



## IMPROVING FDK RECONSTRUCTIONS BY DATA-DEPENDENT FILTERING

Real time tomography project

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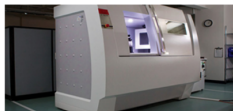
Rien Lagerwerf, Holger Kohr, Willem Jan Palenstijn & Joost Batenburg.

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Computational Imaging  
Centrum voor Wiskunde en Informatica, Amsterdam



# SCANNING PROCESS



Scan object



Compute 3D  
image



Visualize/analyze



*Cross section*

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Compute 3D  
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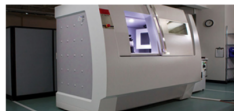


*Cross section*

Visualize/analyze

- Fast measurements
- Few projection angles

# SCANNING PROCESS



Scan object



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Visualize/analyze



*Cross section*

- Fast measurements
- Few projection angles
- Analytic methods

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- many projection angles
- low noise

# ALGEBRAIC FILTER FDK METHOD

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Consider the inverse problem:

$$\mathcal{D}f = g,$$

where

- $\mathcal{D}$ , the linear 3D cone-beam transform, or forward projection,
- $g$ , the measured data,
- $f$ , the unknown object.

FDK reconstruction:

$$f_{\text{FDK}} = \mathbb{F}_h(g) = \mathcal{D}^*(\tilde{g} * h)_{1D},$$

with

- $\mathcal{D}^*$ , the adjoint of  $\mathcal{D}$ , or the backprojection,
- $\tilde{g}$ , a weighted version of the data  $g$
- $(g * h)_{1D}$ , a one dimensional convolution,
- $h$ , a one dimensional filter.

Fix the data and compute the data-dependent<sup>1</sup> filter:

$$\hat{h} = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathcal{D}\mathbb{F}_g h - g\|_2^2 + \lambda \|Th\|_2^2,$$

with

- $\mathbb{F}_g h$ , FDK reconstruction on fixed data  $g$ , with filter  $h$ ,
- $T$ , the Tikhonov operator that imposes the type of regularization,
- $\lambda$ , the regularization parameter.

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<sup>1</sup>Similar strategy as [D.M. Pelt, 2014] for 2D FBP.

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LS-FDK:

Setting,  $T = 0$ , gives the least squares problem, i.e.

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T-FDK:

Setting  $T = \operatorname{Id}$ , gives the original Tikhonov, i.e.

$$\hat{h} = \underset{h}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{DF}_g h - \mathbf{g}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|h\|_2^2.$$

# RESULTS

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# SIMULATED DATA

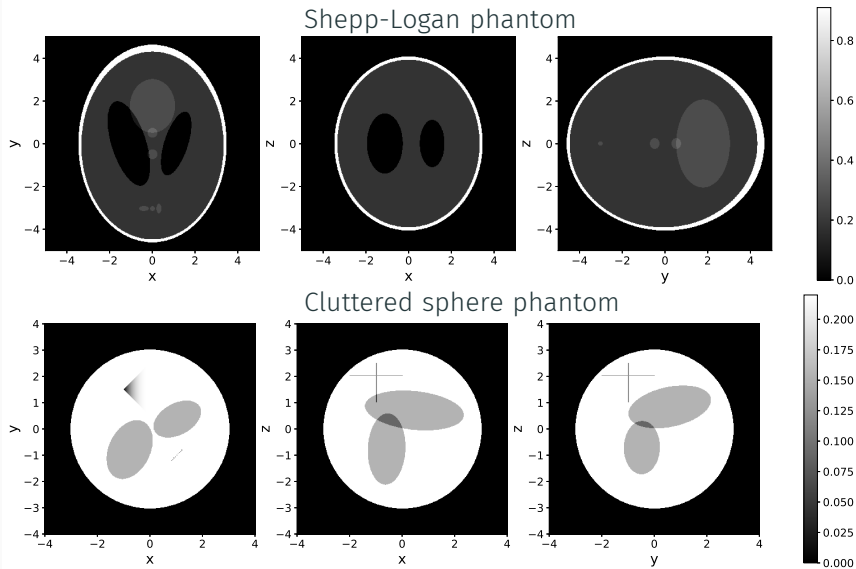


Figure: Simulated data phantoms.



# VARYING NUMBER OF PROJECTION ANGLES

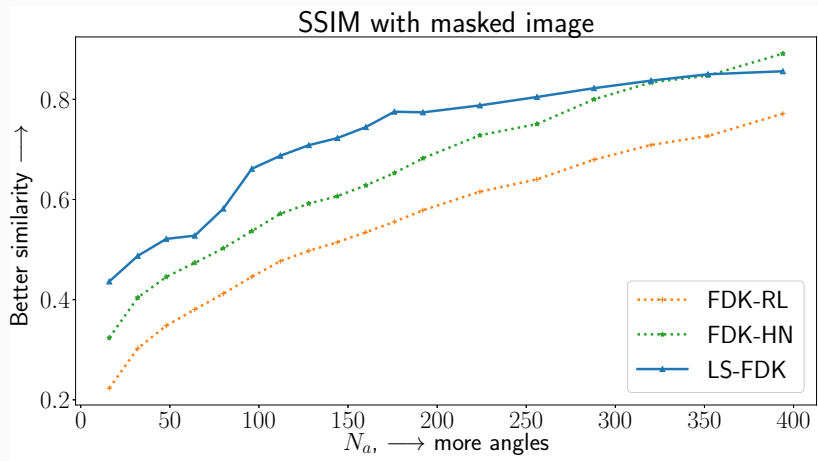


Figure: Results for Shepp-Logan phantom.

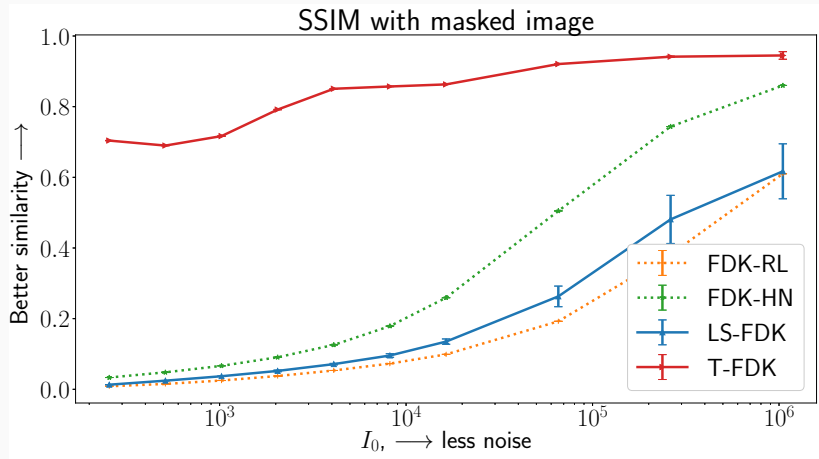


Figure: Results for cluttered sphere phantom.

# RECONSTRUCTIONS NOISY DATA

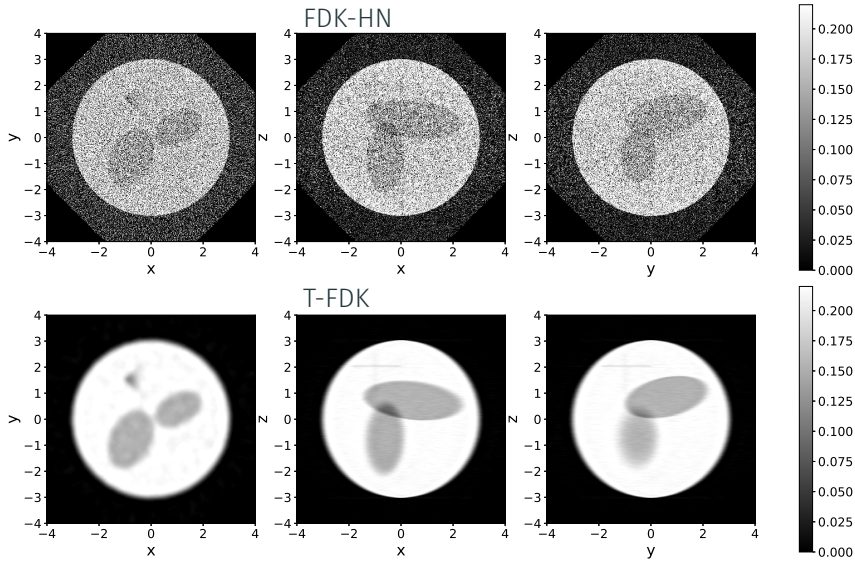


Figure: Cluttered sphere phantom, 360 equidistant projection angles,  $I_0 = 256$ .

## EXPERIMENTAL DATA

High-dose scan:  
70 keV, 45 W, 500 ms per  
projection.

Low-dose scan:  
70 keV, 20 W, 100 ms per  
projection.



**Figure:** Scanned objects

Gold standard reconstruction:  
SIRT-300, high-dose data, 500 equidistant projection angles

# FDK-HN VS T-FDK

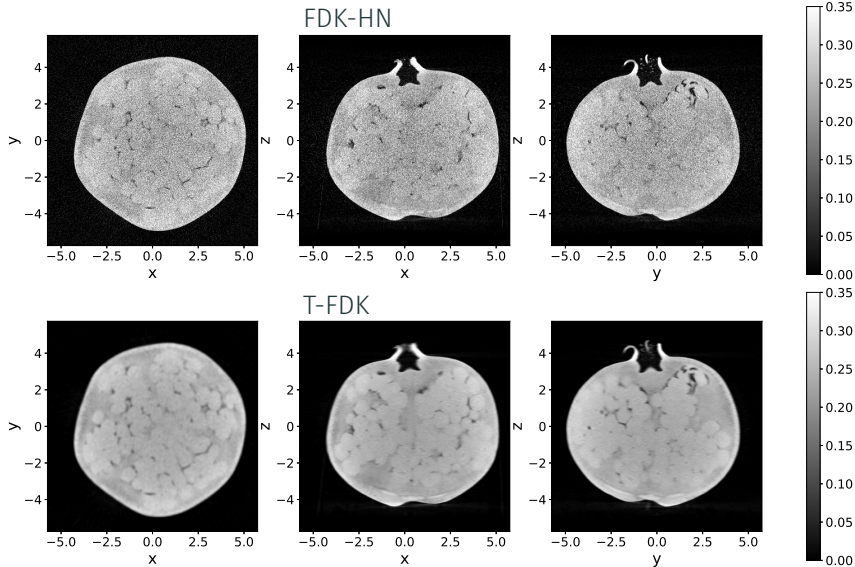


Figure: Low-dose, 500 equidistant projection angles.

# REUSING ALGEBRAIC FILTERS

Compute an algebraic filter

$h_{\text{Pom1}}$



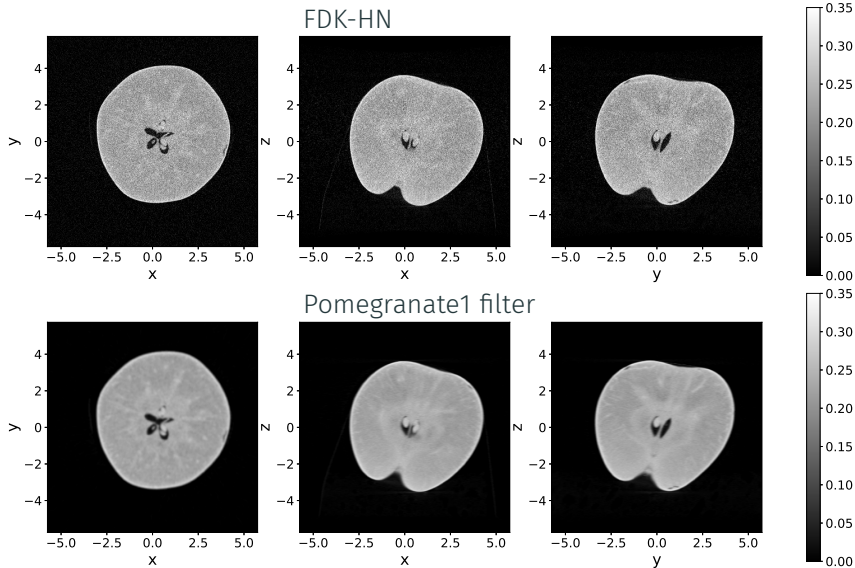
$\Rightarrow$

Use algebraic filter to reconstruct

$f_{\text{Pom1 filter}} = \mathbb{F}_g(h_{\text{Pom1}})$



# FDK-HN VS POM1-FILTER



# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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Paper in preparation:

M.J. Lagerwerf et al., “Improving FDK reconstructions by data-dependent filtering”, 2018.



- Joost Batenburg
- Sophia Bethany Coban
- Holger Kohr
- Willem Jan Palenstijn