

Three-Dimensional Ultrasound Mosaicing

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Moving from 2D to 3D US Imaging



3D with: - Freehand US - Wobbler probes



CMUT Technology



Clinical Value of Ultrasound Mosaicing

Extended Field-of-View and Quality Improvement:

- Measuring spatial relationship among large structures (Kim, 2003)
- Sonographers have the flexibility to visualize anatomical structures from a variety of different angles (*Peetrons, 2002; Leung, 2005*)
- Size and distance measurements of large organs (Ying, 2005)
- Individual structures within a broader context can be identified by having an image of the whole examination area (*Dietrich, 2002*)
- Specialists not used to ultrasound can better understand the spatial relationships of anatomical structures (Heinrich, '03)





Agenda

- **1. Mosaicing Strategies**
- 2. Similarity Measures
- 3. Experiments & Conclusion



Problem Statement

Proposed 3D mosaicing techniques by (Gee, 2003) and (Poon, 2006) use a sequence of pairwise registrations

Partial Overlap:



High demands on the overlap invariance of similarity measures Accumulation errors:





Mosaicing Strategies – Multiple Image Alignment

- Having n Images u₁, ..., u_n
- Pairwise Transformations T_{i,j} from intensity-based rigid registration
- Global Transformations T₁, ..., T_n



Sequential Pairwise Registration



Complete Pairwise Registration



Lie Group based Normalization (Vercauteren, MICCAI 2005)



- Registration of all images at the same time
 - Multivariate Similarity Measures
 - Parameter Space: n · 6
- Adressing the mentioned problems
 - Accumulation errors are dealt with intrinsically
 - Better conditioned costfunction:
 - Overlap
 - Viewing angle dependent US images
- Increasing Computational Complexity
 - Higher dimensional parameter space
 - Evaluation of cost function more expansive
- Semi-Simultaneous Registration
 - Multivariate Similarity Measure
 - Moving one image at a time



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Mosaicing Strategies

	Sequential PW	Complete PW	Semi-Simultaneous	Full-Simultaneous
Optimization	6	6	6	n · 6
Similarity	Bivariate	Bivariate	Multivariate	Multivariate
Overlap	Sequence	All	All	All



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- Maximum likelihood estimation to model registration mathematically
- Imaging setup

$$u(x) = f(v(T(x))) + \varepsilon$$

• Negative log-likelihood function

$$-\log \mathcal{L}(T,\varepsilon,f) = -\log P(\varepsilon = u - f(v^{\downarrow}))$$
$$= -\log P(u|v,T,\varepsilon,f)$$

$$v^{\downarrow} = v(T(.))$$

• Derivation of SSD, NCC, CR, and MI (Viola 1995, Roche 2000)



$$u, v:$$
 images

- ε : Gaussian noise
- f: intensity mapping

1. Summed-Up Bivariate Extension

Extension of Likelihood Function to Multiple Images

1. Summed-Up Bivariate Extension

$$-\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T}) = -P(u_1|u_2, \dots, u_n, \mathcal{T}, \vec{f}, \vec{\varepsilon})$$

$$= -\prod_{i=2}^{n} P(u_1|u_i, T_i, f_i, \varepsilon_i)$$

$$\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, \dots, T_n\}$$

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Bivariate formula
Semi-Simultaneous:
$$\sum_{i=2}^{n} SM(u_1, u_i)$$
Full-Simultaneous:
$$\sum_{i\neq j}^{n} SM(u_i, u_j)$$

Extension of Likelihood Function to Multiple Images

2. Voxel-wise extension

$$-\log(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T})) = -\log P(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, \mathcal{T})$$
$$= -\sum_{x_k \in \Omega} \log P^k(u_1(x_k), u_2(x_k), \dots, u_n(x_k), \mathcal{T})$$

- Independent but not identical distributed coordinate samples
- Allows for varying numbers of overlapping images
- First applied to medical imaging by Zöllei, 2005



Three-Dimensional Ultrasound Mosaicing - Wachinger et al.

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Summary – Multivariate Similarity Measures

	Pairwise	Semi-Simultaneous	Full-Simultaneous	Voxel-Wise
SSD	$\mathbb{E}[(u \operatorname{-} v^{\downarrow})^2]$	$\sum_{i=2}^{n} \omega_{1,i} \cdot \mathbb{E}[(u_1 - u_i^{\downarrow})^2]$	$\sum_{i \neq j} \omega_{i,j} \cdot \mathbb{E}[(u_i^{\downarrow} - u_j^{\downarrow})^2$	$\sum_{x_k \in \Omega} \omega_k \cdot \mathbb{E}_i[(\mu_k - u_i^{\downarrow}(x_k))^2]$
NCC	$\mathbb{E}[\tilde{u}\cdot\tilde{v}^{\downarrow}]$	$\sum_{i=2}^{n} \omega_{1,i} \cdot \mathbb{E}[\tilde{u}_1 \cdot \tilde{u}_i^{\downarrow}]$	$\sum_{i \neq j} \omega_{i,j} \cdot \mathbb{E}[\tilde{u}_i^{\downarrow} \cdot \tilde{u}_j^{\downarrow}]$	$\sum_{x_k \in \Omega} (\omega_k \cdot \tilde{u}_1^{\downarrow} \cdot \tilde{u}_2^{\downarrow} \cdots \tilde{u}_n^{\downarrow})$
CR	$\frac{\operatorname{Var}[\mathbb{E}(u v^{\downarrow})]}{\operatorname{Var}(u)}$	$\sum_{i=2}^{n} \omega_{1,i} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{Var}[\mathbb{E}(u_1 u_i^{\downarrow})]}{\operatorname{Var}(u_1)}$	$\sum_{i \neq j} \omega_{i,j} \cdot \frac{\operatorname{Var}[\mathbb{E}(u_i^{\downarrow} u_j^{\downarrow})]}{\operatorname{Var}(u_i^{\downarrow})}$	-
MI	$\mathrm{MI}(u,v^{\downarrow})$	$\sum_{i=2}^{n} \omega_{1,i} \cdot \mathrm{MI}(u_1, u_i^{\downarrow})$	$\sum_{i \neq j} \omega_{i,j} \cdot \mathrm{MI}(u_i^{\downarrow}, u_j^{\downarrow})$	$\sum_{x_k \in \Omega} \omega_k \cdot \mathbf{H}(P^k)$



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Experiments on Clay Model

Pairwise

Lie normalization





Semi-Simultaneous



Full-Simultaneous



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Experiments on Baby Phantom

Similarity Plot: moving image 2 along the cranio-caudal axis





Experiments on Baby Phantom



Experiments on Baby Phantom

- Random Registration Study
 - 4 images
 - Up to ± 20 mm/degree random initial displacement
 - 100 registrations
 - Sum of Squared Differences
 - Plotting mean and standard deviation



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Conclusion

- Ultrasound mosaicing as multiple image alignment
- Proposal of specific registration strategies for mosaicing
- Deduction of multivariate extensions for similarity measures under usage of a maximum likelihood framework
- Experiments show the superior performance of proposed strategies





Publications

Further information: Diploma Thesis http://campar.in.tum.de/Students/DaWachinger

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