

# Medical Image Processing for Diagnostic Applications

## Artifacts and Preprocessing Problems

Online Course – Unit 15

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# Topics

## Acquisition Artifacts

### Defect Pixel Interpolation

### Summary

Take Home Messages

Further Readings

## Artifacts of flat panel detectors

- Large detectors composed of four detectors → butting cross
- Offset in intensities
- Inactive pixels:
  - Single pixels
  - Pixel clusters
  - Image columns
  - Image rows

## Typical Preprocessing Problems

- Offset and gain correction
- Defect interpolation
- Butting cross correction

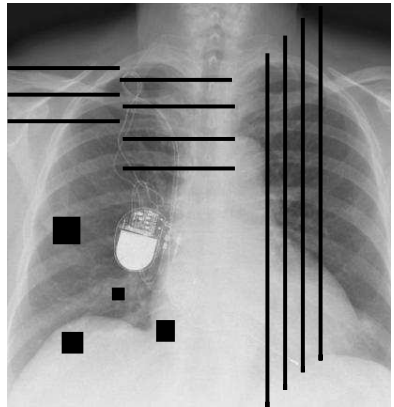


Figure 1: Thorax image with defect pixels

## Butting Cross Artifact

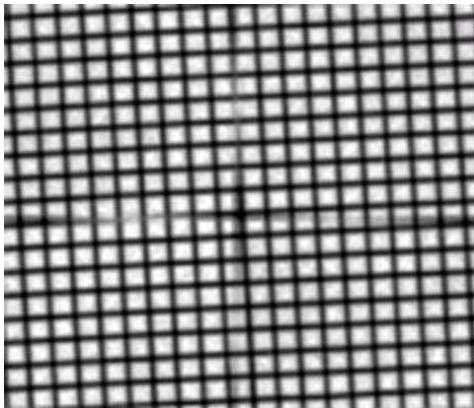


Figure 2: Artifacts appearing after butting cross correction

## Butting Cross Artifact

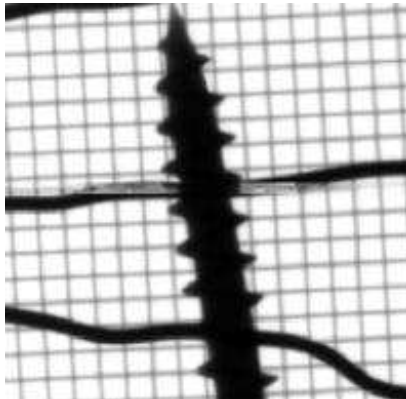


Figure 3: Artifacts caused by an improper correction method

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Acquisition Artifacts

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## Defect Pixel Interpolation

There are two general approaches for defect pixel interpolation:

### 1. interpolation in spatial domain:

- non-adaptive linear filtering,
- non-linear filtering (like median),
- suitable for small defect areas,
- unnatural appearance (amplified by post-processing);

### 2. interpolation in frequency domain:

- enforce bandlimitation by bandpass filtering,
- defect interpolation corresponds to the deconvolution of defect and ideal image,
- binary defect image is computed in a calibration step,
- ideal image is multiplied with the binary defect image.

In this course, we are introducing the second type.



## Mathematical Modeling of Pixel Defects

Defect pixels are caused by defect detector cells. The mathematical model for defect generation is just the multiplication of the original image with a defect mask:

- Let  $f_{i,j}$  denote the intensity value at grid point  $(i,j)$  of the **ideal image**  $f$  that has no defect pixels.
- Let  $w_{i,j}$  denote the indicator value at  $(i,j)$  where  $w$  is the **mask image** that indicates defect and uncorrupted pixels:

$$w_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if pixel is defect,} \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- Let  $g_{i,j}$  denote the intensity value at  $(i,j)$  of the **observed image**  $g$  that is acquired with the flat panel detector and has defect pixels.

## Mathematical Modeling of Pixel Defects

By pixelwise multiplication of the ideal image with the mask image, we get the observed image computing

$$f_{i,j} \cdot w_{i,j} = g_{i,j}$$

for a pixel at  $(i,j)$ , and likewise for all pixels.

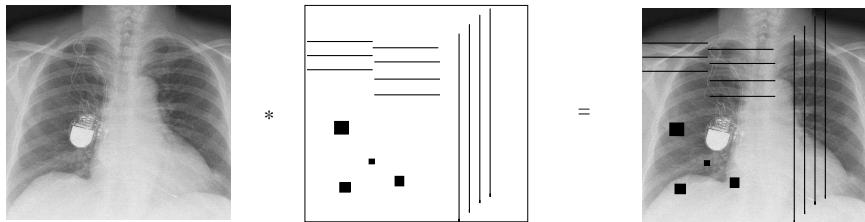


Figure 4: The ideal image (left) is multiplied with the defect mask (middle) which results in the output defect image (right).

## Defect Pixel Interpolation in Frequency Domain

In the frequency based algorithms for defect pixel interpolation, three important properties of or related to the Fourier transform are applied:

- the Nyquist-Shannon sampling theorem,
- the convolution theorem, and
- the symmetry property of the Fourier transform of real signals.

We recommend to refresh your memory regarding these topics before going to the next unit.

# Topics

Acquisition Artifacts

Defect Pixel Interpolation

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Take Home Messages

Further Readings

## Take Home Messages

- An image acquired with a flat panel detector can contain certain types of artifacts.
- Defect pixel interpolation can be done in spatial and frequency domain.
- The pixel defects can be modeled by multiplication of a defect mask and the ideal image.

## Further Readings

- The method presented for defect pixel interpolation in the frequency domain was published by Til Aach and Volker Metzler in 2001:  
Til Aach and Volker Metzler. “Defect Interpolation in Digital Radiography: How Object-Oriented Transform Coding Helps”. In: *Proc. SPIE 4322, Medical Imaging 2001: Image Processing*. Vol. 4322. San Diego, CA: SPIE, Feb. 2001, pp. 824–835. DOI: 10.1117/12.431161
- A recent article about defect pixel interpolation with respect to image quality issues can be found here:  
Jan Kuttig et al. “Effects of Defect Pixel Correction Algorithms for X-ray Detectors on Image Quality in Planar Projection and Volumetric CT Data Sets”. In: *Measurement Science and Technology* 26.9 (Aug. 2015), 095406 (14pp). DOI: 10.1088/0957-0233/26/9/095406