

Derenzo Random Phantom Projection Tensors for Learned Reconstructions

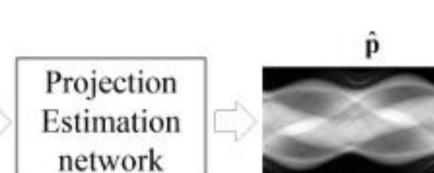
Bill Worstell

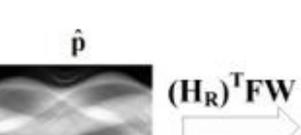
PicoRad->MGH

1/23/2024

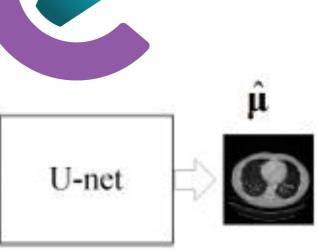






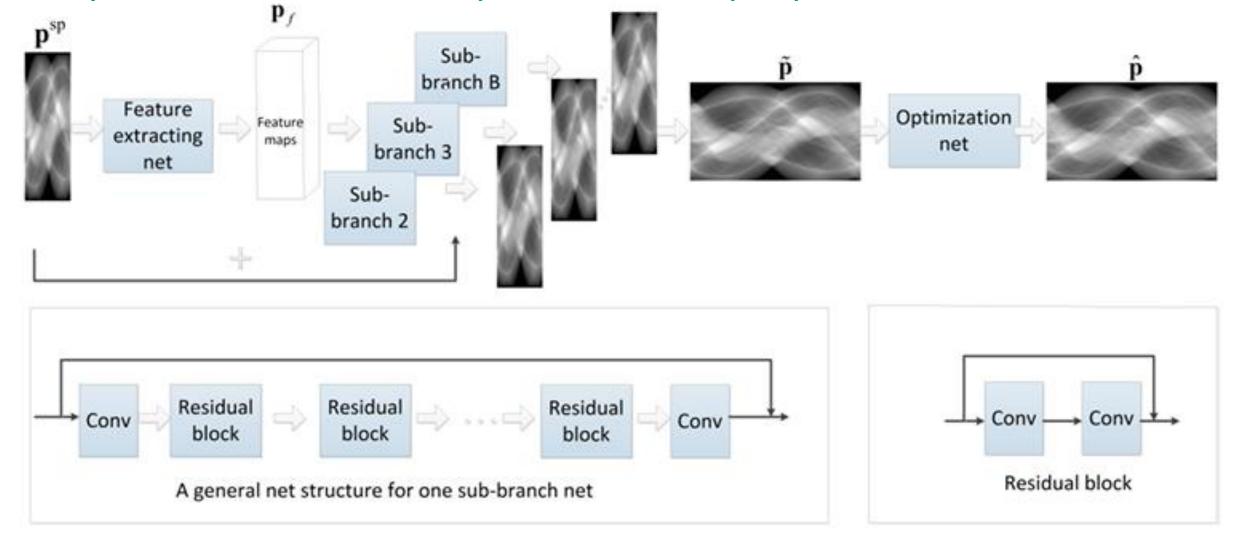






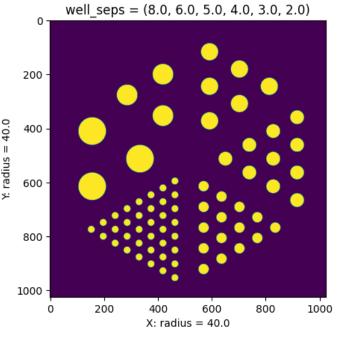
Liang, K., Yang, H. and Xing, Y., 2018. <u>Comparison of projection domain, image domain, and comprehensive deep learning for sparse-view X-ray CT image reconstruction.</u> *arXiv preprint arXiv:1804.04289*.

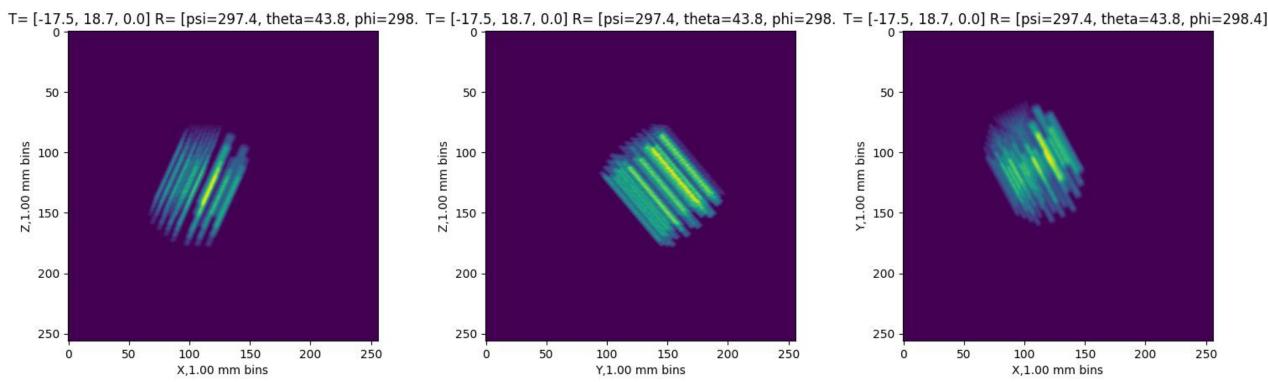
Method for learned reconstruction of high-resolution sparse-view X-ray CT which we can adapt to our multiple pinhole SPECT case

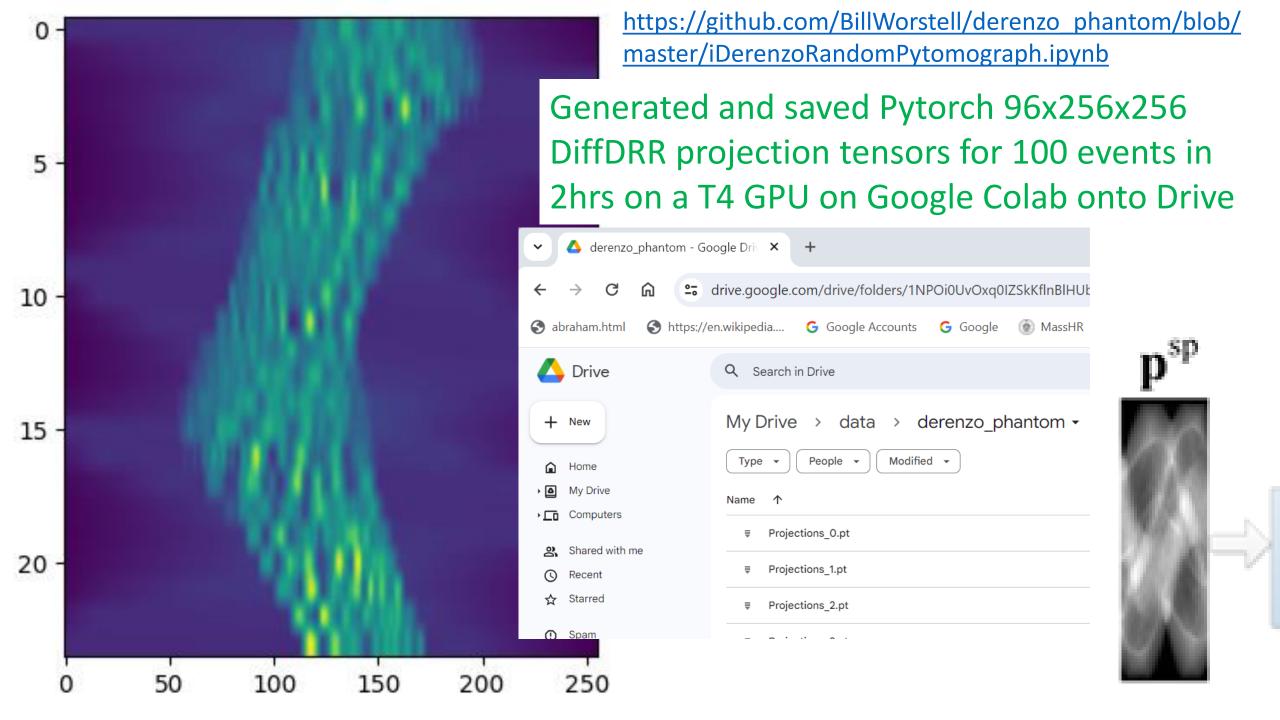


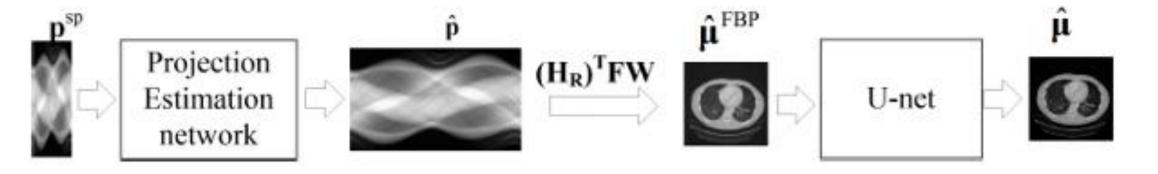
https://github.com/BillWorstell/derenzo_phantom/blob/master/iDerenzoRandomPytomograph.ipynb

Generates Pytorch 256x256x256 volume tensor at [1.,1.,1.] mm spacing with random position and orientation after 3D translations and rotations





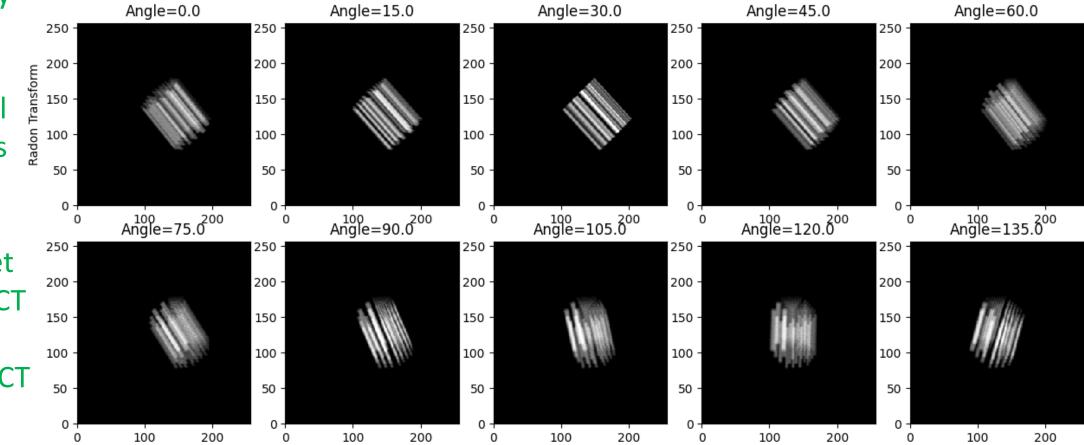


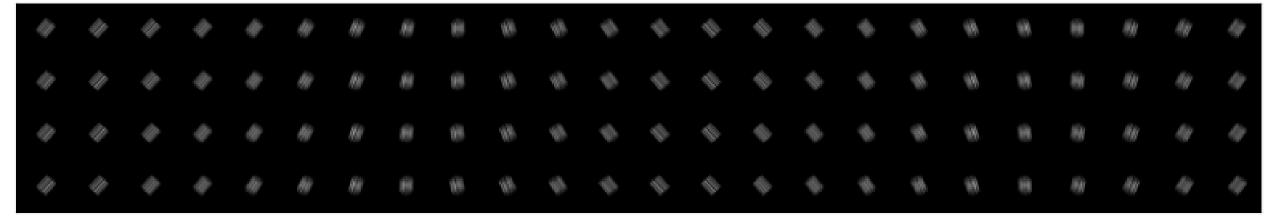


Used https://github.com/BillWorstell/derenzo phantom/blob/master/iDerenzoRandomPytomograph.ipynb

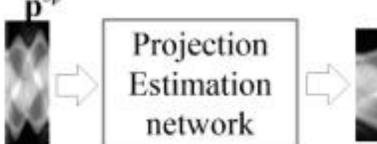
Pytomography GPU radon transforms to generate ideal CT projections

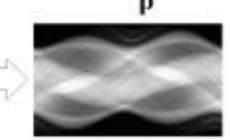
Next will try
using 3D U-net
to infer ideal CT
projections
from mphSPECT
projections

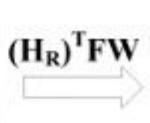




Next will try using 3D U-net to infer ideal CT projections from mphSPECT projections, then reconstruct using FBP for all slices









https://github.com/wolny/pytorch-3dunet



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pytorch-3dunet

PyTorch implementation of 3D U-Net and its variants:

- UNET3D Standard 3D U-Net based on <u>3D U-Net: Learning Dense Volumetric Segmentation from Sparse Annotation</u>
- Residual Net 3D Residual 3D U-Net based on Superhuman Accuracy on the SNEMI3D Connectomics Challenge

