Prof. A. Zakhor   Spring 2008
EE225b – Digital Image Processing
Lab Assignment #3 – Tomography

Overview:

In this assignment, you explore applications of the projection slice theorem to tomography.

Assignment specifics:

On the class website, there is a file `Pyramid.bmp`, 256 pixels wide and 384 pixels tall in 8-bit (256) gray. Using the `radon` function provided by Matlab, generate 180 equally spaced projections of the image. Take a moment to familiarize yourself with the capabilities of `radon` using the help files, and what it is computing for you. The radon function treats (192, 128) as the center of the image. For each projection, generate 465 sample points of $p_\theta(t)$ at equally spaced radius, roughly equivalent to one sample point per image unit.

Using the `iradon` function provided by Matlab, which implements the convolution (filtered) back-projection method, restore the original image. Save the reconstructed image as a bitmap file (`ConvBack.bmp`). Take a moment to familiarize yourself with the capabilities of `iradon` using the help files, and what it is computing for you. `iradon` includes a interpolation parameter (default linear), and a filter parameter (default Ram-Lak). How do these parameters affect the convolution back-projection algorithm presented in class and in your textbook (p. 42-45)? Are the defaults reasonable? What happens if you reduce the number of θ samples by a factor of 2? By a factor of 5? Save these reconstructed images as well in bitmap files (`ConvBack2.bmp` `ConvBack5.bmp`).

Implement the polar sampling method using nearest neighbor interpolation in the Fourier domain described in class, and compare it to the output of `iradon`. Save the reconstructed image as a bitmap (`Polar.bmp`).

Please submit a written lab writeup in class on the due date. Also please submit all your `.m` files and `.bmp` files via email to zhanghao@eecs.berkeley.edu. Email submissions must be received before class on the due date. There should be an executable Matlab script `Lab3.m` which will generate all your results.

Here are some helpful Matlab commands:

`X = fft2(x)`	Computes the 2D-DFT of the matrix `x`
`x = ifft2(X)`	Computes the inverse 2D-DFT of the matrix `X`
`I = uint8(x)`	`I` is a matrix of integers ranging from 0..255
`imshow(I)`	Displays `I` as a grayscale image in the current figure
`I = imread('small.bmp', 'bmp')`	Reads the image file small.bmp and stores it in matrix `I`
`imwrite(I, 'result.bmp', 'bmp')`	Writes the matrix I to the image file result.bmp
`stuff = load('Phase.dat', '-mat')`	Loads the contents of `Phase.dat` stored in matrix format into the structure `stuff`
`stuff.ImagePhase`	Access the `ImagePhase` matrix stored in `stuff`