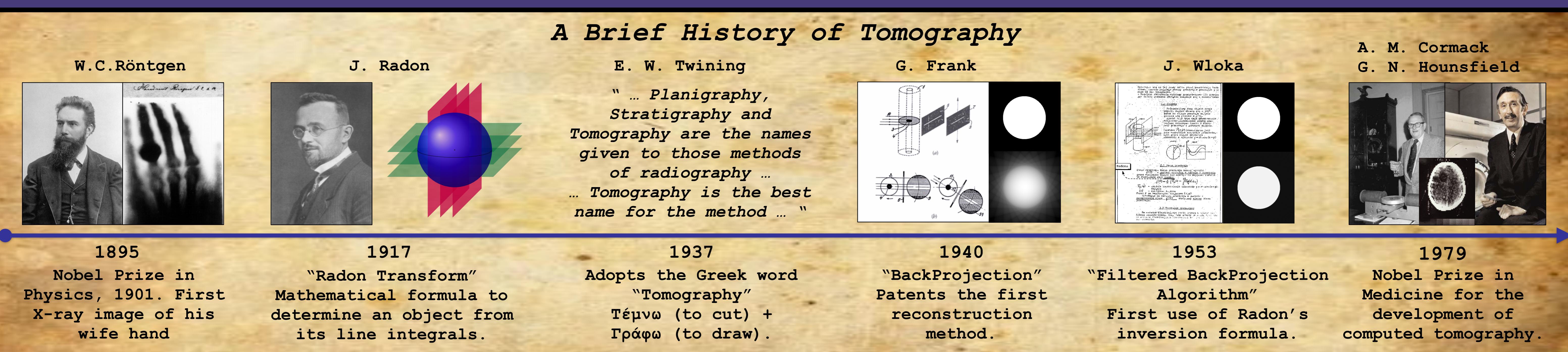


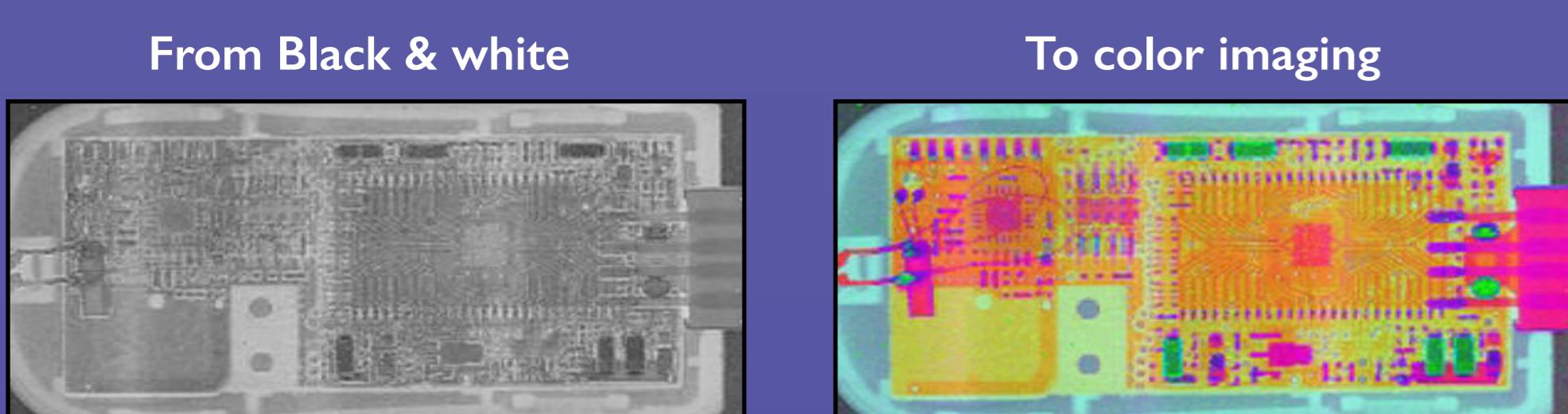
# The CCPi Core Imaging Library

## Versatile software for Tomographic Imaging

Evelina Ametova<sup>1</sup>, Gemma Fardell<sup>2</sup>, Jakob S. Jørgensen<sup>1</sup>, William R. B. Lionheart<sup>1</sup>,Evangelos Papoutsellis<sup>1</sup>, Edoardo Pasca<sup>2</sup>, Martin Turner<sup>1,2</sup>, Ryan Warr<sup>1</sup> and Philip J. Withers<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> University of Manchester <sup>2</sup> Science and Technology Facilities Council

### Overview & Goal

- The Collaborative Computational Project in Tomographic Imaging (CCPi) aims to provide the UK tomography community with a software toolbox of algorithms that increases the quality and level of information extracted by computed tomography.
- Moving beyond traditional black and white tomography, we unlock the full power of spectral imaging and exploit Multi-Channel Tomography modalities towards chemical imaging, structure and material decomposition.



USB X-ray spectral imaging where each colour represents a different material.

### Principles of Tomography

#### P. Bouguer (1729)



"... Loss of light intensity passes through a medium is directly proportional to the intensity and path length ..."

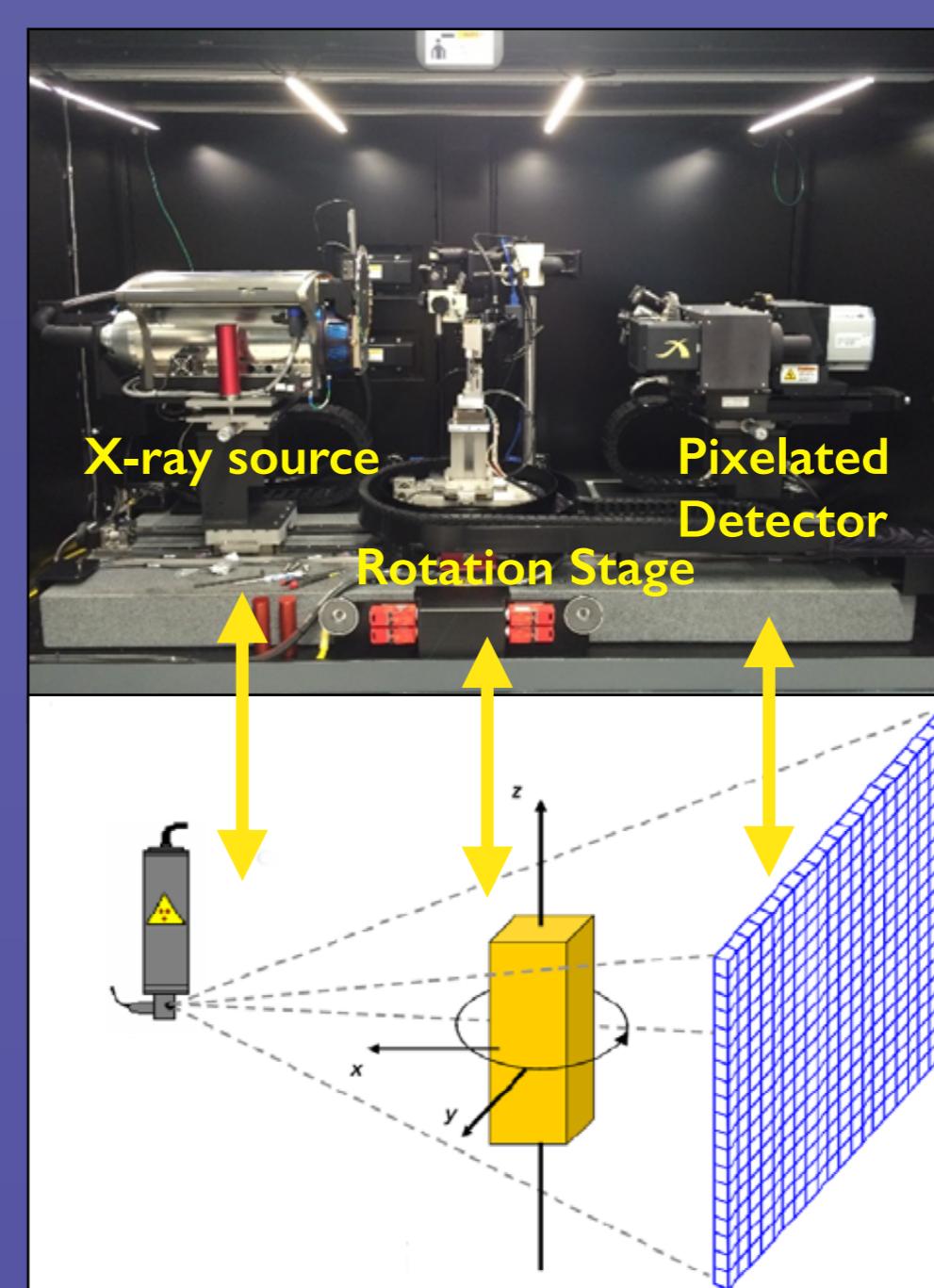
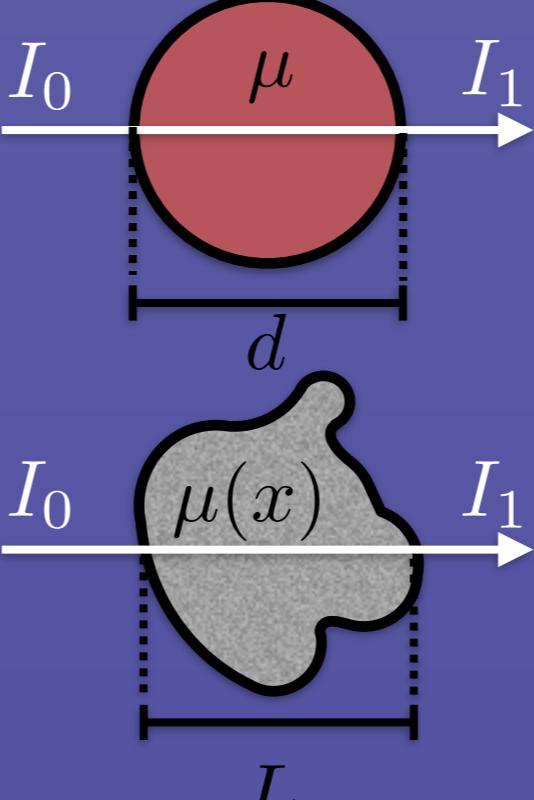
#### Beer-Lambert-Bouguer Law

- Homogeneous

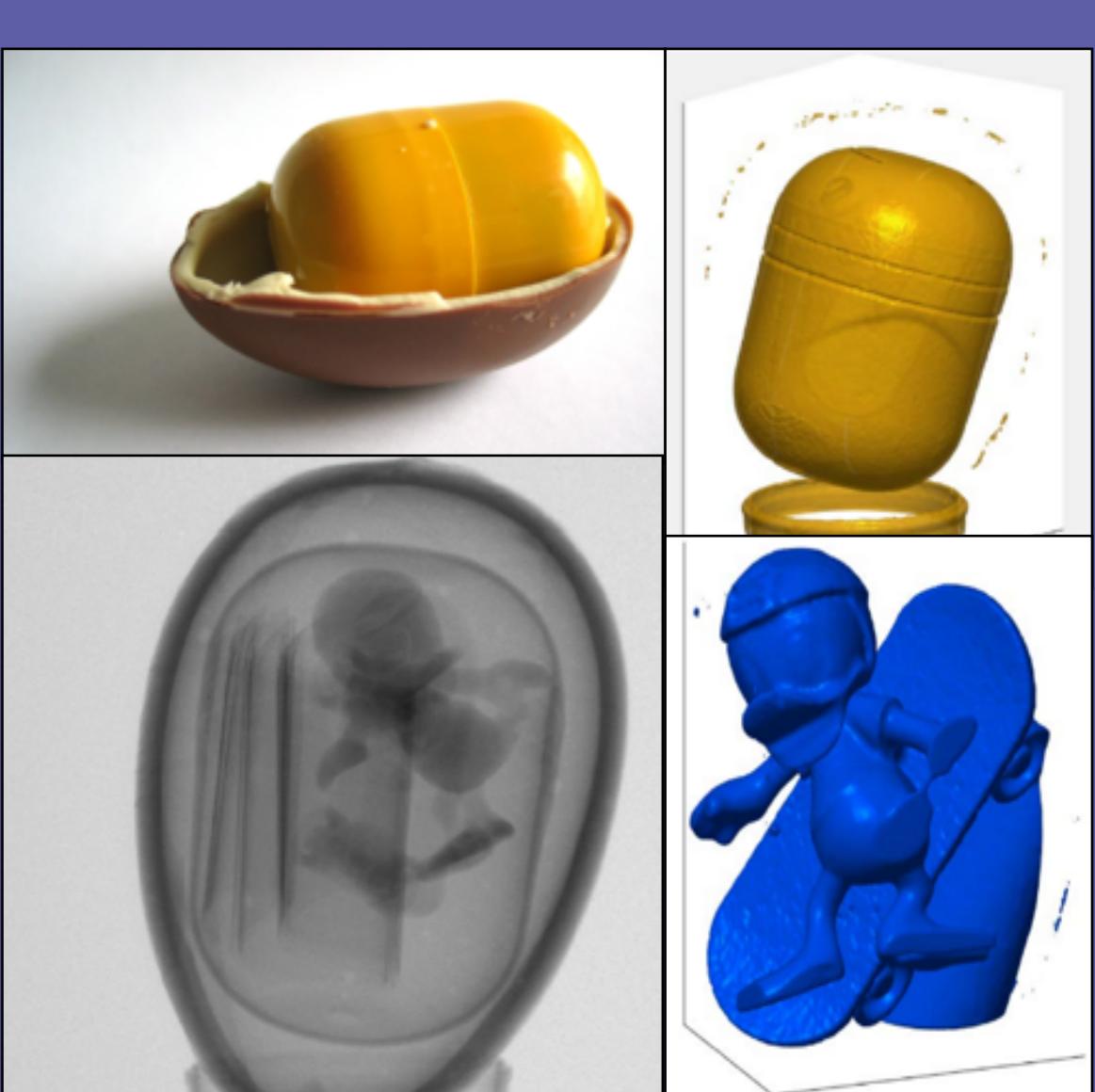
$$\frac{I_1}{I_0} = e^{-\mu d}$$

- Non - Homogenous

$$\frac{I_1}{I_0} = e^{- \int_L \mu(x) dx}$$



So .... what is inside a Kinder Egg?  
We can break it or X-ray it



### Core Imaging Library

- Open-source object-oriented software written in the Python programming language.
- Design for Tomography image processing including:
  - Data loading, Pre - processing
  - Reconstruction, Segmentation
  - Post - processing, Visualisation
- Plurality of customised algorithms to be constructed by the user for different imaging modalities. Direct translation from mathematical expressions to Python code.

### Mathematical Optimisation

Minimisation Problem  
Tomography Reconstruction  
 $\min_x \mathcal{F}(Kx) + \mathcal{G}(x)$

FBP      CGLS

$$u \approx A^*(v * g) \quad \min_u \frac{1}{2} \|Au - g\|^2$$

#### Total Variation

$$\min_u \frac{1}{2} \|Au - g\|^2 + \alpha \|\nabla u\|_{2,1}$$

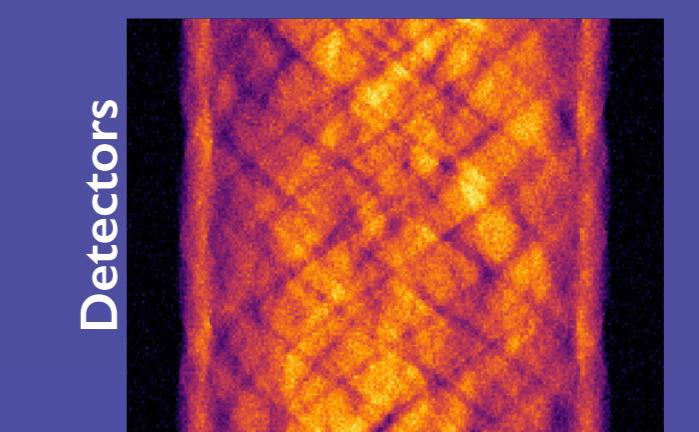
```
# Setup and run Filtered BackProjection
fbp = FBP( ig, ag, filter_type = 'hann' )
fbp.set_input(g)
fbp.run()

# Setup and run Conjugate Gradient Least Squares
cglss = CGLS( x_init = x_init, operator = A,
               data = g, max_iteration = 50 )
cglss.run()

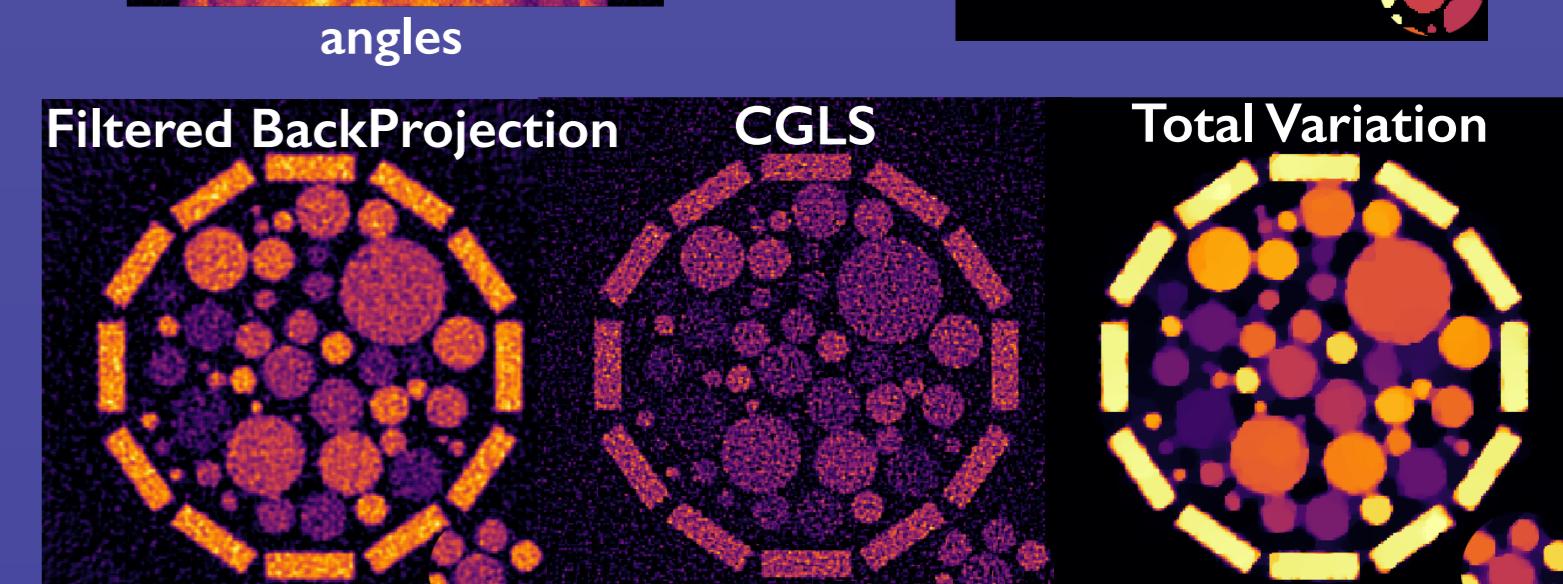
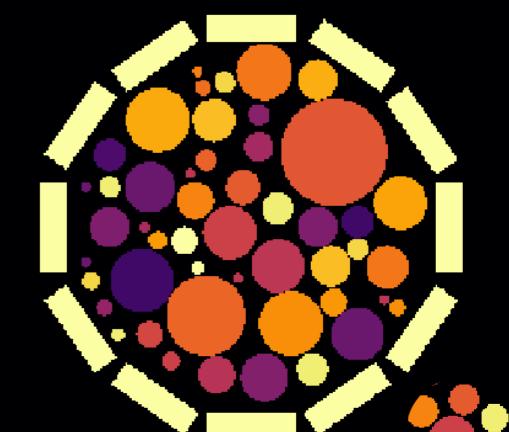
# Total variation regularisation Primal-Dual Hybrid
# algorithm (PDHG)
F = BlockFunction(alpha * MixedL21Norm(),
                  0.5 * L2NormSquared(g))
G = IndicatorBox(lower=0)
K = BlockOperator(Gradient, A)
pdhg = PDHG( f = F, g = G, operator = K,
              max_iteration = 100 )
pdhg.run()
```

### Tomography Reconstruction

Acquired Data ( Sinogram )



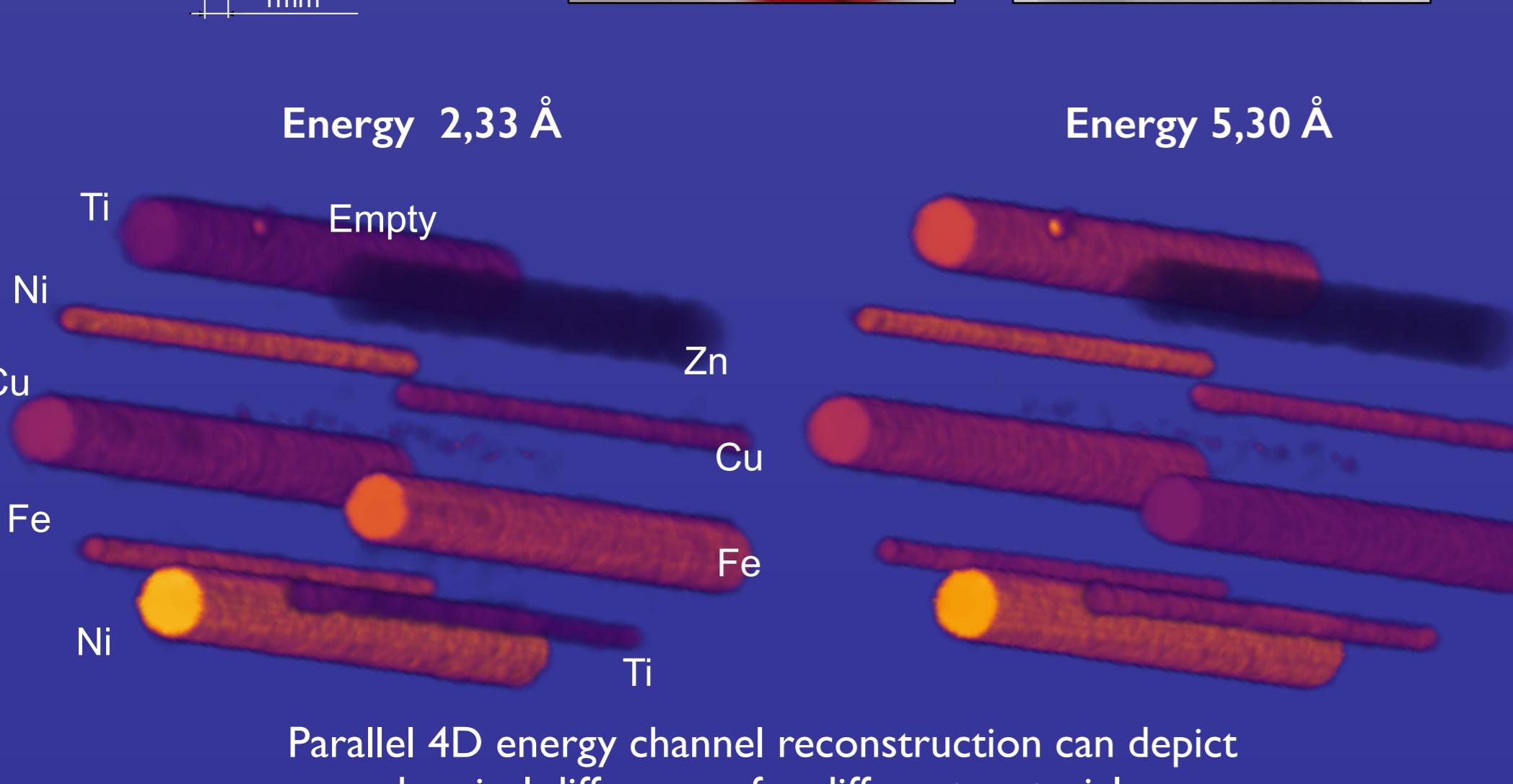
Ground Truth



### What CIL can do for different imaging modalities?

#### (a) Neutron Tomography at ISIS Neutron and Muon Source, Science and Technology Facilities Council

##### Identify different materials using neutron imaging



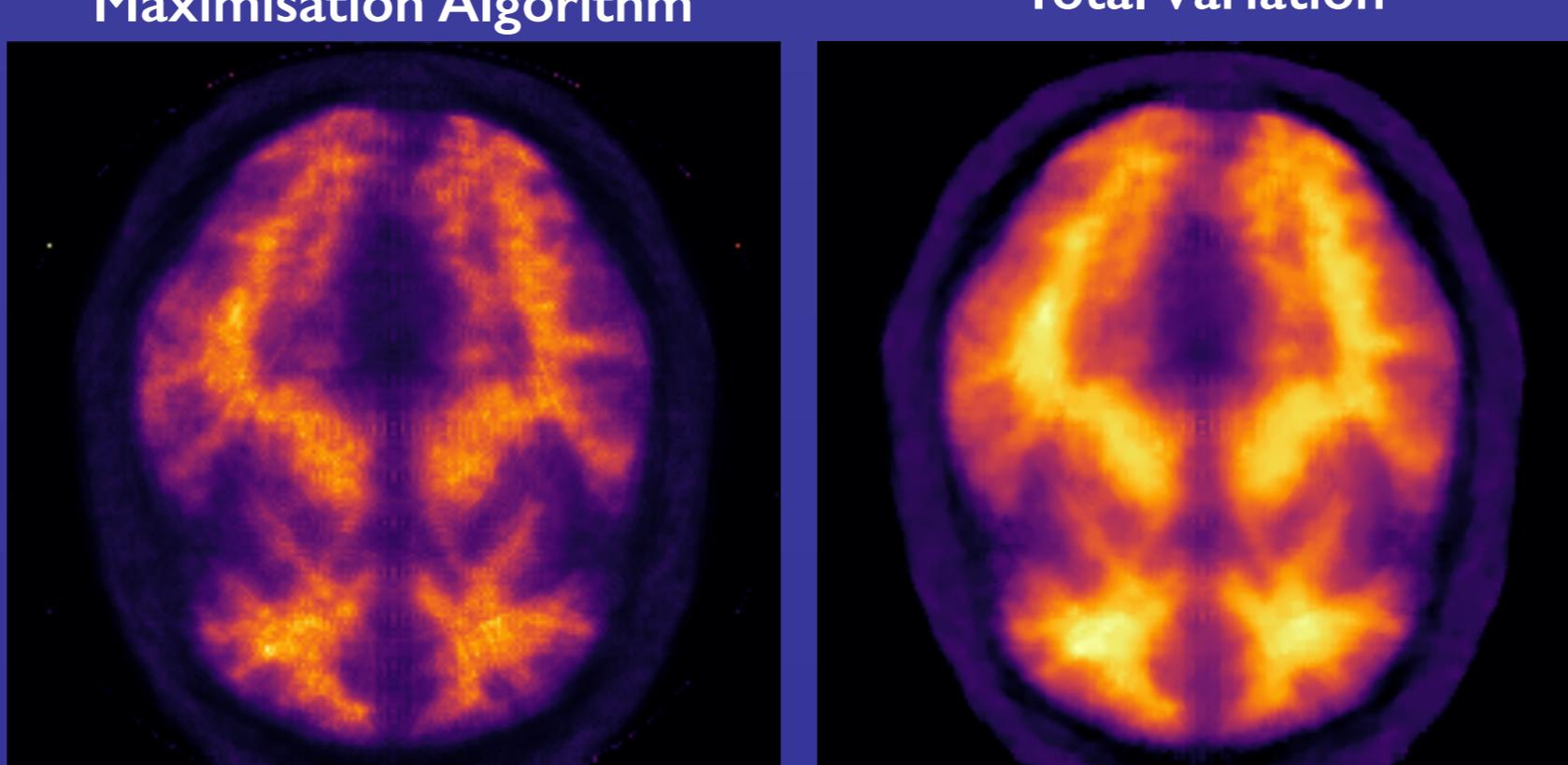
#### (b) Positron Emission Tomography Collaboration of CCP-PET/MR & CIL

##### Identify radio-tracer distribution inside the brain

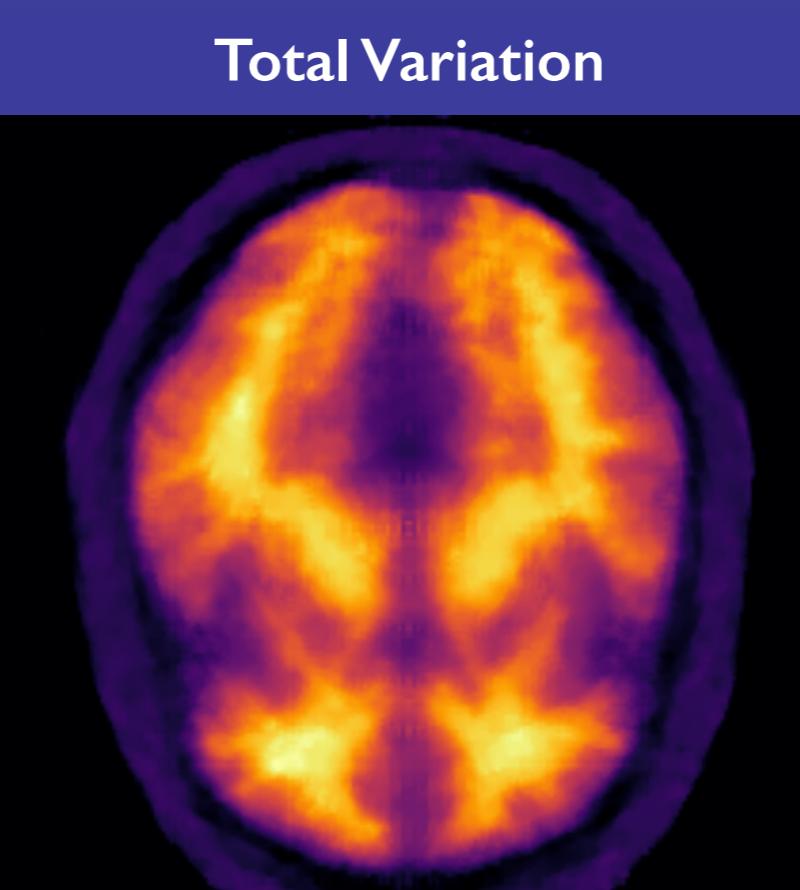
###### PET Scanner



###### Ordered Subset Expectation Maximisation Algorithm



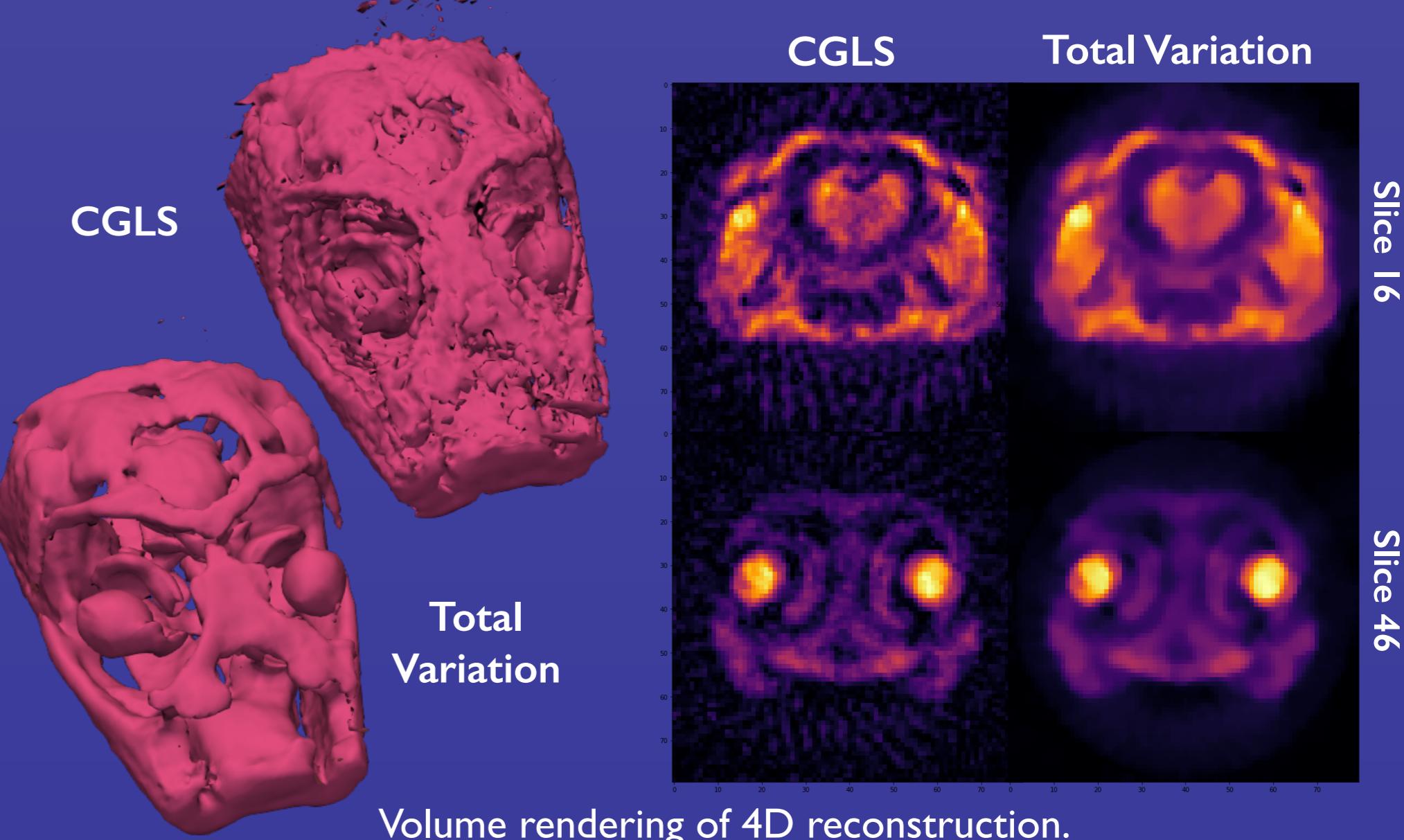
###### Total Variation



Different reconstruction algorithms can highlight specific radio-tracer distribution.

#### (c) X-ray Multi-spectral Tomography at Henry Moseley X-ray Imaging Facility, University of Manchester

##### Ex-vivo Imaging: Identify iodine stain in Lizard head



### Conclusion

The Core Imaging Library of CCPi is a universal software for different imaging tasks and different tomographic modalities. Designed not only for academic purposes but also for industrial companies across UK that focus on tomographic applications in materials, biology and medical imaging.

Acknowledgements: CCPi funding under EPSRC (EP/M022498/1), CoSeC (UKRI-STFC), CCPi Flagship funding under EPSRC (EP/P02226X/1)

### References

1. <https://www.ccpix.ac.uk/CIL>
2. <https://www.ccpetmr.ac.uk>
3. F. Natterer & E. Rittman, *Past and Future Directions in X-Ray Computed Tomography (CT)*, 2002.
4. J. Radon, *On the Determination of Functions From Their Integral Values Along Certain Manifolds*, 1937.
5. E. Twining et al, *Tomography by means of a simple attachment to the potter-bucky couch*, 1937.
6. Tomviz for tomographic visualization of nanoscale materials.
7. S. Webb, *From the Watching of Shadows: The Origins of Radiological Tomography*, 1990.