

# 4-D CARDIAC C-ARM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

## Two Approaches to Dealing with Angular Undersampling

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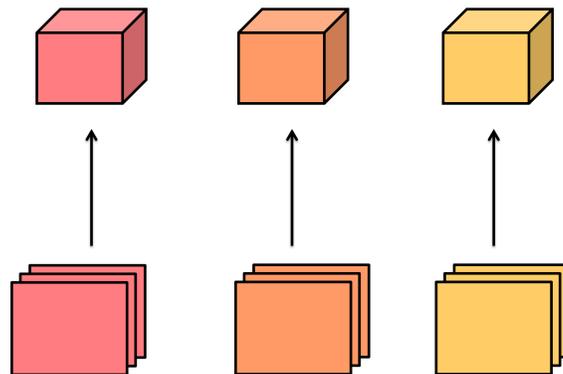
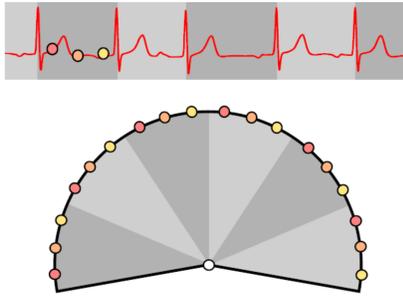
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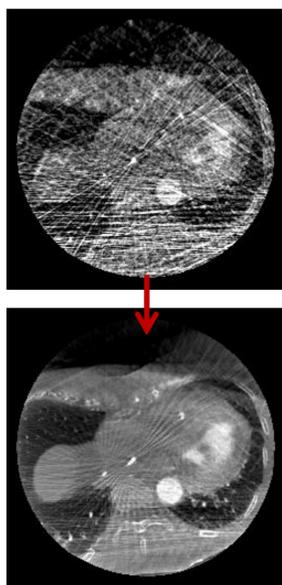
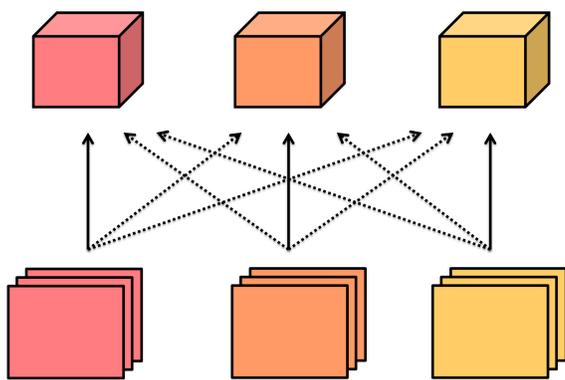
### Electrocardiogram Gating



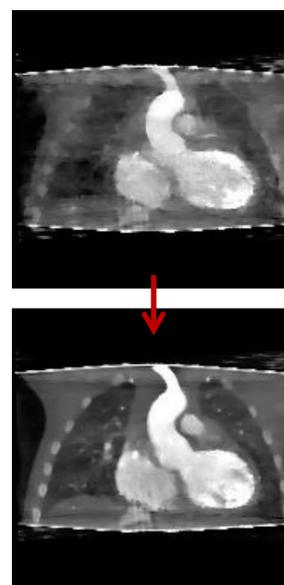
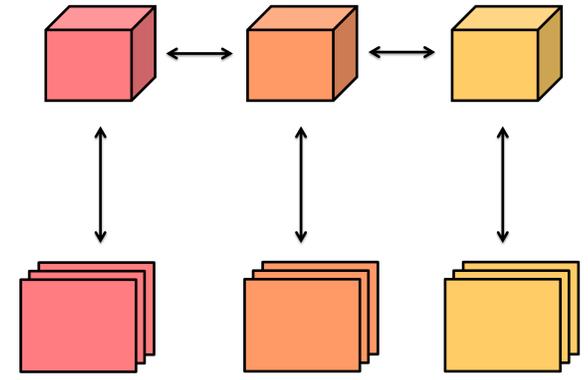
### Abstract

C-arm CT-based interventional assessment of cardiac function could prove highly useful. However, for clinically feasible scan protocols, time-resolved reconstruction is extremely challenging due to massive angular undersampling of the trajectory. We show two ways to effectively utilize all available data and thereby improve image quality: Non-rigid motion compensation and temporally regularized reconstruction.

### Motion Compensation (in Analytical Reconstruction)

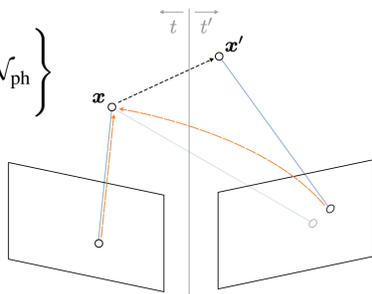


### Temporal Regularization (in Algebraic Reconstruction)

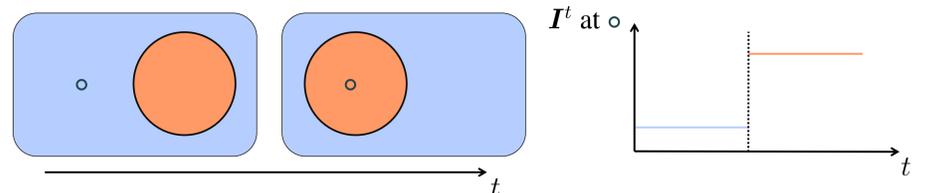


$$M^* = \left\{ \underset{M_{t \rightarrow t'}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left[ \mathcal{D} \left( I^{t'}, M_{t \rightarrow t'} I^t \right) \right] : t, t' \in \mathcal{N}_{\text{ph}} \right\}$$

$$I^* = \left\{ I^t : A^t M_{t \rightarrow t'} I^t = P^{t'} ; t, t' \in \mathcal{N}_{\text{ph}} \right\}$$



$$\operatorname{argmin}_I \left\| AI - P \right\|_2^2 + \lambda_s \cdot \|I\|_{\text{sTV}} + \lambda_t \cdot \|I\|_{\text{tTV}} + \iota_{\mathbb{R}_+}(I)$$



- **Optimization problem: Non-rigid registration**
- Computationally expensive
- Requires (and enforces!) a motion model
- Familiar visual characteristic
- Reliance on preliminary reconstruction

- **Optimization problem: Reconstruction**
- Expensive, but “embarrassingly parallel”
- Requires (and enforces!) an image model
- Somewhat “cartoon-like” appearance
- Trade-off: Resolution vs. smoothness

### Application: Interventional Analysis And Visualization of Cardiac Function

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