# Determination of the Center of Rotation in CT

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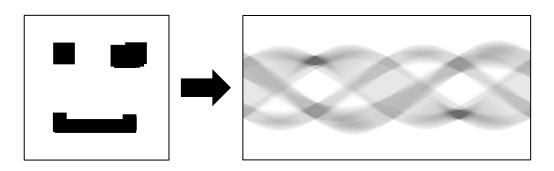
# Image Acquisition in CT

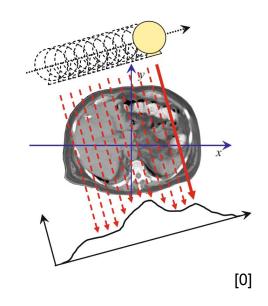
Parallel Beam Geometry

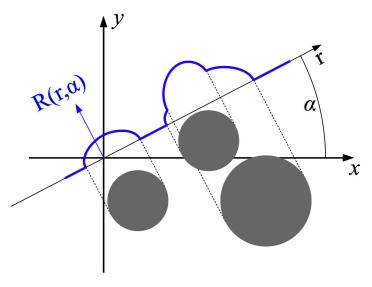
#### Radon Transform

$$Rf(r,lpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(r\coslpha + t\sinlpha, r\sinlpha - t\coslpha)\,\mathrm{d}t$$

#### Sinogram





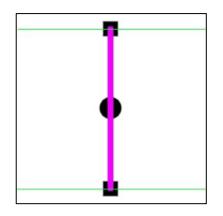


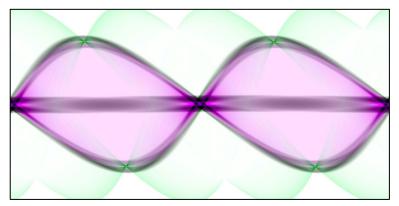
[1]

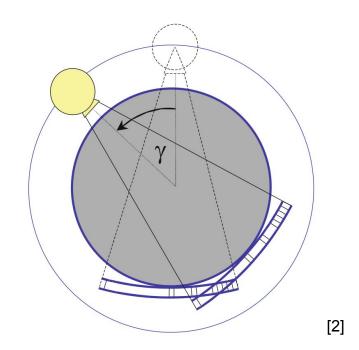
# Image Acquisition in CT 2

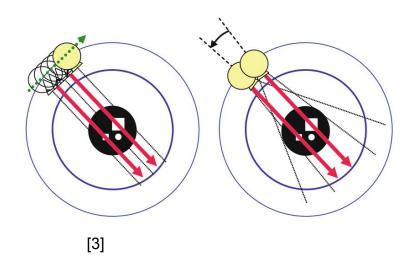
Fan Beam Geometry

Rebinning to Parallel Beam

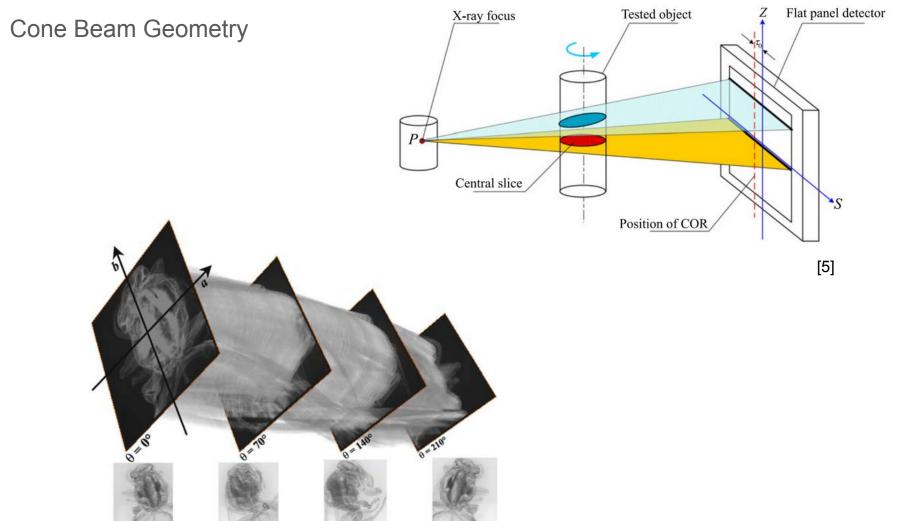




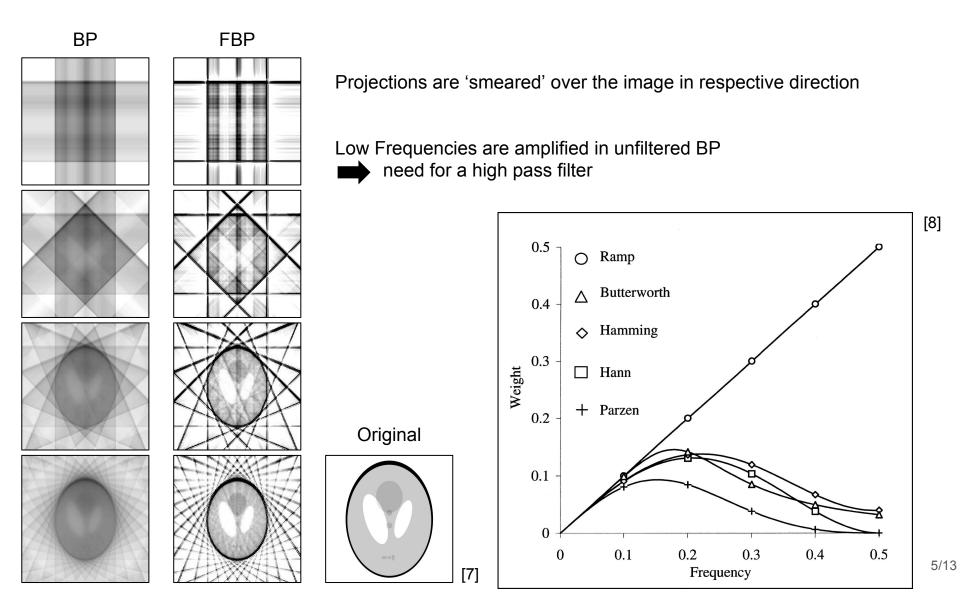




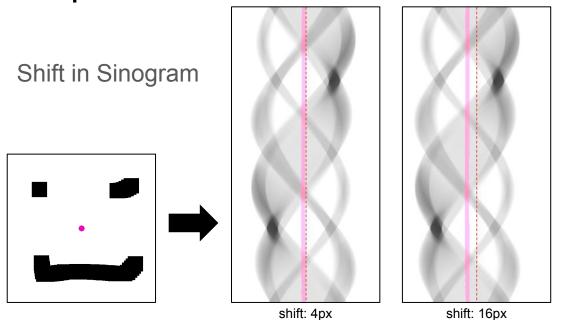
# Image Acquisition CT 3

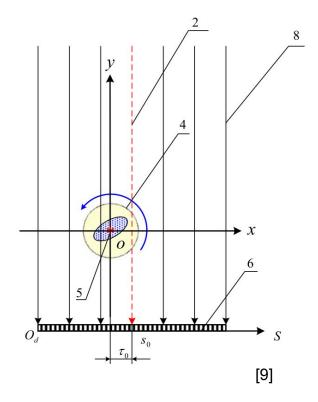


# Reconstruction via Back Projection

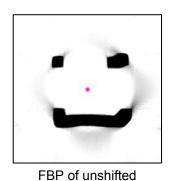


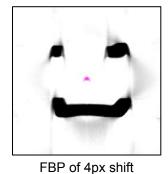
# Displacement of Center of Rotation

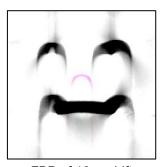




Resulting Artifacts in Reconstruction



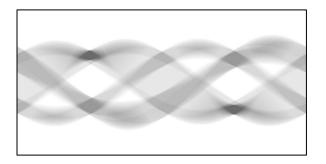




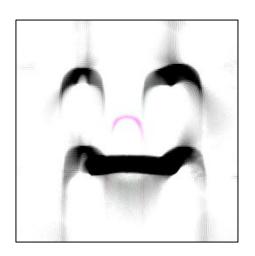
FBP of 16px shift

# Determination of Center of Rotation (COR)

Algorithms can be split into two groups



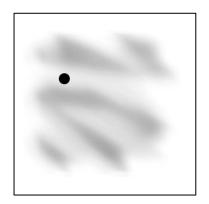
### Sinogram based methods Reconstruction based methods

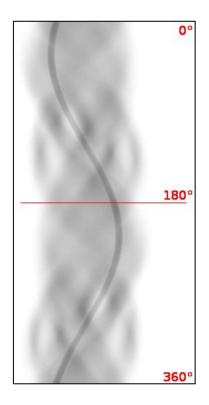


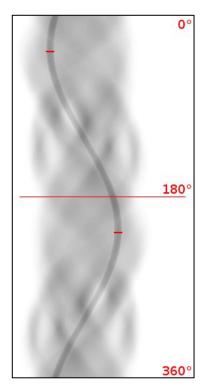
# Determination of COR using Sinogram

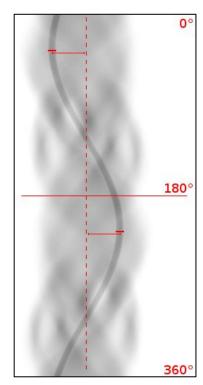
locating a high density feature in opposing parallel projections

- → peak in sinogram
- → average positions of peaks is center of rotation





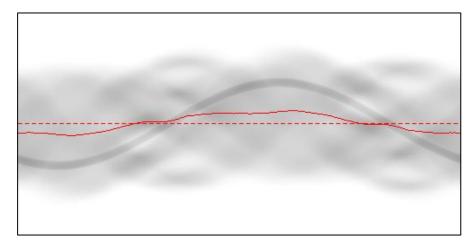




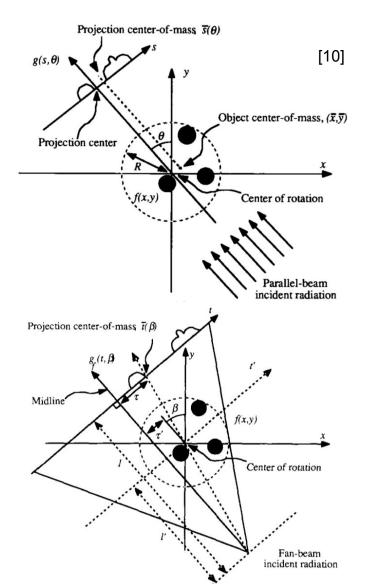
# Determination of COR using Sinogram

#### **Determining Center of Mass**

 Parallel beam through object's center of mass hits projection's center of mass

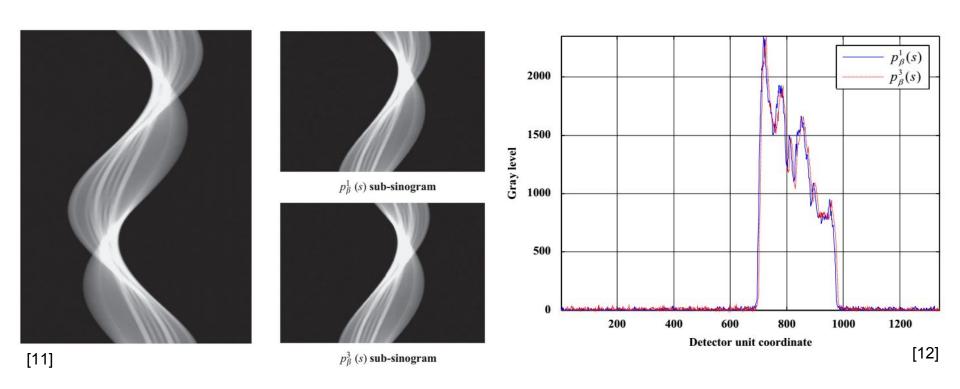


for fan beam: algorithm can not be used.
 Object's COM is not projected to COM in sinogram.



# Determination of COR using Sinogram

Cross correlation of lower and upper half of sinogram yields shift of COR



# Determination of COR using Reconstruction

Iterative/adaptive algorithm to approximate optimal center of rotation

Need for scoring metrics to compare quality of reconstruction

```
corToTry = {...}
scores = {}
for (cor in corToTry) do:
    image = reconstructImg(cor)
    score = generateScore(image, metric)
    scores.append(score)
end for

index = indexOfMinimum(scores)
cor = corToTry[index]
```

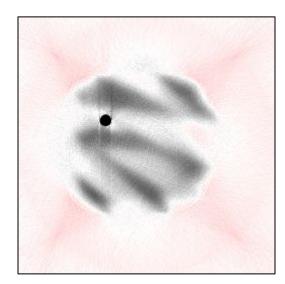
# Determination of COR using Reconstruction

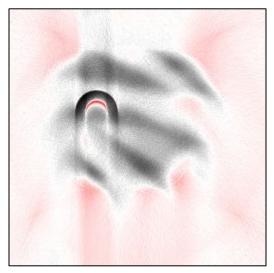
**Integral of Negativity** 

$$Q_{IN}(\tilde{f}) = -\frac{1}{m_0} \int \int u[-\tilde{f}(x,y)]\tilde{f}(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$u(\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1: & \alpha \ge 0 \\ 0: & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$m_0 = \int \int f(x,y) dxdy = \int p_{\theta}(t)dt$$





# Summary

- Projections from multiple angles result in a sinogram
- Reconstruction of original image via filtered back projection of sinogram

- faulty assumption of COR in reconstruction introduces artifacts
- methods for COR determination are either sinogram or reconstruction based

- COR from sinogram using
  - a high density feature
  - the center of mass
  - cross-correlation
- COR from reconstruction using an image metric like integral of negativity

#### References

[0] Buzug, Thorsten. Computed Tomography (2008), fig. 4.10 [1] https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Radon\_transform\_projection.png&oldid=125078898 [2] Buzug, Thorsten. Computed Tomography (2008), fig. 7.10 (without labels) [3] Buzug, Thorsten. Computed Tomography (2008), fig. 7.11 -Buzug, Thorsten. Computed Tomography (2008), fig. 7.12 (sinograms only, inverted color) [4] [5] Yang et al. 2011. 'A new method to determine the center of rotation shift in 2D-CT scanning system using image cross correlation', fig. 4 [6] Buzug, Thorsten. Computed Tomography (2008), fig. 8.27 [7] https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:SheppLogan Phantom.svg&oldid=210578173 [8] Bruyant P.P. 'Analytic and iterative reconstruction algorithms in SPECT.', fig 12 [9] Yang et al. 2011. 'A new method to determine the center of rotation shift in 2D-CT scanning system using image cross correlation', fig. 1 [10] Azevedo et al. 1990. 'Calculation of the rotational centers in computed tomography sinograms', fig. 2 [11] Yang et al. 2011. 'A new method to determine the center of rotation shift in 2D-CT scanning system using image cross correlation', fig. 6 [12] Yang et al. 2011. 'A new method to determine the center of rotation shift in 2D-CT scanning system using image cross correlation', fig. 7