



# INTELLIGENT DATA SAMPLING PROMOTES ACCELERATED MEDICAL IMAGING: SHARPER POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY

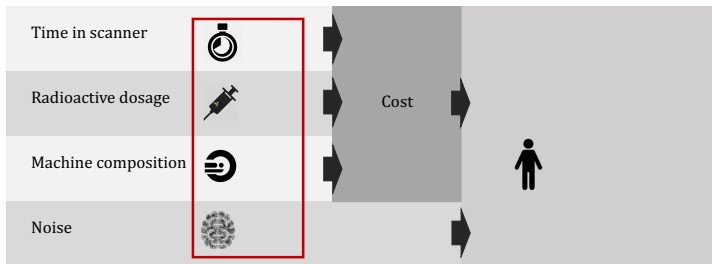
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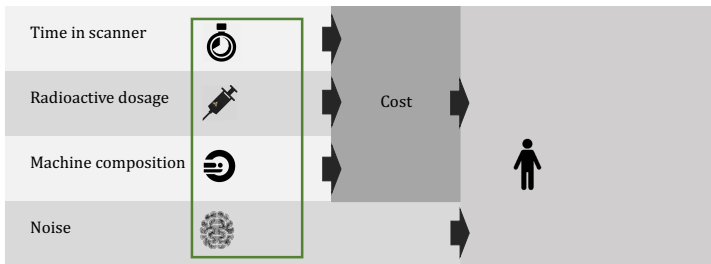
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## Positron Emission Tomography



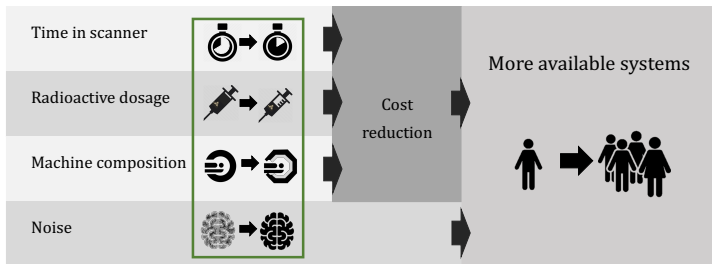
Intelligent data sampling

## Positron Emission Tomography



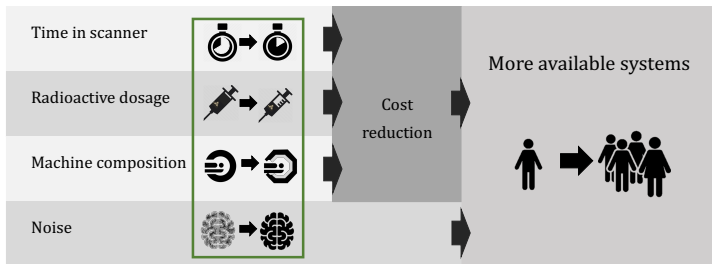
Intelligent data sampling

## Positron Emission Tomography



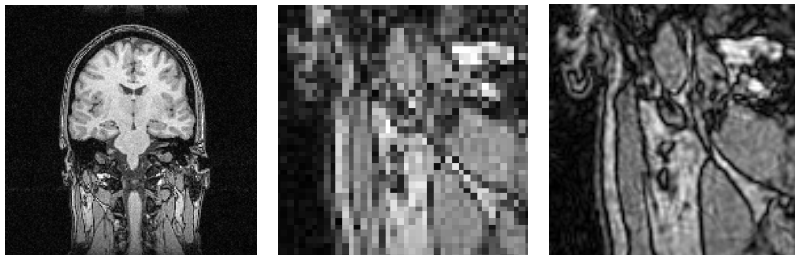
Intelligent data sampling

## Positron Emission Tomography



Intelligent data sampling

# Inspiration



**Figure:** Left: Full standard 3D Magnetic Resonance Imaging headscan. Middle: Zoom of lower left area. Right: Structured compressed sensing approaches to resolution enhancing.<sup>1</sup>

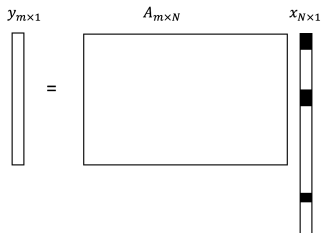
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<sup>1</sup>Figures from "Undersampling improves fidelity of physical imaging and the benefits grow with resolution", B. Roman, R. Calderbank, B. Adcock D. Nietlispach, M. Bostock, I. Calvo-Almazn, M. Graves A. Hansen, PNAS (in revision).

# Compressed Sensing

Solve underdetermined linear systems.

$$[\text{measurements}] = [\text{sensing matrix}] \times [\text{signal}]$$



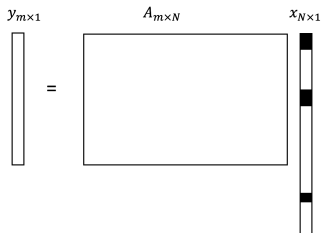
Two types of compressed sensing problems:

- I. Physical devices impose the sampling operator.
- II. Sensing mechanism offers freedom to design the sampling operator.

# Compressed Sensing

Solve underdetermined linear systems.

$$[\text{measurements}] = [\text{sensing matrix}] \times [\text{image}]$$



Two types of compressed sensing problems:

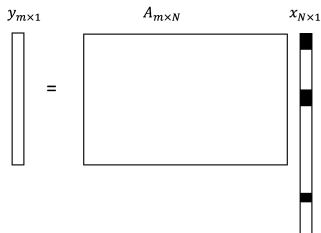
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# Compressed Sensing

Solve underdetermined linear systems.

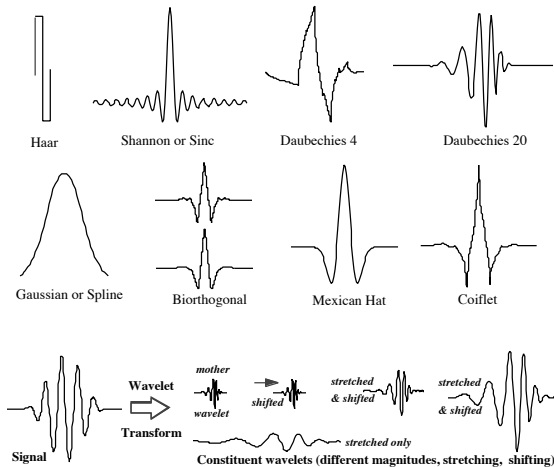
$$[\text{measurements}] = [\text{sensing matrix}] \times \underbrace{[\text{image}]}_{\text{sparse?}}$$



Two types of compressed sensing problems:

- I. Physical devices impose the sampling operator.
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# Wavelets



<sup>1</sup>Figures from "Conceptual Wavelets in Digital Signal Processing", D. Lee Fugal (2009).

# Wavelets

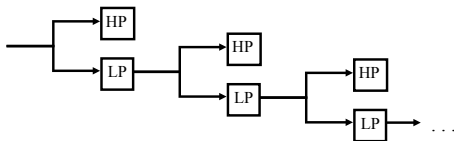
Wavelet transform of image: multiscale representation

- coarse scale – low-resolution components
- fine scale – high-resolution components

$$[\text{image}] = \text{sum} [\text{coefficients}] \times [\text{wavelet functions}]$$

Only few of the coefficients are important.

Sparse representation: keep only the important ones and set the rest to zero.



## Simplified Example for Positron Emission Tomography

Unknown image  $x_0$ .

Sampling equipment samples radon transform  $Rx_0$ .

$x_0$  may not be sparse itself, but its wavelet transform  $\tilde{x} = \Phi_{dwt}x_0$  may be.

Subsample  $\Omega = \{1, \dots, N\}$  with  $m = |\Omega|$  and solve

$$\min \|z\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad P_\Omega R \Phi_{dwt}^{-1} z = P_\Omega R \Phi_{dwt}^{-1} \tilde{x}.$$

Notes:

- Subsampling scheme  $\Omega$ .
- Minimum number of measurements  $m$ .
- Radon transform.
- Choice of wavelets.

# Possibilities



**Figure:** Left: Full standard 3D Magnetic Resonance Imaging headscan. Middle: Zoom of lower left area. Right: Structured compressed sensing approaches to resolution enhancing.<sup>2</sup>

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Thanks for listening!



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