

# Background Matters: A Correction Scheme for Dynamic Iterative CBCT with Limited Grid Size

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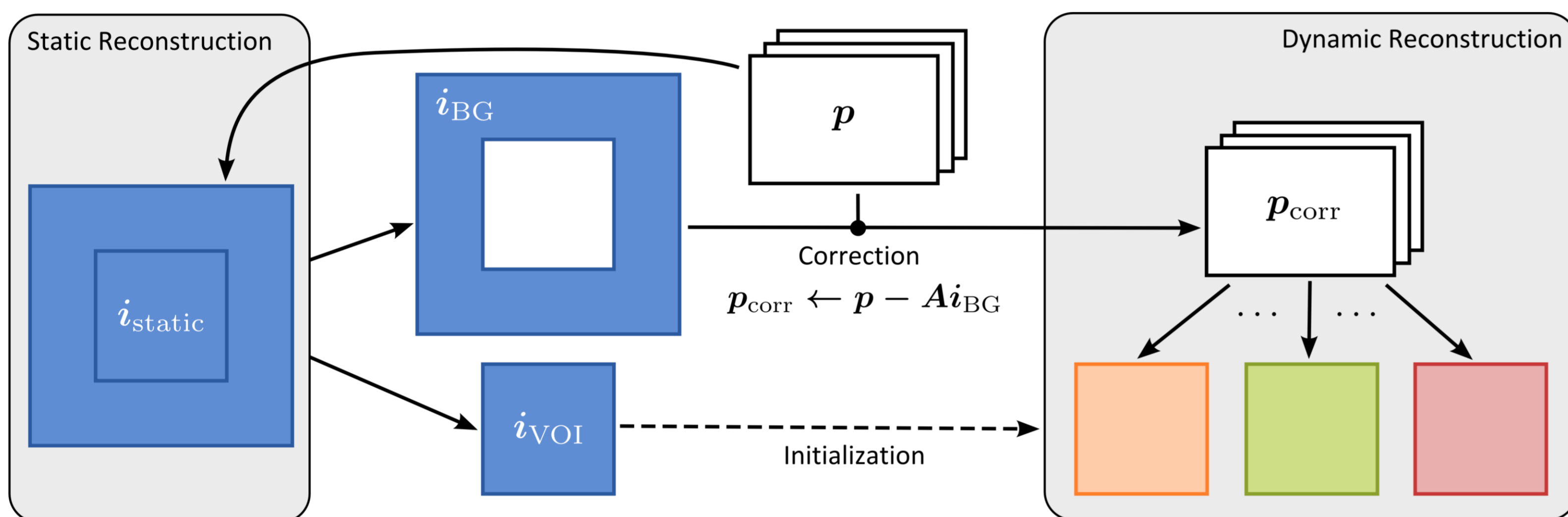


## Introduction

- Truncation of the object in image space (volume of interest, **VOI**) and/or on the detector (field of view, **FOV**) is detrimental to **iterative reconstruction** (cupping, streaks, ...)
- A **large reconstruction grid** (VOI) can help alleviate these problems, but may be prohibitive in complex **dynamic reconstruction** tasks [1]

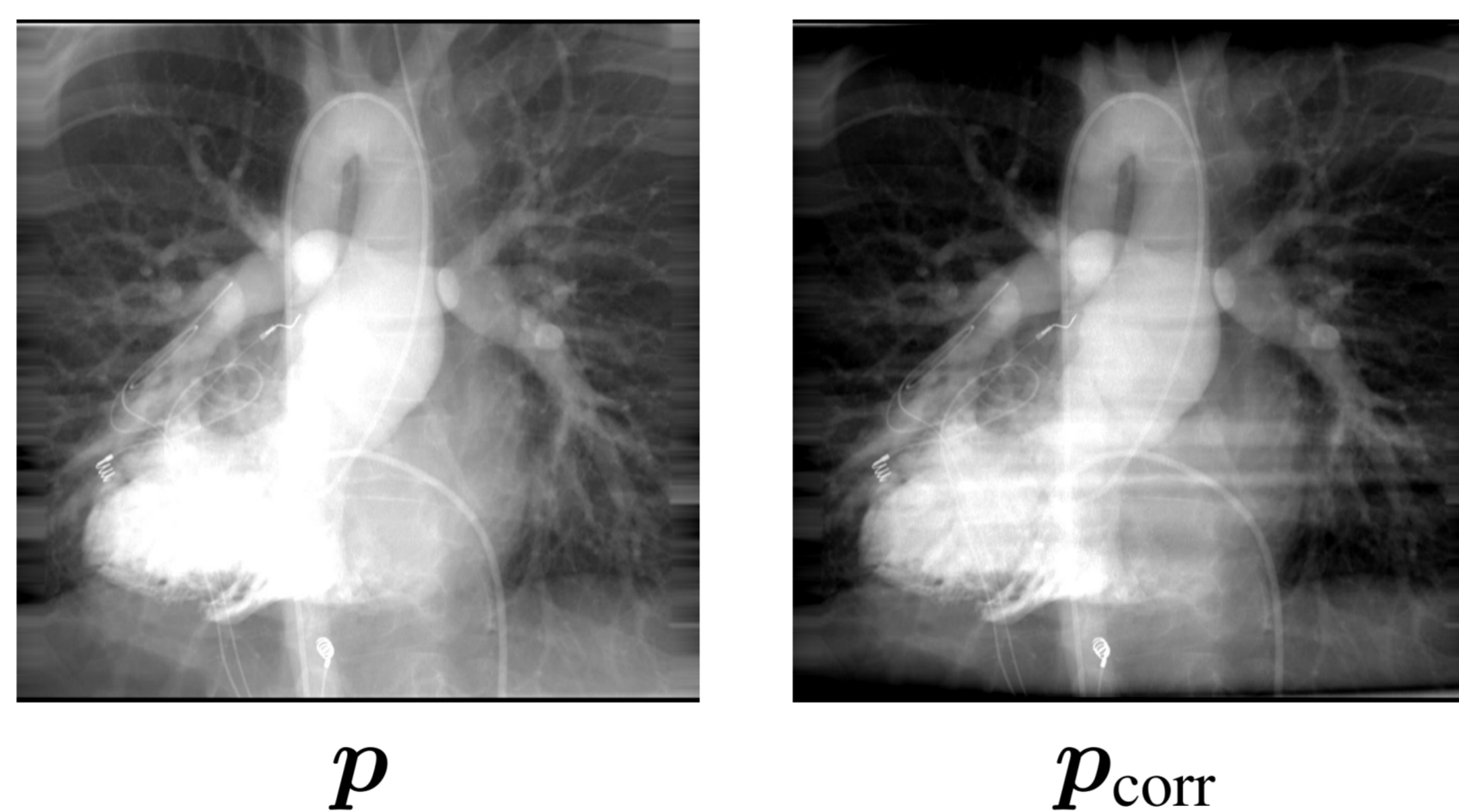
## Materials and Methods

- Simplifying **model assumptions**:
  - i. Dynamic content is inside VOI, outside ("background") is static
  - ii. Background can be (pre-)computed with static reconstruction
- **Method** derived from these assumptions:



- a. Reconstruct static image from all data on grid larger than VOI
- b. Separate static image into VOI and background (BG)
- c. Perform dynamic reconstruction on VOI incorporating BG into forward projection of current image estimate  $i$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overbrace{A(i + i_{BG}) - p}^{\text{Residual error}} = \\
 & = Ai + Ai_{BG} - p = \\
 & = Ai - \underbrace{(p - Ai_{BG})}_{\text{Corrected data } p_{\text{corr}}}
 \end{aligned}$$



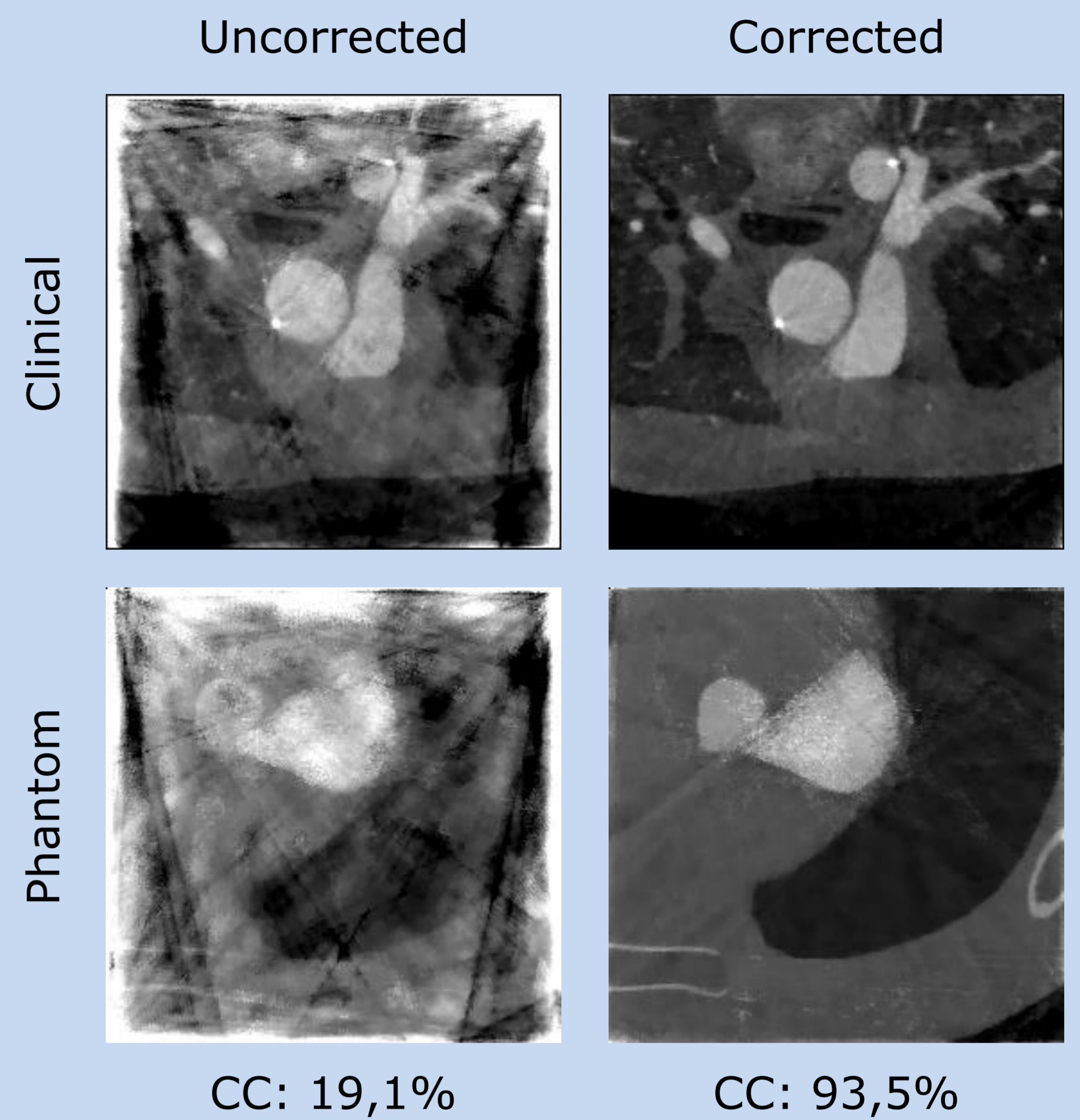
*Efficiently precomputable, dynamic reconstruction remains unaltered!*

## Experiments

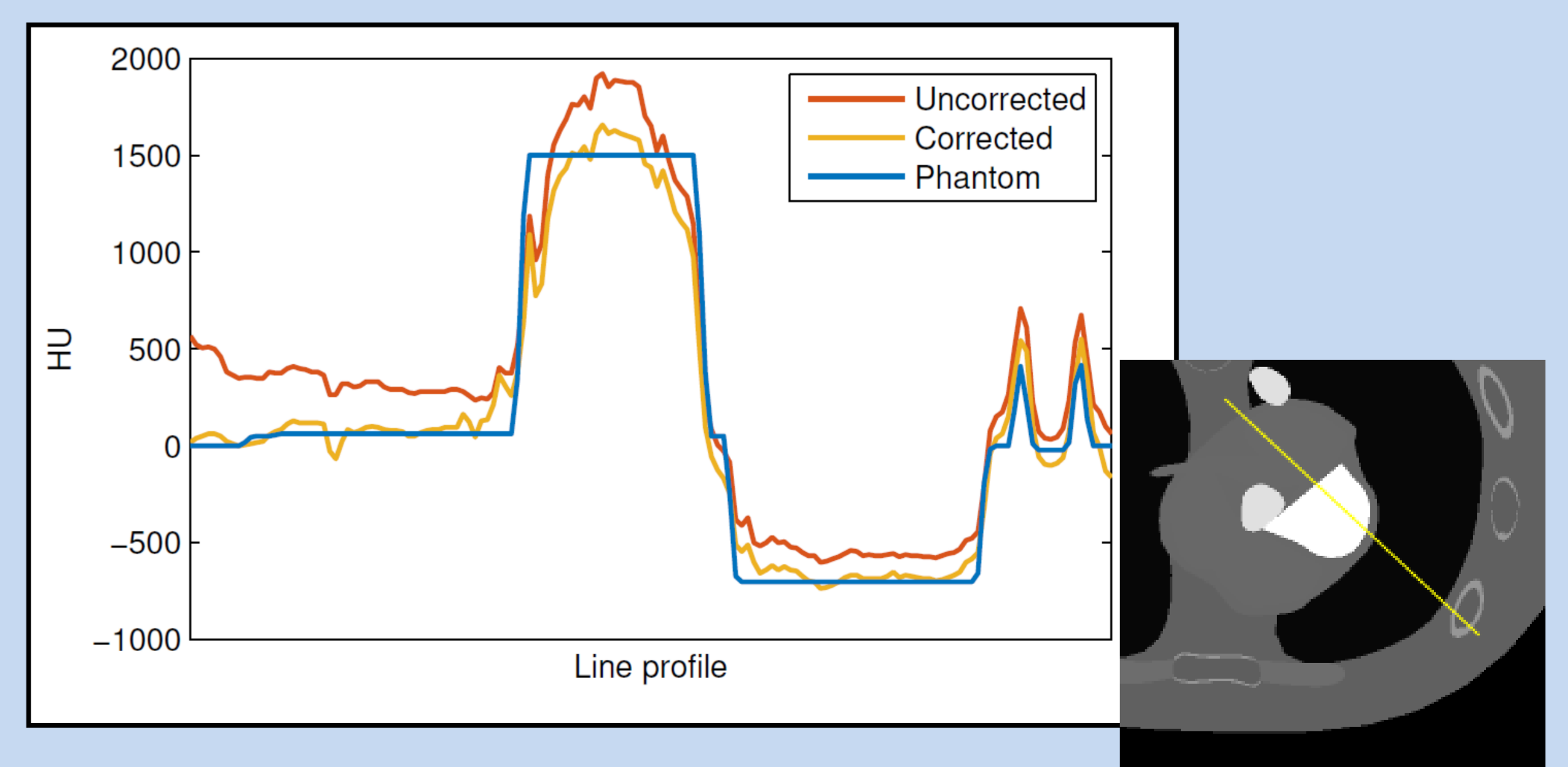
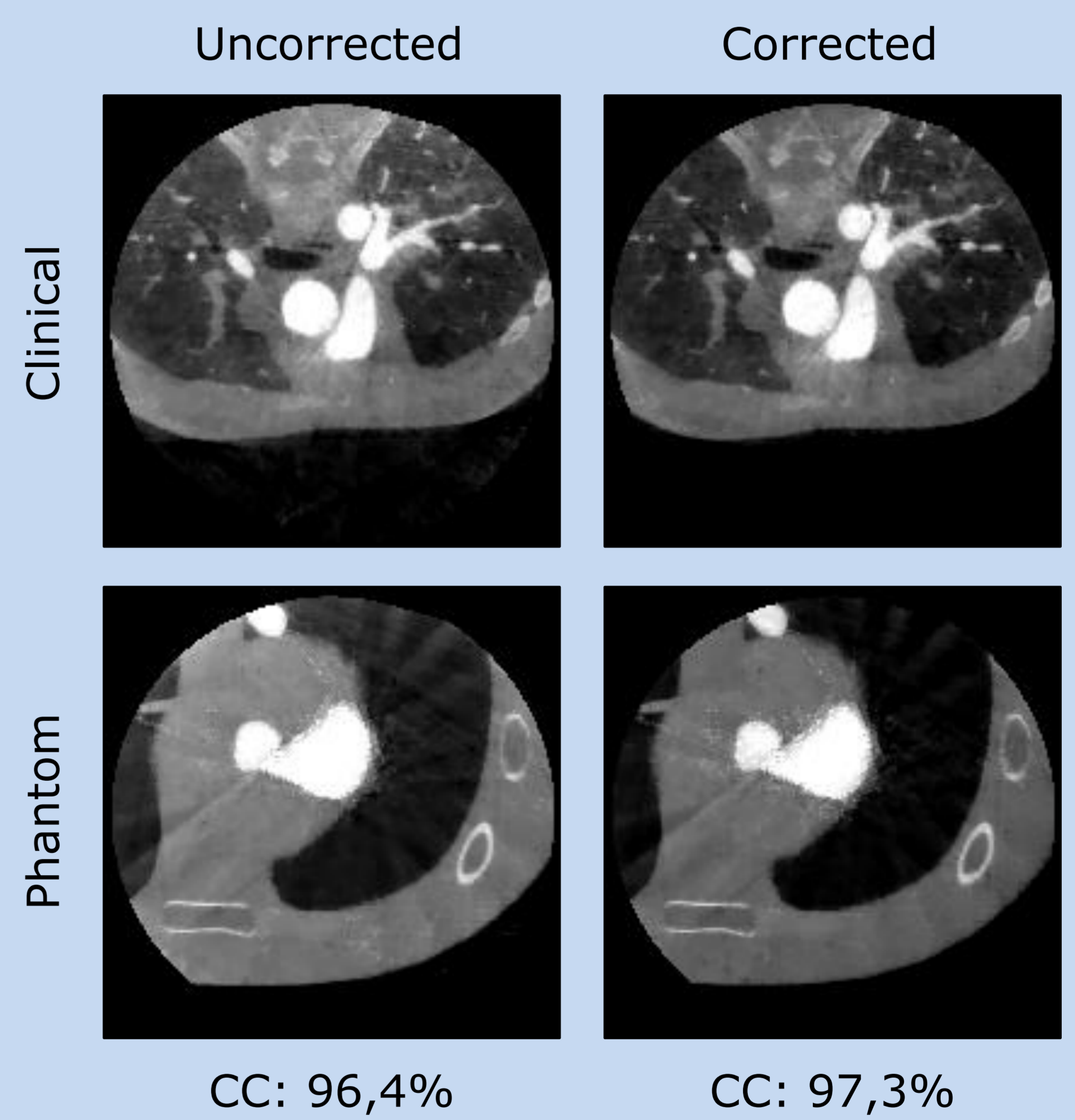
- **XCAT phantom**: Correlation coefficient (CC) w. r. t. ground truth
- **Clinical patient data set**: Qualitative comparison
- **Static reconstruction**: Gradient descent (20 iterations)
- **Dynamic reconstruction**: Spatio-temporally total-variation-regularized 4-D method [2] (180 iterations, 8 cardiac phases)
- **VOI-limited**: FOV larger than VOI, grid truncation is limiting
- **FOV-limited**: VOI larger than FOV, data truncation is limiting
- **Comparison**:
  - *Uncorrected* static, then dynamic (both:  $256^3$  voxels)
  - *Corrected* static ( $512^3$ ), correction, then dynamic ( $256^3$ )

## Results

### VOI-limited case (in end-diastole)



### FOV-limited case (in end-diastole)



[1] Rit, S. et al., *Fully3D'09*, p. 49–52 (2009)

[2] Taubmann, O. et al., *Phys Med Biol* **62** 2762 (2017)

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