad B_n \quad n \quad \bar{I}_z^n \quad \Delta z \quad z \quad \rho_z^n$$

$$\rho_z^n(\Delta z) = \eta_z^n(\Delta y) \quad \hat{\Delta}^n z \quad 5$$

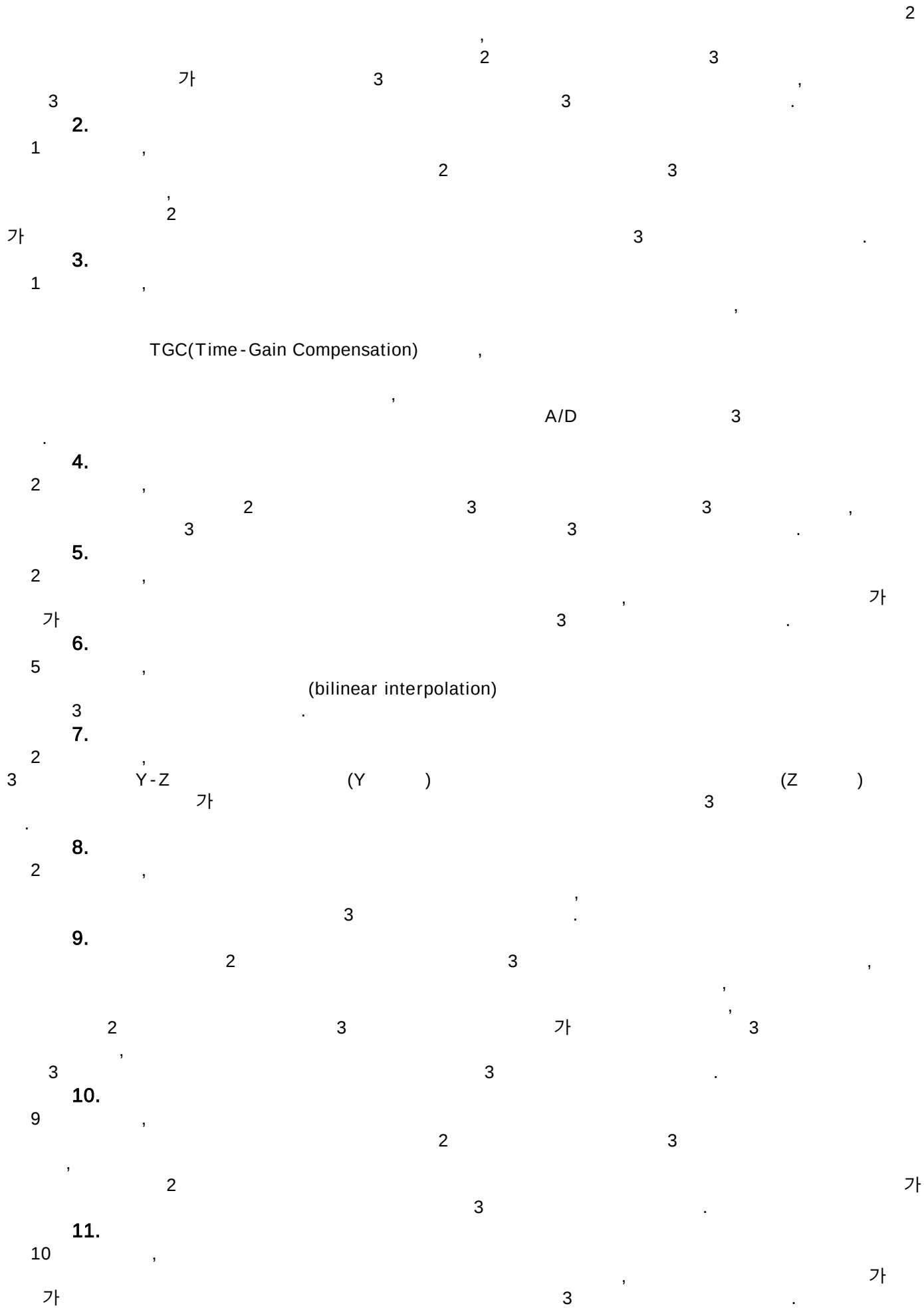
$$\hat{\Delta}^n z = \eta_z^{n-1}(\rho_z^n)$$

$$\hat{\Delta}^n z \quad n \quad (\eta_z^n) \quad n \quad (22) \quad \hat{\Delta}^n z \quad 2 \quad \hat{\Delta} z$$

6

$$\hat{\Delta} z = \frac{1}{|N_d|} \sum_{n \in N_d} \hat{\Delta}^n z, \quad N_d = \{n : |\hat{\Delta}^n z - m| < \sigma\}$$

$$\hat{\Delta}^n z \quad |N_d| \quad N_d \quad 9$$



12.

3 10

Y-Z

(Y)

(Z)

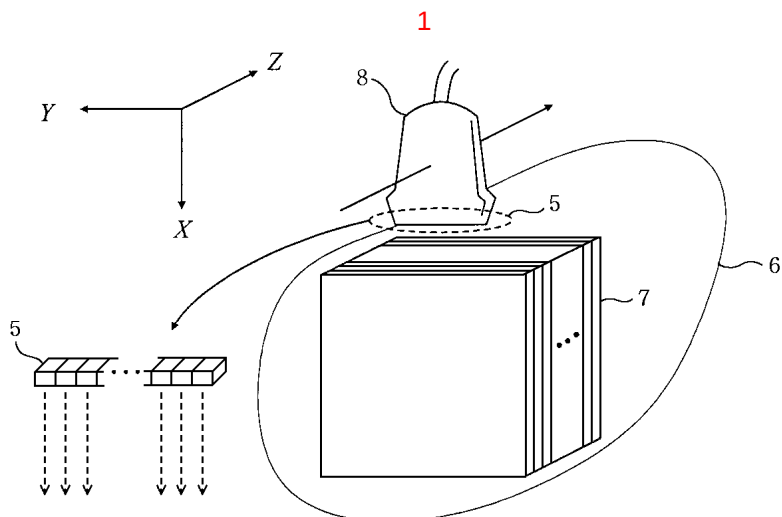
가

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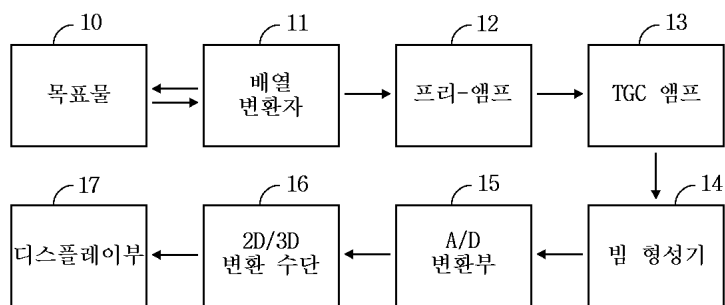
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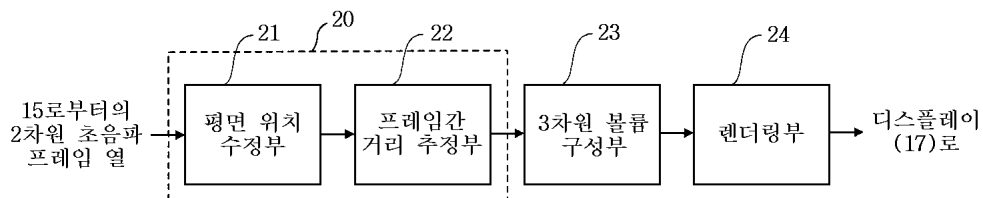
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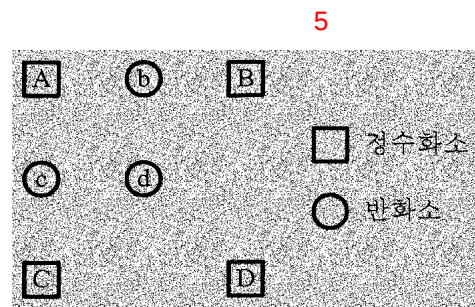
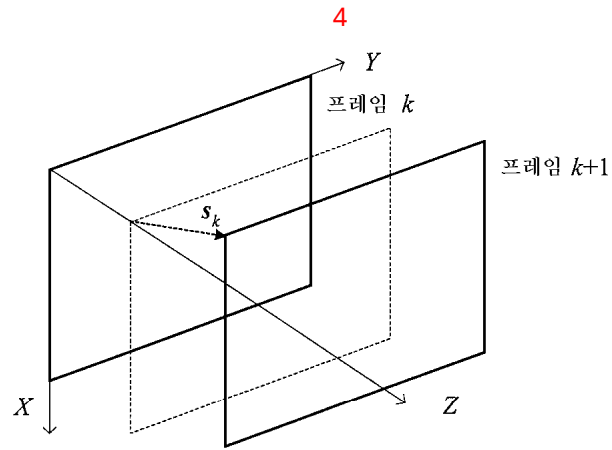


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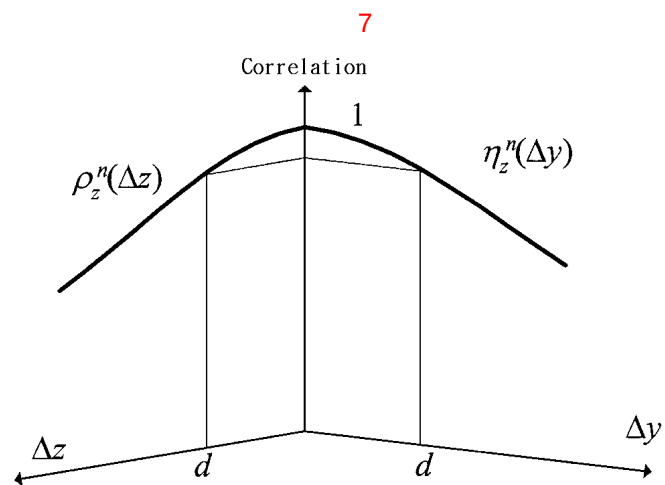
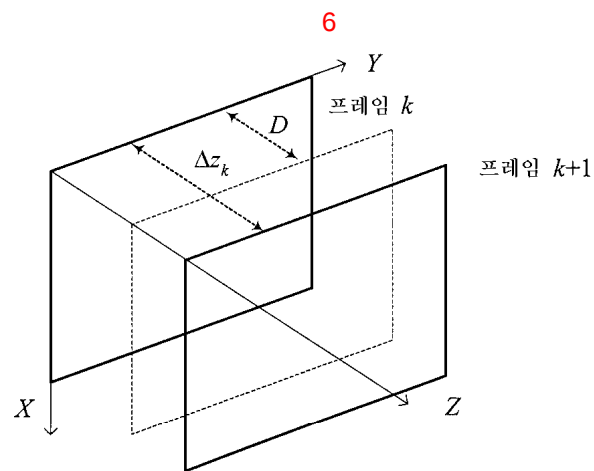


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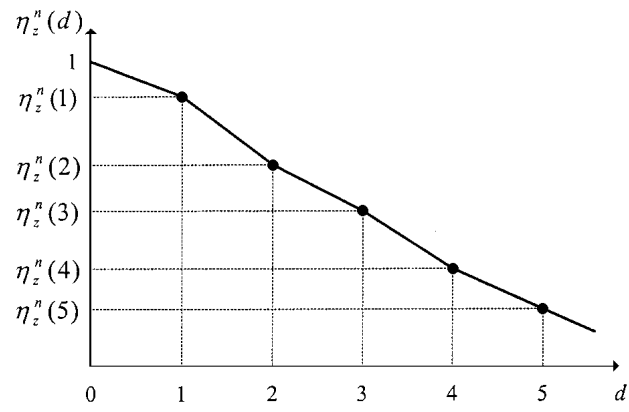




$$b = \frac{A+B}{2}, \quad c = \frac{A+C}{2}, \quad d = \frac{A+B+C+D}{4}$$

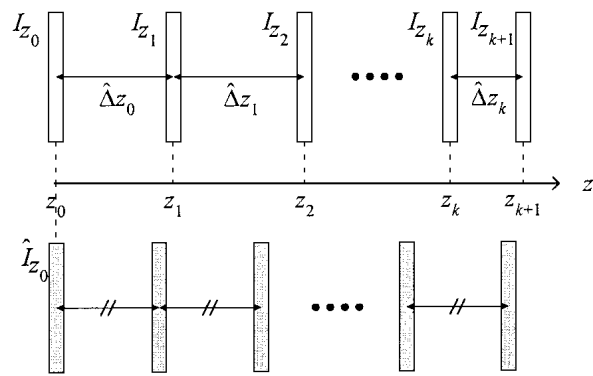


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선형 보간 이전



선형 보간 이후

专利名称(译)	使用侧距离相关函数形成3D超声图像的方法和装置		
公开(公告)号	KR100437974B1	公开(公告)日	2004-07-02
申请号	KR1020020026010	申请日	2002-05-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪森株式会社		
申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪逊有限公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	三星麦迪逊有限公司		
[标]发明人	KIM NAMCHUL 김남철 SO HYUNJOO 소현주 KIM SANGHYUN 김상현 LEE JUNHO 이준호		
发明人	김남철 소현주 김상현 이준호		
IPC分类号	A61B8/14 G06T15/00 G01S15/89 G01S7/52 G01N29/44 A61B8/00 G06T19/00 G06T13/40		
CPC分类号	G01S7/52034 A61B8/14 A61B8/483 Y10S128/916 G01S15/8977 G01S15/8993		
代理人(译)	CHANG, SOO KIL CHU, 晟敏		
其他公开文献	KR1020030088091A		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

在3D超声图像中的本发明，以减少所述图像的失真，其可以在形成过程中由精确地生成的三维超声波图像形成方法和装置，估计由手动扫描与所述横向距离相关函数获得的连续帧之间的二维的范围它涉及。3D超声图像形成装置包括多个由所述2D超声图像帧，在三维空间中的距离之间的内插帧是均匀的，它包括的图像转换装置，用于3D超声图像转换，和所述图像转换装置包括帧之间上，下和左，右移动尺寸超声图像帧在三维图像中没有未对准并且估计有序数量的二维超声图像帧中的两个相邻帧之间的距离以估计帧位置之间的距离以及用于内插帧间距离的帧间距离估计器。假设侧距离相关函数是局部各向同性的，在由探头的前进轴和超声波传感器的阵列轴形成的平面上具有进度距离相关函数，帧之间的帧距离。3 指数方面 超声波，三维，手动注射，距离估计

