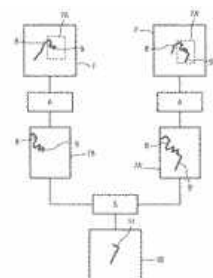


A display compensating method for eliminating a mura of a display panel. The display compensating method includes capturing an image displayed by the display panel to generate a capturing image; generating a plurality of compensation results according to a plurality of brightness values in the capturing image corresponding to a plurality of display units of the display panel; and setting brightness of the plurality of display units according to the plurality of compensation results to eliminate the mura of the display panel.



The invention provides a method for the graphical representation of a medical instrument inserted at least partially into an object under examination, with an image representing the medical instrument being generated, in that the instrument image is vectorized, with the medical instrument being represented as a polyline.



3.

X-ray diagnostic apparatus for angiographic examination

EP0066008

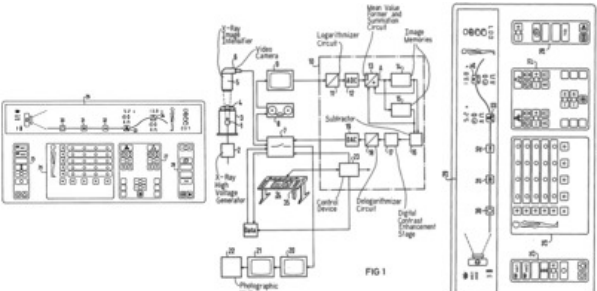
1981-06-03

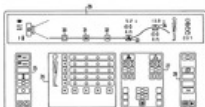
SIEMENS*

1982-12-08

Abstract in publication language, translation not available

Die Erfindung betrifft eine Röntgendiagnostikanlage für angiographische Röntgenuntersuchungen mit einer Bildverstärker-Fernsehkette und einer daran angeschlossenen Bildsubtraktionsvorrichtung mit mindestens einem Bildspeicher, dessen Bildinformationen von Bildinformationen subtrahiert werden, die zu anderen Zeitpunkten als die gespeicherten Bildinformationen anfallen und mit einer Wiedergabevorrichtung für die Subtraktionsbilder. Es ist ein zentrales Bedienpult vorhanden, an dem Anzeigemittel (30 bis 34) für einzelne Stufen des Untersuchungsablaufes vorgesehen sind, die von einer zentralen Steuervorrichtung derart gesteuert werden, dass sie die jeweilige Untersuchungsstufe anzeigen. Die Anzeigemittel (30 bis 34) können dabei vorzugsweise in einem Bild für den zeitlichen Kontrastmittelverlauf liegen.





4.

Video live broadcast apparatus

CN106658031

2017-01-16

WEI LEI

2017-05-10

The present invention relates to a video live broadcast apparatus. The video live broadcast apparatus comprises a host. The host is connected with a displayer, a panorama camera and a cellphone by using data lines. The host internally comprises a mainboard. The mainboard is provided with four graphics card interfaces. Sampling cards are respectively inserted in two graphics card interfaces, and an output card and a graphics card are respectively inserted in the other two graphics card interfaces. The cellphone is disposed in a helmet case. The host is provided with a collection port. The panorama camera is connected with the collection port of the host by using the data line.

5.

Network multimedia equipment

CN106534749

2017-01-16

KONG TAO

2017-03-22

The invention relates to network multimedia equipment which comprises a management host machine and a tablet computer terminal in a mutual communication connection. The management host machine comprises a local storage unit. The tablet computer terminal comprises a real-time monitoring camera which records and plays a video and sends the video to the local storage unit.

6.

Multiple modality computer aided diagnostic system and method

WO2009150566

2009-06-01

KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS*
SALT LAKE CITY OF CHICAGO
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO*

2009-12-17

A diagnostic system having an image loader including a processor for processing multiple modality images, at least one of the multiple modality images being a mammogram image, the processing including generating diagnostic information based on a computer aided diagnostic tool and an image viewer simultaneously displaying the multiple modality images.

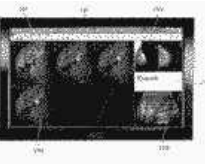
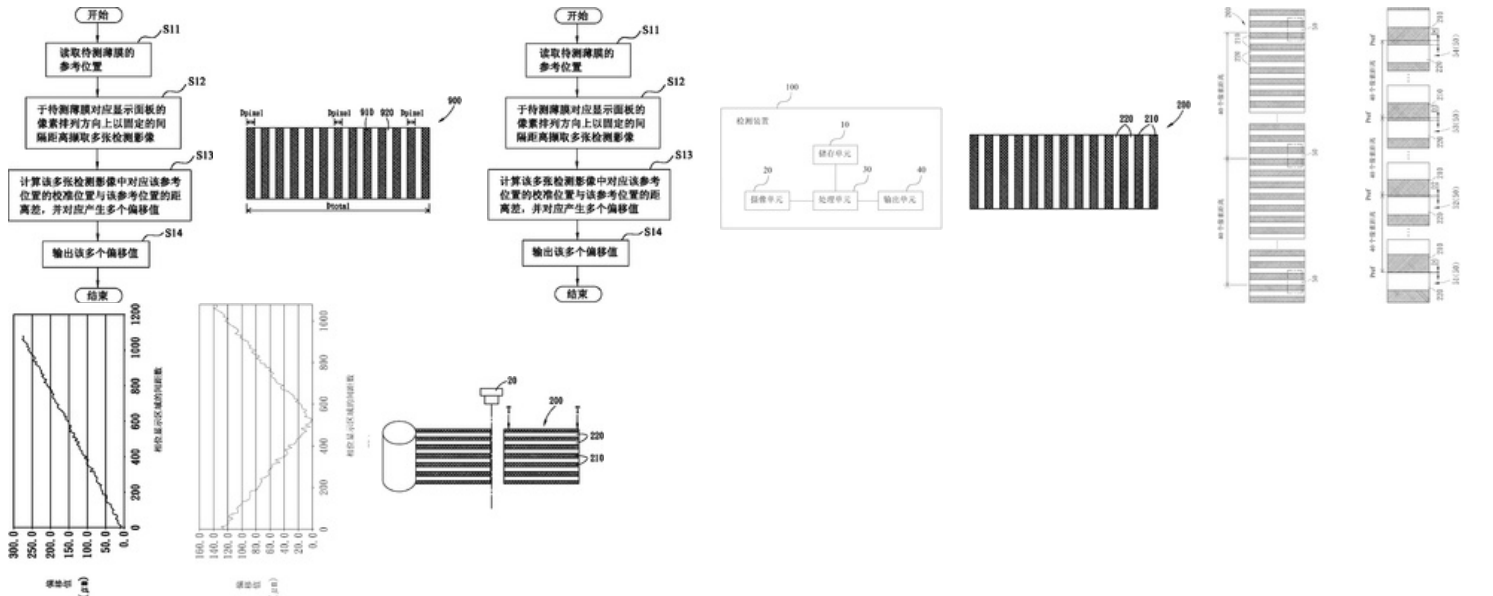


FIG. 1

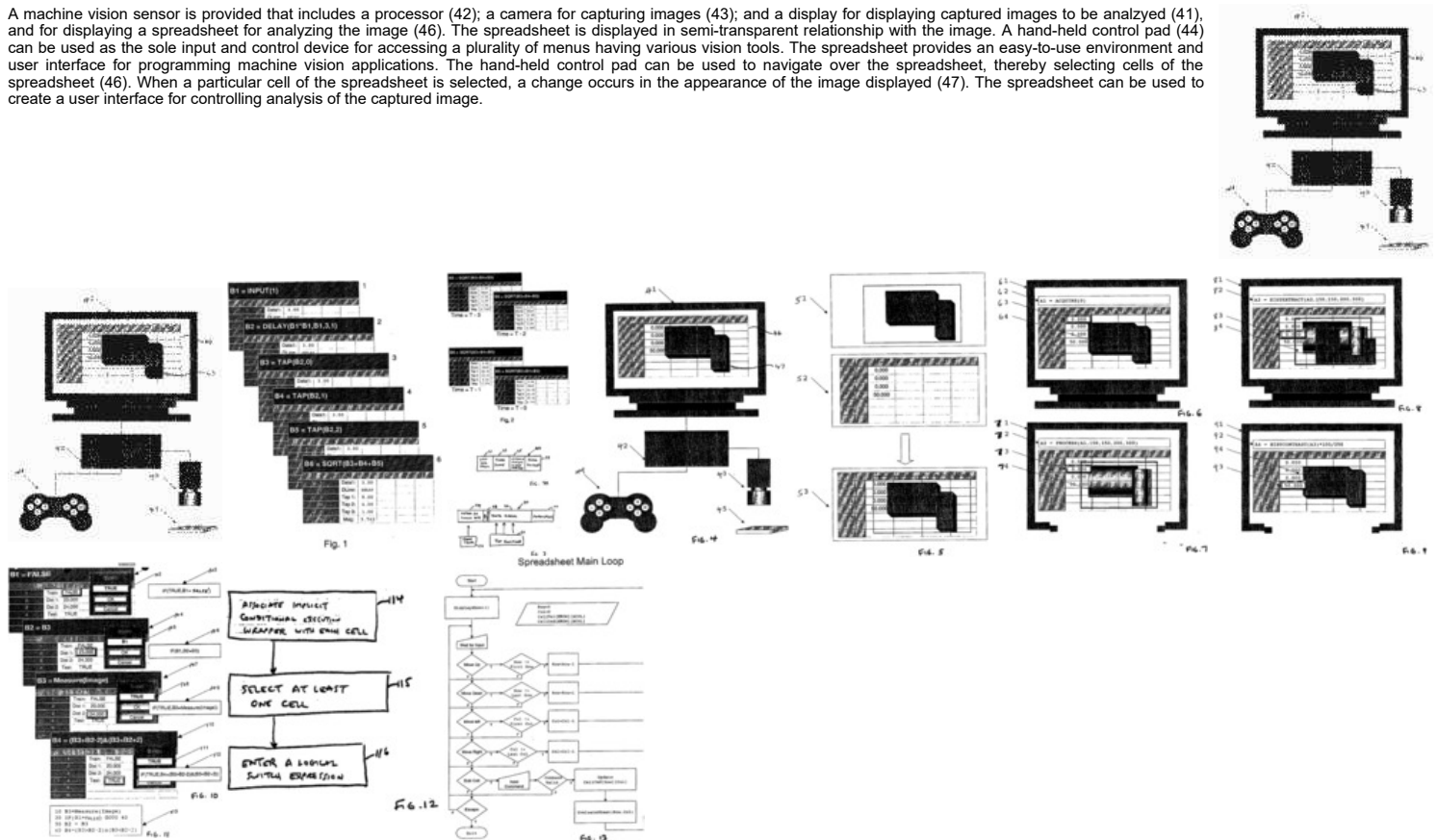
FIG. 2

FIG. 3

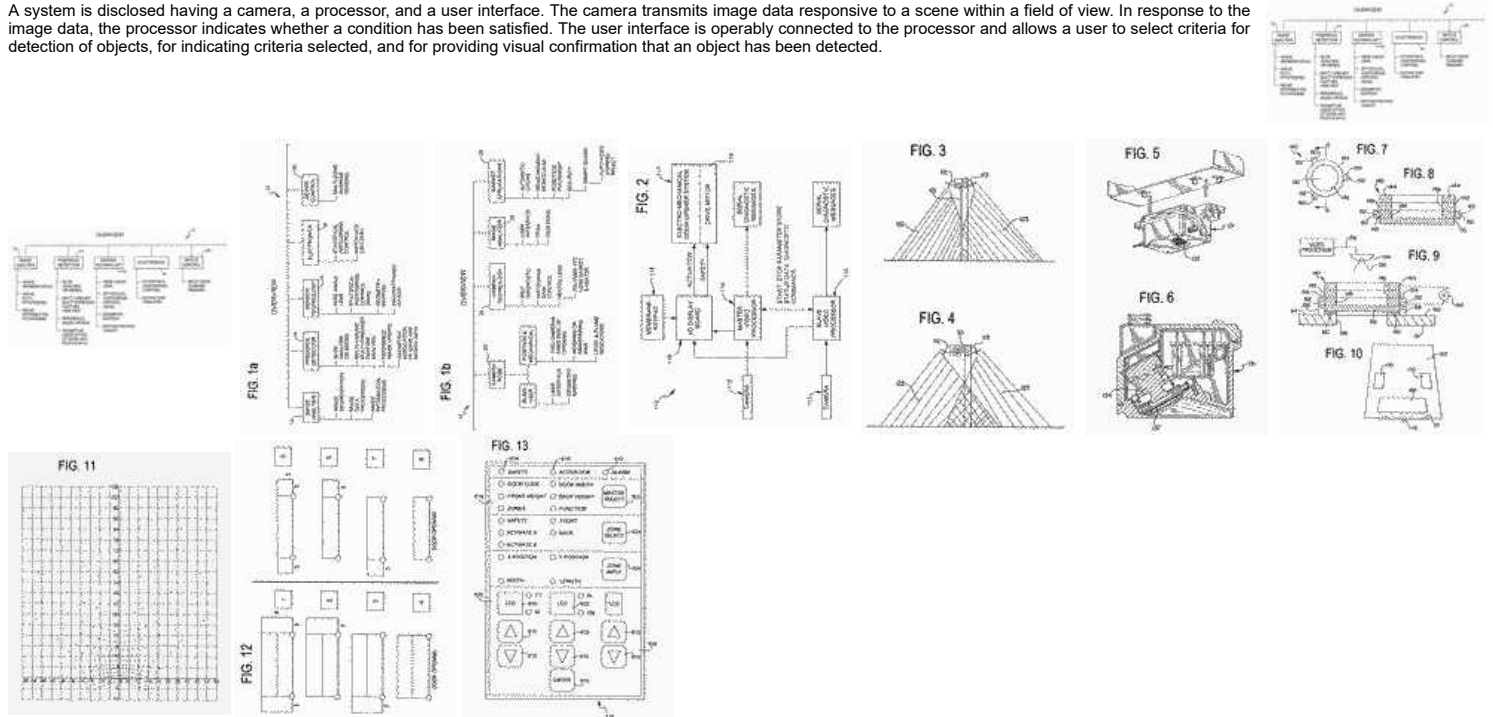
The invention discloses a method and a device for detecting a film, which are used for detecting a film to be detected on a display panel. The method for detecting the film comprises the following steps of: (A) reading the reference position of the film to be detected; (B) capturing a plurality of detection images in the pixel arrangement direction of the film to be detected corresponding to the display panel at fixed intervals; (C) calculating distance difference between the calibration positions of a plurality of detection images corresponding to the reference position and the reference position, and correspondingly producing a plurality of deviation values; and (D) outputting a plurality of deviation values. By the method and the device, representation of the film to be detected on the display panel can be imaged, so that the film to be detected is accurately detected; and the method and the device can be applied to automatic detection of the film to be detected, so that manpower consumption for the detection is reduced and the detection efficiency is improved.



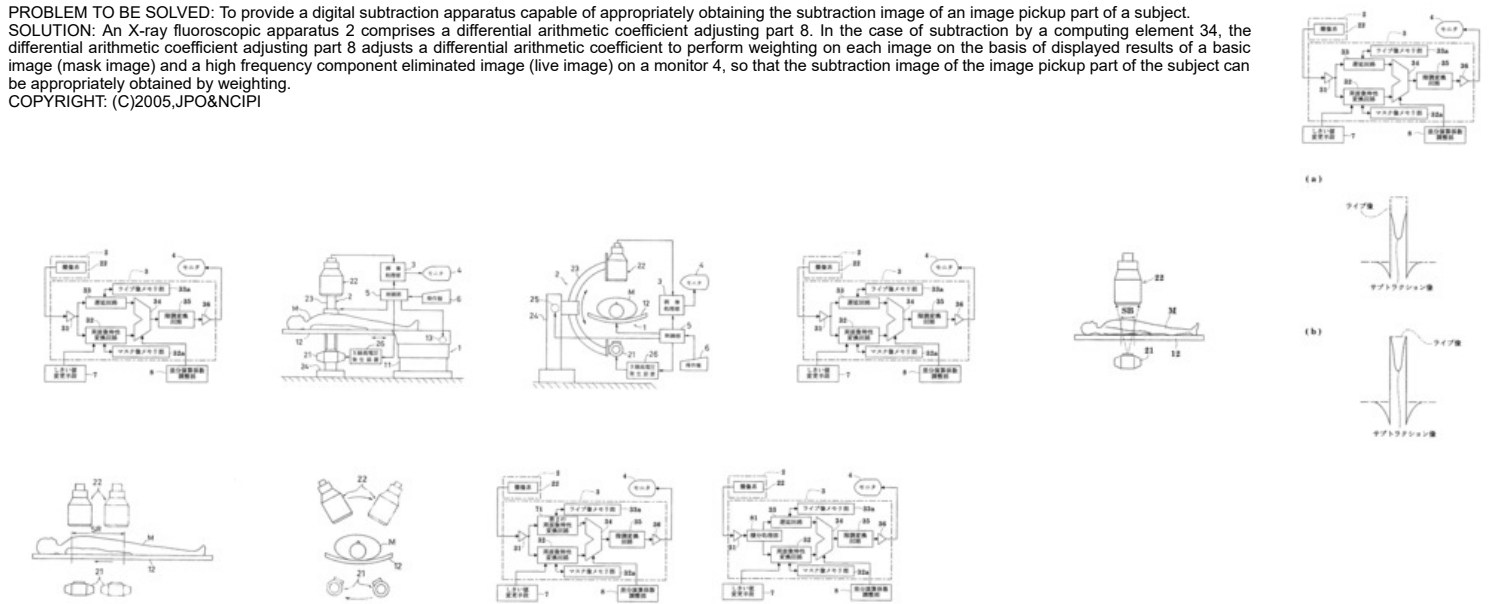
A machine vision sensor is provided that includes a processor (42); a camera for capturing images (43); and a display for displaying captured images to be analyzed (41), and for displaying a spreadsheet for analyzing the image (46). The spreadsheet is displayed in semi-transparent relationship with the image. A hand-held control pad (44) can be used as the sole input and control device for accessing a plurality of menus having various vision tools. The spreadsheet provides an easy-to-use environment and user interface for programming machine vision applications. The hand-held control pad can be used to navigate over the spreadsheet, thereby selecting cells of the spreadsheet (46). When a particular cell of the spreadsheet is selected, a change occurs in the appearance of the image displayed (47). The spreadsheet can be used to create a user interface for controlling analysis of the captured image.



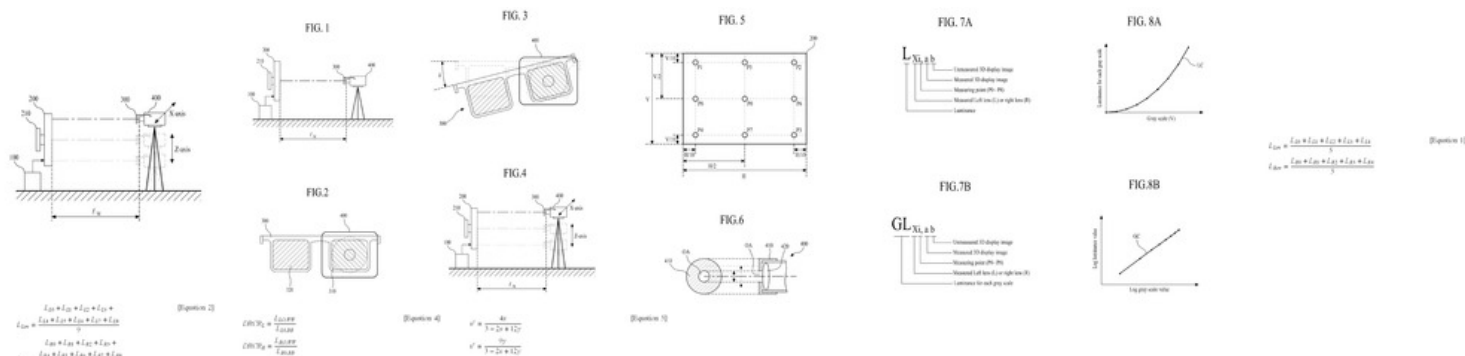
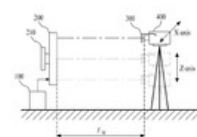
A system is disclosed having a camera, a processor, and a user interface. The camera transmits image data responsive to a scene within a field of view. In response to the image data, the processor indicates whether a condition has been satisfied. The user interface is operably connected to the processor and allows a user to select criteria for detection of objects, for indicating criteria selected, and for providing visual confirmation that an object has been detected.



PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a digital subtraction apparatus capable of appropriately obtaining the subtraction image of an image pickup part of a subject.
SOLUTION: An X-ray fluoroscopic apparatus 2 comprises a differential arithmetic coefficient adjusting part 8. In the case of subtraction by a computing element 34, the differential arithmetic coefficient adjusting part 8 adjusts a differential arithmetic coefficient to perform weighting on each image on the basis of displayed results of a basic image (mask image) and a high frequency component eliminated image (live image) on a monitor 4, so that the subtraction image of the image pickup part of the subject can be appropriately obtained by weighting.
COPYRIGHT: (C)2005,JPO&NCIPI



An optical measuring apparatus for measuring optical characteristics of a stereoscopic display device includes a test image supplier for generating a 3D test signal, a 3D display for displaying left-eye image and/or right-eye image based on the 3D test signal supplied from the test image supplier, a image selection member for selectively transmitting the left-eye image and right-eye image to be displayed on the 3D display, and a light measuring device for measuring intensity or color information of the image transmitted via the image selection member.



13 Vehicle window lifting device

CN106907078

2017-01-17

2017-06-30

The invention relates to a vehicle window lifting device which comprises a steering wheel, a lifting switch, a motor, a vehicle window control system and a clock spring, wherein the lifting switch is mounted on the steering wheel; the lifting switch is connected with the vehicle window control system through the clock spring; the vehicle window control system is connected with the motor; and the motor is used for supplying lifting power for a vehicle window.

14. Production equipment data acquisition apparatus and method for smart factory

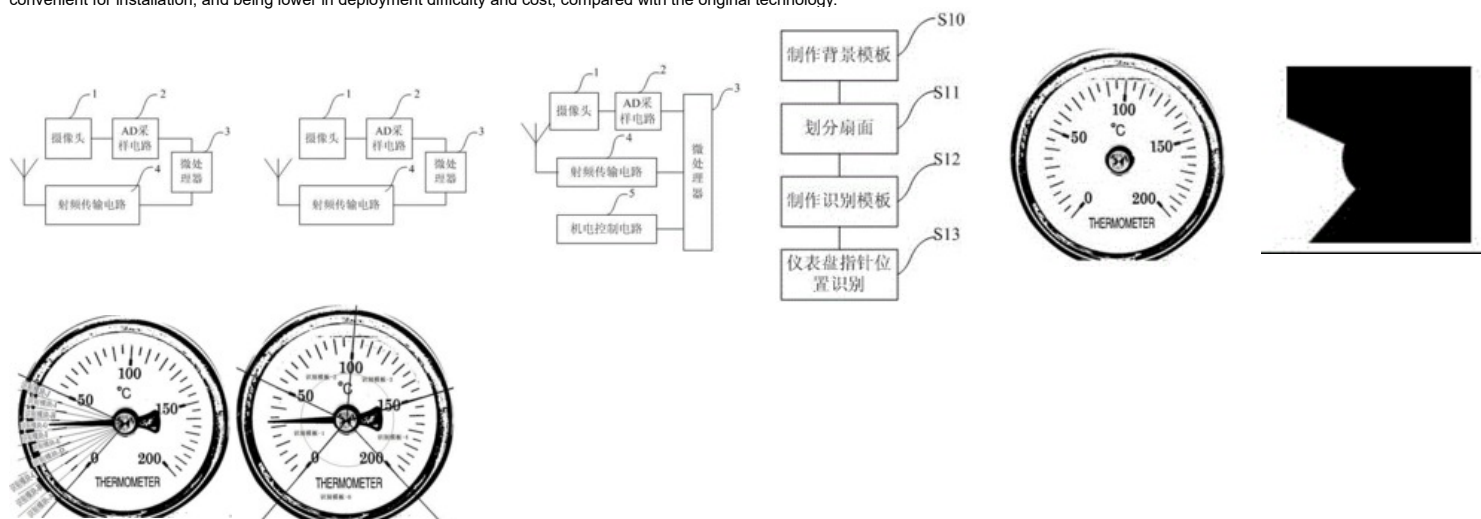
CN106444648

2016-06-27

HUIZHOU WULIAN
MICROELECTRONIC*

2017-02-22

The invention relates to a production equipment data acquisition apparatus for a smart factory. The production equipment data acquisition apparatus includes a camera, an AD sampling circuit, a microprocessor and a radio frequency transmission circuit, wherein the camera is used for acquiring the displayed images of an equipment meter or a display; the AD sampling circuit is used for converting analog signals into digital signals; the microprocessor is used for processing and analyzing the images of the meter or the display; the radio frequency transmission circuit is used for uploading the analyzed data to a server background system; and after the CMOS camera acquires the images of a meter panel or a display screen, the images are processed and analyzed, and the analyzed data is uploaded to the server background system through the radio frequency transmission circuit. The data acquisition apparatus can accurately acquire the data information displayed by old-fashioned equipment with a meter panel or novel equipment with a display screen and transmit the data information to the background system, and does not need to decode and analyze different interfaces and protocols of different pieces of equipment and also does not need to mount a sensor in production equipment while the sensor may influence normal operation of the production equipment. Therefore, the production equipment data acquisition apparatus for a smart factory has the advantages of being wide in adaptability, being simple and convenient for installation, and being lower in deployment difficulty and cost, compared with the original technology.



15. X-ray digital image based bone lesion assessment method and device

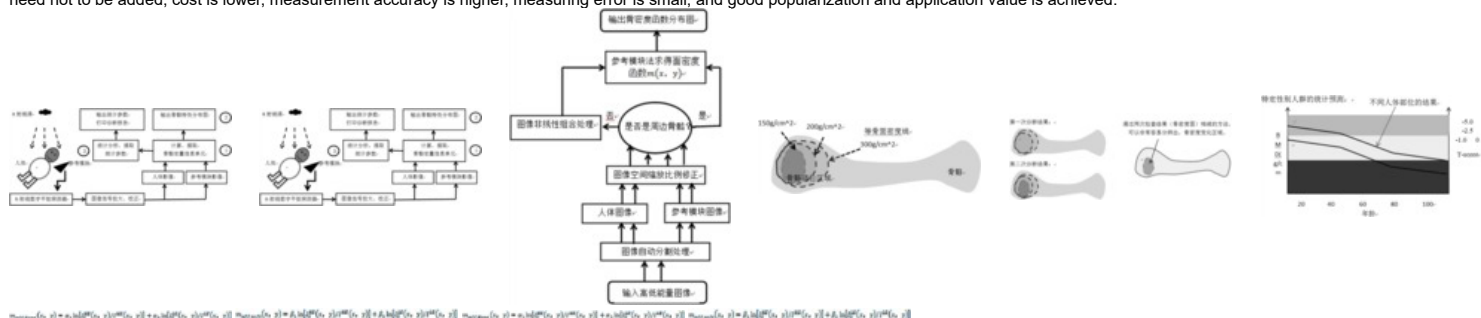
CN104873213

2015-04-13

ZHEJIANG KANGYUAN MEDICAL
DEVICE*

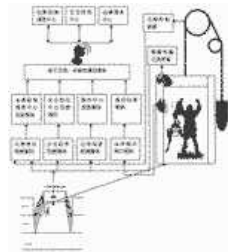
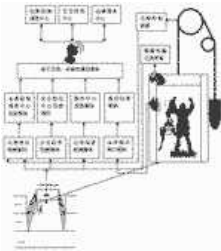
2015-09-02

The invention discloses an X-ray digital image based bone lesion assessment method and device. The method includes the following steps: firstly, irradiating a to-be-diagnosed part of a human body and a standard reference module via an X-ray source, after a flat panel detector receives rays penetrating the to-be-diagnosed part of the human body and the standard reference module, converting a ray signal to an electric signal, and generating the electric signal into a digital image signal after further amplification and correction; secondly, processing the digital image signal, and calculating area bone mineral density of the to-be-diagnosed part of the measured human body; finally, calculating bone density of the to-be-diagnosed part of the human body according to material equivalence relation between the to-be-diagnosed part of the human body and the standard reference module. The computer imaging technique is combined with RA (radiographic absorptiometry), new hardware equipment and fields need not to be added, cost is lower, measurement accuracy is higher, measuring error is small, and good popularization and application value is achieved.



16.	Elevator inner violence-proof apparatus based on image and speech recognition technique	CN1919711	2006-09-20	ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY*	2007-02-28
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The invention discloses an elevator inner-brute force device based on image and voice recognizing technology, which comprises the following parts: video sensor, voice receiver and monitor central computer to monitor elevator, wherein the video sensor and voice receiver connects monitor center computer through wireless network exchanging equipment, which contains display mode to display real-time elevator video data, the video sensor connects monitor central computer through wireless network exchanging equipment, which is warless LAN center, the computer contains microprocessor with image reading mode, image variation calculating mode, connecting area calculating mode, judging mode in the elevator to judge whether the accident occurs.

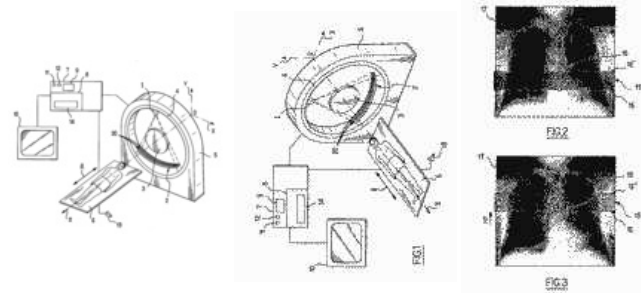
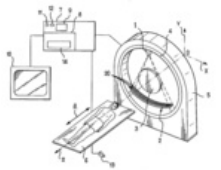


$$\hat{\theta}(y_i) \hat{\phi}_j(x_{ij}) \quad M_e(x,y)=\begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } (x,y) \text{ 为运动像素时} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \quad \hat{\theta}(y_i) \hat{\phi}_j(x_{ij})$$

$$M_e(x,y)=\begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } (x,y) \text{ 为运动像素时} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \quad \hat{\theta}(y_i) \hat{\phi}_j(x_{ij}) \quad M_e(x,y)=\begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } (x,y) \text{ 为运动像素时} \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases} \quad \hat{\theta}(y_i) \hat{\phi}_j(x_{ij})$$

17.	Method and apparatus for using tomography for placement of an instrument	DE102005051490	2004-10-21	GENERAL ELECTRIC*	2006-04-27
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A method and apparatus for using a tomography to facilitate the placement of an instrument in a vessel or in an organ of a patient's body wherein a specific or selected region of the patient is defined. X-ray radiation is projected onto the selected region, the X-ray radiation being emitted by the X-ray source of the apparatus. The radiation transmitted to a detector of the apparatus is measured, the detector being positioned in line with the X-ray source. The signals of the selected region are measured by the detector and transmitted for acquisition that stores the image. The acquired signals for the image are transmitted to a display in order to display a projected image of the selected region of the patient in a plane parallel to the longitudinal axis of the patient, such that the time interval between measuring the radiation and displaying the radioscopic image is short enough to allow the instrument to be guided in the patient's body in "real-time". The method is repeated in order to acquire new projected images of the selected region.



An exemplary method for automatically generating a computed design of a composite camera having multiple digital imaging devices comprises obtaining a target volume to be captured by the composite camera (110), obtaining a target resolution for capturing the target volume (120), generating a representation of a view frustum of each of a plurality of digital imaging devices based on at least one characteristic of each device (130), organizing the plurality of digital imaging devices based on the view frusta (140), selecting a set of digital imaging devices from the organized digital imaging devices based on at least one characteristic of each selected device, the view frusta of the set of the digital imaging devices substantially covering the target volume with at least the target resolution (150), positioning the set of digital imaging devices based on each device's physical characteristics (160), and generating a computed design of the composite camera comprising the positioned digital imaging devices together with a mechanical fixture to hold the imaging devices in position (170).

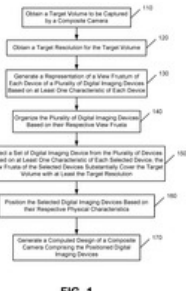
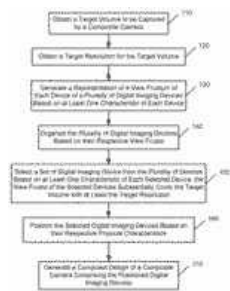


FIG. 1

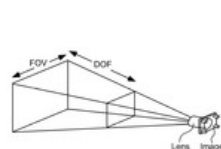


FIG. 2

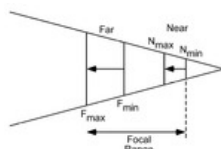


FIG. 3

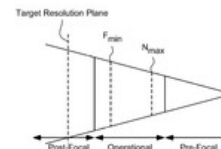


FIG. 4

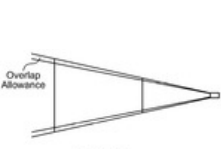


FIG. 5

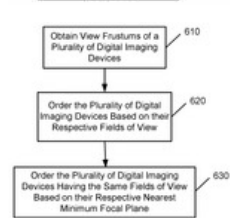


FIG. 6

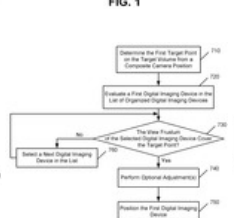


FIG. 7

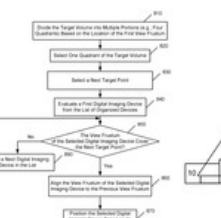


FIG. 8

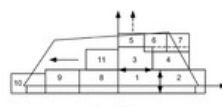
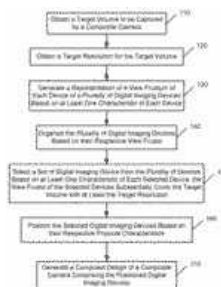


FIG. 9



A mechanism for rapidly detecting and localizing external markers placed on a patient in projection images. Embodiments of the invention allow the markers to be detected even in the presence of dense surrounding anatomy and extensive patient motion. Once the positions of the marker points on the projection images are extracted, the marker points can be used to perform marker-based patient motion detection. Embodiments of the invention can also be used outside of motion correction, such as for scanner calibration, automatic cephalometric measurements, and quality control assessment.

