

We present a strategy for markerless, inside-out registration of 3D imaging to a patient's face, which enables untethered augmented reality to aid physicians in the treatment and management of head and neck cancer.



Markerless Image-to-Face Registration for Untethered Augmented Reality in Head and Neck Surgery.

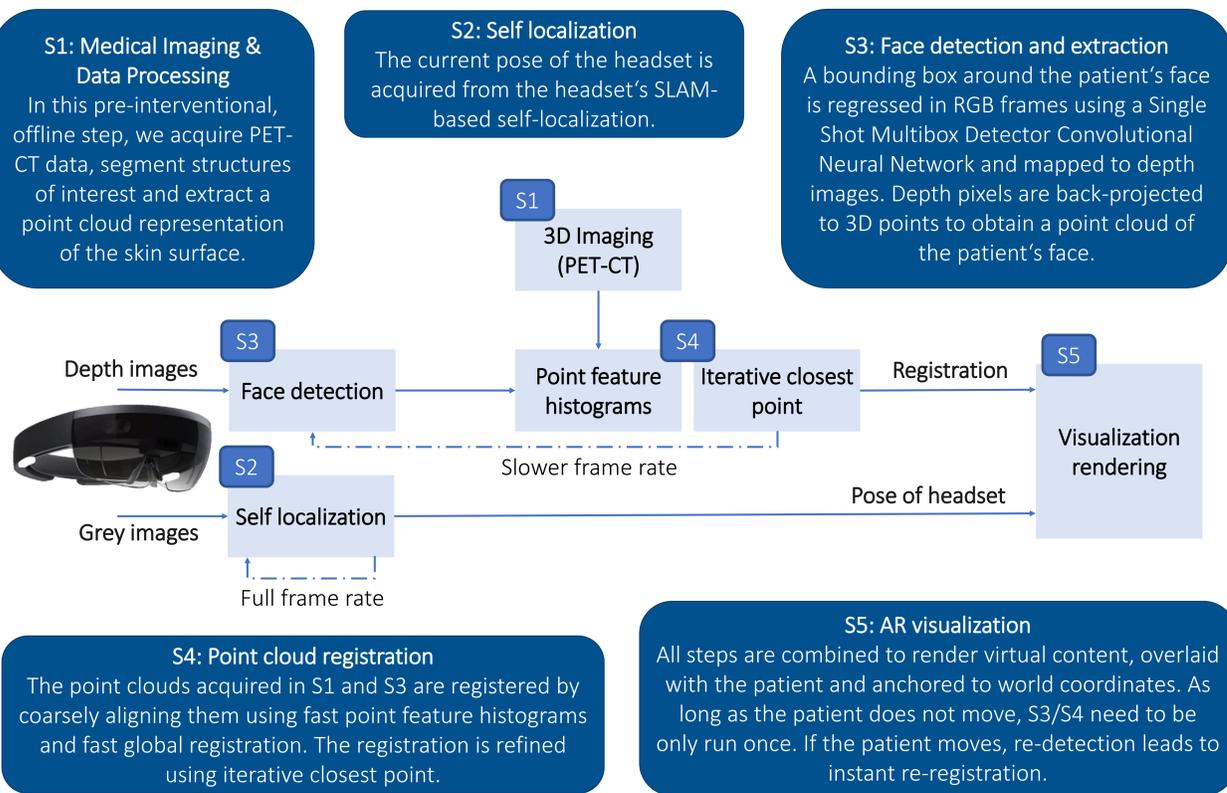
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SYSTEM OVERVIEW

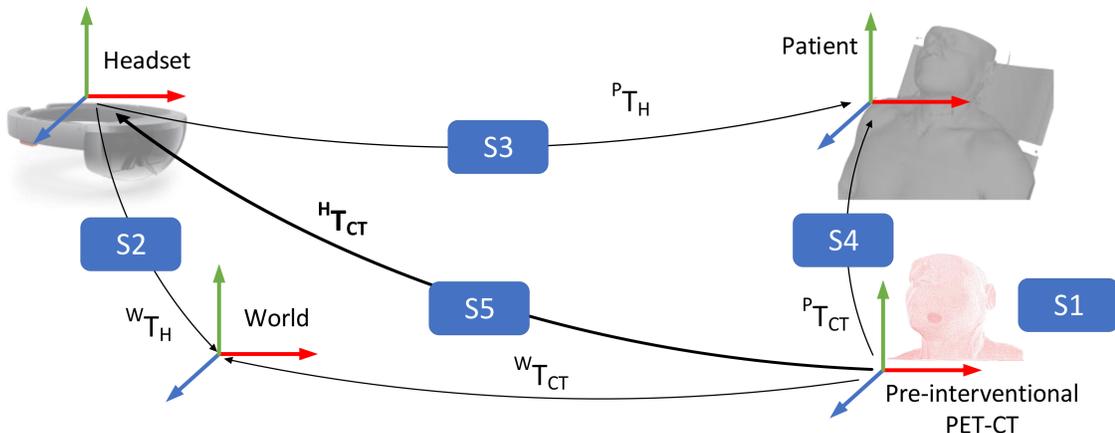
We built our system using only the headset hardware, by combining the headset's **self-localization** for tracking and the **depth sensor** for facial localization. Our image-to-face registration pipeline consists of **five steps**:



COORDINATE SYSTEMS AND TRANSFORMATIONS

Our system estimates ${}^H T_{CT}(t)$, the rigid 3D transformation which correctly positions content in the coordinates of pre-interventional imaging with respect to the physician wearing the headset as

$${}^H T_{CT}(t) = {}^W T_H(t)^{-1} \cdot {}^W T_H(t_0) \cdot {}^P T_H(t_0)^{-1} \cdot {}^P T_{CT}(t_0)$$



MOTIVATION

Medical augmented reality (AR) offers a more intuitive mapping from 3D imaging to the patient, natural 3D interaction and increased perception of 3D structures, to physicians. **Image-to-patient registration** is the key enabling technology for such AR systems. Related works use manual alignment of virtual content, marker-based registration or external tracking systems to establish a correspondence between the real and virtual world. This approaches are **labor-intensive, complicated** and **disruptive** to clinical workflow.

CONTRIBUTION

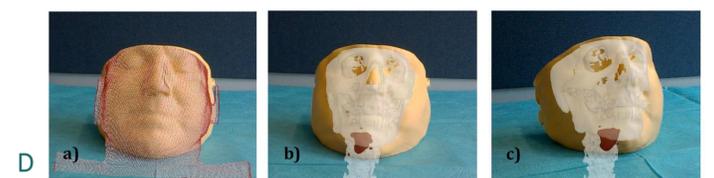
For applications involving the face, the opportunity arises to use **facial features** for both registration and tracking. Thus we present a strategy for **markerless image-to-face registration**, which, in combination with the self-localization of the AR headset, enables untethered real-time AR to aid physicians in the treatment and management of **head and neck cancer**.

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

We evaluated our system using eight phantom heads, 3D printed from real patient data, and a human subject. We report **target registration error (TRE)** as well as **error in translation E_t** and **rotation E_r** , by comparing our system with an **external infrared tracking system**:

$$\text{TRE} = 9.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$E_t = 3.9 \pm 1.8 \text{ mm}; E_r = 4.9 \pm 2.4^\circ$$



The accuracy our system is subject to several error sources, partly due to hardware restrictions, such as **noisy depth data**, **latency** and virtual content **stability**. We anticipate that future hardware will help us overcome these limitations. While our system does not yet achieve the sub-millimeter precision required for image-guided intervention, it represents a promising **all-in-one tool for immersive treatment and intervention planning** in the management of head and neck cancer.



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.