UNIVERSITÉ DE BRETAGNE OCCIDENTALE

DOCTORAL THESIS

# Tomographic Image Reconstruction with Neural Networks

*Author:*
Venkata Sai Sundar KANDARPA

*Supervisor:*
Dr. Dimitris VISVIKIS

*A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy*

*in the*

LATIM
Biologie Santé

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# Declaration of Authorship

I, Venkata Sai Sundar KANDARPA, declare that this thesis titled, "Tomographic Image Reconstruction with Neural Networks" and the work presented in it are my own. I confirm that:

- This work was done wholly or mainly while in candidature for a research degree at this University.
- Where any part of this thesis has previously been submitted for a degree or any other qualification at this University or any other institution, this has been clearly stated.
- Where I have consulted the published work of others, this is always clearly attributed.
- Where I have quoted from the work of others, the source is always given. With the exception of such quotations, this thesis is entirely my own work.
- I have acknowledged all main sources of help.
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*"Thanks to my solid academic training, today I can write hundreds of words on virtually any topic without possessing a shred of information, which is how I got a good job in journalism."*

Dave Barry

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# *Abstract*

Biologie Santé
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Doctor of Philosophy

**Tomographic Image Reconstruction with Neural Networks**

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Neural Networks are extensively used in the field of medical imaging for biomedical image segmentation, cancer diagnosis, image analysis, etc. The advancements in computation power (GPUs) and efficient memory utilization have propelled the spread of deep neural networks into various domains. The main motivation behind the use of neural network approaches is faster prediction (compared to traditional methods) without compromising on the quality of the result. Tomographic image reconstruction has also benefited from the development of neural networks. Medical image reconstruction involves the task of mapping raw measurement data collected by the detector to images that are comprehensible to a radiologist. A medical image reconstruction algorithm essentially approximates this mapping to predict the best possible image. There are established analytical and iterative reconstruction algorithms which have over the years proven to be effective in producing the best image possible. Convolutional neural networks (CNN) specifically have proven to be exceptional in tasks related to images such as denoising, deblurring, and super-resolution. The use of neural networks in Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and Computed Tomography (CT) reconstruction has been explored in this thesis. Novel frameworks called DUG-RECON (Double U-Net Generator) for PET, CT image reconstruction, and LRR-CED (Low-Resolution Reconstruction aware Convolutional Encoder-Decoder) for Sparse-view CT image reconstruction and Total-Body PET image reconstruction are proposed in this manuscript. Quantitative analysis of the images reconstructed with the proposed methods indicated that image quality was either better or on par with standard reconstruction algorithms.

# *Acknowledgements*

The acknowledgments and the people to thank go here, don't forget to include your project advisor…

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# List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **LAH** | **L**ist **A**bbreviations **H**ere |
| **WSF** | **W**hat (it) **S**tands **F**or |

# Physical Constants

Speed of Light $c_0 = 2.997\,924\,58 \times 10^8\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ (exact)

# List of Symbols

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $a$ | distance | m |
| $P$ | power | W ($\mathrm{J\,s^{-1}}$) |
| $\omega$ | angular frequency | rad |

*For/Dedicated to/To my…*

# Chapter 1

# Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation

The use of deep learning in medical imaging has been on the rise over the last few years. It has widely been used in various tasks across medical imaging such as image segmentation (Ronneberger, Fischer, and Brox, 2015; Guo et al., 2019; Sinha and Dolz, 2019; Dolz et al., 2018; Hatt et al., 2018), image denoising (Kadimesetty et al., 2018; Li et al., 2020; Chen et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2018), image analysis (Litjens et al., 2017; Amyar et al., 2019; Cui et al., 2018). Deep learning based algorithms produce faster results along with best possible quality in accordance with existing state of the art methods (Leuschner et al., 2021). Medical Image reconstruction too has benefited hugely with the advancement of deep learning (Reader et al., 2020; Zhang and Dong, 2020). Medical Image reconstruction corresponds to the task of mapping raw projection data retrieved from the detector to image domain data. During the course of this thesis, the focus has been towards positron emission tomography (PET) and computed tomography (CT) image reconstruction. Both these modalities present a unique of set of challenges for image reconstruction.

PET imaging is a form of emission tomography wherein the image reconstruction task revolves around identifying the radio-tracer distribution emitted from the patient. A PET image gives functional information about the organs in a patient making it invaluable for oncology. Some of the challenges in PET image reconstruction are scatter, attenuation and difficulty in identifying the exact annihilation point of the electron-positron. Despite being the most sensitive emission tomography modality, the number of photons captured is low relative to the photons emitted contributing to further image degradation. These challenges result in very noisy images when reconstructed with analytical algorithms. These challenges are addressed by Iterative/Model-based approaches which take into account detector geometry, noise statistics and approximate scatter and attenuation correction resulting in better image quality.

CT imaging on the other hand is an example of transmission tomography. The extent of attenuation undergone by X-Rays that pass through a patient are measured to obtain attenuation maps. In CT imaging research, there has been active interest in sparse-view and low-dose reconstruction scenarios. In both cases, severe artifacts are introduced in reconstructed images either due to incomplete projections or low counts. Many established model-based iterative methods account for the low-dose and sparse-view settings to remove artifacts and noise from the reconstruction (Nuyts et al., 1998; Elbakri and Fessler, 2002; Liu et al., 2013). However, these methods for require the knowledge of the noise and artifacts statistics and generally have longer reconstruction times (Kim, Ramani, and Fessler, 2014).

The main tasks involved in image reconstruction can be broadly categorized into three: sinogram correction, domain translation from sinogram to image, and image correction. Algorithms either tackle the three task individually or simultaneously account for them. One can relate to these tasks in the domain of Computer Vision wherein deep learning architectures have revolutionized the field by producing the state of the art results in most applications (Guo et al., 2016). For example, effective use of deep learning-based methods is seen in dealing with image denoising (Kadimesetty et al., 2018; Li et al., 2020; Chen et al., 2017; Yang et al., 2018), super resolution (Ledig et al., 2017; Lim et al., 2017) and image-to-image translation (Isola et al., 2017; Zhu et al., 2017) tasks. The continuous improvement in the availability of public data has further propelled interest in data-driven medical image reconstruction making it an active area of research. This thesis aims to explore novel deep learning approaches for PET and CT image reconstruction. Most common ways to introduce deep learning architectures in the image reconstruction pipeline are for pre-processing to correct raw projection data from the detector and post-processing to improve images reconstructed with existing methods. Another way is to embed the network into an iterative algorithm to enable faster convergence. The relatively less explored way called direct image reconstruction is to utilize neural networks alone for the entire reconstruction process. In this thesis convolutional neural network (CNN) approaches are proposed for direct image reconstruction with neural networks.

## 1.2 Thesis Organization

This thesis is divided into six chapters with the first two chapters being introduction and literature review, followed by three chapters that focus on different deep learning methods explored during the thesis, and finally conclusion and perspectives. In the introduction various aspects of PET and CT image reconstruction are discussed along with the relevant background in deep learning background. The second chapter throws light on deep learning applied to medical image reconstruction and reviews the state of the art approaches in the scope of this thesis. In chapter 3 , we discuss the proposed reconstruction framework double U-Net generator (DUG) for PET and CT image reconstruction. This

## 1.3 Image Reconstruction Model

### 1.3.1 PET

### 1.3.2 CT

# Appendix A

# Frequently Asked Questions

## A.1 How do I change the colors of links?

The color of links can be changed to your liking using:

`\hypersetup{urlcolor=red}`, or

`\hypersetup{citecolor=green}`, or

`\hypersetup{allcolor=blue}`.

If you want to completely hide the links, you can use:

`\hypersetup{allcolors=.}`, or even better:

`\hypersetup{hidelinks}`.

If you want to have obvious links in the PDF but not the printed text, use:

`\hypersetup{colorlinks=false}`.

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