

# Software for an Intra-Operative “Kinect” with a Flexible Endoscope

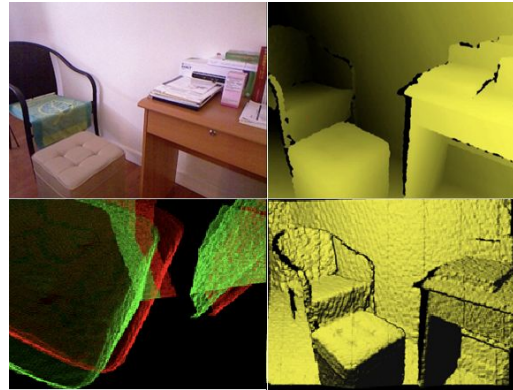
Group 13: Shohini Ghosh and Elli Tian

Mentors: Dr. Austin Reiter and Dr. Russell Taylor

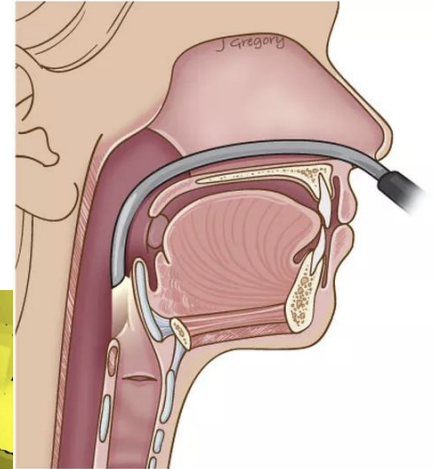
Computer Integrated Surgery, Spring 2017

# Relevance

- “Depth cameras” have spurred the popularity and approachability of real-time 3D reconstruction
- 3D reconstruction based on images captured by endoscope
- Small laser allows for structured light approach with endoscope

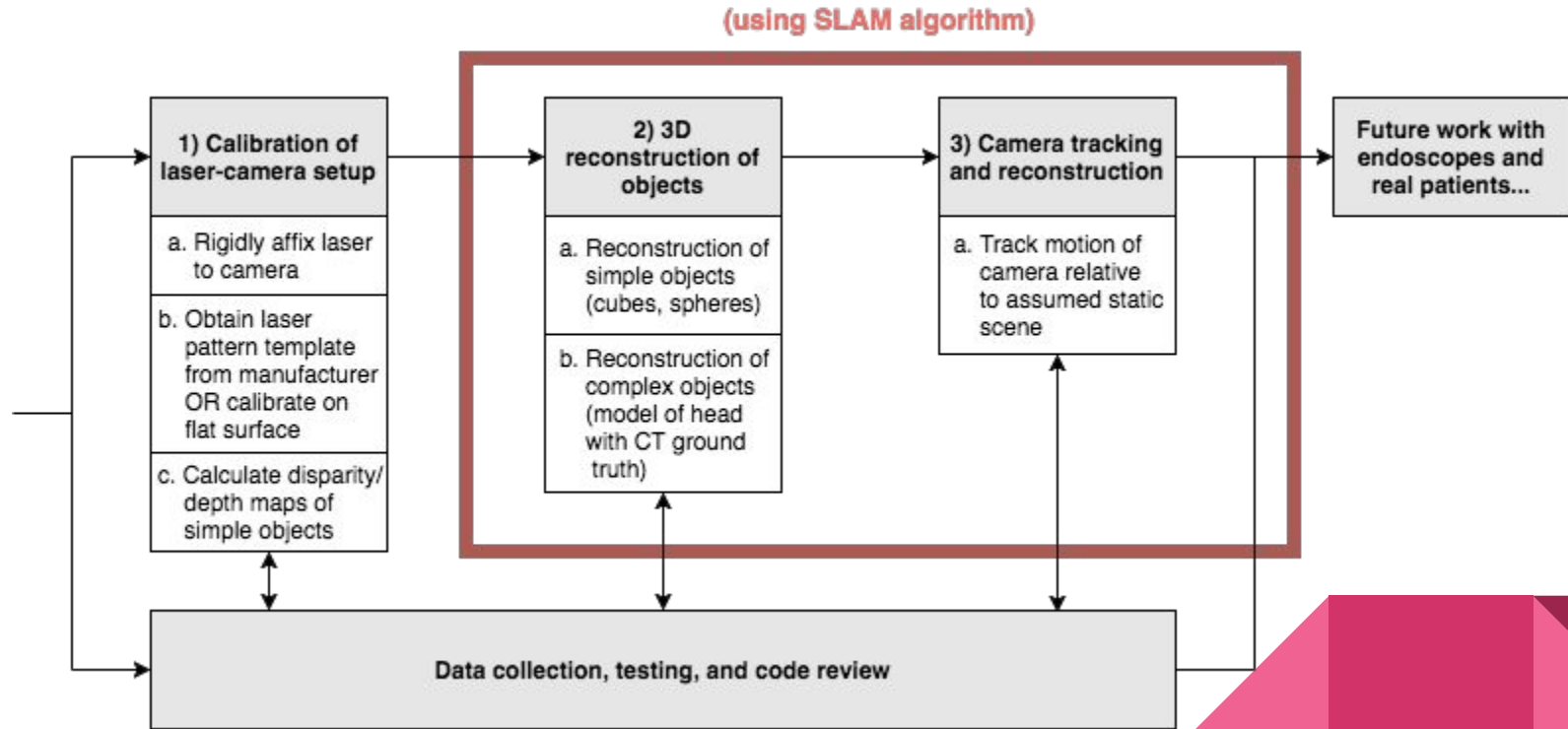


<http://jiakezhang.com/project/real-time-3d-reconstruction/>



<http://www.zaghimd.com/sleep-endoscopy>

# Technical Approach



# Technical Approach - Calibration

- Training
  - Collect “training” images of laser pattern on normal plane at known distances ranging from 12cm to 19cm
  - Identify each laser point in all training images
  - Determine how center point and radius of each laser point varies with distance of plane
- Testing
  - For new “test” images, identify each laser point then consider center point location and radius to estimate distance (linearly interpolate between training image distances)

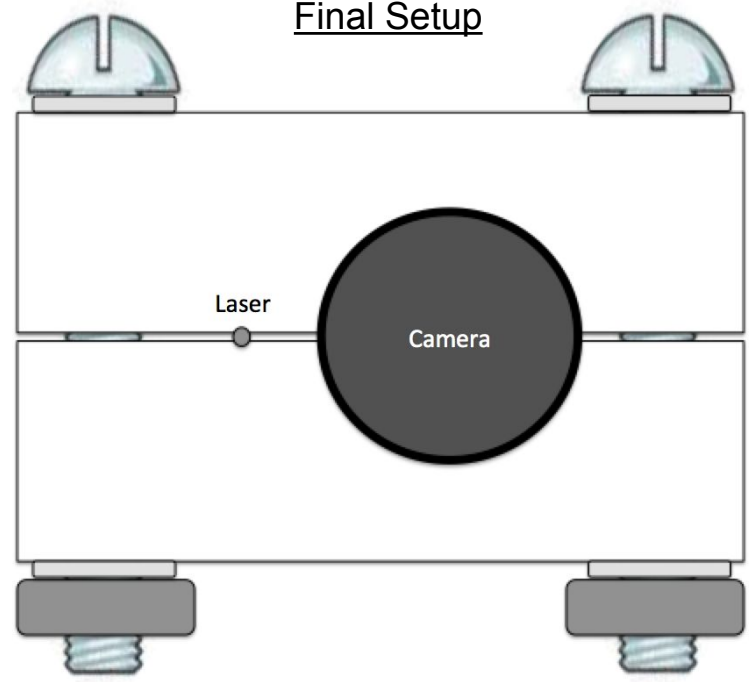


# Mechanical Fixation

Current Setup

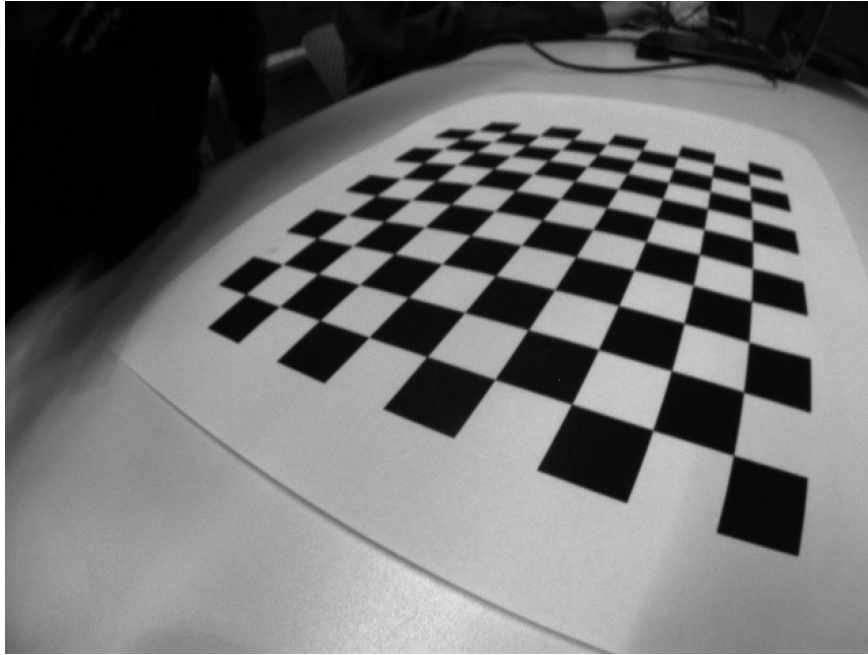


Final Setup

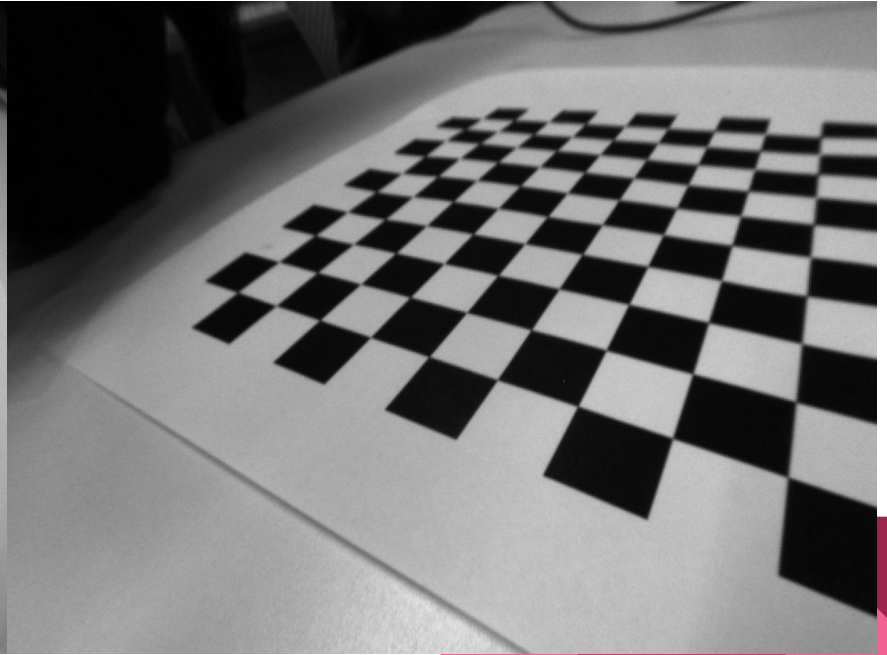


# Camera Calibration & Distortion Correction

Original

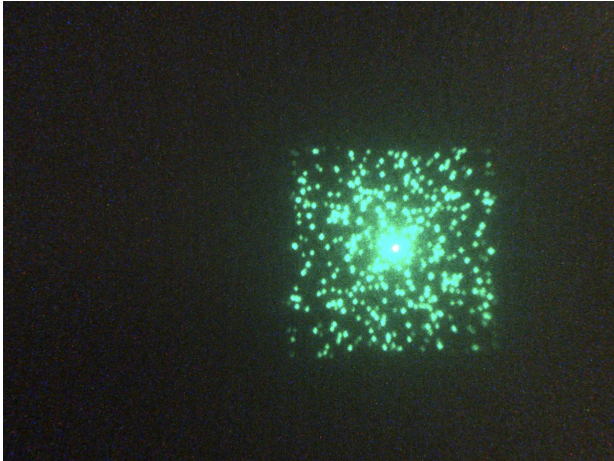


Distortion Corrected

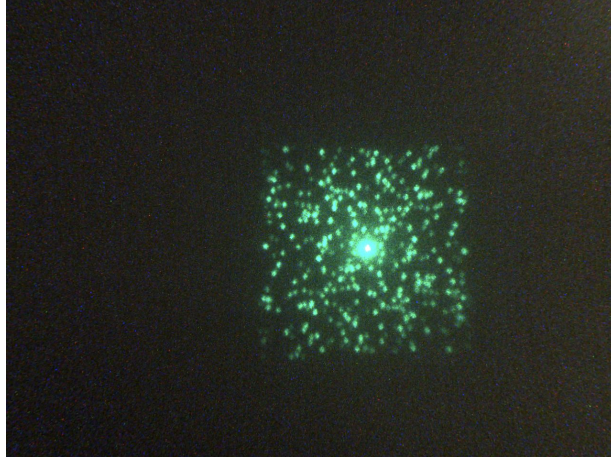


# SampleData

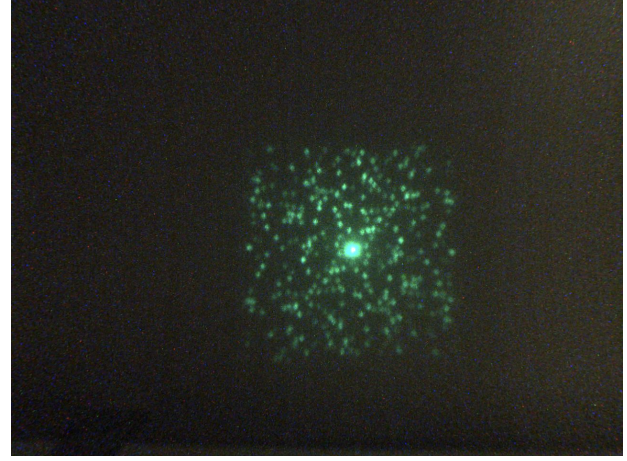
12cm



15cm

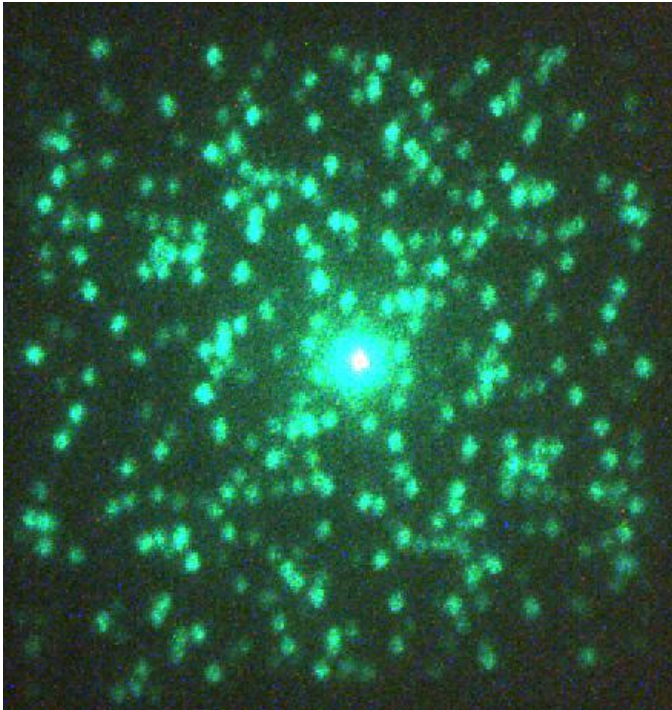


19cm

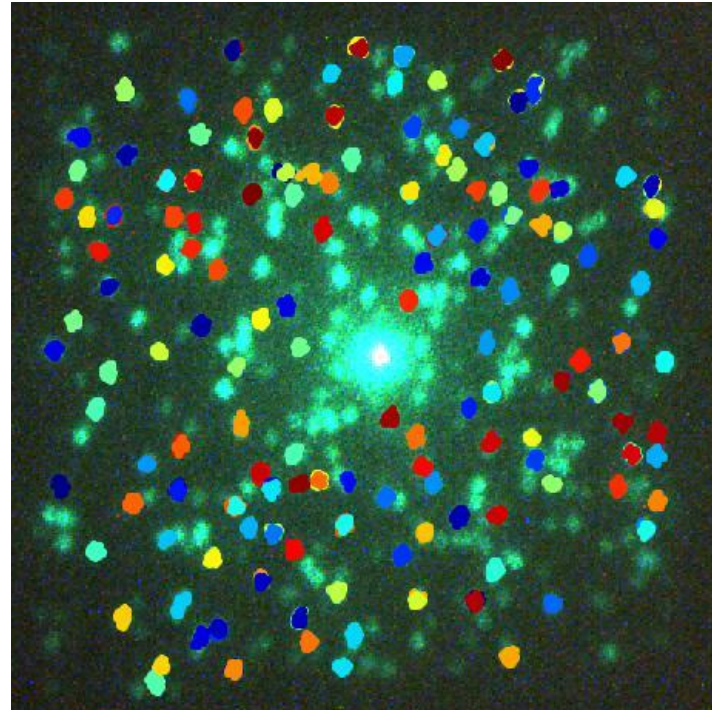


# Segmenting Laser Points

Original



Labeled Laser Points

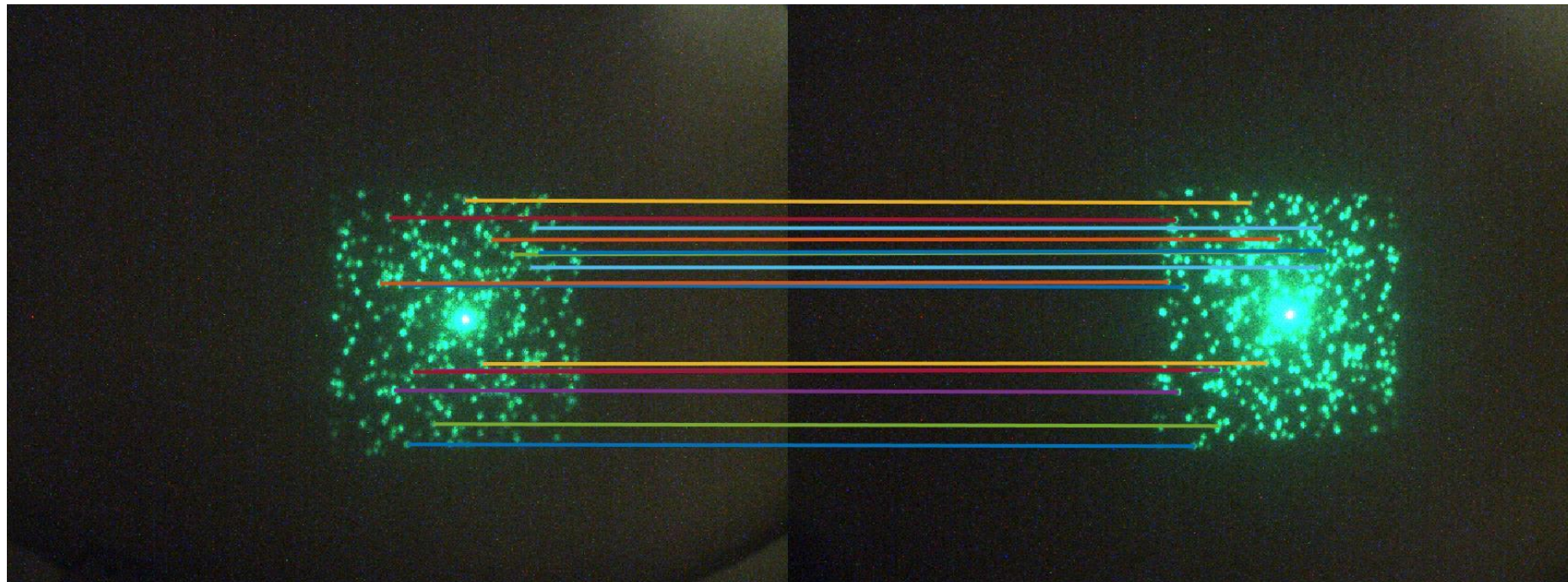




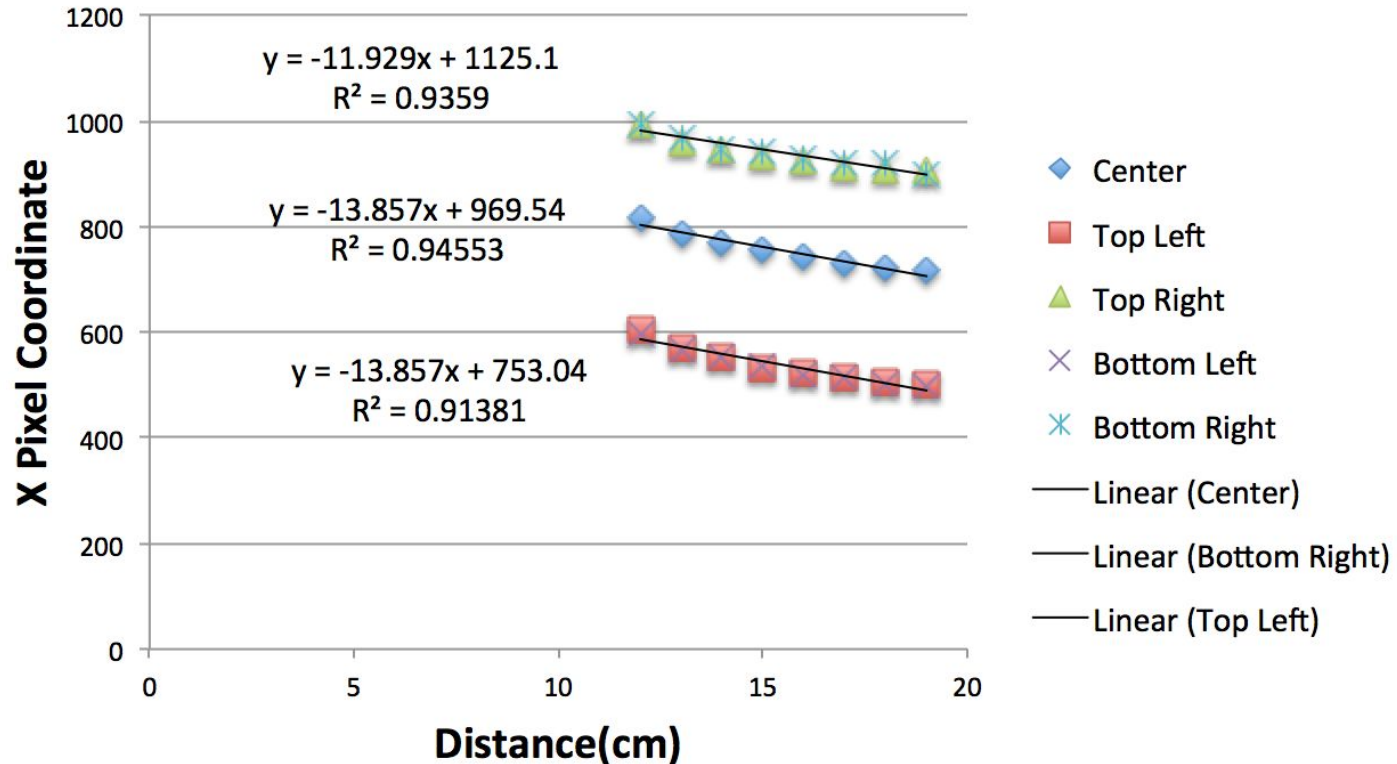
# Matching Laser Points

15cm

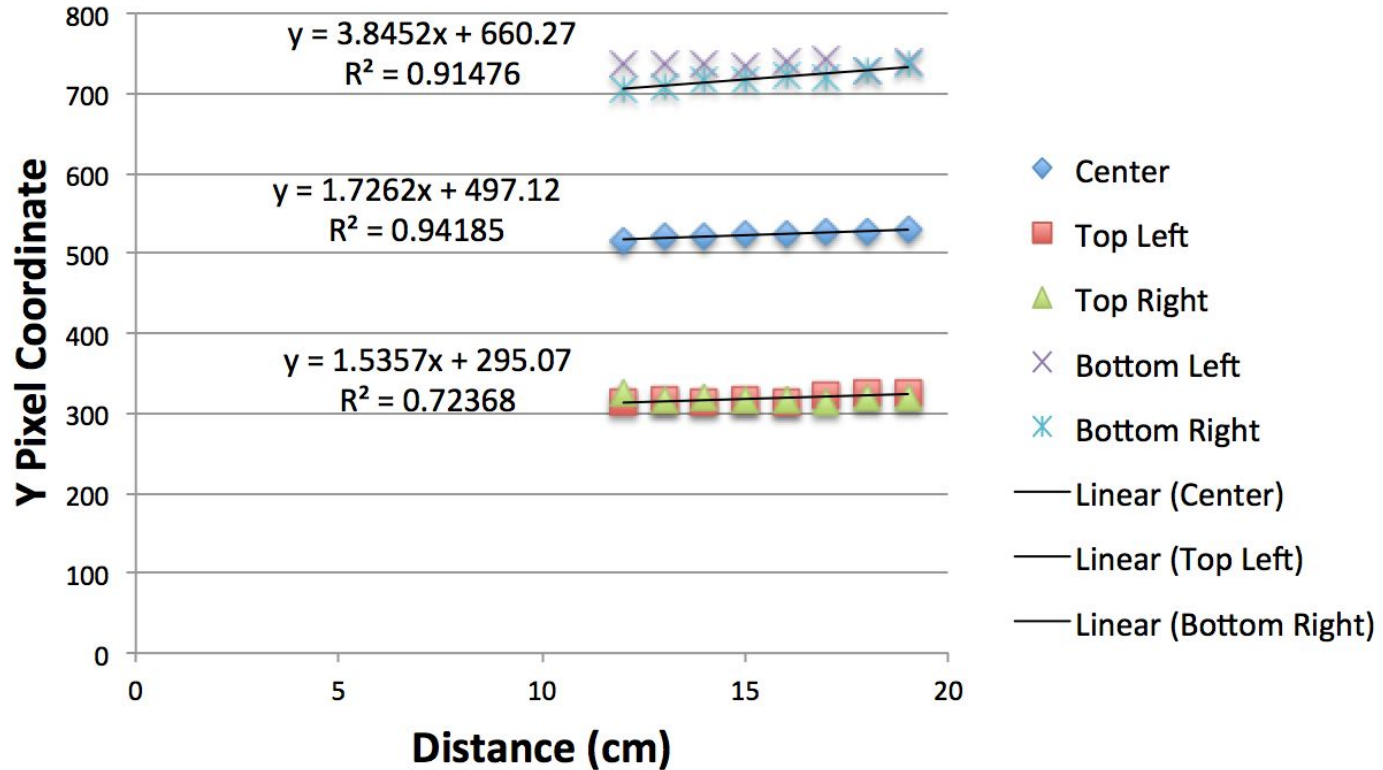
12cm



# Initial Results for X Coordinate

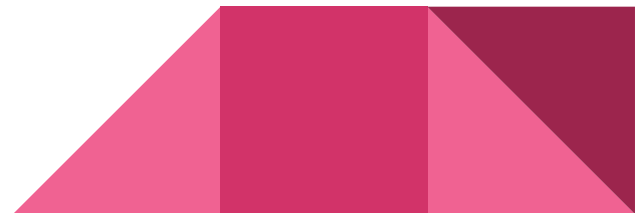


# Initial Results for Y Coordinate

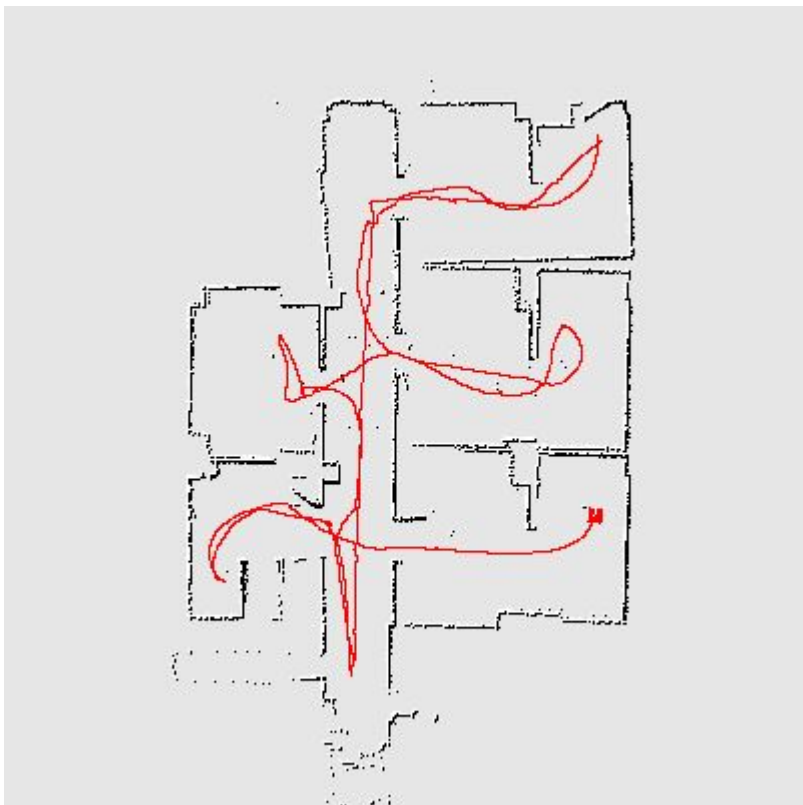


# Calibration Testing Plan

- Collect “test” images at known distances and verify that our distance estimate is correct for:
  - Normal plane
  - Irregular surface
  - In varying lighting conditions
  - Against red background



# Planned Approach for 3D Reconstruction



- Need to move camera to collect images for 3D reconstruction
  - Need many images because of sparse laser pattern
- SLAM (simultaneous localization and mapping)
  - BreezySLAM for MATLAB
- Test on simple and complex objects

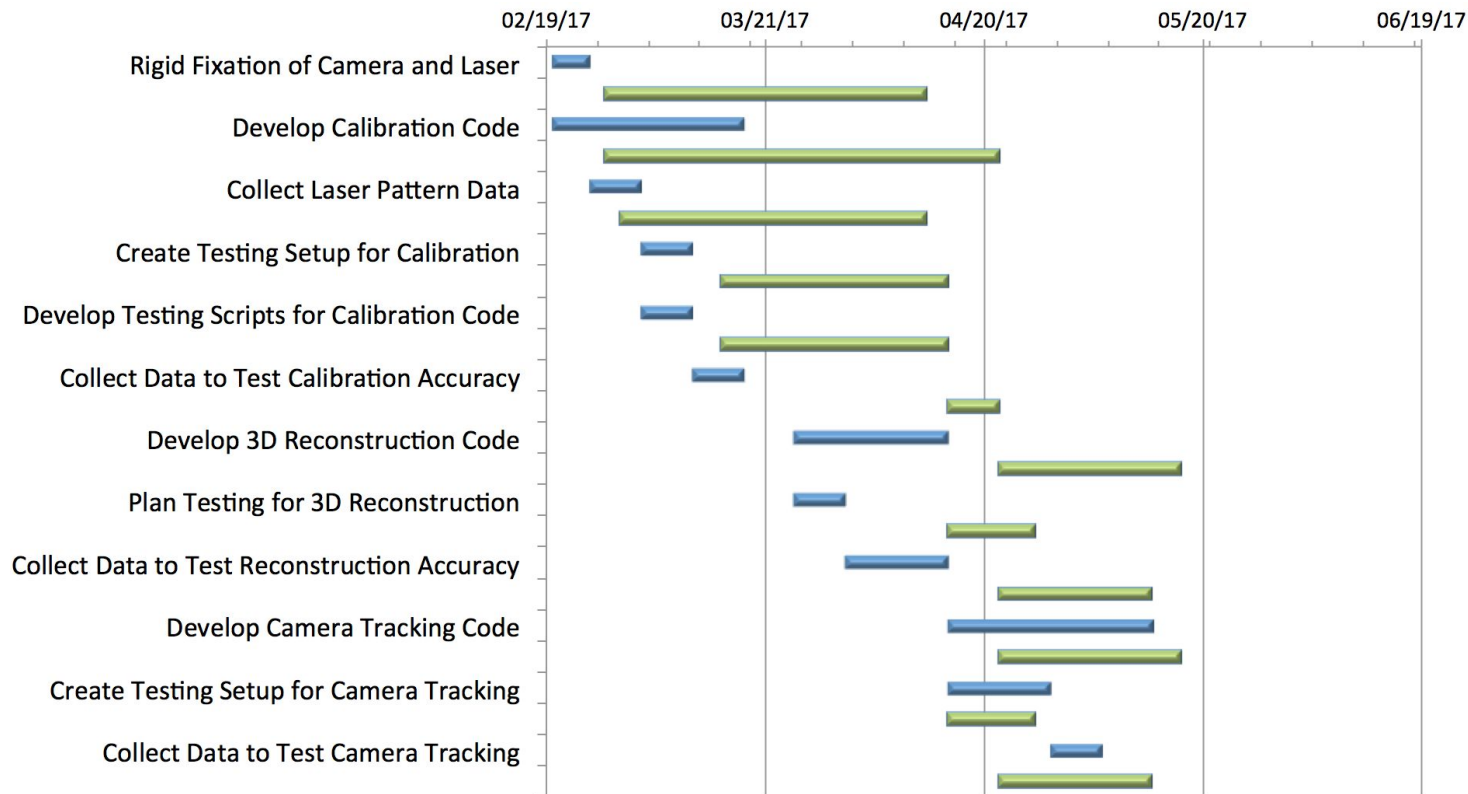
# Updated Deliverables

- Minimum
  - Rigid fixation method of camera to laser
  - Template for laser pattern in appropriate coordinates relative to camera
  - Code to compute depth map for camera's field of view\*\*
- Expected
  - Code to create 3D reconstruction of simple objects and track camera movement relative to static scene\*\*
- Maximum
  - Code to create 3D reconstruction of complex objects and track camera movement relative to static scene\*\*

\*\*Includes testing to verify mm accuracy



# Updated Timeline



# Obstacles

- Positioning of laser relative to camera and camera parameter settings
  - → Resolved
- Laser pattern dots detected are not always unique
  - Need efficient way to determine if MSER regions are overlapping significantly
- Matching laser pattern dots
  - Sparse laser pattern precludes window matching, need to match individual laser points
  - Radius varies with distance so cross-correlation ineffective
  - → Identify laser pattern dot by position relative to rest of pattern





# Dependencies

Dependency	Plan for Resolving
Obtaining Tae Soo Kim's prior work	Resolved
Obtaining calibration code	Not needed
Reliable fixation method for camera and laser	Will be resolved by 4/12
SLAM depends on calibration	Calibration code almost complete
Development of testing setup	Work with Dr. Taylor

Questions?

