

A joint CT reconstruction model that computes intensity drift and detector response.

CT with Uncertain Source Model

Katrine O. Bangsgaard, kaott@dtu.dk, Technical University of Denmark.

The Problem

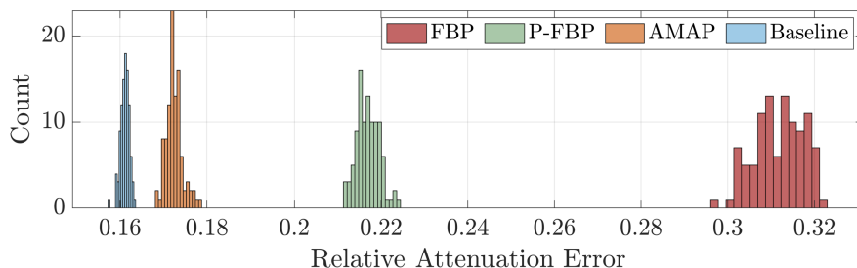
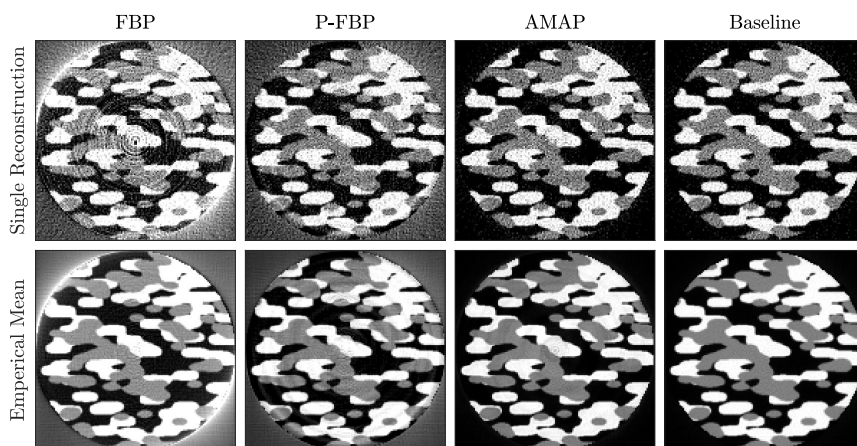
- Source model errors arise from uncertain detector response and source intensity drift.
- The errors in data can lead to severe reconstruction artifacts (see FBP reconstruction).

Our Model

- Approximated MAP formulation,
$$\min_{u \geq 0} \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathcal{M}x - b\|^2 + \varphi(x; \delta, \alpha, \beta)$$
where λ , δ , α and β are hyper-parameters associated with b , u , v and w , respectively.

Results

- Simulation study with 100 noise realizations comparing FBP, preprocessed FBP with heuristic intensity drift correction (P-FBP), our proposed model (AMAP) and the baseline reconstruction without model errors.



Background

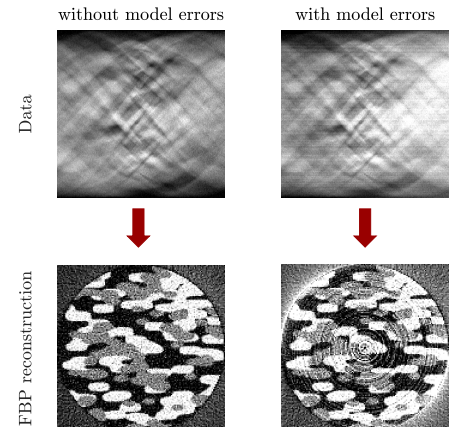
- Computed Tomography (CT) is a non-invasive scanning technique with applications in various areas of sciences such as medical imaging and materials science.
- Lambert-Beer's law links measured source intensity (y), object of interest (u), detector response (v) and intensity drift (w), i.e.

$$y = \text{diag}(\hat{y}_0) \exp(-\mathcal{A}u + w \otimes v),$$

where the matrix \mathcal{A} contains information about the traveled path of the beams and \hat{y}_0 is the estimated intrinsic intensity.

- Rearranging the terms yields,

$$\underbrace{-\log\left(\frac{y}{\hat{y}_0}\right)}_b = \underbrace{[\mathcal{A}, (\mathbf{1} \otimes I), (I \otimes \mathbf{1})]}_{\mathcal{M}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}}_x$$



Acknowledgments

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References

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- J. M. Bardsley and C. Fox. "An MCMC method for uncertainty quantification in nonnegativity constrained inverse problems". *Inverse Problems in Science and Engineering* (June 2012).