

# Empirical Dual Energy Beam Hardening Correction (EDEBHC) in Dual Energy Computed Tomography (DECT)

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# Energy-Resolved CT Technology

- In the clinic:

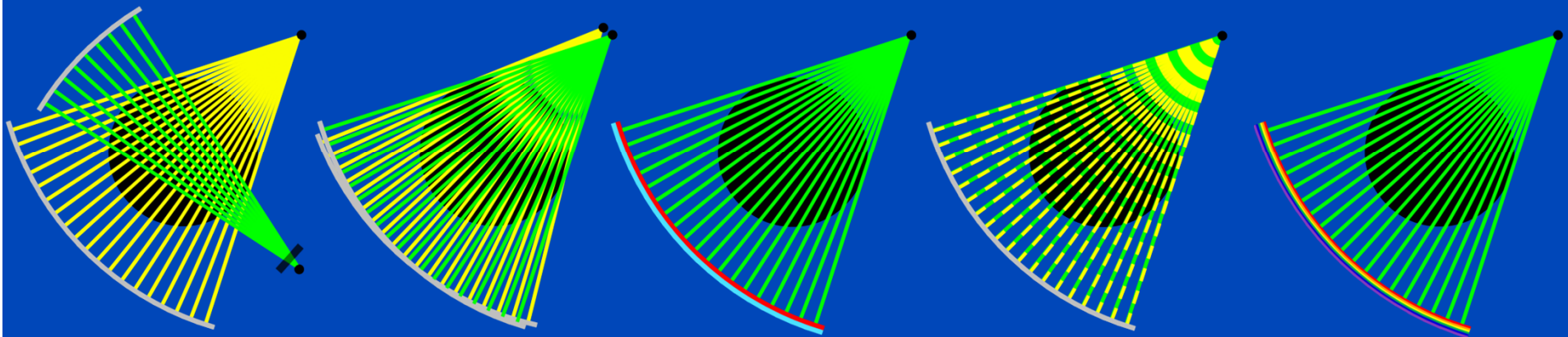
- Multiple scans at different spectra
- Dual source CT (DSCT), generations 2 and 3
- Fast tube voltage switching
- Dual layer sandwich detectors
- Split filter

mid-range  
high-end  
high-end  
high-end  
high-end

- First prototypes:

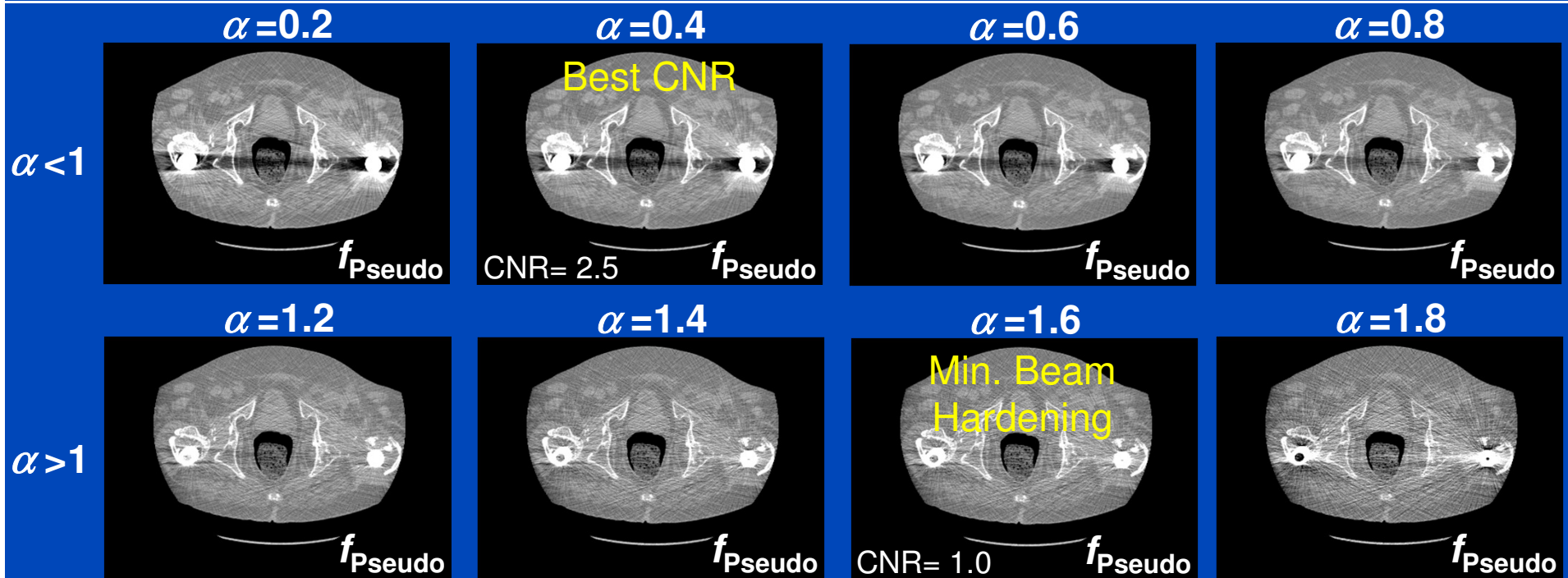
- Photon counting detectors (two or more energy bins)

high-end



# From Pseudo Monochromatic Imaging to EDEBHC

$$(1-\alpha) \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{100 kV} \\ \text{CNR= 1.9} \\ f_{Lo} \end{matrix} + \alpha \cdot \begin{matrix} \text{140 kV, Sn} \\ \text{CNR= 1.8} \\ f_{Hi} \end{matrix} =$$



# Material and Methods

## Extension of Pseudo Monochromatic Imaging ( $\alpha$ -Method)

- The simple  $\alpha$ -weighting of two dual energy images is extended by higher order terms:

$$f_{\text{EDEBHC}}(\alpha) = (1 - \alpha)f_{10} + \alpha f_{01} + \sum_{ij} c_{ij}(\alpha) f_{ij}.$$

- $\alpha$ -value is selected by the physician.
- Basis images are generated using the DE-rawdata ( $p_{\text{Lo}}/p_{\text{Hi}}$ ) by filtered backprojection:

$$\text{Basis images: } f_{ij} = X^{-1} \left( p_{\text{Lo}}^i p_{\text{Hi}}^j \right).$$

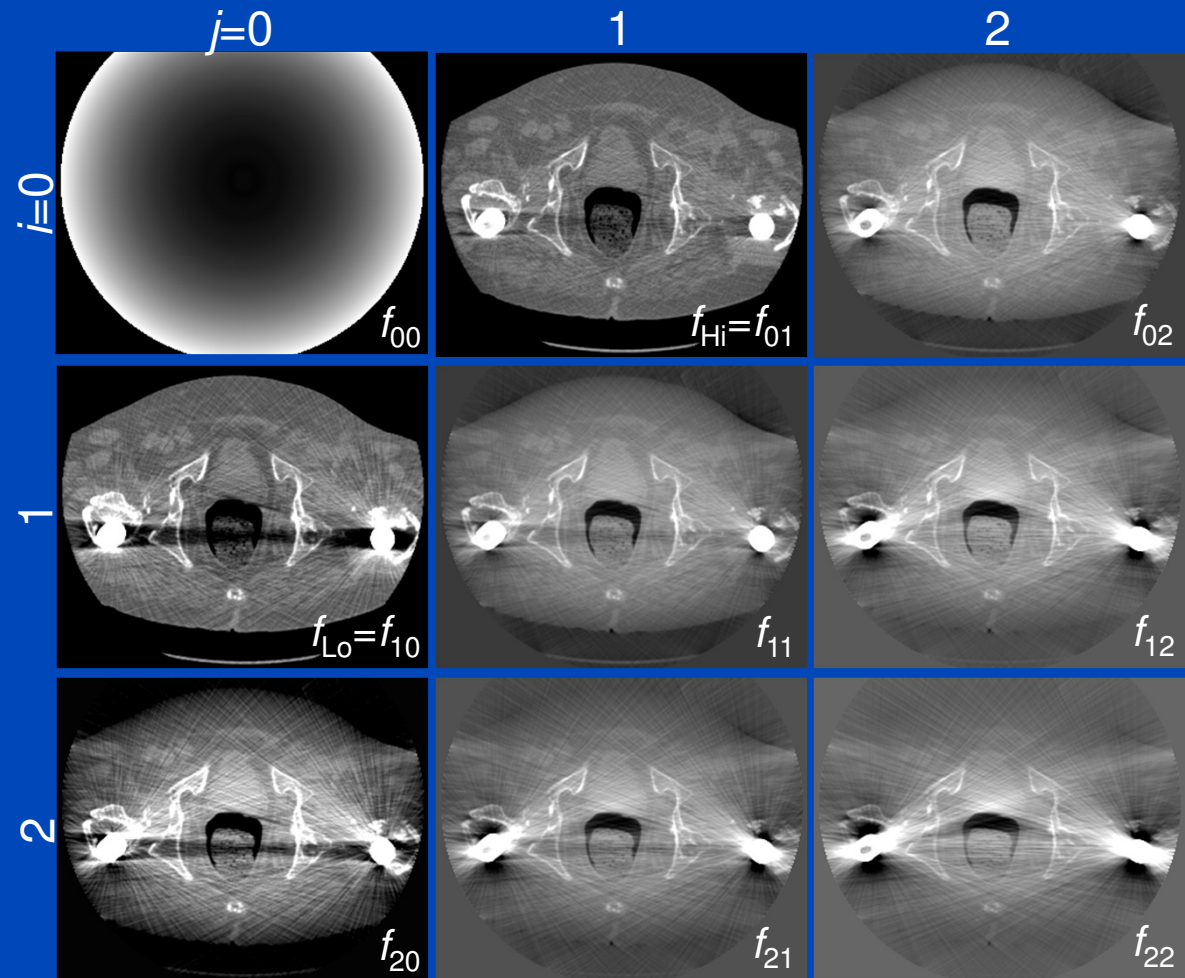
- The  $\alpha$ -value is **constant during optimization** and serves as a preconditioner for a given contrast situation.

# Material and Methods

## Basis Images from Patient Measurement on a Siemens Definition Flash

$$\text{Basis images: } f_{ij} = X^{-1} \left( p_{Lo}^i p_{Hi}^j \right).$$

- Beam hardening effects can be reproduced.



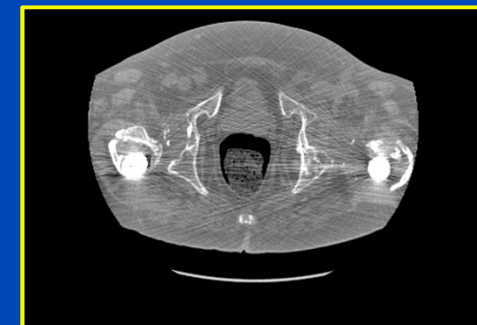
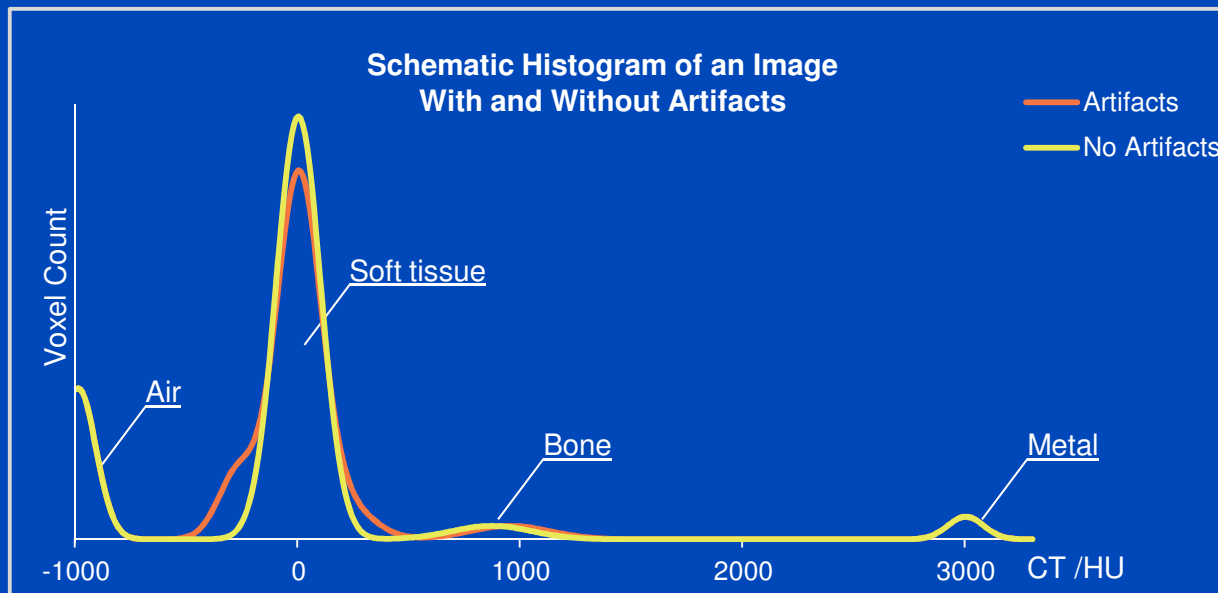
# Material and Methods

## Cost Function

- Entropy  $H$  of the image is used as cost function:

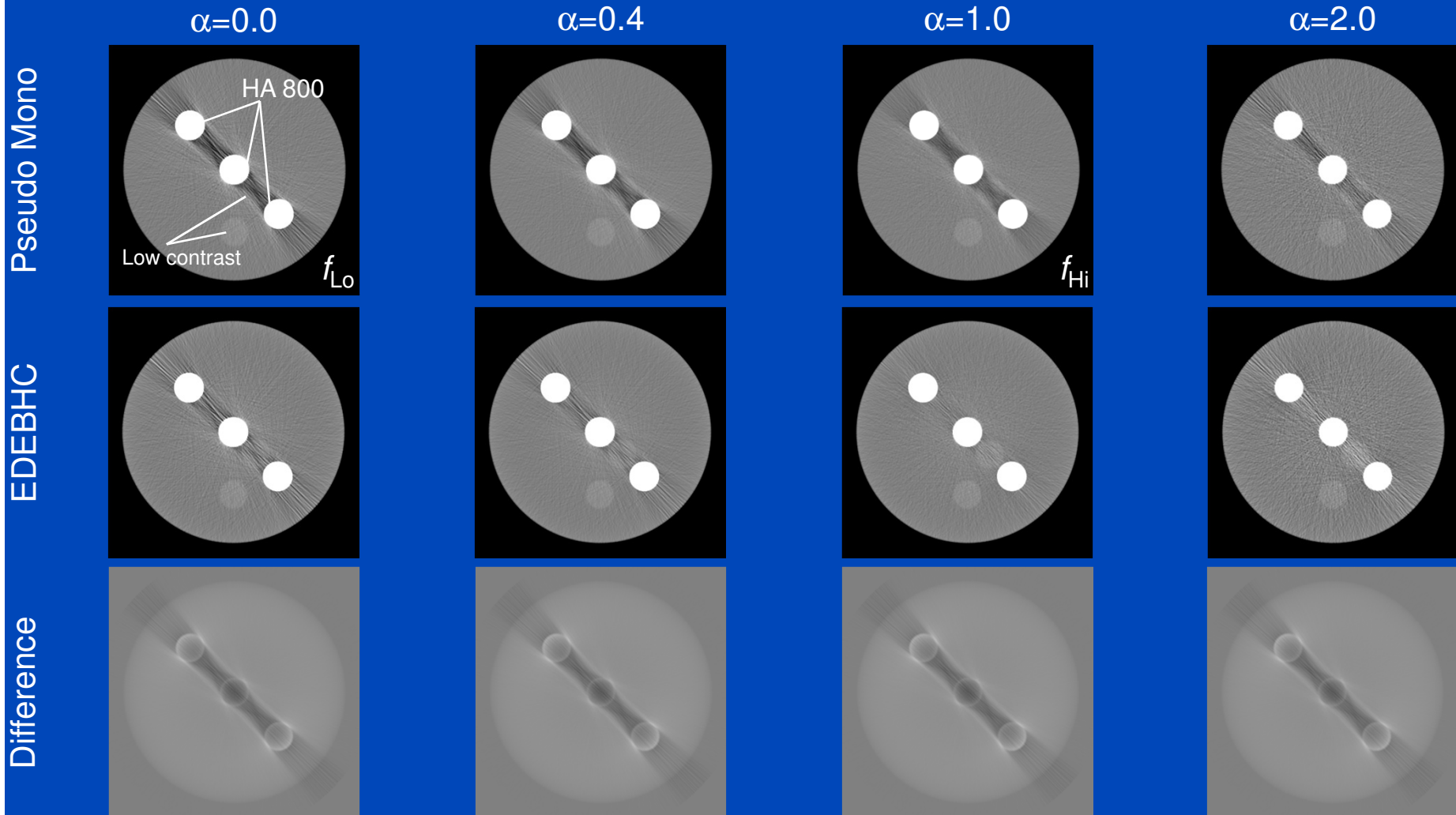
$$c(\alpha) = \operatorname{argmin}_c H \left( (1 - \alpha)f_{10} + \alpha f_{01} + \sum c_{ij}(\alpha) f_{ij} \right).$$

- Beam hardening streaks lead to a broadening of the histogram peaks and therefore a minimization of the entropy indicates a reduction of artifacts.



# Results

## Simulation of a Disk Phantom



# Results

## Patient Measurement

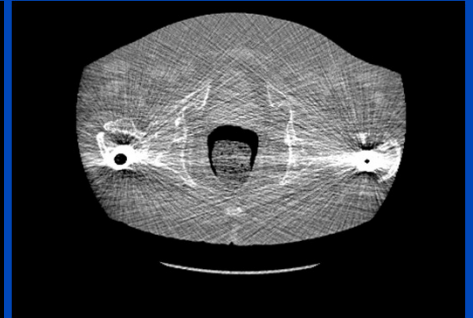
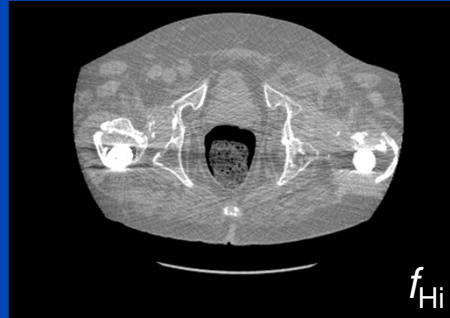
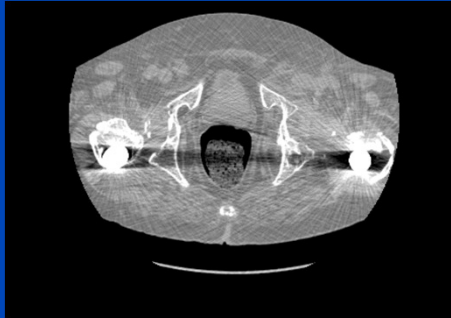
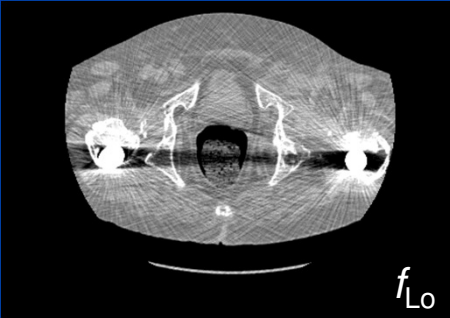
$\alpha=0.0$

$\alpha=0.4$

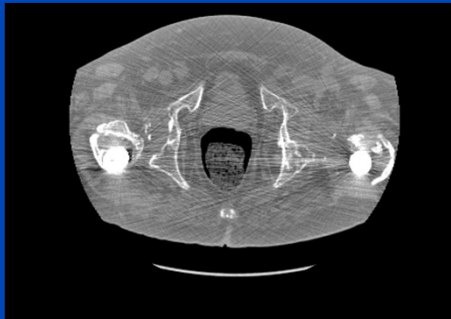
$\alpha=1.0$

$\alpha=2.0$

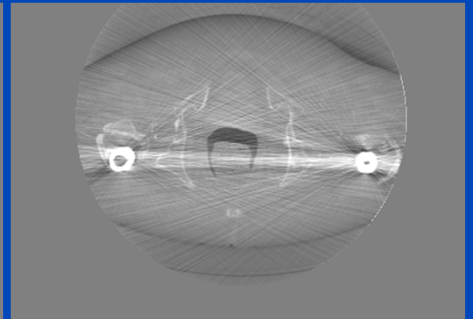
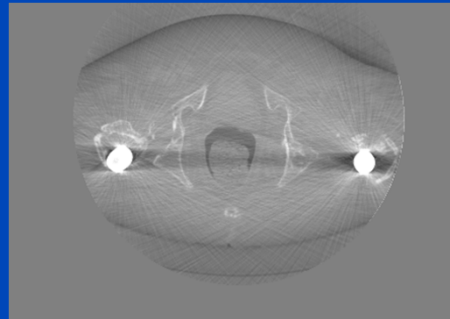
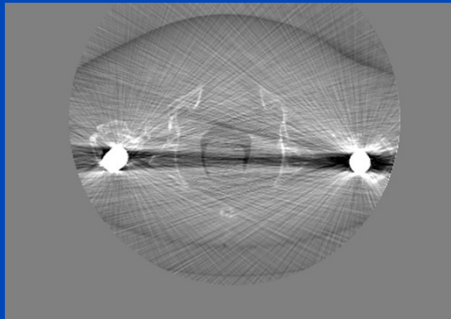
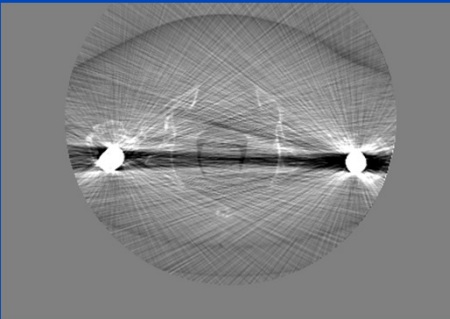
Pseudo Mono



EDEBHC



Difference





# Conclusion

- EDEBHC provides images with reduced beam hardening for an infinite number of contrast situations.
- EDEBHC can deal with scatter and does not rely on any pre-calibration steps.

# Thank You!



The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**Image Formation in X-Ray Computed Tomography**

July 18 – July 22, 2016, Bamberg, Germany  
[www.ct-meeting.org](http://www.ct-meeting.org)



Conference Chair

Marc Kachelrieß, German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Heidelberg, Germany

This presentation will soon be available at [www.dkfz.de/ct](http://www.dkfz.de/ct).

Parts of the reconstruction software RayConStruct-IR were provided by  
RayConStruct<sup>®</sup> GmbH, Nürnberg, Germany.