

Respiratory Motion Compensation for Simultaneous PET/MR Using Strongly Undersampled MR Data

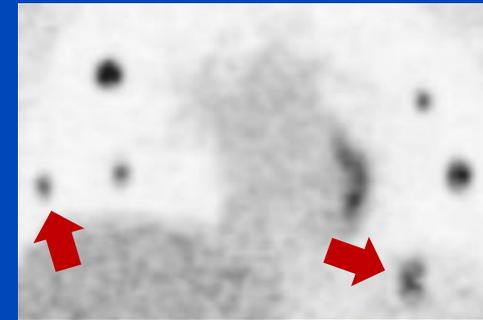
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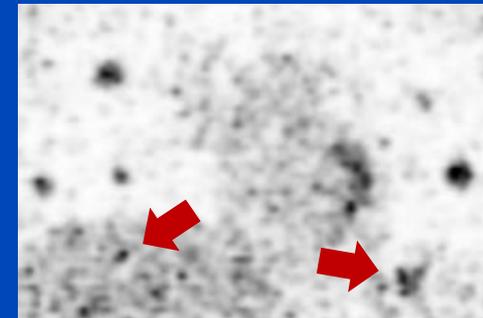
Introduction

- One major challenge in PET image reconstruction is patient motion (respiratory, cardiac, involuntary motion)
- Motion causes image blurring and an underestimation of the reconstructed activity up to 25%¹
- Gating
 - divide motion cycle into certain gates and reconstruct data from each gate separately
 - trade-off between temporal resolution and an appropriate SNR and CNR of the PET images
- **Recent approach: PET/MR motion compensation (MoCo)**
 - use MR information to estimate 4D motion vector fields (MVF)
 - 4D MoCo PET reconstruction from 100% of raw data

3D PET



4D gated PET



Aim of Work

- **Develop a method for respiratory motion compensation of PET images**
- **Use information from a strongly undersampled radial MR sequence with an acquisition time of 1 minute**
- **Difficulty: obtain high-fidelity MVFs from strongly undersampled MR data**

Related Work

author	MR sequence	MR acquisition time / min	voxel size / mm ³	# of gates	motion estimation
Würslin et al. 2013	2D multi-slice	3.0	2.0×2.0×10.0	4	3D
Petibon et al. 2014	2D multi-slice	3.0	2.0×2.0×8.0	7	3D
Dutta et al. 2015	2D radial	5.5 to 7.0	2.0/2.3×2.0/2.3×5.0/8.0	6	3D
Fayad et al. 2015a	2D multi-slice	1.5	2.0×2.0×10.0	4	3D
Fayad et al. 2015b	2D multi-slice	3.0	2.0×2.0×10.0	4	3D
Fürst et al. 2015	radial stack-of-stars	10.0	1.7×1.7×5.0	5	3D
Grimm et al. 2015	radial stack-of-stars	3.0 to 10.0	1.7×1.7×5.0	5	3D
Manber et al. 2015	2D multi-slice	1.0 and 2.7	1.8×1.8×10.0 ^a	10 ^b	2D
proposed	radial stack-of-stars	1.0	1.6×1.6×4.5	20^{b,c}	3D

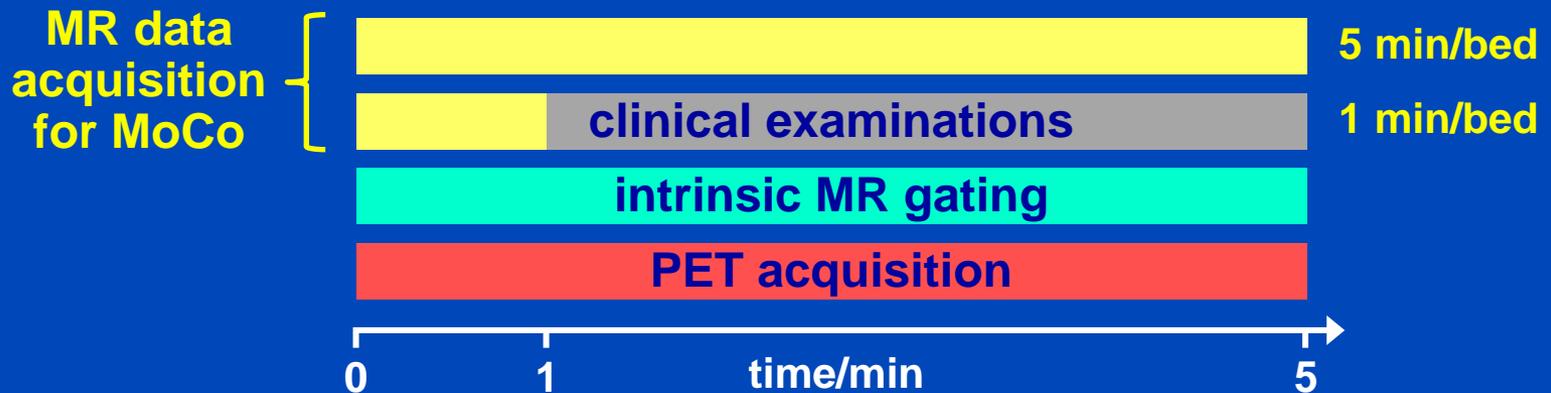
^a 25 mm gap between slice centers

^b discrimination between inhalation and exhalation

^c motion phases have an overlap of 50%

Data Acquisition and Processing

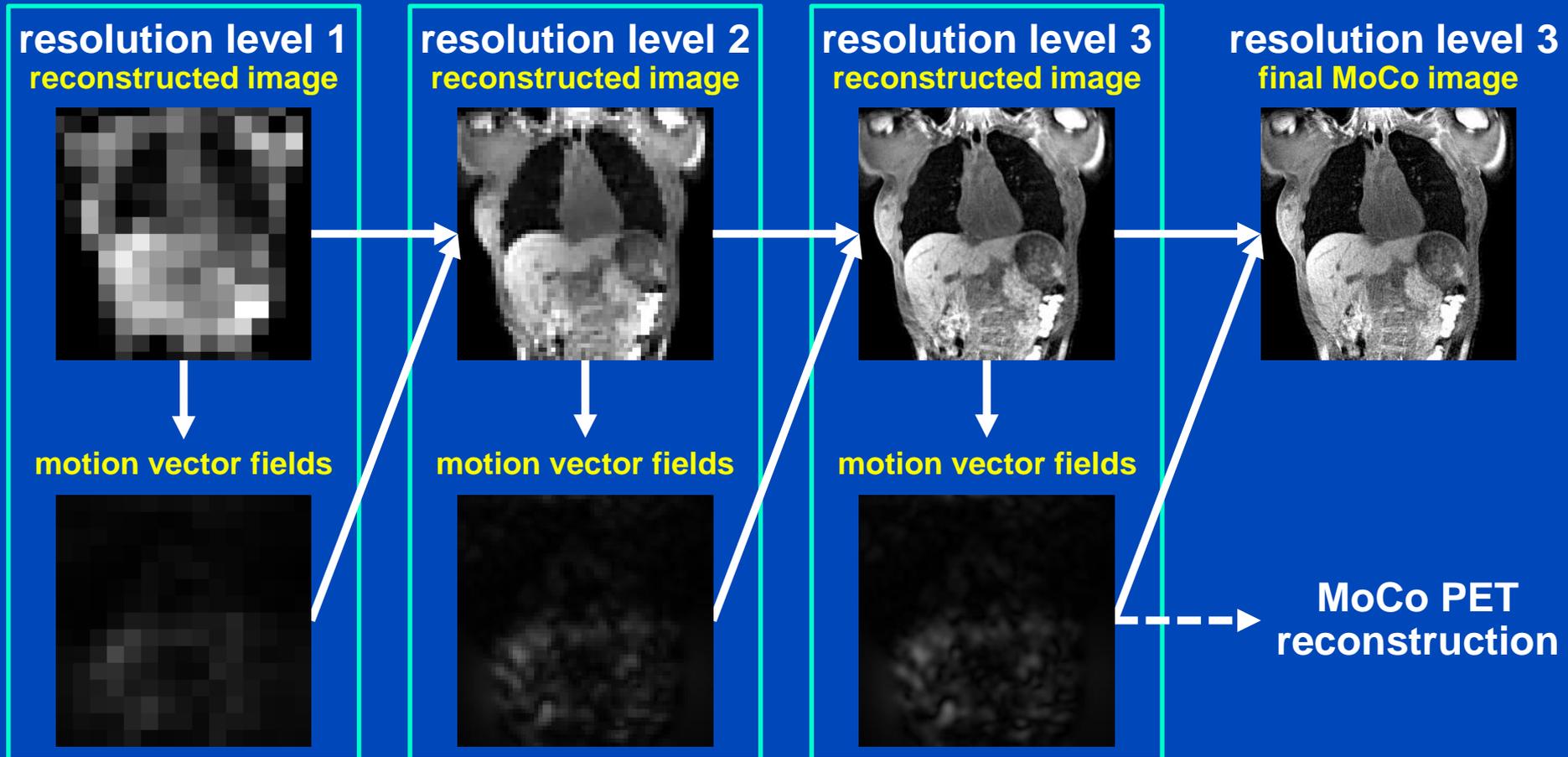
- Simultaneous PET/MR acquisition at Biograph mMR
 - tracer: fluorodeoxyglucose (^{18}F -FDG)
 - MR sequence: 3D-encoded gradient echo sequence with radial stack-of-stars sampling scheme and golden angle radial spacing
- Retrospective generation of undersampled MR raw data



- MR and PET data were sorted retrospectively into 20 overlapping motion phase bins (10% width)

Estimation of MVFs

Schematic Overview (4D joint MoCo-HDTV¹)



Estimation of MVFs

Image Reconstruction - Cost Function^{1,2}

- **Cost function:**

$$C = \underbrace{\|X_{pc} S f - p\|_2^2}_{\text{raw data fidelity}} + \underbrace{\mu \text{HDTV } f}_{\text{total variation}}$$

X_{pc} : motion phase-correlated forward transform
 S : coil sensitivity profiles
 f : 4D image volume
 p : measured raw data
 μ : weight
HDTV : spatial and temporal total variation

- The first term optimizes the raw data fidelity
- The second term improves the image sparsity by optimizing the spatial and temporal total variation
- Both terms are optimized in an alternating manner
- The cost function is optimized for the complete 4D volume including all motion phases

[1] Ritschl, Sawall, Knaup, Hess, Kachelrieß. Iterative 4D cardiac micro-CT image reconstruction using an adaptive spatio-temporal sparsity prior. *Phys. Med. Biol.* 2012.

[2] Rank, Heußler, Buzan, Wetscherek, Freitag, Dinkel, Kachelrieß. 4D respiratory motion-compensated image reconstruction of free-breathing radial MR data with very high undersampling. *Magn Reson Med*, early view online.

Estimation of MVFs

Image Reconstruction - Update Equation¹

- Update equation from raw data comparison for motion phase t :

$$u_t^{(i+1)} = S^\dagger X_{pc,t}^\dagger (X_{pc,t} S f_t^{(i)} - p_t)$$

- Modified update of image volume for motion phase t :

$$f_t^{(i+1)} = f_t^{(i)} + \alpha \left(\underbrace{(1 - \beta) u_t^{(i+1)}}_{\text{direct update}} + \beta \frac{1}{N_t} \sum_{t'} T_{t'}^t u_{t'}^{(i+1)} \right)_{\text{MoCo update}}$$

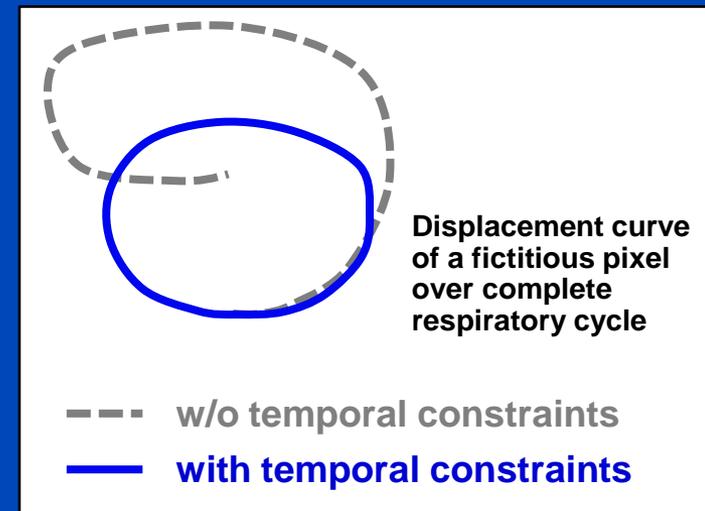
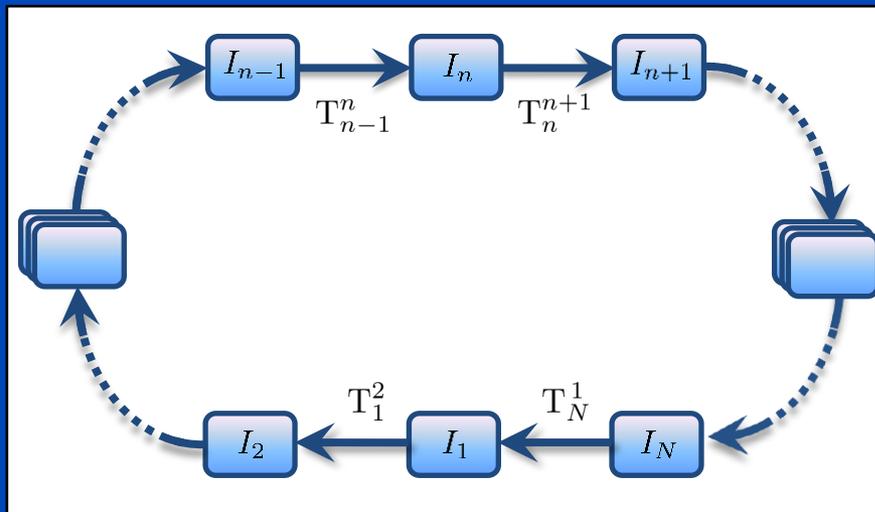
$u_t^{(i)}$: update at iteration i
 t, ℓ : indices of motion phases
 S, S^\dagger : coil sensitivity profiles and pseudo-inverse operator
 $X_{pc,t}, X_{pc,t}^\dagger$: system matrix including motion phase-correlated forward and pseudo-inverse transform

$f_t^{(i)}$: image at iteration i
 p_t : measured raw data
 T_{ℓ}^t : warping operation mapping volume of motion phase ℓ to t
 α, β : weights
 N_t : number of motion phases

Estimation of MVFs

Cyclic Deformable Registration¹

- Motion estimation only between adjacent phases
 - all other MVFs given by concatenation



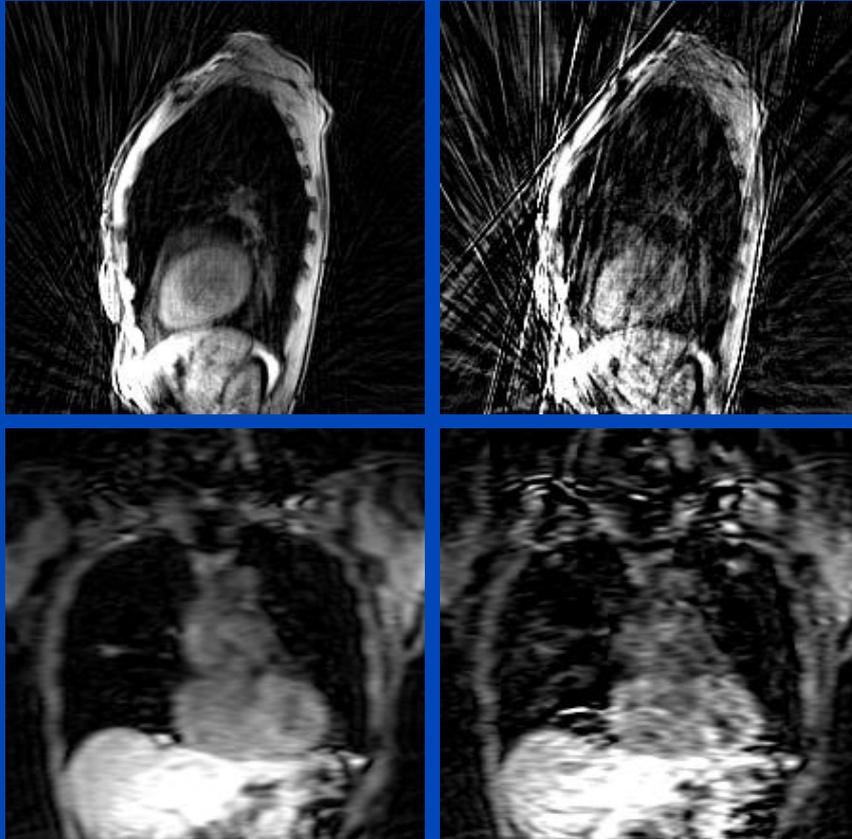
- Incorporate additional knowledge
 - a priori knowledge of quasi periodic breathing pattern
 - non-cyclic motion is penalized
 - error propagation due to concatenation is reduced

Results of MR Reconstruction

4D gated gridding

5 min / bed

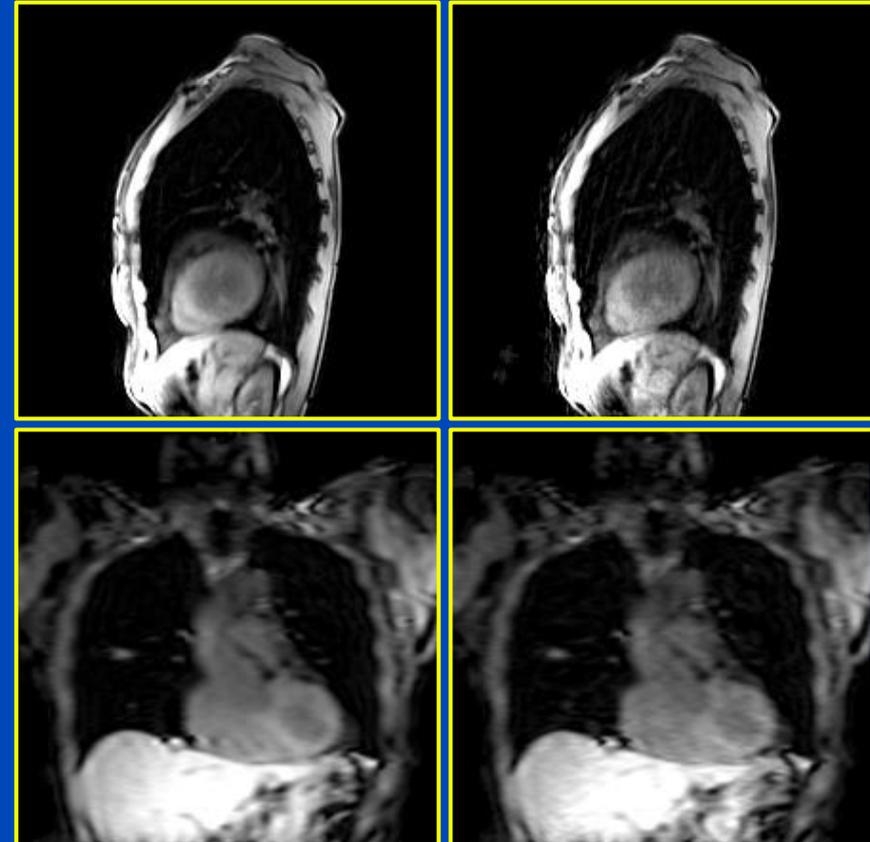
1 min / bed



4D MoCo¹

5 min / bed

1 min / bed



MVFs

MVFs

[1] Rank, Heußner, Buzan, Wetscherek, Freitag, Dinkel, Kachelrieß. 4D respiratory motion-compensated image reconstruction of free-breathing radial MR data with very high undersampling. *Magn Reson Med*, early view online.

MoCo PET Image Reconstruction¹

- MoCo OSEM update equation of motion phase t :

$$\lambda_t^{(i+1)} = \lambda_t^{(i)} \frac{1}{\sum_{t'} T_{t'}^t M_k^T \left(\frac{1}{a_{t'} n} \right)} \sum_{t'} T_{t'}^t M_k^T \frac{p_{t'}}{(M_k T_{t'}^t \lambda_t^{(i)}) + a_{t'} (r_{t'} n + s)}$$

- $\lambda_t^{(i)}$: image estimate at subiteration i
- t, t' : indices of motion phases
- i : subiteration index
- k : subset index, $k = i \bmod K$
- K : total number of subsets
- M_k, M_k^T : system matrix including forward-/backprojection of subset k
- a_t : attenuation correction factors
- p_t : measured raw data (prompts)
- r_t : estimated randoms
- s : estimated scatter
- n : normalization factors
- $T_{t'}^t$: warping operation mapping motion phase t to t'

Results of PET Reconstruction (I)

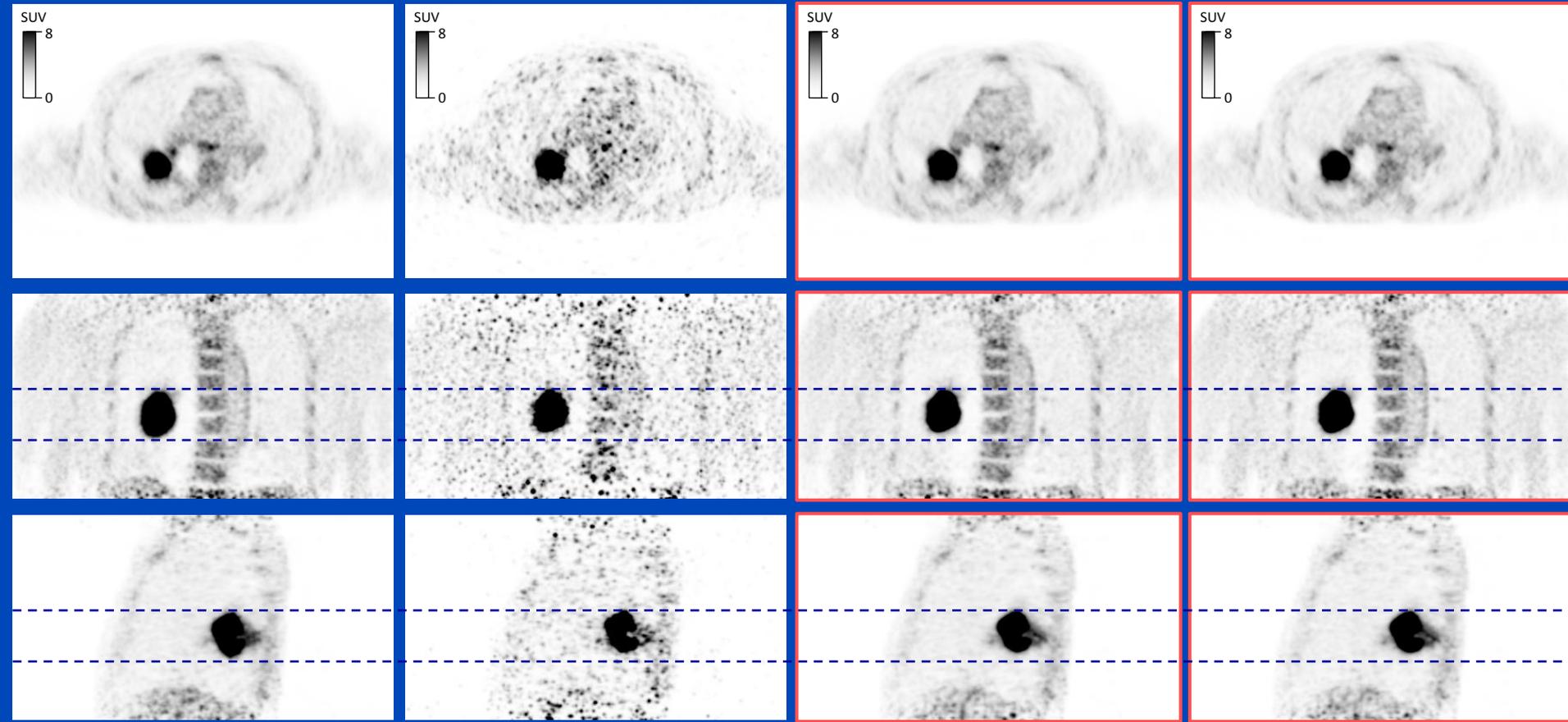
4D MoCo

3D

4D gated

MR: 5 min / bed

MR: 1 min / bed



Results of PET Reconstruction (I)

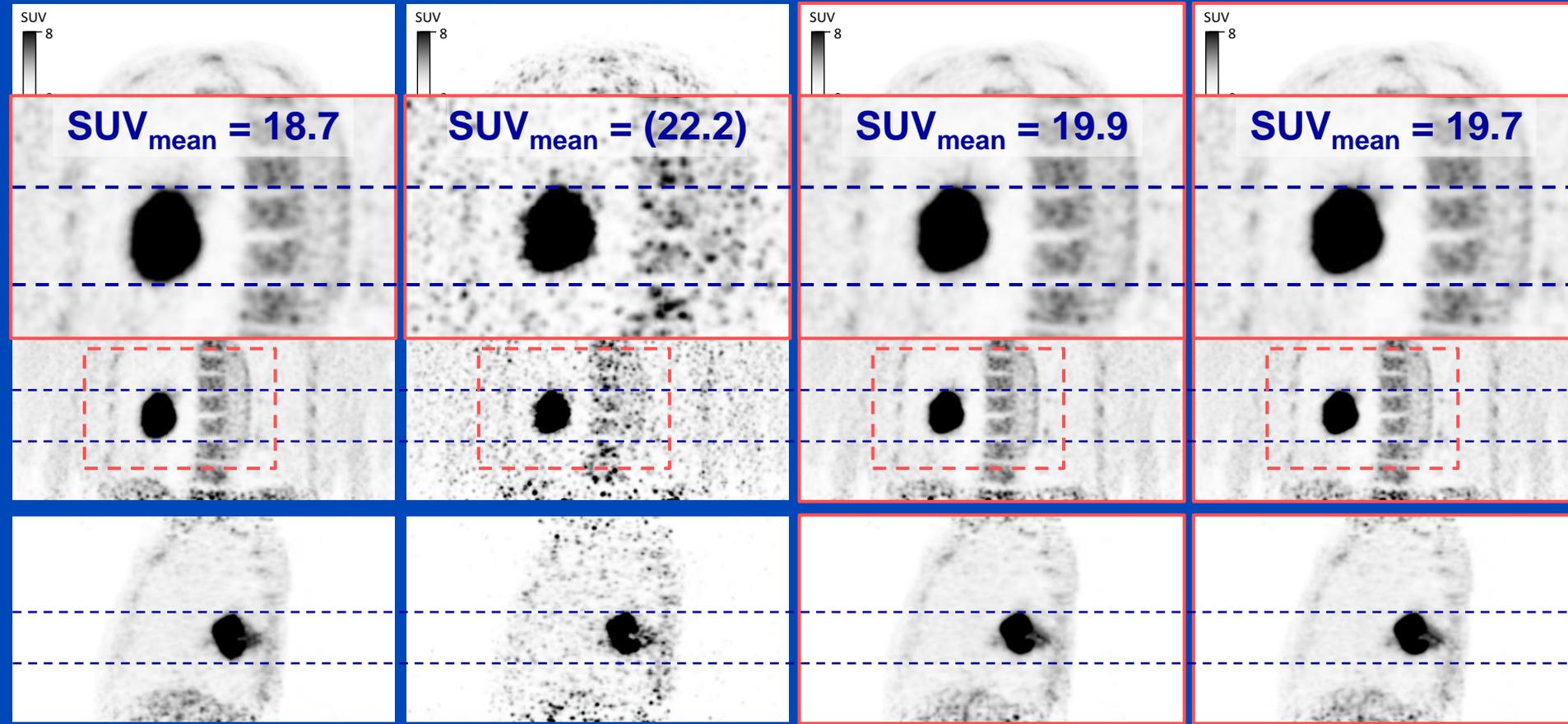
4D MoCo

3D

4D gated

MR: 5 min / bed

MR: 1 min / bed



due to the high noise level of 4D gated PET,
SUV_{mean} was systematically overestimated

Results of PET Reconstruction (II)

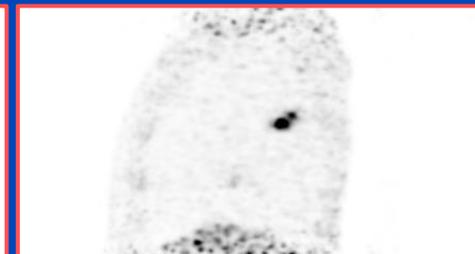
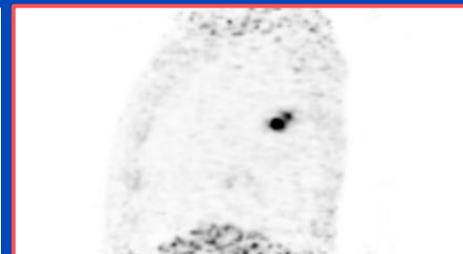
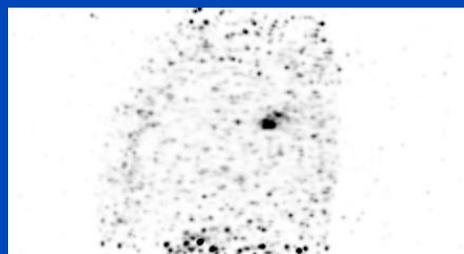
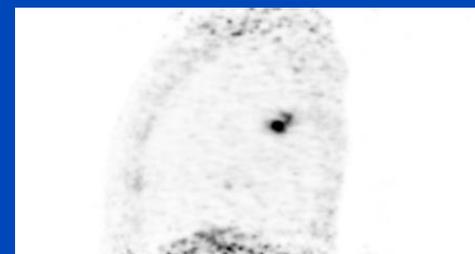
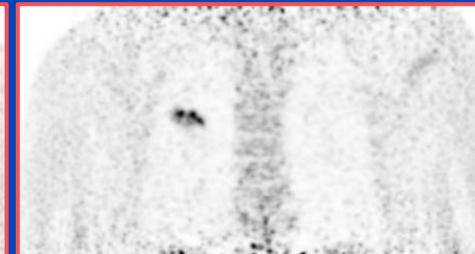
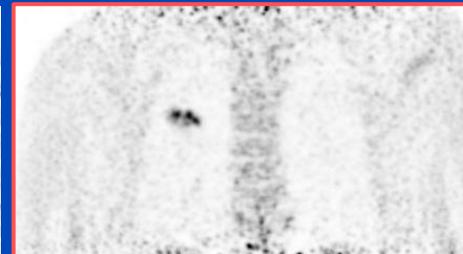
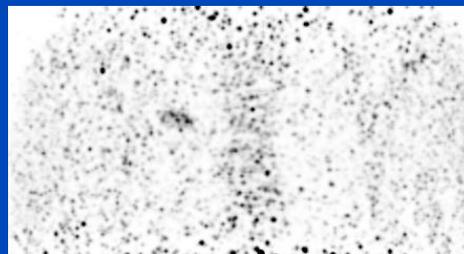
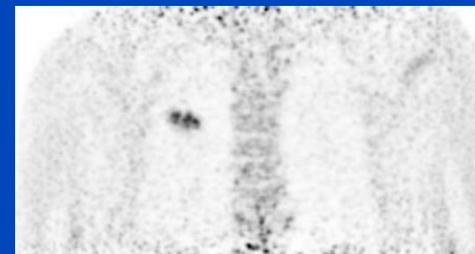
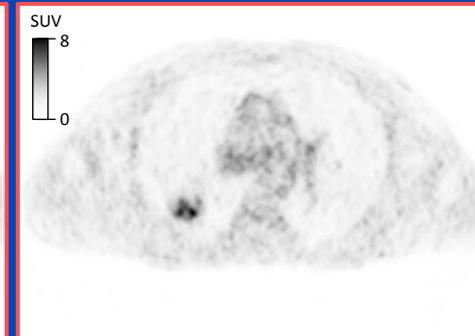
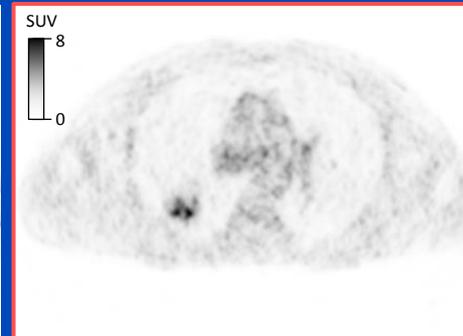
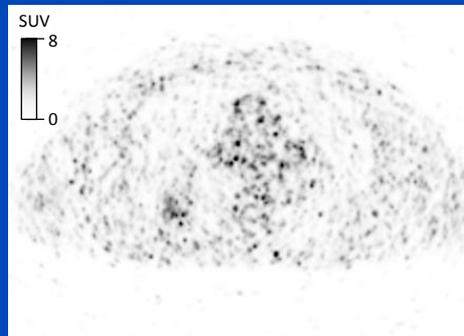
4D MoCo

3D

4D gated

MR: 5 min / bed

MR: 1 min / bed



Results of PET Reconstruction (II)

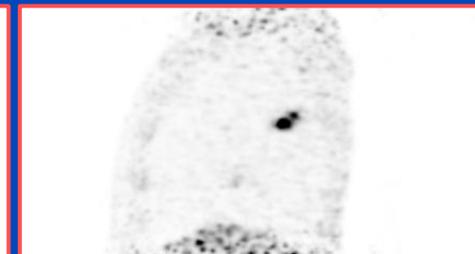
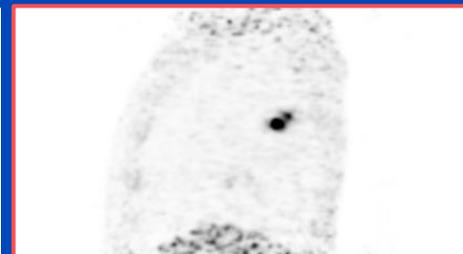
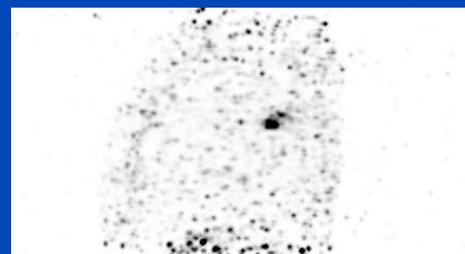
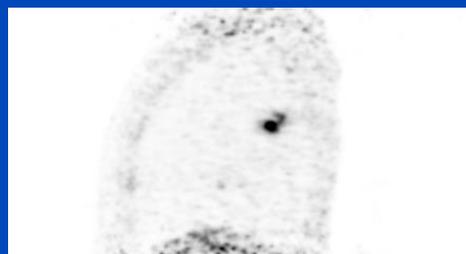
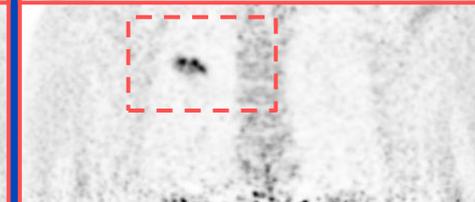
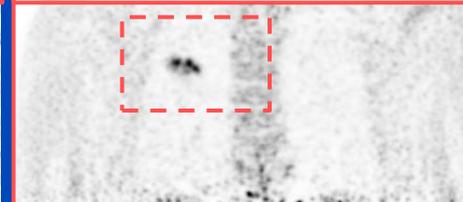
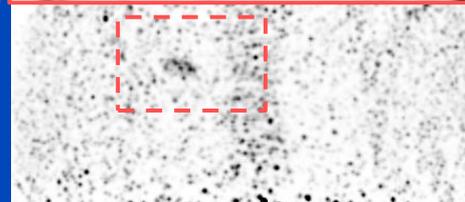
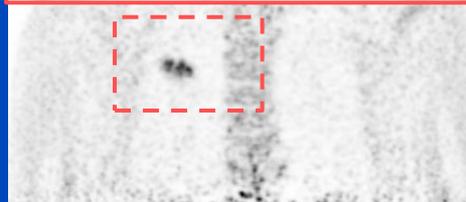
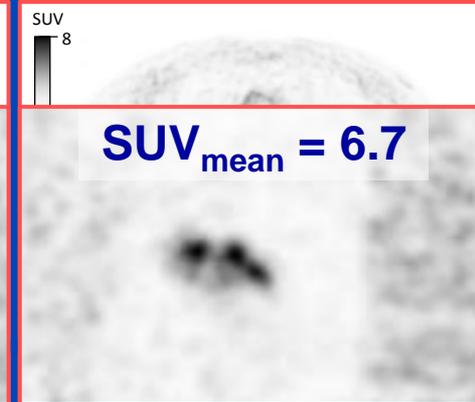
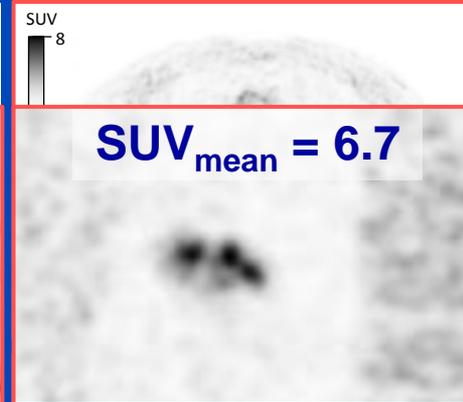
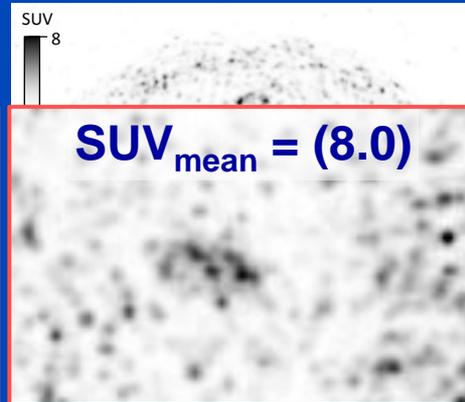
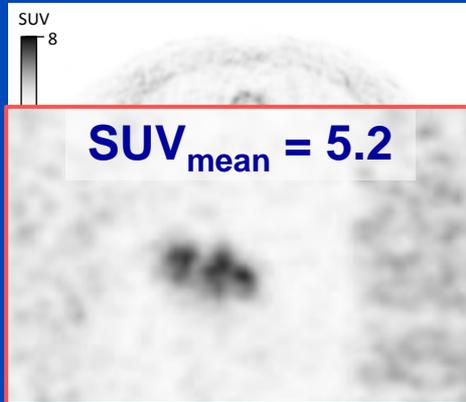
4D MoCo

3D

4D gated

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Summary and Outlook

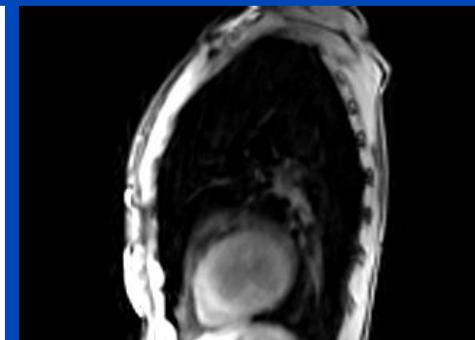
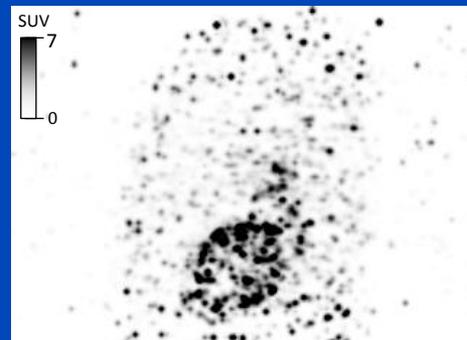
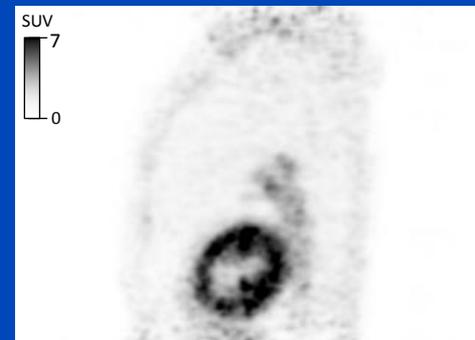
- High quality PET respiratory MoCo is possible based on a 1 minute MR acquisition
- The strong undersampling requires to reconstruct MVFs and MR images in an alternating manner
- MoCo for PET improves PET quantification, image quality, temporal resolution and noise level
- **Outlook:** extension to 5D respiratory and cardiac MoCo

3D PET

5D double-gated PET

5D MoCo PET

5D MoCo MR



Thank You!



The 4th International Conference on Image Formation in X-Ray Computed Tomography

July 18 – July 22, 2016, Bamberg, Germany
www.ct-meeting.org



Conference Chair

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

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This presentation will soon be available at www.dkfz.de/ct.

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