
Computertomographie

wie Mathematik Unsichtbares sichtbar macht

Bastian von Harrach

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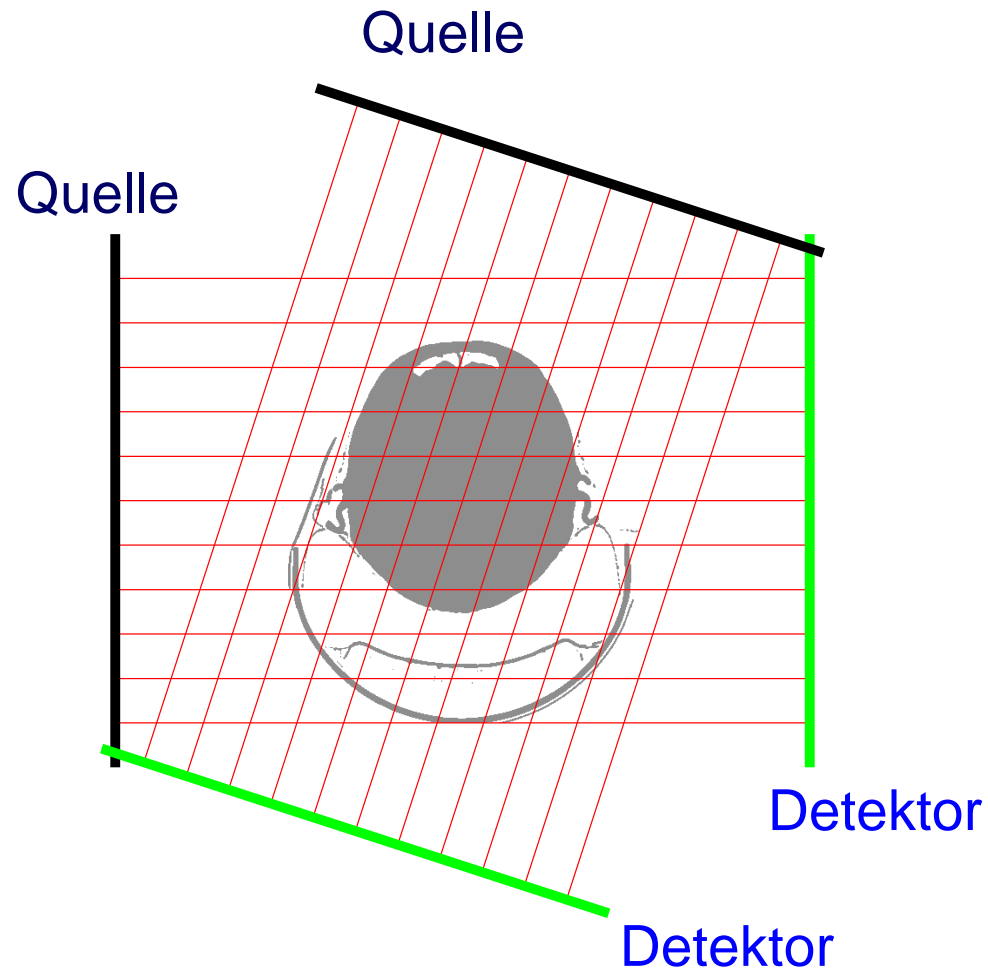
Institut für Mathematik, Joh. Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Tag der offenen Tür der Universität Mainz, 3. Februar 2009

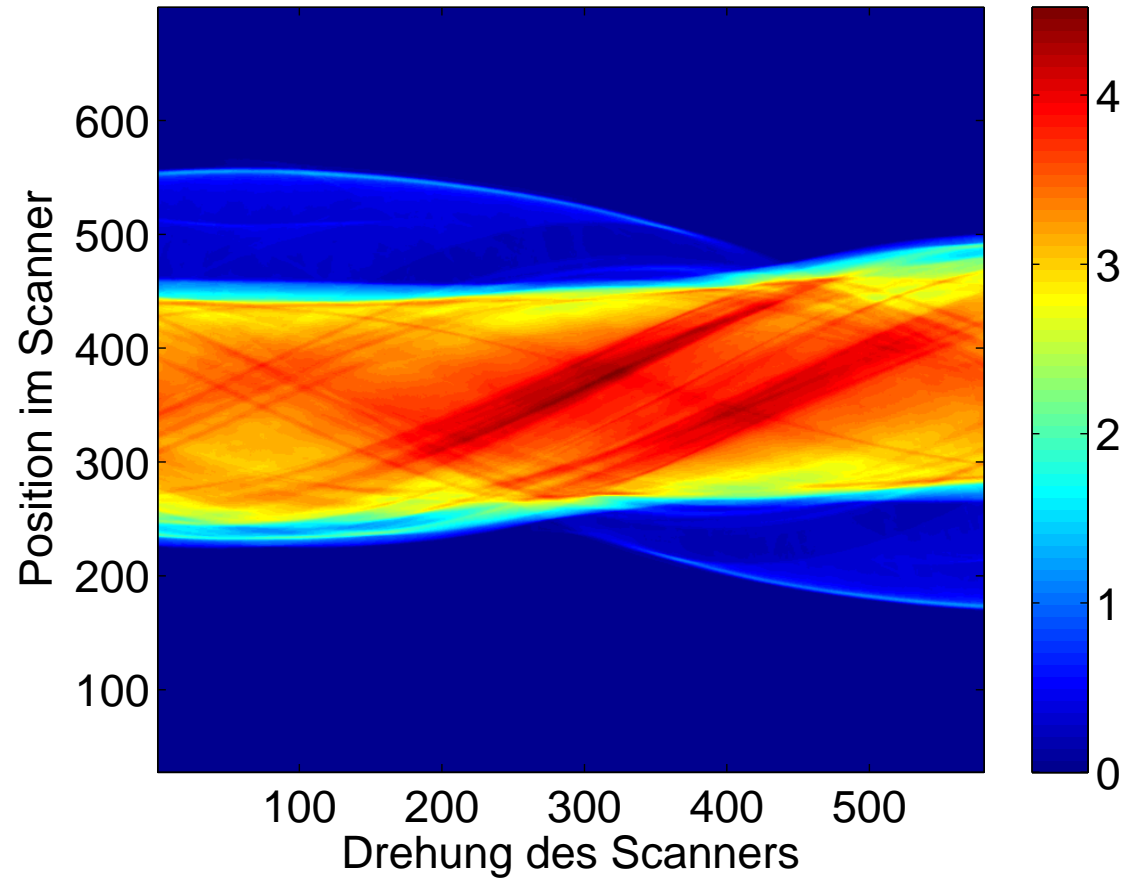
Röntgen



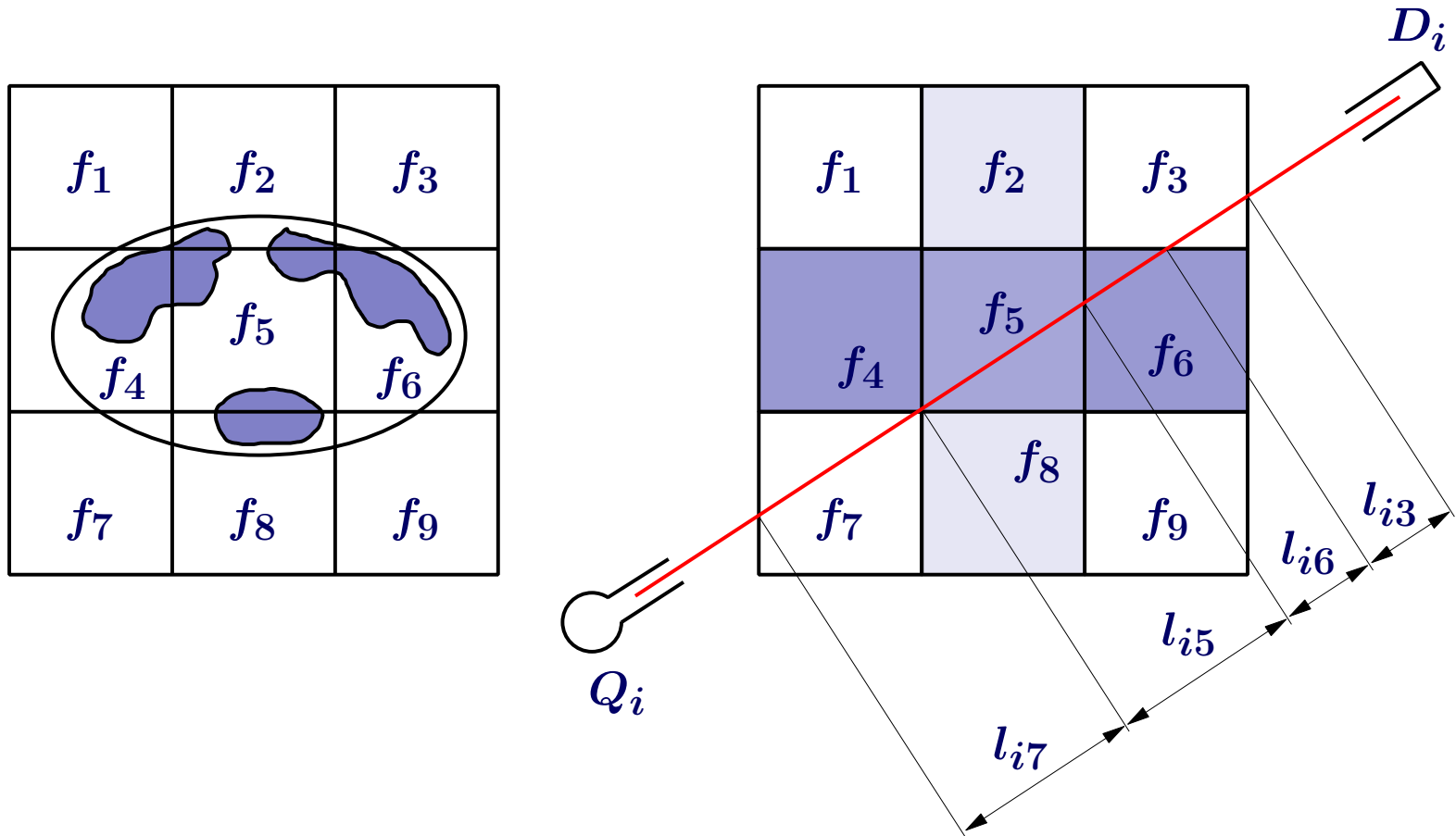
Parallels Scanner



Messdaten

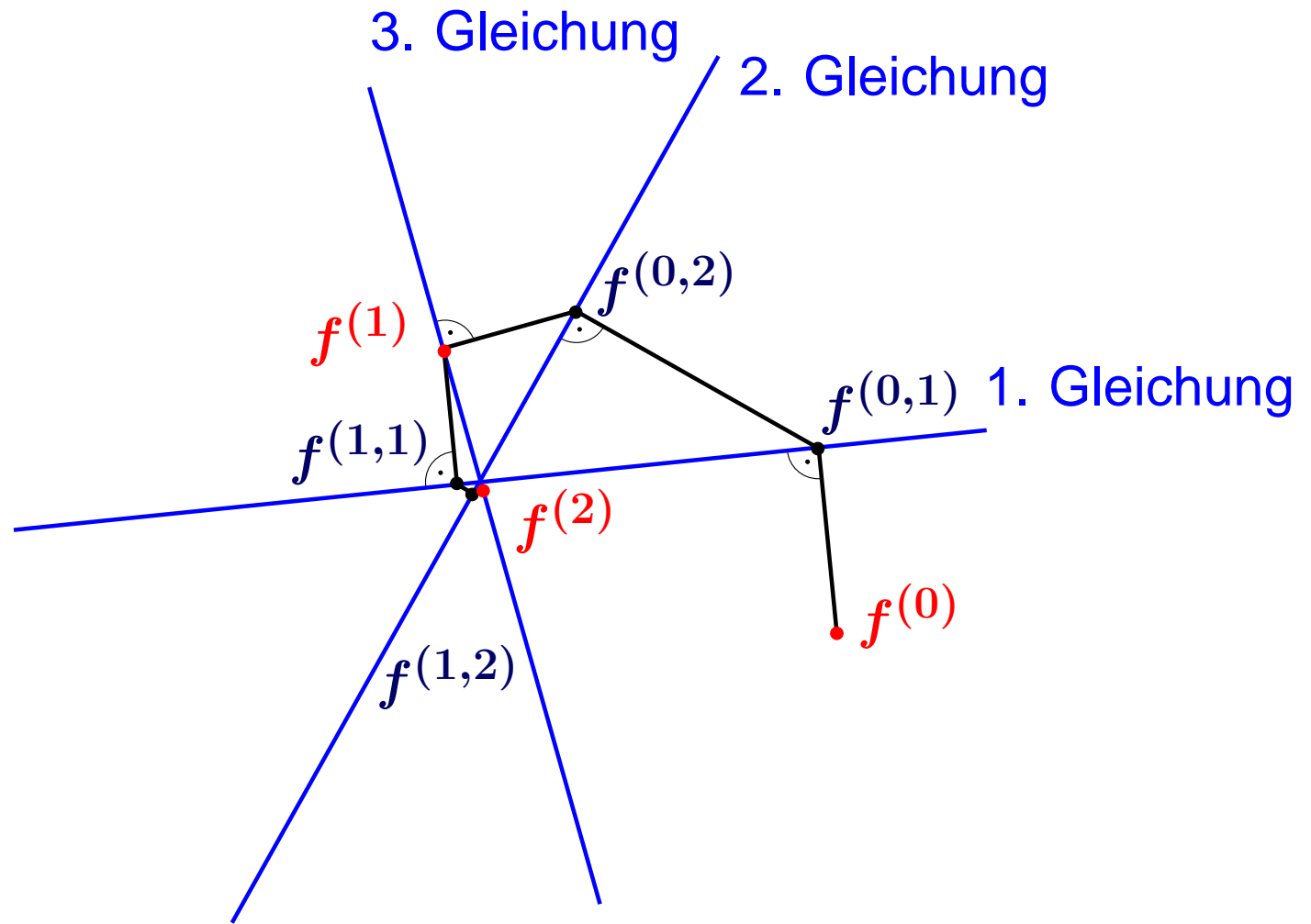


Diskretisierung



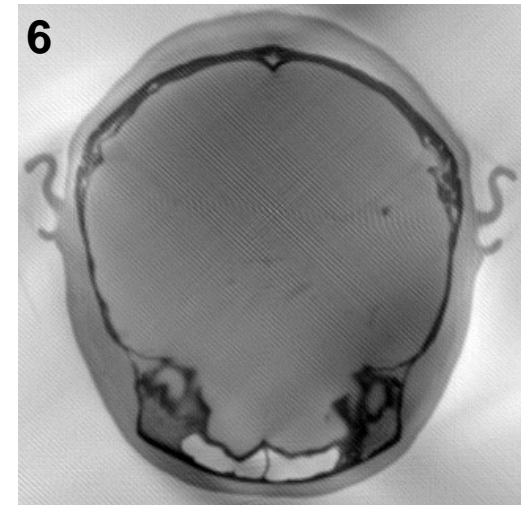
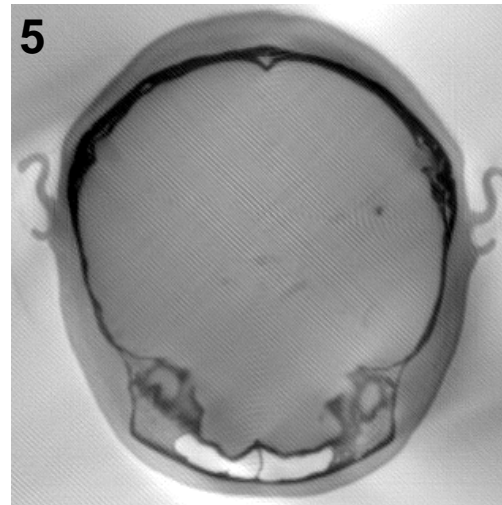
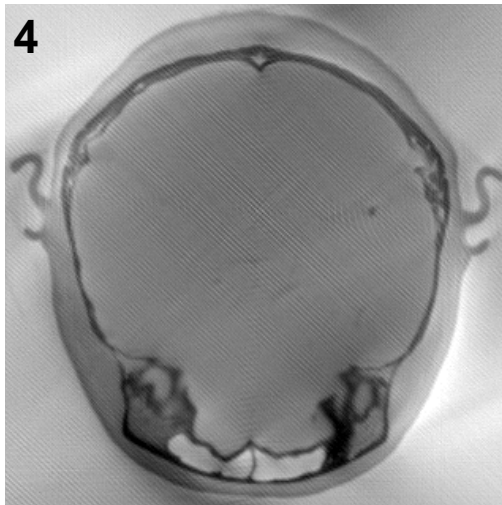
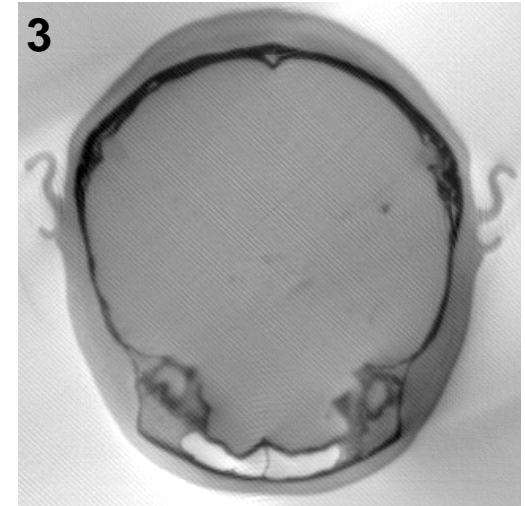
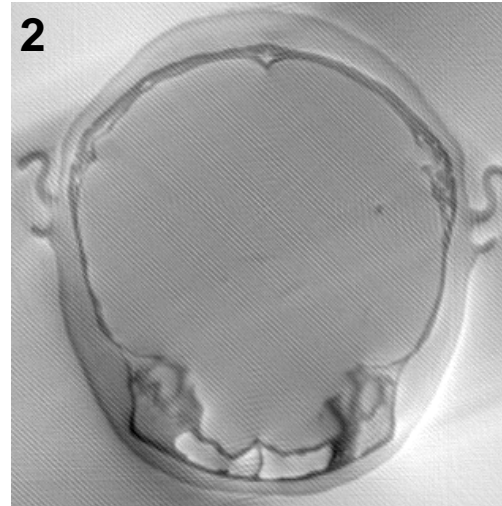
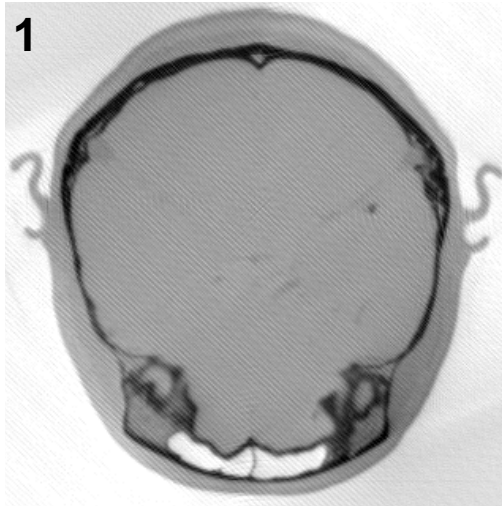
Diskretisierung des Absorptionskoeffizienten

Numerische Lösung



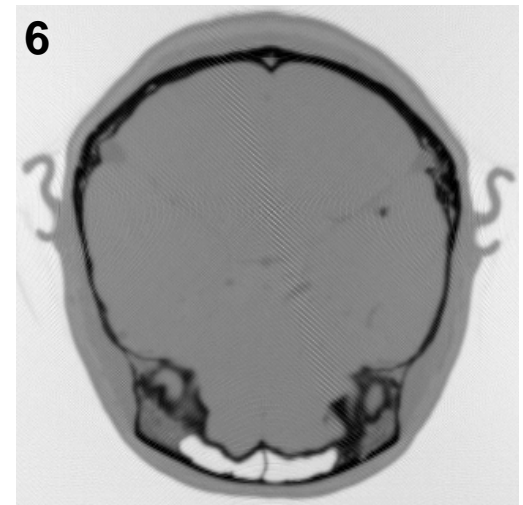
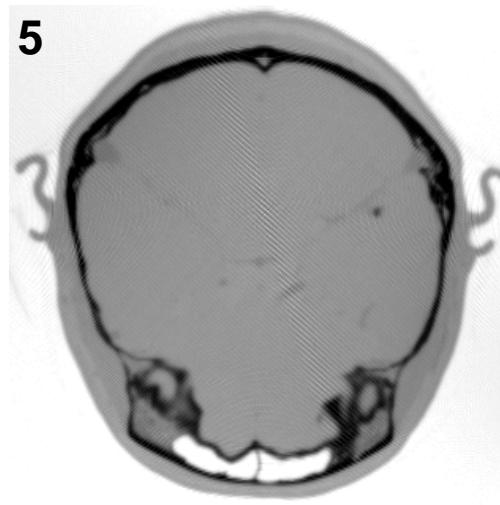
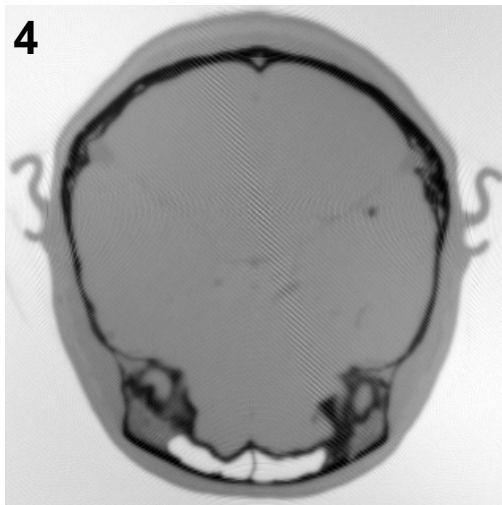
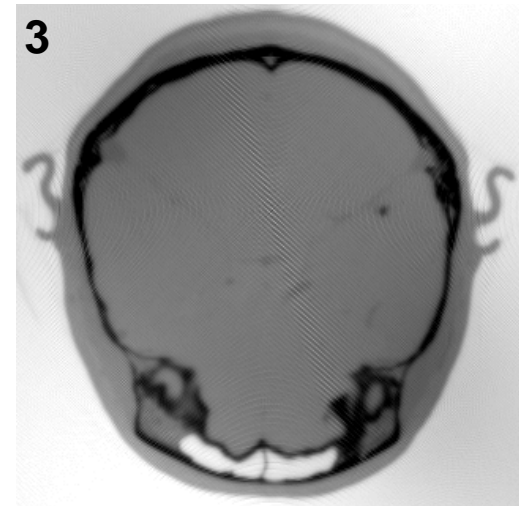
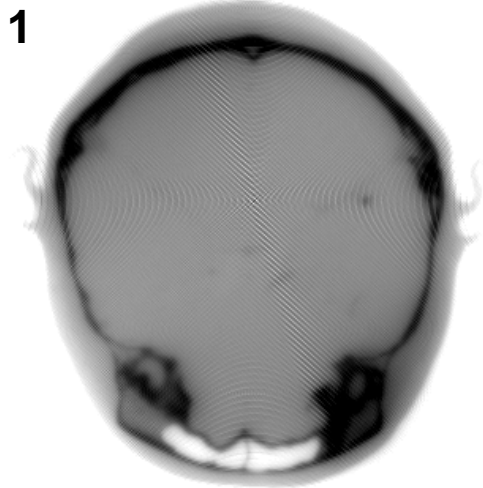
Kaczmarz-Verfahren für 3 Gleichungen in 2 Unbekannten

Ergebnisse



Rekonstruktionen $f^{(1)}, \dots, f^{(6)}$ für $\omega = 0.1$

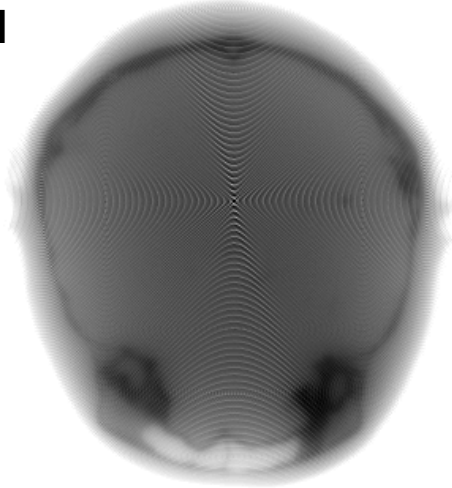
Ergebnisse



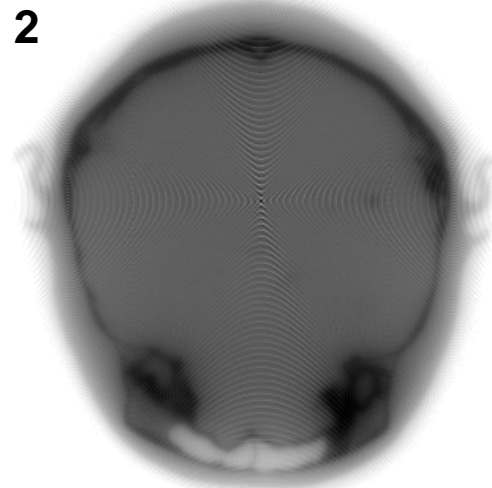
Rekonstruktionen $f^{(1)}, \dots, f^{(6)}$ für $\omega = 0.01$

Ergebnisse

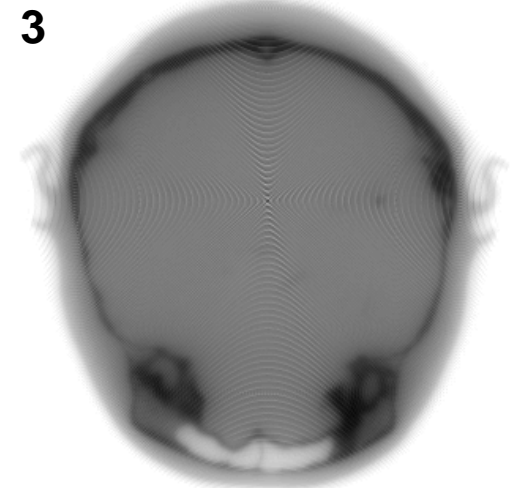
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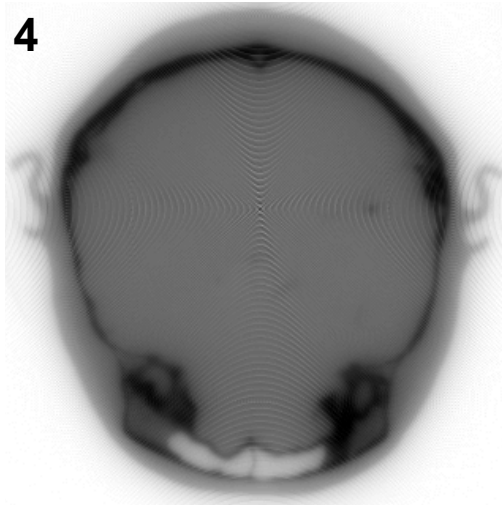
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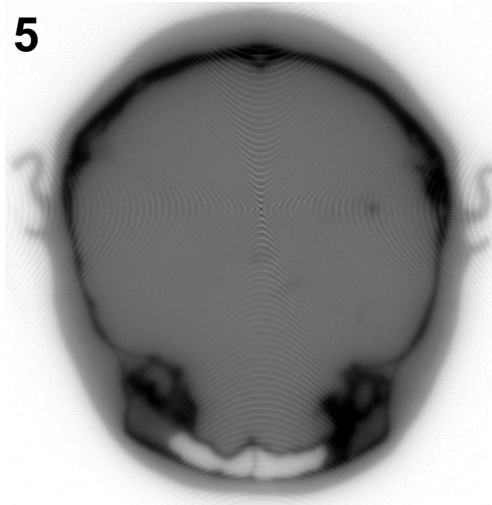
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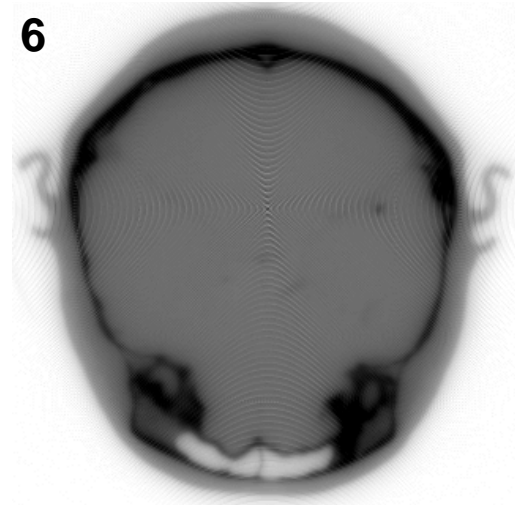
4



5



6



Rekonstruktionen $f^{(1)}, \dots, f^{(6)}$ für $\omega = 0.001$

Ergebnisse



Siemens-Rekonstruktion und Kaczmarz-Iterierte

Referenzen

- M. Hanke-Bourgeois: *Grundlagen der Numerischen Mathematik und des Wissenschaftlichen Rechnens*, Springer-Verlag, 2002.
- R. Griesmaier: *Computertomographie*, Ausarbeitung zum Tag der offenen Tür 2008.
www.math.udel.edu/~griesmai/teaching/comptom.pdf