Sparse-View CT Reconstruction Based on Nonconvex $L_1 - L_2$ Regularizations

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Abstract—The reconstruction from sparse-view projections is one of important problems in computed tomography (CT) limited by the availability or feasibility of obtaining a large number of projections. Traditionally, convex regularizers have been exploited to improve the reconstruction quality in sparse-view CT, and the convex constraint in those problems leads to an easy optimization process. However, convex regularizers often result in a biased approximation and inaccurate reconstruction in CT problems. Here, we present a nonconvex, Lipschitz continuous and non-smooth regularization model. The CT reconstruction is formulated as a nonconvex constrained $L_1 - L_2$ minimization problem and solved through a difference of convex algorithm and alternating direction of multiplier method which generates a better result than $L_0$ or $L_1$ regularizers in the CT reconstruction. We compare our method with previously reported high performance methods which use convex regularizers such as TV, wavelet, curvelet, and curvelet+TV (CTV) on the test phantom images. The results show that there are benefits in using the nonconvex regularizer in the sparse-view CT reconstruction.

Keywords—Computed tomography, sparse-view reconstruction, $L_1 - L_2$ minimization, non-convex, difference of convex functions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Computed Tomography (CT) is used as a screening method for medical diagnostics, non-destructive testing and airport security. For medical, security or industrial applications of CT a limited number of views is an option for whether reducing the radiation dose or screening time, and obviously the operation cost. In applications, such as non-destructive testing or inspection of a large object, like a turbine or a cargo container one angular view can take up to a few minutes for only one slice. Furthermore, some views could be simply unavailable due to the system configuration. On the other hand, exposure to radiation is a concern in medical CT, specifically when the frequency of test is high [1].

A computed tomography system can be modelled as a linear system in two different scenarios: Noise-free (1) and noisy (2):

$$Ax = b,$$

(1)

$$Ax + n = b,$$

(2)

where $b \in R^N$ is the projection data, $x \in R^M$ is the reconstruction image, $A \in R^{N \times M}$ is the system geometry matrix, and $n$ is the approximation of the interference of noise, error, and other factors present in a practical imaging process.

The reconstruction problem can be solved using a constrained optimization problem,

$$\min_x \|x\|_0 \quad \text{subject to} \quad Ax = b$$

(3)

Here $l_0$-norm is denoted by $\|\|_0$. Minimizing the $L_0$ norm is equivalent to finding the sparsest solution and since $L_0$ minimization is NP-hard [2], a popular approach is to replace $L_0$ by a convex $L_1$ norm, which often gives a satisfactory sparse solution.

Assuming noise and given the sparse-view model, the reconstruction problem is ill-posed for minimizing the least-squares function. Therefore, the following cost function with a regularization term has been considered.

$$\min_x \|\phi(x)\|_1 \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|b - Ax\|_2^2 \leq \sigma$$

(4)

where $\phi$ is a sparsifying transform and $\sigma$ is an upper bound of the uncertainty in the projections ($b$). Here $l_1$-norm is denoted by $\|\|_1$, and $l_2$-norm by $\|\|_2$. The constrained optimization in (3) is equivalent to the following unconstrained optimization problem [3], [4]:

$$\min_x \frac{1}{2}\|b - Ax\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\phi(x)\|_1$$

(5)

where $\lambda > 0$ is a balancing constant which relies on the sparsity of the underlying image $x$ under linear transformation. In (5), the $L_2$ norm represents the convex relaxation of $L_0$ that counts the nonzeros. Such matrix $A$ has incoherent column vectors. Considering the problem, the convex sparsifying term $\phi(x)$ can include different regularizers. In the past few years, research efforts have been made to exploring efficient and stable convex regularizers.

The total variation as a convex regularizer have been widely used in the area of image denoising and restoration [5], [6], sparse-view CT reconstruction, and interior tomography [7]-[9]. Transform based methods are proposed generally for inverse problems and CT reconstruction [10]-[13]. Wu et al. [11] introduced to use curvelet as the convex sparsifying transform in the CT reconstruction framework. Curvelet...
transform, proposed by Candès [10] in 2002 has better 
$L_1$-norm sparsity than that by wavelets and does not generate 
the staircase-type noise which make it very suitable for 
sparse-view CT reconstruction. In 2016, a new regularization 
model for CT reconstruction has been proposed by combining 
regularization methods based on TV and the curvelet transform 
(CTV) [14]. It was demonstrated that the method has had 
superior quality of CT reconstruction when compared to the 
above mentioned methods.

Recently, there has been a flow of attempts [15]-[17] in 
developing nonconvex regularizers to promote sparsity while 
solving the linear system. Although nonconvex regularizers 
are generally more challenging to minimize, they have advantages 
over convex $L_1$ norm, since convex $L_1$ norm regularizers 
do not perform well on practical problems with coherent 
$A$ matrix. Nonconvex functions were introduced as substitutes 
for the linear system. Although nonconvex regularizers are 
still being proposed, they are demonstrated in Section III. Conclusions are drawn in 
Section IV.

II. METHOD

A constrained $L_1 - L_2$ minimization problem can be defined 
by replacing $L_0$ in (3) with $L_1 - L_2$:

$$
\min_x \|x\|_1 - \|x\|_2 \quad \text{subject to} \quad Ax = b 
$$

where $p^k = \frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$.

In the optimization problem, to minimize $L_1 - L_2$, a 
difference of convex algorithm (DCA) [22] is utilized. DCA 
includes linearization of the nonconvex term (second term) in 
the cost function to raise a new term by solving the $L_1$-norm 
subproblem

$$
x^{k+1} = \arg\min_x \{ \|x\|_1 - \langle p^k, x \rangle \} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad Ax = b \quad (7)
$$

The DCA method handles the minimization of a cost 
function in a form of $Q(x) = f(x) - g(x)$. $f(x)$ and 
g(x) are lower semi-continuous convex functions, $f - g$ 
is a DC decomposition of $Q$. $g$ and $f$ are considered as 
DC components of $Q$. In the DCA method, we build two 
sequences $x^k$ and $z^k$ as nominees for primal and dual optimal 
solutions. They are computed by iterating over the following 
equations:

$$
\begin{align*}
  z^k &\in \partial g(x^k) \\
  x^{k+1} &= \arg\min_x f(x) - g(x^k) + \langle z^k, x - x^k \rangle
\end{align*} \quad (8)
$$

where $z^k$ is a subgradient of $g(x)$ at $x^k$.

The unconstrained minimization for (6):

$$
\min_k \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 
$$

The unconstrained cost function in (9) has the following DC 
q decomposition:

$$
Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 - \lambda \|x\|_2 
$$

Considering $|x|_2$ is differentiable with gradient $\frac{x}{\|x\|_2}$ and for 
x = 0, 0 $\in$ $\partial|x|_2$, the following can be written:

$$
x^{k+1} = \begin{cases} \arg\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 & \text{if } x^k = 0 \\ \arg\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 - \langle x, \lambda \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} \rangle & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (11)
$$

In each DCA iteration, the following $L_1$-norm convex subproblem is solved:

$$
\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 - \langle x, \lambda \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} \rangle \quad (12)
$$

Equation (12) can be solved using alternating direction of 
multiplier method (ADMM) [23]. First (12) can be rewritten as

$$
\min_x \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|v\|_1 - \langle x, u \rangle \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x - v = 0 
$$

Then we create the Lagrangian as

$$
L(x, v, \rho) = \frac{1}{2} \|b - Ax\|^2_2 + \lambda \|v\|_1 - \langle x, u \rangle + \rho^T (x - v) + \frac{\eta}{2} \|x - v\|^2_2 \quad (14)
$$

where $\eta$ is the penalty parameter and $\rho$ is the Lagrangian 
multiplier. ADMM iterations are as:
The closed-form solution for $v$ in the second step of (15) can be found using a shrinkage operator:

$$v^{i+1} = \text{shrink}\left(\frac{x_i^{i+1} + \rho_i^i}{\eta}, \frac{\lambda}{\eta}\right)$$ (16)

where

$$\text{shrink}(x, \xi) = \text{sign}(x_n) \max\{\|x_n\| - \xi, 0\}$$ (17)

Since $A$ matrix is not a square matrix and thus the normal inversion cannot be obtained, the conjugate gradient method [24] has been chosen as a solution for the first step of (15).

A pseudo-code of the solution for each DCA iteration in (12) is depicted here.

**Algorithm 1:** DCA iteration solution

Define $x^0, v^0, \rho^0$

for $i = 1, 2, ..., \text{iteration}$

$$x^{i+1} = \arg\min_x \mathcal{L}(x, v^i, \rho^i)$$

$$v^{i+1} = \text{shrink}\left(\frac{x^{i+1} + \rho^i}{\eta}, \frac{\lambda}{\eta}\right)$$

$$\rho^{i+1} = \rho^i + \eta(x^{i+1} - v^{i+1})$$

end.

III. Results

We evaluate the method on two sets simulated data, i.e., SheppLogan phantom [25] and the head phantom which is built based on the work by FORBILD group [26] (Fig. 1). The data have the size of $256 \times 256$ pixels and they are simulated with only 100 equally spaced projections. We have reconstructed these phantoms using five methods: Four previously reported high performance methods with convex regularizers including TV-based regularization (TV), wavelet-based regularization (Wavelet), curvelet-based regularization (Curvelet), curvelet+TV regularization (CTV), and the presented method. Figs. 2 and 3 show the outcomes of the methods, i.e., a substantial reduction of visible artifacts by the proposed method. The peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) represents the objective metrics presented in Table I, and also demonstrates the high performance achieved by the developed method.

IV. Conclusion

The paper has presented a nonconvex, Lipschitz continuous and non-smooth regularization model for CT reconstruction by considering the difference of $L_1$ and $L_2$ norms. In our method, a nonconvex constrained $L_1 - L_2$ CT reconstruction problem is formulated. We have used an approach of combining difference of convex algorithm, and alternating direction method of multiplier (ADMM) to solve the formulated optimization problem. The performance of the method has been demonstrated based on the presented images for visual evaluation. The visible artifacts are greatly reduced and the improvement in objective quality over the reference methods is visible. Objectively, PSNR values are also higher that proves a higher performance of the developed method.

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REFERENCES