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(71) 114

(72) 670 104-1103

3 557-19

1412 103-603

120-402

(74)

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(54) 3

3 2 3 가
. 3 2 3 ,
3 2 3 가
2 2 3 가
가 ,

3

, 3 , ,

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

3 , 2
3 3 .
3 , 3 2 3 (rendering) , 2 가 , 2
3 , 3 3 , 2
3 , 가
가 3 , 2 가 , 가
가 , 3 가 , 가
가 2 가 2 3
4가 .

, 3가 (mechanical scanning), ,
 , 2) 가
 (free-hand scanning){ : [D. F. Leotta, P. R. Giljja, 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.]}
 ,
 (reference elevation correlation function)
) rho (d)

$$(\rho_z'')$$

가

$$(\rho_z'')$$

1

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

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

, $I_z(x,y)$ 3 (x,y,z), B_n n, \bar{I}_z''
 Δz z, ρ_z
 $\hat{\Delta z} = \rho^{-1}(\rho_z)$ 2 (ρ_z'') $\hat{\Delta z}$, ρ_z
 , 가
 , 가 (, , 3 가
) ,
 , 가 , 3 가
 , 3 (3D) 가 2 가 (array)
 가 가

, 가
 가
 2
 가

2
3

3

3

2

3

가

3

2

3

2

3

가

3

1 3 2
1 , 3
Y X
(8) (sequence)
3 가 (8)가
2 (transducer array)(11)
(11) 3
(10) (pre-amp)(12)
(10) TGC (13)
(gain) (12)
(14)
(lateral) (receive focusing)
가 A/D (15) (14)
. 2D/3D (16) A/D (15)
3 . 2D/3D (16)
(17)

3 2 2D/3D (16)
(21) (23) (24) (22) 3 (20) 가 (21)
, 3
3
(22) (23)
. 3
(24) 3
3 2 (20), , (21) (22)
, (21) (21)
(x,y) 3 (x+x_k, y+y_k, z_k) (k+1)
k (x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}) (x_k, y_k)

$$\mathbf{s}_k = (\Delta x_k, \Delta y_k) \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_k = (\Delta x_k, \Delta y_k) \quad (24)$$

MA, block matching algorithm) (21)

near interpolation) (A, B, C, D) (bilinear interpolation) (b, c, d)

$$b = \frac{A+B}{2}, \quad c = \frac{A+C}{2}, \quad d = \frac{A+B+C+D}{4} \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}_k = \alpha \hat{\mathbf{s}}_k + (1-\alpha) \hat{\mathbf{s}}_{k-1}, \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \quad (8)$$

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

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}_{k-1} \quad (k-1) \quad (21)$$

3

$$(22) \quad (22)$$

(22)

(21)

(k+1)

D

6

6

(22)

Z

D

6

가

 $\Delta z = \Delta y$

(x, y, z)

(x, y, z + Δy)

가 Y-Z

가 (x, y, z)

(x, y, z + Δz)

가

(22)

가

3

Y 3

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

, $\bar{I}_z^n(d)$ Y d , $I_z(x,y)$ 3 (x,y,z)
 , B_n n .

$$(22) \quad \eta_z^n(d), \quad 8$$

. 8 가 (d) ,
 . 3 (d)가 가 ,

$$(22) \quad 4$$

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

, $I_z(x,y)$ 3 (x,y,z) , B_n n , \bar{I}_z^n
 , Δz z , ρ_z^n .

$$(22) \quad \Delta z = \Delta y' \quad \hat{\Delta}^n z \quad 5$$

가 , $\rho_z^n(\Delta z) = \eta_z^n(\Delta y')$ 가 , n $\hat{\Delta}^n z$
 . 7 $\Delta z = \Delta y'$ $\rho_z^n(\Delta z) = \eta_z^n(\Delta y')$ 가 .

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

, n $\hat{\Delta}^n z$ n (η_z^n) n
 (ρ_z^n) .

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

, 6 .

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

, m $\hat{\Delta}^n z$, $|N_d|$ N d .

가 , (22) 7 9

$$\hat{I}_{z_k+\delta}(x,y)=\frac{I_{z_k+1}(x,y)-I_{z_k}(x,y)}{\hat{\Delta}z_k} \cdot \delta+I_{z_k}(x,y), \quad 0<\delta<\hat{\Delta}z_k$$

\hat{I}
 m $z_k+\delta=mD$, δ D , Z_k k

, $2D/3D$ (16) 2 (21)가
 3 , (22)가
 가 3 , 3 (23) (24)
 3 (17)

X-Y-Z

$$(\alpha_n, \beta_n, \gamma_n) = \underset{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}{\operatorname{argmin}} D[B'_n(\alpha, \beta, \gamma), B_n]$$

, B_n , $D[B'_n(\alpha, \beta, \gamma), B_n]$, $B'_n(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ n , 가

(x',y',z') 가 3 (x,y,z) 가 가

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = R_z R_y R_x \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\gamma & \sin\gamma & 0 \\ -\sin\gamma & \cos\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_y = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & 0 & -\sin\beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin\beta & 0 & \cos\beta \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ 0 & -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

가 ,

3
2
3

3
가
가

(57)

1. 2 3

2

가 3 2 3

3 3

2.

1 2 3

가 2 3

3.

1

TGC(Time-Gain Compensation)

A/D 3

4.

2 2 3 3 3

5.

2 ,
가 3 , 가

6.

5 ,
(bilinear interpolation)
3 .

7.

2 ,
3 Y-Z 가 (Y) 3 (Z)
.

8.

2 ,
3 ,
.

9.

2 3 ,
.

2

3

가

3

3

3

.

10.

9 ,
2 3
 ,
2 가
3 .

11.

10 ,
가 3 , 가

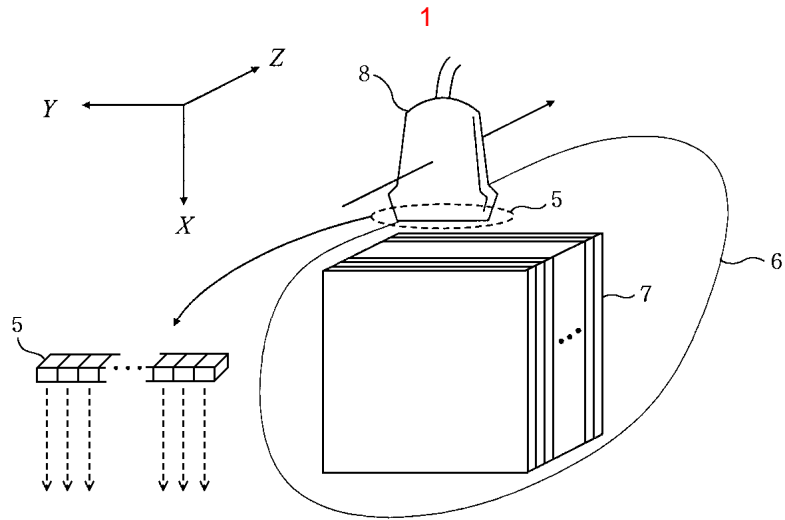
12.

10 ,
3 Y-Z 가 (Y) 3 (Z)

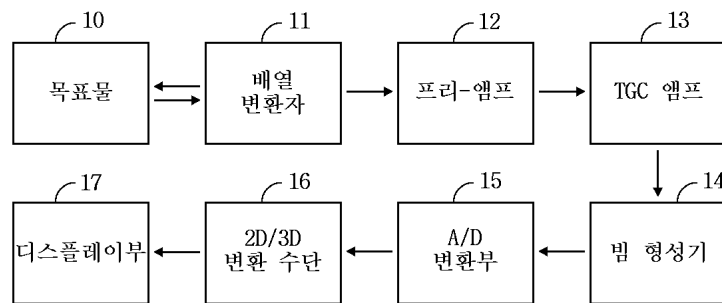
13.

10

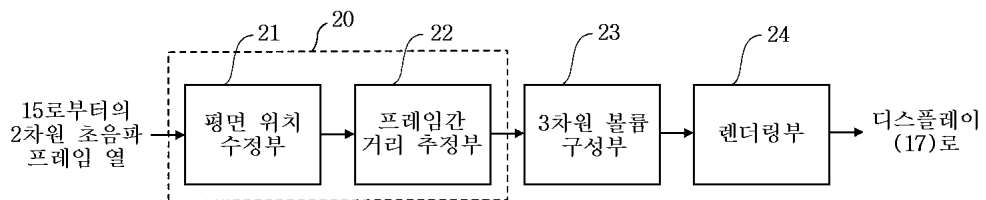
3

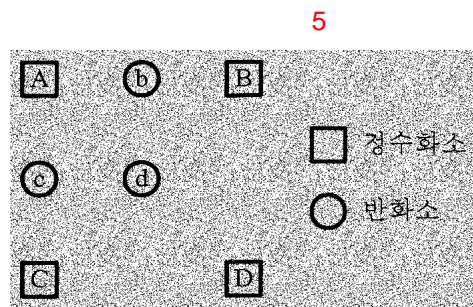
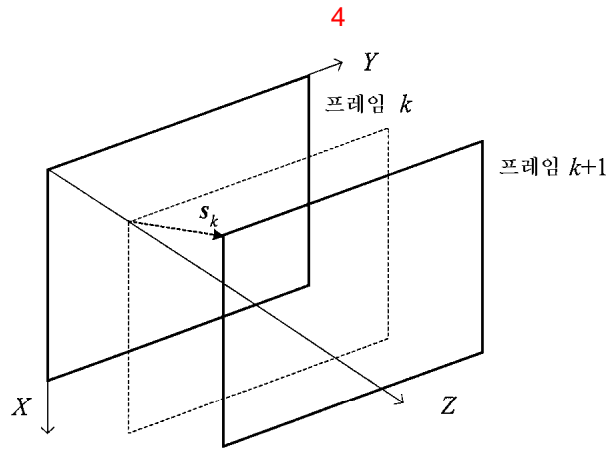


2

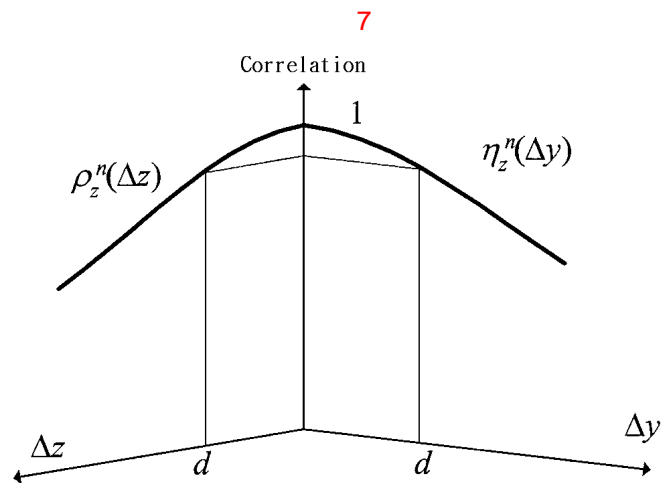
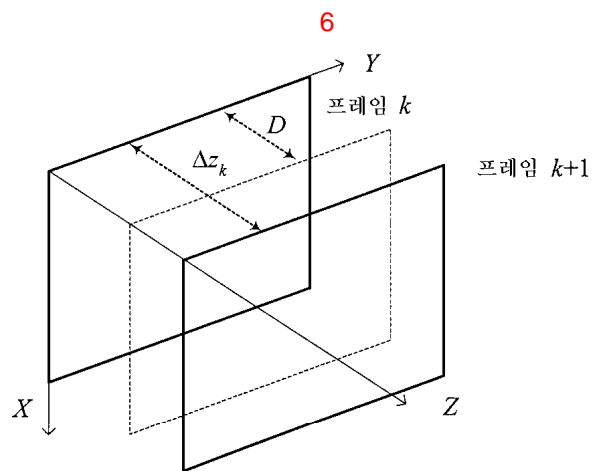


3

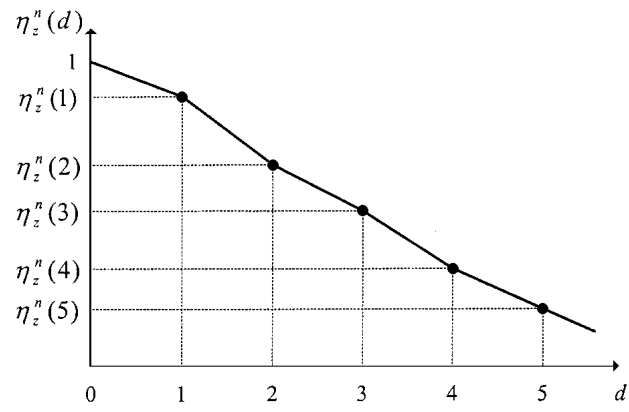




$$b = \frac{A+B}{2}, \quad c = \frac{A+C}{2}, \quad d = \frac{A+B+C+D}{4}$$

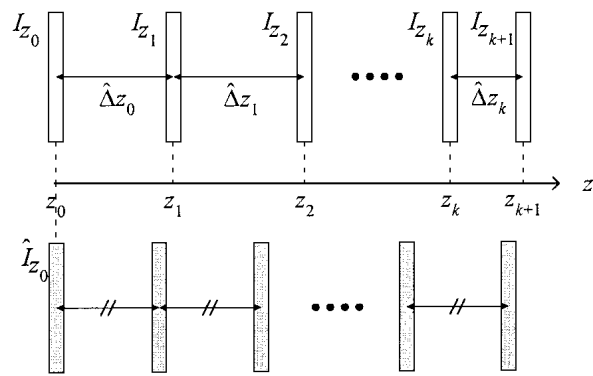


8



9

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	KR1020030088091A	公开(公告)日	2003-11-17
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	KR100437974B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

本发明涉及通过精确估计使用横向距离相关函数和徒手扫描获得的二维连续帧之间的距离来减少3D超声成像中的图像生成失真的3D超声成像方法和装置。3D超声成像设备包括图像转换装置，其在3D上插入多个二维超声图像帧，使得帧之间的距离均匀并且转换成3D超声图像。并且图像转换装置包括框架之间的顶部和底部，平坦区域校正部分估计俯仰和偏转运动并且在其上排列多个二维超声图像帧。没有失配的3D，以及帧之间的距离估计单元估计排列的多个二维超声图像的帧内相邻两帧之间的距离，并且对帧位置进行插值以使得偶数距离为。此时，保存每帧的逐块横向距离相关函数。横向距离相关函数局部地假设在探测器的前进轴和超声波传感器的布置轴由行进距离相关函数作为各向同性的平面上，并且相邻帧内的束 - 分支块之间的帧之间的距离是估计。超声，3D，徒手扫描，距离估计。

