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Method and System for Scatter Correction in X-Ray Imaging

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(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SCATTER CORRECTION IN X-RAY IMAGING**

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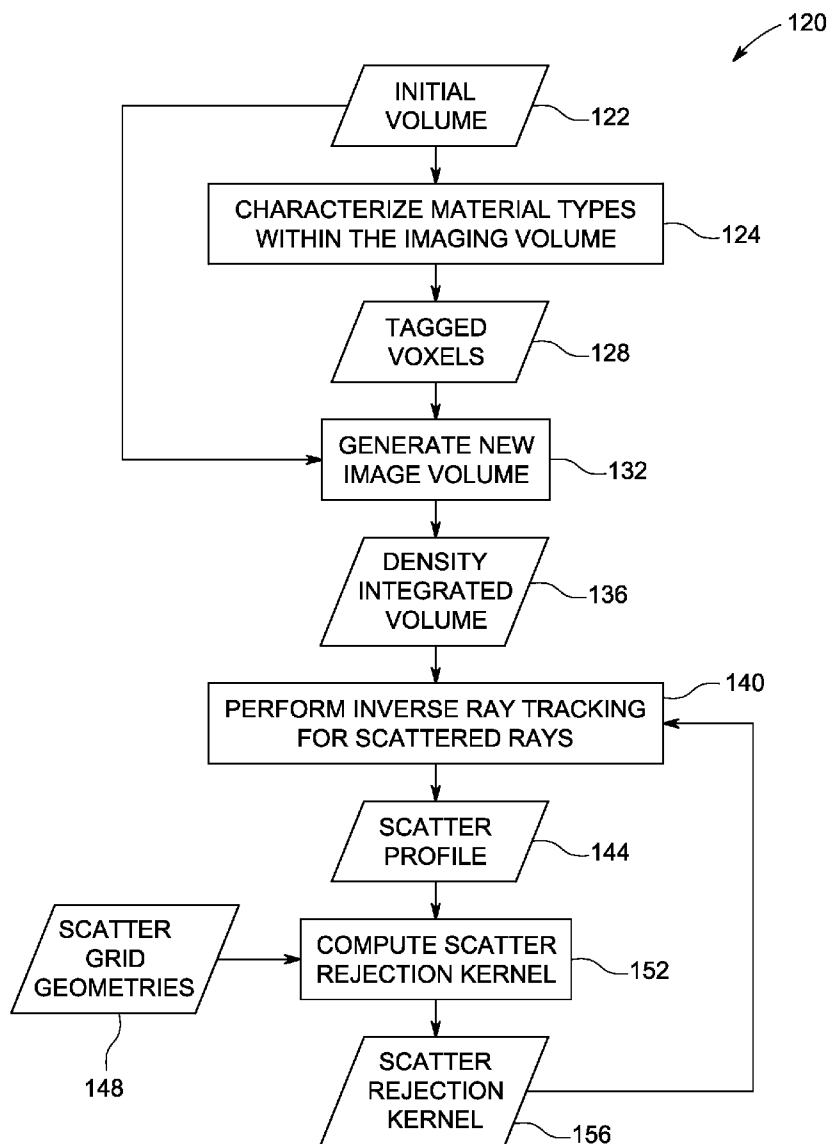
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Approaches for deriving scatter information using inverse tracking of scattered X-rays is disclosed. In certain embodiments scattered rays are tracked from respective locations on a detector to a source of the X-ray radiation, as opposed to tracking schemes that proceed from the source to the detector. In one such approach, the inverse tracking is implemented using a density integrated volume that reduces the integration steps performed.

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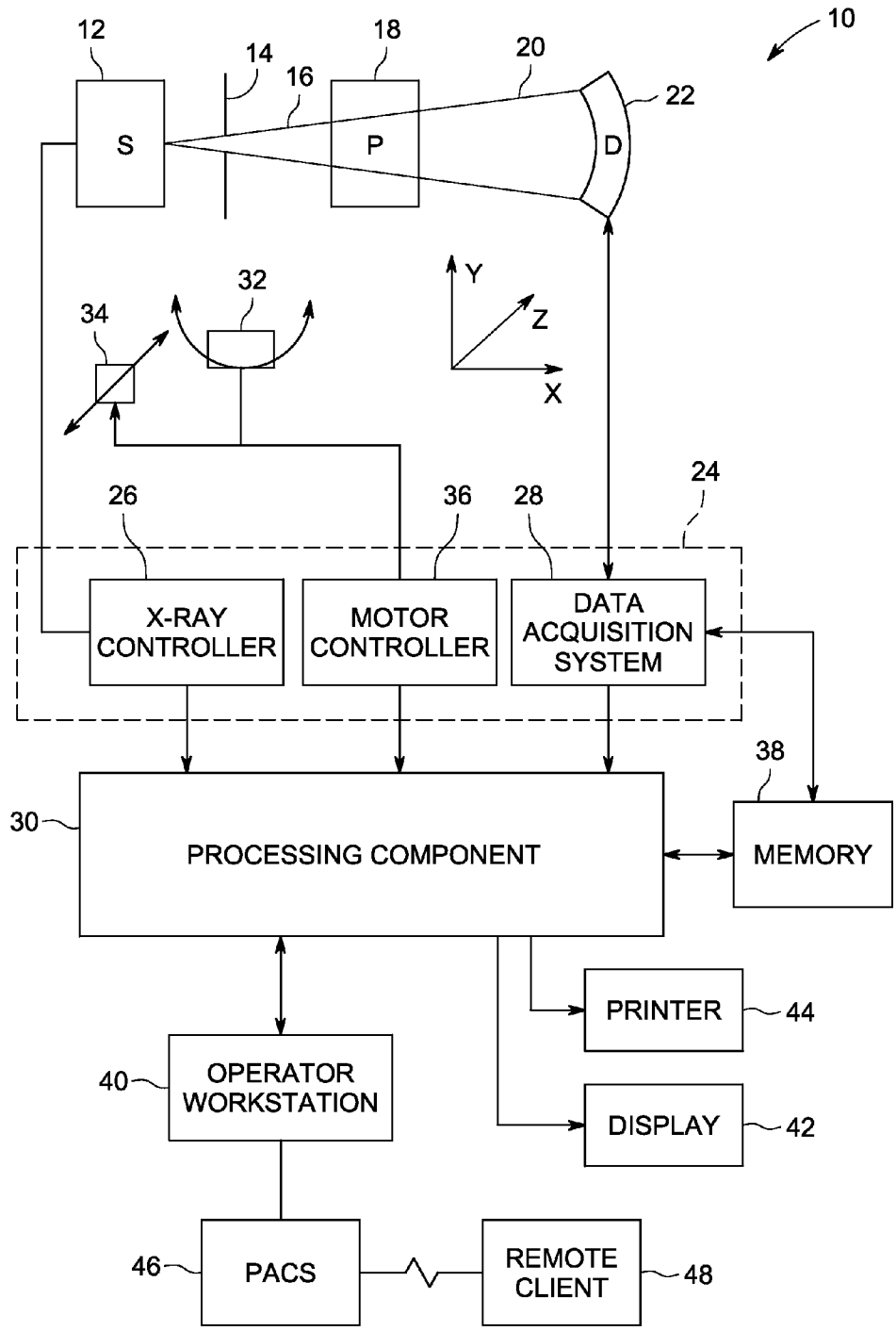


FIG. 1

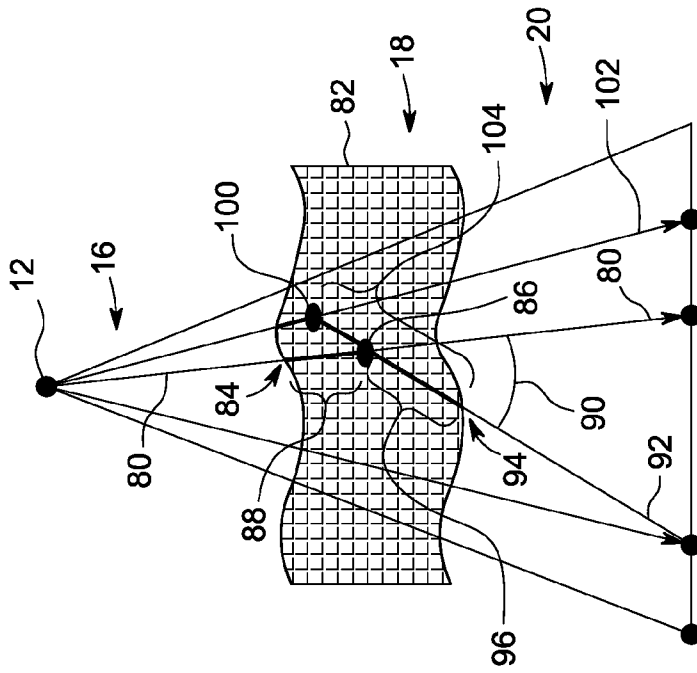


FIG. 3
(PRIOR ART)

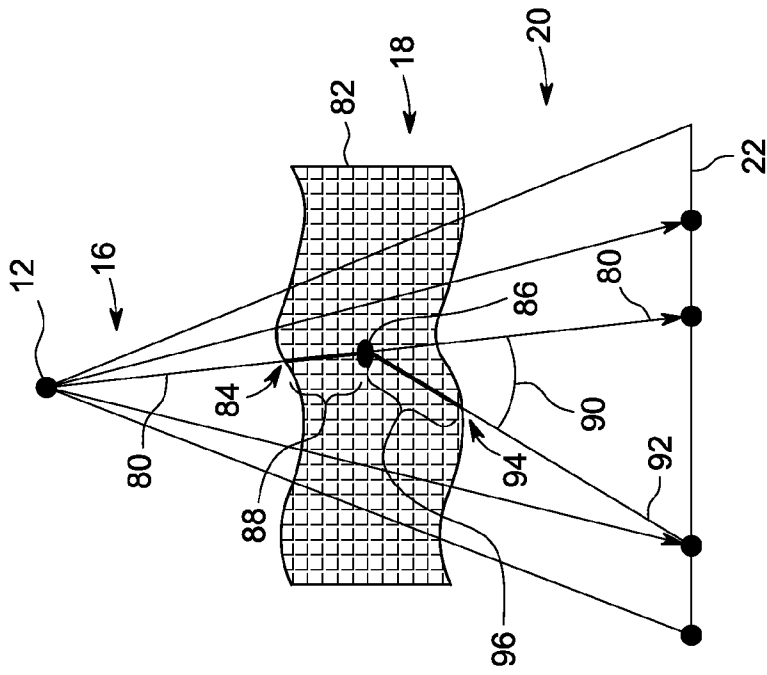


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

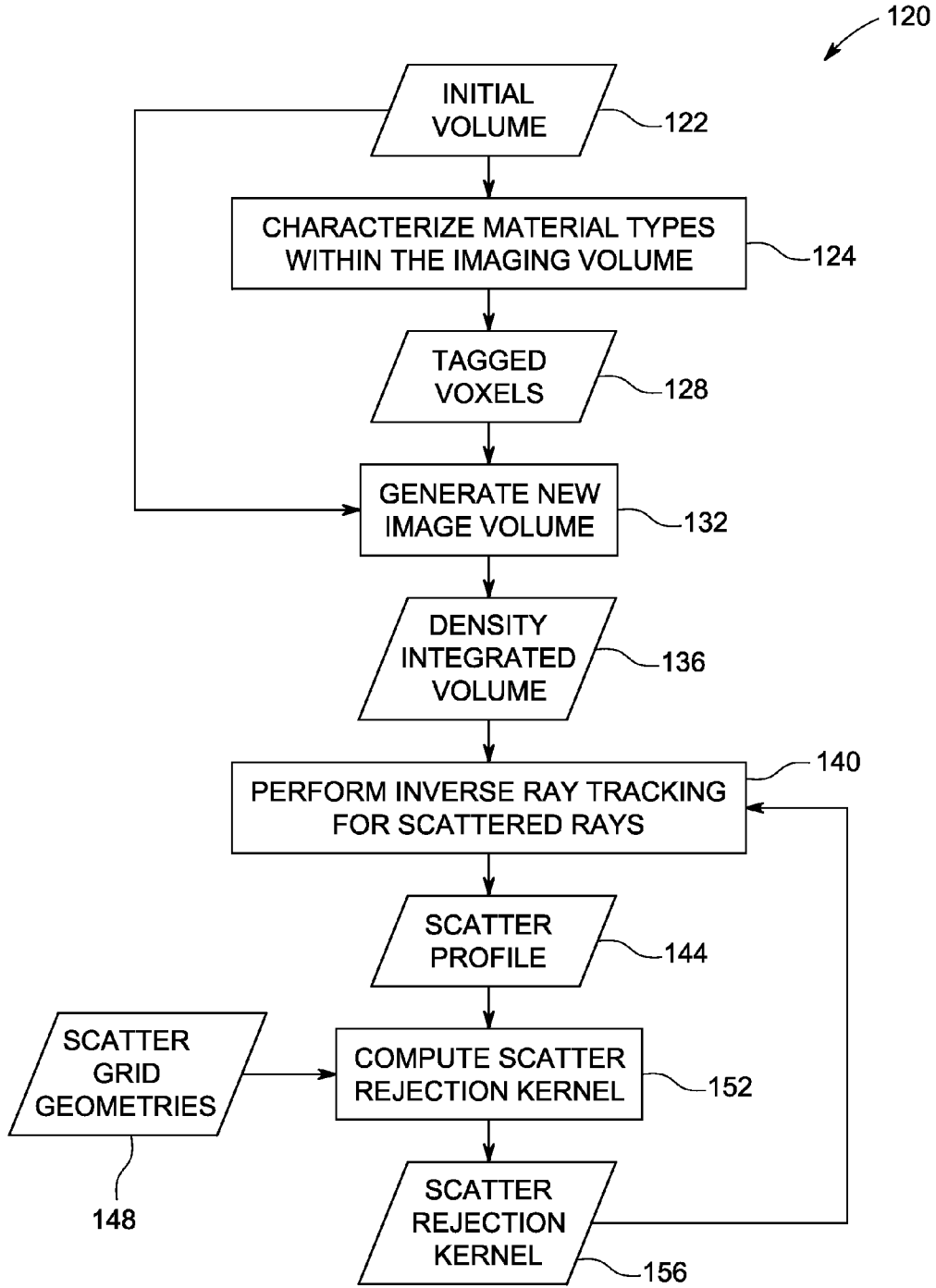


FIG. 4

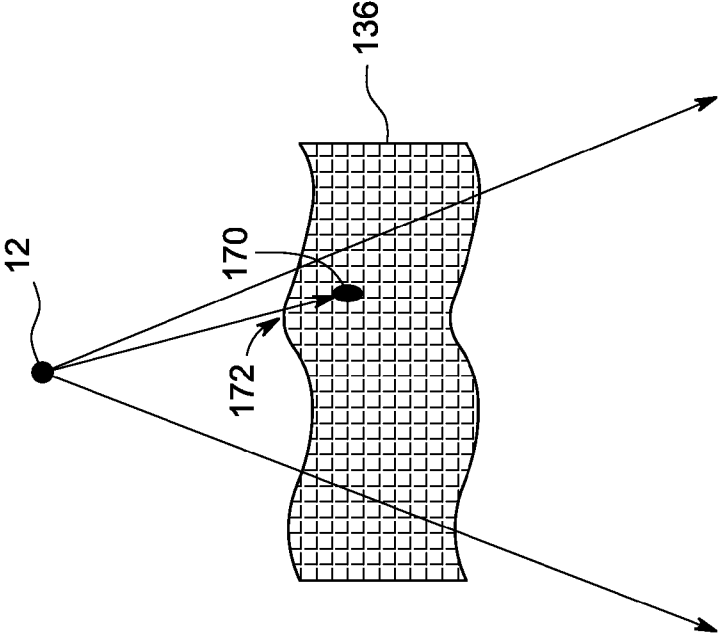


FIG. 6

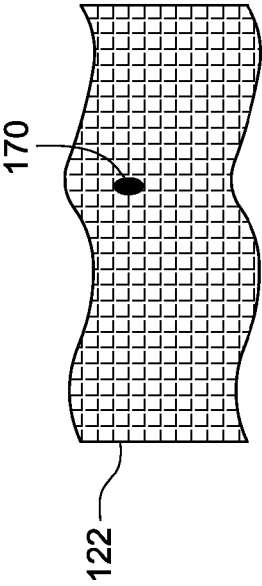


FIG. 5

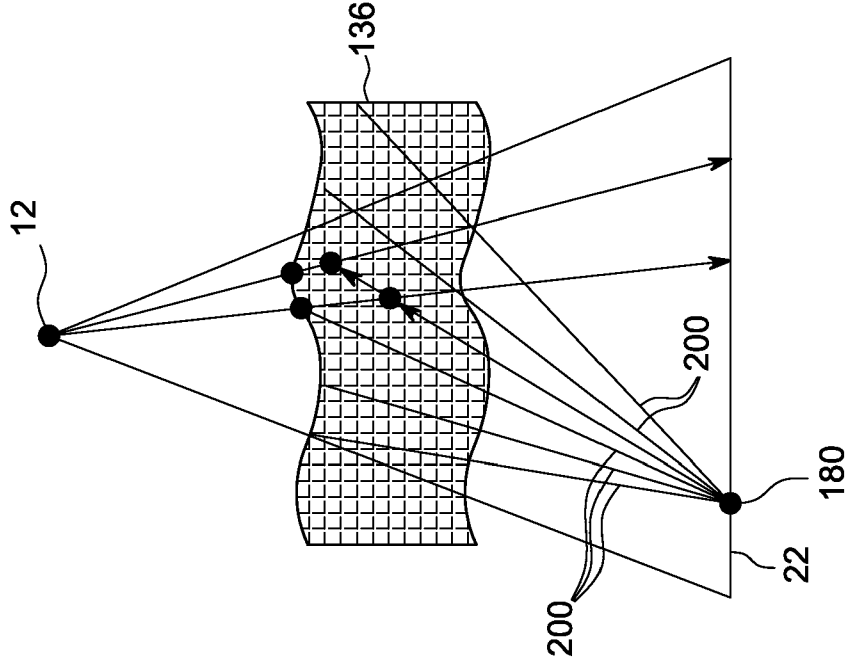


FIG. 7

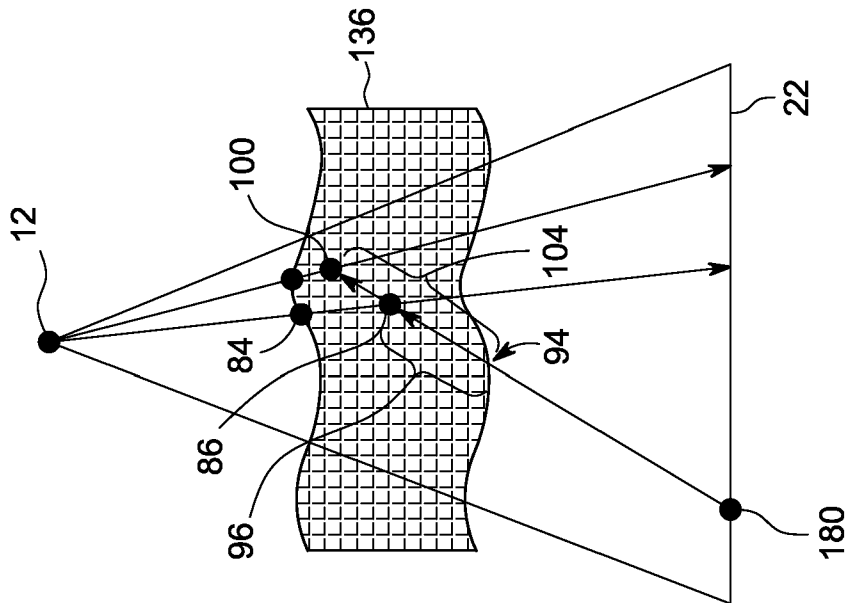


FIG. 8

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SCATTER CORRECTION IN X-RAY IMAGING

BACKGROUND

[0001] Non-invasive imaging technologies allow images of the internal structures of a patient or object to be obtained without performing an invasive procedure on the patient or object. In particular, technologies such as computed tomography (CT) use various physical principles, such as the differential transmission of X-rays through the target volume, to acquire image data and to construct tomographic images (e.g., three-dimensional representations of the interior of the human body or of other imaged structures). However, various physical limitations or constraints on acquisition may result in artifacts or other imperfections in the reconstructed image.

[0002] For example, in a wide-cone X-ray CT system, the ratio of the signal attributable to scatter relative to the primary signal may be high. Such scatter may manifest as either noise or artifacts in the reconstructed images. Proper scatter mitigation may include both scatter rejection and the use of anti-scatter grids. One-dimensional (1D) grids may be employed to help reduce scatter, with the height of the 1D grid determining the degree of scatter reduction. To reject more scatter, two-dimensional (2D) grids can be used, but at a price of complexity and cost. However, even using anti-scatter grids, the presence of scatter may result in image artifacts in the reconstructed images.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

[0003] In one embodiment, a method for estimating scatter is provided. In accordance with this method, an initial volume is generated based on X-ray transmission from a source to a detector. A plurality of voxels is characterized within the initial volume based on material type. A density integrated volume is generated based on the plurality of voxels characterized based on material type. One or more scattered X-rays are tracked beginning at the detector and proceeding toward the source to generate a scatter profile for a plurality of discrete locations on the detector.

[0004] In a further embodiment, an image processing system is provided. The image processing system includes a memory storing one or more routines and a processing component configured to execute the one or more routines stored in the memory. The one or more routines, when executed by the processing component: characterize a plurality of voxels within an initial reconstructed volume based on material type; generate a density integrated volume based on the plurality of voxels characterized based on material type; inversely track one or more scattered X-rays from a respective reception point to a respective transmission point to generate a scatter profile for a plurality of discrete locations on the detector; and generate one or more scatter corrected images using the scatter profile or a kernel derived based at least in part upon the scatter profile.

[0005] In an additional embodiment, one or more non-transitory computer-readable media are provided. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable media encode one or more routines which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform acts comprising: generating a density integrated volume, wherein each voxel of the density integrated volume represents the density integration from a source of X-rays to the respective voxel; generating a scatter profile by tracking one or more scattered X-rays from respec-

tive locations on a detector to the source through the density integrated volume; and correcting for scatter in one or more reconstructed images using the scatter profile or a kernel derived based at least in part upon the scatter profile.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] These and other features and aspects of embodiments of the present invention will become better understood when the following detailed description is read with reference to the accompanying drawings in which like characters represent like parts throughout the drawings, wherein:

[0007] FIG. 1 is a diagrammatical view of a CT imaging system for use in producing images in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

[0008] FIG. 2 depicts top-down ray tracking for scattered rays;

[0009] FIG. 3 depicts further aspects of top-down ray tracking for scattered rays;

[0010] FIG. 4 depicts a flow chart depicting steps of one implementation for inverse ray tracking for scattered rays in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

[0011] FIG. 5 depicts an initial reconstructed volume in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

[0012] FIG. 6 depicts a density integrated volume in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

[0013] FIG. 7 depicts inverse ray tracking of a scattered ray in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure; and

[0014] FIG. 8 depicts inverse ray tracking of additional scattered rays in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] In instances where one-dimensional or two-dimensional anti-scatter grids are employed, computational scatter correction based on image processing may still be utilized to further suppress image artifacts due to scatter and to achieve good image quality. Without an accurate scatter correction algorithm, the resulting image artifacts attributable to scatter effects can be detrimental. In the present disclosure, a physics model based correction algorithm and its use for scatter artifact suppression is described.

[0016] With this in mind, an example of a computed tomography (CT) imaging system **10** designed to acquire X-ray attenuation data at a variety of views around a patient and suitable for tomographic reconstruction is provided in FIG. 1. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, imaging system **10** includes a source of X-ray radiation **12** positioned adjacent to a collimator **14**. The X-ray source **12** may be an X-ray tube, a distributed X-ray source (such as a solid-state or thermionic X-ray source) or any other source of X-ray radiation suitable for the acquisition of medical or other images.

[0017] The collimator **14** permits X-rays **16** to pass into a region in which a patient **18**, is positioned. In the depicted example, the X-rays **16** are collimated to be a cone-shaped beam, i.e., a cone-beam, that passes through the imaged volume. A portion of the X-ray radiation **20** passes through or around the patient **18** (or other subject of interest) and impacts a detector array, represented generally at reference numeral **22**. Detector elements of the array produce electrical signals that represent the intensity of the incident X-rays **20**. These signals are acquired and processed to reconstruct images of the features within the patient **18**.

[0018] Source 12 is controlled by a system controller 24, which furnishes both power, and control signals for CT examination sequences. In the depicted embodiment, the system controller 24 controls the source 12 via an X-ray controller 26 which may be a component of the system controller 24. In such an embodiment, the X-ray controller 26 may be configured to provide power and timing signals to the X-ray source 12.

[0019] Moreover, the detector 22 is coupled to the system controller 24, which controls acquisition of the signals generated in the detector 22. In the depicted embodiment, the system controller 24 acquires the signals generated by the detector using a data acquisition system 28. The data acquisition system 28 receives data collected by readout electronics of the detector 22. The data acquisition system 28 may receive sampled analog signals from the detector 22 and convert the data to digital signals for subsequent processing by a processor 30 discussed below. Alternatively, in other embodiments the digital-to-analog conversion may be performed by circuitry provided on the detector 22 itself. The system controller 24 may also execute various signal processing and filtration functions with regard to the acquired image signals, such as for initial adjustment of dynamic ranges, interleaving of digital image data, and so forth.

[0020] In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, system controller 24 is coupled to a rotational subsystem 32 and a linear positioning subsystem 34. The rotational subsystem 32 enables the X-ray source 12, collimator 14 and the detector 22 to be rotated one or multiple turns around the patient 18, such as rotated primarily in an x, y-plane about the patient. It should be noted that the rotational subsystem 32 might include a gantry upon which the respective X-ray emission and detection components are disposed. Thus, in such an embodiment, the system controller 24 may be utilized to operate the gantry.

[0021] The linear positioning subsystem 34 may enable the patient 18, or more specifically a table supporting the patient, to be displaced within the bore of the CT system 10, such as in the z-direction relative to rotation of the gantry. Thus, the table may be linearly moved (in a continuous or step-wise fashion) within the gantry to generate images of particular areas of the patient 18. In the depicted embodiment, the system controller 24 controls the movement of the rotational subsystem 32 and/or the linear positioning subsystem 34 via a motor controller 36.

[0022] In general, system controller 24 commands operation of the imaging system 10 (such as via the operation of the source 12, detector 22, and positioning systems described above) to execute examination protocols and to process acquired data. For example, the system controller 24, via the systems and controllers noted above, may rotate a gantry supporting the source 12 and detector 22 about a subject of interest so that X-ray attenuation data may be obtained at a variety of views relative to the subject. In the present context, system controller 24 may also include signal processing circuitry, associated memory circuitry for storing programs and routines executed by the computer (such as routines for executing image processing and/or scatter correction techniques described herein), as well as configuration parameters, image data, and so forth.

[0023] In the depicted embodiment, the image signals acquired and processed by the system controller 24 are provided to a processing component 30 for reconstruction of images. The processing component 30 may be one or more

conventional microprocessors. The data collected by the data acquisition system 28 may be transmitted to the processing component 30 directly or after storage in a memory 38. Any type of memory suitable for storing data might be utilized by such an exemplary system 10. For example, the memory 38 may include one or more optical, magnetic, and/or solid state memory storage structures. Moreover, the memory 38 may be located at the acquisition system site and/or may include remote storage devices for storing data, processing parameters, and/or routines for image reconstruction and/or scatter correction, as described below.

[0024] The processing component 30 may be configured to receive commands and scanning parameters from an operator via an operator workstation 40, typically equipped with a keyboard and/or other input devices. An operator may control the system 10 via the operator workstation 40. Thus, the operator may observe the reconstructed images and/or otherwise operate the system 10 using the operator workstation 40. For example, a display 42 coupled to the operator workstation 40 may be utilized to observe the reconstructed images and to control imaging. Additionally, the images may also be printed by a printer 44 which may be coupled to the operator workstation 40.

[0025] Further, the processing component 30 and operator workstation 40 may be coupled to other output devices, which may include standard or special purpose computer monitors and associated processing circuitry. One or more operator workstations 40 may be further linked in the system for outputting system parameters, requesting examinations, viewing images, and so forth. In general, displays, printers, workstations, and similar devices supplied within the system may be local to the data acquisition components, or may be remote from these components, such as elsewhere within an institution or hospital, or in an entirely different location, linked to the image acquisition system via one or more configurable networks, such as the Internet, virtual private networks, and so forth.

[0026] It should be further noted that the operator workstation 40 may also be coupled to a picture archiving and communications system (PACS) 46. PACS 46 may in turn be coupled to a remote client 48, radiology department information system (RIS), hospital information system (HIS) or to an internal or external network, so that others at different locations may gain access to the raw or processed image data.

[0027] While the preceding discussion has treated the various exemplary components of the imaging system 10 separately, these various components may be provided within a common platform or in interconnected platforms. For example, the processing component 30, memory 38, and operator workstation 40 may be provided collectively as a general or special purpose computer or workstation configured to operate in accordance with the aspects of the present disclosure. In such embodiments, the general or special purpose computer may be provided as a separate component with respect to the data acquisition components of the system 10 or may be provided in a common platform with such components. Likewise, the system controller 24 may be provided as part of such a computer or workstation or as part of a separate system dedicated to image acquisition.

[0028] With the foregoing discussion of a representative CT imaging system in mind, it will be appreciated that, depending on the scatter suppression needs of a given system, the correction algorithms employed can vary. In certain implementations, the scatter correction may be directly

applied to each of the projections or using a second pass algorithm where the scatter profiles are computed by tracking rays through the volume. In accordance with the present discussion, scatter correction is performed based on the initial image volume with scatter ray tracking, but with the elimination of one integration loop during the scatter ray tracking process. Elimination of the integration loop may result in improvements in computational time, such as reducing computational time expended on scatter correction by a factor of one hundred or more.

[0029] Unlike projection based scatter correction approaches, where an approximate scatter profile is computed based on the measured projection, accurate scatter profile capture in accordance with present embodiments utilizes the entire image volume. In these embodiments, at each view angle, the X-ray from the source is tracked when it interacts with the material in the volume. The interaction creates scattered X-rays, in all the possible directions. These rays are again either attenuated or scattered, creating cascaded scatter events. In X-ray CT, the single event where only one scatter interaction is encountered, accounts for the most severe image artifact, since this type of events contains some level of high frequency content in the scatter profile.

[0030] In a conventional tracing approach for a single event, ray casting from the source may be performed. The primary ray attenuation may be traced as the ray penetrates the volume. Interaction at a given point in the volume may be computed using proper differential cross-sections. The scattered ray at a given angle is traced and its attenuation computed until it exits the volume. The intensity of the scattered ray is then accumulated. These steps may be used to compute the scatter event for one primary ray at a given interaction point in the volume and scattered to a given angle. These steps may be repeated for all incident rays, all interaction points, and all the directions to which the scattered ray is scattered.

[0031] These conventional steps are depicted in FIG. 2, where a first primary ray **80** interacts with a volume **82** (e.g., patient **18**) at a first surface point **84**. At a first point of interaction **86**, the first primary ray **80** has been attenuated by the material composing the volume **82** along line segment **88**, defined by the first surface point **84** and the first point of interaction **86**. The attenuation tracking along line segment **88** is an integration process. At first interaction point **86**, the intensity of the first primary beam **80**, the energy spectrum, the material type and density at first interaction point **86**, and the scatter angle **90** determine the scattered ray **92** intensity along the line segment **96** from first interaction point **86** to volume exit point **94**. The final scattered beam intensity by first interaction point **86** is again subjected to the attenuation along line segment **96**, which is another integration process.

[0032] Turning to FIG. 3, in accordance with conventional processing, if we take a second point of interaction **100** associated with second primary ray **102**, the same integration process is repeated for attenuation integration along line segment **104**. As will be appreciated, part of the integration along line segment **104**, the attenuation along line segment **96**, is already computed with respect to the first primary ray **80** scatter event. The redundancy of integration in this conventional approach is intrinsic to the top-down (from source **12** to scattering or interaction point) ray tracking process, which increases the computational time for scatter capture. Although, the redundant integration value along line segment **96** can be buffered in computer memory for later use, the top-down tracking strategy employs computational resources

to match the second interaction point **100** to the extended line segment **96** in order to use the buffered line segment **96** integration data, creating complex memory buffer and line matching.

[0033] The present approach employs inverse ray tracking to avoid the integration redundancy note above. In such an inverse ray tracking approach, ray tracking begins at the detector **22**. In accordance with one implementation of an inverse ray tracking algorithm, the following steps, as depicted in flowchart **120** of FIG. 4, may be employed. Turning to FIG. 4, an initial volume **122** is reconstructed, such as based on a scan of a patient or object of interest. In the depicted implementation, the different material types within the initial volume **122** are characterized (block **124**).

[0034] For example, in a medical imaging context, there are a few distinct types of materials that are or may be present inside a human body (e.g., soft tissue, bone, air, contrast agent, metal implants, and so forth). These materials often appear with relatively large volume, thus dominating the overall scatter profile, while small amounts of other materials, such as calcium do not have much impact to the final scatter profile. Therefore, in a medical imaging context, the voxels of the initial volume corresponding to a given material may be tagged (i.e., tagged voxels **128**) or otherwise associated with information characterizing a given voxel based on material type or composition.

[0035] The material characterization **124** can be based on the output of segmentation algorithms and/or based on observed intensity values or differences (e.g., observed Hounsfield unit (HU) value differences) as compared to threshold values associating observed intensities or intensity differences with particular materials. After the characterization, the voxel is tagged, as discussed above, with proper differential cross-sections for the identified material type, including contribution from both Compton and coherent scattering.

[0036] Based on the initial image volume **122**, a new image volume (i.e., density integrated volume **136**) is generated (block **132**). The density integrated volume **136** is the density integration along the primary ray direction. In the density integrated volume **136**, each voxel represents the density integration from the source **12** down to each respective voxel, creating a primary beam attenuation map for subsequent use. By way of example, and turning to FIGS. 5 and 6, FIG. 5 depicts initial volume **122** where u_{cal} is the apparent attenuation coefficient at location (x, y, z) **170** after spectral calibration and $d(x, y, z)$ is the density at location (x, y, z) **170**. In practice, the product of u_{cal} and d is generated by the image reconstruction process, with the projection data corrected by spectral calibration and HU values normalized to water. That is, the image reconstruction process used to generate the initial volume **122** typically assigns a value at each voxel, such as at the voxel as at the voxel associated with location **170**, that is the product of the attenuation coefficient u_{cal} and the density d at the respective voxel location.

[0037] However, turning to FIG. 6, the voxel values in the density integrated volume **136** are instead based on the density integration value corresponding to the distance a ray travels through the material, such as between the voxel location **170** and the material surface entry point **172** (e.g., $\sum u_{cal} d(x, y, z)$ from location **172** to location **170** in the depicted example).

[0038] Further, based on the density integration value from location **170** to upstream, the beam energy spectrum $S_A(E)$ at

location **170** is also determined by incorporating the incident beam spectrum $S_0(E)$ and the density integration value from location **170** to location **172**, expressed as:

$$S_d(E) = S_0(E) \exp(-u(E) * d(X,y,z)) \tag{1}$$

where $u(E)$ is the mass attenuation coefficient of a given material.

[0039] Contrary to conventional approaches (i.e., top-down tracking for scatter events), certain present embodiments employ a bottom-to-top tracking scheme to provide inverse ray integration tracking for scattered rays (i.e., block **140**), thereby generating a scatter profile **144**. An example of such an approach is depicted in FIG. 7, which depicts inverse ray tracking for a single ray.

[0040] Starting from a receiving point **180** for scatter detection, the density integration from volume exit point **94** to first interaction point **86** (i.e., for line segment **96**) is computed, and scatter intensity $V(A)$ at first interaction point **86** can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} V(A) &= \exp\left(-\sum_{over_CA} d(x,y,z)u_{eff}\right) * \text{density}(A) * K(\theta_1, S(E)) * \tag{2} \\ &\exp\left(-\sum_{over_BA} d(x,y,z)u_{eff}\right) \\ &= \exp\left\{-\sum_{over_CA_BA} d(x,y,z)u_{eff}\right\} * \\ &\text{density}(A) * K(\theta_1, S(E)) \end{aligned}$$

where first volume exit point **94** is denoted as point C, first interaction point **86** is denoted as point A, and first surface point **84** is denoted as point B, $\text{density}(A)$ is the density at point A (i.e., first interaction point **86**), and $K(\theta_1, S(E))$ is the scatter differential cross section, determined by angle θ_1 , and the effective beam energy $S(E)$. In the energy range for medical X-ray CT, the differential cross-section is sensitive to $S(E)$ due to the strong energy-dependence of coherent scatter. The effective attenuation coefficient $u(E)$ is determined by:

$$u_{eff} = f(S_0(E)) * \sum_{over_CA_BA} d(x,y,z)u_{cal} \tag{3}$$

where function $f()$ is derived based on known X-ray attenuation physics.

[0041] After obtaining scatter intensity by first interaction point **86** to the given receiving point **180**, the tracking continues to second interaction point **100**. In this step, only integration from first interaction point **86** to second interaction point **100** is needed, and it is accumulated to the existing integration from first volume exit point **94** to first interaction point **86** to obtain the attenuation of scattered signal along line segment **104**, eliminating the redundancy of computing the integration between the first volume exit point **94** to first interaction point **86** a second time. Such process is continued until the projected ray extends outside the image volume, i.e., density integrated volume **136**.

[0042] Upon completing of tracking scatter intensity along one ray, other rays can be tracked the same way, as shown in FIG. 8. In the depicted example, the new tracking lines **200** are originated from the same receiving point **180**, and uniformly distributed across the density integrated volume **136** to complete scatter intensity at the given receiving point **180**. By repeating this process for various receiving points, a scatter profile **144** may be generated for the respective detector

locations. In one implementation, due to the limited bandwidth of scatter profile **144**, discrete receiving points can be arranged uniformly at various positions at the receiving side, and later interpolated to line up with the detector pixels for scatter correction.

[0043] Turning back to FIG. 4, in the depicted example an additional step of computing (block **152**) a scatter rejection kernel **156** is depicted. In particular, in a system with anti-scatter grids, arranged in either 1D or 2D directions, the scatter rejection kernel **156** may be computed (block **152**) as a function of the incident scattered X-rays (as determined from the scatter profile **144**) to the anti-scatter grid's geometry **148**. This scatter rejection kernel **156** may be applied to the computation of the scatter profile **144** to update or generate a scatter profile received by the detection system, which is subtracted from the measured projections for scatter correction.

[0044] Technical effects of the invention include generation of a density integrated volume based on an initial volume and material type characterization of the initial volume. Further technical effects include the generation of a scatter profile for an X-ray system, such as a CT system, by tracing scattered X-rays from locations on the detector to the X-ray source, i.e., inverse tracking. Further technical effects include the generation of a scatter rejection kernel based on a scatter profile and a scatter grid geometry.

[0045] This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if they have structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if they include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal languages of the claims.

1. A method for estimating scatter, comprising:
 - generating an initial volume based on X-ray transmission from a source to a detector;
 - characterizing a plurality of voxels within the initial volume based on material type;
 - generating a density integrated volume based on the plurality of voxels; and
 - tracking one or more scattered X-rays beginning at the detector and proceeding toward the source to generate a scatter profile for a plurality of discrete locations on the detector.
2. The method of claim 1, comprising:
 - correcting scatter in one or more reconstructed images using the scatter profile or a kernel based at least in part on the scatter profile.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of voxels are characterized based on material types comprising soft tissue, bone, air, and contrast agent.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein characterizing the plurality of voxels comprises applying a segmentation algorithm, wherein the output of the segmentation algorithm corresponds to the different respective material types.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein characterizing the plurality of voxels comprises comparing observed intensity values or differences to respective thresholds corresponding to the different respective material types.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein each voxel of the density integrated volume represents density integration from the source to the respective voxel.

7. The method of claim 1, comprising: generating a scatter rejection kernel based on at least the scatter profile and a scatter grid geometry associated with the detector.

8. The method of claim 7, comprising: updating the scatter profile based on the scatter rejection kernel to generate a revised scatter profile.

9. An image processing system, comprising: a memory storing one or more routines; and a processing component configured to execute the one or more routines stored in the memory, wherein the one or more routines, when executed by the processing component:

characterize a plurality of voxels within an initial reconstructed volume based on material type;

generate a density integrated volume based on the plurality of voxels;

inversely track one or more scattered X-rays from a respective reception point to a respective transmission point to generate a scatter profile for a plurality of discrete locations on the detector; and

generate one or more scatter corrected images using the scatter profile or a kernel based at least in part upon the scatter profile.

10. The image processing system of claim 9, wherein the one or more routines, when executed by the processing component:

generate the initial reconstructed volume based on X-ray transmission from a source comprising the respective transmission point to a detector comprising the respective reception point.

11. The image processing system of claim 9, wherein the plurality of voxels are characterized based on material types corresponding to a plurality of materials observed in medical images.

12. The image processing system of claim 9, wherein characterizing the plurality of voxels comprises applying a segmentation algorithm, wherein the output of the segmentation algorithm corresponds to the different respective material types.

13. The image processing system of claim 9, wherein characterizing the plurality of voxels comprises comparing observed intensity values or differences to respective thresholds corresponding to the different respective material types.

14. The image processing system of claim 9, wherein each voxel of the density integrated volume represents the density integration from the respective transmission point to the respective voxel.

15. The image processing system of claim 9, wherein the one or more routines, when executed by the processing component:

generate a scatter rejection kernel based on at least the scatter profile and a scatter grid geometry.

16. One or more non-transitory computer-readable media, encoding one or more routines which, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform acts comprising:

generating a density integrated volume, wherein each voxel of the density integrated volume represents the density integration from a source of X-rays to the respective voxel;

generating a scatter profile by tracking one or more scattered X-rays from respective locations on a detector to the source through the density integrated volume; and

correcting for scatter in one or more reconstructed images using the scatter profile or a kernel based at least in part upon the scatter profile.

17. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable media of claim 16, wherein the density integrated volume is generated using an initial volume that has been characterized based on material type.

18. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable media of claim 17, wherein the initial volume is characterized based on material type using a segmentation process or thresholding based on intensity values or intensity differences.

19. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable media of claim 16, further encoding a routine which, when executed by a processor, causes the processor to perform the act of:

generating a scatter rejection kernel based on at least the scatter profile and a scatter grid geometry associated with the detector.

20. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable media of claim 16, further encoding a routine which, when executed by a processor, causes the processor to perform the act of:

generating an initial volume based on X-ray transmission from the source to the detector.

* * * * *