

Medical Image Processing for Diagnostic Applications

Basic Principles of Reconstruction

Online Course – Unit 28

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Pattern Recognition Lab (CS 5)



Topics

Image Reconstruction

Simple Example

Reconstruction Steps

Backprojection

Simple Example

Mathematical Formulation

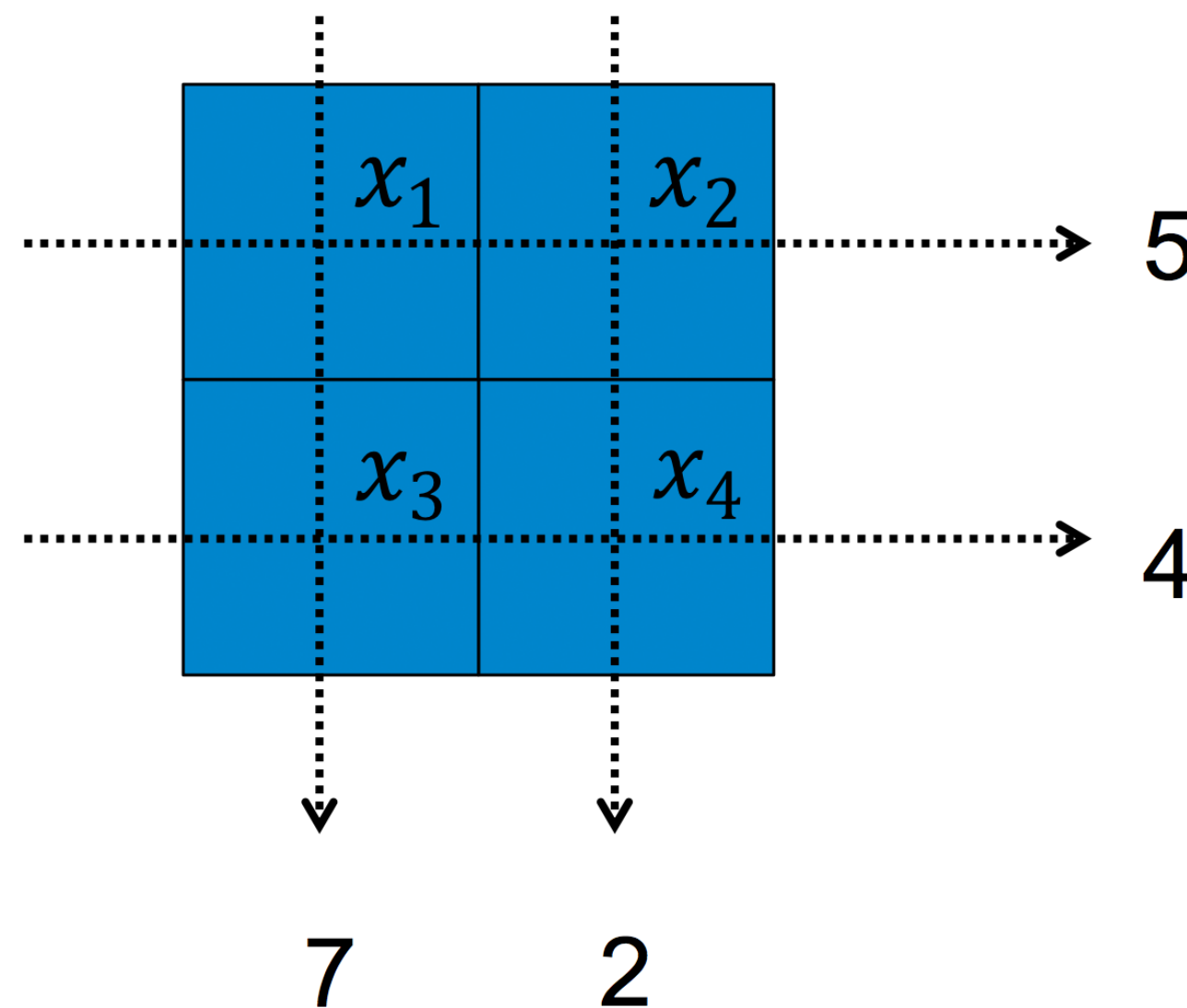
Summary

Take Home Messages

Further Readings

Reconstruction: Simple Example

Solve the puzzle:



$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_3 &= 7 \\x_2 + x_4 &= 2 \\x_1 + x_2 &= 5 \\x_3 + x_4 &= 4\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= 3 \\x_2 &= 2 \\x_3 &= 4 \\x_4 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Reconstruction: Simple Example

- The projection process can be formulated in matrix notation:

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X},$$

where

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

the beams

- Can this be solved using the matrix inverse?

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{X}$$

- Consider:** A common problem size is:

$$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{512^3 \times 512^2 \times 512},$$

which implicates

$$512^6 \cdot 4 \text{ Byte} = 2^{9 \cdot 6} \cdot 2^2 \text{ B} = 2^6 \cdot 2^{50} \text{ B} = 64 \text{ PB} = 65536 \text{ TB.} \quad \text{: (too big -> solution via psudoinverse not possible)}$$

since A is sparse we could do this smarter

Reconstruction Steps: Projection

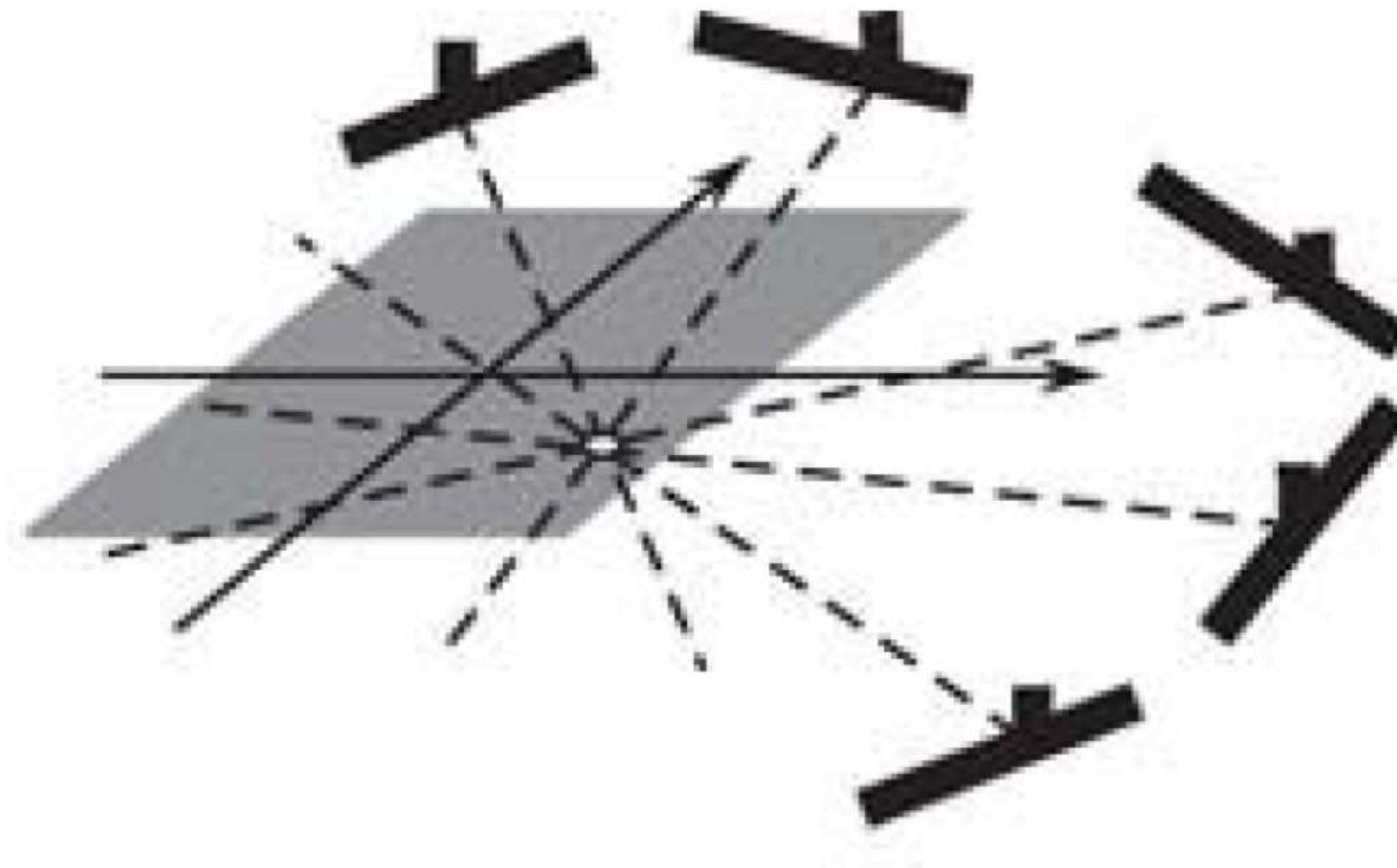


Figure 1: Schematic example for a set of projections (Zeng, 2009)

Reconstruction Steps: Backprojection (1)

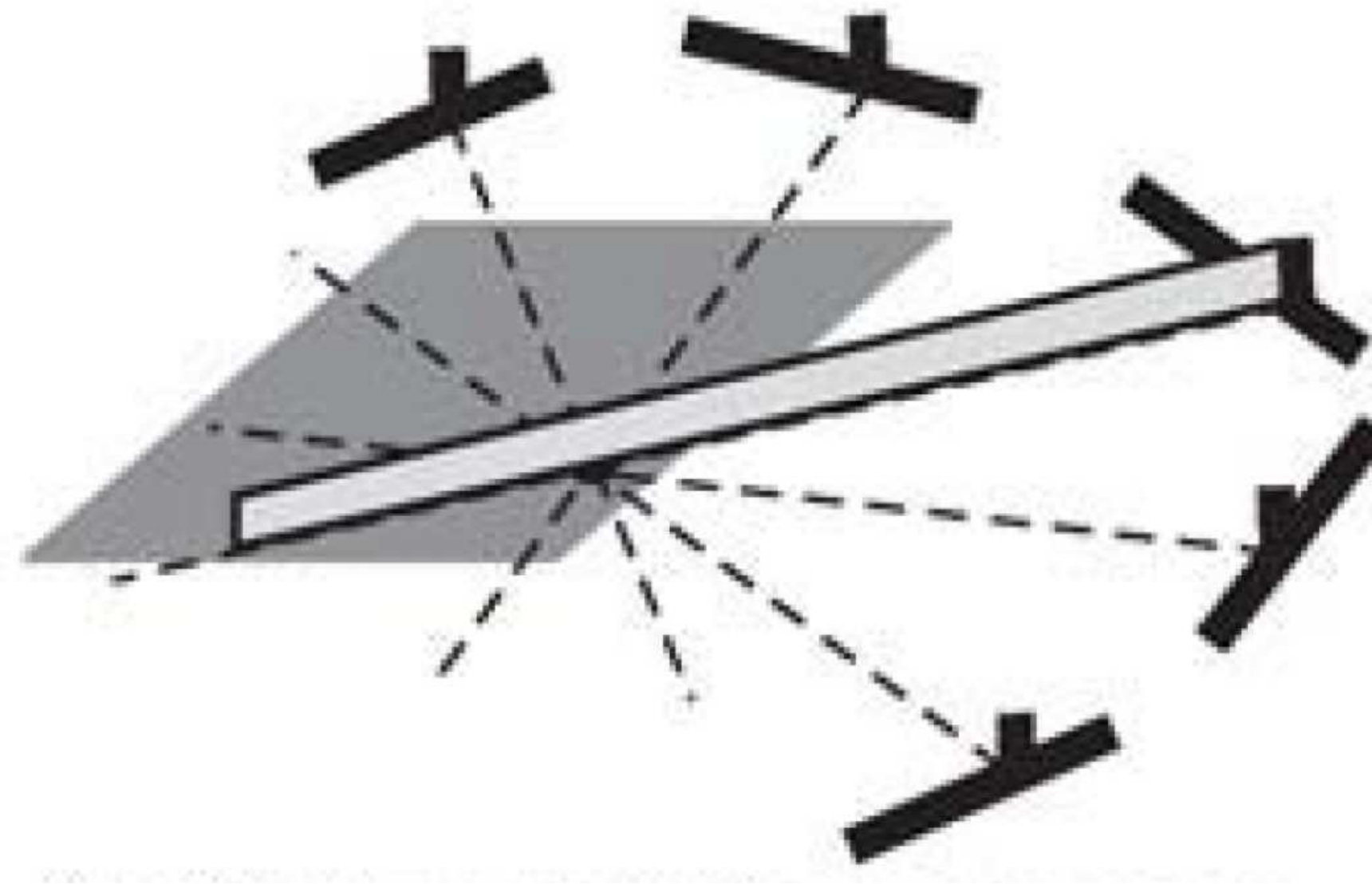


Figure 2: Schematic example for the backprojection process - one projection (Zeng, 2009)

Reconstruction Steps: Backprojection (2)

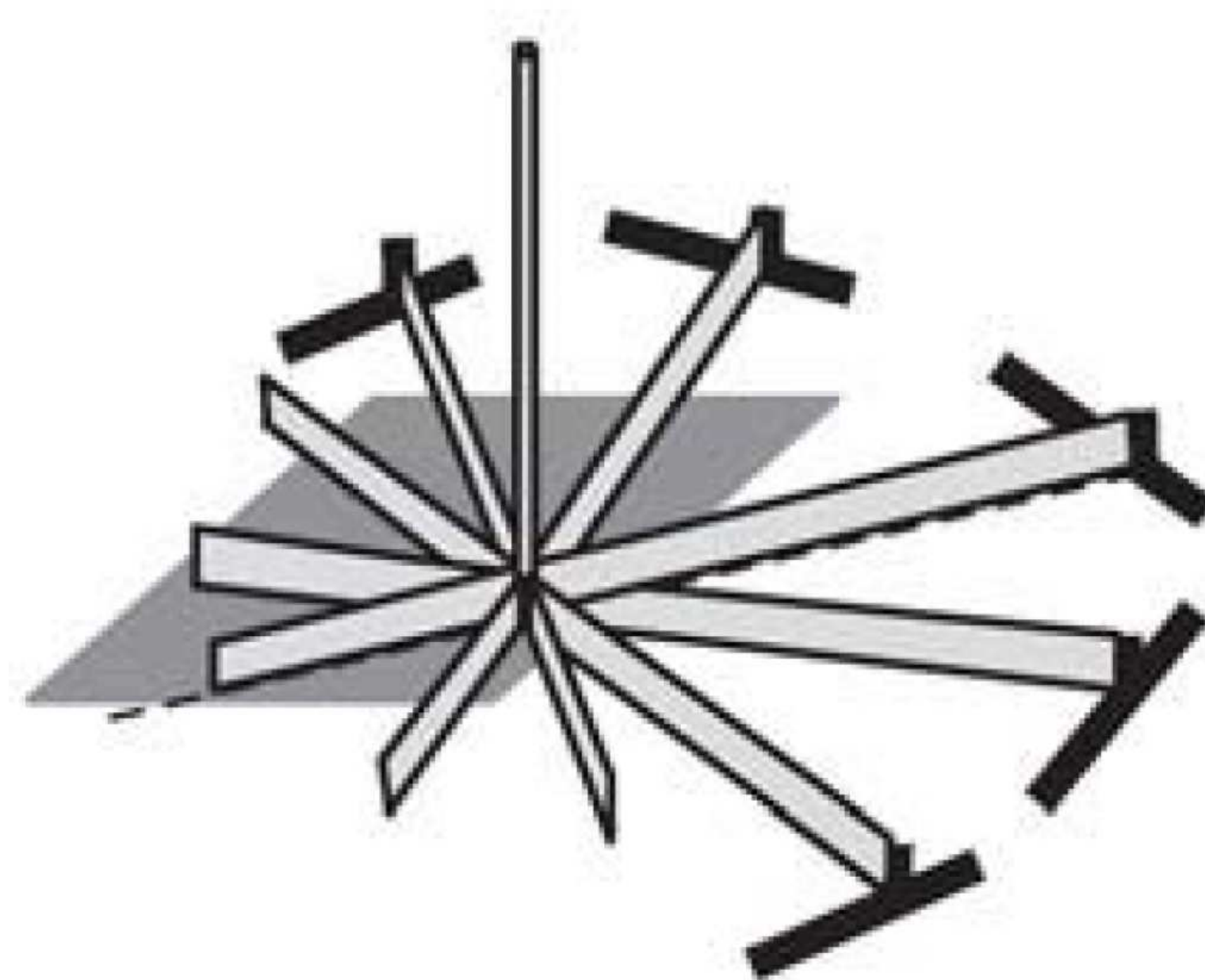


Figure 3: Schematic example for the backprojection process - multiple projections (Zeng, 2009)

Reconstruction Steps: Backprojection (3)

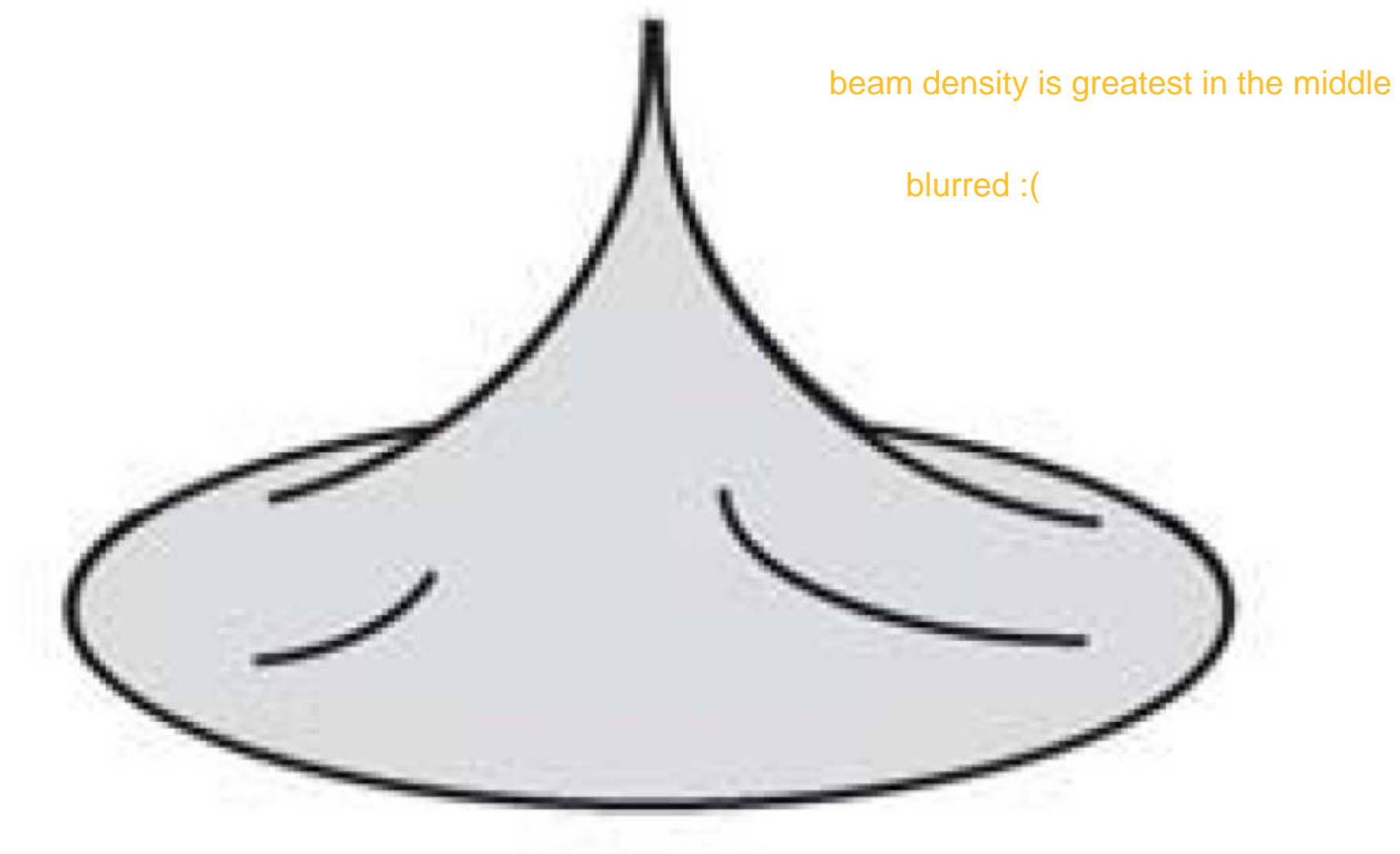


Figure 4: Schematic example for the backprojection process - infinitely many projections (Zeng, 2009)

Reconstruction Steps: “Negative Wings”

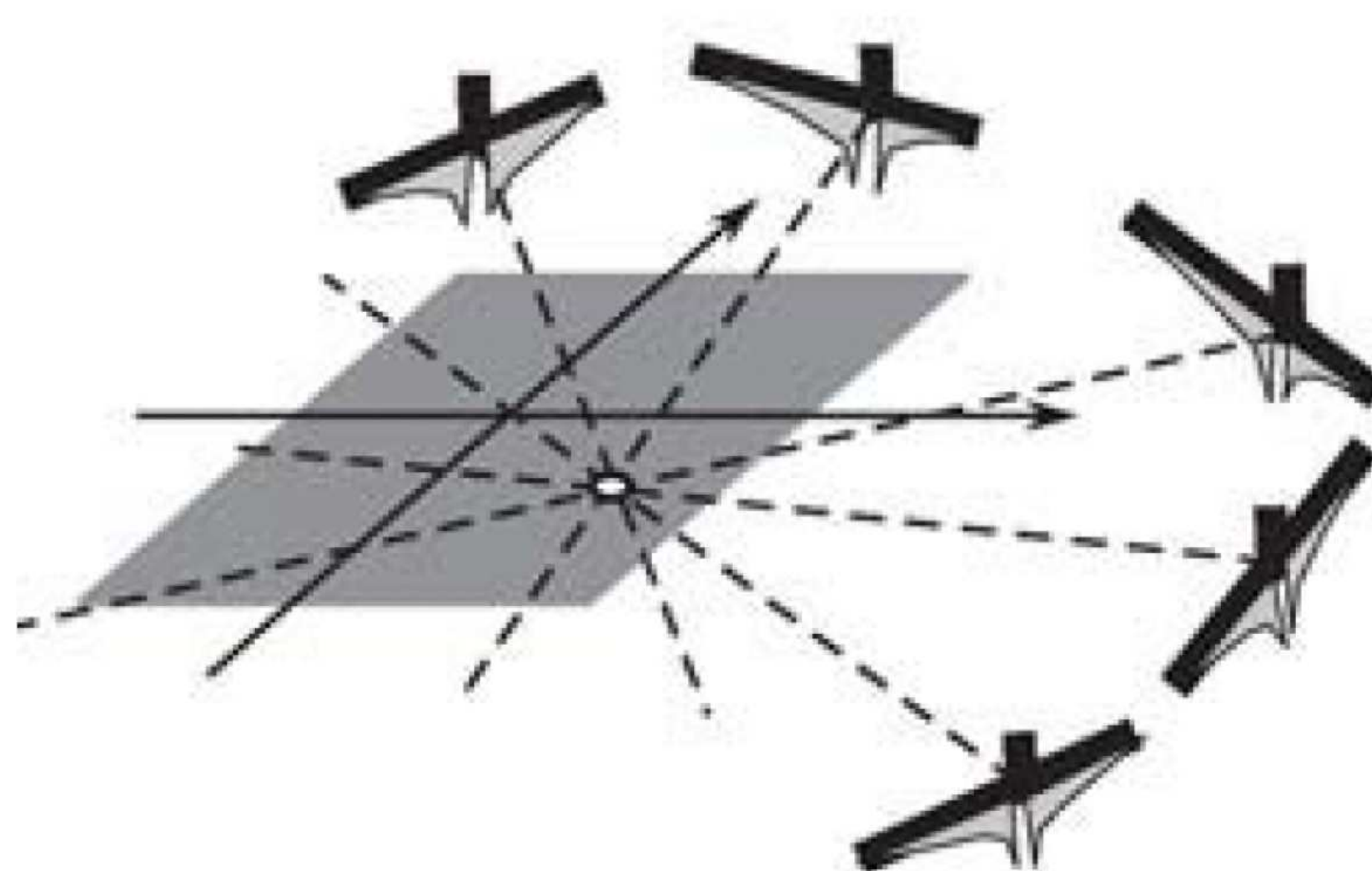


Figure 5: Schematic example for corrective filtering (Zeng, 2009)

Reconstruction Steps: Reconstruction Result

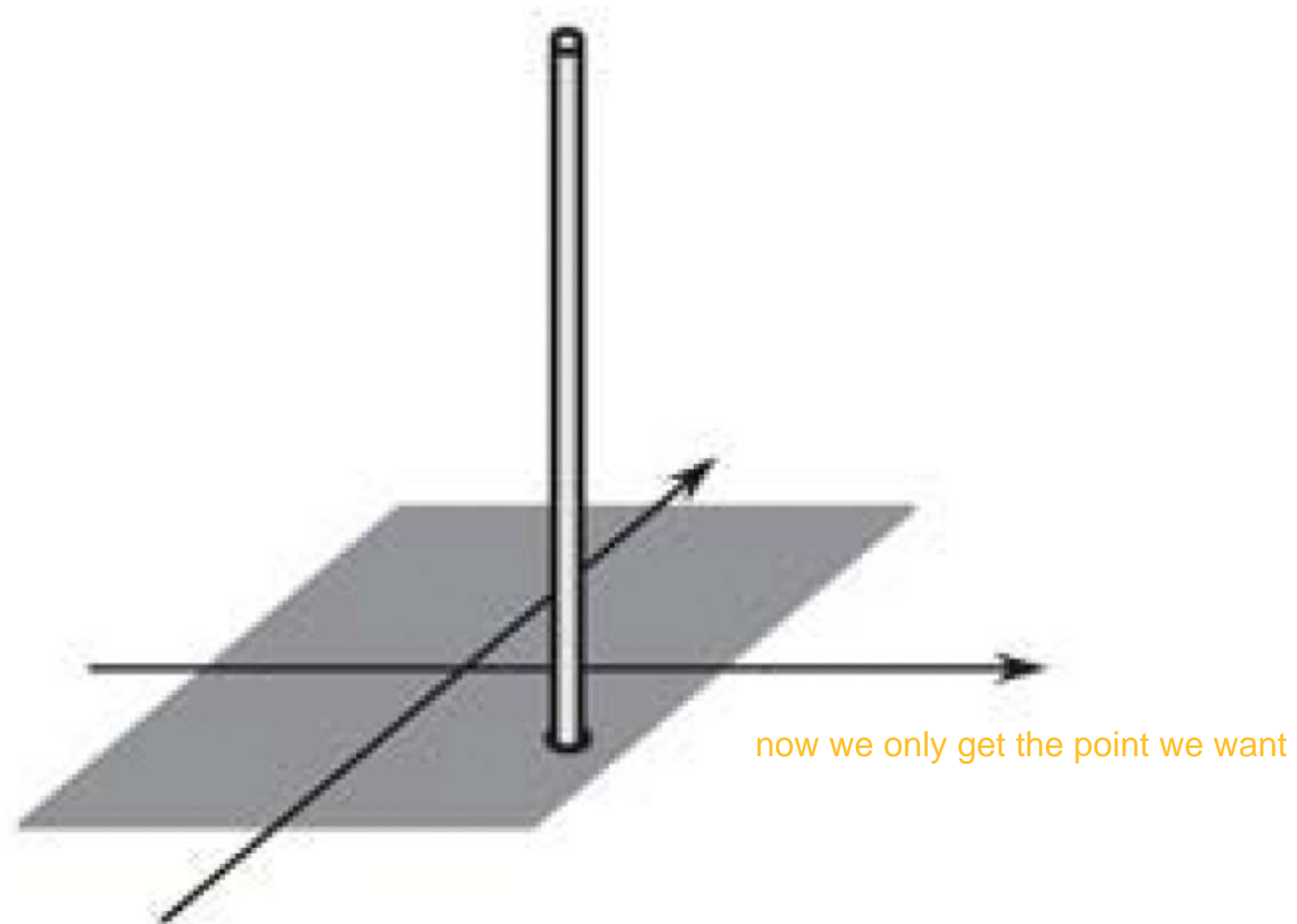


Figure 6: Schematic example for the reconstruction output (Zeng, 2009)

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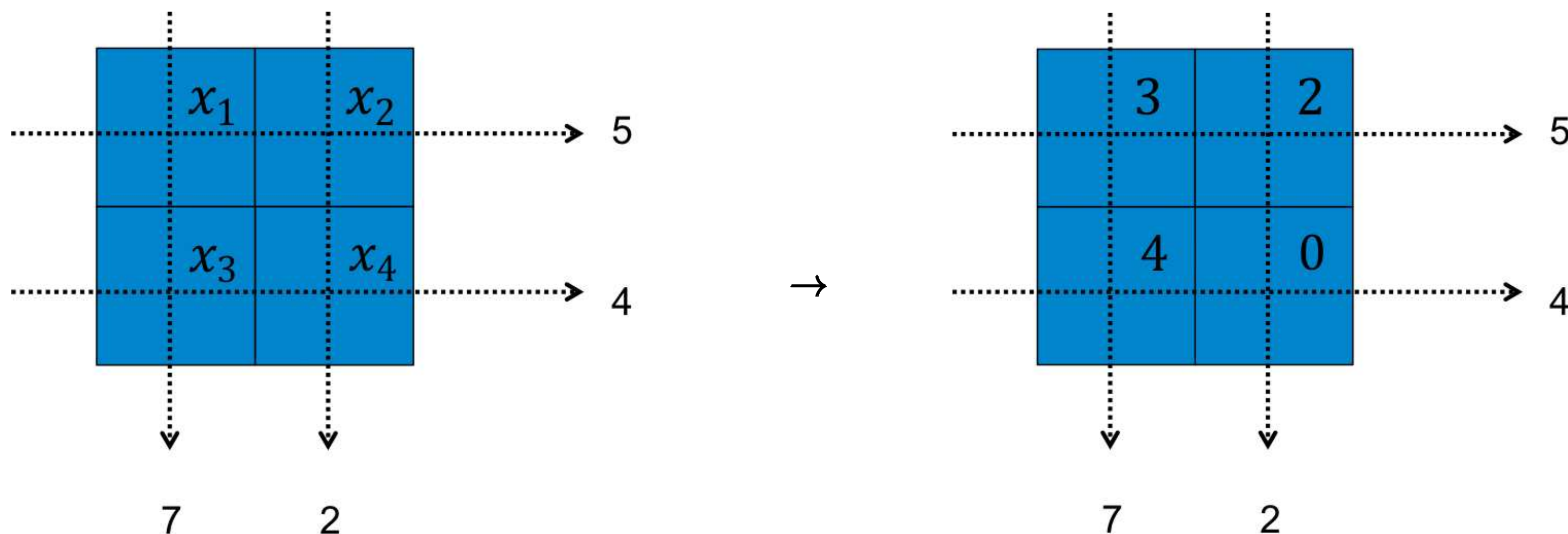
Mathematical Formulation

Summary

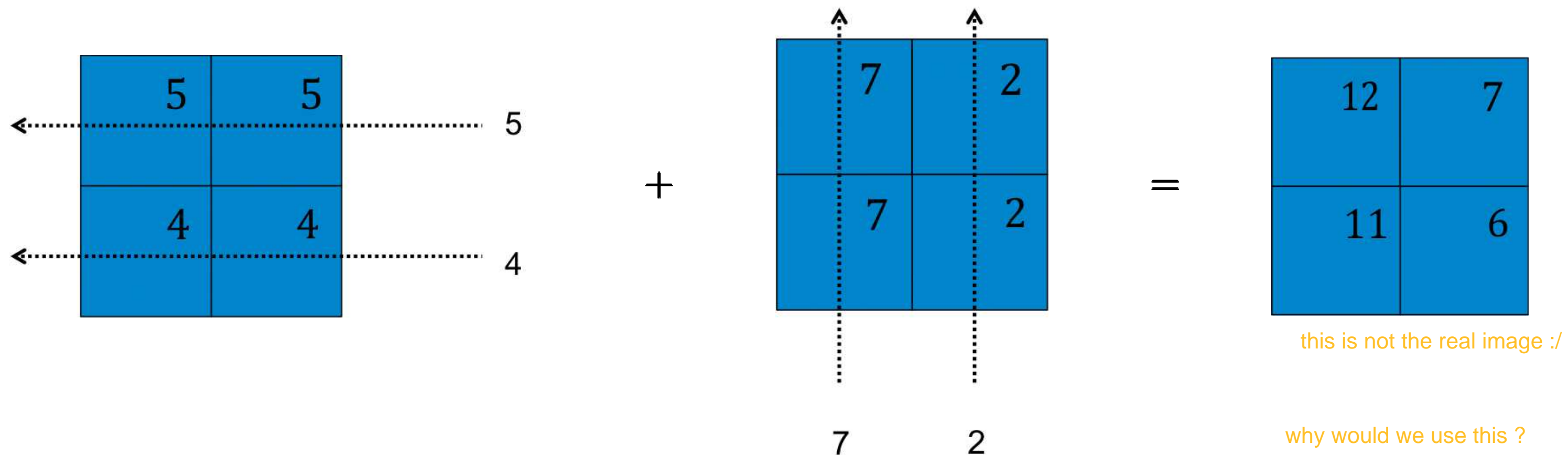
Take Home Messages

Further Readings

Backprojection: Simple Example



Backprojection: Simple Example



Backprojection: Simple Example

- Backprojection is not the inverse of projection!
- In matrix notation, it is simply the matrix transpose:

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P},$$

better than nothing but not as good as inverse solution

where

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Backprojection: Mathematical Formulation

The following equivalent formulations are employed in literature:

$$b(x, y) = \int_0^{\pi} p(s, \theta) |_{s=x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta} d\theta,$$

$$b(x, y) = \int_0^{\pi} p(s, \theta) |_{s=\mathbf{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}} d\theta,$$

$$b(x, y) = \int_0^{\pi} p(\mathbf{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}, \theta) d\theta,$$

$$b(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} p(x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta, \theta) d\theta. \quad \text{same as before, but now continuous}$$

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Take Home Messages

- Reconstruction involves several steps: **projection**, **backprojection**, and **filtering**.
- **Backprojection is not** the **inverse** of **projection**, but just the transpose.

Further Readings

Students learning about reconstruction should have a look at one of the following books:

- Gengsheng Lawrence Zeng. *Medical Image Reconstruction – A Conceptual Tutorial*. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2010. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-642-05368-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-05368-9)
- Avinash C. Kak and Malcolm Slaney. *Principles of Computerized Tomographic Imaging*. Classics in Applied Mathematics. Accessed: 21. November 2016. Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 2001. DOI: [10.1137/1.9780898719277](https://doi.org/10.1137/1.9780898719277). URL: <http://www.slaney.org/pct/>
- Thorsten Buzug. *Computed Tomography: From Photon Statistics to Modern Cone-Beam CT*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2008. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-540-39408-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-39408-2)
- Willi A. Kalender. *Computed Tomography: Fundamentals, System Technology, Image Quality, Applications*. 3rd ed. Publicis Publishing, July 2011