

OMEGA - Open-source MATLAB Emission Tomography Software

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Motivation

- Need for software to efficiently read and reconstruct data from three different PET devices
- Efficiently read and reconstruct GATE data, including dynamic data
- Software based on MATLAB/Octave
- Several toolkits have CUDA support, but lack OpenCL support
- Easy testing of reconstruction algorithms
- Many parts of OMEGA originate from smaller projects (starting from my M.Sc. work)

Features

- Reconstruct any PET sinogram/raw list-mode data
 - Import NIfTI, Analyze, DICOM or raw format data
- Reconstruction with 10 maximum likelihood algorithms, 7 maximum a posteriori algorithms and 10 priors
 - GPU support for all but 1 prior
- Multi-GPU/device reconstruction with OSEM or MLEM
- All OpenCL reconstructions computed matrix-free
 - Non-OpenCL matrix-free computation possible for selected algorithms (OpenMP)
- Two projectors available
 - Improved version of Siddon's algorithm, with up to 5 rays
 - Orthogonal distance-based ray tracer with either 2D or 3D support

GATE features

- Easily import GATE ASCII, ROOT or LMF data into MATLAB/Octave
- Extract simultaneously prompts, trues, scatter, delays and/or (true) randoms
 - Scatter data can include Compton in phantom and/or detector and/or Rayleigh in phantom and/or detector
 - Form prompt, true, scatter, etc. sinograms
 - Reconstruct trues and/or scatter
- Obtain the true decay image
 - Obtain an image out of the source coordinates output by GATE
- Compute normalization coefficients for simulated GATE machines

MACHINE PROPERTIES

\$\$\$ R-sectors/blocks in transaxial direction options.blocks per ring = (42); \$\$\$ R-sectors/modules/blocks in axial direction (i.e. number of physical % machine rings). Multiplying this with the below cryst per block should % equal the number of crystal rings options.linear multip = (4); \$%% number of detectors on the side of R-sector/block/module (transaxial \$\$\$ direction) % (e.g. 13 if 13x13, 20 if 20x10) options.crvst per block = (8); \$%% crystal pitch in x- and y-directions (mm) options.cr p = 2.4; %%% crystal pitch in z-direction (mm) options.cr pz = 2.4; \$\$\$ ring diameter (distance between perpendicular detectors) in mm options.diameter = 130*2; \$\$\$ Transaxial FOV size (mm), this is the length of the x (horizontal) side % of the FOV options.FOVa x = 151;\$\$\$ Transaxial FOV size (mm), this is the length of the v (vertical) side % of the FOV options.FOVa v = options.FOVa x: %%% Axial FOV (mm) options.axial fov = floor(76.8 - options.cr pz/10);

\$%% Obtain trues (true coincidences) % If this is set to true then, in addition to the normal coincidences. % trues are also obtained and saved options.obtain trues = true; %%% Reconstruct the true coincidences * If this is set to true, then the true coincidences will be used for % reconstruction & NOTE: If both this and reconstruct scatter are set, then the trues are % reconstructed, but not the scatter. options, reconstruct trues = false: %%% Obtain scattered coincidences If this is set to true, then scattered coincidences are saved separately These events are not used for scatter correction though, but a separate % scatter sinogram/raw data matrix will be created. options.store scatter = true; \$\$\$ What scatter components are included in the scatter part % (1 means that component is included, 0 means it is not included in the % scatter data) First: Compton scattering in the phantom, second: Compton scattering in * the detector, third: Ravleigh scattering in the phantom, fourth: Ravleigh % scattering in the detector % If store scatter is set to true, at least one value has to be 1 * NOTE: LMF will always include only Compton scattering in the phantom. % regardless of the choice below (as long as scatter is selected) options.scatter components = [1 1 1 1];

ASCII DATA FORMAT SETTINGS

\$%% IS ASCII data used (Only one data type can be used at a time) options.use_ASCII = true; % Copy-paste the ASCII coincidence mask used in your macro inside the % brackets below. If no coincidence mask is used, use an empty array ([]). options.coincidence_mask = [0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0];

```
%%% Span factor/axial compression
options.span = 3;
$$$ Maximum ring difference
options.ring difference = options.rings - 1;
%%% Number of angular positions (views) in sinogram
* You should primarily use the same number as the device uses
% However, if that information is not available you can use ndist max
* function to determine potential values (see help ndist max for usage)
options.Ndist = 200;
%%% Number of angles (tangential positions) in sinogram
* This is the final amount after possible mashing, maximum allowed is the
% number of detectors per ring/2
options.Nang = options.det per ring/2;
333 Specify the amount of sinograms contained on each segment
this should total the total number of sinograms)
options.segment table = [options.Nz, options.Nz - (options.span + 1):-options.span*2:max(options.Nz - options.ring difference*2, options.span)];
if exist('OCTAVE VERSION', 'builtin') == 0 && verLessThan('matlab','8.5')
   options.segment table = [options.segment table(1), repeat elem(options.segment table(2:end),2,1)];
else
   options.segment table = [options.segment table(1), repelem(options.segment table(2:end),2)];
and
%%% Total number of sinograms
options.TotSinos = sum(options.segment table);
%%% Number of sinograms used in reconstruction
options.NSinos = options.TotSinos;
```









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- Export sinograms/reconstructed images easily into NIfTI, Analyze 7.5, DICOM, Interfile or raw format

• No TOF support

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- No support for GATE submodules

Future

- Support for SPECT data
- TOF support

Thank you!



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