

# Image Reconstruction in Positron Emission Tomography

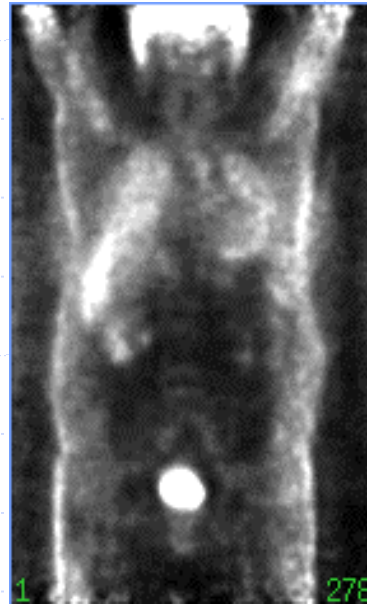
Robert M. Lewitt  
Samuel Matej  
Ivan G. Kazantsev  
Lucretiu Popescu

PET Reconstruction Team  
**Medical Image Processing Group**

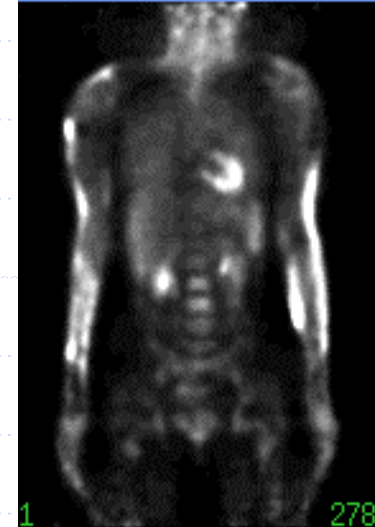
# Examples of clinical PET images



Female  
82 years  
1.70 m (5'7")  
101 kg  
Lung carcinoma



Male  
81 years  
1.90 m (6'3")  
105 kg  
Lymphoma +  
Lung carcinoma

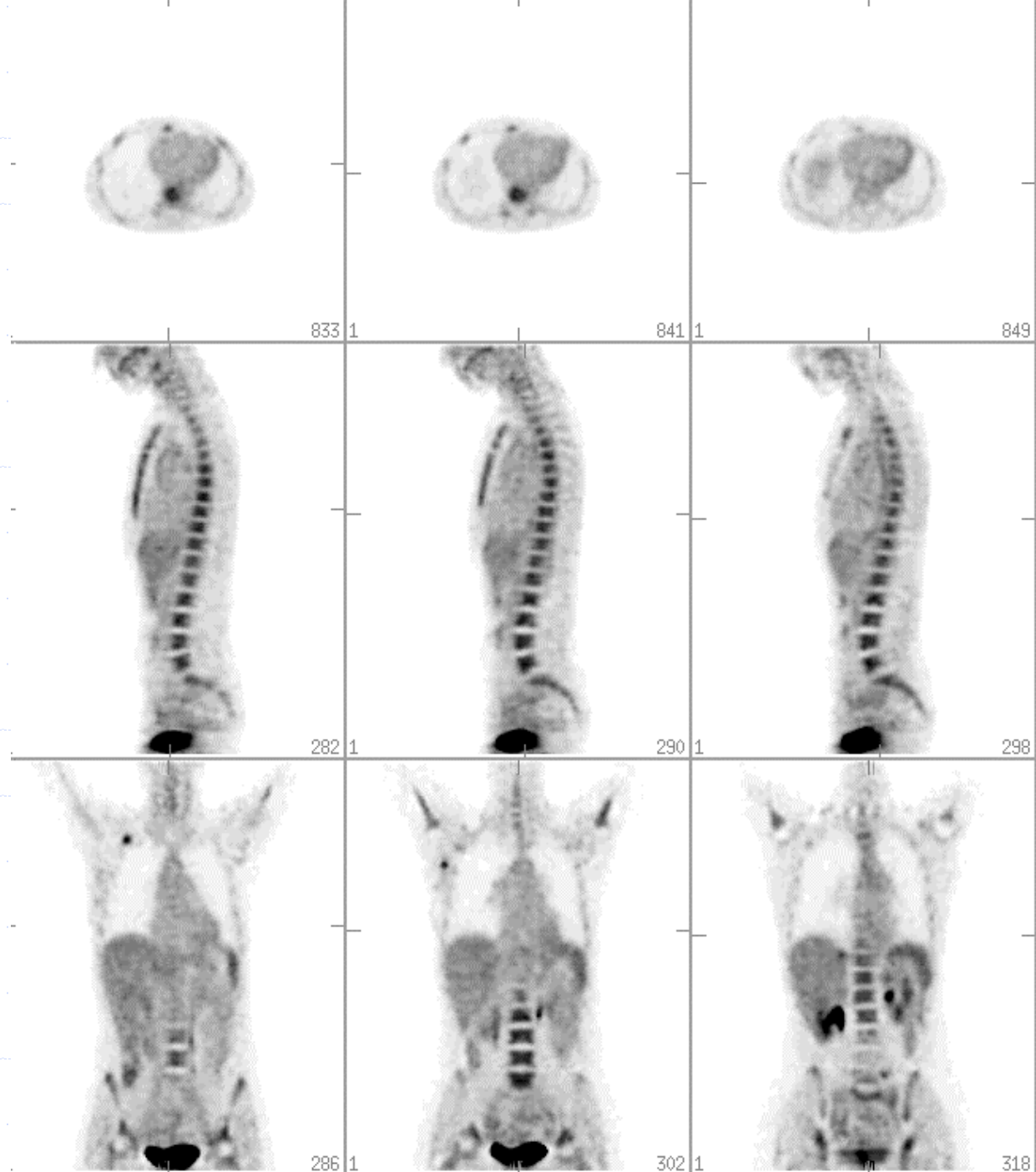


Female  
24 years  
1.55 m (5'1")  
45 kg  
Lymphoma

Advantages: high sensitivity to cancer

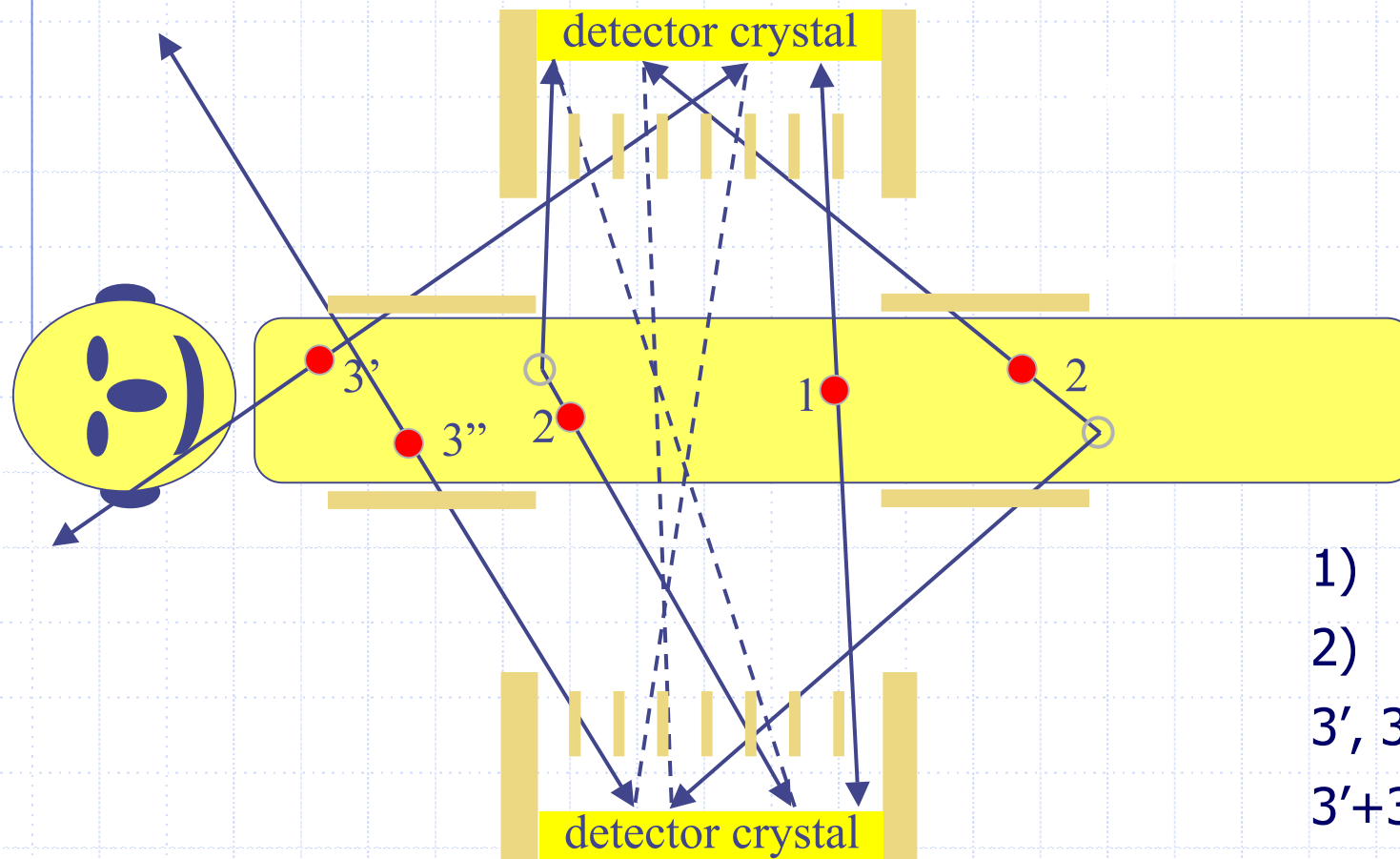
Problems: resolution, noise, attenuation, scatter, randoms  
(Illustrated images lack proper treatment of those effects)

# Whole-body PET study – Fully 3D reconstruction



File 1: p160s0\_clf5944\_wb\_int\_p2.img Acq Date:

# PET data - classification of events



- 1) True event
- 2) Scatter event
- 3', 3'') Single events
- 3'+3'') Random event

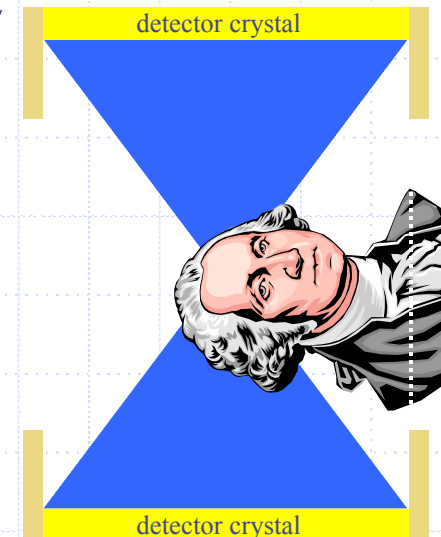
--- false coincidence lines

# PET data - 2D vs. 3D scanner geometry

"2D"

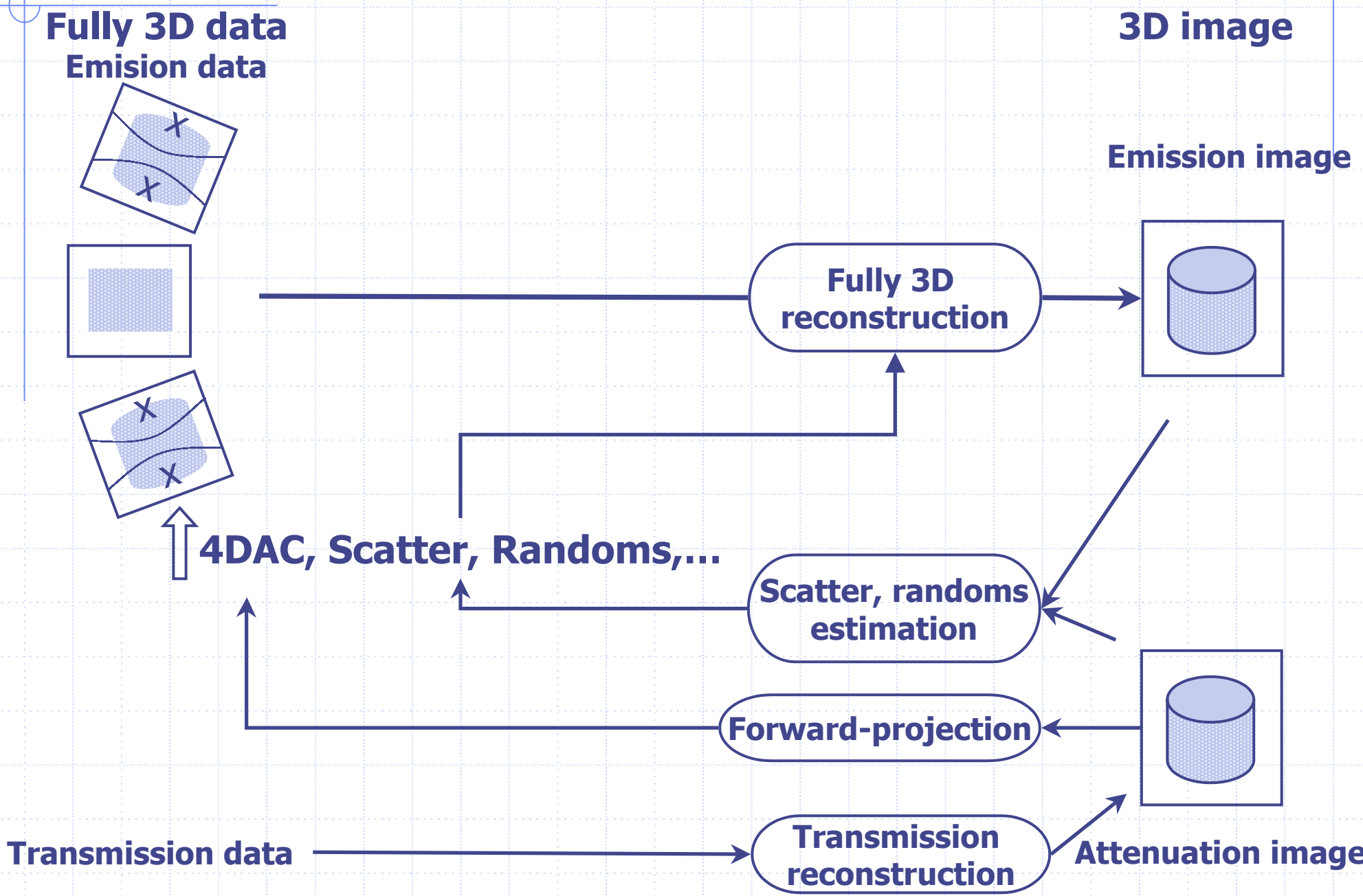


"3D"



⇒ The larger the acceptance angle, the more (good and bad) events are accepted.

# Fully 3D PET reconstruction flowchart



# Fast Fully 3D Reconstruction – WHY?

Modern emission tomography systems:

◆ Fast increase of **data sizes** (exceeding Moore's law)  
→ needed – reduction of computation demands of reconstruction

◆ Low counts per data bin – **noisy data**  
Data attenuation, scatter and contamination  
→ needed – reconstruction techniques with better modeling



Conflicting demands  
→ needed – **very fast reconstruction approaches**



# Studied 3D PET reconstruction approaches

- ◆ 3D non-iterative analytical techniques (3DRP, 3D-FRP)
- ◆ 3D iterative techniques (3D RAMLA, ...)
- ◆ Rebinning (into non-oblique data) followed by multislice 2D or 2.5D iterative reconstruction
- ◆ List mode reconstruction
- ◆ Time-of-flight reconstruction
- ◆ Dynamic list mode reconstruction



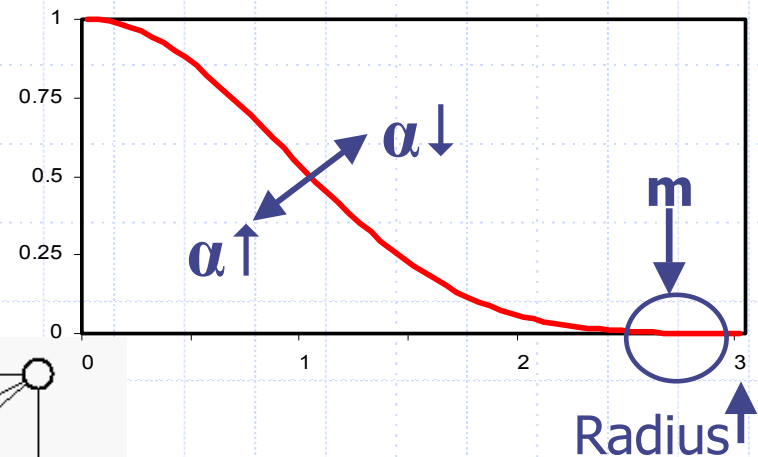
# Favorite tools

## ◆ Fourier-based approaches

- Analytical reconstruction
- Forward and back-projectors for attenuation correction and iterative reconstruction

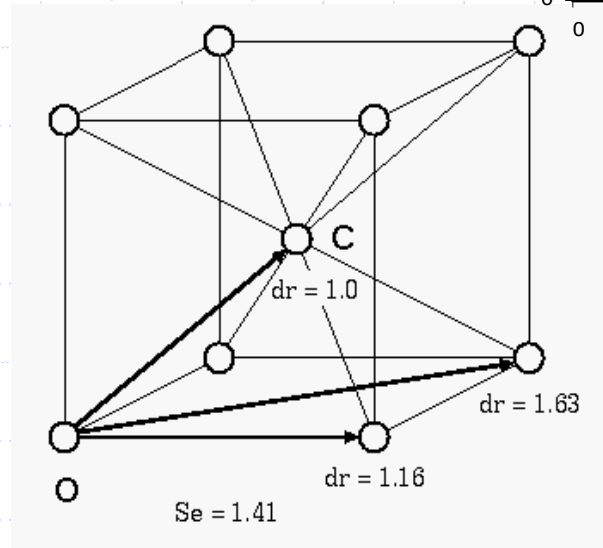
## ◆ Kaiser-Bessel window functions

- Image basis function
- Interpolators
- Display



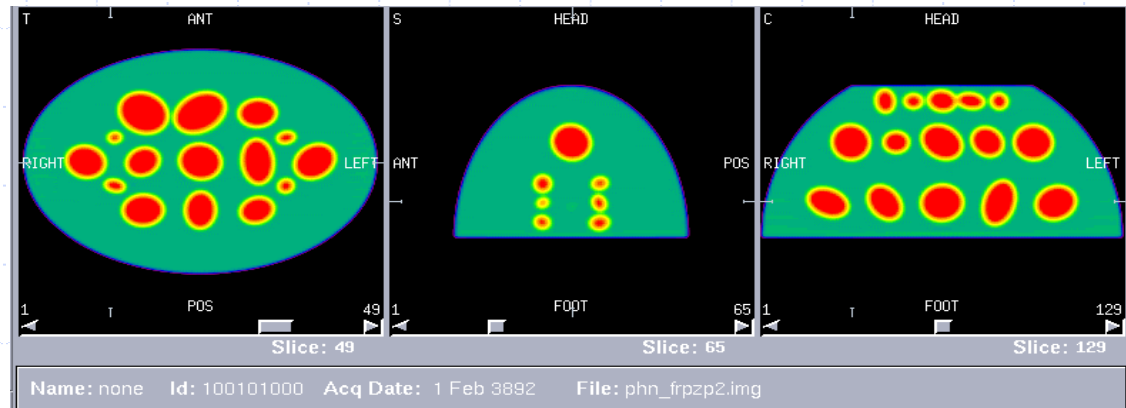
## ◆ Efficient grids

- Reconstruction
- Display

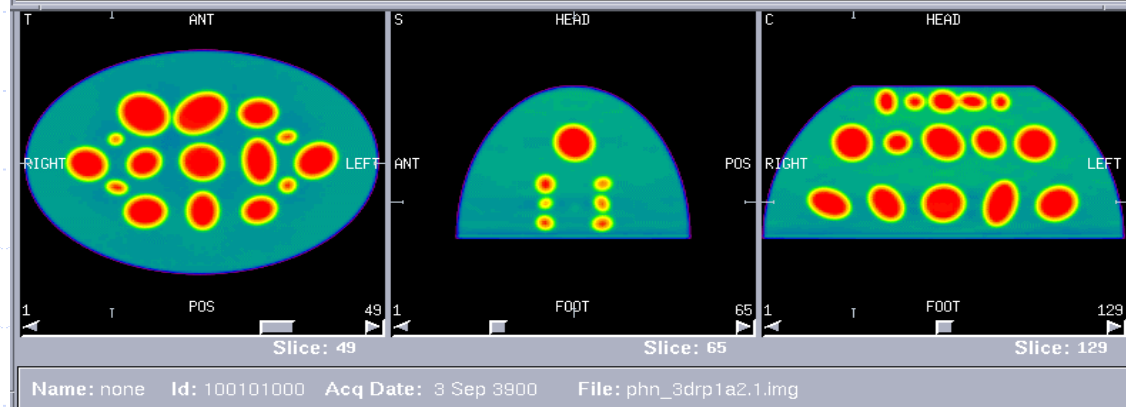


# Analytical 3D/2.5D reconstructions

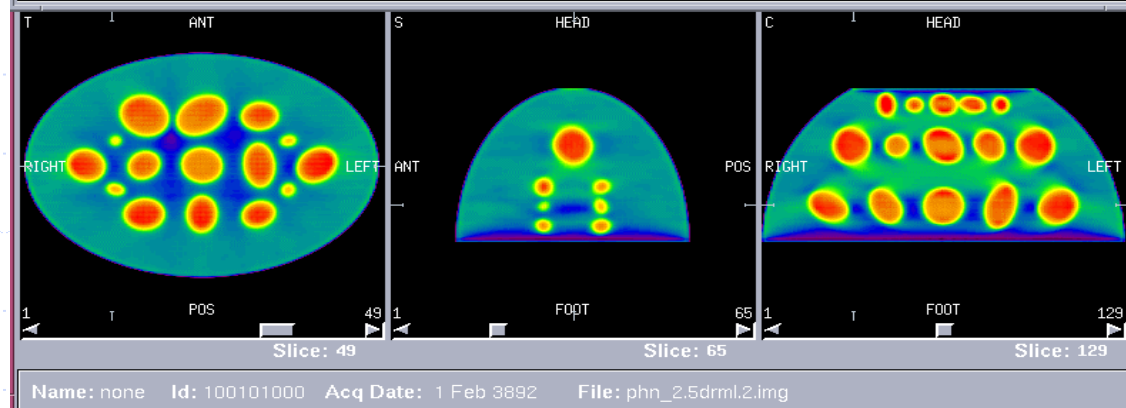
3D-FRP



3DRP



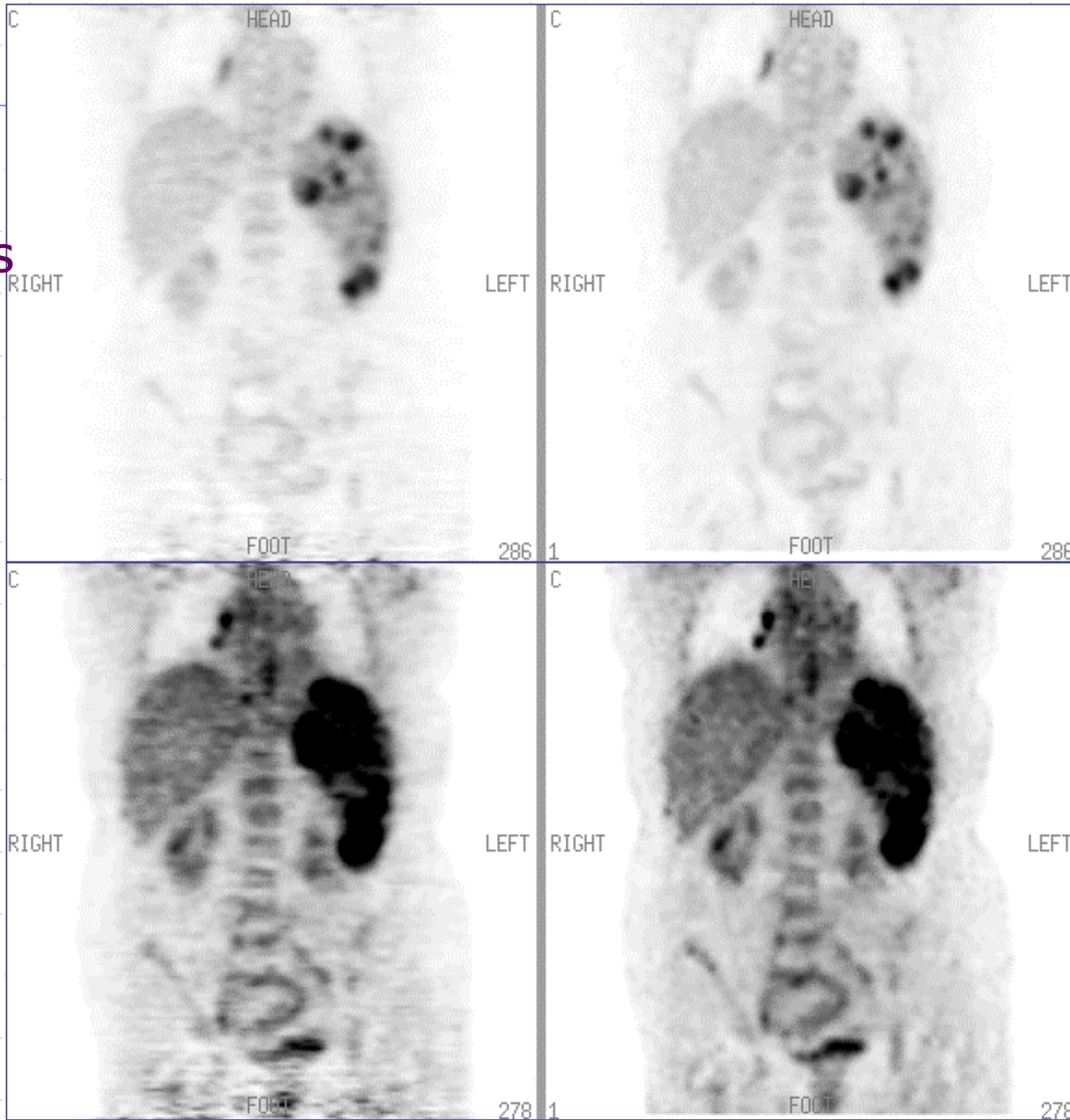
FORE  
reconstruction



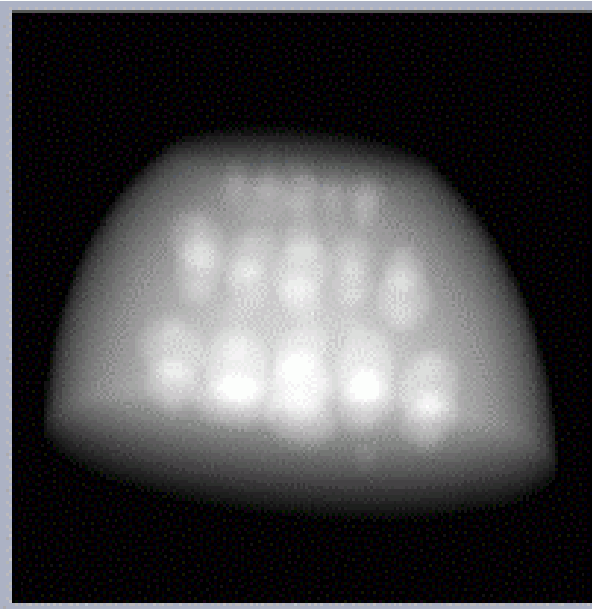
# Allegro

Iterative approaches

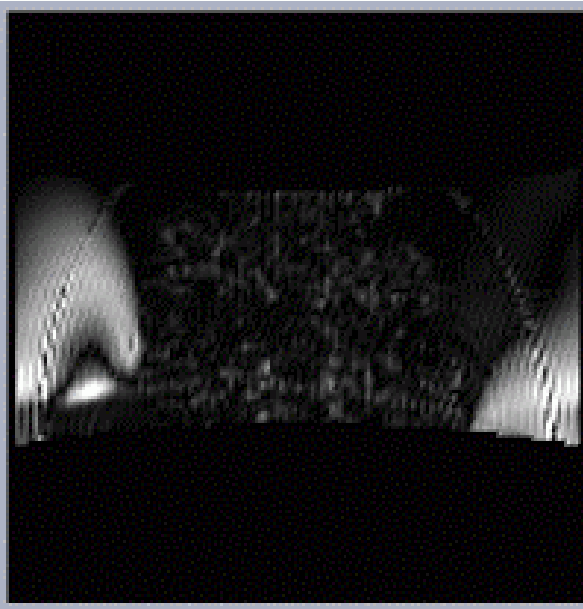
2.5D recon



3D recon



Projection

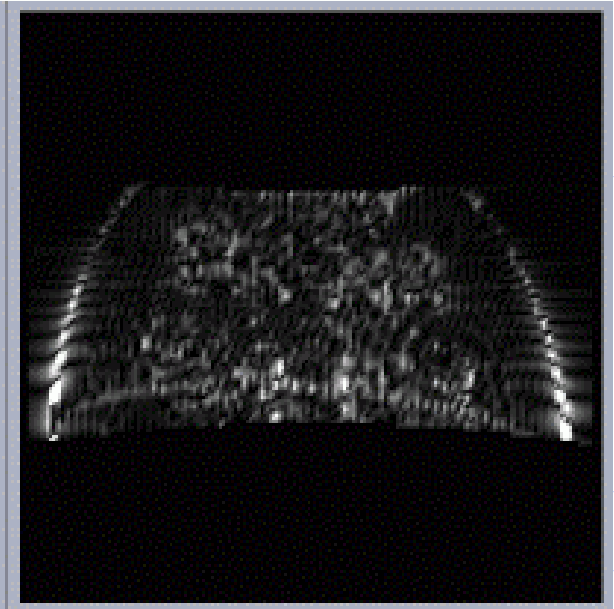


Difference

No zeropadding

1% scale

58 ms/view

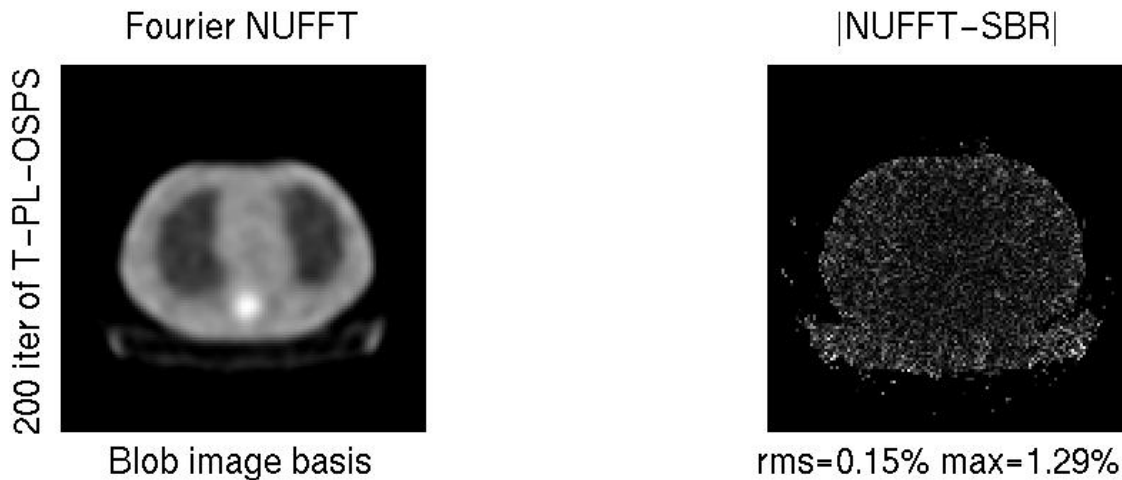
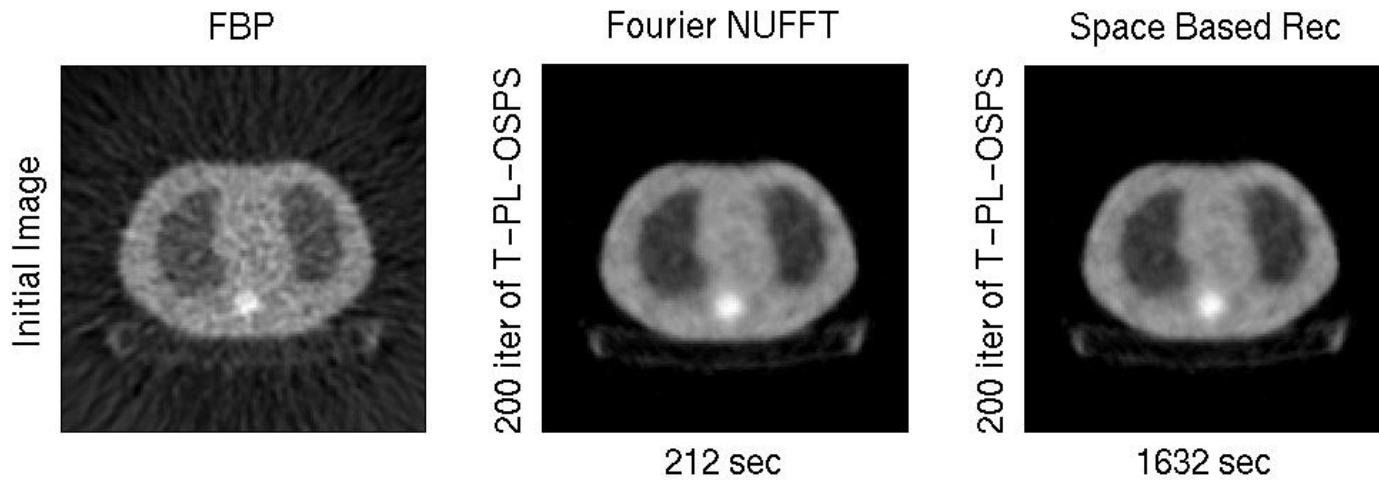


100% zeropadding

0.5% scale

96 ms/view

# Fourier-based iterative reconstruction



# The End

