

# CASToR reconstruction for $^{131}\text{I}$ Iodine GATE Simulations

João Henrique Martins Castelo

**Undergraduate student**

Medical Physics Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Institute of Radiation protection and Dosimetry, Rio, Brazil

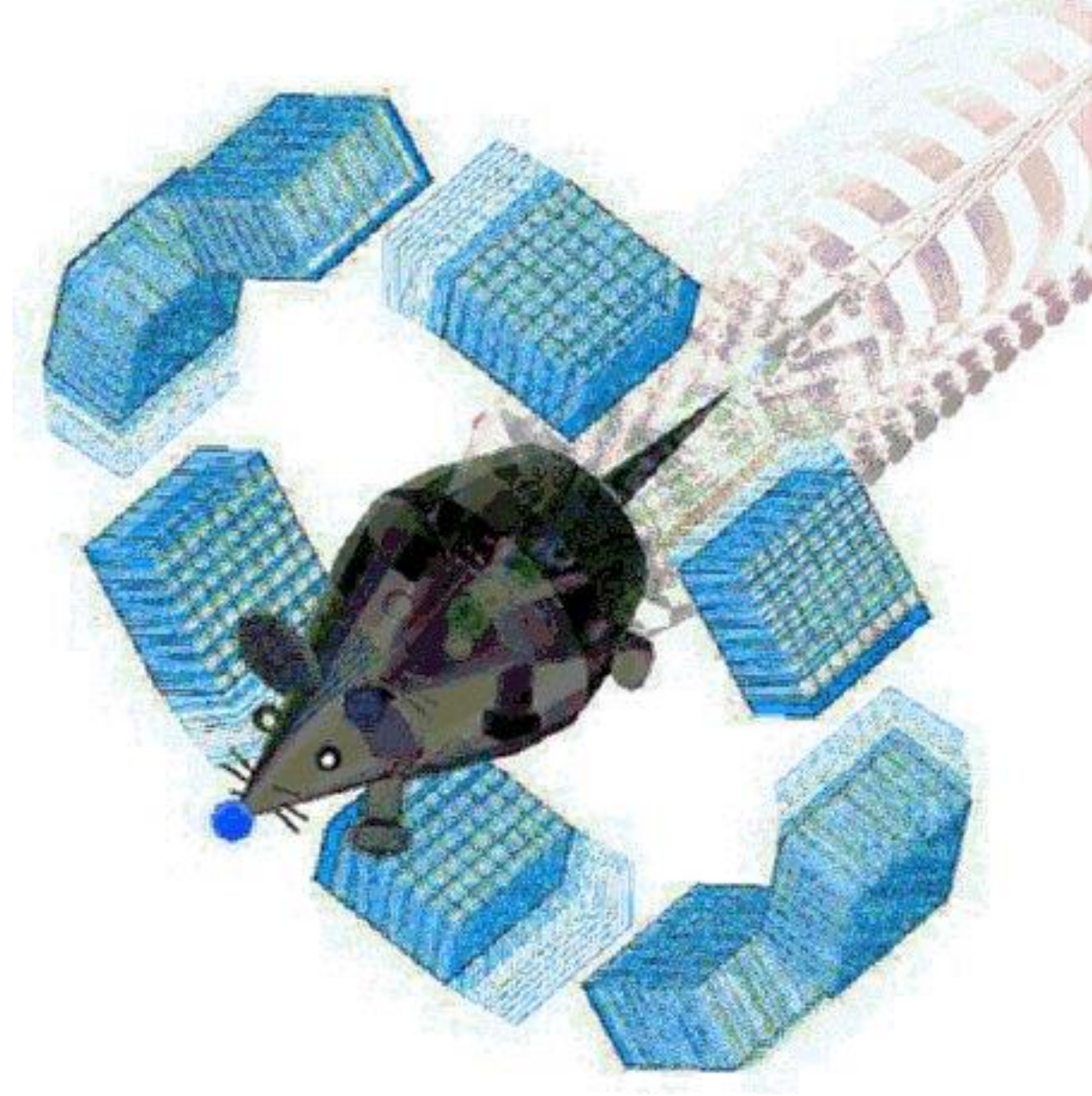


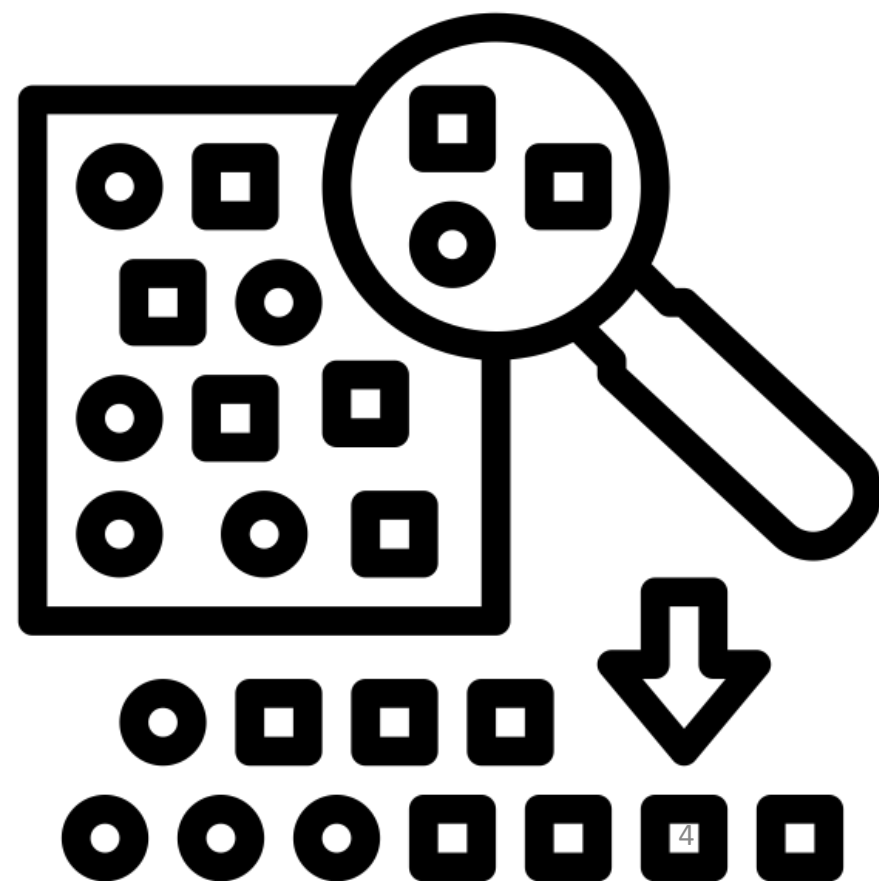
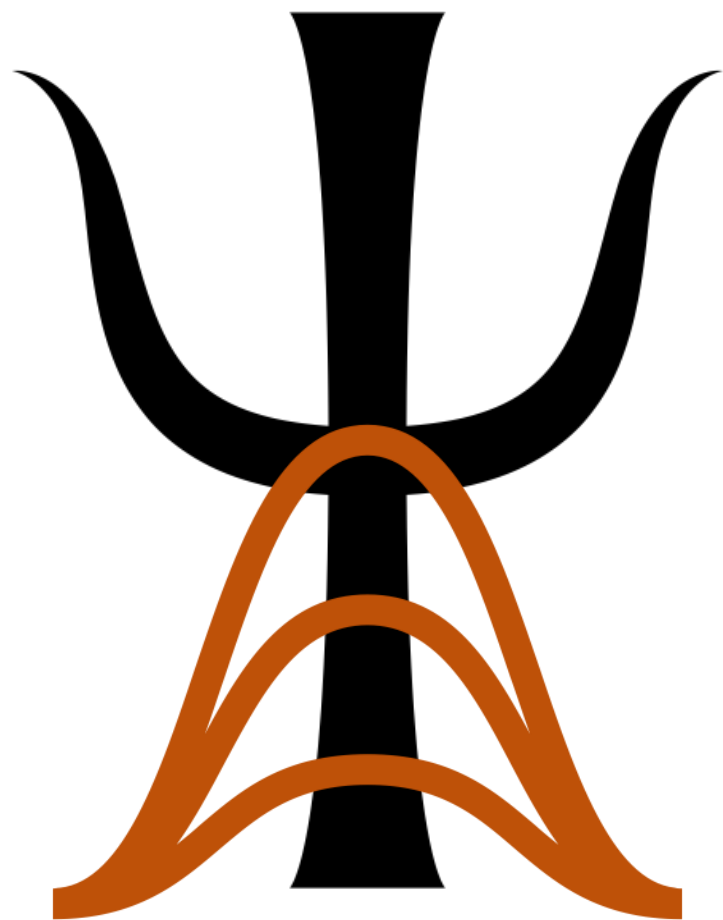
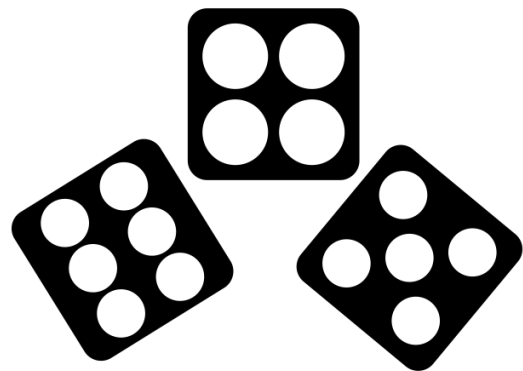
UFRJ

How to reconstruct images of data  
acquired from Monte Carlo  
simulations?

GEANT4 APP FOR TE

**GATE**

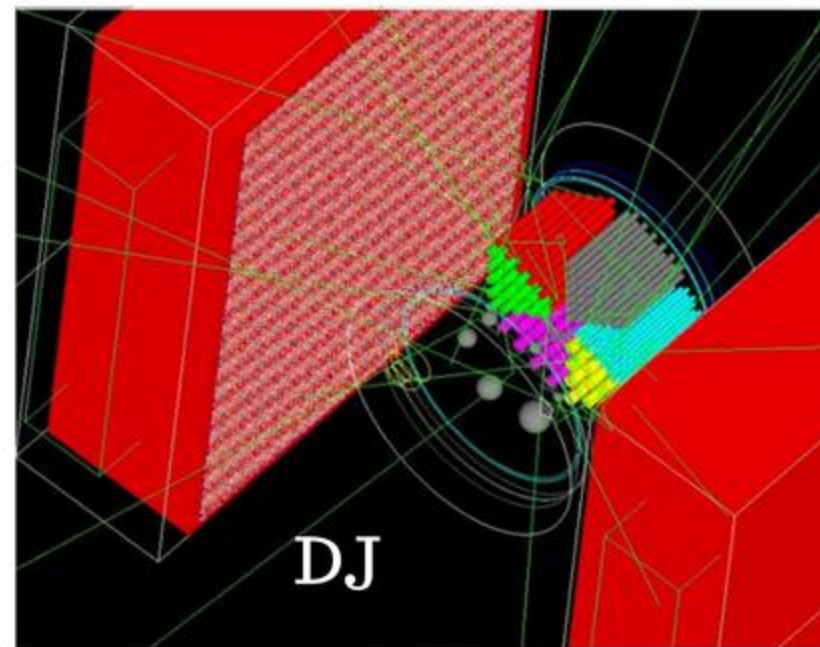
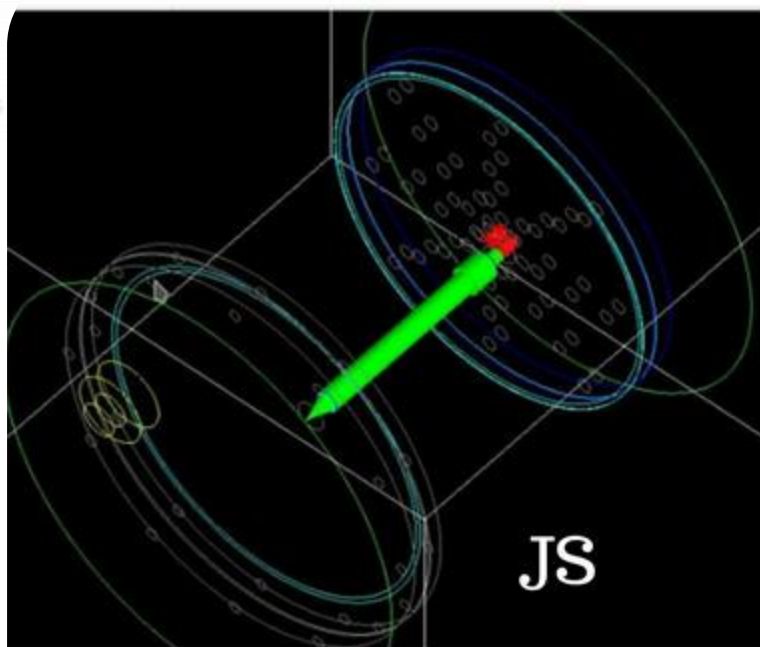




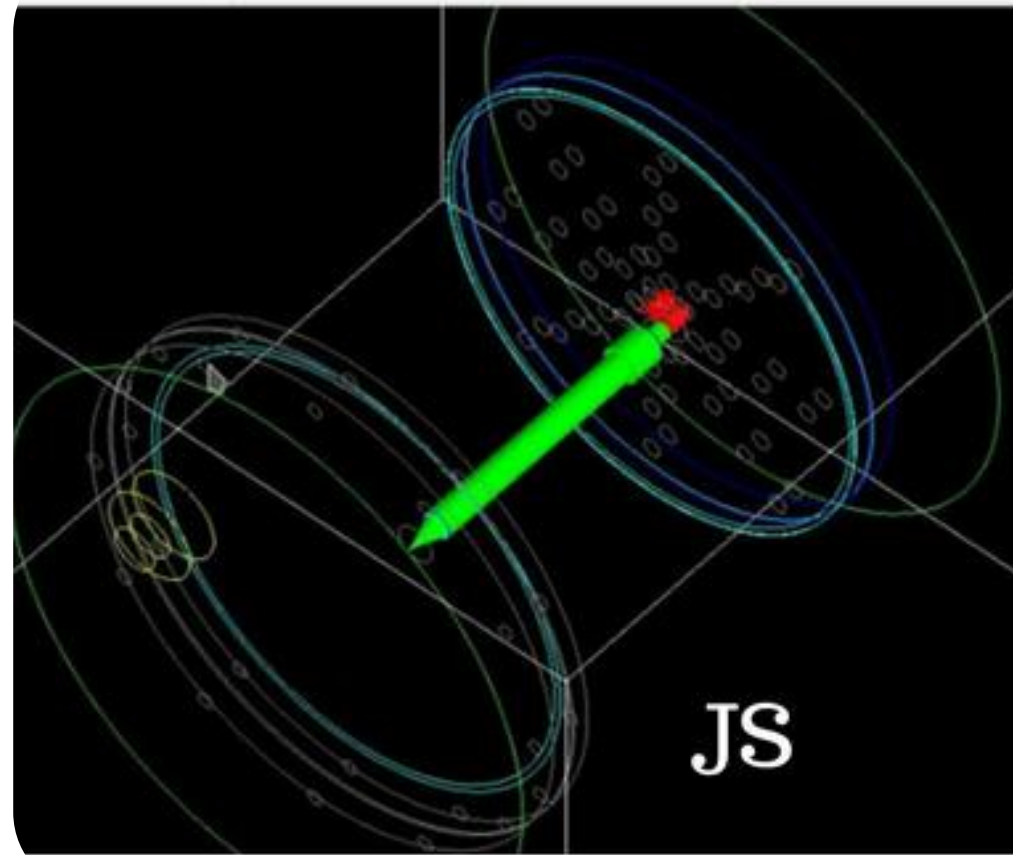
## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JASZCZAK PHANTOM AT THE GATE RADIATION TRANSPORT CODE FOR SPECT SIMULATION

João H. M. Castelo<sup>1</sup>, <sup>1</sup>Daniel A. B. Bonifácio

<sup>1</sup>Instituto de Radioproteção e Dosimetria - IRD/CNEN - Rio de Janeiro, RJ



Cores meramente ilustrativas





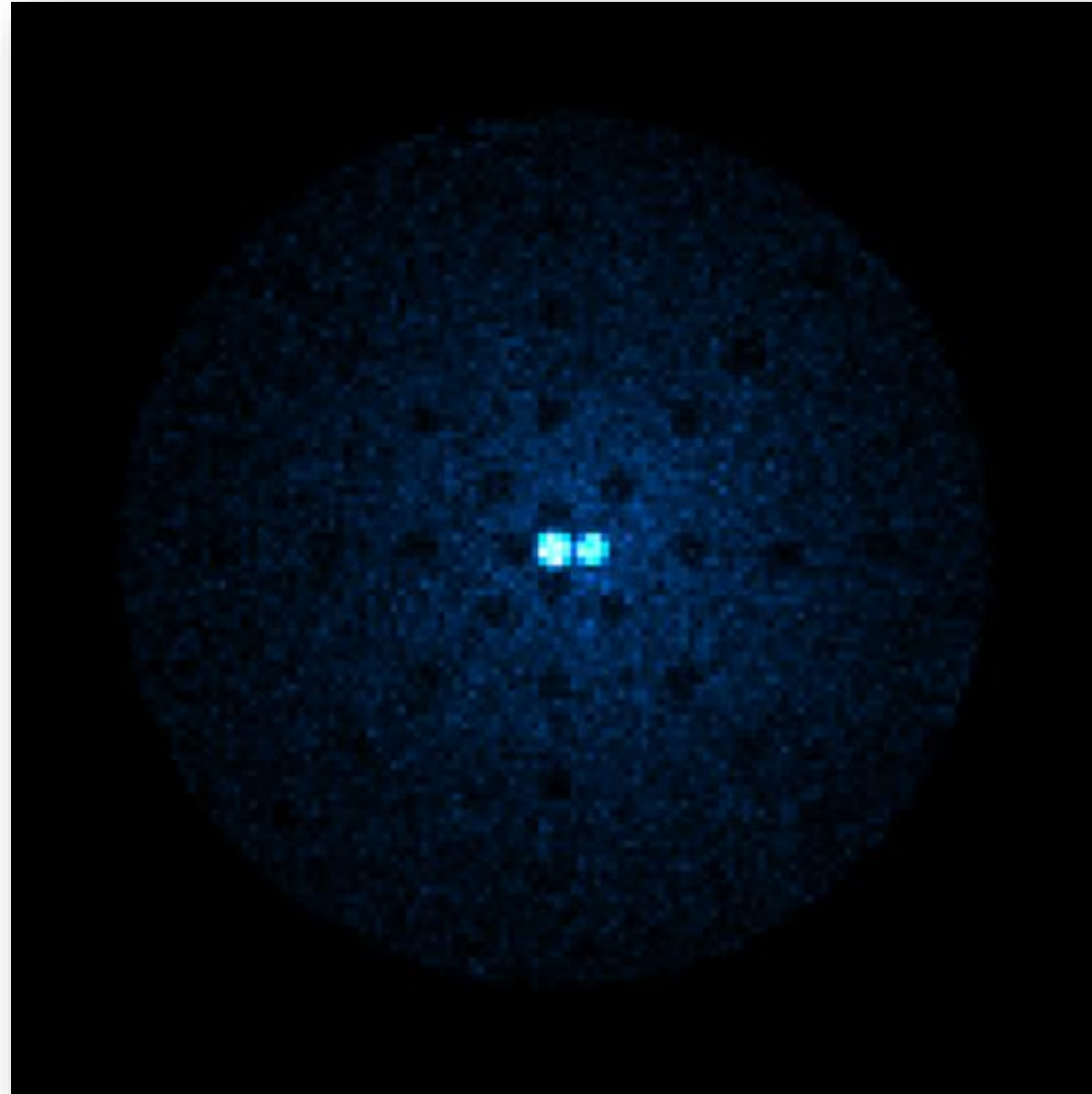
ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

# Influence of the SPECT calibration source position on the absorbed dose calculation for $^{131}\text{I}$ -NaI therapy using GATE simulations

Samira Marques de Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Ana Paula Marques Costa<sup>2</sup>, Celso D Ramos<sup>3</sup>, João H. M. Castelo<sup>4</sup>, Sérgio Querino Brunetto<sup>5</sup> and D A B Bonifacio<sup>6</sup>

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# 3D Dose Distribution

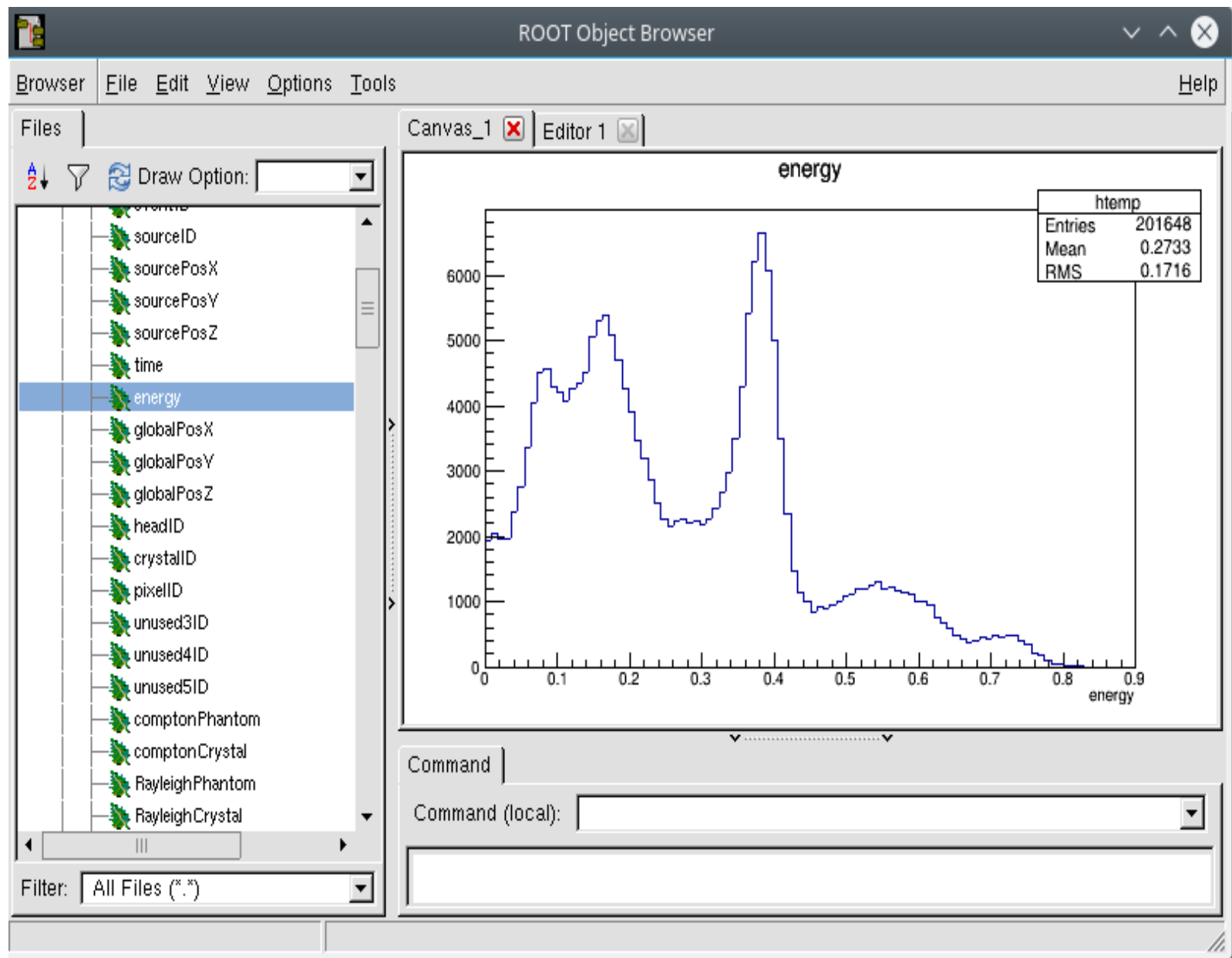




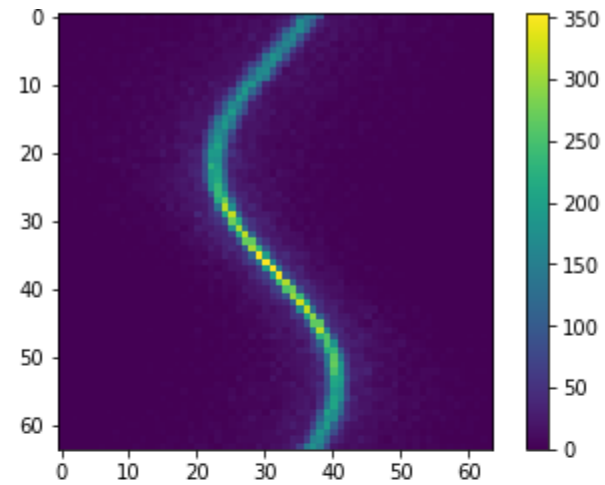


# ROOT

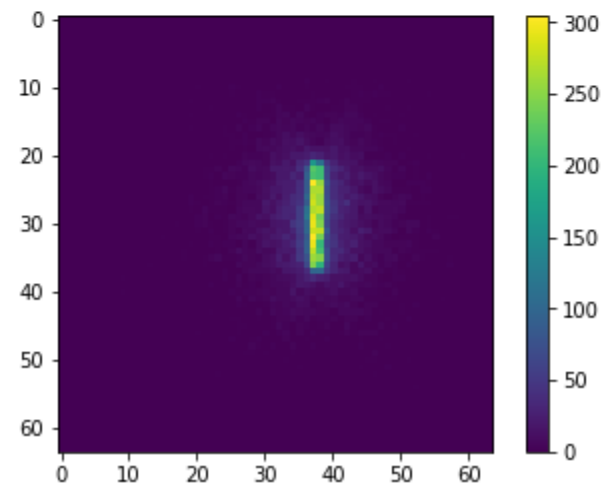
Data Analysis Framework



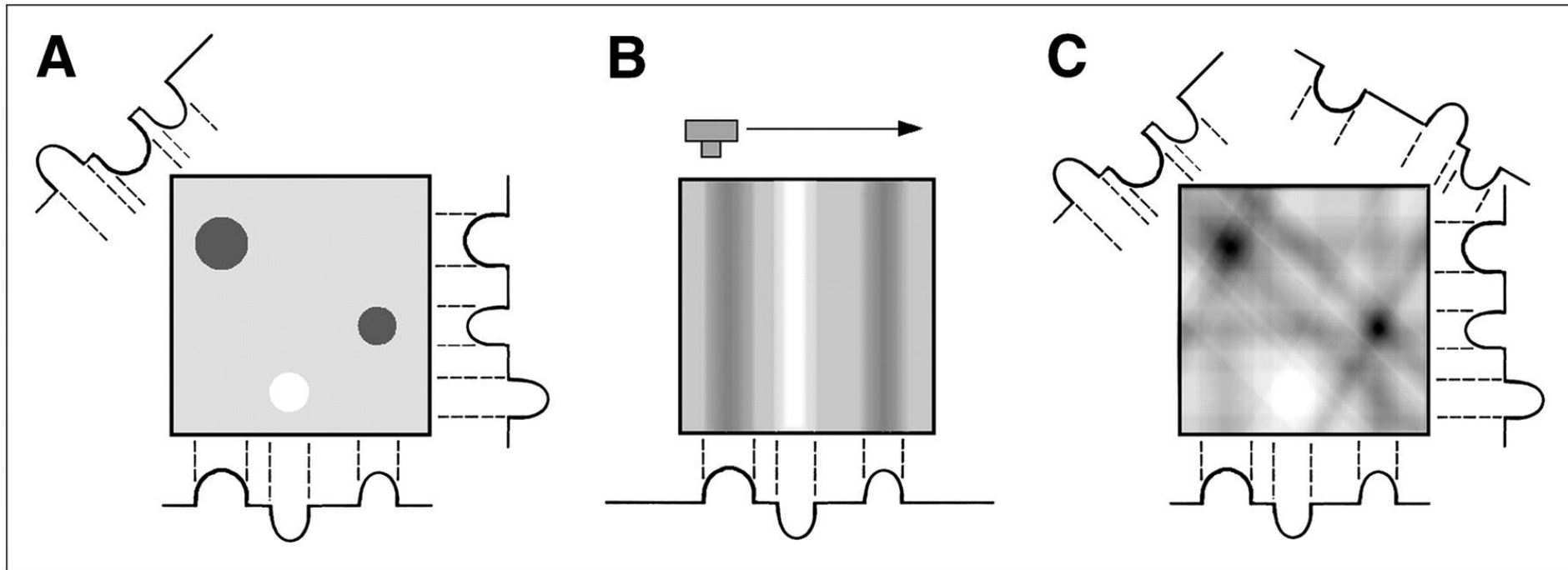
# Projections

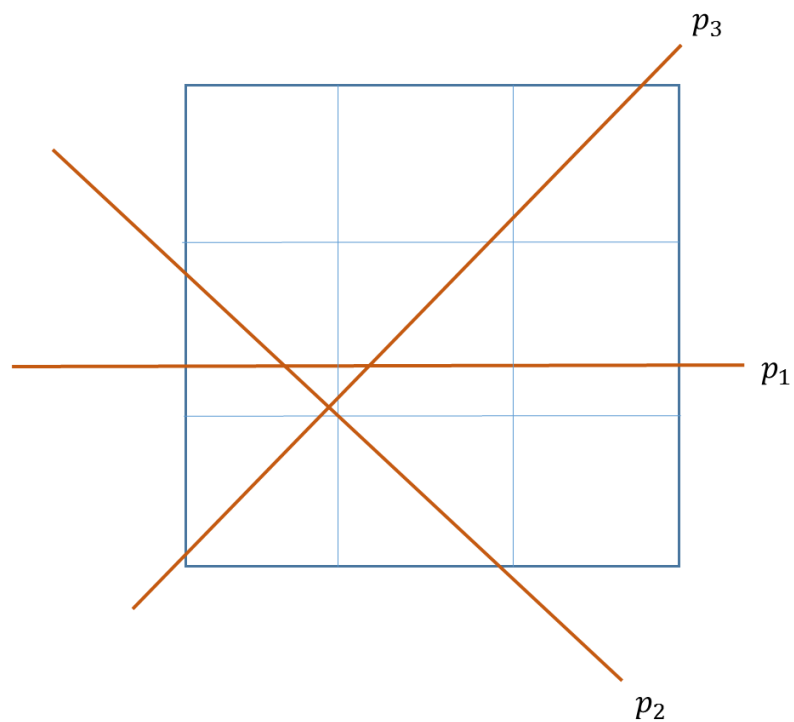


Out[3]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x7f981079c550>



# Possible path?





$$p_1 = v_4 + v_5 + v_6$$

$$p_2 = v_4 + v_8$$

$$p_3 = v_7 + v_5 + v_3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \\ v_5 \\ v_6 \\ v_7 \\ v_8 \\ v_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Projection #1

$$q \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{(6-0)}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{14-0}{2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_j A_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q / \sum_j A_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

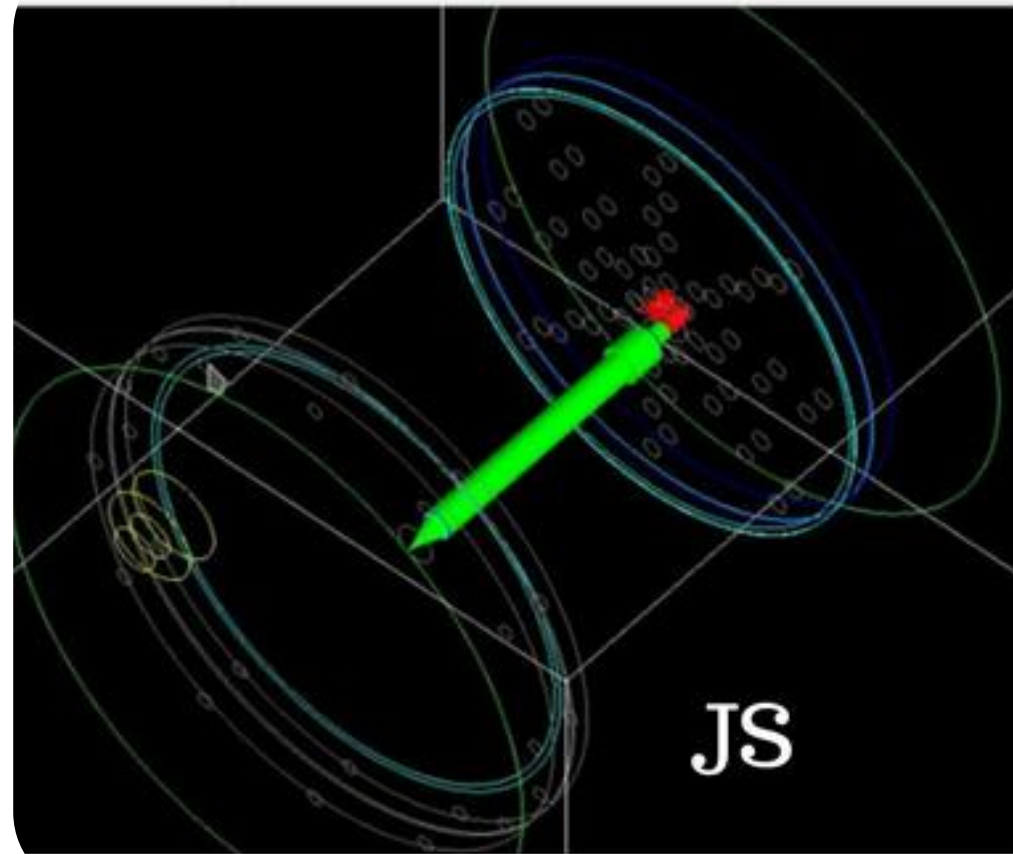
$$a_3^T p = [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 10$$

$$q \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{8-10}{2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_4^T p = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = 10$$

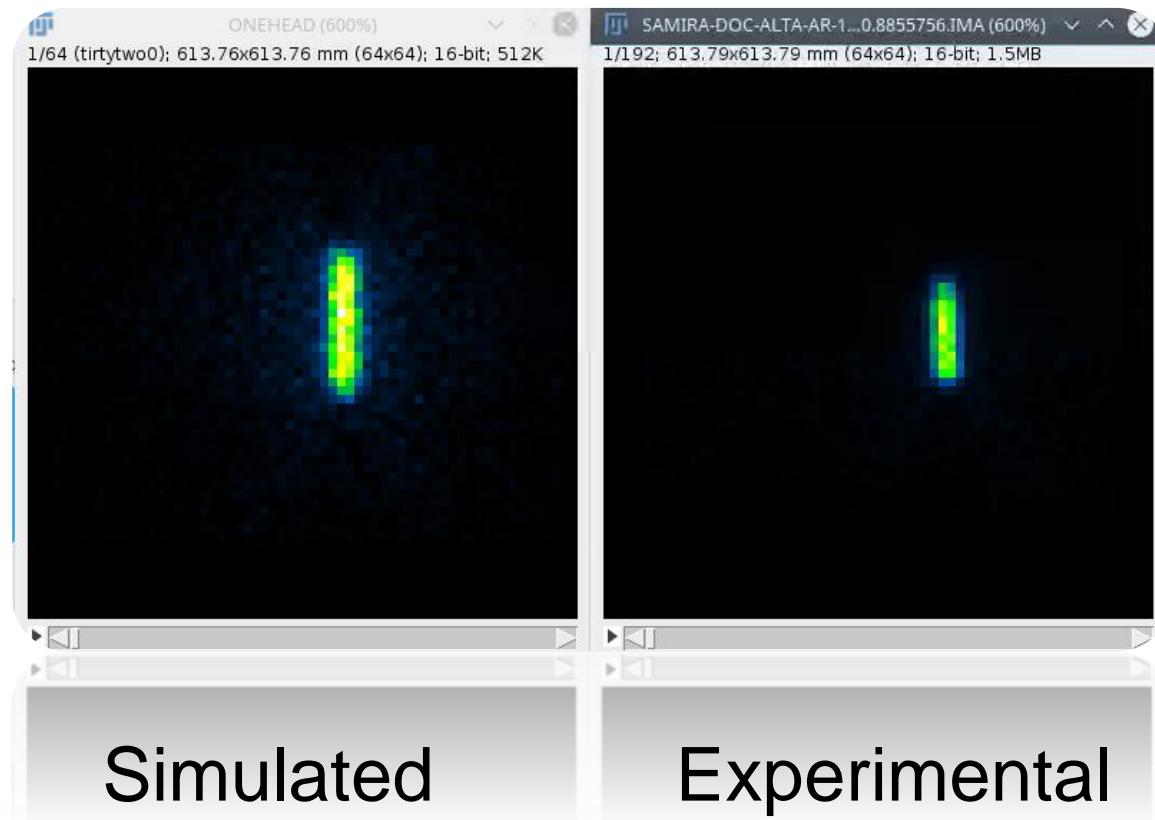
$$q \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{12-10}{2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





# Customizable and Advanced Software for Tomographic Reconstruction (CASToR)





.f64 (tirtytwo0); 613.76x613.76 mm (64x64); 16-bit; 512K 1/192; 6



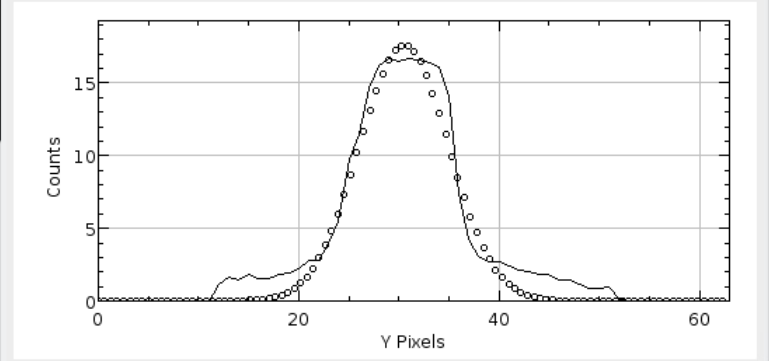
Results

	X FWHM	Y FWHM	X center	Y center	events	X qua
1	2.717	10.564	39.326	30.507	14890	1.000

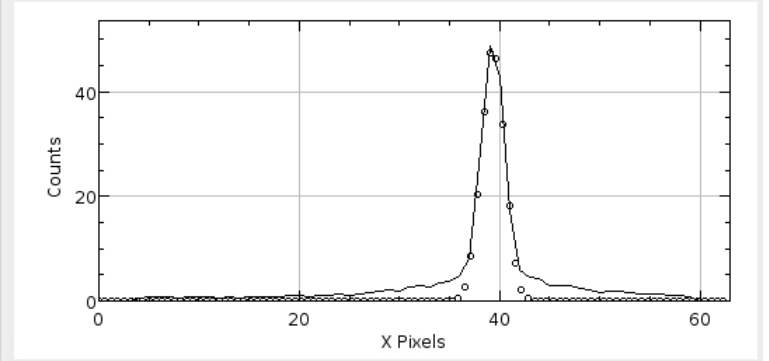
Results-1

	X FWHM	Y FWHM	X center	Y center	events	X qua
1	3.485	15.837	36.298	28.937	11637	1.000

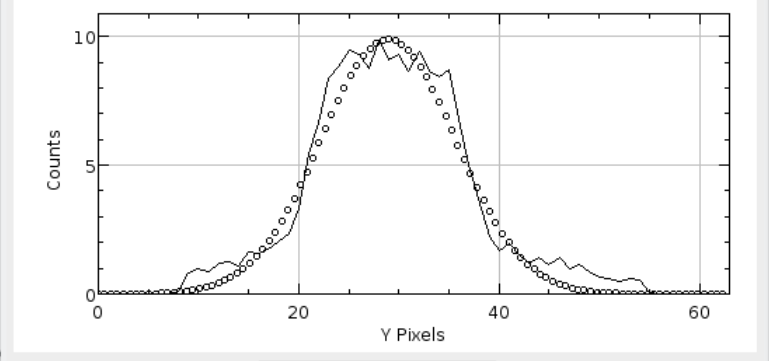
Y Histogram - SAMIRA-DOC-ALTA-AR...0.20.23.30.10.375000.8855756.IMA  
530x255 pixels; 8-bit; 132K



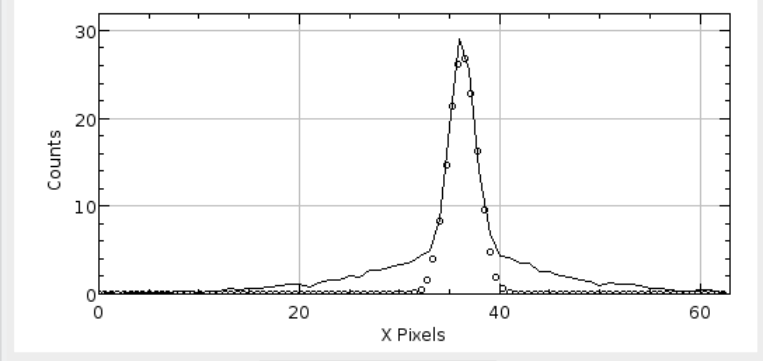
X Histogram - SAMIRA-DOC-ALTA-AR...0.20.23.30.10.375000.8855756.IMA  
530x255 pixels; 8-bit; 132K



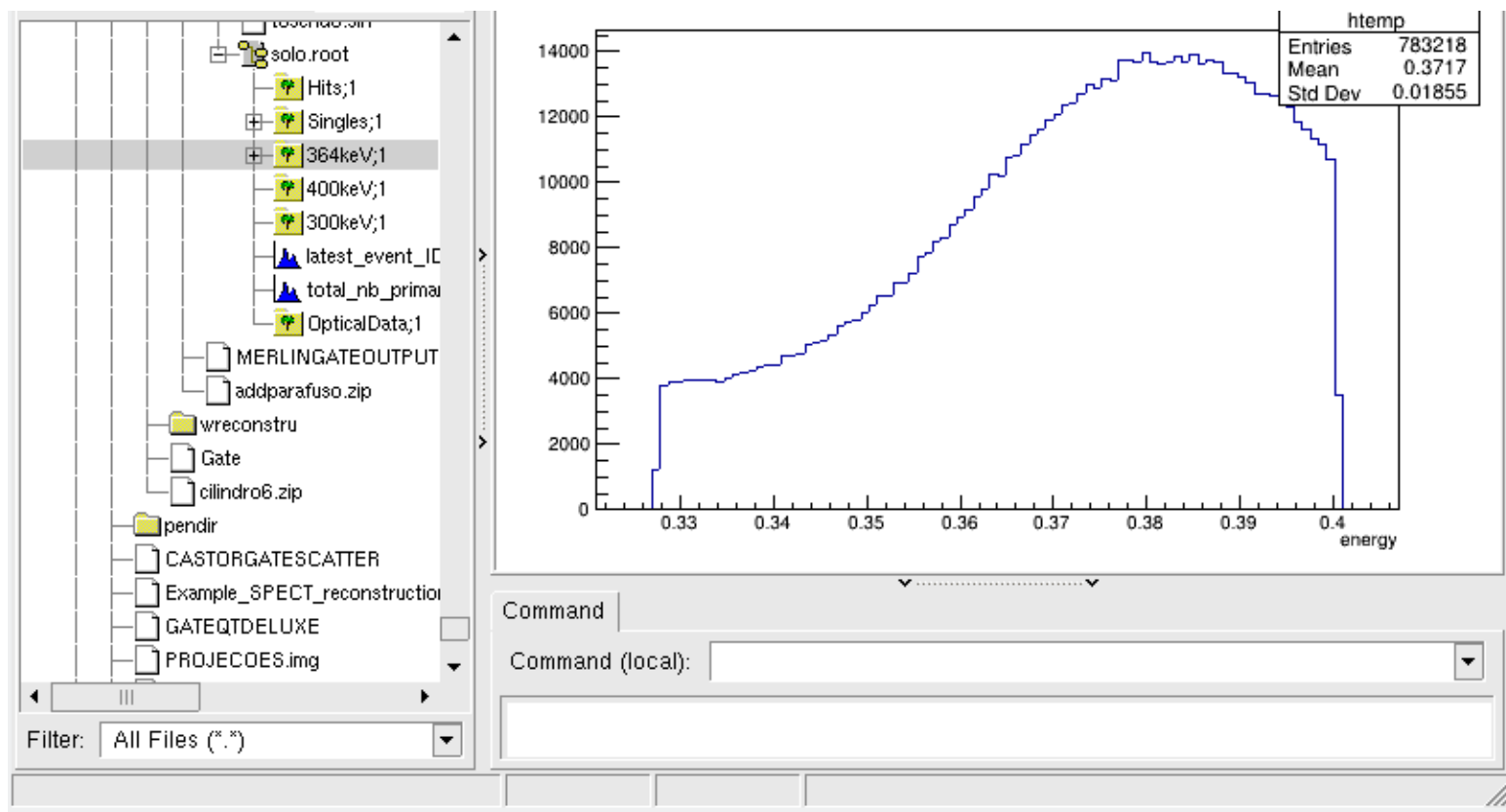
Y Histogram - ONEHEAD  
530x255 pixels; 8-bit; 132K



X Histogram - ONEHEAD  
530x255 pixels; 8-bit; 132K









```

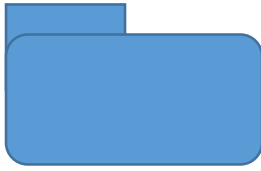
TFile *f = new TFile("./solo.root", "OPEN");
TTree *singles364 = (TTree*)gDirectory->Get("364keV");
nSingles364 = singles364->GetEntries();
TTree *singles400 = (TTree*)gDirectory->Get("400keV");
nSingles400 = singles400->GetEntries();
TTree *singles300 = (TTree*)gDirectory->Get("300keV");
nSingles300 = singles300->GetEntries();

TFile *f364 = new TFile("./wto364.root", "RECREATE");
TTree *newtree364 = singles364->CloneTree();
newtree364->SetName("Singles");
newtree364->Print();
f364->Write();
f364->Close();

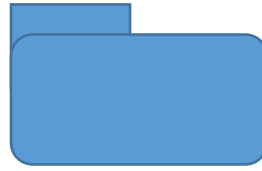
TFile *f300 = new TFile("./wto300.root", "RECREATE");
TTree *newtree300 = singles300->CloneTree();
newtree300->SetName("Singles");
newtree300->Print();
f300->Write();
f300->Close();

```

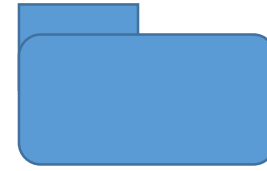




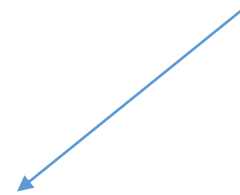
mac



data




output



```
castor-GATEMacToGeom -m ../mac/flipedSymbia_T2_HE.mac -o hecol  
castor-GATERootToCastor -m ../mac/flipedSymbia_T2_HE.mac -o castorfile -i wto364.root -s hecol -sp_bins 180,128
```

If the last line does not work, and it's complaining about time slice, add those lines from the main macro in the SPECT macro.

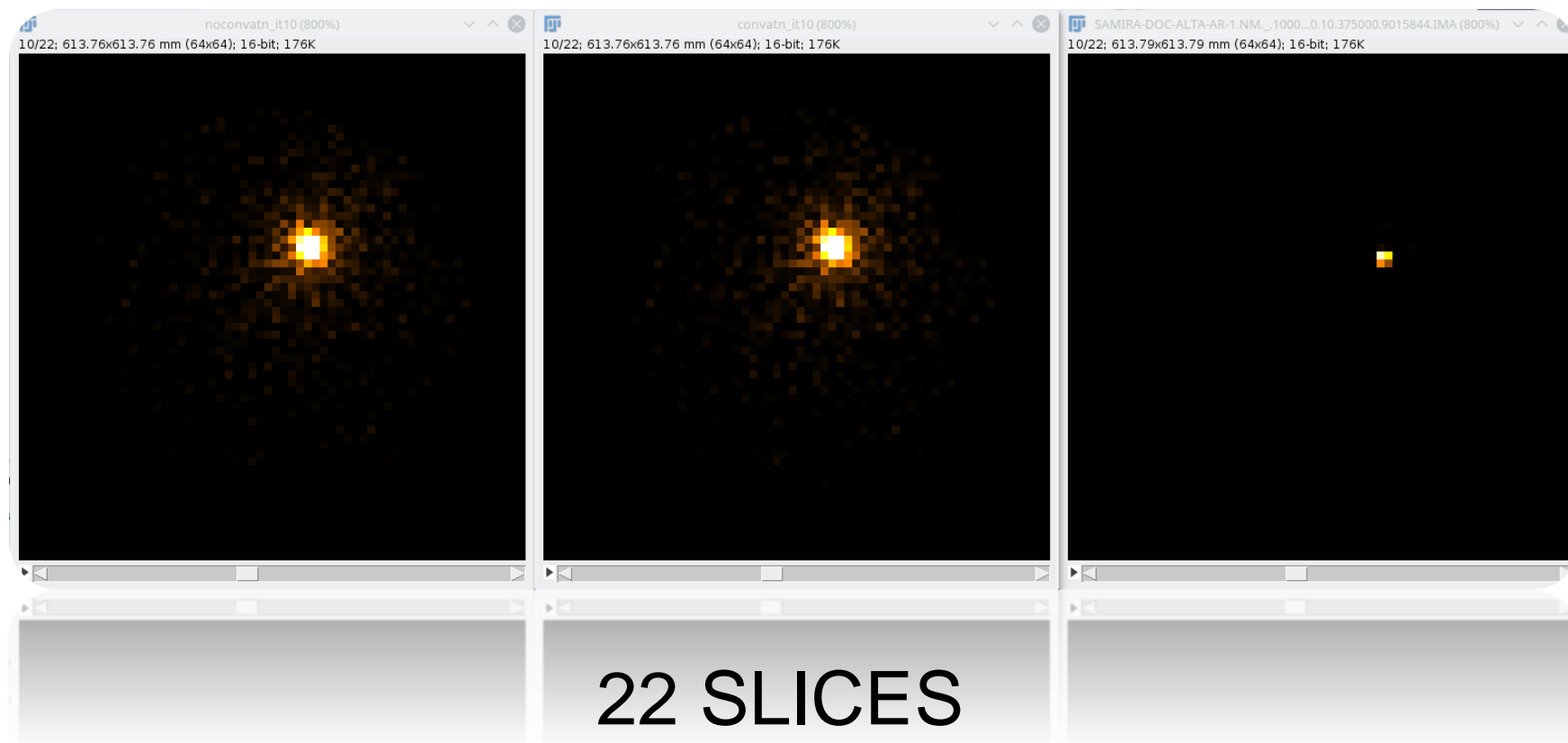
```
Data filename: castorfile_CstrProj.Cdf
Number of events: 1474560
Data mode: histogram
Data type: SPECT
Start time (s): 0
Duration (s): 4160
Scanner name: hecol
Number of bins: 180, 128
Number of projections: 64
Projection angles: 0, 5.6225, 11.245, 16.8675, 22.49, 28.1125, 33.735, 39.3575, 44.98, 50.6025, 56.225, 61.8475, 67.47, 73.0925, 78.715,
84.3375, 89.96, 95.5825, 101.205, 106.827, 112.45, 118.073, 123.695, 129.318, 134.94, 140.562, 146.185, 151.807, 157.43, 163.053,
168.675, 174.298, 179.92, 185.542, 191.165, 196.787, 202.41, 208.033, 213.655, 219.277, 224.9, 230.522, 236.145, 241.768, 247.39,
253.012, 258.635, 264.258, 269.88, 275.503, 281.125, 286.747, 292.37, 297.992, 303.615, 309.237, 314.86, 320.482, 326.105, 331.728,
337.35, 342.973, 348.595, 354.217
Distance camera surface to COR: 234.5
Calibration factor: 1
Isotope: unknown
Normalization correction flag: 0
Scatter correction flag: 0
Head rotation direction: CW
```

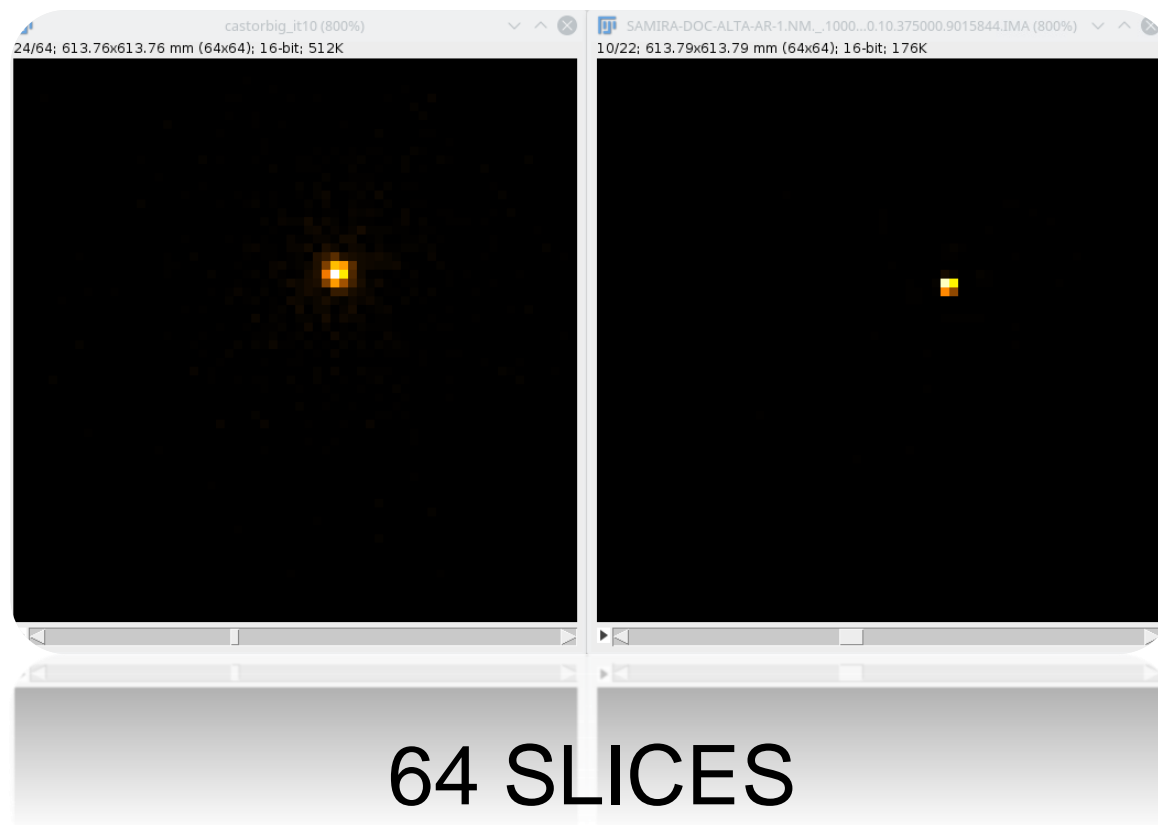


Global distance camera to surface to COR : 234.5

```
castor-recon -df castorfile_CstrProj.Cdh -opti MLEM -dim 64,64,64 -vox 9.59,9.59,9.59 -fout convatnBih -it 10:10 -proj incrementalSiddon  
-fov-out 78 -oit -1 -conv gaussian,4.5,4.5,3::psf |
```

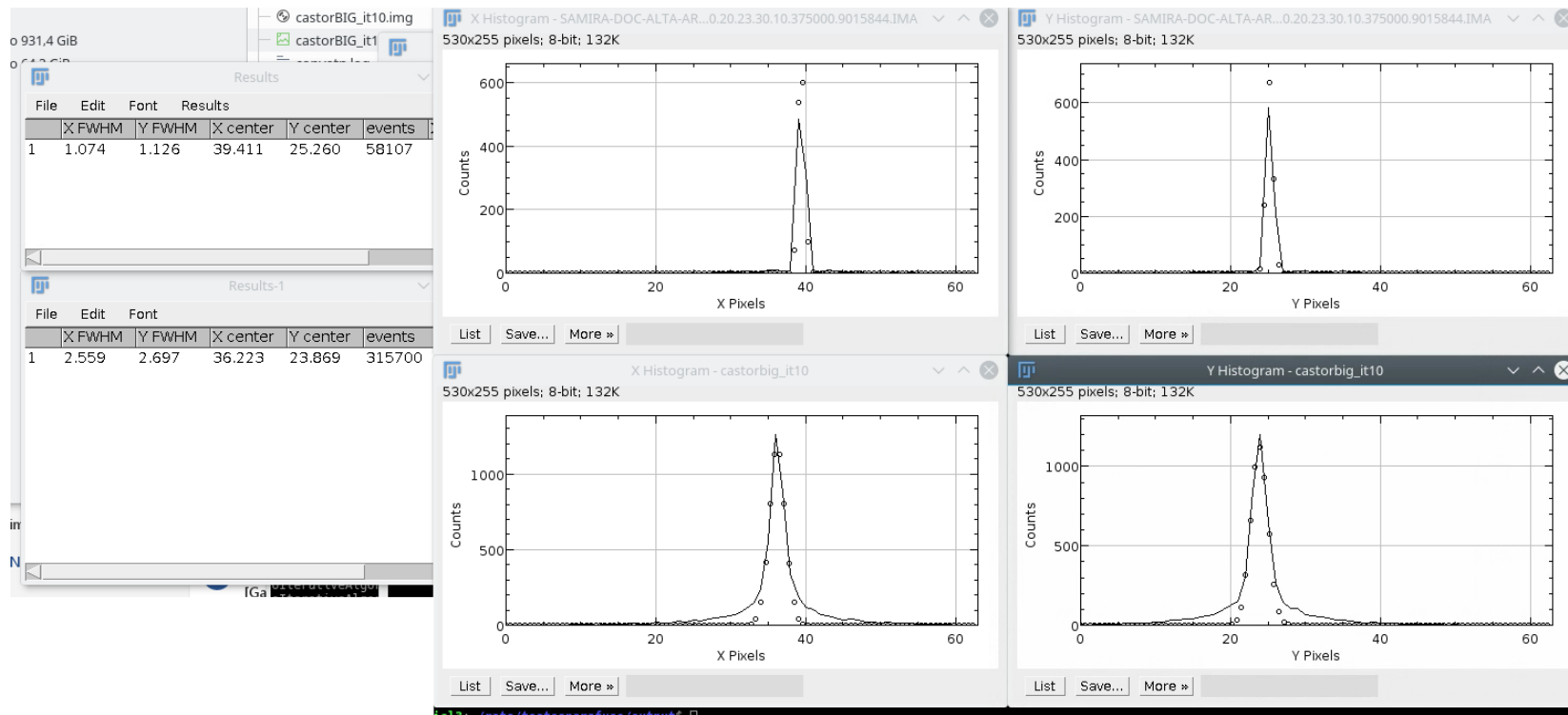






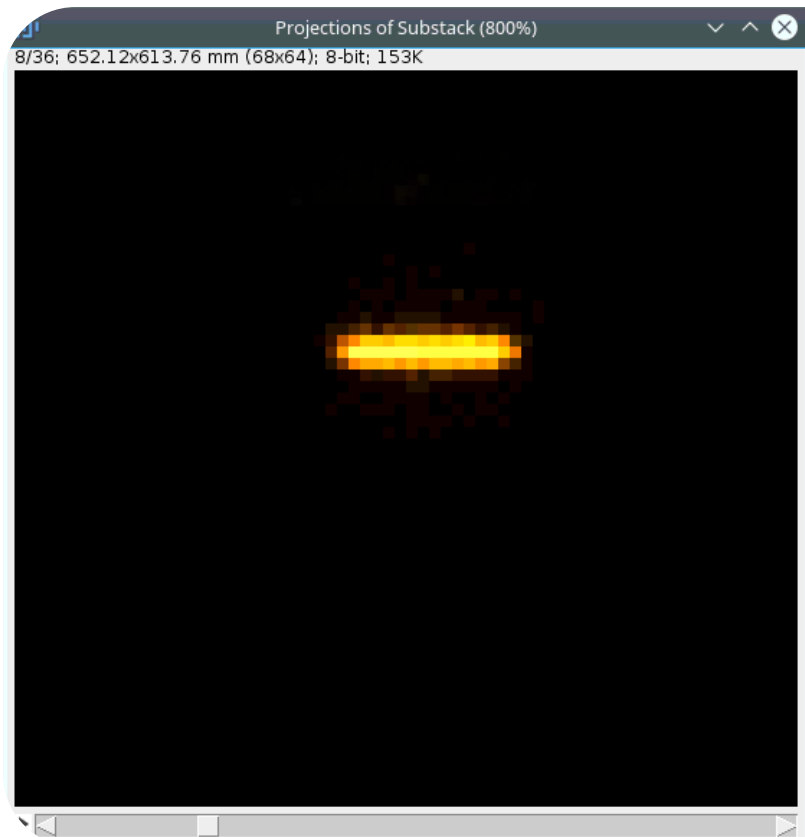
What now?

Cubic voxel geometry asks for cubic reconstruction  
volume!

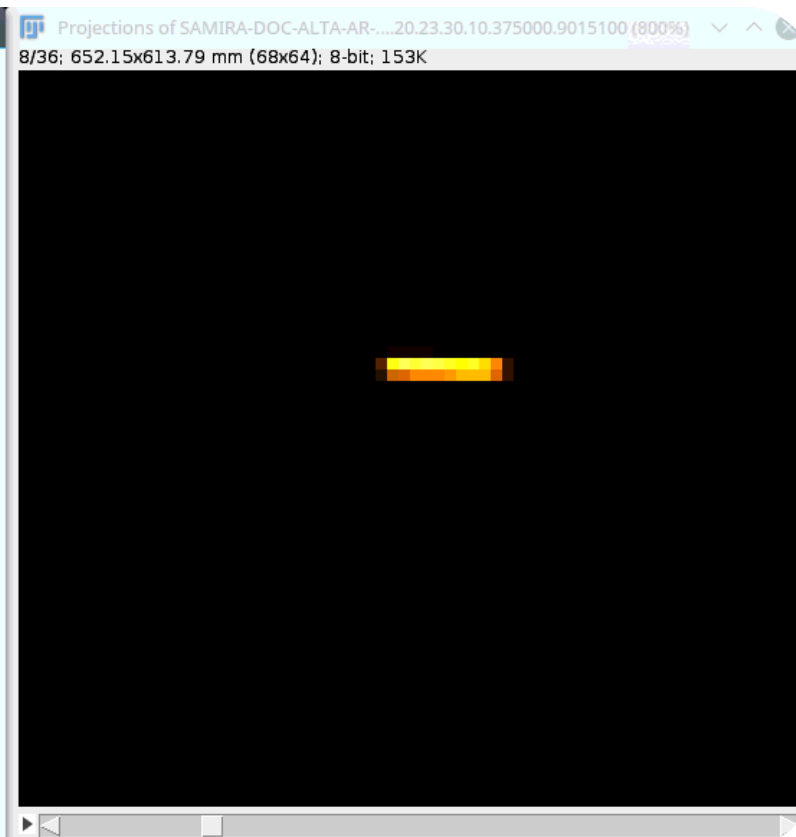


Experimental

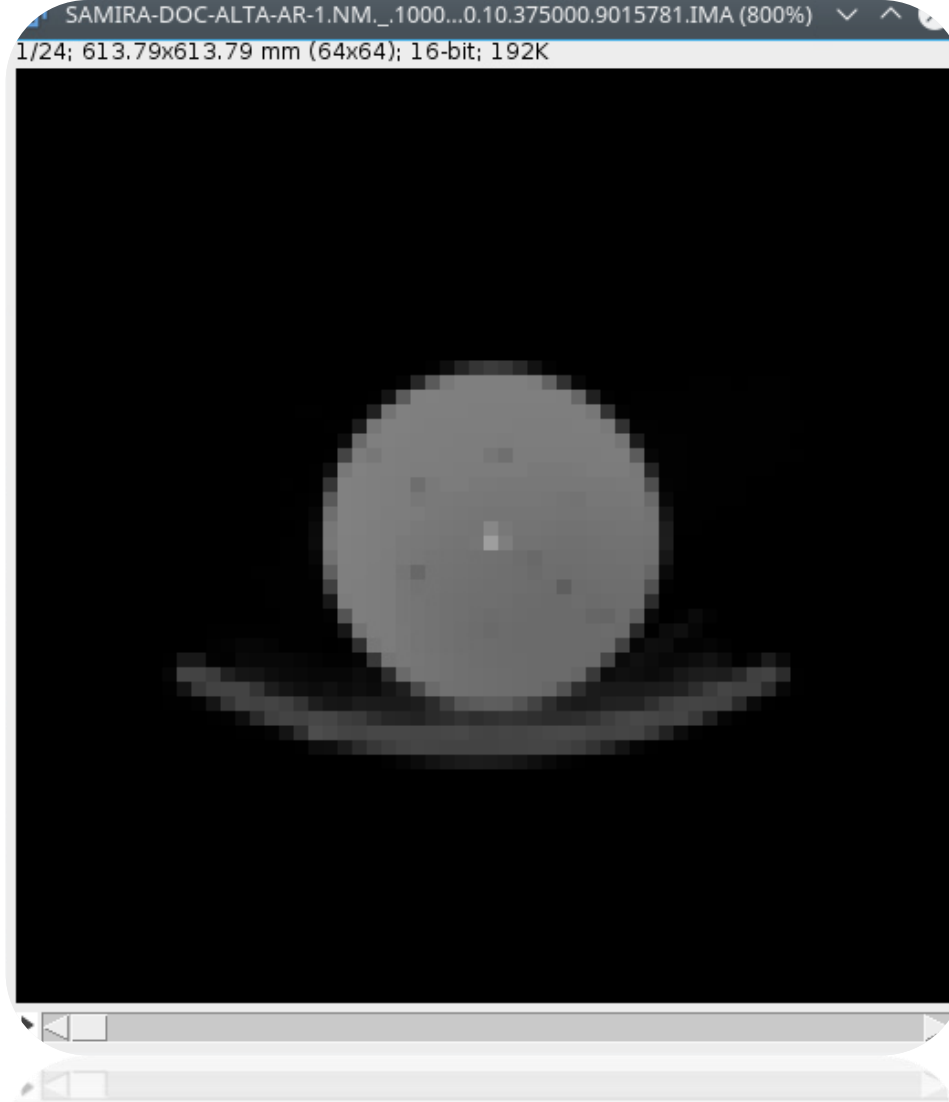
Simulated



Simulated

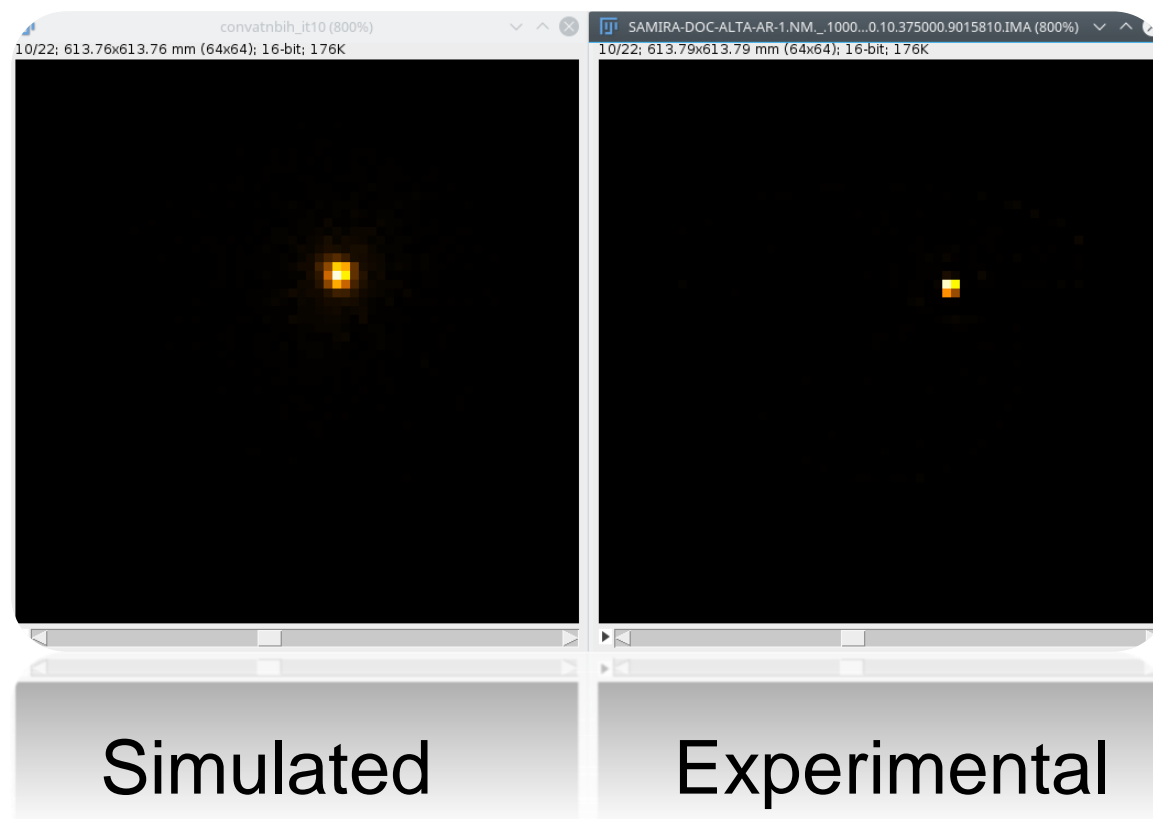


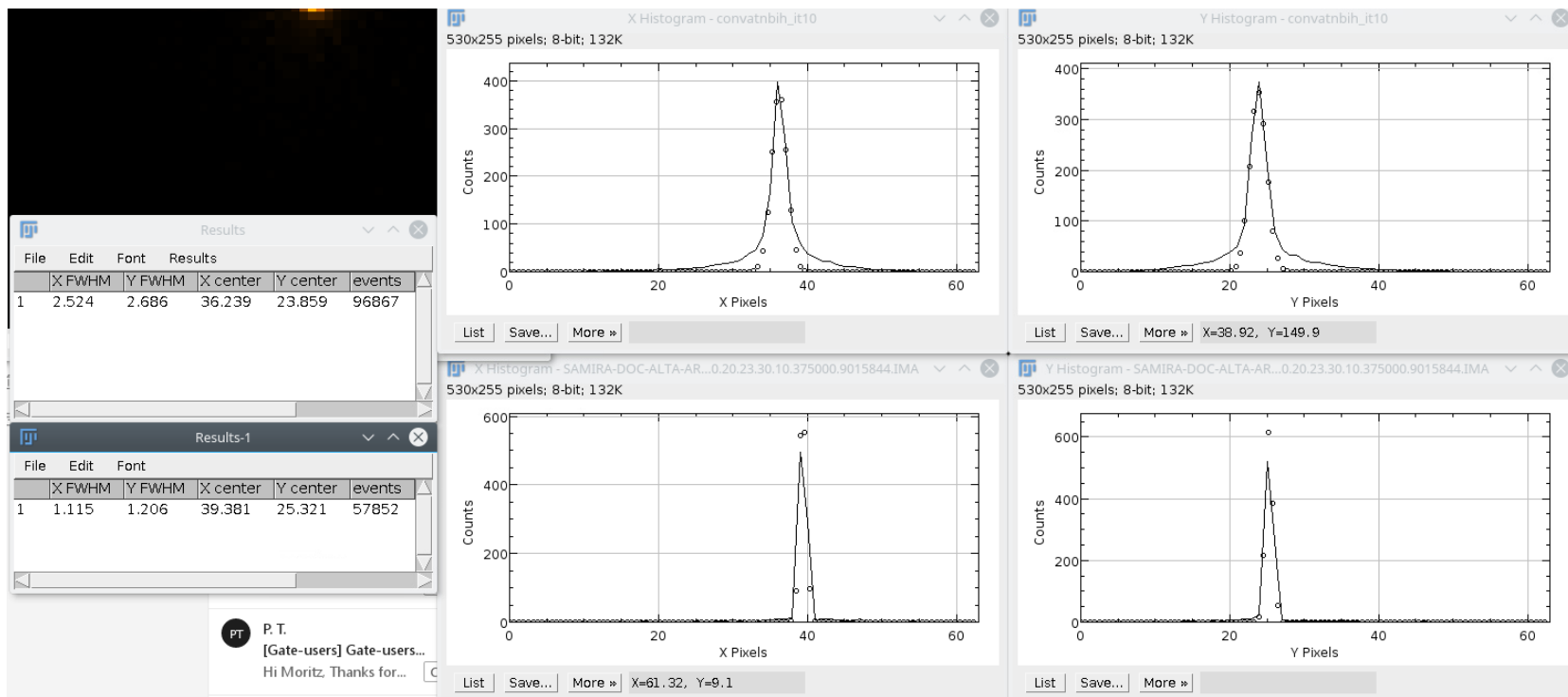
Experimental



ATTENUATION CORRECTION

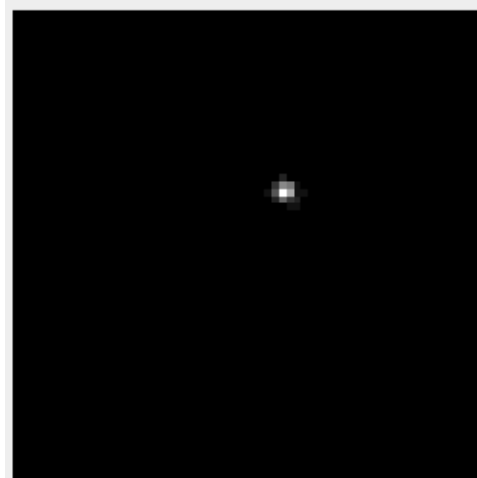






Experimental

Simulated



xy slice z=11



yz slice x=31



xz slice y=31



Rotation: x: 162 y: -22 z: -52

xy yz xz

Show: Axes ☒ Clipping ☐ Slice positions ☐



Transfer Function (TF): Color & Alpha

Original {0}

Draw LUT RGB ☒ R ☐ G ☐ B ☐

A graph showing the transfer function for color. The x-axis represents the input value, and the y-axis represents the output color. The graph shows three lines: a red line, a green line, and a blue line, all starting at the origin and extending to the right.

1D 2D Grad 2D MD 3D Fill

Draw the alpha graph of the 1D-TF(lum)

A graph showing the alpha value of the 1D transfer function. The x-axis represents the input value, and the y-axis represents the alpha value. The graph shows a single orange line that starts at the origin and extends to the right.

global alpha offset auto clear

Light

object color ambient diffuse specular shine

12.13 Scale

[Ann Nucl Med](#). 1992 Aug;6(3):153-8.

## **Correction of scattered photons in Tc-99m imaging by means of a photopeak dual-energy window acquisition.**

[Kojima A](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Tsuji A](#), [Takaki Y](#), [Tomiguchi S](#), [Hara M](#), [Matsumoto M](#), [Takahashi M](#).

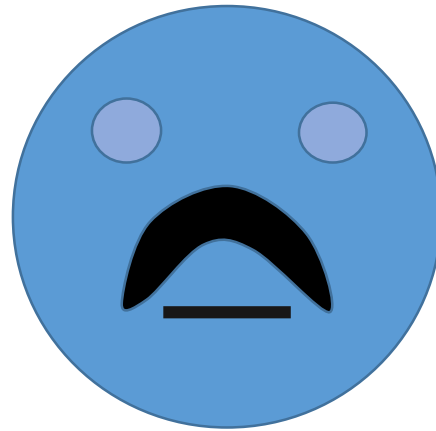
## Quantitative <sup>131</sup>I SPECT with triple energy window Compton scatter correction

**Article (PDF Available)** in [IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science](#) 45(6):3109 - 3114 · January 1999 with 135 Reads  
DOI: 10.1109/23.737672 · Source: [IEEE Xplore](#)

# Triple Energy Window

$$C_{sc} = \left( \frac{C_{high}}{W_{high}} + \frac{C_{low}}{W_{low}} \right) \frac{W_{main}}{2}$$

ROOT-CASTOR does not have  
room for scatter info.



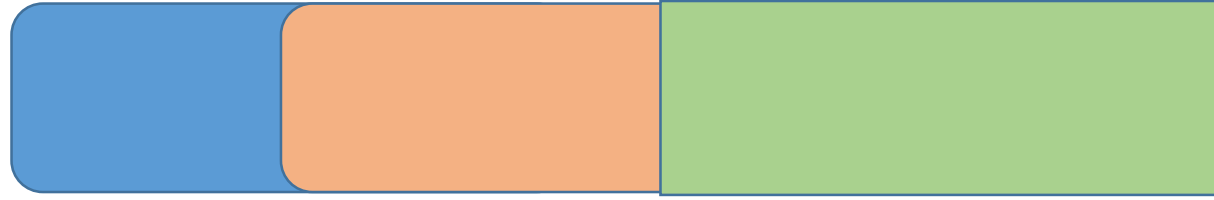
But it exists at the direct conversion  
to  $cdF$  e  $cdH$ .

```
##### 364, 300, 400
/gate/output/projection/enable
/gate/output/projection/setInputDataName 364keV
/gate/output/projection/addInputDataName 300keV
/gate/output/projection/addInputDataName 400keV
#/gate/output/projection/setFileName ../output/{testNumber}
/gate/output/projection/setFileName ../output/ONEHEADEW{i}
/gate/output/projection/pixelSizeX 9.59 mm
/gate/output/projection/pixelSizeY 9.59 mm
/gate/output/projection/pixelNumberX 64
/gate/output/projection/pixelNumberY 64
/gate/output/projection/projectionPlane YZ
```



# How I save time

```
#set -x
nohup Gate -a [i,1][act,650000][source,131IGamas] main.mac > flowlogi1.txt &
nohup Gate -a [i,2][act,650000][source,131IGamas] main.mac > flowlogi2.txt &
nohup Gate -a [i,3][act,650000][source,131IGamas] main.mac > flowlogi3.txt &
nohup Gate -a [i,4][act,650000][source,131IGamas] main.mac > flowlogi4.txt &
nohup Gate -a [i,5][act,650000][source,131IGamas] main.mac > flowlogi5.txt &
nohup Gate -a [i,6][act,650000][source,131IGamas] main.mac > flowlogi6.txt &
```



hadd full.root split1.root split2.root splitn.root

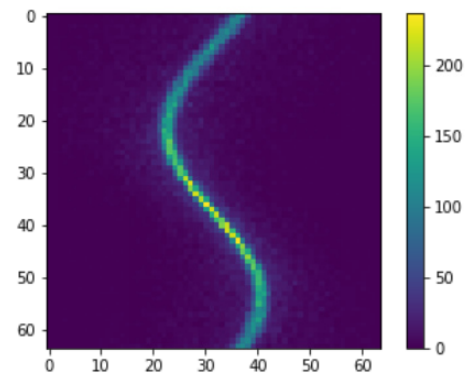
It`s easier to work on projections  
than ROOT files. (I think)

# Let`s code!



```
In [184]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
class Readinterfilefromgate:
    def __init__(self, filepath):
        df = pd.read_csv(filepath, sep = ":", engine = 'python').rename(columns = {'Unnamed: 1' : 'Values'})
        self.showme = df
        def find(name1):
            return df[df['!INTERFILE '].str.contains(name1)]['Values'].reset_index()['Values']
        self.data = find('data description')[0]
        bp = list(find('name of data file')[0].split('/')[2])
        bp.remove('1')
        self.binarypathfile = ''.join(bp)
        self.bptouse = ''.join(bp).split('.')[0]
        bpext = ''.join(bp).split('.')[1]
        self.bpext = '.{}'.format(bpext)
        totalnumberofimages = find('total number of images')
        self.totalnumberofimages = int(totalnumberofimages)
        byteorder = find('byte order')[0]
        if byteorder.upper() == 'LITTLEENDIAN':
            byteorder = '<'
        elif byteorder.upper() == 'BIGENDIAN':
            byteorder = '>'
        self.byteorder = byteorder
        numberofEW = find('number of energy windows')
        EW = find('energy window')[find('energy window') != find('number of images/energy window').min()]
        self.EnergyWindows = []
        for item in EW:
            self.EnergyWindows.append(item)
        self.directionofrotation = find('direction of rotation')[0][1:]
        self.startangle = float(find('start angle')[0])
        self.extentofrotation = float(find('extent of rotation')[0])
        bytesperpixel = find('number of bytes per pixel')[0]
        self.bytesperpixel = bytesperpixel[0]
```

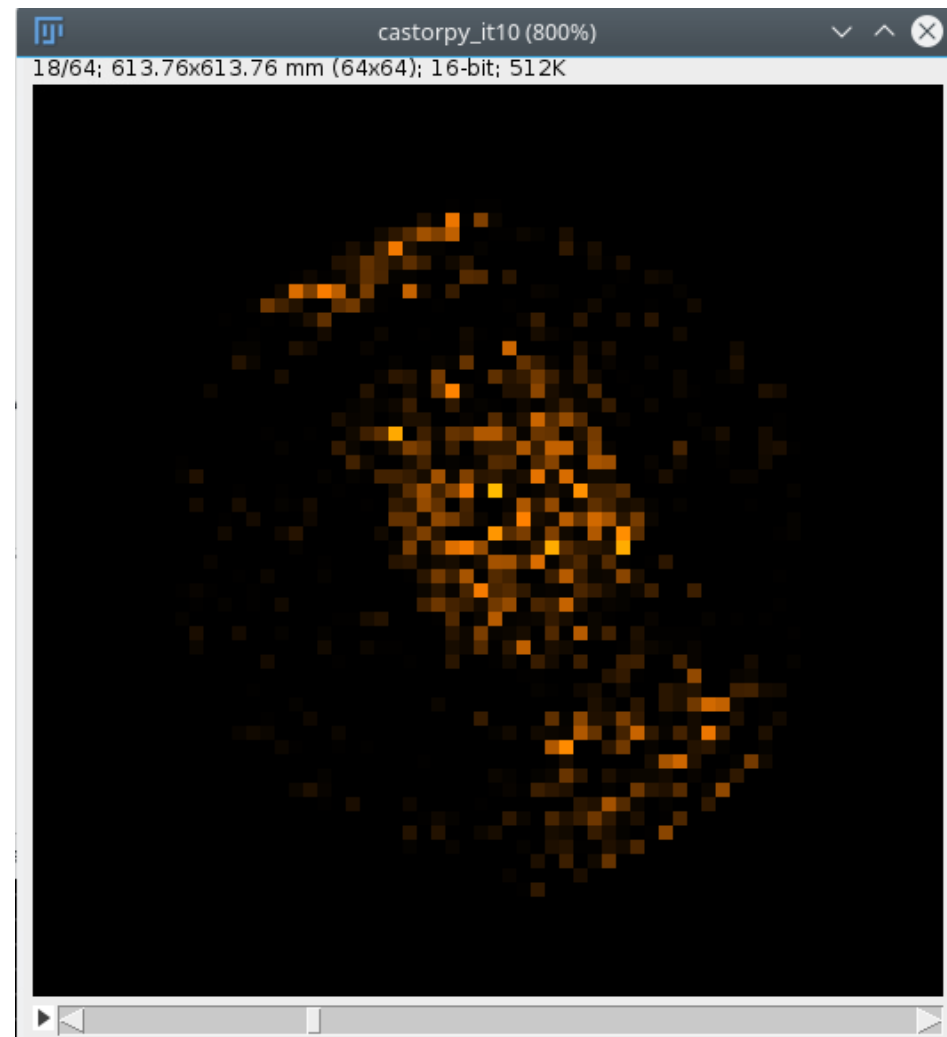
```
In [185]: file = Readinterfilefromgate('ONEHEADW1.hdr')# open the .hdr file
obj = file.tripleEW(6) # 12 splits
obj[0] # first object of the return is the central window
plt.imshow(obj[1][:,25,:]) #show slice 62, goes all way through 63
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()
file.dtype
obj[0].shape
plt.imshow(obj[0][45,:,:]) #show slice 62, goes all way through 63
plt.colorbar()
```

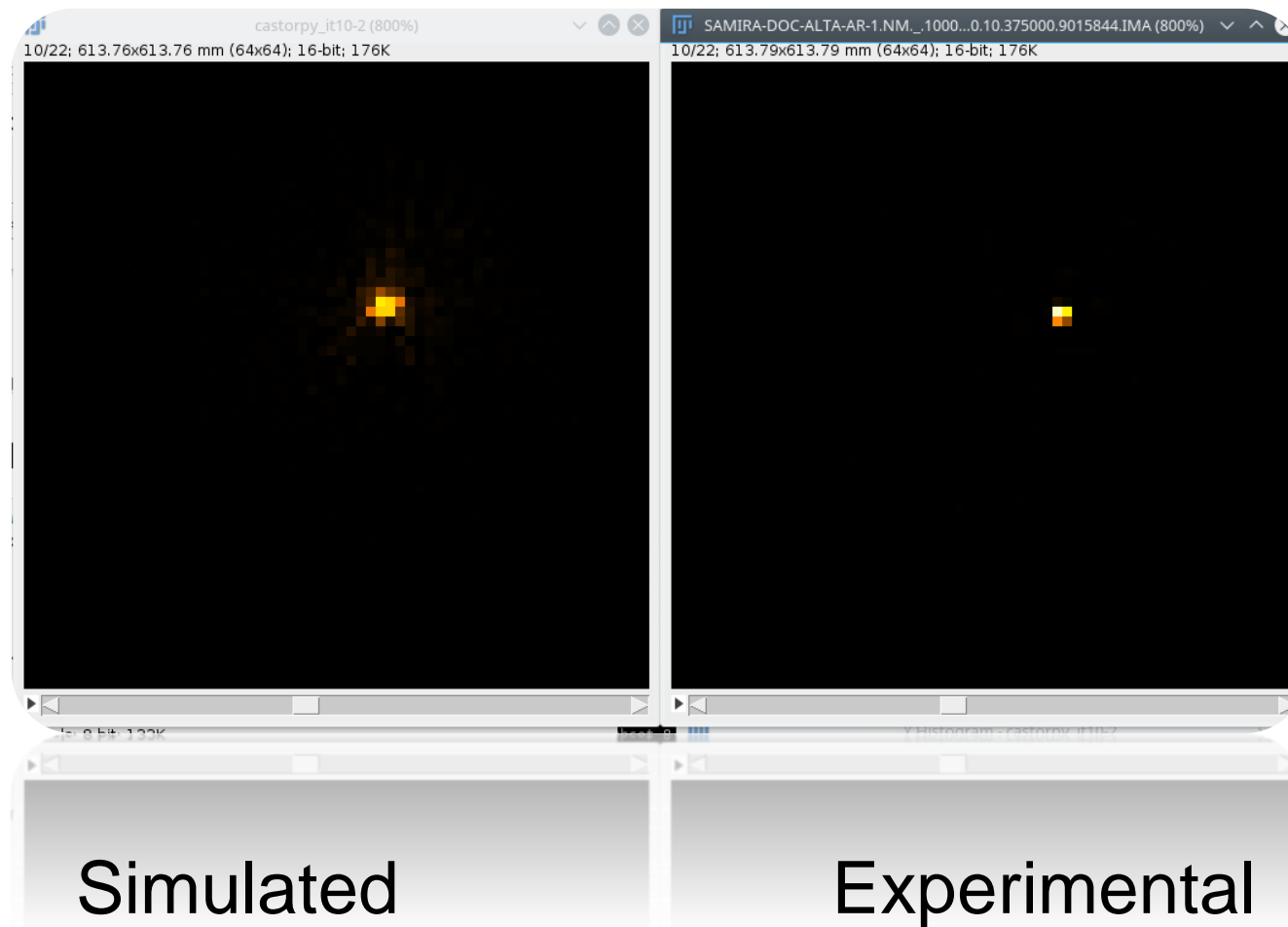


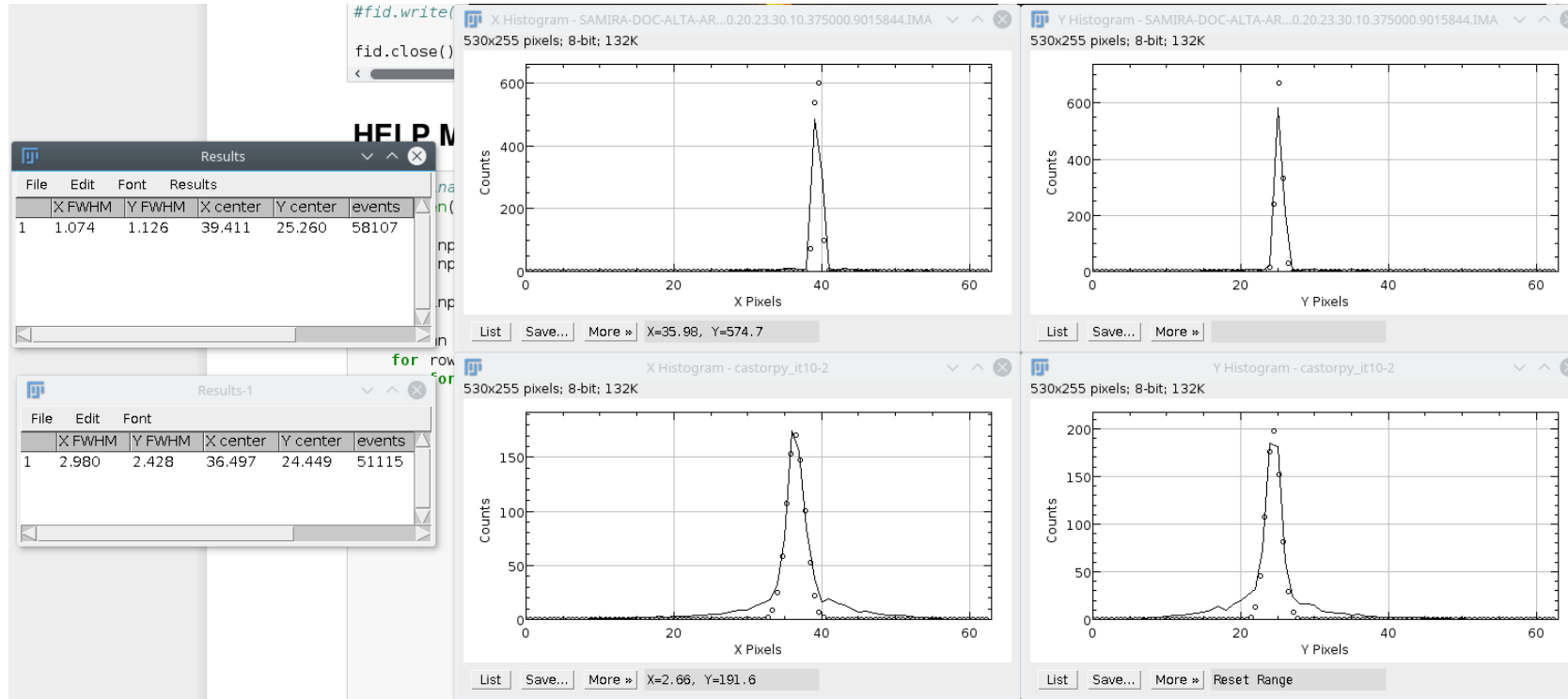


# Projections to $cdH$ and $cdF$





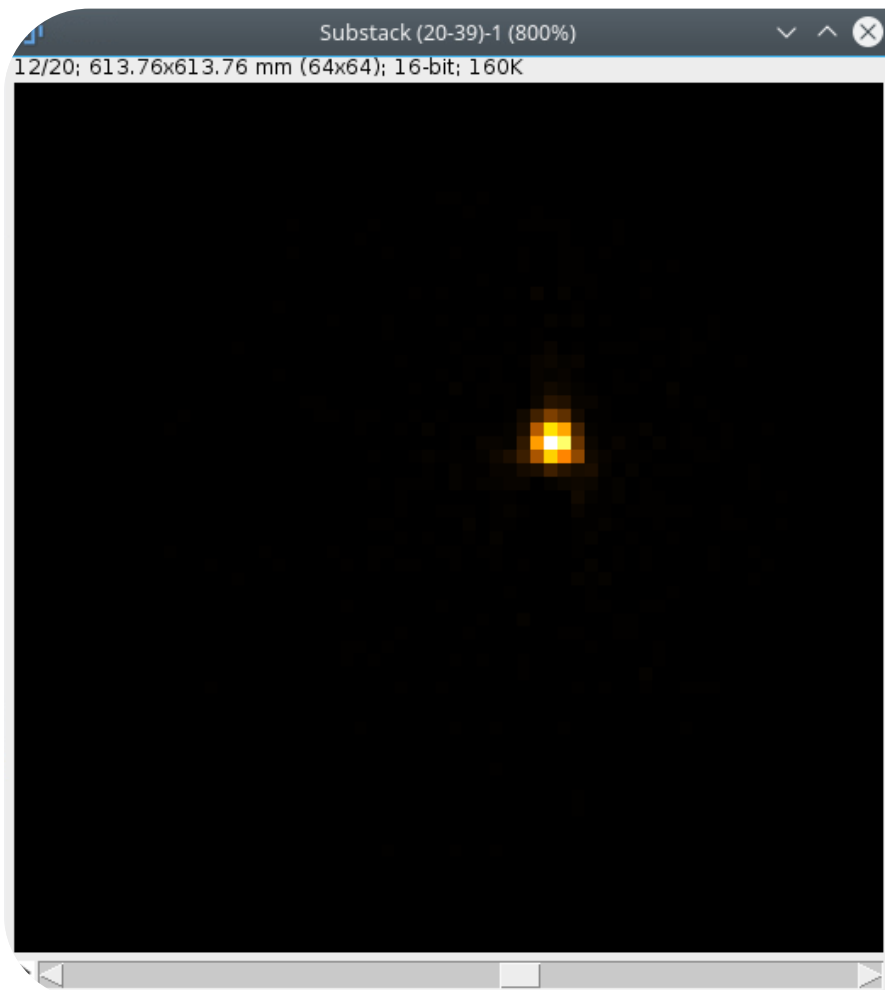




Experimental

Simulated

Reconstruction`s not perfect!  
Is the code bad?



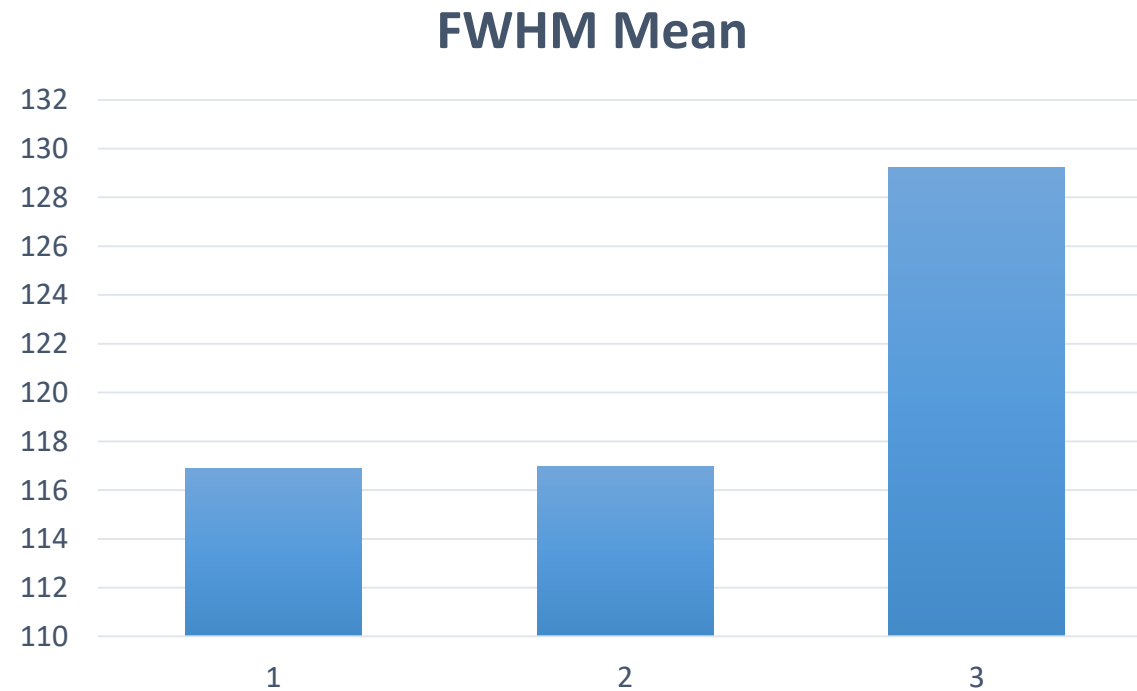
Experimental CASToR



Experimental Workstation

% FWHM X (RefCastor/RefWorkstation)	% FWHM Y (RefCastor/RefWorkstation)
116.2	109.2

	% FWHM X (Simulado/Referência)	% FWHM X (Simulado/Referência)
Central window	114.2	119.5
AC	101.7	132.2
AC+SC	182.8	75.7





<https://github.com/SimpleITK/SimpleITK/blob/master/Examples/DicomSeriesFromArray/DicomSeriesFromArray.py>





<https://fiji.sc/>

# Adrian-FWHM

<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/plugins/fwhm/>

# NucMed

<http://www.med.harvard.edu/JPNM/ij/plugins/NucMed.html>

Agradecimentos especiais

Igor Vieira CRCN

James Scuffham

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Daniel Bonifácio IRD

T. Merlin CASToR

Uwe Pietrzyk GATE