Master of Science in Informatics at Grenoble
Master Mathématiques Informatique - spécialité Informatique
option Graphics Vision and Robotics

Scalable image reconstruction methods for large data: Application to Synchrotron CT of biological samples

Claude Goubet

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Research project performed at CREATIS

Under the supervision of:
Juan F. P. J. Abascal

Defended before a jury composed of:
Head of the jury
Jury member 1
Jury member 2

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Abstract

Your abstract goes here...

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to .. for his invaluable assistance and comments in reviewing this report... Good luck :)

Résumé

Your abstract in French goes here...

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Introduction

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State-of-the-Art

intro about CT and importance for osteoporosis diagnosis + use of SR + low dose problem CS ([3, 1, 11])

2.1 Dose reduction in SR Micro-CT

Multiple CS algorithm were developed for Micro-CT allowing to generate different spacial resolutions. Alternative methods then FBP necessary to recover missing projections. Iterative algorithms are used.

2.1.1 No SR

SART-L1 [18, 16] ASD-POCS TV [7]

2.1.2 CS on SR micro-CT

multiple iterative methods using CGTV ([17]) ART with multiple denoising (TV [15]; L1 minimisation [9]; Discrete packet shrinkage [14]) SART ([12] with TV [13]) OS-SART [8]) EST [4, 19] PCCT [5] define resolution for each solution (maybe more details?)

2.2 SR Nano-CT

Nano-CT general ref: [2] (I can have other references but are mostly about the hardware side, new materials and acquisition methodology, or image post-processing without having used low dose)
less CS reconstruction experimented
Low dose nano OS-SART L1 norm TV [10]

2.3 Wrap-up

A lot of research these past few years of CSCT going toward a improvement of spacial resolution and dose reduction. Yet not so much has been done on Nano scale. In the context of osteoporosis nano scale is mandatory for a accurate diagnosis. Present our objective.

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Problem Statement

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Proposed approach

We propose to use iterative reconstruction with the algorithm described by [6]. Split Bregman algorithm gives a solution to an L1-L2 constrained problem. We will here describe the bregman iteration and it's application to L2 minimisation reconstructions which will be used in our algorithm.

4.1 Split Bregman iterative reconstruction

4.1.1 Split Bregman iteration

Using Split Bregman we wish to solve the constrained reconstruction optimization problem described in the section **??**:

$$\min_u ||\nabla_u||_1 \text{ such that } Fu = f \tag{4.1}$$

Such constrained problem problems are difficult to solve directly. For this reason we need to define a new unconstrained problem. Luckily it is possible to approximate (4.1) as:

$$\min_u ||\nabla_u||_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2}||Fu - f||_2^2 \tag{4.2}$$

The Bregman iteration allows us to reduce 4.1 in even shorter unconstrained problems using Bregman distances. These constrained problem can be resolved iteratively as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u^{k+1} &= \min_u ||\nabla_u||_1 + \frac{\lambda}{2}||Fu - f^k||_2^2 \\ f^{k+1} &= f^k + f - Fu^k \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

4.1.2 L1 regularization problem

Our compressed sensing reconstruction method is based on L1 regulation. A more faithful reconstruction problem must be formulated and we will see how to solve it iteratively with split Bregman.
The idea is to "de-couple" the L1 and L2 parts of our original problem. We wish to minimize the Total Variation ∇_u of the image and a weight function $H()$. We write the problem as follows:

$$\min_{u,d} ||d||_1 + H(u) \text{such that} d = \nabla_u \tag{4.4}$$

Which can be computed iteratively using Split Bregman iteration as:

$$\begin{aligned} (u^{k+1}, d^{k+1}) &= \min_{u,d} ||d||_1 + H(u) + \frac{\lambda}{2}||d - \nabla_u - b^k||_2^2 \\ b^{k+1} &= b^k + \nabla_{u^{k+1}} - d^{k+1} \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

4.2 SB-TV-2D reconstruction

isotropic TV denoising pbl:

$$\min_u ||\nabla_u||_1 \text{ such that } ||Fu - f||_2^2 < \delta^2 \tag{4.6}$$

where $\nabla_u = (\nabla_x, \nabla_y)u$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \\ d &= \end{aligned} \tag{4.7}$$

4.3 SB-TV-3D

pbl: $\alpha||(\nabla_x, \nabla_y, \nabla_z)u||_1$such that$||Fu - f||_2^2 < \delta^2$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \\ d &= \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

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Method evaluation

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Conclusion

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— A —
Appendix

Appendix goes here...

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