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DESCRIPTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to computer based methods and systems, particularly to computer based methods and systems that are useful in dentistry and other fields, and that are particularly useful in prosthodontics and/or orthodontics in particular.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] There are many procedures associated with the intra oral cavity in which a precise three-dimensional virtual representation of the intra oral cavity can be useful to the dental practitioner.

[0003] Such virtual representations (also referred to interchangeably herein as "virtual models", "computer models", "3D numerical entities", and so on) enable the practitioner to study the intra oral cavity of individual patients via a computer system, in a similar manner to the study of the traditional physical plaster model. Furthermore, three-dimensional numerical entities of the intra oral cavity also allow the practitioner to study methods or approaches when dealing with particular dental problems of any given patient, and for the design of physical entities, for example prostheses, dental brackets, aligners and so on, in relation therewith. For example, in prosthodontics, a computer model of a patient's teeth may be manipulated to provide machining data to manufacture a physical model of the intra oral cavity, and/or to design and manufacture a coping and/or a prosthesis, while in orthodontics a computer model of a patient's teeth may be manipulated to enable a dental appliance, including for example orthodontic brackets and/or aligners, to be designed and manufactured, and/or for designing a treatment.

[0004] A parameter used in the design and manufacture of a dental prosthesis, such as a crown or bridge, is the finish line, or transition boundary between the prosthesis and the dental preparation, and this needs to be precisely defined in three-dimensions. Obtaining finish line coordinates from a computer virtual model is more efficient and often more accurate than from a plaster cast, and moreover facilitates the production of such a prosthesis, for example via CNC machining, rapid prototyping, or other computerised technologies, if desired.

[0005] However, it is often the case that when scanning the intra oral cavity to obtain 3D data of the preparation and finish line, on which the virtual model is based, part of the finish line, and possibly also the shoulder and other parts of the preparation, may be obscured by soft tissues such as the gum that, no longer being supported by the dental surfaces that have been removed, deform to cover at least a part of the finish line on the prepared dental site.

[0006] Additionally or alternatively, part or all of the finish line may be obscured by other agents or materials, including, for example, accumulation of one or more of saliva, blood, lubricant used with a dental drill, debris resulting from working the dental site, and so on.

[0007] Similar issues may arise when scanning the intra oral cavity to obtain 3D data of the position and orientation of a dental implant in relation to the surrounding portions of the intra-oral cavity, and in addition the corresponding impression abutment (also referred to herein as a scanning body) may partially obscure part of the intra-oral cavity.

[0008] Similarly, there are other situations in which a virtual model of a physical item, obtained from scanning the physical item, is partially obscured or incomplete, or in which part of the physical item needs to be subsequently modified after obtaining the virtual model. Such situations would conventionally require a rescanning of the entire physical item, and this may involve significant additional time, inconvenience and, where the physical item is a part of the body of a patient (such as for example the intra oral cavity), this may also involve significant patient discomfort.

[0009] The patent publication US 2010/114351 A1 discloses a 3D virtual model of an intra oral cavity, in which at least a part of a finish line of a preparation is obscured, which is manipulated in virtual space by means of a computer or the like to create, recreate or reconstruct finish line data and other geometrical corresponding to the obscured part.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] Herein "intra oral cavity" (also referred to interchangeably herein as dental cavity) is taken to include, but not be limited to, one or more real teeth and/or one or more prosthetic teeth and/or part of one or more real teeth, of one jaw or of both jaws of a patient, and/or can also include all the real teeth and/or prosthetic teeth in one or both jaws, and/or adjacent gingiva and other adjacent objects of the patient.

[0011] Herein, "dental material" refers to any material associated with dental structures of the intra oral cavity, including but not limited to natural dental materials such as for example enamel, dentine, pulp, dental roots, and also including non-natural dental materials from which items such as for example metallic and non-metallic fillings, restorations, crowns, bridges, copings, preparations, and so on, are made from.

[0012] Herein, "dental clinic" refers to the interface between a dental practitioner and a patient, and thus includes any physical entity, in particular a clinic, in which there is interaction between a dental patient and a dental practitioner. While "dental practitioner" typically refers to a dentist, doctor or dental technician, it also includes herein all other caregivers, including for example dental surgeons, orthodontists, prosthodontists, dental assistants or any other caregiver or professional that may interact with a dental patient during the course of a dental treatment, or that may be involved in determining, preparing or providing dental treatment to a patient,

particularly prosthodontic treatment and/or orthodontic treatment. While "dental patient" (also referred to interchangeably herein as "patient") typically refers to a person requiring the dental services of a dental practitioner, it also includes herein any person regarding whom it is desired to create a 3D numerical model of the intra oral cavity thereof, for example for the purpose of practicing the same or for carrying out research.

[0013] The term "prosthesis" is herein taken to include any restoration and any onlays, such as crowns and bridges, for example, and inlays, such as caps, for example, or veneering, or any other artificial partial or complete denture.

[0014] The term "virtual", applied herein with respect to models, manipulation of models, and so on, in particular 3D virtual models, for example, refers to being created, simulated, manipulated, carried out, and so on by means of a CAD/CAM system, a computer, a computer network, or the like, i.e., in a computer environment, particularly with reference to digital dentistry.

[0015] While the term "preparation" typically refers to the stump and including the finish line and shoulder that is left of the tooth that is to be replaced by the prosthesis - typically a crown - and on which the crown or other prosthesis is to be mounted or seated, the term "preparation" herein also includes artificial stumps, pivots, cores and posts, or other devices that may be implanted in the intraoral cavity in such a position or in a position that is optimal for implanting the crown or other prosthesis.

[0016] The term "prosthodontic procedure" refers, *inter alia*, to any procedure involving the intraoral cavity and directed to the design, manufacture or installation of a dental prosthesis at a dental site within the intraoral cavity, or a real or virtual model thereof, or directed to the design and preparation of the dental site to receive such a prosthesis.

[0017] The term "3D virtual model" is used herein synonymously with digital model, virtual model, 3D virtual model, 3D model, three dimensional model, 3D numerical entity, numerical entity, computer model, 3D computer model, dimensional data, 3D digitized data, 3D representation, and other such terms, and relates to a virtual representation in a computer environment of a real object, such as for example a dentition or at least a part of the intraoral cavity, or of a real (physical) model thereof, for example of a plaster model or a stone model of the dentition or any dental structure. In particular a virtual dental model is one example of such a 3D virtual model of a dental structure.

[0018] The term "physical part" is used herein, synonymously with "real part" to refer to a physical object, in particular a physical dental object having a real (physical) surface and included but not limited to part or all of the dentition of the intraoral cavity including dies, a coping, a prosthesis, and so on, or to a physical dental model of part or all of the dentition of the intraoral cavity including dies, a coping, a prosthesis, and so on.

[0019] The term "scanning" and its analogues refer to any procedure directed at obtaining 3D

topographic data of a surface, particularly of a dental surface, wherein to provide a 3D virtual model, and thus includes mechanical-based or other contact systems and methods, typically based on 3D probes for example, and/or any other noncontact systems and methods included but not limited to optical-based systems and methods and/or radiation-based systems and methods, including for example confocal-based systems and methods, for example as disclosed in WO 00/08415, x-ray systems and methods including CT systems and methods, laser scanners, ultrasound scanners, and/or indeed any other suitable system and method for providing 3D virtual model.

[0020] The terms "tool" and "machining tool" are taken herein interchangeably to include any tool that is adapted for material removal, and may include inter alia mechanical tools such as drills for example, laser tools such as for example laser drills or cutters, ultrasonic tools such as for example ultrasonic cutters, and so on. Preferably, the machining paths and material removal characteristics of such tools can be finely controlled, typically by computer systems or other automated means.

[0021] According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a computer based method as defined in independent claim 1, comprising:

1. (A) receiving first three dimensional intra-oral scan data of an intra-oral cavity of a patient from an intra-oral scanner;
2. (B) displaying a first display image of a first 3D virtual model of the intra-oral cavity, the first 3D virtual model based on the first 3D intra-oral scan data, on a display operatively connected to a computer system;
3. (C) identifying at least a portion of said first 3D virtual model as being desired to be replaced based on an interaction of a user with the displayed first display image;
4. (D) receiving second 3D intra-oral scan data of the intra-oral cavity;
5. (E) modifying said first 3D virtual model by replacing in the computer system at least said portion of said first 3D virtual model with a corresponding part of a second 3D virtual model based on the second 3D intra-oral scan data to provide a composite 3D virtual model of the intra-oral cavity that is based on the first 3D intra-oral scan data and the second 3D intra-oral scan data, step (E) comprising deleting or removing said portion of said first 3D virtual model.

[0022] According to a second and a third aspect of the invention, there are also provided a computer system as defined in independent claim 15, and a computer readable medium as defined in independent claim 17.

[0023] Embodiments of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] In order to understand the invention and to see how it may be carried out in practice, embodiments will now be described, by way of non-limiting example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows, by way of a flow chart, a method in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 shows various elements of a system used for providing and manipulating a virtual dental model according to the embodiment of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 schematically illustrates providing a first virtual model to the computer system of Fig. 2, and interacting with the display thereof.

Fig. 4 schematically illustrated a modified first computer model as displayed by the computer system of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 schematically illustrates providing a second virtual model to the computer system of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 schematically illustrates manipulating the second virtual model of Fig. 5 into registration with the modified computer model of Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 schematically illustrates an example of physical part used in conjunction with a second embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 8 schematically illustrates an example of physical part used in conjunction with a third embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 9 shows, by way of a flow chart, a method in accordance with an alternative variation of the first embodiment of the invention

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0025] A computer-based method, particularly useful for creating, manipulating and refining a virtual dental model, according to a first embodiment of the invention and designated with reference numeral **400** is illustrated in Fig. 1.

[0026] In step **410** carried out by the method **400**, an accurate **3D** representation, i.e., a first **3D** virtual model of a physical structure, in this example the intraoral cavity, is obtained. This first **3D** virtual model is generally designated with the numeral **VM1** in the accompanying figures. As used herein, and as already discussed, the intra oral cavity can include one or more real teeth and/or one or more prosthetic teeth and/or part of one or more real teeth of one jaw or of both jaws of a patient, and/or can also include all the real teeth and/or prosthetic teeth in one or both jaws, and/or adjacent gingiva and other adjacent objects of the patient, and/or can

include a physical model or other physical representation of one or more or all the real teeth, and/or one or more or all of the prosthetic teeth, and/or part of one or more or all the real teeth, of one jaw or of both jaws, and/or of adjacent gingiva and/or other adjacent objects, of the patient.

[0027] Referring also to Fig. 3, the first **3D** virtual model **VM1** is thus representative of a physical part **RM1** of the intra-oral cavity (typically of a patient, in vivo, but alternatively the first **3D** virtual model **VM1** may be of a physical dental model, as will become clearer below) including a tooth or teeth of interest.

[0028] The first **3D** virtual model **VM1**, i.e. the **3D** digitized data of the intraoral cavity, including the dentition and associated anatomical structures of a patient, may be provided using any suitable scanning equipment for scanning a patient's teeth, for example by scanning the intra oral cavity of the patient in vivo, or via scanning of a physical model or an impression thereof. Referring to Fig. 2, this may be done for example at a dental clinic **22** by the dentist or another dental practitioner. The dental clinic **22** is typically linked to one or more dental labs **26**, and possibly also to a dental service center **23** via a communication means or network such as for example the Internet or other suitable communications medium such as an intranet, local access network, public switched telephone network, cable network, satellite communication system, and the like, indicated by the cloud at **24**. The dental lab **26** is particularly adapted for defining the finish line, as well as for other tasks such as designing prostheses, designing and manufacturing physical models of the dentition, and possibly also for manufacturing at least an external profile of the prostheses. The dental service center **23** is particularly adapted for manufacturing dental hardware that requires a very high degree of precision, for example inner surfaces of prostheses that are required to match external surfaces of copings, and possibly also the copings themselves.

[0029] Such scanning equipment may include any suitable scanner, for example, an optical hand-held scanner **31** (or any other suitable optical scanner, mechanical scanner, ultrasound scanner, radiation-based scanner, including for example x-ray scanner, or other laser scanner, or any other suitable scanner) that is used by the practitioner to acquire the **3D** data for example by directly scanning the patient's oral cavity. For example, a hand held apparatus including a probe for determining three dimensional structure by confocal focusing of an array of light beams can be used, for example as manufactured under the name of CB-CAD or as disclosed in WO 00/08415, and in which in at least one embodiment, the apparatus is configured for determining surface topology of a portion of a three-dimensional structure, such as the intra oral cavity for example, the apparatus comprising:

a probing member with a sensing face;

an illumination unit for providing an array of incident light beams transmitted towards the structure along an optical path through said probing unit to generate illuminated spots on said portion;

a light focusing optics defining one or more focal planes forward said probing face at a position

changeable by said optics, each light beam having its focus on one of said one or more focal plane;

a translation mechanism for displacing said focal plane relative to the structure along an axis defined by the propagation of the incident light beams;

a detector having an array of sensing elements for measuring intensity of each of a plurality of light beams returning from said spots propagating through an optical path opposite to that of the incident light beams;

a processor coupled to said detector for determining for each light beam a spot-specific position, being the position of the respective focal plane of said one or more focal planes yielding maximum measured intensity of the returned light beam, and based on the determined spot-specific positions, generating data representative of the topology of said portion.

[0030] The **3D** data obtained by the scanner **31** may then be stored in a suitable storage medium, for example a memory in a computer workstation or system **32**, which includes a display **33**, such as for example a computer screen, operatively connected thereto. Typically, the **3D** data can be sent over a suitable communication network **24** to the dental lab **26**, for further processing. Optionally, the **3D** data may be sent via communication network **24** to the dental service center **23**, for the further processing.

[0031] The computer system **32** is configured for enabling the user to interact with images displayed in the display **33**, and comprises an input device **40** configured for enabling the user to point to displayed objects on the display, and/or to interact with the display **33** to at least enable deletion and/or replacement of images thereon, as will become clearer below. The input device **40** may comprise, for example, a wand **34** (for example a light sensitive wand, or light pen) and/or a mouse **35**, and/or the display **33** may incorporate the input device, being configured as a touch sensitive screen configured for at least enabling deletion and/or replacement of images thereon wherever a displayed image on the screen is touched or stroked by the user.

[0032] Optionally, color data of the intraoral cavity may also provided together with the **3D** data, and thus the virtual model comprises coordinates and corresponding color information of the dental surfaces scanned. Examples of such scanners are disclosed in co-pending application entitled **"METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COLOUR IMAGING A THREE-DIMENSIONAL STRUCTURE"**, published under US 2006-0001739, and which is assigned to the present Assignee, and at least one embodiment of such a scanner comprises a device configured for determining the surface topology and associated color of at least a portion of a three dimensional structure, such as the intra oral cavity for example, comprising:

1. (a) scanning means adapted for providing depth data of said portion corresponding to a two-dimensional reference array substantially orthogonal to a depth direction;
2. (b) imaging means adapted for providing two-dimensional color image data of said

portion associated with said reference array; wherein the device is adapted for maintaining a spatial disposition with respect to said portion that is substantially fixed during operation of said scanning means and said imaging means.

[0033] Such scanning means (a) may comprise the at least one embodiment of the apparatus disclosed in disclosed in WO 00/08415 and for example as defined above in connection therewith.

[0034] Alternatively or additionally, the clinic 22 may include equipment for obtaining a negative casting of a patient's teeth. In this case, the negative cast or impression can be taken of the patient's teeth, in a manner known in the art, and this physical negative model is dispatched to one of the dental labs 26 that is equipped to prepare from the negative model a physical positive cast suitable for scanning. The positive cast may be scanned at the dental lab 26 by any method known in the art, including for example x-ray scanning, laser scanning or using the aforesaid probe manufactured under the name of CB-CAD or as disclosed in WO 00/08415 and referred to above. The 3D data is then transmitted over the network 24 to the service center 23. Alternatively, the positive cast may be dispatched to the service center 23 by the dental clinic 22 and scanned at the service center 23 to obtain the 3D data. Alternatively, the service center 23 produces a positive model from the negative model and is scanned thereat, or sent to the dental clinic 22 to be scanned thereat. Alternatively, the negative model is scanned, either at the dental lab 26 or at the service center 23.

[0035] Alternatively, the negative model provided by the clinic 22 is sent to the service center 23, either directly by the clinic 22, or indirectly via the dental lab 26, and a composite physical positive-negative model may be manufactured from the original negative model. Thereafter, the positive-negative model may be processed to obtain 3D digitized data, for example as disclosed in US 6,099,314, assigned to the present Assignee.

[0036] Alternatively, the 3D first virtual model VM1 may be obtained in any other suitable manner, including other suitable intra oral scanning techniques, based on optical methods, direct contact or any other means, applied directly to the patient's dentition. Alternatively, X-ray based, CT based, MRI based, or any other type of scanning of the patient or of a positive and/or negative model of the intra-oral cavity may be used. As is clear from the foregoing, the dimensional data of the respective virtual model may be associated with a complete dentition, or of a partial dentition, for example such as a preparation only of the intra oral cavity.

[0037] Once the 3D digitized data is obtained, the virtual model VM1 is input to suitable computer system 32, and the next steps 420 to 470, are performed with the aid of computer system 32. In alternative variations of this embodiment, the scanner 31 provides raw data to the computer system 32 which then generates the first virtual model VM1 therein from this raw data.

[0038] In step **420**, the first virtual model **VM1** is displayed (and optionally magnified and/or manipulated) in display **33** as a first display image **DI1** corresponding to the first virtual model **VM1**.

[0039] For example, the display **33** can be a 2D display such as conventional 2D display screen, and thus the images are 2D images. Alternatively, the display can be a 3D display and the images are also 3D images. Alternatively, the display can be a 2D stereoscopic display and the images are also 2D stereoscopic images.

[0040] The first virtual model **VM1** can then be checked visually by the user via the image **DI1** on the display **33**. This image **DI1** can be virtually manipulated on the display **33** with respect to up to six degrees of freedom (i.e., translated and/or rotated with respect to one or more of three mutually orthogonal axes) by suitably manipulating the first virtual model **VM1** within the computer environment of system **32**, using suitable user controls (hardware and/or virtual) to enable viewing the first virtual model **VM1** from any desired direction on the screen **33** via the corresponding display image **DI1** on the display **33**, enabling the first virtual model **VM1** to be visually checked by the user.

[0041] According to this embodiment, steps **430** to **470** are implemented when part of the first virtual model **VM1**, designated **DVM1**, is considered to be unsuitable or undesired, while concurrently it is desired to retain another part of the first virtual model **VM1**.

[0042] For example, this part **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1** may be considered by the user as not acceptable or desirable and needing to be better defined for a particular dental procedure of interest. The part **DVM1** can correspond, for example, to a part of a real dental surface **DRM1** of the real (physical) part **RM1** of the intra-oral cavity that was not sufficiently clearly defined in the first virtual model **VM1**. For example, during the initial 3D data collection step, for example via scanning, that resulted in the first virtual model **VM1** being generated, the corresponding part **DRM1** of the physical dental surface was covered with foreign material, such as for example saliva, blood, debris, or was otherwise obscured by another element such as for example part of the gums, cheek, tongue, dental instruments, artifacts, etc. Alternatively, for example, during the initial 3D data collection step, for example via scanning, that resulted in the first virtual model **VM1** being generated, the virtual part **DVM1** may be distorted or otherwise defective and does not properly correspond to real part **DRM1**, for example due to some defect in the actual scanning process, while the real part **DRM1** itself is acceptable.

[0043] In step **430** this part **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1** is marked on the first image of the first virtual model **VM1** on the display **33**. By "marked" it is meant that this zone or area of the first image **DI1** is at least identified by the user, and may optionally include interacting with the display **33** so that a visual mark is included in the image to show and demarcate this area on the image **DI1** that is on the display **33**. For example, wand **34**, operatively connected to the computer system **32** can be used for interacting with the display **33**, wherein a visual mark is displayed wherever the tip **39** of the wand **34** touches the image **DI1** on the display **33**.

[0044] In step **440**, and referring also to Fig. **4**, part **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1** is then "deleted" or otherwise removed or replaced interactively on the display **33** by the user, resulting in the first virtual model **VM1** being modified to become a modified first virtual model **VM1'**, by passing the tip of the wand **34** over the marked area of the image **DI1**. The deletion, removal or replacement of part **DVM1** is responsive to the application of a special corresponding computer-implemented function (i.e. a corresponding deletion function, removal function or replacement function) via the computer system **32**. The special computer-implemented function is, for ease of reference referred to herein as the "delete" function (and includes at least one of a remove function, remove command, delete command, replace command, or replace function) of the computer system **32**, and operates to modify for example the first virtual model **VM1** by at least one of deleting, removing or replacing a part thereof when "delete" function is activated, i.e., when the "delete" function is applied to the marked area of the image **DI1**.

[0045] According to this special "delete" function, the computer system **32** is configured for causing at least the deletion and/or removal and/or replacement of data corresponding to part **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1**, when a corresponding part of the display image **DI1** on the display **33** is correspondingly deleted or removed or replaced on the display **33**, which in turn is accomplished by interaction by the user, such as touching the desired parts of the image **DI1** on the display **33** with the wand **34** when the "delete" function is activated.

[0046] Although in at least one embodiment the display image **DI1** is a two dimensional image, each element or pixel of such a 2D display image **DI1** corresponds to a unique part of the three-dimensional data of the first virtual model **VM1**, as viewed in a viewing direction corresponding to image **DI1**, and thus the computer system is configured for deleting or removing or replacing such parts of the three-dimensional data from the first virtual model **VM1** when the corresponding elements or pixels in the image **DI1** are "touched" on the display **33** and the computer system **32** has the special "delete" function activated.

[0047] Particularly where the first virtual model **VM1** represents a three dimensional surface of the physical part **RM1**, it is readily understood that the deleted or removed or replaced portions of the first virtual model **VM1** are also three dimensional surfaces.

[0048] The above interaction for deletion or removal with respect to image **DI1** can alternatively be accomplished without recourse to touching the display **33**. For example, the computer system may be additionally or alternatively configured for enabling parts of the image **DI1** to be deleted or removed by interaction therewith via mouse **35** or any other suitable input device **40**.

[0049] The first virtual model **VM1** is thus modified by the loss of the three dimensional data corresponding to part **DVM1**, effectively generating a modified first 3D virtual model **VM1'**.

[0050] For example, the dental procedure of interest may be providing a dental prosthesis, and the deleted or removed part **DVM1** may be part of the finish line **550** of a preparation **555**

that exists in real dental surface **DRM1**, but failed to be represented at all, or to be clearly represented, in the first virtual model **VM1**, for example due to obfuscation thereof by foreign material, distortion of the scanned data, etc, as discussed above, for example.

[0051] The dental surface **DRM1** is thus considered the "first physical portion" of step **440**.

[0052] In step **450**, and referring also to Fig. **5**, a second virtual model **VM2** is created, representing a second part **RM2** of the physical dental structure. The second virtual model **VM2** comprises a virtual part **DVM2** that represents the part **DRM1** of the physical dental surface, plus additional identifying surface data **ID** that represents a part **P2** of the real dental surface in proximity to part **DRM1**, and thus second part **RM2** at least partially overlaps with the physical part **RM1**. Before doing so, the part **DRM1** of the physical dental surface is cleaned up and/or unobstructed, and for example rescanned to obtain second virtual model **VM2**. The scanning procedure thus also includes scanning the additional part **P2** the real dental surface surrounding the part **DRM1** to obtain additional identifying 3D surface data **ID**.

[0053] It is to be noted that in a variation of step **450**, for example the virtual part **DVM1** may be distorted or otherwise defective and does not properly correspond to real part **DRM1**, for example due to some defect in the actual scanning process thereof, while the real part **DRM1** itself is acceptable. In such a case, second virtual model **VM2** is created, representing a second part **RM2** of the physical dental structure, and likewise the second virtual model **VM2** comprises a virtual part **DVM2** that represents the same part **DRM1** of the physical dental surface, plus additional identifying surface data **ID** that represents a part **P2** of the real dental surface in proximity to part **DRM1**, and thus second part **RM2** at least partially overlaps with the physical part **RM1**. While scanning to provide the second virtual model **VM2**, it is now ensured that second virtual model **VM2** is free from distortions or imperfections that originate from the scanning procedure itself.

[0054] In step **460**, and referring also to Fig. **6**, the second 3D virtual model **VM2** is spatially registered with respect to the modified first 3D virtual model **VM1'** to provide a composite third 3D virtual model **VM3**, wherein the part **DVM1** that was previously deleted/removed is at least partially replaced with a corresponding part the second 3D virtual model **VM2**. In particular, the second virtual model **VM2** is manipulated in the computer system **32** to register the second virtual model **VM2** onto the modified first virtual model **VM1'**. In this connection, the identifying surface data **ID** of second virtual model **VM2** may be useful as it may be aligned with corresponding parts of the modified first virtual model **VM1'**, since the surface data for part **P2** of the real physical dental surface should be nominally identical in both scans. In this aligned position, part **DVM2** of the second virtual model **VM2** fits in and corresponds to at least a portion of the deleted portion **DVM1**, and part **DVM2** is then stitched to modified first virtual model **VM1'** in a virtual manner to create a further modified first virtual model, i.e., composite third 3D virtual model **VM3**. The remainder of the second virtual model **VM2**, including the identifying surface data **ID** may then be discarded.

[0055] Alternatively, it may not be necessary that second part **RM2** at least partially overlaps

with the physical part **RM1**, and instead the 3D data defining each respective virtual model can be referred to the same global coordinate system in a different manner, for example via an optical marker whose 3D coordinates are known with respect to a global coordinate system, and which is scanned together with each one of second part **RM2** and physical part **RM1**.

[0056] Thus, the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3** replaces the undesired part **DVM1** of the original virtual model **VM1** with new 3D data provided by part **DVM2**.

[0057] It is readily evident that by carrying out steps **430** to **460**, the user only needs to "correct" or modify parts of the original virtual model **VM1** of the dental surface i.e. of physical part **RM1**, and does not need to obtain a new virtual model of the whole of physical part **RM1** from scratch, should even a small part of the virtual model **VM1** not be acceptable.

[0058] In alternative variations of this embodiment, steps **430** to **460** may be implemented in a different manner. For example, and referring to Fig. 9, steps **430** to **460** may be replaced with steps **430'** to **460'** of modified method **400'**, which can include steps **410'**, **420'** and **470'** which are respectively identical to steps **410**, **420**, **470** of method **400** as disclosed herein, *mutatis mutandis*.

[0059] Step **430'** comprises all the elements and features of step **450** as disclosed herein, *mutatis mutandis*, with the main difference that step **430'** is implemented immediately following step **420'**. In other words, and having carried out steps **410'** and **420'**, the second virtual model **VM2** is created, representing a second part **RM2** of the physical dental structure. Again, the second virtual model **VM2** comprises a virtual part **DVM2** that represents the part **DRM1** of the physical dental surface, plus additional identifying surface data **ID** that represents a part **P2** of the real dental surface in proximity to part **DRM1**, and thus second part **RM2** at least partially overlaps with the physical part **RM1**. Before doing so, the part **DRM1** of the physical dental surface is cleaned up and/or unobstructed, and for example rescanned to obtain second virtual model **VM2**. The scanning procedure thus also includes scanning the additional part **P2** the real dental surface surrounding the part **DRM1** to obtain additional identifying 3D surface data **ID**.

[0060] Then, in step **440'**, second virtual model **VM2** is virtually registered with the first virtual model **VM1**. In particular, the second virtual model **VM2** is manipulated in the computer system **32** to register the second virtual model **VM2** onto the first virtual model **VM1**. In this connection, the identifying surface data **ID** of second virtual model **VM2** may be useful as it may be aligned with corresponding parts of the first virtual model **VM1**, since the surface data for part **P2** of the real physical dental surface should be nominally identical in both scans. In this aligned position, part **DVM2** of the second virtual model **VM2**, corresponds to, in particular spatially corresponds to, and is different from, in particular is topographically different from, at least a portion of the portion **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1** (as is the case also in steps **430** to **460** of method **400**, *mutatis mutandis*). At this point, portion **DVM1** has not yet been deleted, removed or identified.

[0061] In step **440'**, the second virtual model **VM2** is also displayed (and optionally magnified and/or manipulated) in display **33** as a second display image **DI2** corresponding to the second virtual model **VM2**, wherein display image **DI2** is similar to first display image **DI1** as disclosed herein, *mutatis mutandis*, but corresponds to the second virtual model **VM2** rather than the first virtual model **VM1**. For example when using a 2D display, the second display image **DI2** is also a two-dimensional image, but in 3D displays the second display image **DI2** can be a 3D image as well, or in 2D stereoscopic displays the second display image **DI2** can be a 2D stereoscopic image as well for example.

[0062] Both the second virtual model **VM2** and the first virtual model **VM1** are viewable on the display **33** via their respective images **DI2** and **DI1**, either together in registry, or may be selectively viewed separately, in different display windows on the same display **33**, for example, or alternately on the same display, or in different displays, and so on. To facilitate viewing the images in 3D registry, the images **DI2** and **DI1** may be visually encoded, each in a different manner. For example, the images **DI2** and **DI1** may be encoded each in a different color or shade of gray. Alternatively, at least parts of the images **DI2** and **DI1** which do not exactly correspond to one another may be color encoded in this manner to highlight the corresponding topographical differences between the real first part **RM1** and the real second part **RM2** of the physical dental structure.

[0063] In step **450'**, part **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1** is marked by the user on the first image of the first virtual model **VM1** on the display **33**, this part **DVM1** having first been visually identified by the user from the images **DI1** and **DI2** displayed in step **440'**. Thus, step **450'** is similar to step **430** as disclosed herein, *mutatis mutandis*, and thus by "marked" it is meant that the user may optionally interact with this area of the first image **DI1** in the display **33** so that a visual mark is included in the image to show and demarcate this area on the image **DI1** that is on the display **33**. For example, wand **34**, operatively connected to the computer system **32** can be used for interacting with the display **33**, wherein a visual mark is displayed wherever the tip **39** of the wand **34** touches the image **DI1** on the display **33**.

[0064] Step **460'** is similar to step **440** as disclosed herein, *mutatis mutandis*, and thus part **DVM1** of the first virtual model **VM1** is then "deleted" or otherwise removed or replaced interactively on the display **33** by the user, resulting in the first virtual model **VM1** being modified to become a modified first virtual model **VM1'**, for example by passing the tip of the wand **34** over the marked area of the image **DI1**, when a special "delete" function (also referred to interchangeably herein as a remove function, remove command, or deleted command, or replace function, or replace command) of the computer system **32** is activated, i.e., when a corresponding function (delete function or remove function or replace function) is applied to the marked area of the image **DI1**. Step **460'** in addition comprises part of step **460** as disclosed herein, *mutatis mutandis*, and, with the second 3D virtual model **VM2** already registered with respect to the modified first 3D virtual model **VM1** (step **440'**), the part **DVM1** that was previously deleted/removed is at least partially replaced with a corresponding part of the second 3D virtual model **VM2**. Alternatively, this function operates as a unified replacement function in which **DVM1** is replaced in one operation with part **DVM2**.

[0065] In the aligned position of the registered modified first virtual model **VM1'** with second virtual model **VM2**, part **DVM2** of the second virtual model **VM2** virtually fits in and corresponds to at least a portion of the deleted portion **DVM1**, and part **DVM2** is then stitched to modified first virtual model **VM1'** in a virtual manner to create a further modified first virtual model, i.e., composite third 3D virtual model **VM3**. The remainder of the second virtual model **VM2**, including the identifying surface data **ID** may then be discarded.

[0066] Thus, in step **470'**, a composite third 3D virtual model **VM3** (comprising modified first virtual model **VM1'** part **DVM2**) effectively replaces the undesired part **DVM1** of the original virtual model **VM1** with new 3D data provided by part **DVM2**.

[0067] It is to be noted that at least in some alternative variations of the method **400'**, step **420'** and/or step **440'** can be omitted. For example, the user can scan the first physical part of the structure in step **410'** and then without displaying the respective first 3D virtual model, proceed with scanning the second part of the physical structure in step **430'** to provide the second 3D virtual model, also without displaying the respective second 3D virtual model. Thus, so long as the first 3D virtual model and the second 3D virtual model can be spatially registered (and thus the first physical part corresponds to (in particular spatially corresponds to) but may be different from (in particular topographically different from) the second physical part), step **460'** can be implemented automatically and the first 3D virtual model replaces parts thereof with the second 3D virtual model, without the need to have these parts or the first 3D virtual model or the second 3D virtual model displayed, identified or marked. Such a situation may arise, for example, where the user suspects or knows (for example during or after scanning to provide the first 3D virtual model) that some portions of the scanned first part of the physical structure were for example obscured, ill-defined, badly scanned, and so on and need to be rescanned. The user can then go back to these portions of the physical structure and rescan those portions to provide the second 3D virtual model which then automatically replaces corresponding parts of the first 3D virtual model.

[0068] In a similar manner, *mutatis mutandis*, in at least in some alternative variations of the method **400**, step **420** can be omitted, and steps **440** and **460** can be modified so that the interaction with the display is omitted, and the first 3D virtual model replaces parts thereof with the second 3D virtual model automatically via registration therewith, rather than implementing a delete function first, and a stitching function later.

[0069] Referring to Fig. 7, a second embodiment of the invention has all the elements, features and steps of the first embodiment including steps **410** to **470** or alternative variations thereof, for example steps **410'** to **470'**, *mutatis mutandis*, the main difference being that in the second embodiment the physical part **RM1** of the intra-oral cavity includes a removable physical artifact which may be temporarily obscuring part of the dental surfaces.

[0070] For example, the artifact may be a scanning body or impression abutment **600** (or any other structure) that is mounted onto a dental implant and projects into the intra oral cavity so

that the spatial orientation and/or other characteristics of the implant **620** (which is already anchored in the jaw **630** and thus cannot be seen) with respect to the dental surfaces may be derived from the position/orientation of the artifact **600**.

[0071] The first virtual model **VM1** for this embodiment thus also includes a virtual representation of the artifact **600**, as well as all the other dental areas of interest of the physical part **RM1**, but the presence of the artifact **600** may render it difficult or impossible to obtain at the same time a full scan of the physical part **RM1**, as the artifact **600** may be too close in parts to the dental surfaces (e.g. adjacent teeth **640**, **650**) and thus obscures or blocks the ability of a scanner to scan such areas.

[0072] In this embodiment, and in applying method **400** to this embodiment, in steps **420** and **430**, each part of the virtual model corresponding to an obscured area (and possibly also corresponding to the artifact **600**) is deleted interactively in a similar manner that disclosed above for the first embodiment, *mutatis mutandis*, to provide the corresponding modified first virtual model **VM1'**

[0073] Then, and prior to step **440**, the artifact **600**, which is considered the "first physical portion" in step **440**, is physically removed from the intraoral cavity and an area of the physical part **RM1** including the previously obscured areas that were not fully defined previously in the first virtual model **VM1** is scanned, in the absence of the artifact, enabling full definition of this area to be achieved in the corresponding second virtual model **VM2** thereby generated.

[0074] Thereafter, in step **460**, second virtual model **VM2** is registered with the modified first virtual model **VM1'**, in a manner similar to that disclosed above for the first embodiment, *mutatis mutandis*, to provide the corresponding the corresponding composite third virtual model **VM3**.

[0075] If necessary or desired, the artifact **600** itself (or part thereof) may also be scanned separately to obtain a virtual model thereof. This may be used to further modify the composite third virtual model, if for example part of the artifact was deleted in step **440**.

[0076] Method **400'** may be applied in a corresponding manner to the second embodiment, *mutatis mutandis*.

[0077] It is readily evident that by carrying out this embodiment of the invention, it allows obtaining a virtual model of the intra oral cavity including such an artifact, wherein even the parts of the dental surfaces obscured by the artifact can be fully defined with respect thereto, even when originally obscured by the artifact.

[0078] Referring to Fig. **8**, a third embodiment of the invention has all the elements, features and steps of the first embodiment including steps **410** to **470** or alternative variations thereof, for example steps **410'** to **470'**, *mutatis mutandis*, the main difference being that the physical part **RM1** in the third embodiment is considered to be well defined in the first virtual model

VM1, i.e., faithfully represents the surfaces of interest of the physical part **RM1**; however, a first physical portion of the physical part **RM1** is not considered suitable for a dental procedure.

[0079] For example, the physical part **RM1** may be a dental preparation **700** for a dental prosthesis (e.g. a crown), and analysis of the first dental model with respect to a virtual model of the opposing dentition of the opposite jaw reveals that the form of the preparation would result in an inadequate structure for the prosthesis. For example, the dental preparation is too long and/or too thick, and would result in the thickness of the crown at the cusp being too thin, and thus mechanically weak.

[0080] In this connection, the distances between the preparation **700** and the opposed dental surfaces may be determined, for example, in a manner as disclosed in US 6,334,853, which in turn can provide a measure of the corresponding thickness of the respective dental prosthesis. In at least one embodiment disclosed in US 6,334,853, there is provided a method for obtaining a dental occlusion map of a three-dimensional virtual computer model of teeth of upper and lower jaws of a mouth, said occlusion map indicative of distances between opposite regions on facing surfaces of opposite teeth of the upper and lower jaws of the mouth, said method comprising the steps of:

1. (i) determining said distances between opposite regions on opposite teeth of the upper and lower jaws of the mouth; and
2. (ii) setting up a correspondence between said determined distances and regions on a mapping surface.

[0081] The part of the first 3D virtual model that corresponds to the unsuitable portion of the dental preparation **700** is then deleted or removed or replaced in steps **430** and **440** in applying method **400** to this embodiment, in a manner similar to that disclosed above for the first embodiment, *mutatis mutandis*.

[0082] The real dental preparation **700** is also physically modified by the dental practitioner in the areas found to be unsuitable for the prosthesis, for example via a material removal operation such as by using dental drills or dental lasers, for example, to provide a modified physical preparation **700'**.

[0083] Thereafter, in step **450**, a second virtual model **VM2** corresponding to the modified preparation **700'** is obtained, for example by scanning the newly worked area of the modified preparation **700'**, but also including additional part **750** of the preparation that was not altered in the material removal process.

[0084] In step **460**, second virtual model **VM2** is registered with the modified first virtual model **VM1'**, in a manner similar to that disclosed above for the first embodiment, *mutatis mutandis*, to provide the corresponding composite third virtual model **VM3**.

[0085] A new cycle of checking and modifying the preparation can be initiated if desired or necessary, wherein the third virtual model previously generated can be considered to be a "first virtual model" for the new cycle, and checked as in step 420, *mutatis mutandis*, and if necessary, steps 430 to 460 repeated as often as required, each time providing a new third virtual model than can be considered, if desired as a new first virtual model, until the newly modified third virtual model has a geometry for the dental preparation (corresponding to the geometry of the real dental preparation) that is adequate for receiving a prosthesis, according to criteria.

[0086] It is also readily evident that rather than modifying the whole preparation, only part of the preparation, for example a part of the finish line, can be modified instead, and the method applied to this part only, saving considerable time by not having to scan the remainder of the preparation (that is considered acceptable) or surrounding areas, i.e., the whole physical part RM1 again each time.

[0087] Method 400' may be applied in a corresponding manner to the third embodiment, *mutatis mutandis*.

[0088] It is also readily evident that by carrying out this embodiment of the invention, it allows the dental practitioner to modify a dental structure such as dental preparation in a quick and easy manner with a minimum of scanning after the initial virtual scan. i.e., without the need to rescan the whole physical part RM1 again each time.

[0089] It also readily evident that parts or all of the method steps according to each of the first, second and third embodiments and/or alternative variations thereof may be applied to one or more of the other embodiments as well.

[0090] It is also readily evident that the method (and corresponding system) according to each of the first, second and third embodiments and/or alternative variations thereof may further comprise a manufacturing step, in which a dental object may be manufactured based on the respective composite third 3D virtual model VM3 under computer aided manufacture (CAM). Such a dental object may be manufactured, for example, based on a material removal operation that is performed by a computer aided removal operation machine having a suitable machining tool, using any suitable CAM (Computer Aided Manufacturing) technology, typically a CNC milling machine, on a blank of material. This material is typically plaster or any other type of material commonly used for dental models, however any other suitable material may be used. Alternatively, other CAM-based techniques may be used, for example rapid prototyping or any other suitable 3D printing technique, for creating the dental object. Accordingly, a dental object corresponding to composite third 3D virtual model VM3 or associated with the composite third 3D virtual model VM3 can be manufactured.

[0091] For example, the dental object may comprise a physical model of the intraoral cavity, and thus composite third 3D virtual model VM3 can be used directly to provide the necessary data for the CAM process.

[0092] In another example, and where the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3** is based on one or more teeth requiring a prosthesis, and thus comprise a suitable preparation. A dental object in the form of the respective prosthesis may be prepared based on information from the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3**. The dentist or a technician may generate a 3D virtual prosthesis model of a crown to be fitted on a tooth stump (or of a bridge to be fitted on the tooth surface, or of any other prosthesis to be fitted to the tooth/teeth including any restoration and/or any onlays, and/or any inlays, such as caps, for example, or veneering, or any other artificial partial or complete denture), to generate a digital file. Alternatively, the outer surface of the prosthesis may be designed manually if desired. The prosthesis may then be manufactured using any suitable CAM techniques, for example as disclosed above, *mutatis mutandis*, and in a further step, the prosthesis may be installed in the oral cavity of the patient. Optionally, the virtual prosthesis model may also include a virtual model of a coping plus a virtual model of a cap that is to be mounted onto the coping. The coping may be manufactured using any suitable method, for example as disclosed in WO 2004/087000, also assigned to the present Assignee. The cap or full prosthesis may be manufactured using any suitable method, for example as disclosed in USSN 11/046,709 or in US Provisional Application No. 60/632.350, also assigned to the present Assignee.

[0093] In another example, and where the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3** is based on one or more teeth requiring an orthodontic treatment, a set of aligners may be manufactured based on the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3**. For example, the teeth shown in the 3D virtual model, which normally would be of a patient's teeth in their initial positions, can be segmented (i.e. digitally cut into separate objects). The resultant digital data can then be used for orthodontic treatment planning. The individual teeth can be moved by a computer program and/or by an operator into a desired final setup. Then a number of digital intermediate tooth arrangements can be generated. These digital intermediate and final tooth arrangements of the treatment plan can be used to fabricate positive molds of intermediate arrangements (such as by using rapid prototyping equipment or milling machines) which are used to form aligners for moving teeth or they can be used to directly form aligners

[0094] Alternatively, where the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3** is based on one or more teeth requiring an orthodontic treatment, dental objects in the form of a set of orthodontic appliances, for example brackets, may be virtually designed and/or manufactured (for example using suitable CAM-based techniques) based on the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3**.

[0095] Furthermore, where the composite third 3D virtual model **VM3** is based on one or more teeth requiring an orthodontic treatment, such an orthodontic treatment may be designed using a computer system based on third 3D virtual model **VM3**. For example such an orthodontic treatment may be provided by implementing a method for virtual orthodontic treatment, for example as disclosed in US 6,739,869, also assigned to the present Assignee, and at least one embodiment of such a method for virtual orthodontic treatment comprises:

1. (a) providing a first virtual three-dimensional (3D) image indicative of a 3D model of all teeth of at least one jaw, the model being manipulable so as to allow its viewing from a

desired direction - for example such a first virtual three-dimensional (3D) image may be based on the composite third 3D virtual model VM3;

2. (b) selecting a virtual set of orthodontic components, comprising (i) brackets, one for each tooth in said first image, for attachment to teeth of said image, each of said brackets having a slot for engaging an arch wire, and (ii) one or two arch wires, one for each jaw of said first image;
3. (c) associating the brackets with the teeth of said first image so as to obtain a second image of said virtual 3D model with the brackets associated with the teeth of the model, one bracket on each teeth in said model; and
4. (d) using a set of rules including a rule that requires each slot to engage the wire, computing the manner of movement of each tooth with the bracket associated therewith, so as to obtain a third image comprising the teeth model following the virtual treatment.

[0096] It is also readily evident that the method (and corresponding system) according to at least one embodiment of the present invention may be applied to obtaining a 3D virtual model of any physical structure, including non-dental structures, and in which it may be desired or necessary to re-scan a part of the structure, without the need to rescan the whole structure again to obtain an updated 3D virtual model of the physical structure. Such method (and corresponding system) may optionally be further used for manufacturing a physical object based on or associated with the updated 3D virtual model of the physical structure.

[0097] For example, the method (and corresponding system) according to at least one embodiment of the invention may be applied to scanning a complex circuit board comprising a plurality of chips mounted thereon, replacing one such ship and scanning the new chip in situ, and modifying the original 3D virtual model to replace the part thereof corresponding to the old chip with the 3D data corresponding to the new chip.

[0098] In another example, the method (and corresponding system) according to at least one embodiment of the invention may be applied to scanning a complex geometrical physical structure comprising a plurality of geometrical entities mounted or formed thereon, adding or removing a geometrical physical entity with respect to the structure, and scanning the modified physical structure in the area that includes the new geometrical entity or that includes the modification of the physical structure arising from the removal of the geometrical entity, respectively, and modifying the original 3D virtual model to replace a corresponding part thereof with the 3D data corresponding to the aforesaid scanned area.

[0099] In the method claims that follow, alphanumeric characters and Roman numerals used to designate claim steps are provided for convenience only and do not imply any particular order of performing the steps.

[0100] Finally, it should be noted that the word "comprising" as used throughout the appended claims is to be interpreted to mean "including but not limited to".

[0101] While there has been shown and disclosed some embodiments in accordance with the invention, it will be appreciated that many changes may be made therein without departing from the invention as defined by the following claims.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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PATENTKRAV

1. Computerbaseret fremgangsmåde omfattende:

- (A) modtagelse (410) af første tredimensionelle (3D) intra-orale scanningsdata af et intra-oralt hulrum hos en patient fra en intra-oral scanner;
- (B) visning (420) af et første skærbillede af en første virtuel 3D-model af det intra-orale hulrum, hvor den første virtuelle 3D-model er baseret på de første 3D intra-orale scanningsdata, på en skærm, der er operativt forbundet til et computersystem;
- (C) identificering (430) af mindst et afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model, hvilket afsnit del ønskes erstattet baseret på en interaktion mellem en bruger og det viste første skærbillede;

og kendetegnet ved:

- (D) modtagelse (450) af andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata af det intra-orale hulrum;
- (E) modificering (440, 460) af den første virtuelle 3D-model ved i computersystemet at erstatte mindst det nævnte afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model med en tilsvarende del af den anden virtuelle 3D-model baseret på andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata for at tilvejebringe en sammensat virtuel 3D-model af det intra-orale hulrum, hvilken model er baseret på de første 3D-intra-orale scanningsdata og andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata, trin (E) omfattende sletning eller fjernelse af det afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model.

2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor den første virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for en første fysisk del af det intra-orale hulrum, og den anden virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for en anden fysisk del af det intra-orale hulrum.

3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 2, hvor trin (C) omfatter identifikation på det første skærbillede af mindst et første skærbilledes afsnit deraf baseret på en interaktion med en bruger, hvilket første skærbilledes afsnit svarer til det afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model, og det nævnte afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for et første fysiske afsnit af den første fysiske del, især hvor den anden virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for en anden fysisk del af det intra-orale hulrum, hvor en rumlig placering af nævnte anden fysiske del i forhold til den første fysiske del er kendt eller bestemmelig; og/eller især hvor trin (E) efterfølgende trin (C) får computersystemet til mindste en af sletning, fjernelse og udskiftning af nævnte afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model ved anvendelse af en tilsvarende funktion til det første skærbilledes afsnit via interaktionen mellem brugeren og det første skærbillede på skærmen for at tilvejebringe en modificeret første virtuel 3D-model; virtuelt at registrere den anden virtuelle 3D-model i forhold til den modificerede første virtuelle 3D-model for at tilvejebringe den sammensatte virtuelle model, hvor den tilsvarende del af den anden virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for et andet fysisk afsnit af den anden fysiske del,

især ved at tilpasse identificerende overfladedata fra den anden virtuelle 3D-model med den første virtuelle 3D-model;

udsendelse af den modificerede virtuelle model fra computersystemet.

4. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3, hvor udskiftningen yderligere omfatter sammenføjning af den tilsvarende del af den anden virtuelle 3D-model med den første virtuelle 3D-model, især yderligere omfattende, efter sammenføjning, kassering af en rest af anden virtuelle 3D-model, inklusive de identificerende overfladedata.

5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 2,

hvor en rumlig placering af den anden fysiske del i forhold til den første fysiske del er kendt eller bestemmelig; og

hvor trin (C) og (E) omfatter:

identificering på det første skærbillede mindst et første skærbilledeafsnit deraf baseret på en interaktion med en bruger, idet det første skærbilledeafsnit svarer til nævnte afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model, og hvilket afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for et første fysisk afsnit af den første fysiske del; hvilket får computersystemet til mindst en af at slette, fjerne og udskifte det nævnte afsnit fra den første virtuelle 3D-model ved at anvende en tilsvarende funktion på det første skærbilledeafsnit via interaktionen mellem brugeren og det første skærbillede på skærmen, hvor den tilsvarende del af den anden virtuelle 3D-model er repræsentativ for et andet fysisk afsnit af den anden fysiske del; virtuelt at registrere den anden virtuelle 3D-model i forhold til den første virtuelle 3D-model, især ved at tilpasse identificering af overfladedata fra den anden virtuelle 3D-model med den første virtuelle 3D-model og yderligere at vise på skærmen et andet skærbillede svarende til den anden virtuelle 3D-model i registreringsdatabasen med den første virtuelle 3D-model; udsendelse af den modificerede virtuelle model fra computersystemet, især hvor det første skærbillede er kodet visuelt på en anden måde end det andet skærbillede for at gøre det lettere at identificere det første skærbilledeafsnit.

6. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 3 til 5, hvor den anden fysiske del i det mindste delvist overlapper det første fysiske afsnit af den første fysiske del af det intra-orale hulrum for at tilvejebringe data om den rumlige placering af den anden fysiske del med hensyn til nævnte første fysiske del og/eller

hvor det andet fysiske afsnit af den anden fysiske del rumligt svarer til, men er topografisk forskellig fra det første fysiske afsnit af den første fysiske del, og/eller

hvor den tilsvarende del af den anden virtuelle 3D-model rumligt svarer til, men er topografisk forskellig fra det afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model.

7. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2 til 6, hvor den første virtuelle modeldel repræsenterer en tilsvarende første fysiske del af det intra-orale hulrum, hvor den første virtuelle modeldel anses for ikke at opfylde et forudbestemt krav derfor, især hvor det forudbestemte krav omfatter tilvejebringelse af høj overfladedefinition af en overflade af interesse i den første fysiske del af det intra-orale hulrum.

8. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 7, hvor mindst en del af overfladen af interesse i det første afsnit af den første fysiske del blev tilsløret, når den første virtuelle 3D-model blev oprettet, og hvor det andet afsnit af den anden fysiske del svarer til det første afsnit af den første fysiske del, hvor mindst en del af overfladen af interesse nu er utilsløret, især hvor det første afsnit af den første fysiske del blev tilsløret med et materiale, der indbefatter en eller flere af spyt, snavs, blod, og hvor det andet afsnit af den anden fysiske del svarer til det første afsnit af den første fysiske del, hvor materiale er blevet fjernet fra overfladen af interesse.

9. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 8, hvor det første afsnit af den første fysiske del var tilsløret med et artefakt, og hvor det andet afsnit af den anden fysiske del svarer til det første afsnit af den første fysiske del, hvor artefaktet er blevet fjernet, især, hvor artefaktet omfatter et aftryksanlæg eller en hvilken som helst anden struktur monteret på et tandimplantat, der er indlejret i det intra-orale hulrum.

10. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 7, hvor det forudbestemte krav omfatter tilvejebringelse af en overflade af interesse i den første fysiske del af det intra-orale hulrum, hvilken del er konfigureret til at muliggøre montering af en protese i forhold hertil, især hvor mindst en del af overfladen af interesse i det første afsnit af den første fysiske del er utilstrækkelig til at muliggøre montering af en protese i forhold hertil, og hvor det andet afsnit af den anden fysiske del svarer til det første afsnit af den første fysiske del, hvor mindst en del af overfladen af interesse er blevet fysisk ændret.

11. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor i det mindste en del af overfladen af interesse er blevet fysisk ændret via en materialefjernelsesoperation, hvor topologien for mindst en del af overfladen af interesse modificeres.

12. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 11, hvor mindst en del af overfladen af interesse omfatter en mållinje af en tand, på hvilken det ønskes at montere protesen, hvor mållinjen i det første afsnit af den første fysiske del er defineret utilstrækkeligt, og hvor mållinjen i det andet afsnit af den anden fysiske del er tilstrækkeligt defineret, eller hvor mindst en del af overfladen af interesse omfatter en forberedelsesflade for en forberedelse af en tand, på hvilken det ønskes at montere protesen, hvor forberedelsesoverfladen i det første afsnit af den første fysiske del er utilstrækkelig til

montering af protesen dertil, og hvor forberedelsesoverfladen i det andet afsnit af den anden fysiske del er tilstrækkelig til montering af protesen dertil.

13. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2 til 6, hvor den første virtuelle modeldel er forvrænget eller mangelfuld og ikke korrekt repræsenterer en tilsvarende første fysiske del af den fysiske struktur.

14. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 13, yderligere omfattende fremstilling af en fysisk tandmodel af det intra-orale hulrum baseret på den sammensatte virtuelle model, og/eller

yderligere omfattende design af en tandreguleringsbehandlingsplan baseret på den sammensatte virtuelle model, og/eller

yderligere omfattende fremstilling af en tandretter baseret på den sammensatte virtuelle model, og/eller

yderligere omfattende fremstilling af tandreguleringsindretninger baseret på den sammensatte virtuelle model, og/eller

yderligere omfattende fremstilling af en tandprotese baseret på den sammensatte virtuelle model.

15. Computersystem omfattende en skærm og konfigureret til:

modtagelse (410) af første tredimensionelle (3D) intra-orale scanningsdata af et intra-oralt hulrum fra en intra-oral scanner;

visning (420) af et første skærbillede af en første virtuel 3D-model af det intra-orale hulrum, hvor modellen er baseret på de første 3D intra-orale scanningsdata;

identificering (430) af mindst et afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model som ønsket at blive erstattet baseret på en interaktion mellem en bruger og det viste første skærbillede;

og karakteriseret ved:

modtagelse (450) af andre 3D intra-orale scanningsdata for det intra-orale hulrum;
og

modificering (440, 460) af den første virtuelle 3D-model ved i det computersystem at erstatte mindst det identificerede afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model med en tilsvarende del af en anden virtuel 3D-model baseret på andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata for at tilvejebringe en sammensat virtuel model af det intra-orale hulrum, hvilket sammensatte virtuelle model er baseret på de første 3D intra-orale scanningsdata og andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata,

modificeringen omfatter sletning eller fjernelse af det afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model.

16. System ifølge krav 15, hvor computersystemet er konfigureret til at anvende en fremgangsmåde som defineret i et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 14.

17. Computerlæsbart medium, der på en håndgribelig måde inkorporerer et program, der kan køres til:

(A) modtagelse (410) af første tredimensionelle (3D) intra-orale scanningsdata af et intra-oralt hulrum hos en patient fra en intra-oral scanner;

(B) muliggør visning (420) af et første skærbillede af en første virtuel 3D-model af det intra-orale hulrum, hvor den første virtuelle 3D-model baseret på de første 3D intra-orale scanningsdata;

(C) muliggør en interaktion mellem en bruger og det viste første skærbillede for at identificere (430) mindst et afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model som ønskes at blive udskiftet;

og kendetegnet ved:

(D) modtagelse (450) af andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata fra det intra-orale hulrum;
og

(E) muliggør modificering (440, 460) af den første virtuelle 3D-model ved at erstatte mindst det identificerede afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model med en tilsvarende del af en anden virtuel 3D-model baseret på andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata for at tilvejebringe en sammensat virtuel model af det intra-orale hulrum, der er baseret på de første 3D intra-orale scanningsdata og andet 3D intra-orale scanningsdata,

trin (E) omfattende sletning eller fjernelse af det afsnit af den første virtuelle 3D-model.

18. Computerlæsbart medium ifølge krav 17, hvor programmet er konfigureret til anvendelse af en fremgangsmåde som defineret i et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 14.

DRAWINGS

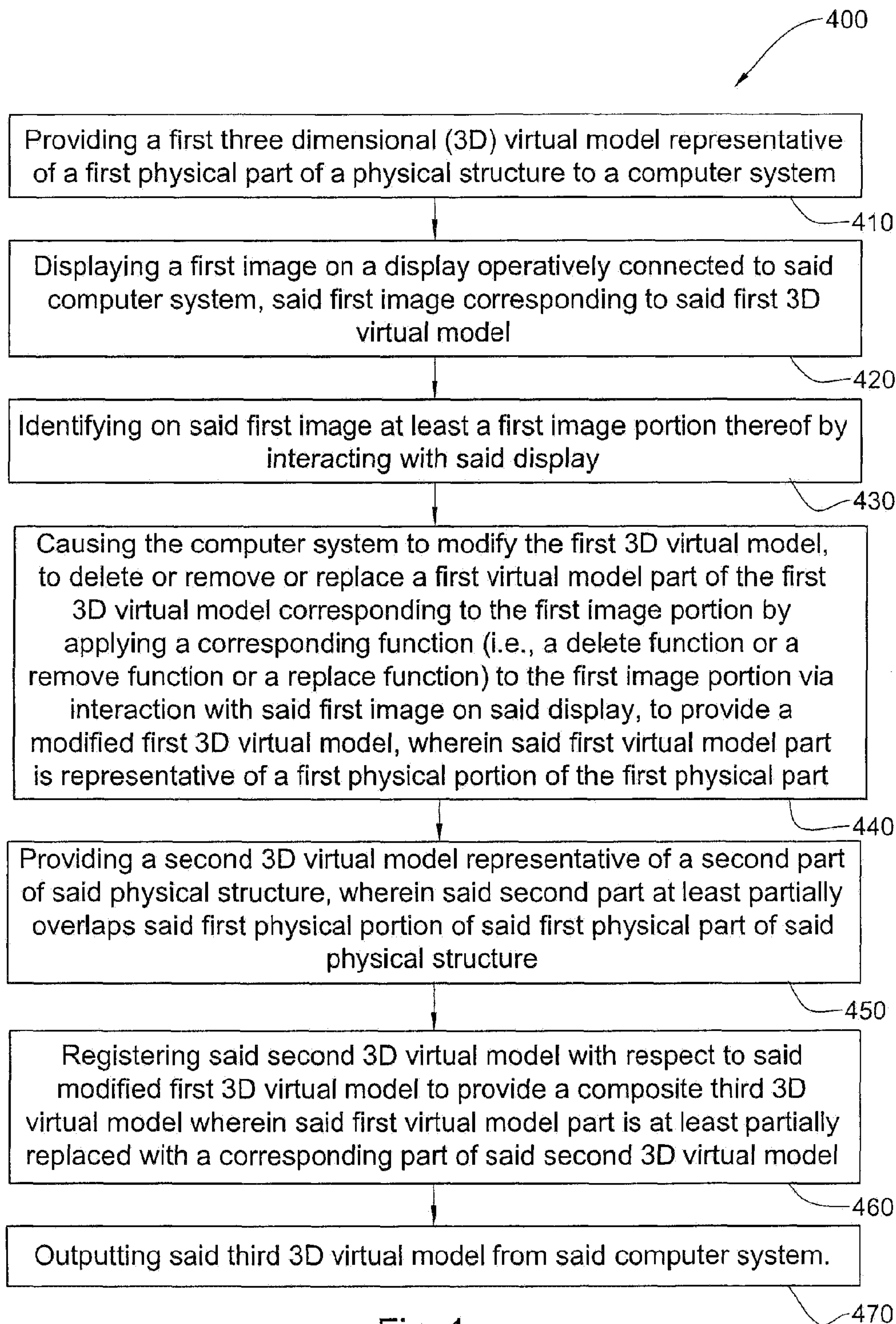


Fig. 1

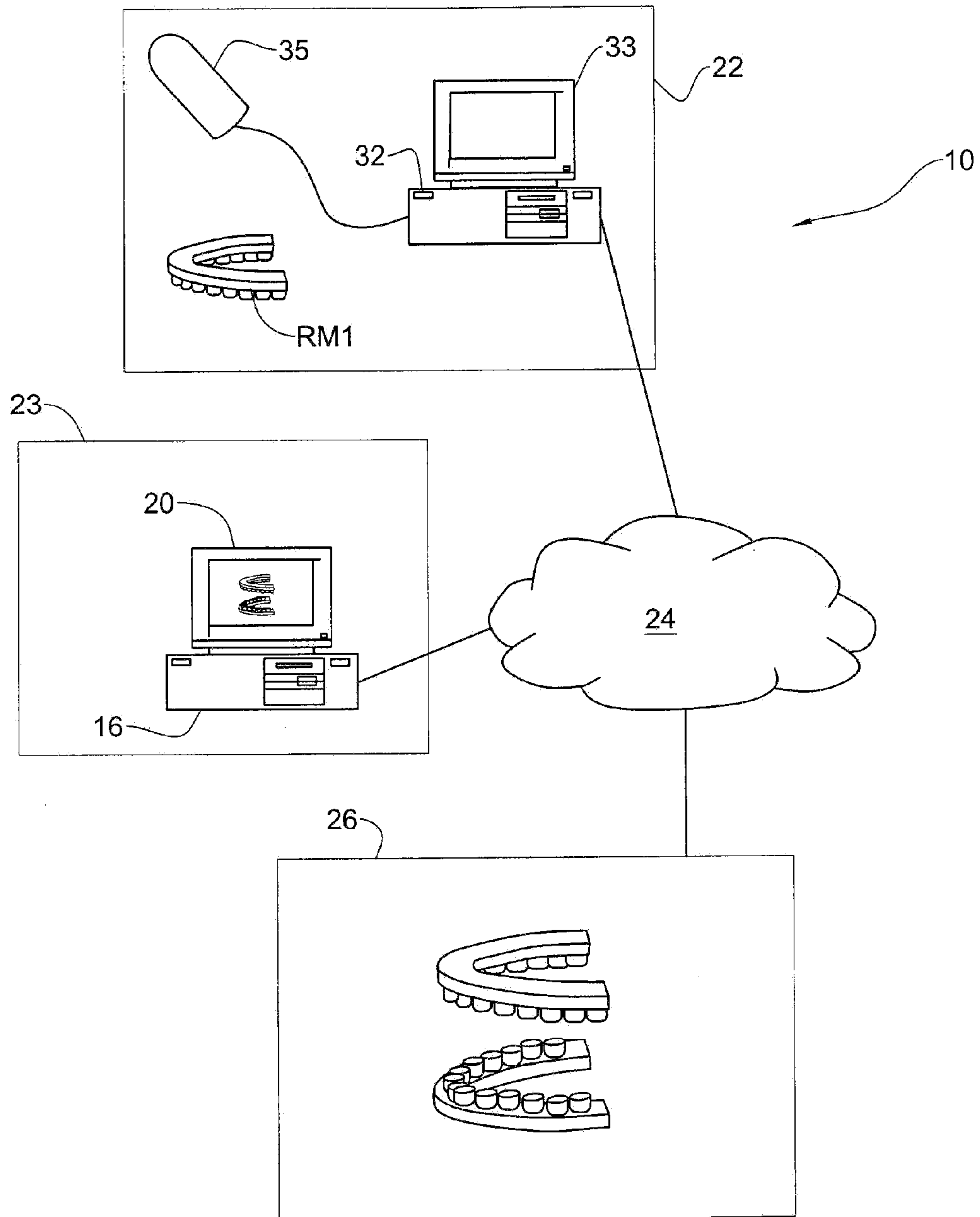


Fig. 2

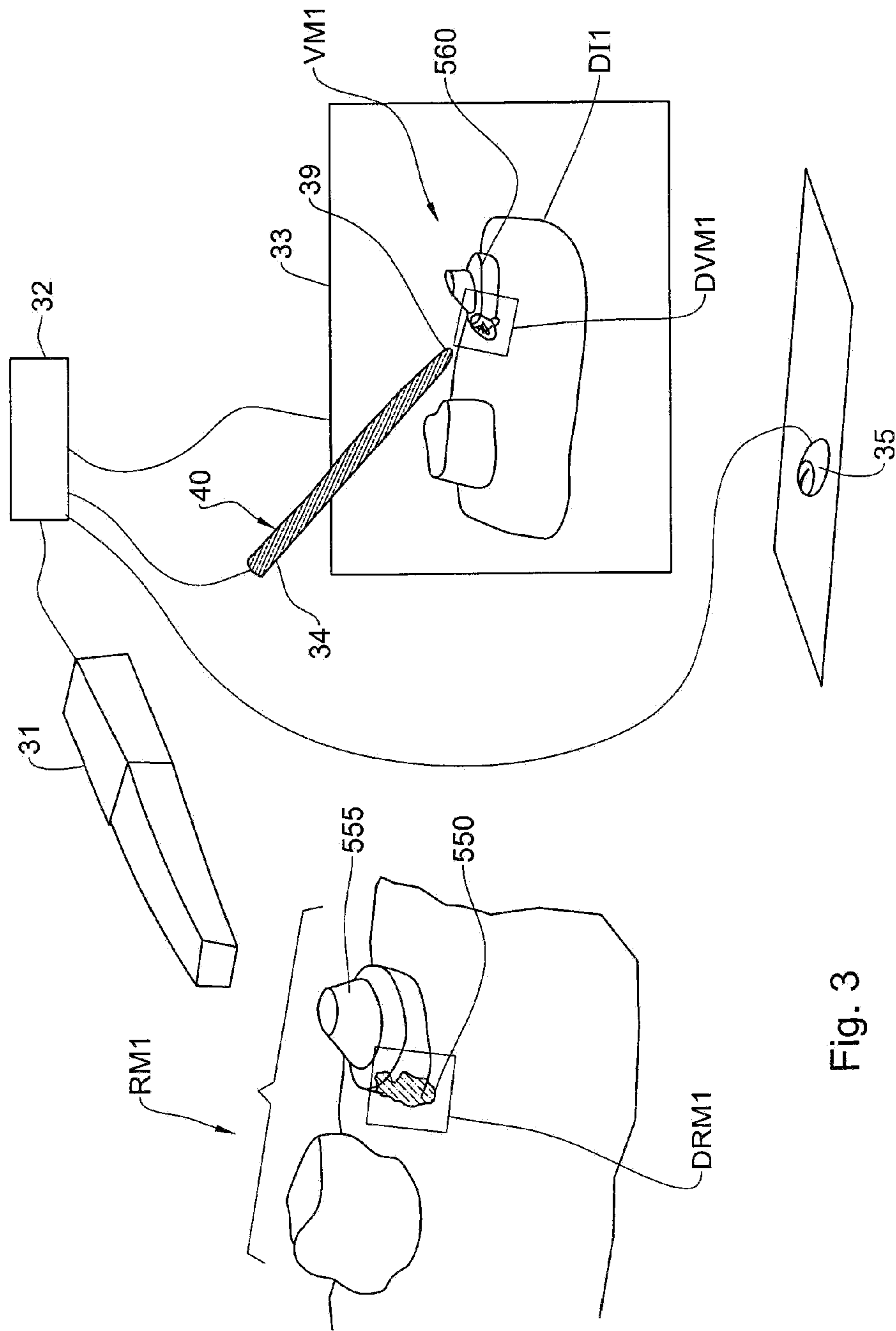


Fig. 3

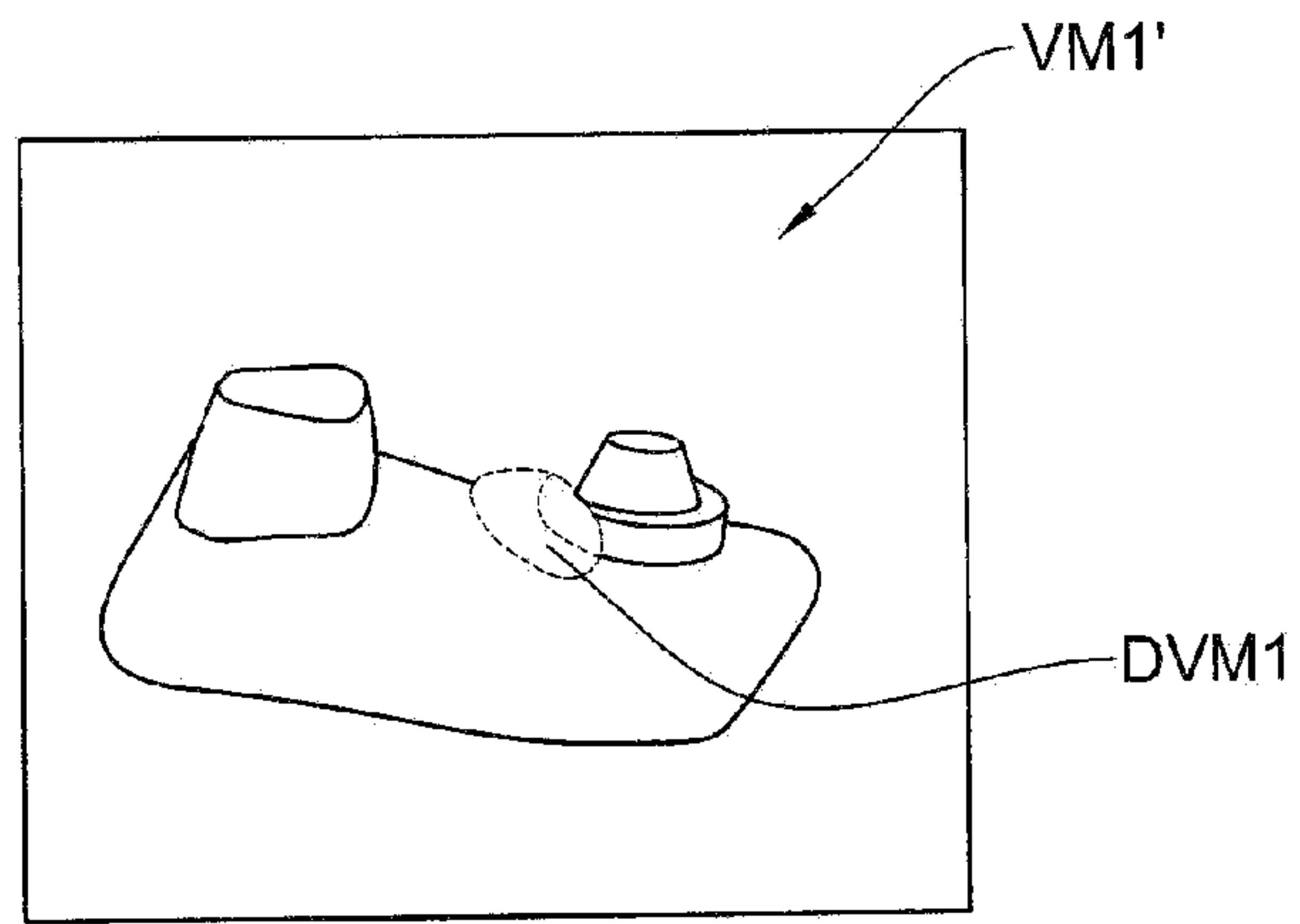


Fig. 4

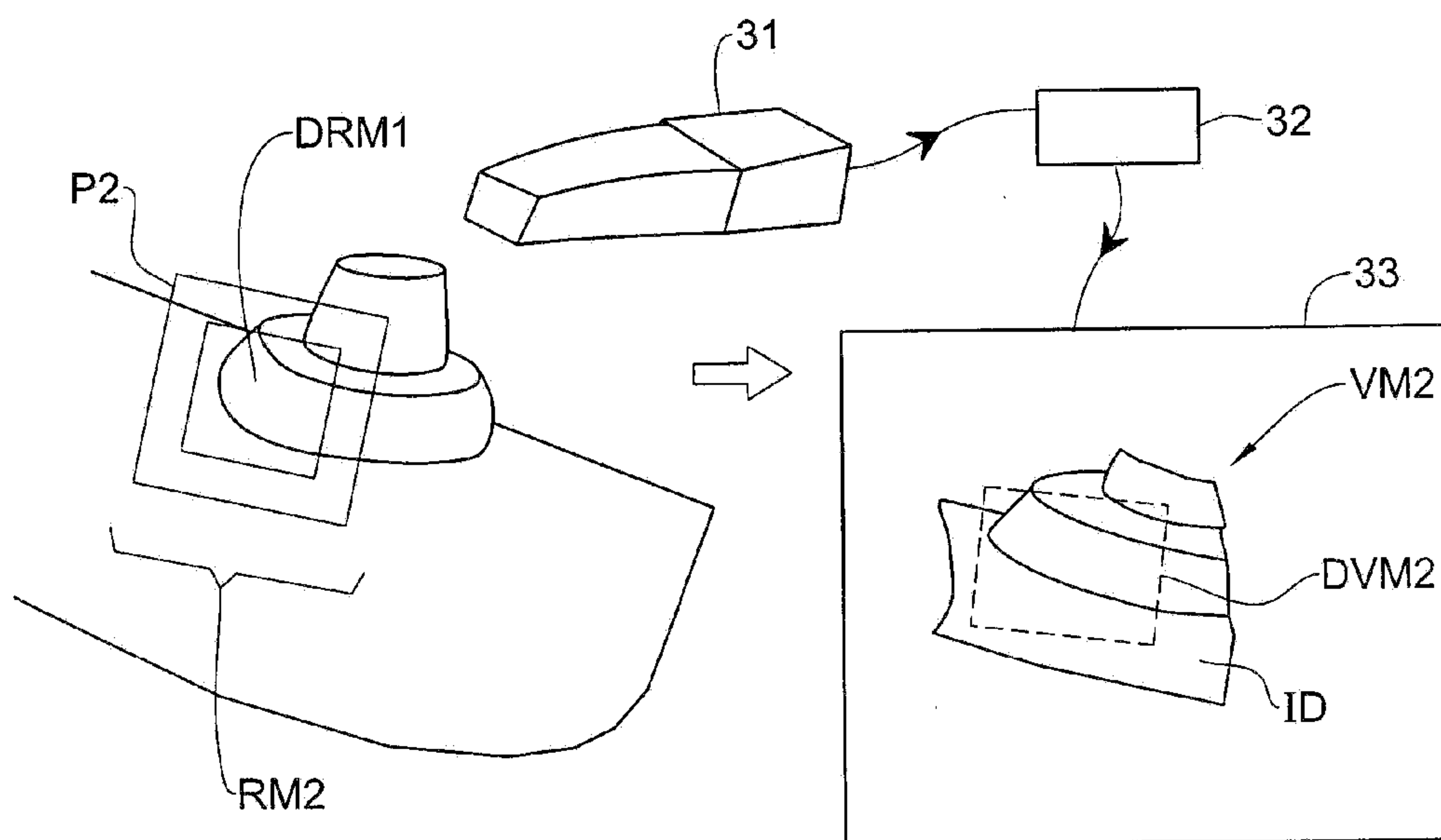


Fig. 5

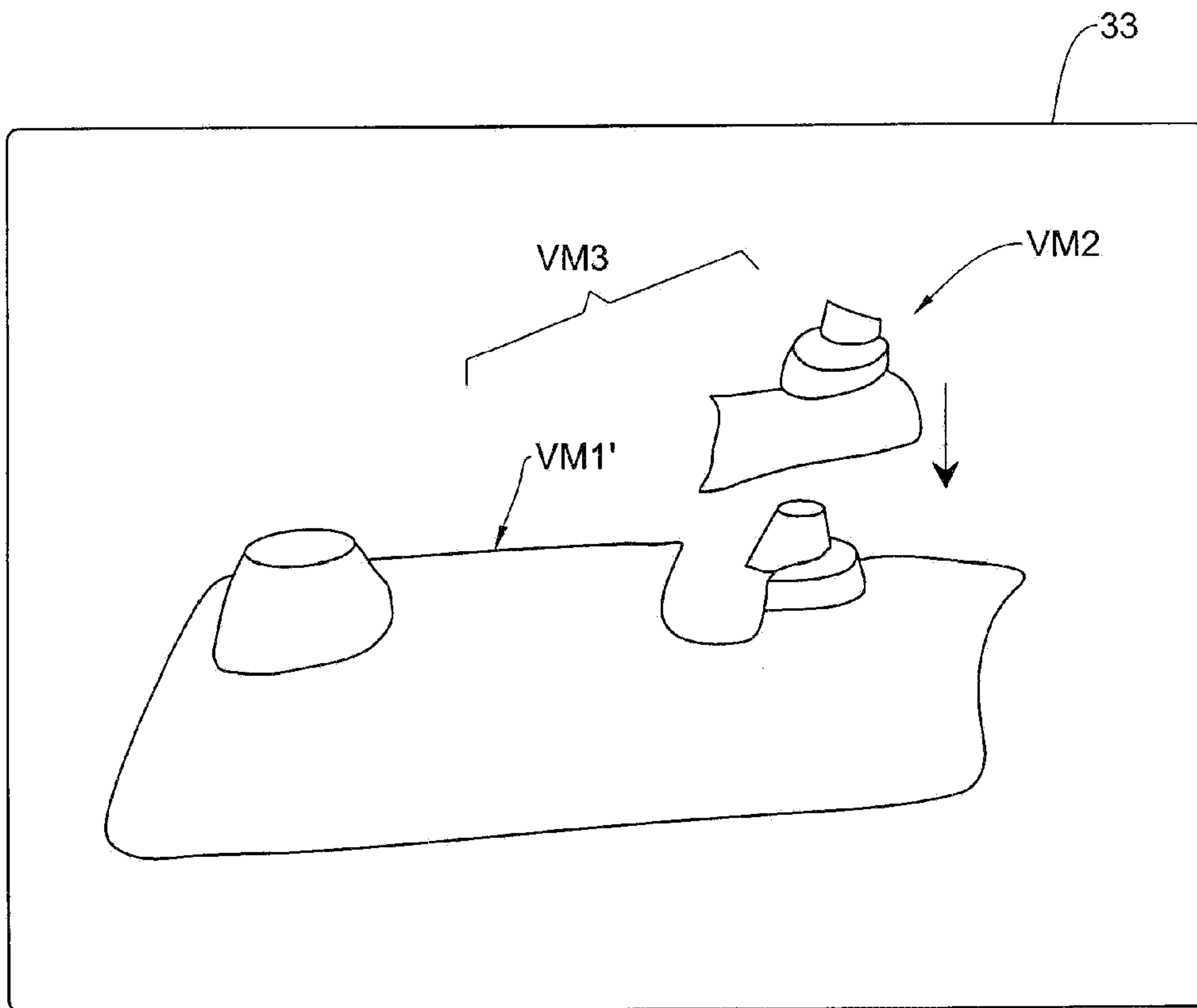


Fig. 6

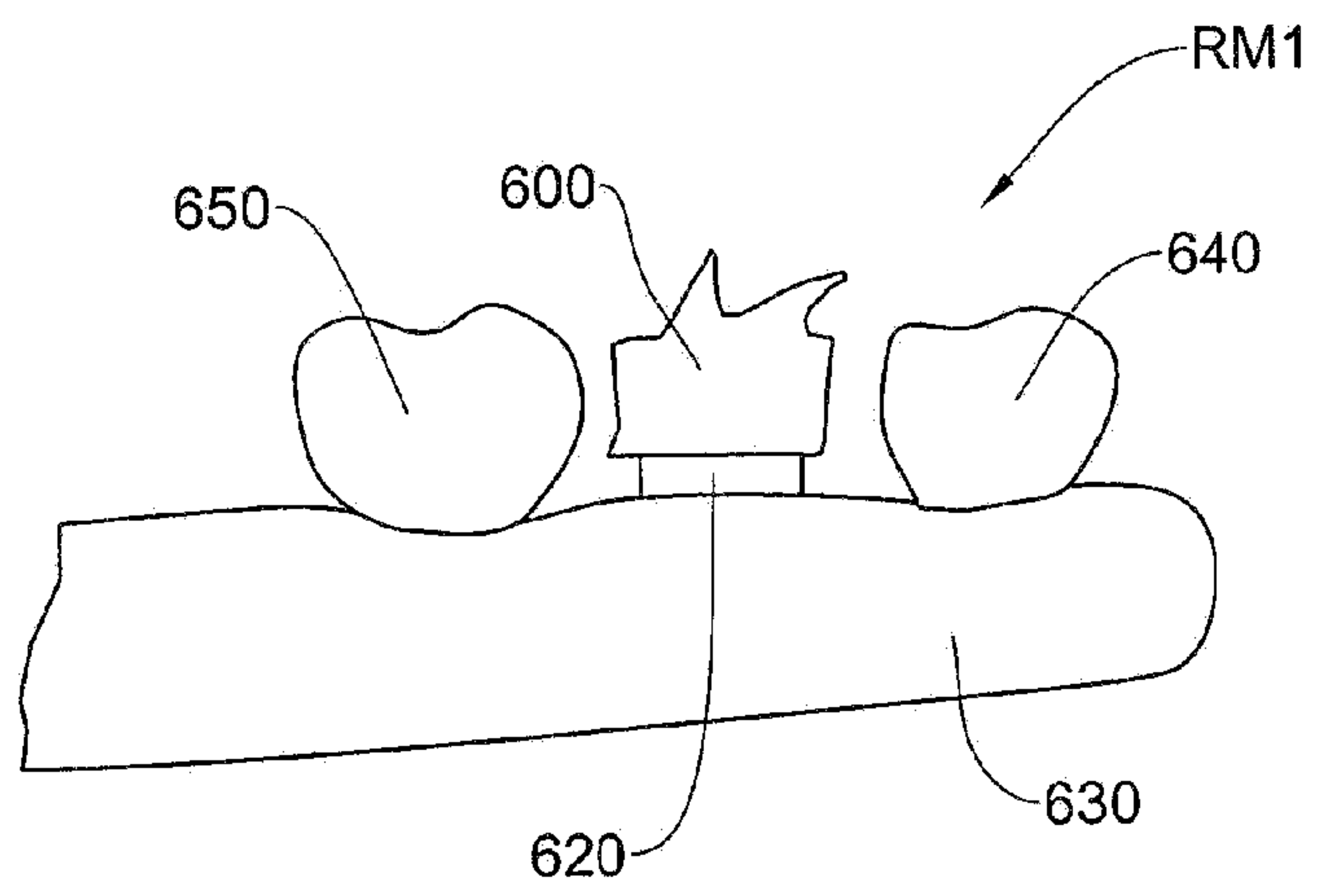


Fig. 7

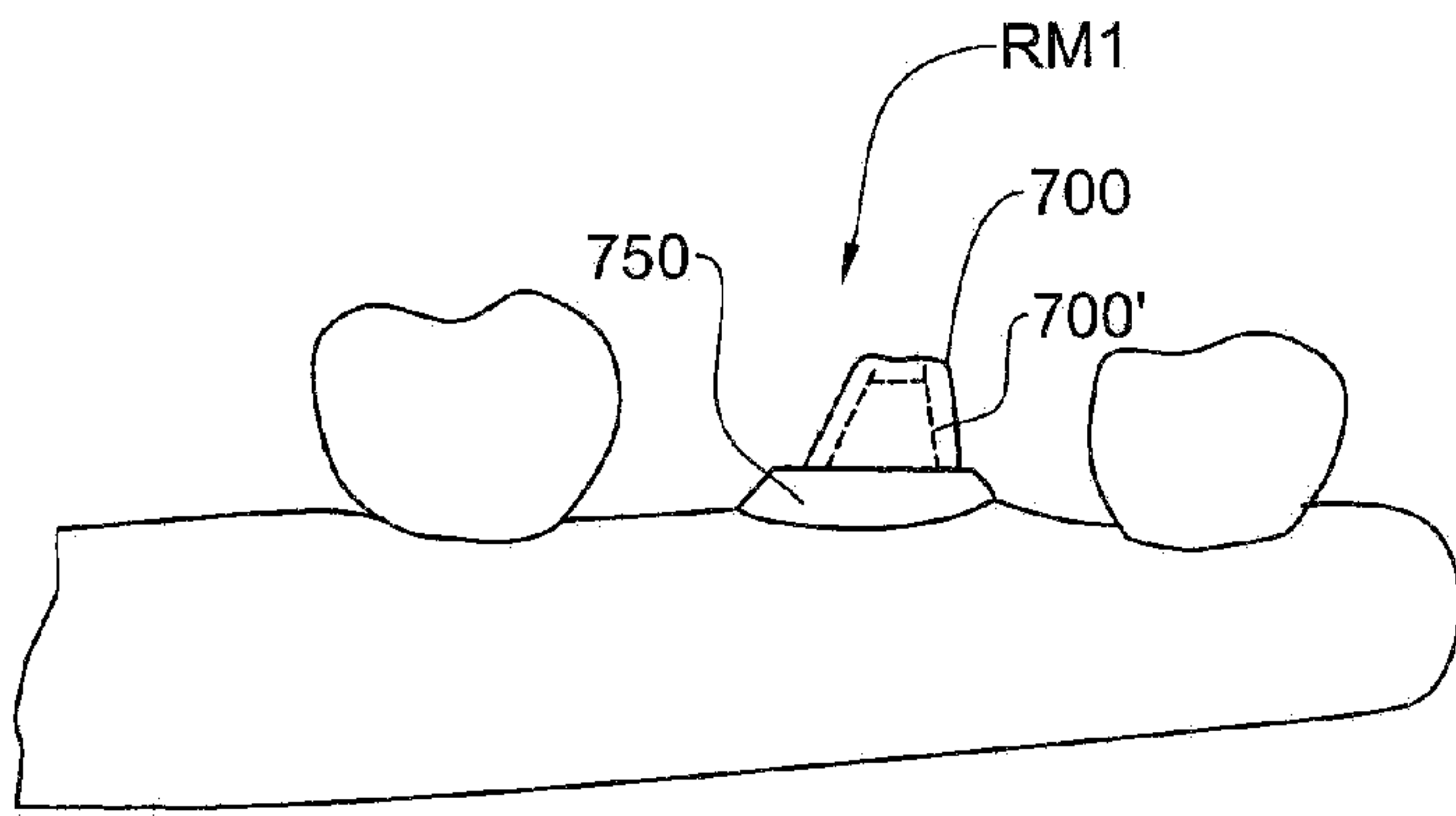


Fig. 8

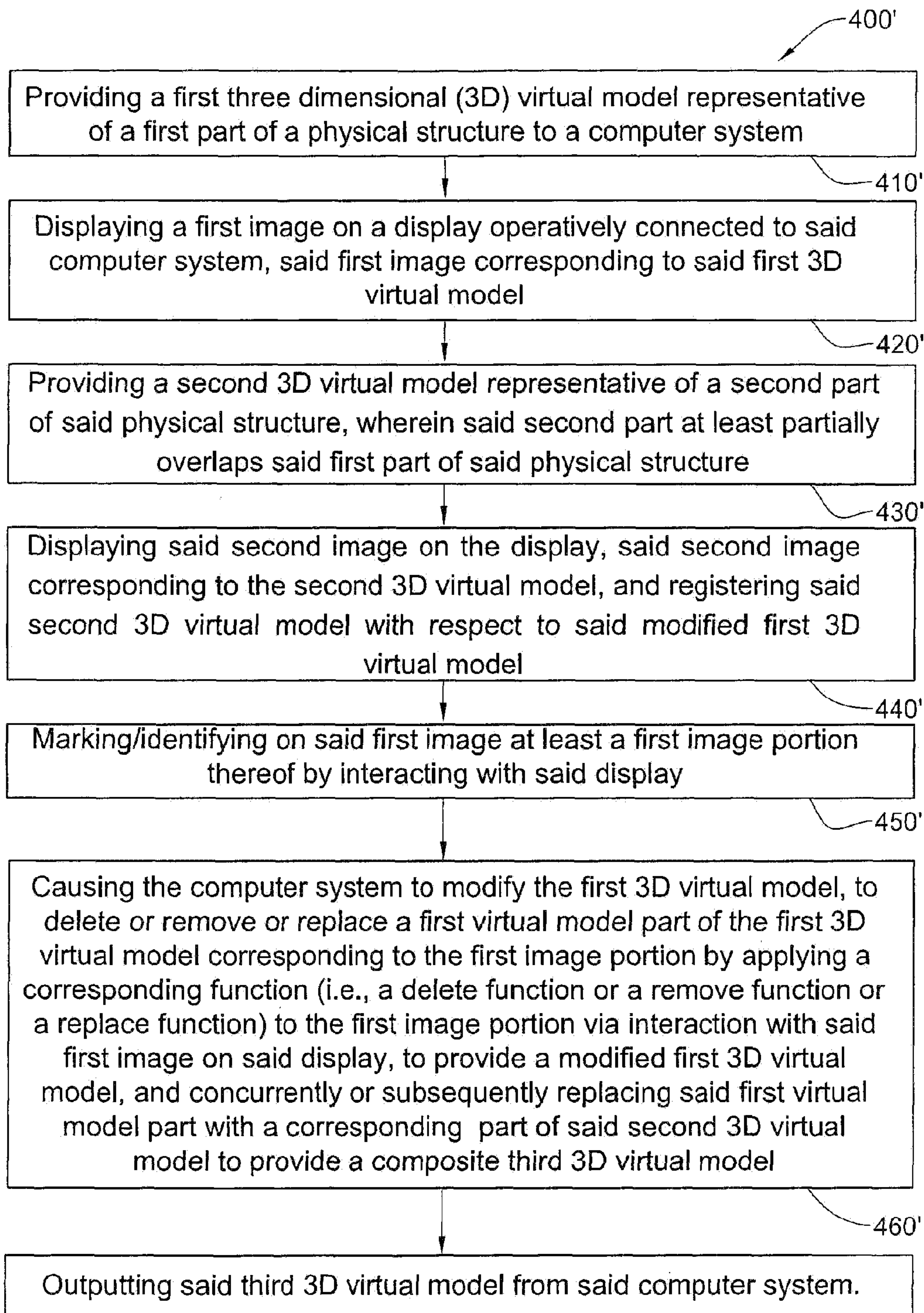


Fig. 9

470'