

Fast and Noninvasive Thermal Monitoring in Ultrasound Digital Images using Optical Flow method

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Abstract

The main purpose of this work is introducing a novel method of temperature monitoring using B-Mode Ultrasound digital images. Thermal dependence of sound speed causes a virtual displacement of scatterer particles. The virtual displacement is computed using speckle tracking methods. Horn-Shunck algorithm was applied to a tissue mimicking phantom to measure the virtual displacement. A heating resistor was used in this phantom to generate temperature elevation. The DICOM ultrasound images were acquired using commercial SIMENES ultrasound imaging system with 10MHz linear probe. The accuracy of noninvasive temperature estimation was measured comparing with invasive temperature measurement.

The phantom is warmed up to the 8 °C. The mean error of temperature estimation was found to be 0.4°C and peak error 0.9°C. Fast temperature estimation can be achieved using Optical-Flow methods. This Method is a differential based motion estimation method that estimates displacement by calculating the optical pattern changes caused by movements between two frames. Noise sensitivity is the main infirmity of Horn-Schunck method.

Keywords: Temperature estimation; thermal therapy; Ultrasound Images; Optical-Flow; Speed of the Sound.

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¹ Laser Induced Thermal Therapy

⁴ Impedance Tomography

⁷ RF echo

² High Intensity Focused Ultrasound

⁵ Thermal Expansion

⁸ Raw Data

³ Magnetic Resonance Imaging

⁶ Probe

⁹ Mean scatterer spacing

$$\nabla I(x, y, t) \cdot S(x, y, t) + I_t(x, y, t) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$S(x, y, t) = [u(x, y, t) \quad v(x, y, t)]^T$$

$$I(x, y, t) = I(x, y) \quad (2)$$

$$J = \int_{\Omega} \left[\alpha \sum_{i=1}^N \|\nabla S_i\|^2 + (\nabla I(x, y, t) \cdot S(x, y, t) + I_t(x, y, t))^2 \right] d\Omega \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial u} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial J}{\partial v} = 0 \quad (4)$$

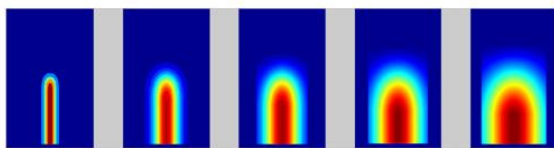
$$\begin{cases} \Delta u - \frac{1}{\alpha} (I_x^2 u + I_x I_y v + I_x I_t) = 0 \\ \Delta v - \frac{1}{\alpha} (I_x I_y v + I_y^2 v + I_x I_t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta T(x) = c_0(x) \frac{1}{\varphi(x) - \beta(x)} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\delta T(x)) \quad (6)$$

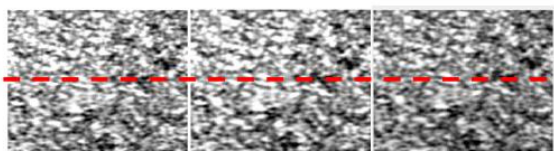
$$\Delta T(x) = k \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Delta d) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{Amplitude Error} = \frac{\|V_e - V_s\|}{V_s} \quad ()$$

$$V_s \quad V_e$$



(الف)



(ب)

°C

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$$A \cdot S = B$$

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$$B \quad S \quad A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha} I_x^2 - \Delta & \frac{1}{\alpha} I_x I_y \\ \frac{1}{\alpha} I_x I_y & \frac{1}{\alpha} I_y^2 - \Delta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = [u \quad v]^T$$

$$B = [I_x I_t \quad I_y I_t]^T$$

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$$u_{x,y}^{k+1} = \bar{u}_{x,y}^k - \frac{I_x [I_x \bar{u}_{x,y}^k + I_y \bar{v}_{x,y}^k + I_t]}{\alpha^2 + I_x^2 + I_y^2} \quad ()$$

$$v_{x,y}^{k+1} = \bar{v}_{x,y}^k - \frac{I_y [I_x \bar{u}_{x,y}^k + I_y \bar{v}_{x,y}^k + I_t]}{\alpha^2 + I_x^2 + I_y^2}$$

(x,y)

$[u_{x,y}^k \quad v_{x,y}^k]$

$[u_{x,y}^k \quad v_{x,y}^k]$

$[\bar{u}_{x,y}^k \quad \bar{v}_{x,y}^k]$

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\Delta d) = (\alpha(x) - \beta(x)) \Delta T(x) \quad ()$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta d(x) = \int_{x'=0}^x (\alpha(x') - \beta(x')) \Delta T(x') dx'$$

x'

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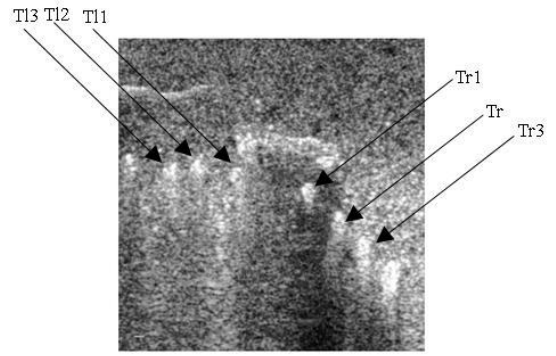
$\Delta T(x)$

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$$H(r,t) = \sqrt{\frac{k}{4\pi t}} \times e^{\left[\frac{(r-r')^2}{4kt} \right]} \quad ()$$

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$$2\sqrt{kt}$$



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/ MHz

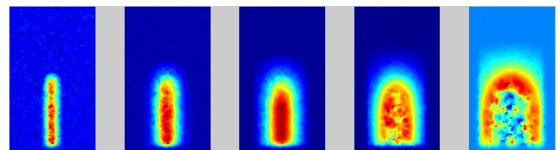
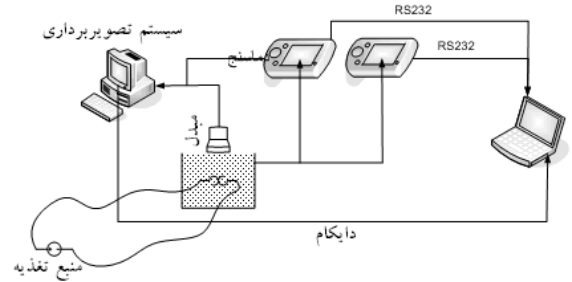
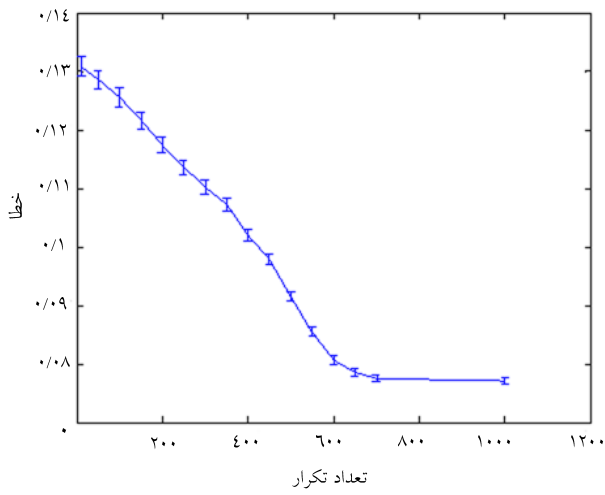
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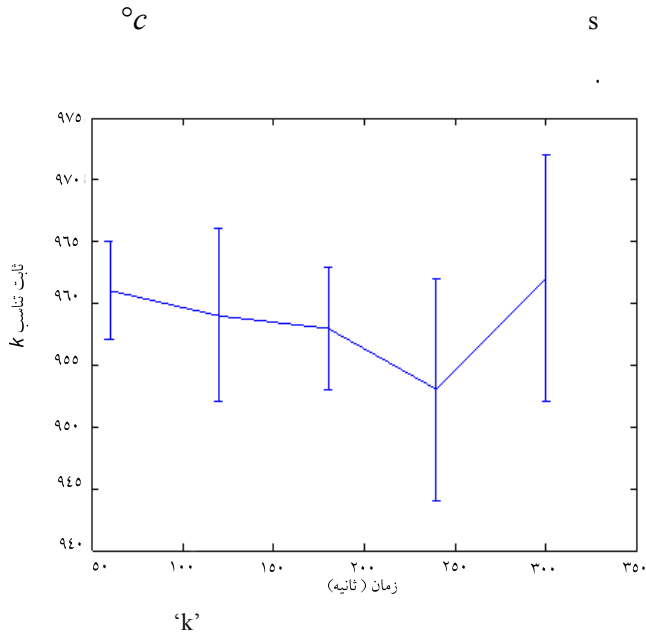
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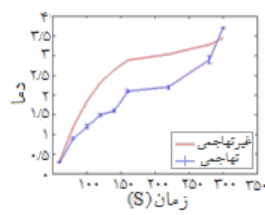
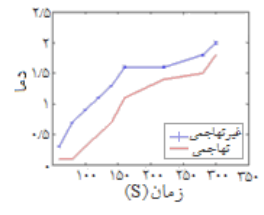
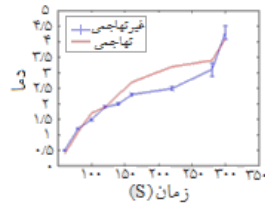
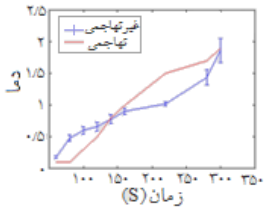
'k'

'k'

$$k = \pm$$

B-Mode

							(s) (°C)
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	/	/	/	/	/	/	T2(°C)
	/	/	/	/	/	/	T3(°C)
	/	/	/	/	/	/	T4(°C)
	/	/	/	/	/	/	$\partial(\Delta x_1)/\partial x$
	/	/	/	/	/	/	$\partial(\Delta x_2)/\partial x$
	/	/	/	/	/	/	$\partial(\Delta x_3)/\partial x$
$k_{mean} \pm std$	/	/	/	/	/	/	$\partial(\Delta x_4)/\partial x$
\pm							k_1
\pm							k_2
\pm							k_3
\pm							k_4



T11 (Tr2 (Tr1 (. / °c

T12 (/ °c

T13	T12	T11	Tr3	Tr2	Tr1	

R1	R2	R3	L1	L2	L3	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	T11	T12	T13	(s)
/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/	/	/	/	/	/	
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