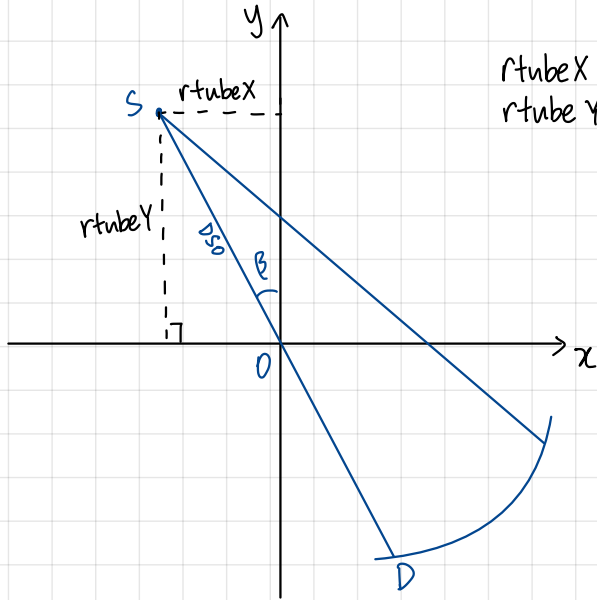


# Overall CT geometry (fan beam)

Sonia Minseo Kim



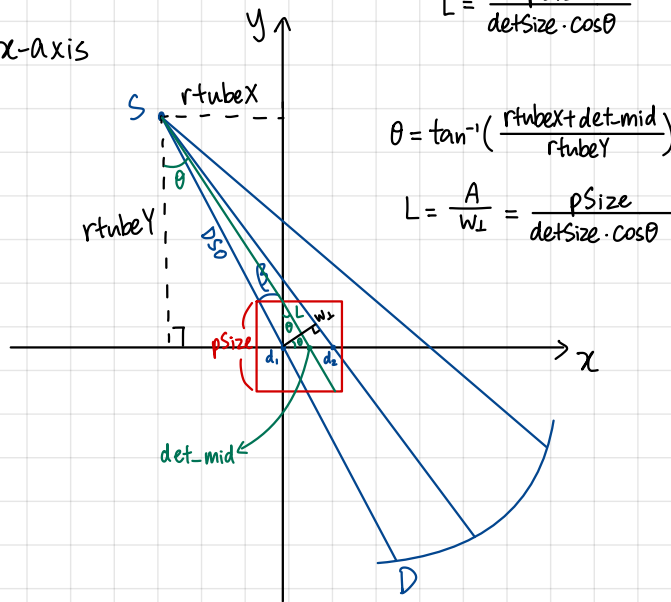
$$r_{tubeX} = DSO \sin \beta$$

$$r_{tubeY} = DSO \cos \beta$$

- \* assumptions:
- object located at origin, 0
  - uniform pixel size, pixelSize
  - nonuniform detector size, detSize = diff(detm)

## Scaling factor calculation

e.g. if map on x-axis



$$L = \frac{pSize}{detSize \cdot \cos \theta}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{r_{tubeX} + det\_mid}{r_{tubeY}} \right)$$

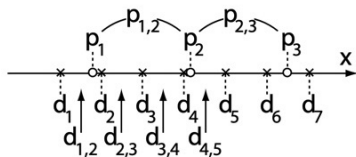
$$L = \frac{A}{wL} = \frac{pSize}{detSize \cdot \cos \theta} \cdot (\text{overlap} \times \text{detvalue})$$

problem! detm contains negative detvalues so multiplying by detvalue results in negative sinoTmp...

refer to overlap calculation  
sinoTmp

## Overlap calculation

### overlap kernel resampling pseudocode (Basu, 2006)



```

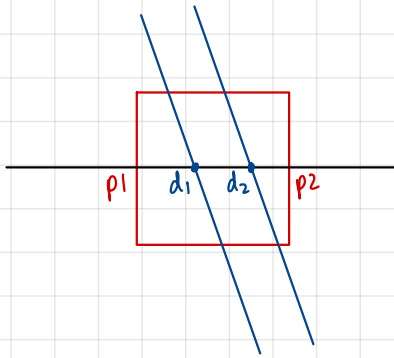
current pixel = first pixel in the row
current detector = first detector in the view
while (current pixel <= last pixel in the row)
{
  if (pixelboundary <= detectorboundary)
  {
    pixelvalue += (pixelboundary
      - previousboundary) * detectorvalue;
    previousboundary = pixelboundary;
    go to next pixel;
  }
  else
  {
    pixelvalue += (detectorboundary
      - previousboundary) * detectorvalue;
    previousboundary = detectorboundary;
    go to next detector;
  }
}

```

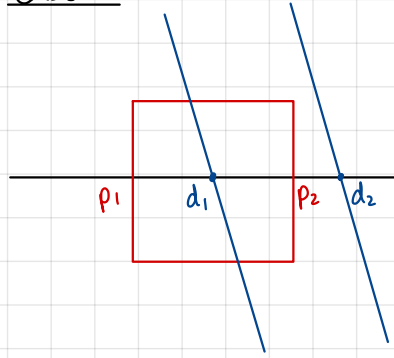
But isn't this assuming that detSize is uniform?

- possible solution:
- break down into 4 cases
  - follow convolution method?

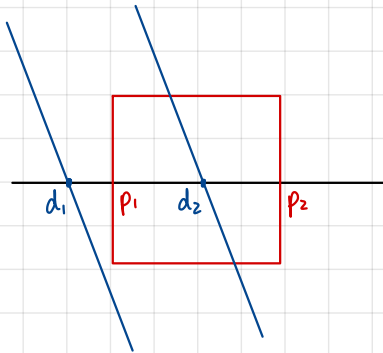
Case 1



Case 2



Case 3



Case 4

