

# **Perbandingan Perhitungan Resolusi Spasial pada Computed Tomography Menggunakan Fantom Titik, S-Circular, dan Computed Tomography Dose Index**

**Fakhri Ramadhani Arisyi (24040118420028)**

## **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan beberapa metode *modulation transfer function* (MTF) untuk filter rekonstruksi yang berbeda, menggunakan metode fantom titik, objek teflon lingkaran kecil (*S-circular*), dan tepi dari fantom CTDI. Bagian kawat tembaga dari fantom digunakan untuk metode titik. Objek teflon lingkaran kecil (*S-circular*) di dalam bagian linieritas HU digunakan untuk mengukur MTF menggunakan perangkat lunak ImQuest. Metode tepi fantom CTDI digunakan untuk mengukur MTF secara otomatis. Ketiga metode diimplementasikan dalam gambar yang direkonstruksi dengan sepuluh filter berbeda. Ditemukan bahwa ketiga metode menghasilkan MTF yang sebanding untuk semua filter yang digunakan. Namun, metode tepi dari fantom CTDI menghasilkan resolusi spasial yang sedikit lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan dua metode lainnya. Nilai frekuensi spasial pada saat MTF menyentuh 10% adalah 0,61; 0,71; 0,54; 0,58; 0,64; 0,81; 1,03; 0,91; 0,94; 0,97 cycles/ mm dan pada saat MTF menyentuh 50% adalah 0,34; 0,36; 0,31; 0,32; 0,35; 0,44; 0,66; 0,46; 0,59; 0,67 untuk masing-masing filter "A", "B", "UA", "UB", "UC", "C", "D", "E", "YC", dan "YD". Perbedaan antara tepi otomatis CTDI dan metode titik kecil, yaitu 0,04 cycles/mm untuk 10% MTF dan 50% MTF. Perbedaan antara tepi otomatis CTDI dan fantom *S-circular* adalah 0,05 cycles/mm dan 0,03 cycles/mm untuk 10% MTF dan 50% MTF. Hasil menemukan bahwa filter "UA" menghasilkan nilai resolusi spasial terendah masing-masing 0,32, 0,33, dan 0,31 cycles/mm 50% untuk titik, objek lingkaran-S, dan CTDI tepi otomatis. Filter "YD" menghasilkan nilai resolusi spasial tertinggi masing-masing 0,78, 0,76, dan 0,67 cycles/mm 10% MTF untuk metode fantom titik, objek *S-circular*, dan tepi fantom CTDI. Penelitian ini berhasil membandingkan tiga metode pengukuran MTF. Ketiga metode menghasilkan MTF yang sebanding, sehingga setiap metode dapat digunakan untuk mengukur MTF secara akurat tergantung pada fantom dan perangkat lunak yang tersedia di CT center.

**Kata kunci :** Resolusi Spasial, Modulation Transfer Function, Filter Rekonstruksi, metode tepi fantom CTDI, fantom titik, fantom *S-circular*

# **Comparison of Spatial Resolution Calculation on Computed Tomography Using Point Phantom, S-Circular, and Computed Tomography Dose Index**

**Fakhri Ramadhani Arisyi (24040118420028)**

## **Abstract**

This study aimed to compare several methods of measuring the modulation transfer function (MTF) for different reconstruction filters, using a point phantom, a small-circular (*S-circular*) Teflon object, and the automated edge of a CTDI phantom. The copper wire section of a phantom was used for the point method. The small-circular (*S-circular*) teflon object within the HU linearity section was used for measuring MTF using ImQuest software. The automated edge of a CTDI phantom was used to automatically measure the MTF. The three methods were implemented in images reconstructed with ten different filters. It was found that the three methods produced comparable MTFs for all the filters used. However, the automated edge of

the CTDI fantom produced slightly smaller spatial resolutions compared with the two other methods. The value of the spatial frequency when the MTF hit 10% are 0.61; 0.71; 0.54; 0.58; 0.64; 0.81; 1.03; 0.91; 0.94; 0.97 cycles/mm and when MTF hit 50% it are 0.34; 0.36; 0.31; 0.32; 0.35; 0.44; 0.66; 0.46; 0.59; 0.67 for each filter “A”, “B”, “UA”, “UB”, “UC”, “C”, “D”, “E”, “YC”, and “YD”. The differences between the automated edge of CTDI and the point method were small, i.e. 0.04 cycle/mm for both 10% MTF and 50% MTF. The differences between the automated edge of CTDI and the S-circular fantom were 0.05 cycle/mm and 0.03 cycle/mm for 10% MTF and 50% MTF. We found that the “UA” filter produced the lowest spatial resolution values of 0.32, 0.33, and 0.31 cycle/mm of 50% MTF for point, S-circular object, and automated edge CTDI, respectively. The “YD” produced the highest spatial resolution values of 0.78, 0.76, and 0.67 cycle/mm of 10% MTF for point, S-circular object, and automated edge CTDI, respectively. We successfully compared three methods of MTF measurement. The three methods produce comparable MTFs, so that each method can be used for accurately measuring MTF depending on fantom and software available in the CT center.

**Keywords:** Spatial Resolution, Modulation Transfer Function, Reconstruction Filter, Edge of CTDI, Point Fantom, S-circular fantom

#### **Pembimbing Akademik**

1. Catur Edi Widodo
2. Choirul Anam