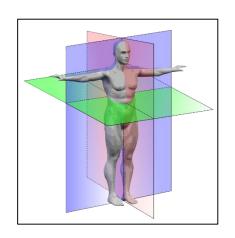


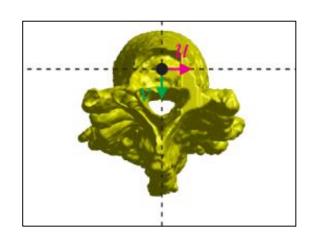
# PRIPRAVA NA LABORATORIJSKE VAJE Vaja 4: Prikazovanje 3D slik v 2D

### Obdelava slik in videa

prof. dr. Tomaž Vrtovec







### PRIKAZOVANJE 3D SLIK v 2D

### **Pregled**

#### 3D slike: primer slike ukrivljene strukture

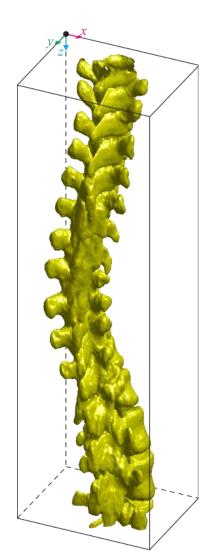
- koordinatni sistem slike
- koordinatni sistem opazovane ukrivljene strukture (žile, sapnik, črevo, kosti, čeljust, hrbtenica)
- preslikava koordinatnih sistemov

#### **Prerezi**

- ravninski prerezi
- ukrivljeni prerezi

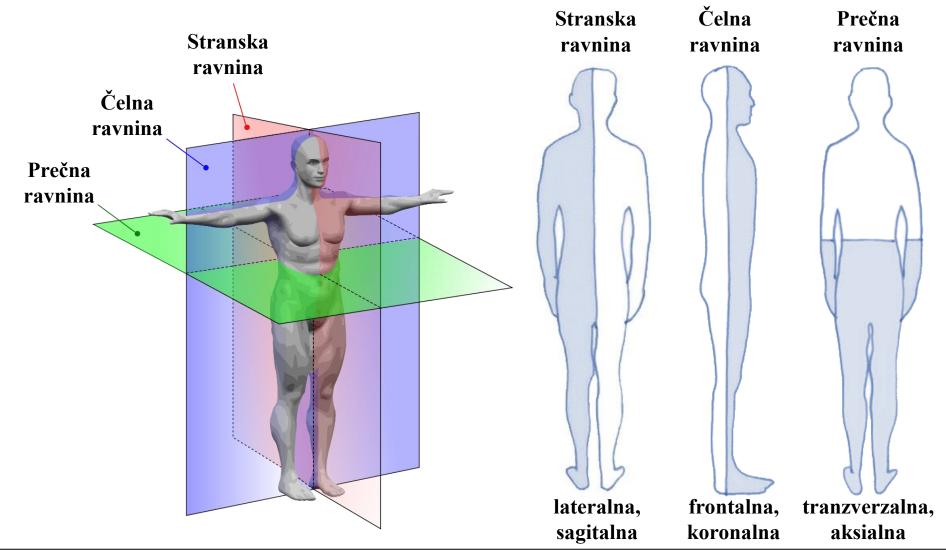
#### **Projekcije**

- osnovne projekcije



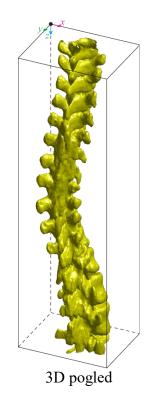
#### **Anatomske ravnine in smeri**





#### Koordinatni sistem slike



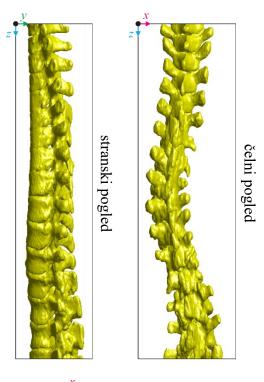


#### Koordinatni sistem slike:

$$\mathbb{R}^3_I \to (x, y, z)$$

#### **Anatomske smeri:**

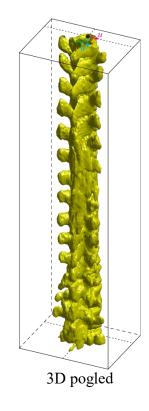
- levo-desno (*angl.* sinistro-dexter axis): x
- naprej-nazaj (*angl*. ventro-dorsal axis): y
- navzgor-navzdol (angl. cranio-caudal): z





#### Koordinatni sistem strukture





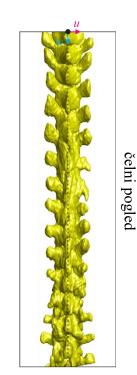
#### **Koordinatni sistem strukture:**

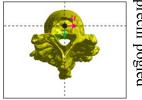
$$\mathbb{R}^3_S \to (u, v, w)$$

#### **Anatomske smeri:**

- levo-desno: u
- naprej-nazaj: v
- navzgor-navzdol: w



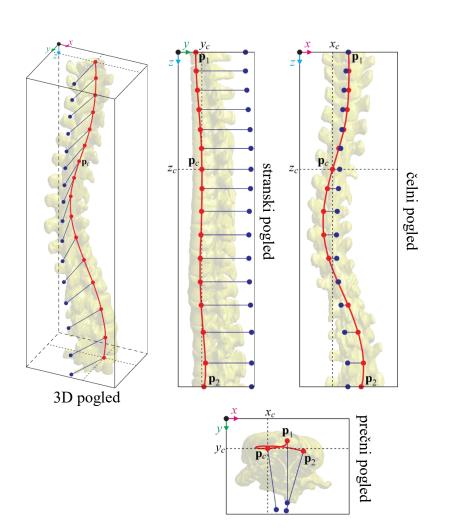


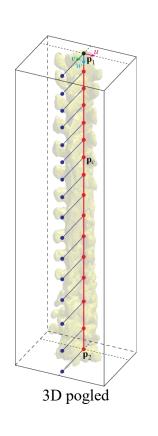


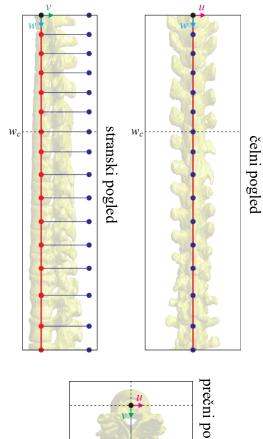
prečni pogled

#### Preslikava koordinatnih sistemov





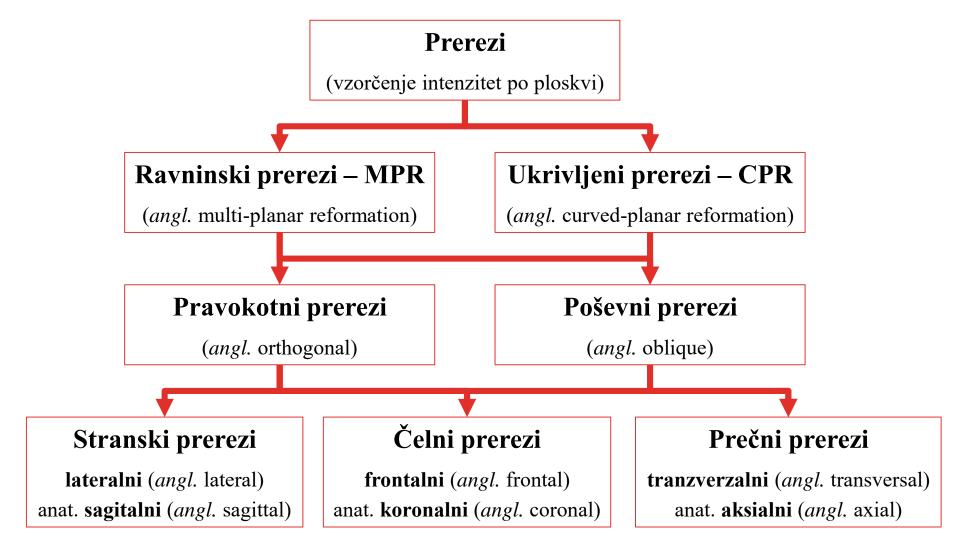




prečni pogled

### **Pregled**





#### Ravninski prerezi

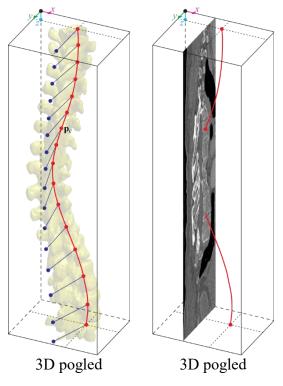


#### Ravninski prerezi – MPR (angl. multi-planar reformation)

- temeljijo na koordinatnemu sistemu slike
- dve vrsti:
  - **pravokotni ravninski prerezi** (*angl.* **orthogonal MPR**): ravnina vzorčenja je pravokotna na eno od osi koordinatnega sistema slike
    - stranski pravokotni ravninski prerezi
    - čelni pravokotni ravninski prerezi
    - prečni pravokotni ravninski prerezi
  - poševni ravninski prerezi (angl. oblique MPR)
    - stranski poševni ravninski prerezi
    - čelni poševni ravninski prerezi
    - prečni poševni ravninski prerezi
    - (posplošeni poševni ravninski prerezi)

### Stranski pravokotni ravninski prerezi

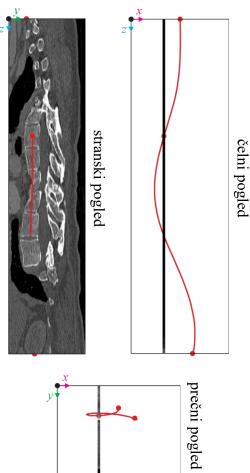


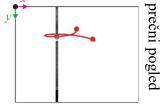


$$M_{x=x_c}(y,z) = I(x_c, y, z)$$



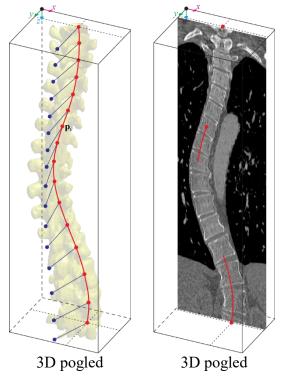
prerez



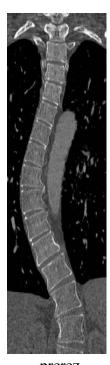


### Čelni pravokotni ravninski prerezi

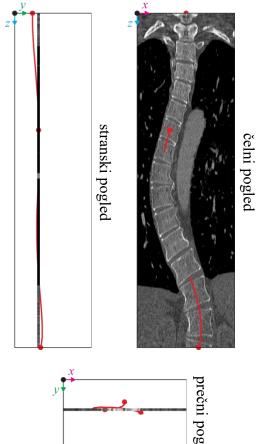


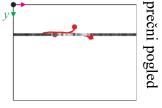


$$M_{y=y_c}(x,z) = I(x,y_c,z)$$



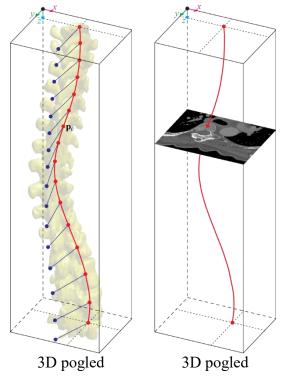
prerez



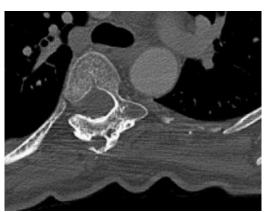


#### Prečni pravokotni ravninski prerezi

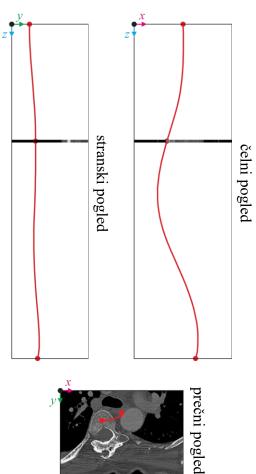


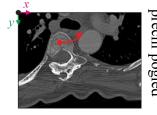


$$M_{z=z_c}(x,y) = I(x,y,z_c)$$



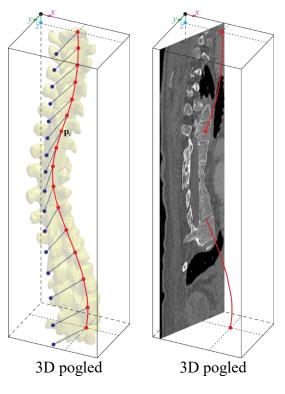
prerez





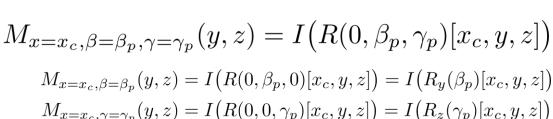
### Stranski poševni ravninski prerezi

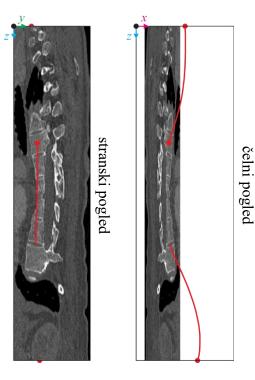


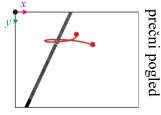


$$\beta = \beta_p = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_p = 25^{\circ}$$





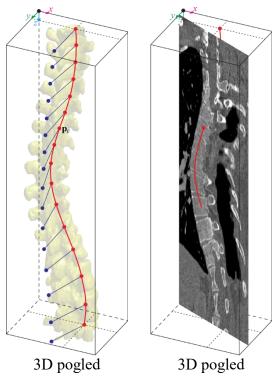


Vrtovec T: Automated Determination of the Spine-Based Coordinate System for an Efficient Cross-Sectional Visualization of 3D Spine Images. Spinal Imaging and Image Analysis. Li S, Yao J (ur.), Springer, 2015.

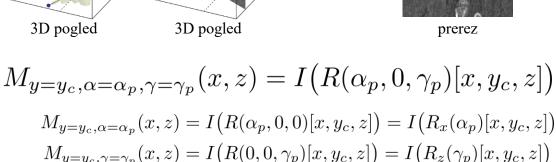
prerez

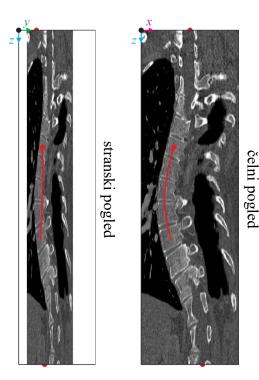
### Čelni poševni ravninski prerezi

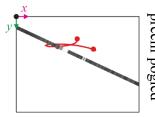




$$lpha=lpha_p=0^\circ$$
  $\gamma=\gamma_p=25^\circ$ 



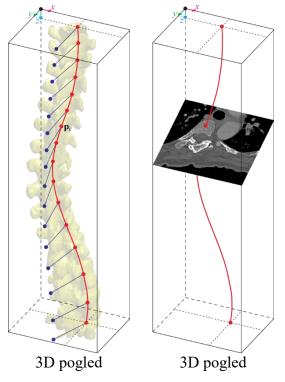




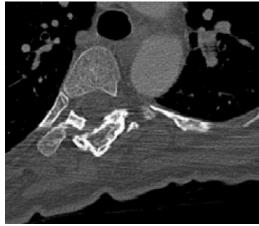
prečni pogled

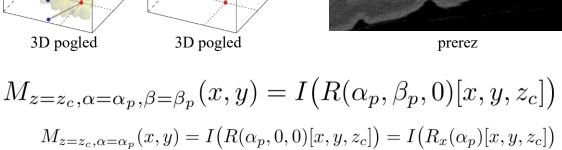
### Prečni poševni ravninski prerezi



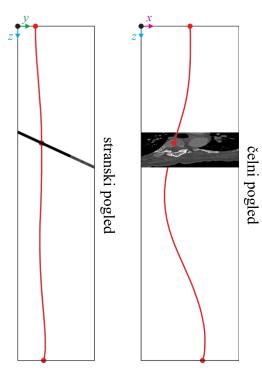


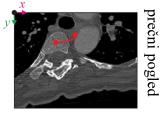
$$\alpha = \alpha_p = 25^{\circ}$$
$$\beta = \beta_p = 0^{\circ}$$





 $M_{z=z_c,\beta=\beta_n}(x,y) = I(R(0,\beta_p,0)[x,y,z_c]) = I(R_y(\beta_p)[x,y,z_c])$ 

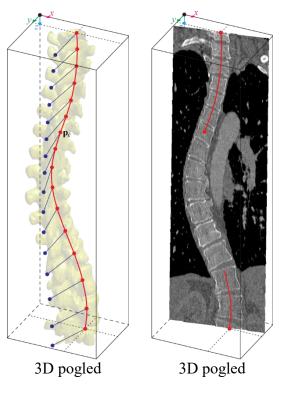


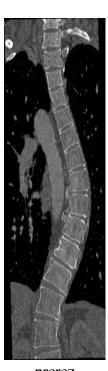


### Posplošeni poševni ravninski prerezi

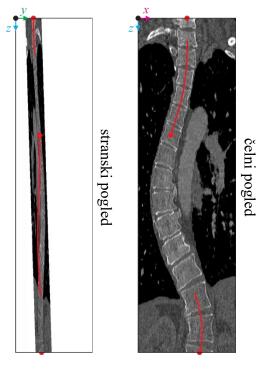
 $M^s_{\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{p}_2,\mathbf{p}_3}$ 







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$$M_{\mathbf{p}_1,\mathbf{p}_2,\mathbf{p}_3}^n(y,z) = I(R^n[x_j,y,z])$$

$$M_{\mathbf{p}_{1},\mathbf{p}_{2},\mathbf{p}_{3}}^{s}(x,z) = I(R^{s}[x,y_{j},z])$$

### PREREZI Ukrivljeni prerezi

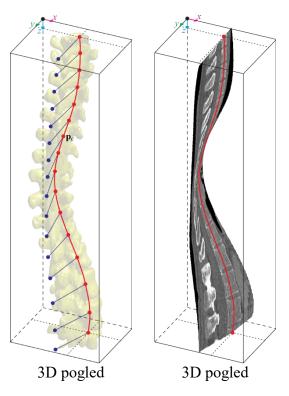


#### **Ukrivljeni prerezi – CPR** (*angl.* curved-planar reformation)

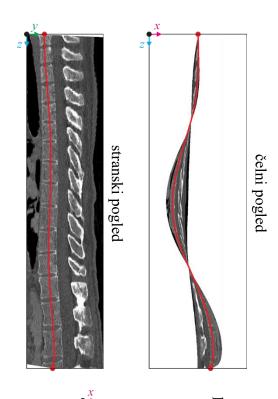
- temeljijo na koordinatnemu sistemu opazovane strukture
- dve vrsti:
  - pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi (angl. orthogonal CPR)
    - stranski pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi
    - čelni pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi
    - prečni pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi
  - poševni ukrivljeni prerezi (angl. oblique CPR)
    - stranski poševni ukrivljeni prerezi
    - čelni poševni ukrivljeni prerezi
    - prečni poševni ukrivljeni prerezi

#### Stranski pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi





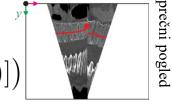




$$C_{u=u_c}(v,w) = I(u_c,v,w)$$

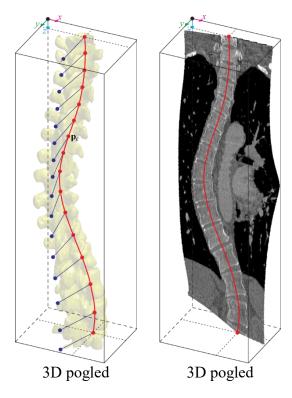
$$C_{u=u_c}\left(y,c_z(i)\right) = I\left(R_{\hat{\mathbf{t}}(i)}\left(\varphi(i)\right)R_x\left(\alpha(i)\right)\left[c_x(i) + \Delta x, y, c_z(i)\right]\right)$$

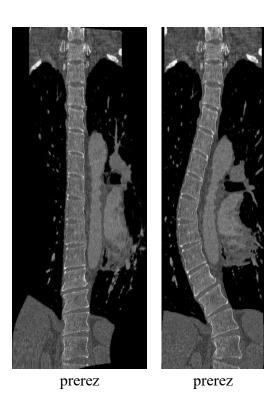
$$C_{u=u_c}(y, c_z(i)) = I(R_z(\varphi(i)) [c_x(i) + \Delta x, y, c_z(i)])$$

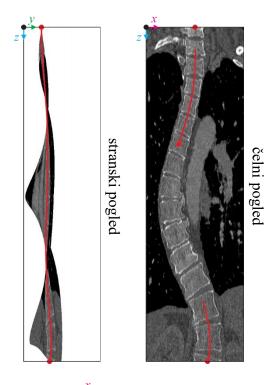


### Čelni pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi





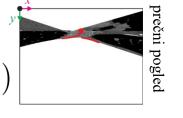




 $C_{v=v_c}(u,w) = I(u,v_c,w)$ 

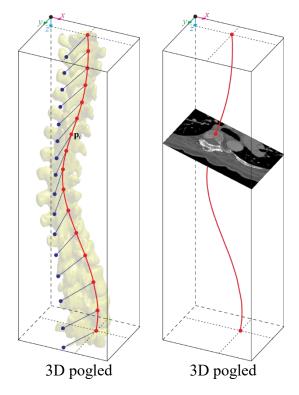
 $C_{v=v_c}(x, c_z(i)) = I(R_{\hat{\mathbf{t}}(i)}(\varphi(i)) R_y(\beta(i)) [x, c_y(i) + \Delta y, c_z(i)])$ 

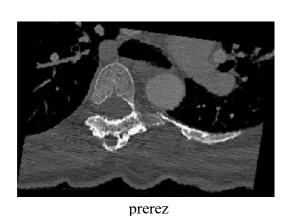
$$C_{v=v_c}(x, c_z(i)) = I(R_z(\varphi(i)) [x, c_y(i) + \Delta y, c_z(i)])$$

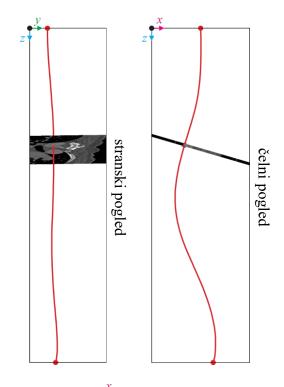


### Prečni pravokotni ukrivljeni prerezi





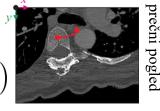




$$C_{w=w_c}(u,v) = I(u,v,w_c)$$

$$C_{w=w_c}(x,y) = I(R_{\hat{\mathbf{t}}(i)}(\varphi(i_p)) R_y(\beta(i_p)) R_x(\alpha(i_p)) [x, y, c_z(i_p)])$$

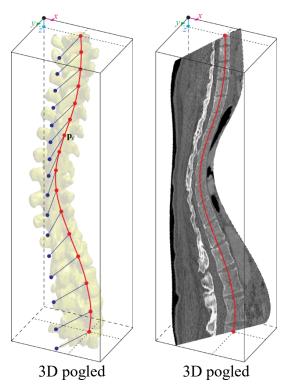
$$C_{w=w_c}(x,y) = I(R(\alpha(i_p),\beta(i_p),\varphi(i_p))[x,y,c_z(i_p)])$$



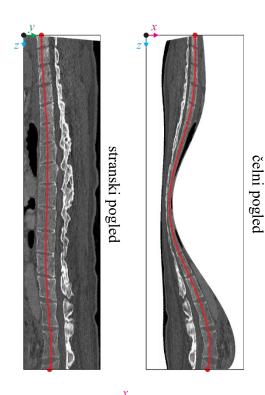
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### Stranski poševni ukrivljeni prerezi







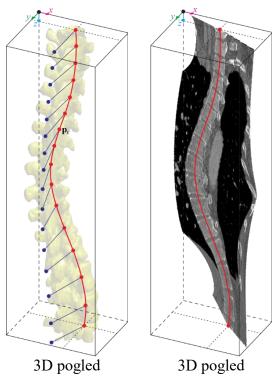


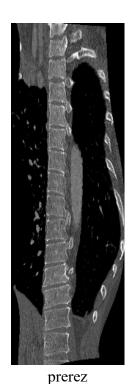
 $C_{u=u_c,\phi=\phi_p}(v,w) = I(R_w(\phi_p)[u_c,v,w])$   $C_{u=u_c,\phi=\phi_p}(y,c_z(i)) = I(R_{\hat{\mathbf{t}}(i)}(\varphi(i)+\phi_p)R_x(\alpha(i))[c_x(i)+\Delta x,y,c_z(i)])$   $C_{u=u_c,\phi=\phi_p}(y,c_z(i)) = I(R_z(\varphi(i)+\phi_p)[c_x(i)+\Delta x,y,c_z(i)])$ 

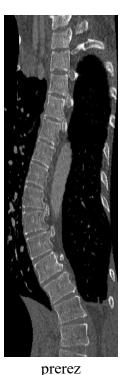


### Čelni poševni ukrivljeni prerezi

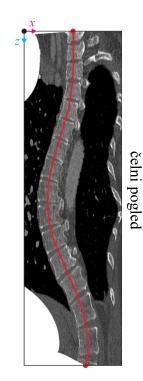




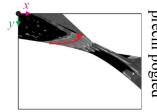








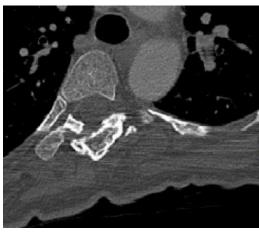
 $C_{v=v_c,\phi=\phi_n}(u,w) = I(R_w(\phi_p)[u,v_c,w])$  $C_{v=v_c,\phi=\phi_p}\left(x,c_z(i)\right) = I\left(R_{\hat{\mathbf{t}}(i)}\left(\varphi(i)+\phi_p\right)R_y\left(\beta(i)\right)\left[x,c_y(i)+\Delta y,c_z(i)\right]\right)$  $C_{v=v_c,\phi=\phi_p}(x,c_z(i)) = I(R_z(\varphi(i)+\phi_p)[x,c_y(i)+\Delta y,c_z(i)])$ 



#### Prečni poševni ukrivljeni prerezi



Enaki prečnim poševnim ravninskim prerezom, pri čemer so centrirani v izbrani točki  $\mathbf{p}_c = (u_c, v_c, w_c)$  na krivulji.



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# **PROJEKCIJE**

### Vrste projekcij



#### Ravninske projekcije

- temeljijo na koordinatnemu sistemu slike
- dve vrsti:
  - **pravokotne ravninske projekcije (**stranska, čelna, prečna)
  - **poševne ravninske projekcije** (stranske, čelne, prečne)

#### Ukrivljene projekcije

- temeljijo na koordinatnemu sistemu opazovane strukture
- dve vrsti:
  - pravokotne ukrivljene projekcije (stranska, čelna, prečna)
  - **poševne ukrivljene projekcije** (stranske, čelne, prečne)

#### Prikazovanje 3D slik v 2D



3D slike človeškega telesa, pridobljene s slikovno tehniko računalniške tomografije (CT):

- Nalaganje 3D slik v 3D matriko.
- Pridobivanje in prikazovanje 2D pravokotnih ravninskih prerezov (stranski, čelni, prečni).
- Pridobivanje in prikazovanje 2D pravokotnih ravninskih projekcij (stranske, čelne, prečne) na osnovi poljubne funkcije točk (npr. maksimalna vrednost, povprečna vrednost, ...).

**OBDELAVA SLIK IN VIDEA** 

prof. dr. Tomaž Vrtovec

**Primer** 





**Primer** 





**Primer** 



