

PET Rapid Image Reconstruction Workshop @ IEEE MIC 2024

Charalampos Tsoumpas (RU Groningen) Christoph Kolbitsch (PTB) Matthias Ehrhardt (U Bath) Kris Thielemans (UCL)

Agenda

14:00 K. Thielemans: PET Rapid Image Reconstruction Challenge

14:30 <u>A. J. Reader:</u> Advancing PET image reconstruction: from MAP to generative AI

15:00 J. Fessler: Patch-based diffusion models for image reconstruction

15:30 Coffee Break

16:00 M. Ehrhardt¹, Z. Kereta², <u>G. Schramm:</u> Efficient optimization of Poisson log likelihood and relative difference prior for PET using preconditioned SVRG

16:15 I. Singh, A. Denker: Educated Warm Start for PETRIC

16:30 S. Porter^a, E. Pasca^b, M. Duff: Fast regularised PET reconstruction

16:45 Awards Ceremony

17:00 D. R. McGowan: Clinical Implementation of New PET Reconstruction Methods

17:30 <u>C. Tsoumpas:</u> Closing Remarks

CCP in Synergistic Reconstruction for Biomedical Imaging (SyneRBI)

5 year funding (April 2020 – March 2025)



Aims:

- Networking and training
- Expanding open source software (OSS) infrastructure
- Translation towards clinical practice

Renewed until Oct 2026

PET Rapid Image reconstruction Challenge PETRIC

https://github.com/SyneRBI/PETRIC/wiki

Scientific committee:

Ch. Tsoumpas (RU Groningen), C. Kolbitsch (PTB), M. Ehrhardt (U Bath), K. Thielemans (UCL)

Technical support and advice:

Edoardo Pasca, Casper da Costa-Luis (CoSeC, UKRI STFC)

Advisory committee:

CCP SyneRBI Steering Panel

SyneRB

PETRIC

What was it?

- Open challenge
- Target: fast MAP reconstruction of phantom data of different scanners
 - Fixed objective function
 - Metrics are related to "distance" to converged solution
- Encourage open-source contributions

What was it not?

- Best image quality
- Distance to "ground truth"
- Comparison of different scanners

Aims

Primary:

 Stimulate research into the development of fast PET image reconstruction algorithms applicable to real world data

Secondary:

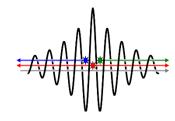
- Grow open database of phantom data (*including* raw data)
- Basis for future challenges

How to measure "fast"?

Standard software environment
=> frozen version of SIRF

Standard computational platform
=> VM on STFC Cloud

 Wall-clock time to achieve "practical" convergence



Overall summary

- Participants had access to
 - Open source software (github, docker, VM,...)
 - CIL (optimisation)
 - SIRF (reconstruction framework)
 - STIR (PET/SPECT reconstruction)
 - Parallelproj (GPU projector)
 - Demo implementations: OSEM and 2 MAP recon algorithms
 - Software that computes metrics
 - Training data (~5 data-sets from different phantoms and scanners)
 - Access to "leaderboard"
- Evaluation on unseen phantom data

Optimisation problem

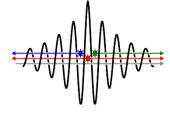
•
$$\hat{x} = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmax}} L(x) - R(x)$$

•
$$L(\mathbf{y}; \hat{\mathbf{y}}) = \sum_{k} y_k \log \hat{y}_k - \hat{y}_k$$

•
$$\widehat{y} = D(m)(Ax + a)$$

•
$$R(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j \in N_i} w_{ij} \sqrt{\kappa_i \kappa_j} \frac{(x_i - x_j)^2}{x_i + x_j + \gamma |x_i - x_j| + \epsilon}$$

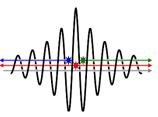
(κ determined via $H.1$)



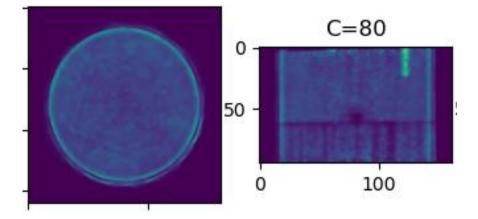
Data

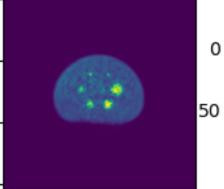
- Training
- Various phantoms
 - Torso with inserts
 - NEMA (low and high count)
 - ACR
 - Hoffman
 - Thorax
- Various scanners
 - GE DMI3
 - Mediso Anyscan Trio
 - Siemens Biograph mMR
 - Positrigo NeuroLF
 - Siemens Vision 600

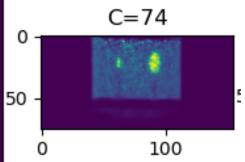
- Evaluation
- Various phantoms
 - NEMA (low count)
 - Hoffman
 - NEMA (Zr)
 - Esser
- Various scanners
 - GE D690
 - GE DMI4
 - Mediso Anyscan Trio
 - Positrigo NeuroLF
 - Siemens Vision 600

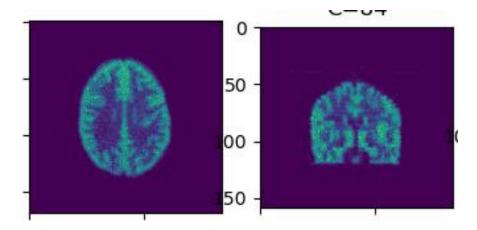


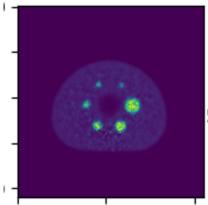
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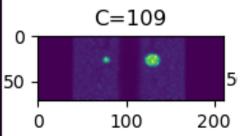


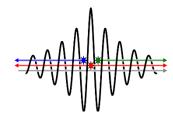






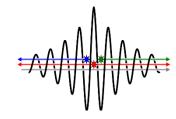






Metrics

- Distance to the reference (i.e. converged) image r
 - NRMSE on whole phantom
 - NRMSE on background region
 - Normalised absolute difference in VOI-mean



Ranking

- For every data-set:
 - Compute wall-clock time at which **all metrics** are smaller than threshold (for a few updates)
 - If wall-clock time larger than 1 hour, stop, and add average distance of metric to threshold.
- Rank all submissions
- Add ranking over all data-sets to get overall score
- Run this 3 times and compute median rank

Awards

- The highest ranked 3 teams will present their contributions today
- The highest ranked 3 teams that provide an open-source solution will get a monetary award for the whole group (£500, £300, £150)

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