

# Reducing Dose While Maintaining Image Quality for Cone Beam Computed Tomography

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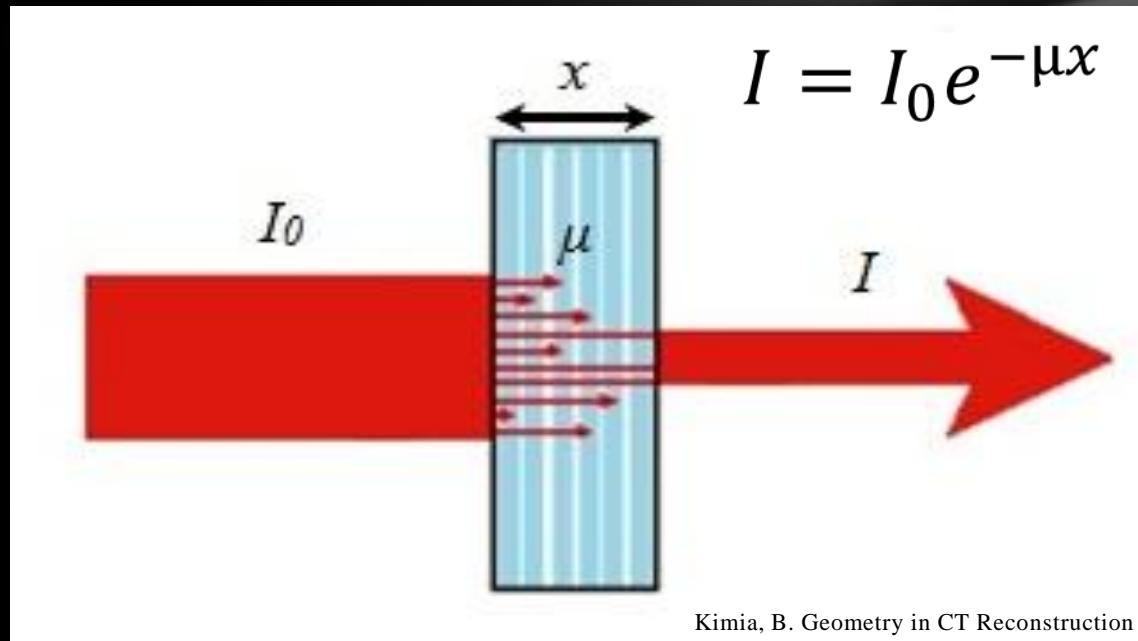
# X-Ray Attenuation

$I_0$ : X-ray beam intensity

$I$ : Beam intensity after passing through object

$x$ : Length of x-ray path through object

$\mu$ : Attenuation coefficient

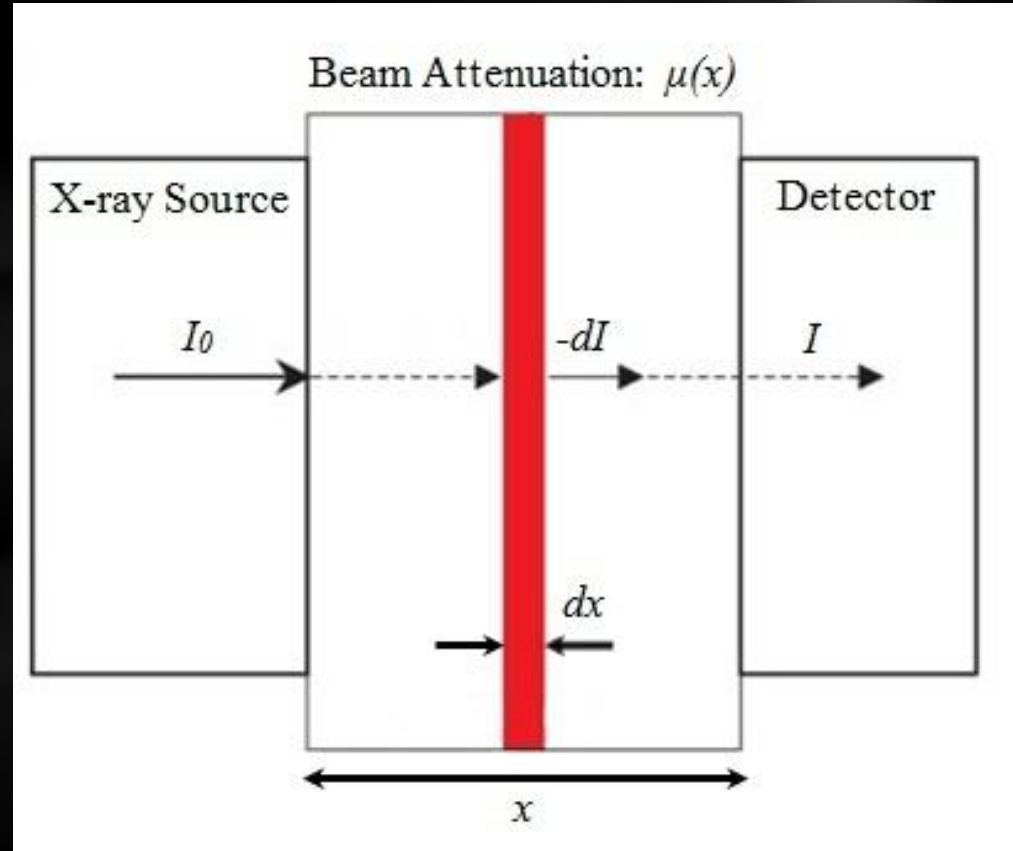


# Lambert-Beer Law

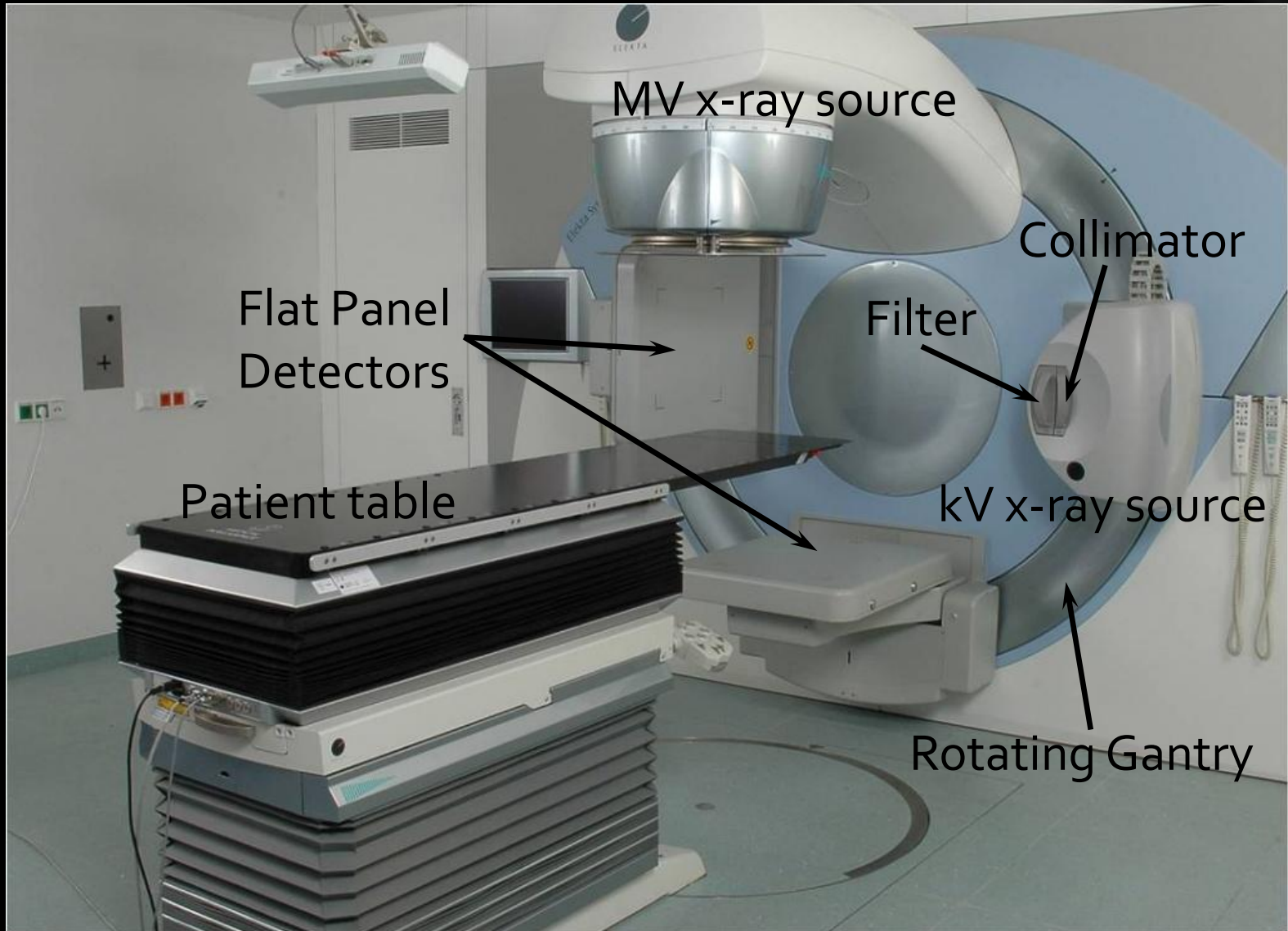
$$-dI \propto I dx$$

$$dI = -\mu(x)I dx$$

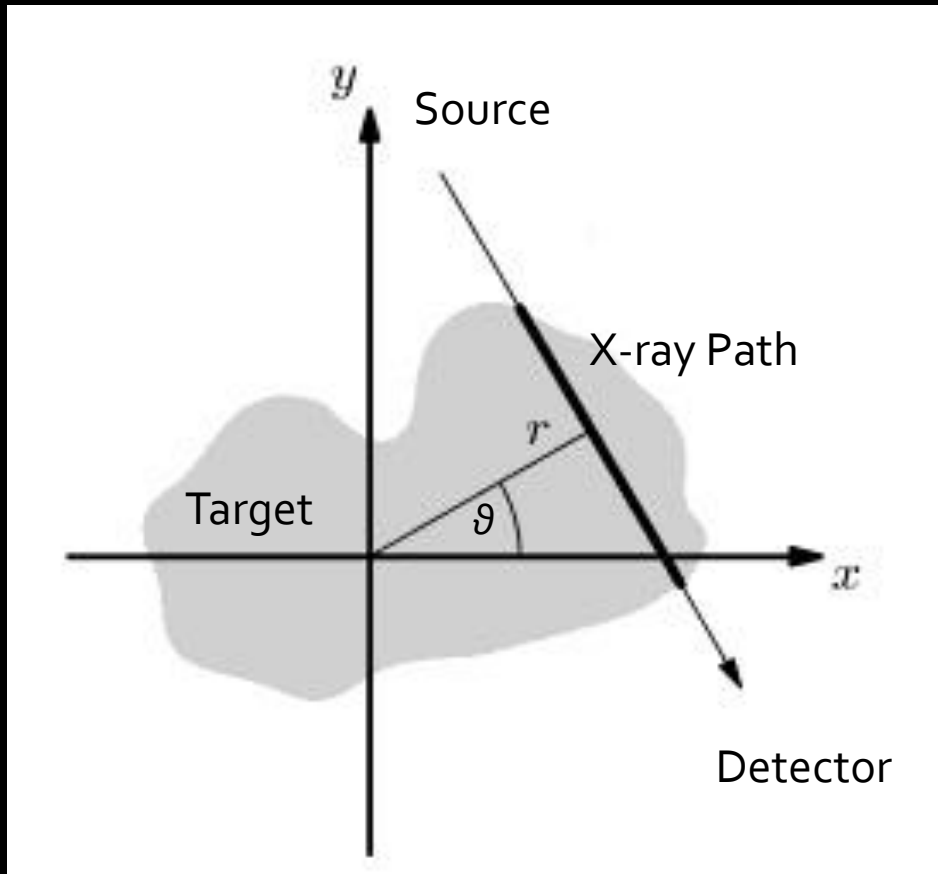
$$I = I_0 e^{-\int \mu(x) dx}$$



# Apparatus



# CT Image Reconstruction



$r$ : Orthogonal distance of beam path to origin

$\vartheta$ : Normal vector of the beam path

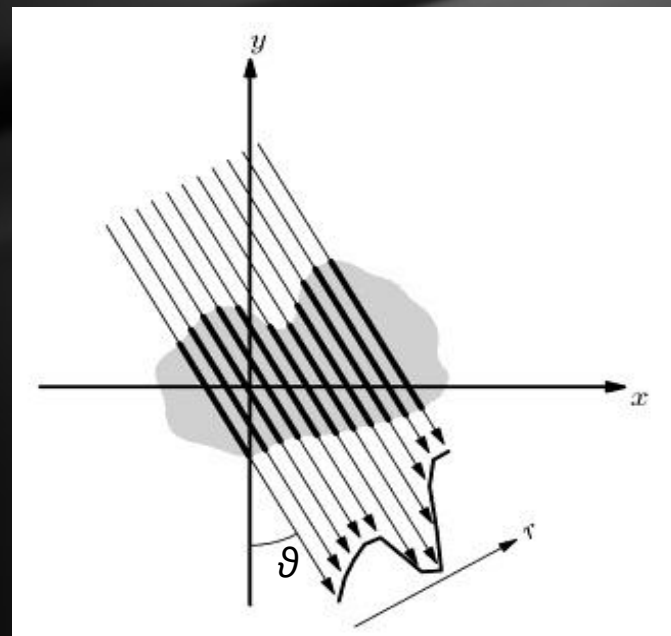
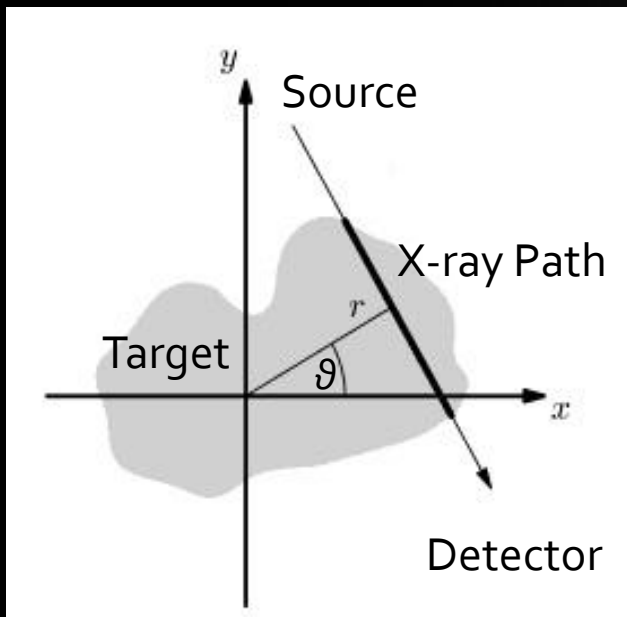
# Radon Transformation

$$I = I_0 e^{-\int \mu(x) dx} \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{I_0}{I}\right) = \int \mu(x) dx$$

$$P(r, \theta) = \int \mu(x, y) ds$$

Projection

Image to be reconstructed



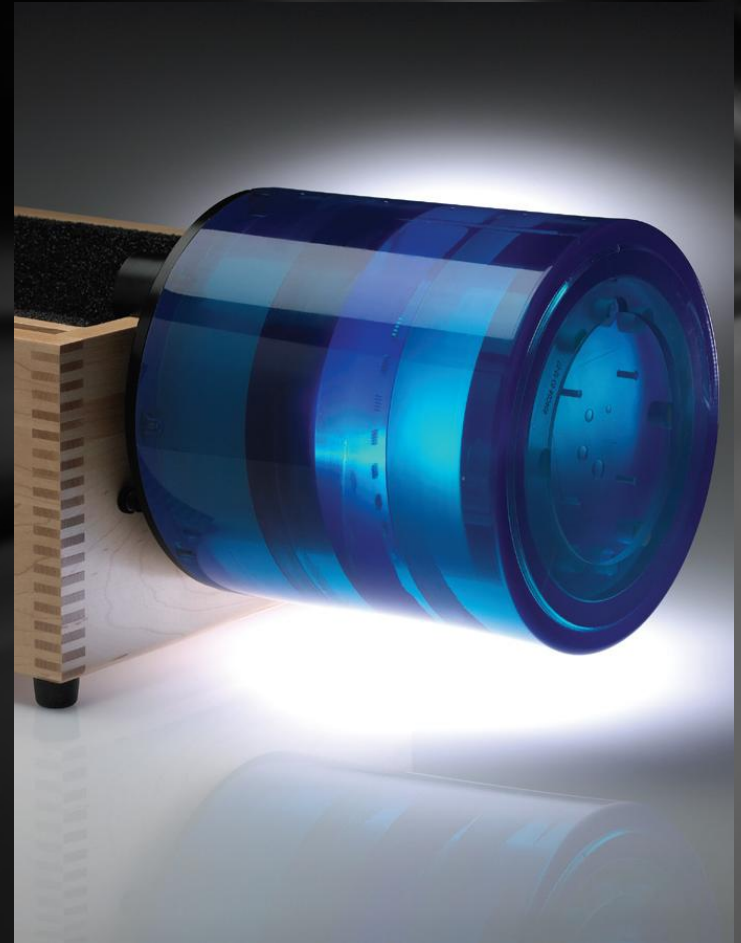
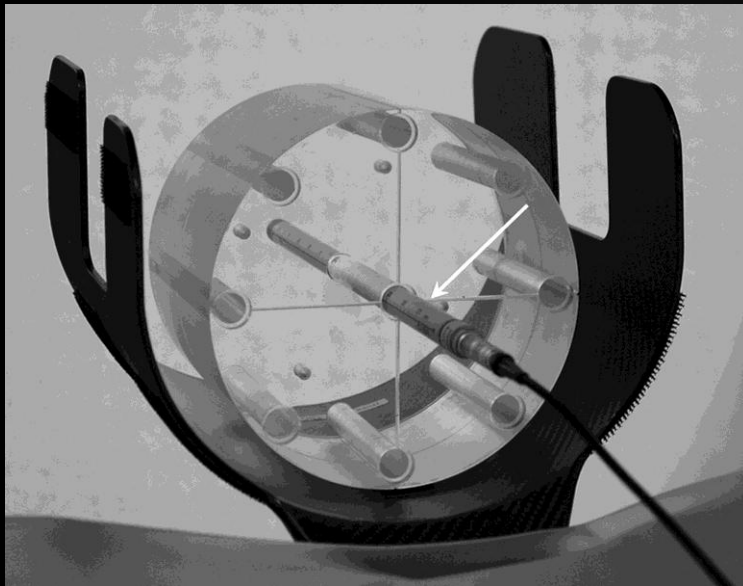
# Research Motivation

- Reducing radiation to patients
- Minimize scan time
- Ensure adequate image quality



# Experimental Methods

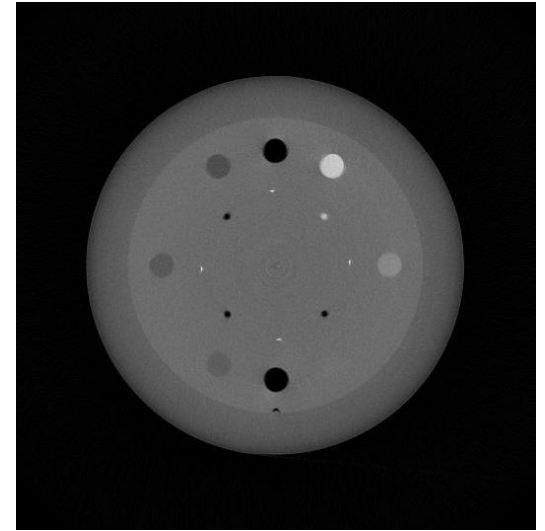
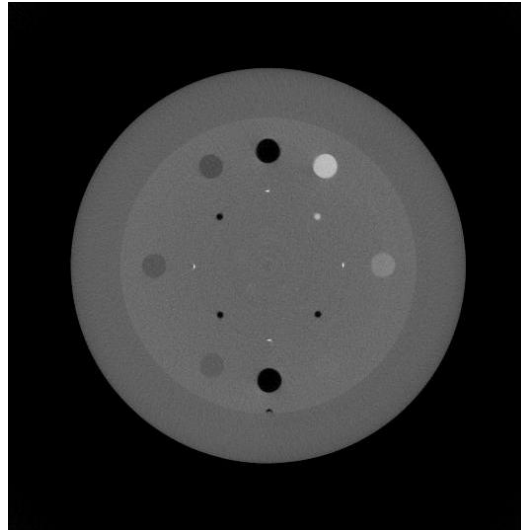
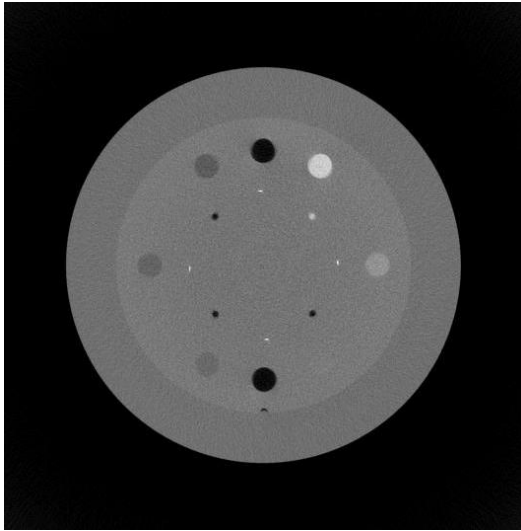
- Scan phantoms
  - Catphan
  - Pelvis phantom
- Vary preset settings
- Measure Dose



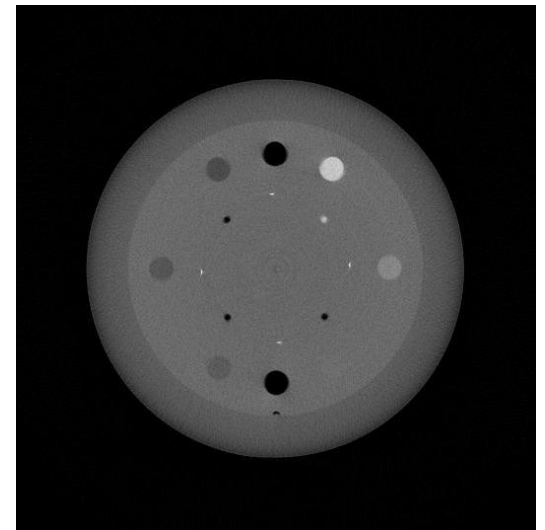
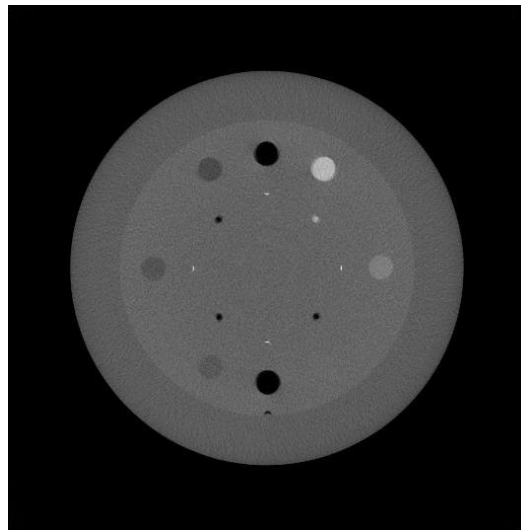
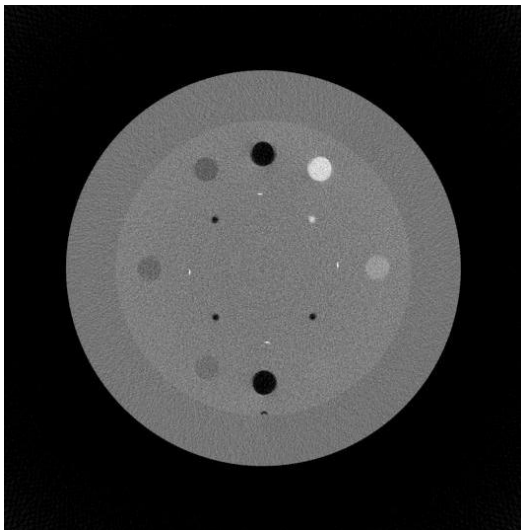


# Scan Presets

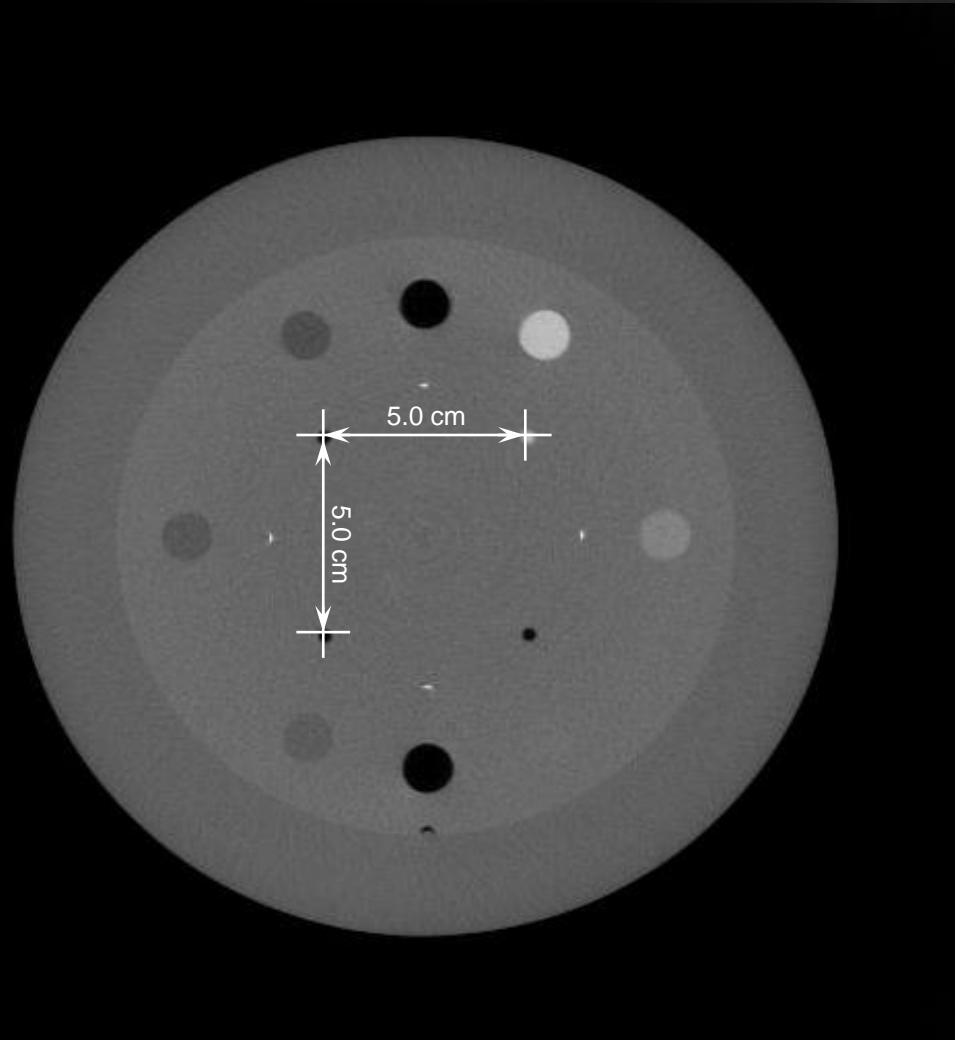
Pelvis: 20 mA, 40 mA, 80 mA



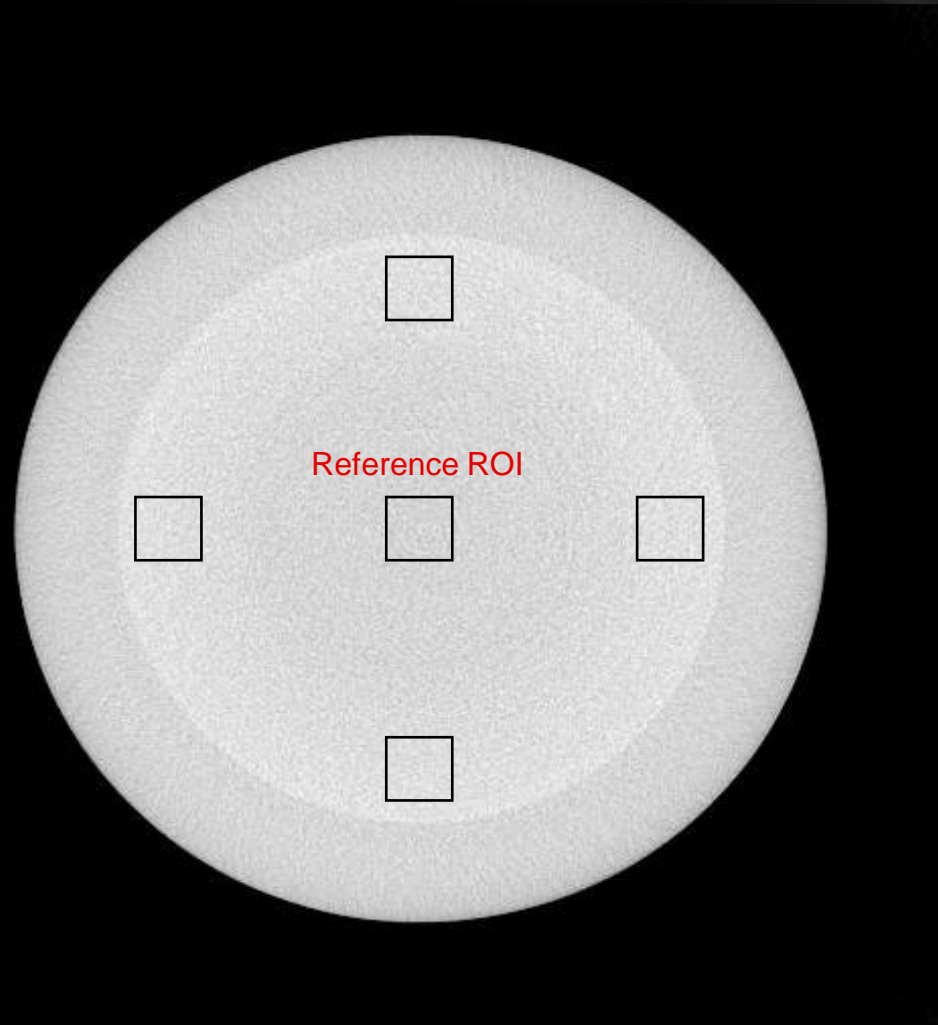
Fast Pelvis: 20 mA, 40 mA, 80 mA



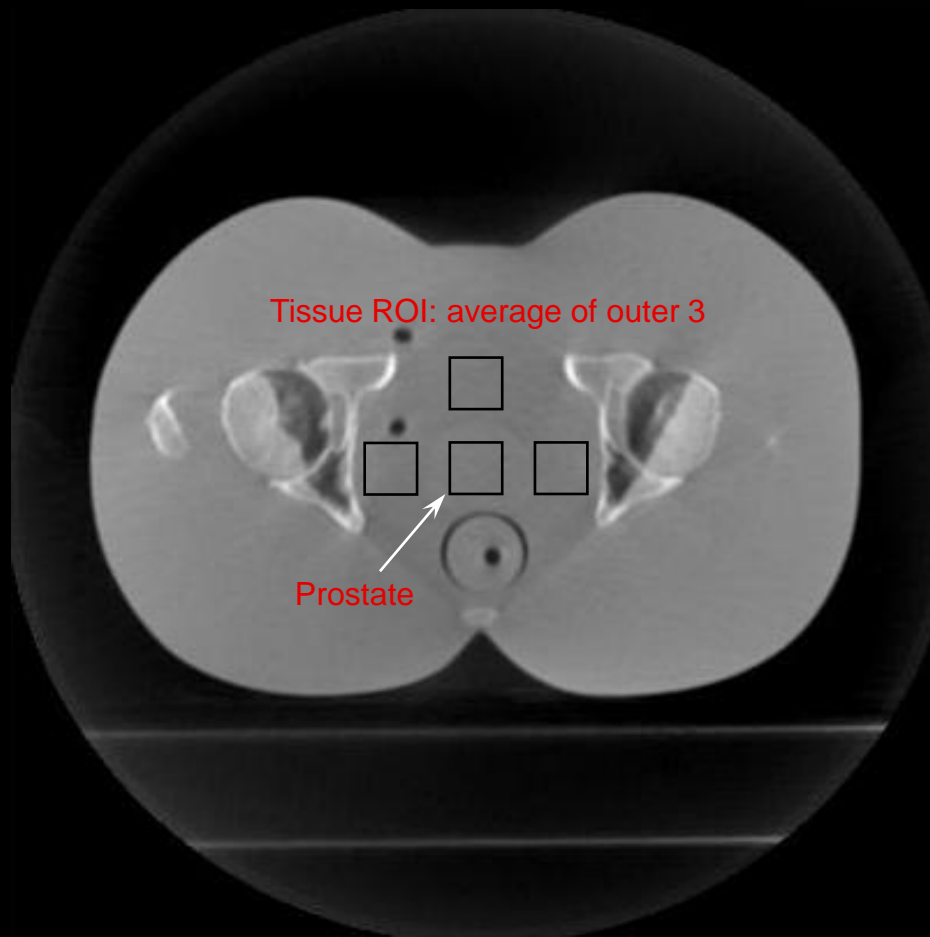
# Analysis: Image Geometry



# Analysis: Image Uniformity



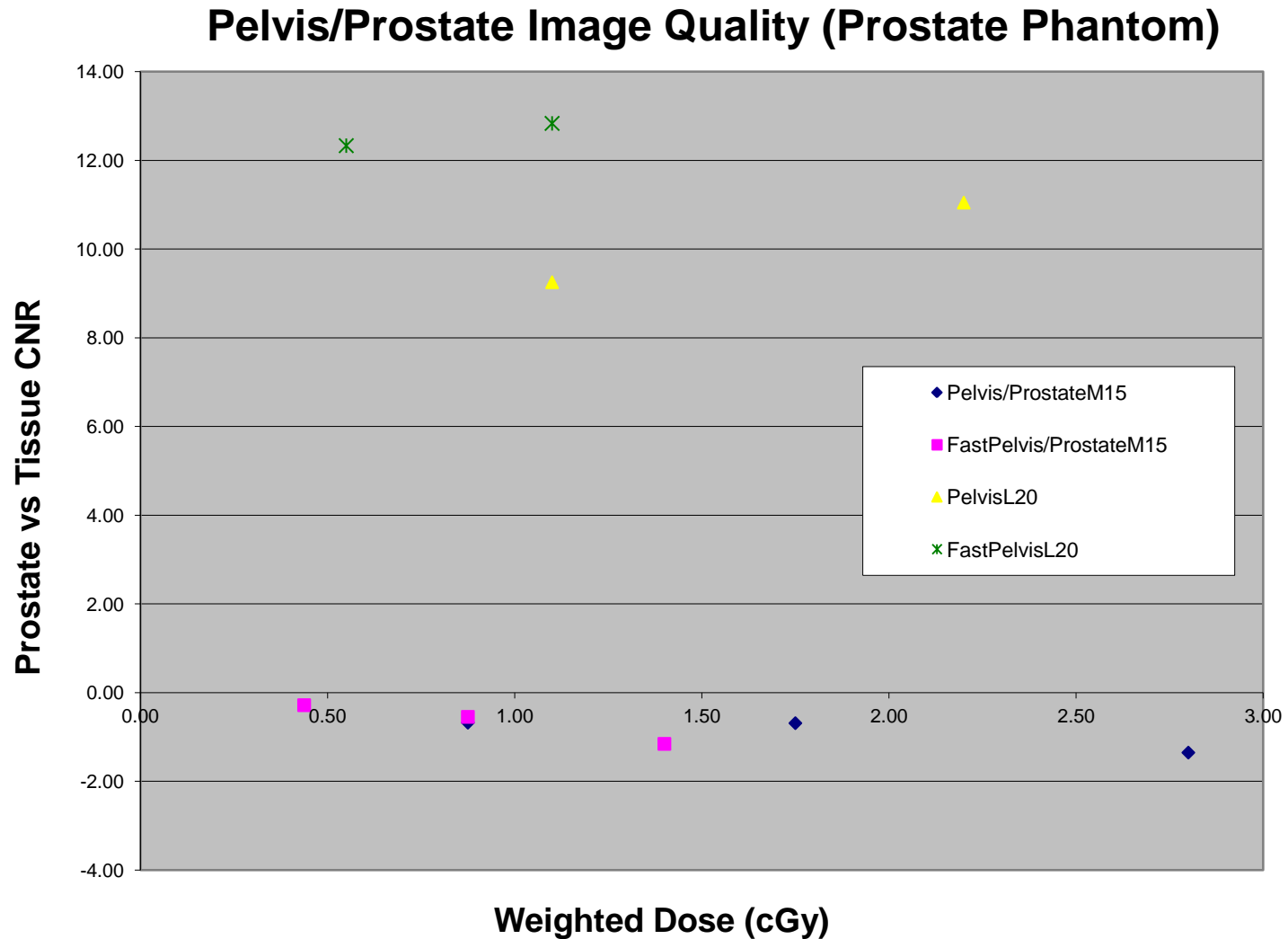
# Analysis: CNR



Contrast-to-Noise Ratio

$$\frac{m_{prostate} - m_{tissue}}{\sqrt{s_{prostate}^2 + s_{tissue}^2}}$$

# Results: CNR vs Dose



# Conclusion

- The Bottom Line: Faster is better and less is more
- Patients can be exposed to less dose!



# Acknowledgements

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# Questions?

