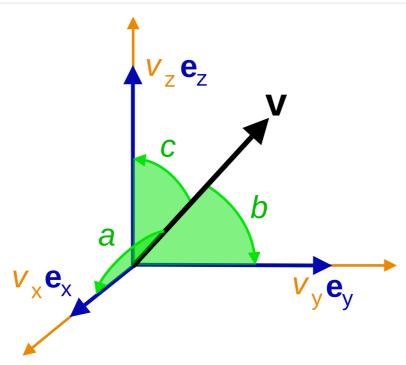
DICOM标准中的坐标系

0. Prerequisite

方向余弦



$$egin{aligned} lpha &= \cos a = rac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_x}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} = rac{v_x}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}}, \ eta &= \cos b = rac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_y}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} = rac{v_y}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}}, \ \gamma &= \cos c = rac{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} = rac{v_z}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

• 任意向量的方向余弦,其值等于与其平行的单位向量在对应坐标轴上的投影。

仿射变换

$$ec{y} = Aec{x} + ec{b}$$

• 类似于一次函数,但非线性变换。使用增广矩阵将其变为线性变换的形式:

$$egin{bmatrix} ec{y} \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A & ec{b} \ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} egin{bmatrix} ec{x} \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 相关的DICOM Tag

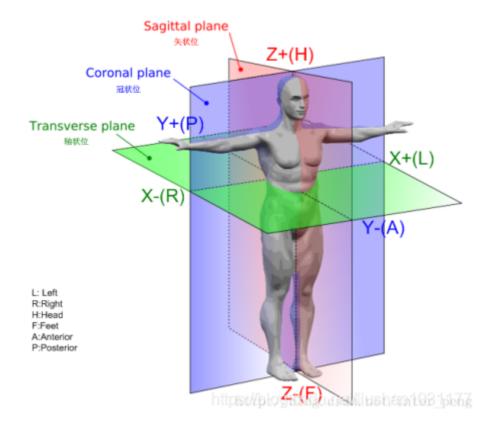
(所有单位均为mm)

Tag Name	(Group,Element)	VR	Example	Remark
Image Position (Patient)	(0020,0032)	DS	-24\-199.166672\199.166672	图像左上角 的x,y,z坐标
Image Orientation (Patient)	(0020,0037)	DS	-0\1\-0\-0\-1	前三个数为x 轴的方向余 弦,后三个 数为y轴的方 向余弦,为 一对单位正 交向量
Pixel Spacing	(0028,0030)	DS	1.66666663\1.66666663	row和 column方向 的分辨率
Spacing Between Slices	(0018,0088)	DS	24	相邻切片层 之间的物理 距离
Slice Thickness	(0018,0050)	DS	8	层厚



2. 坐标系

DICOM patient coordinate system (DPCS) 或 Reference Coordinates System (RCS)



• X轴正方向: 从右 (right) 指向左 (left)

• Y轴正方向: 从前胸 (anterior) 指向后背 (posterior) 、

• Z轴正方向: 从脚底 (foot) 指向头顶 (head)

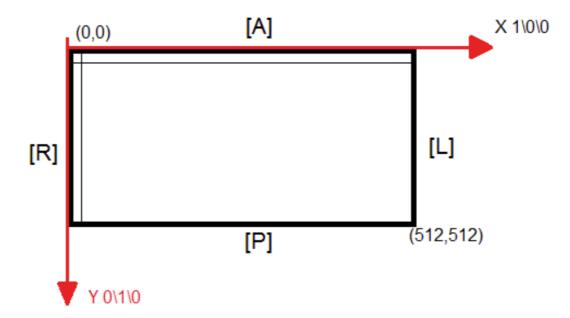
图像坐标系

x轴:图像行的方向,从左到右y轴:图像列的方向,从上到下

3. 坐标映射

成像平面的确定

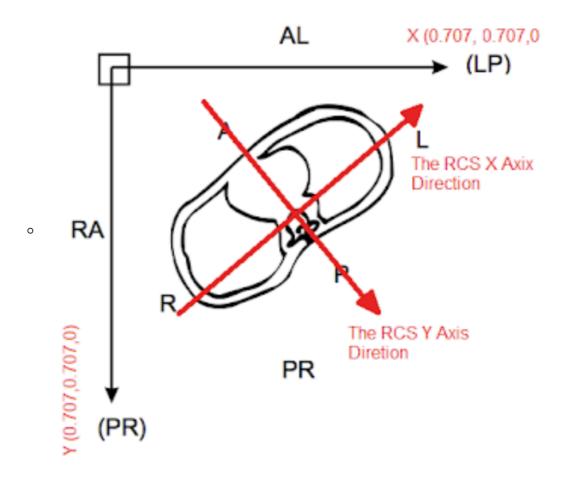
- 成像平面由Image Orientation Patient决定
- 常见的成像平面:
 - (1,0,0,0,1,0): 横断面 (横截面, X-Y平面)



。 (0,1,0,0,0,-1): 矢状面 (Y-Z平面) 。 (1,0,0,0,0,-1): 冠状面 (X-Z平面)

• 一般的成像平面:

o (0.707, -0.707, 0, 0.707, 0.707, 0)



成像平面坐标的映射 (实质: 仿射变换)

(i, j)坐标的变换

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_x \Delta i & Y_x \Delta j & 0 & S_x \\ X_y \Delta i & Y_y \Delta j & 0 & S_y \\ X_z \Delta i & Y_z \Delta j & 0 & S_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i \\ j \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} i \\ j \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- P_{xyz} : (i, j)的实际空间坐标
- S_{xyz} : Image Position (Patient) (0020,0032)的值
- X_{xyz} : x轴的方向余弦, Image Orientation (Patient) (0020,0037) 中的前三个数
- Y_{xyz} : y轴的方向余弦,Image Orientation (Patient) (0020,0037) 中的后三个数
- i, j: 像素点在图像坐标系的坐标,从0开始
- Δi , Δj : x轴和y轴方向的分辨率, Pixel Spacing (0028,0030) 中的两个值

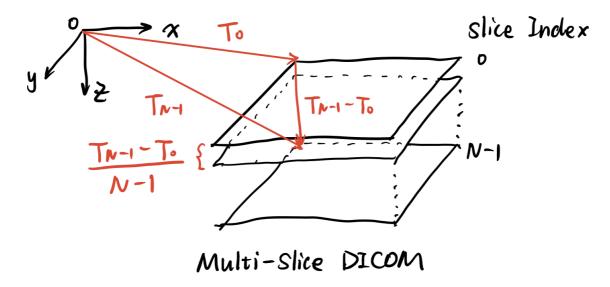
(c, r)坐标的变换:更易懂的表示(DICOM Affine Formula)

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11}\Delta r & F_{12}\Delta c & 0 & S_x \\ F_{21}\Delta r & F_{22}\Delta c & 0 & S_y \\ F_{31}\Delta r & F_{32}\Delta c & 0 & S_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ c \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} r \\ c \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- P_{xuz} : (i, j)的实际空间坐标
- S_{xuz} : Image Position (Patient) (0020,0032)的值
- $F_{::1}$: x轴的方向余弦, Image Orientation (Patient) (0020,0037) 中的前三个数
- $F_{::2}$: y轴的方向余弦,Image Orientation (Patient) (0020,0037) 中的后三个数
- (c,r): 像素点在图像坐标系的坐标,从0开始
- Δr , Δc : row和column方向的分辨率, Pixel Spacing (0028,0030) 中的两个值

从2D到3D

多切片 (multi slice)



- 设一张包含N张图片的序列, index从0到N-1
- $T_m = (T_m^0, T_m^1, T_m^2)$: 第m张图的Image Position (Patient)

可以得出:z方向平行于 $T_{N-1}-T_0$ 方向,相邻slice间的距离为 $rac{T_{N-1}-T_0}{N-1}$

3D Affine Formula (multi slice)

$$A_{multi} = egin{pmatrix} F_{11}\Delta r & F_{12}\Delta c & rac{T_N^0-T_0^0}{N-1} & T_0^0 \ F_{21\Delta r} & F_{22}\Delta c & rac{T_N^1-T_0^1}{N-1} & T_0^1 \ F_{31\Delta r} & F_{32}\Delta c & rac{T_N^2-T_0^2}{N-1} & T_0^2 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

单切片 (single slice)

- 对于单切片图像,我们无法通过 T_m 得到z方向的向量。
- 但是还有其他方法: $ec{e_z} = ec{e_x} imes ec{e_y}$, $ec{z} = \Delta s ec{e_z}$
 - 。 其中 $ec{e_x},ec{e_y}$ 均可以从Image Orientation (Patient)中获得
 - o Δs 为 Spacing Between Slices

3D Affine Formula (multi slice)

$$A_{
m single} = egin{pmatrix} F_{11} \Delta r & F_{12} \Delta c & \Delta s z_0 & T^0 \ F_{21} \Delta r & F_{22} \Delta c & \Delta s z_1 & T^1 \ F_{31} \Delta r & F_{32} \Delta c & \Delta s z_2 & T^2 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

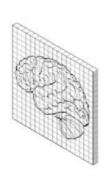
终于,我们得到了DICOM检查序列中任意切片的任意像素坐标点 所对应的物理位置!

4、DICOM数据的显示

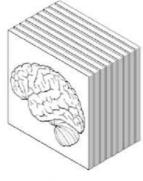
获得体数据



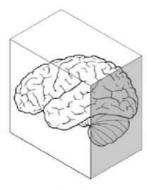




INDIVIDUAL SLICE

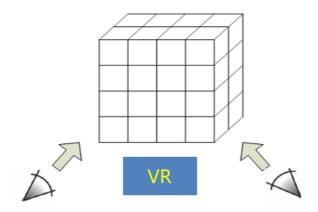


SLICES



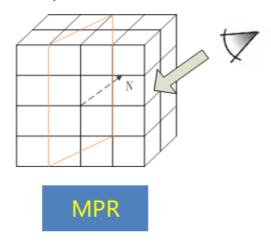
VOLUME

VR (Volume Rendering)

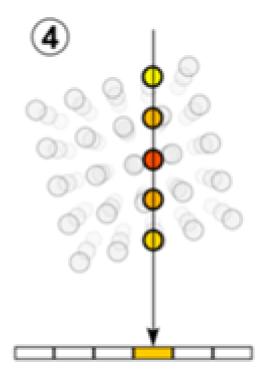


MPR (multiplanar reconstructions)

- 狭义的MPR指是将数据从一个解剖平面 (通常为横断面) 转换到其他平面的过程
- 广义的MPR则允许以非正交(倾斜)重建数据,如沿着管道中心线,脊柱椎管走向等,称为CPR (Curved planar reformation)



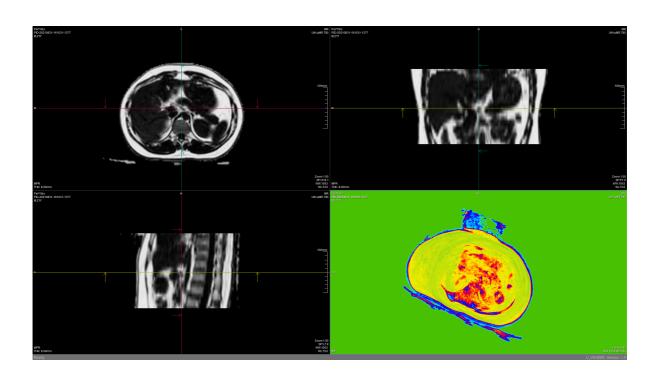
• 实际上是一个投影的过程,需要插值和叠加



• 3D->2D,可以做各种处理

- o average (AIP)
- o MIP
- MinIP (小MIP)

Type of projection	Schematic illustration	Examples (10 mm slabs)
Average intensity projection (AIP)		
Maximum intensity projection (MIP)		
Minimum intensity projection (MinIP)		M



夹带私货

pyb0924/BM425: BM425 生物医学工程课程设计 (https://github.com/pyb0924/BM425)

Reference

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