

Differential Absorption Analysis of Nonmagnetic Material in the Phantom using Dual CT

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This study evaluates the change of computer tomography (CT) number in the case of the metal artifact reduction (MAR) algorithm, using the phantom. The images were obtained from dual CT using a gammex 467 tissue characterization phantom, which is similar to human tissues. The test method was performed by dividing pre and post MAR algorithm and measured CT values of nonmagnetic materials within the phantom. In addition, the changes of CT values for each material were compared and analyzed after measuring CT values up to 140 keV, using the spectral HU curve followed by CT scan. As a result, in the cases of N rod (trabecular bone) and E rod (trabecular bone), the CT numbers decreased as keV increasing but were constant above 90 keV. In the cases of I rod (dense bone) and K rod (dense bone), the CT numbers also decreased as keV increased but were uniform above 90 keV. The CT numbers from 40 keV to 140 keV were consistent in the cases of J rod (liver), D rod (liver), L rod (muscle), and F rod (muscle). For A rod (adipose), G rod (adipose), B rod (breast) and O rod (breast), the CT numbers increased as keV increased but were constant after 90 keV. The CT numbers from 40 keV to 140 keV were consistent in the cases of C rod (lung (exhale)), P rod (lung (exhale)), M rod (lung (inhale)) and H rod (lung (exhale)). Conclusively, because dual CT exhibits no changes in image quality and is able to analyze nonmagnetic materials by measuring the CT values of various materials, it will be used in the future as a useful tool for the diagnosis of lesions.

Keywords : MAR algorithm, nonmagnetic material, dual CT, CT number

1. Introduction

Since the introduction of medical imaging systems, computed tomography (CT) has rapidly developed in its technical performance and clinical applications. The test speed and the image quality were improved by spiral CT and other inspection equipment especially able to measure sub-seconds of testing time with multi-detection ability as the new generation system. To describe the image theory of CT simply, an X-ray generated from an X-ray tube penetrates a certain material, and the differential absorptions by radiolucent and radiopaque actions is described on a monitor as various types of black and white. In other words, this theory is explained as an X-ray being turned into an image on a screen by differential attenuation. The attenuation of the X-ray means that its intensity is

decreased by absorbing or scattering in the process of X-ray transmission. It is based on the Lambert-Beer Law which expresses photon changes as an exponential relationship according to the tissue penetration when an X-ray permeates the tissue. The parameters that influence the attenuation in CT are X-ray photon energy like general X-ray, tissue density, the atomic number of the tissue, and material electrons per unit weight [1]. The formation of an X-ray image is made up from information about attenuated photons while the X-ray penetrates the patient. If all the X-ray photons were to penetrate the patient, the screen image would be entirely black. If all the X-ray photons were to be attenuated, the image would be white. Therefore, the image contrast is decided by the differential attenuation among human tissues. CT expresses the distribution of this attenuation coefficient as the CT number [1]. The line attenuation coefficient is affected by several factors, including radiation energy. For example, the line attenuation coefficient of water indicates differences of 0.206 cm^{-1} in 60 keV, 0.19 cm^{-1} in 73 keV,

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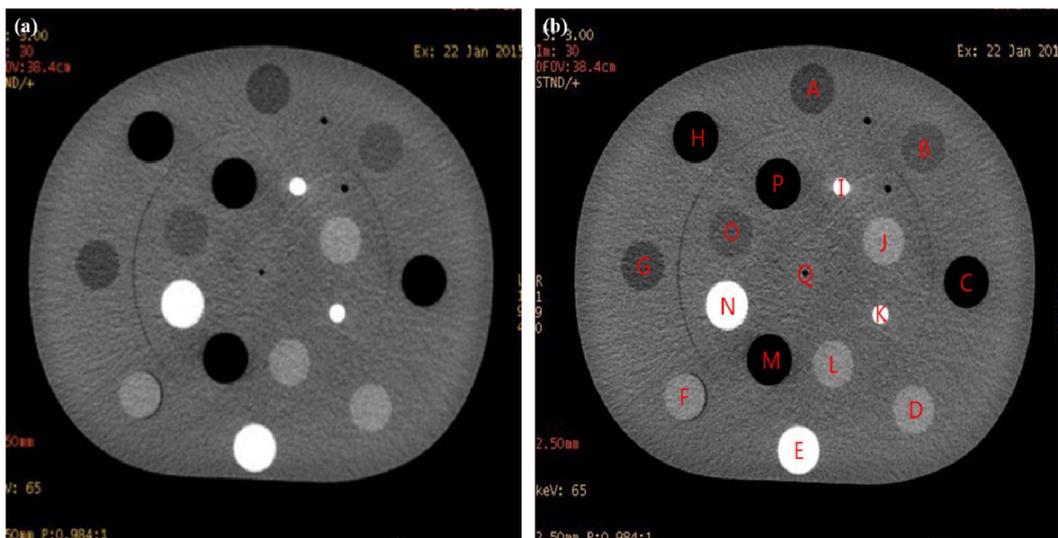


Fig. 3. (Color online) (a) is the scanned image of Gammex 467 tissue characterization phantom using dual CT and (b) indicates 16 rods setting in the same size of interesting area.

mode for scan type, and 0.6 seconds of rotation time. The coverage speed was 65.62 mm/sec and pitch/speed was 0.984:1 (39.37 mm/rot). Tube voltage and current were scanned by the modulation of equipment in the case of GSI mode scanning (Fig. 2). The mean value was recorded by calculating CT values a total of 20 times after the obtained images for measuring and analyzing CT values within a phantom were transferred to AW 4.5 Volume Share 4, and then the area of interest was set as the same size of 16 rods diameter. In the case of 16 rods, the A rod is for adipose, B rod for breast, C rod for lung (exhale), D rod for liver, E rod for trabecular bone, F rod for muscle, G rod for adipose, H rod for lung (exhale), I rod for dense bone, J rod for liver, K rod for dense bone, L rod for muscle, M rod for lung (inhale), N rod for trabecular bone, O rod for breast, P rod for lung (exhale), and Q rod for water. The diameter of rod is 10 mm (Fig. 3). In addition, the changes of CT values for each material were compared and analyzed after measuring CT value up to 140 keV, using the spectral HU curve followed by CT scan. The average analysis of CT number and noise with or without the MAR algorithm was carried out using the SPSS Statistics (version 17, USA, Chicago) program, and its statistical significance was estimated by the paired sample t-test.

3. Results

Table 1 shows the CT numbers before and after using the MAR algorithm for each material. For A rod (adipose), it was 64.34 ± 20.45 HU before using the MAR

algorithm and -66.84 ± 8.55 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was measured at about -41.82 ± 19.40 HU before using and -43.09 ± 17.17 HU after using in 80 keV. Conclusively, A rod (adipose) indicated that the CT numbers were reduced more after using the MAR algorithm than before using it, and its noise was decreased as well ($p < 0.05$). In the case of B rod (breast), the CT number was measured as -39.92 ± 17.79 HU before using the MAR algorithm and -39.72 ± 18.74 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also -26.50 ± 17.55 HU before using and -26.69 ± 18.10 HU after using in 80 keV. There was no significant difference statistically ($p > 0.05$). For C rod (lung (exhale)), the CT number was measured as -461.44 ± 95.19 HU before using the MAR algorithm and -478.51 ± 45.58 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also -465.90 ± 93.72 HU before using and -482.26 ± 47.27 HU after using in 80 keV. Conclusively, C rod (lung (exhale)) represented that the CT numbers were reduced more after using the MAR algorithm than before using, and its noise was decreased as well ($p < 0.05$). In the case of D rod (liver), the CT number was measured as 51.34 ± 23.82 HU before using the MAR algorithm and -51.92 ± 26.83 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also 52.87 ± 22.86 HU before using and 52.54 ± 23.96 HU after using in 80 keV. There was no significant difference statistically ($p > 0.05$). In the case of E rod (trabecular bone), the CT number was measured as 287.64 ± 51.57 HU before using the MAR algorithm and 290.97 ± 46.67 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also 194.85 ± 40.98 HU before using and 197.9 ± 37.00 HU after using in 80 keV. There was no significant difference statistically ($p > 0.05$). In the case of F

Table 1. Computer tomography number and standard deviation before and after using metal artifact reduction algorithm by materials.

Division	keV	Dual CT		Single CT		P
		Ct number	SD	Ct number	SD	
A Adipose 0.96	60 keV	-64.34	20.45	-63.62	18.25	P > 0.05
	65 keV	-56.16	16.52	-55.74	14.25	
	70 keV	-50.16	16.74	-50.94	12.73	
	75 keV	-45.31	18.26	-46.74	14.45	
	80 keV	-41.82	19.4	-43.72	17.13	
B Breast50/500.99	60 keV	-39.92	17.79	-31.37	18.25	P > 0.05
	65 keV	-34.65	14.45	-33.23	15.45	
	70 keV	-31.21	14.45	-31.27	15.57	
	75 keV	-28.47	16.2	-27.27	16.68	
	80 keV	-26.5	17.55	-27.11	18.37	
C Lung (Exhale)	60 keV	-461.44	95.19	-488.37	4.53	P > 0.05
	65 keV	-461.51	93.44	-435.38	44.35	
	70 keV	-463.33	93.31	-462.78	46.77	
	75 keV	-464.78	93.45	-481.14	46.78	
	80 keV	-465.9	93.72	-481.22	47.11	
D Liver 1.07	60 keV	51.34	23.82	50.84	26.21	P > 0.05
	65 keV	50.44	20.42	50.89	22.1	
	70 keV	51.41	20.53	51.55	22.45	
	75 keV	52.19	21.84	52.65	23.22	
	80 keV	52.87	22.86	52.75	23.47	
E Trabecular Bone 200 mg/ ccHA1.16	60 keV	287.64	51.57	296.92	46.71	P > 0.05
	65 keV	254.03	46.08	257.27	41.21	
	70 keV	229.68	43.55	232.26	39.35	
	75 keV	210.11	42.09	213.74	37.74	
	80 keV	194.85	40.98	197.65	37.37	
F muscle 1.06	60 keV	35.92	38.68	39.35	40.12	P > 0.05
	65 keV	36.26	33.45	37.24	34.32	
	70 keV	37.83	33.87	39.53	34.77	
	75 keV	39.09	35.42	39.24	35.21	
	80 keV	40.17	36.75	40.74	36.47	
G Adipose 0.96	60 keV	-59.57	25.6	-63.2	21.65	P < 0.05
	65 keV	-52.21	20.98	-55.52	17.3	
	70 keV	-47.49	20.73	-49.42	16.32	
	75 keV	-43.7	22.53	-45.22	19.37	
	80 keV	-40.94	23.99	-41.54	21.32	
H Lung (inhale)	60 keV	-731.98	83.19	-737.88	63.74	P > 0.05
	65 keV	-732.06	82.54	-737.52	61.2	
	70 keV	-733.97	82.42	-739.79	61.78	
	75 keV	-735.49	82.67	-741.28	61.46	
	80 keV	-736.58	82.96	-740.14	61.47	
I Dense Bone 800 mg/ ccHA1.53 Liver 1.07	60 keV	129.77	308.4	131.24	310.91	P > 0.05
	65 keV	114.61	272.85	116.45	274.26	
	70 keV	103.03	247.46	104.75	249.27	
	75 keV	93.68	227.11	95.33	228.31	
	80 keV	86.2	211.15	86.12	212.24	

Table 1. Continued.

Division	keV	Dual CT		Single CT		P
		Ct number	SD	Ct number	SD	
J Liver 1.07	60 keV	58.89	24.79	61.35	25.23	P > 0.05
	65 keV	55.51	21.22	56.42	21.36	
	70 keV	54.45	20.85	57.74	20.74	
	75 keV	53.6	22.68	56.55	21.22	
	80 keV	53.18	24.22	56.41	22.17	
K Dense Bone 800 mg/ ccHA1.53	60 keV	115.02	298.97	112.34	298.24	P > 0.05
	65 keV	102.61	265.78	100.24	265.34	
	70 keV	93.11	242.45	90.83	242.33	
	75 keV	85.47	223.8	83.26	224.37	
	80 keV	79.38	209.2	78.24	209.27	
L muscle 1.06	60 keV	45.71	23.2	43.99	23.24	P > 0.05
	65 keV	44.52	19.83	42.31	20.36	
	70 keV	45.32	19.29	43.24	19.54	
	75 keV	46.01	20.78	43.48	20.57	
	80 keV	46.66	22.1	44.04	21.5	
M Lung (inhale)	60 keV	-723.58	74.82	-711.92	114.27	P < 0.05
	65 keV	-725.35	73.47	-711.22	116.31	
	70 keV	-728.57	73.53	-711.2	117.45	
	75 keV	-731.14	73.97	717.64	119.78	
	80 keV	-733.06	74.47	-718.4	119.77	
C Trabecular Bone 200 mg/ ccHA1.16	60 keV	292.06	43.62	288.3	50.21	P > 0.05
	65 keV	258.67	38.59	254.73	43.74	
	70 keV	234.57	35.59	232.31	40.78	
	75 keV	215.24	34.76	221.5	39.45	
	80 keV	200.11	34.39	199.72	38.44	
O Breast 50/500.99	60 keV	-39.15	22.96	-37.42	23.55	P > 0.05
	65 keV	-34.47	18.84	-32.75	19.24	
	70 keV	-31.12	18.42	-25.57	18.71	
	75 keV	-28.45	20.53	-27.3	20.77	
	80 keV	-26.5	22.3	-27.7	22.2	
P Lung (Exhale)	60 keV	-461.81	84.95	-436.34	49.32	P < 0.05
	65 keV	-462.71	83.25	-474.7	49.33	
	70 keV	-465.28	83.36	-474.13	49.75	
	75 keV	-467.33	83.78	-474.2	50.63	
	80 keV	-468.93	84.21	-475.23	50.62	
Q H2O1.01	60 keV	0	0	0	0	P > 0.05
	65 keV	0	0	0	0	
	70 keV	0	0	0	0	
	75 keV	0	0	0	0	
	80 keV	0	0	0	0	

rod (muscle), the CT number was measured as 35.92 ± 38.68 HU before using the MAR algorithm and 39.35 ± 40.55 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also 40.17 ± 36.75 HU before using and 40.48 ± 36.52 HU after using in 80 keV. There was no significant difference statistically ($p > 0.05$).

In the case of I rod (dense bone), the CT number was measured as 129.77 ± 308.40 HU before using the MAR algorithm and 131.33 ± 310.90 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also 86.20 ± 211.15 HU before using and 87.96 ± 212.21 HU after using in 80 keV. There was no significant difference statistically ($p > 0.05$). For M rod

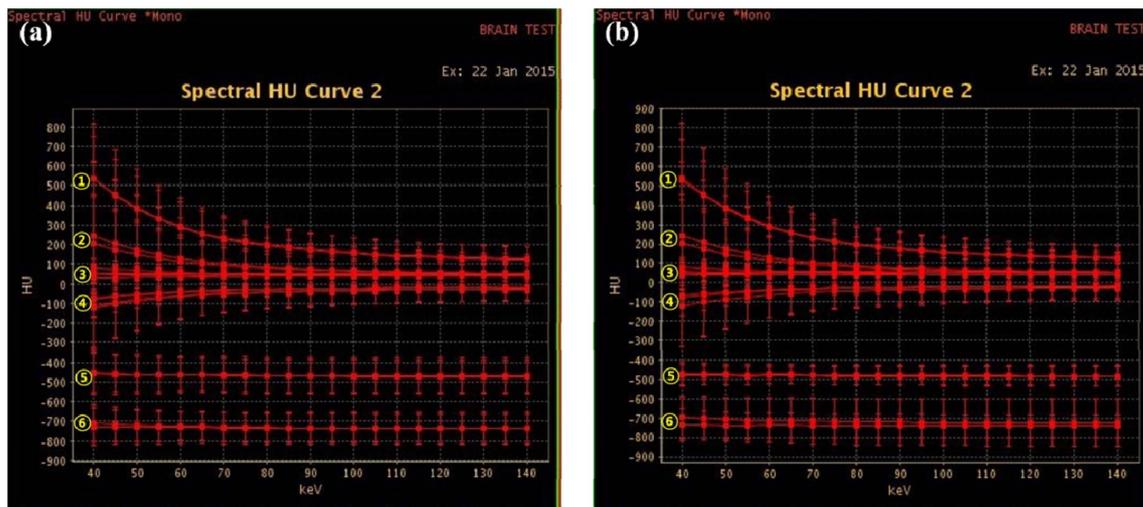


Fig. 4. (Color online) Spectral HU curve before (A) and after using MAR algorithm

1. N rod (Trabecular Bone), E rod (Trabecular Bone)
2. I rod (Dense Bone), K rod (Dense Bone)
3. J rod (Liver), D rod (Liver), L rod (muscle), F rod (muscle)
4. A rod (Adipose), G rod (Adipose), B rod (Breast), O rod (Breast)
5. C rod (Lung (Exhale)), P rod (Lung (Exhale)), M rod (Lung (inhale)), H rod (Lung (Exhale))

(lung (inhale)), the CT number was measured as -723.58 ± 74.82 HU before using the MAR algorithm and -710.94 ± 114.54 HU after using it in 60 keV. It was also -733.06 ± 74.47 HU before using and -719.47 ± 119.84 HU after using in 80 keV. Conclusively, M rod (lung (inhale)) showed that the CT numbers were reduced more after using the MAR algorithm than before using, and its noise was increased as well ($p < 0.05$). According to the spectral HU curve, each material both before and after using the MAR algorithm was analyzed around its inherent CT values (Fig. 4). In the cases of N rod (trabecular bone) and E rod (trabecular bone), the CT numbers decreased as keV increased but were constant above 90 keV. The CT numbers from 40 keV to 140 keV were consistent in cases of J rod (liver), D rod (liver), L rod (muscle) and F rod (muscle). For A rod (adipose), G rod (adipose), B rod (breast) and O rod (breast), the CT numbers increased as keV increased but were constant above 90 keV. The CT numbers from 40 keV to 140 keV were consistent in the cases of C rod (lung (exhale)), P rod (lung (exhale)), M rod (lung (inhale)), and H rod (lung (exhale)).

4. Discussions

The ultimate purpose of the CT test is to provide a high-definition image that can be used for accurate diagnosis, with minimum radiation and while causing minimum inconvenience to the patient. If the latest equip-

ment is not associated with the material or the technique that plays additional function to realize images in every test, it won't express the images what we desire. The existing method helps too much that we provide appropriate images. However, it is true that more effective images are required to provide for disease decoding. Dual CT was recently developed. This method uses the theory that Table can be categorized due to the differential attenuation generating two different X-rays (at 80 kV and 140 kV, or 100 kV and 140 kV) from the specific material [13-15]. Because it can analyze material ingredients, dual CT is usually used in various clinical trials. The contrast enhancement of tumors in the kidney area is evaluated by dual CT through categorizing calcium stones and uric acid stones, or distinguishing iodine, which is a primary ingredient of the contrast medium [16-22]. Like this, dual CT diagnosed through the material analysis but couldn't complete for various materials. Therefore, this study analyzed the characteristics of materials using a phantom having various elements of human tissues, and compared single CT and its image quality. As a result, the CT numbers were diversely distributed but the image quality was no different with single CT. Generally, each pixel in a CT image has CT numbers indicating the density and is expressed as the linear attenuation coefficient, which is proportional to an attenuated X-ray within the volumes of materials. The CT number is a relatively setting value and is proportional to X-ray attenuation, with $-1,000$ repre-

senting air, 0 for pure water at 25 °C, and $\pm 1,000$ for compact bone, so the information of materials can be obtained using CT numbers. Because CT images consist of CT numbers, the changes to CT numbers between dual CT and single CT methods were not different, and their image qualities had no differences as well. According to the result of GSI, which was applied to the CT scan in this study, the high ratio of water ingredient didn't affect CT values, even when increasing the energy from 90 KeV, and its changes for the air were not observed at all. The material analysis by energy was possible by applying GSI through this experiment. Conclusively, dual CT is able to obtain various images and perform the characterization analysis of materials only by a scan that maintains the quality of single CT images, so that it will substitute various diagnostic equipments in the future.

5. Conclusion

The ingredients of various materials for CT test were analyzed by various methods in this study, and all these materials had their own atomic numbers, linear absorption coefficients, and CT values. The author could accurately confirm the ingredients and the characteristics of each material within the phantom through the experiment, and could observe its changes according to different energies. For most materials, the CT values were reduced by increasing the energy. In other words, the CT values were reduced in inverse proportion to the energy in all materials, except for air. In addition, the dual CT method can obtain images of various tube voltages with the same quality as a single CT only through one scan. Conclusively, because dual CT exhibits no changes in image quality and is able to analyze materials by measuring the CT values of various materials, it will be used in the future as a useful tool in the diagnosis of lesions.

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