



ERRATUM

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Erratum: Blind deconvolution in model-based iterative reconstruction for CT using a normalized sparsity measure (2019 *Phys. Med. Biol.* **64** 215010)

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Publishing errors in figures 3–6 were made, which were not present in the proof. While the figures are referenced correctly in the text and the captions are correct, the content of the figures (images, diagrams, etc) are interchanged. As a consequence, the captions do not relate to the content of the figures. Specifically, the content of figure 3 is found in figure 6, the content of figure 4 is shown in figure 3, the content of figure 5 is depicted in figure 4 and the content of figure 6 is found in figure 5. The corrected figures are shown in the following.

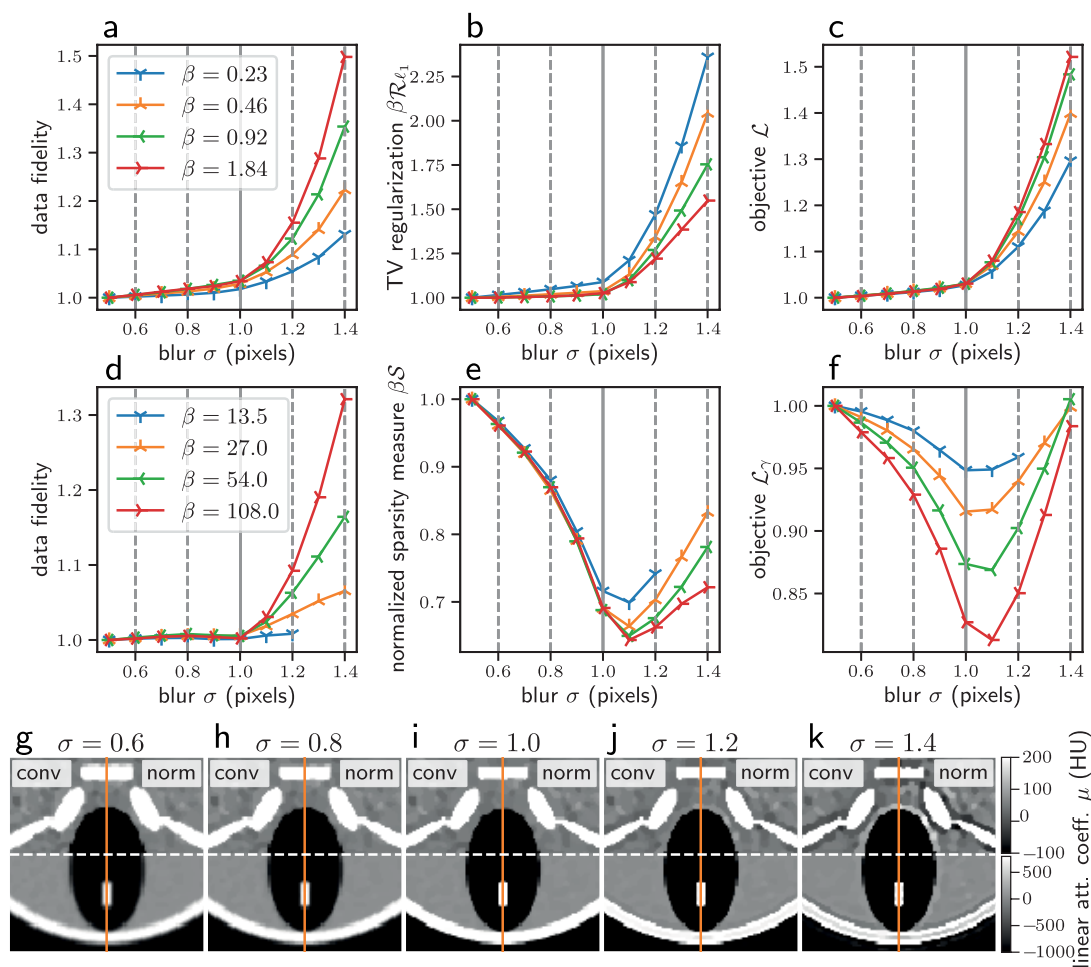


Figure 3. First simulation study. In (a)–(c) the different parts of the objective function using conventional TV regularization are depicted over the blur parameter for different regularization strengths. In (a), the value of the data-fidelity is shown, in (b) the value of the regularization term and (c) shows the value of the objective function. In (d)–(f) the same information is shown for the proposed objective function using the normalized sparsity measure. In (g)–(k) reconstructions for different blur parameters are shown. The left sides of each figure show the reconstructions obtained with conventional TV regularization, while the right halves have been reconstructed using the normalized sparsity measure. In addition, the upper halves are shown in a more narrow gray-value window than the lower halves.

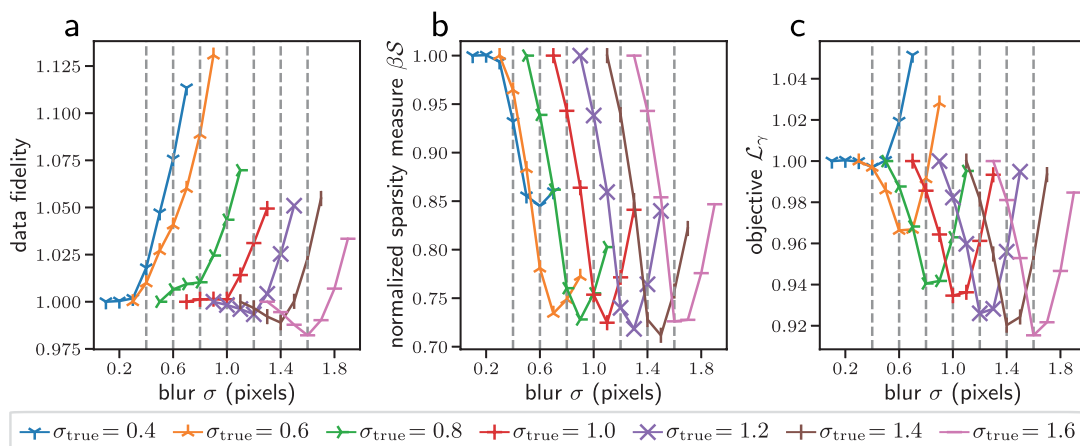


Figure 4. Second simulation study. The different parts of the objective function using the normalized sparsity measure are plotted over the blur parameters for the seven different measurements simulated with different blur parameters. The vertical dashed lines correspond to the blur parameters used in the respective simulations. In (a) the value of the data-fidelity is shown. The value of the normalized sparsity measure is shown in (b) and (c) depicts the overall objective function value.

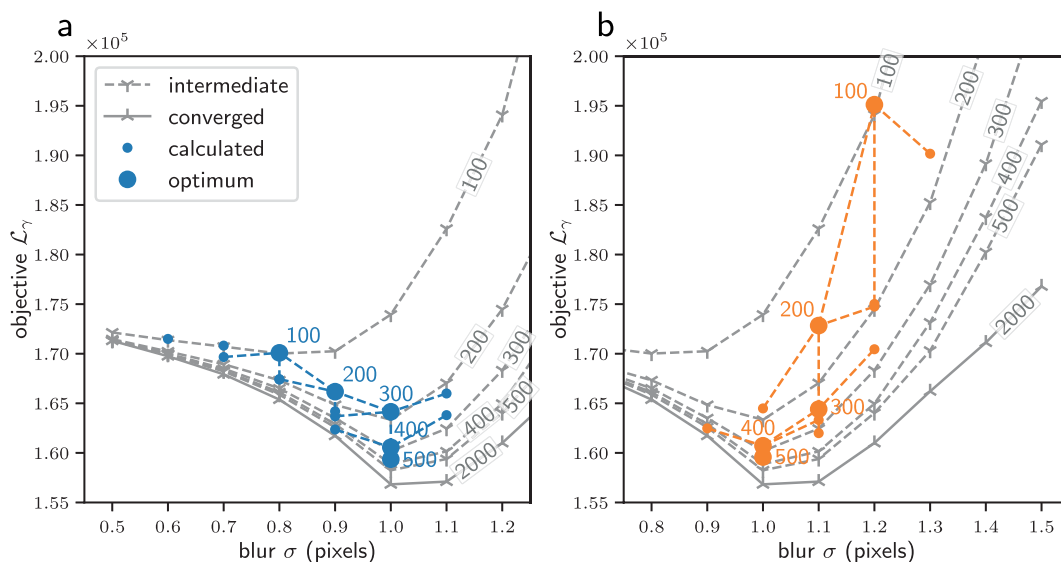


Figure 5. Third simulation study. In gray, the values of the objective function are plotted over the blur parameters after 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 intermediate iterations using a dashed line and in convergence after 2000 iterations with a solid line. Colored dots denote reconstructions that have been calculated by the optimization algorithm. Small dots refer to omitted reconstructions, while the larger dots denote the best reconstructions in each iteration. Dashed colored lines illustrate, which estimates were used for the subsequent reconstructions. In (a) $\sigma^{(0)} = 0.7$ px was used as an initial guess for the blur parameter. In (b), the respective initial guess was set to $\sigma^{(0)} = 1.3$ px.

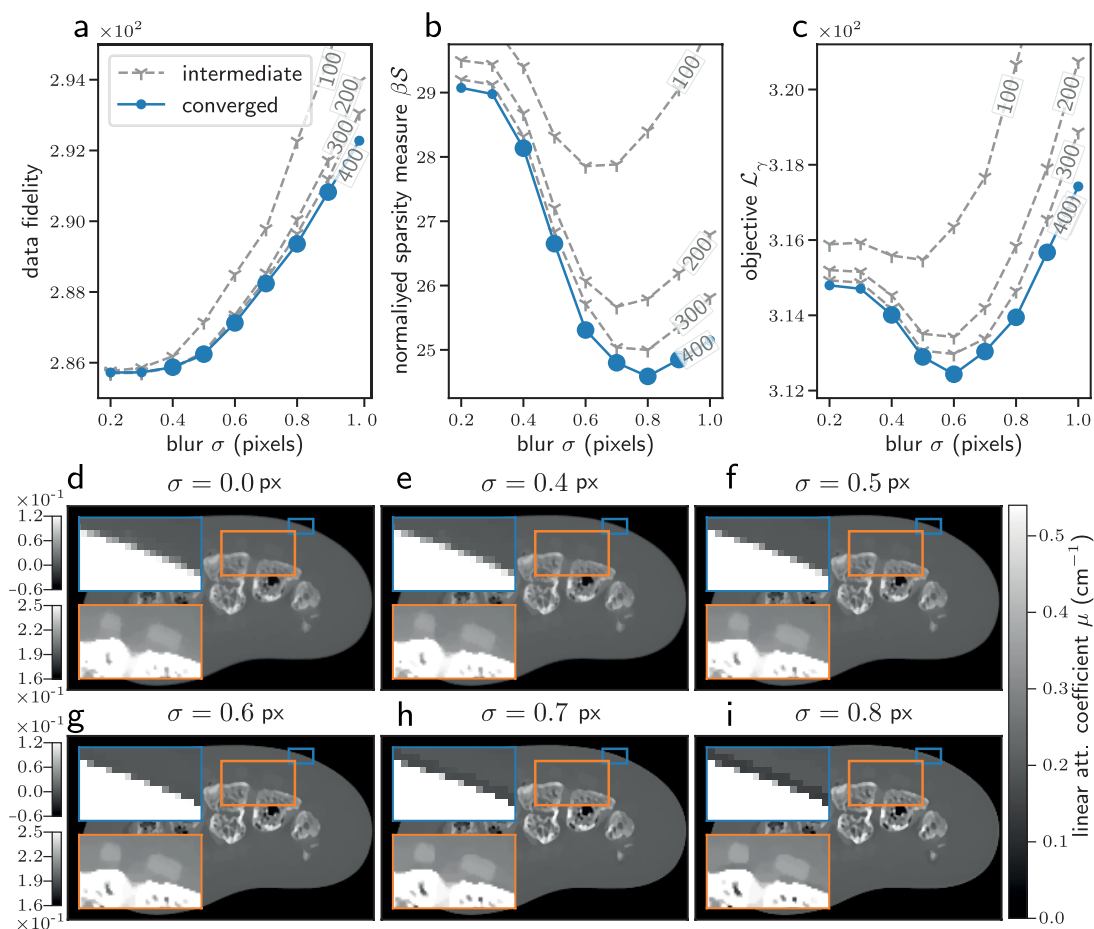


Figure 6. Experimental study. In (a)–(c) the different parts of the objective function for blind deconvolution reconstruction are shown over the blur parameters at different iterations. In (a), the values of the data-fidelity are shown. In (b), the values of the normalized sparsity measure are depicted and (c) shows the values of the objective function. In (d)–(i), extents of reconstructed slices are shown for different blur parameters. In each figure two magnified regions with narrow gray-value windows are shown to emphasize the effects of the edges of the sample and soft-tissues on blur.