

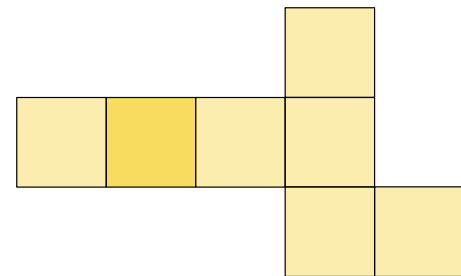
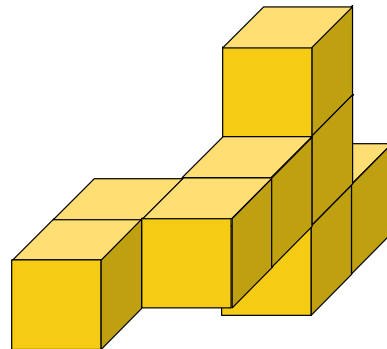
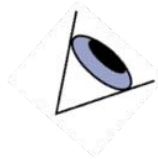
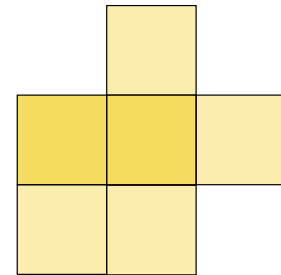
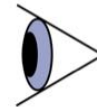
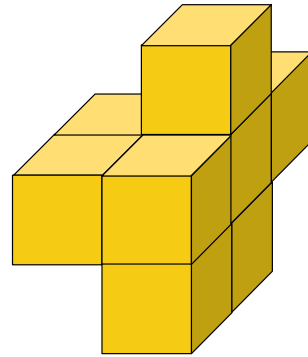
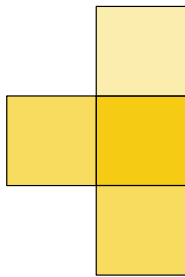
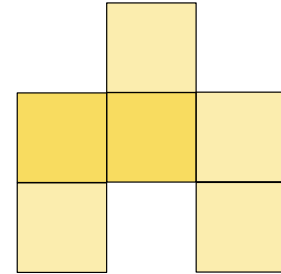
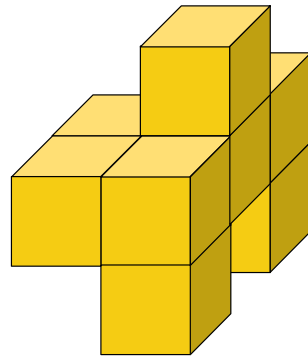
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



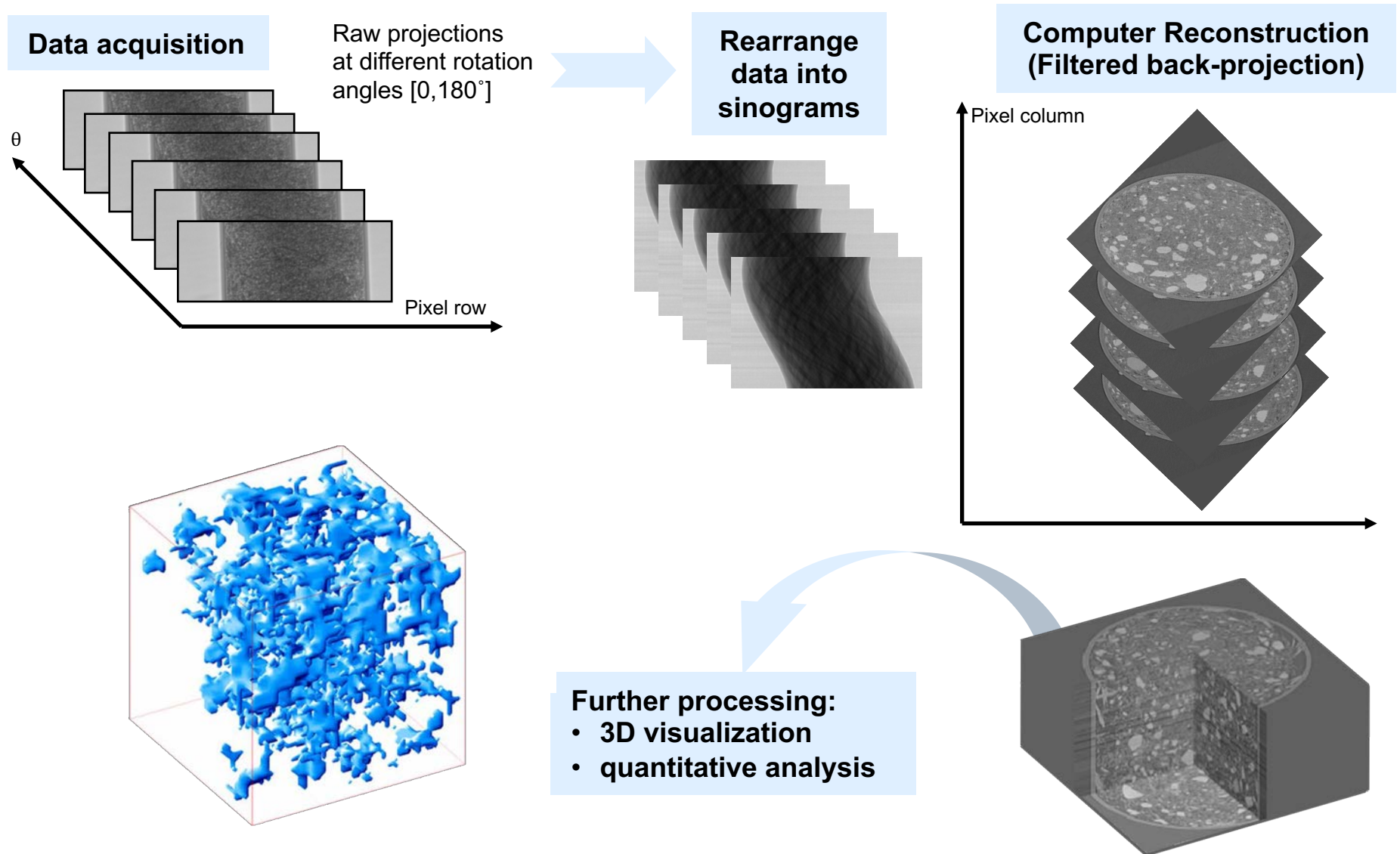
Rasmus Ischebeck

Uses of Synchrotron Radiation

Joint Universities Accelerator School



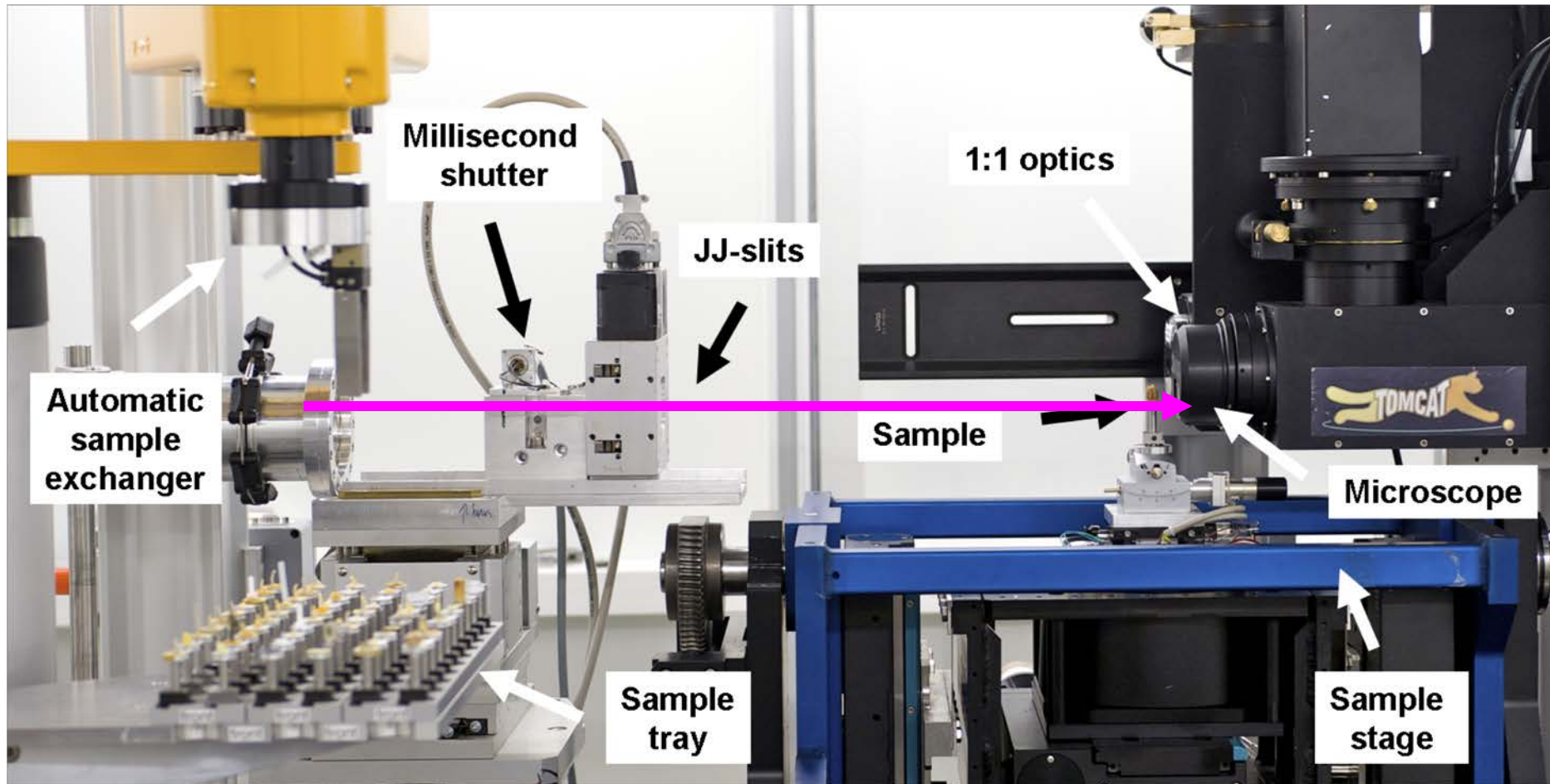
Microtomography principle



State-of-the-art SRXTM (1-50 μm)

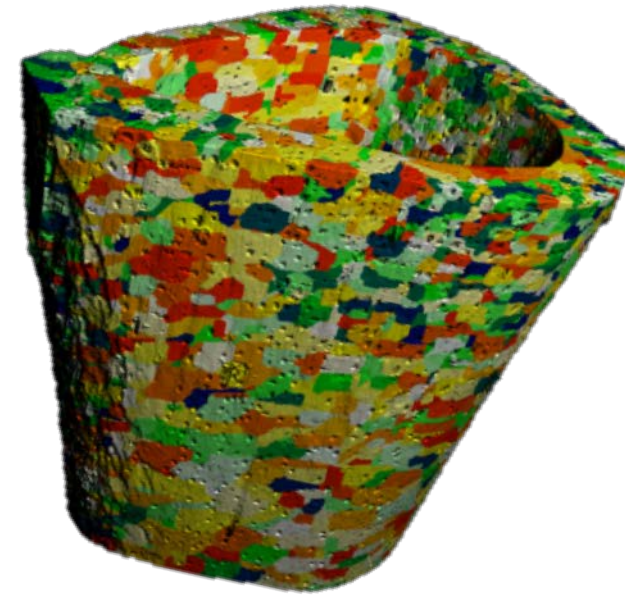
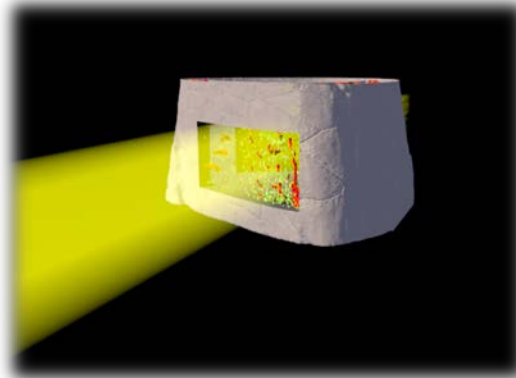
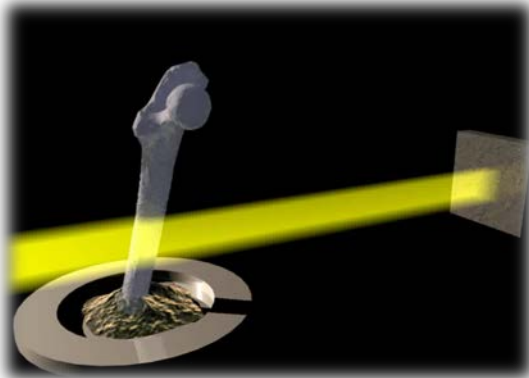


State-of-the-art SRXTM (1-50 μm)

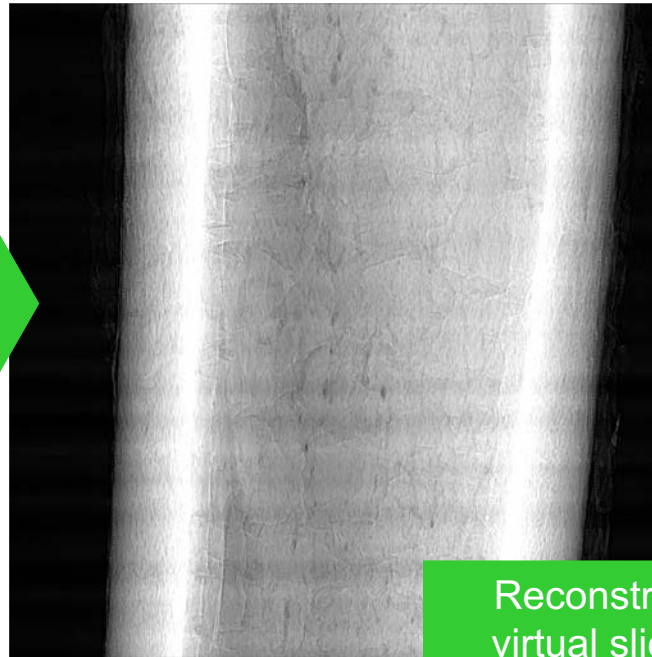


1 micron resolution routinely achieved at 10% MTF

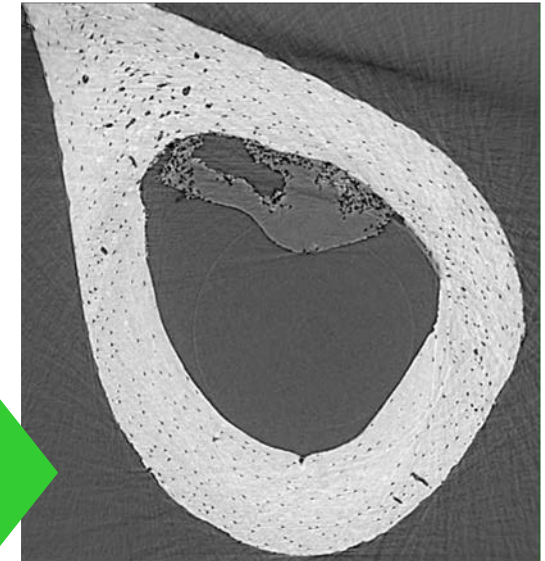
Gathering complex information



Measure
X-ray projections



Reconstruct
virtual slices



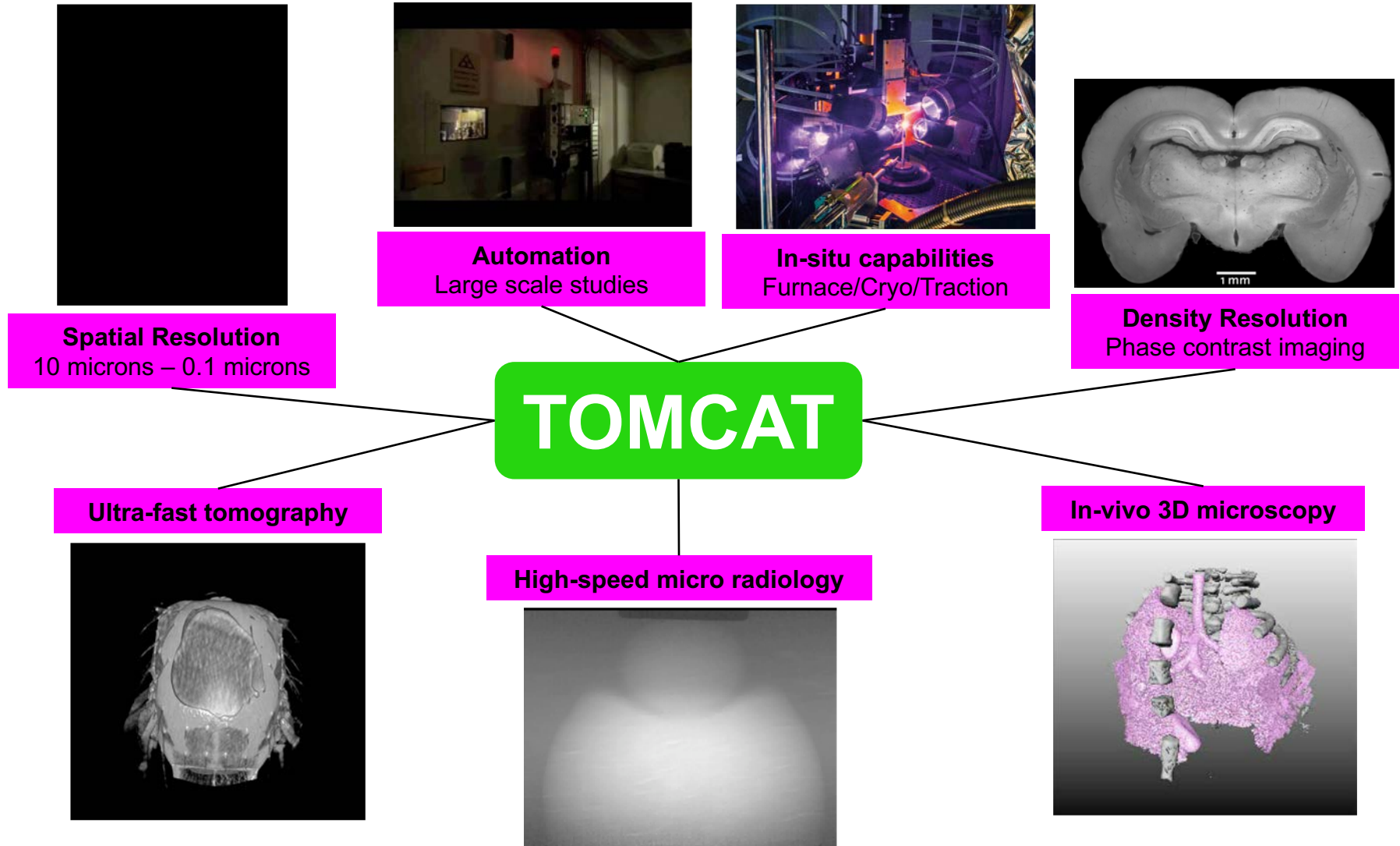
TOMCAT

The X-ray tomographic microscopy beamline at the Swiss Light Source

- Tomographic microscopy: non-destructive, high-throughput, high-resolution, 3D imaging technique
 - Wide spatial resolution: nano-micro-meso scales (0.1-10 μm)
 - High density resolution enhanced by phase contrast
 - Very small source
 - Strong collimated beam
 - Large distance between source and experiment
- Broad range of sample sizes (10 μm – 20 mm)
- High temporal resolution: 3D data acquisition in less than 1 s

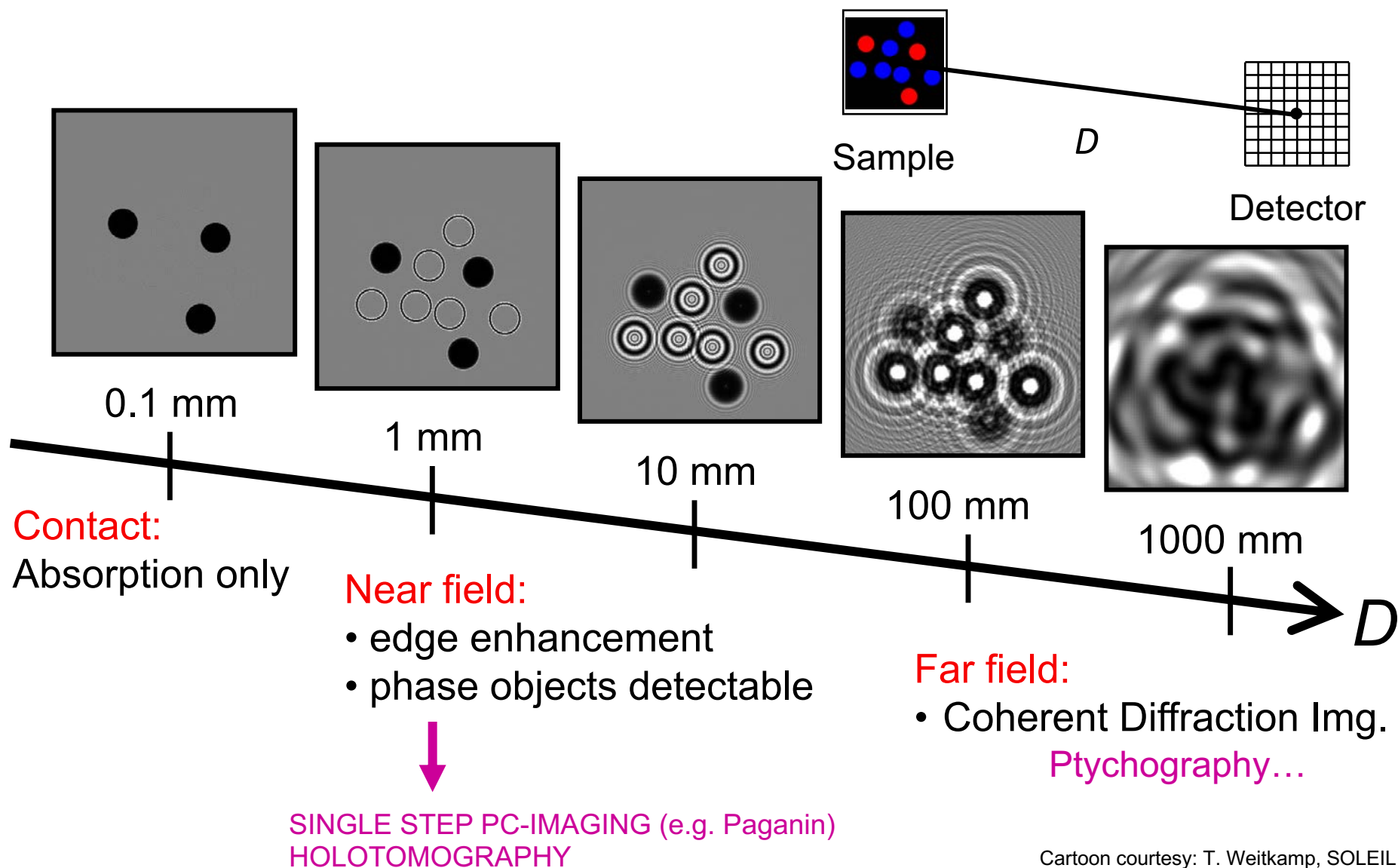
Interference phenomena
with X-rays

Capabilities at TOMCAT



Phase contrast

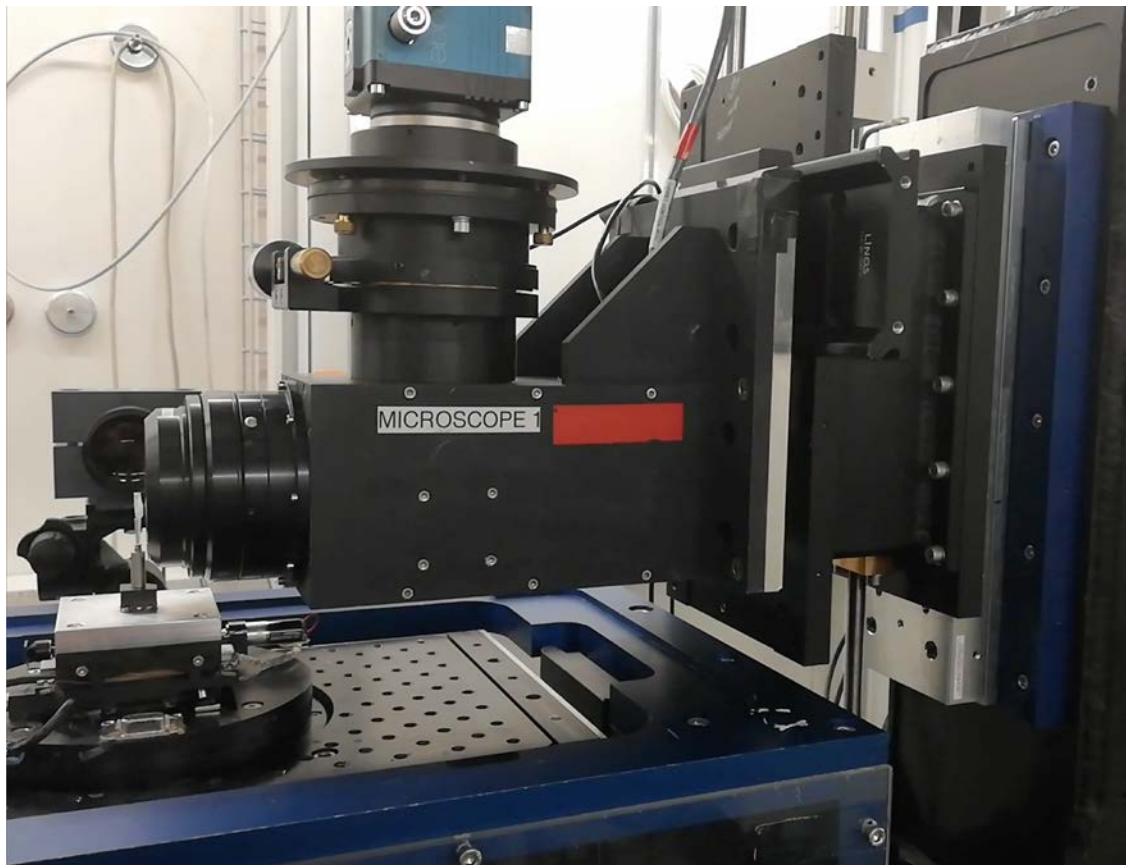
Propagation-based image formation



Cartoon courtesy: T. Weitkamp, SOLEIL

The effect of propagation distance

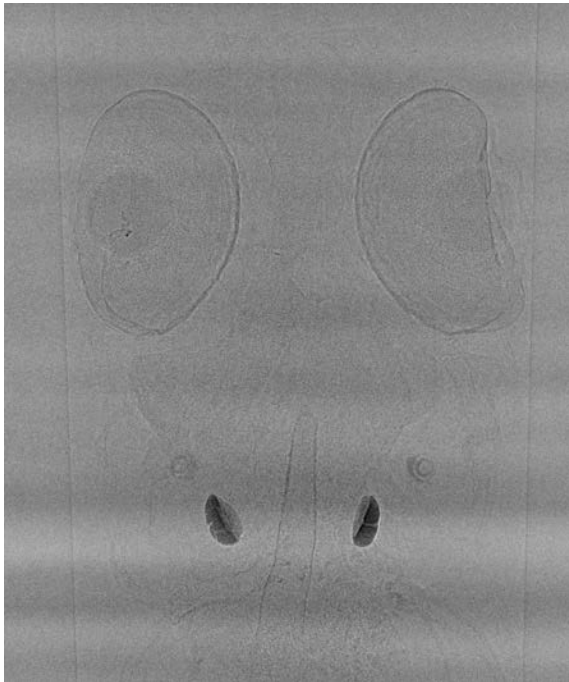
- Continuous data acquisition during camera motion
- Flat field corrected, shaking reduced



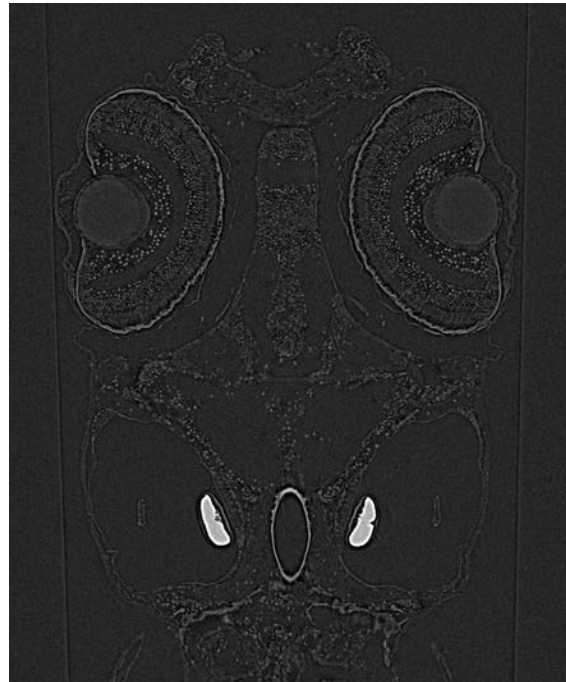
Sample courtesy of E. Cörek, J. Huwylar, University of Basel

Phase vs. absorption reconstruction

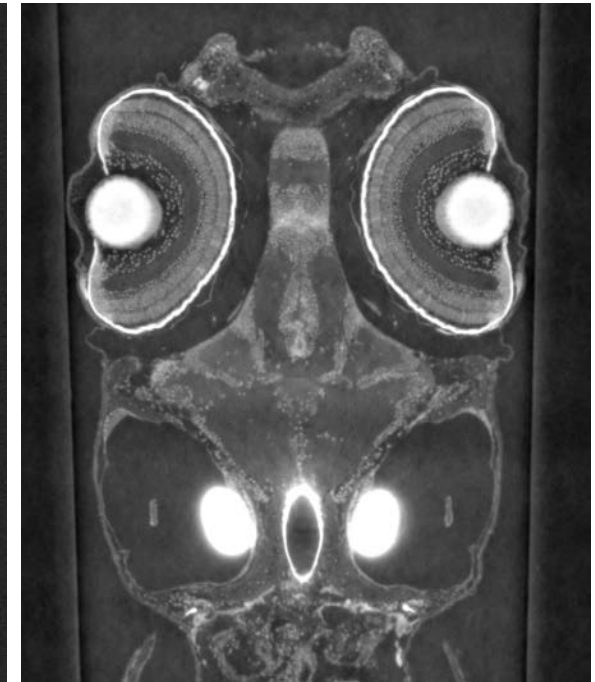
Radiographic
projection



Absorption
reconstruction
coronal slice



Phase
reconstruction
coronal slice

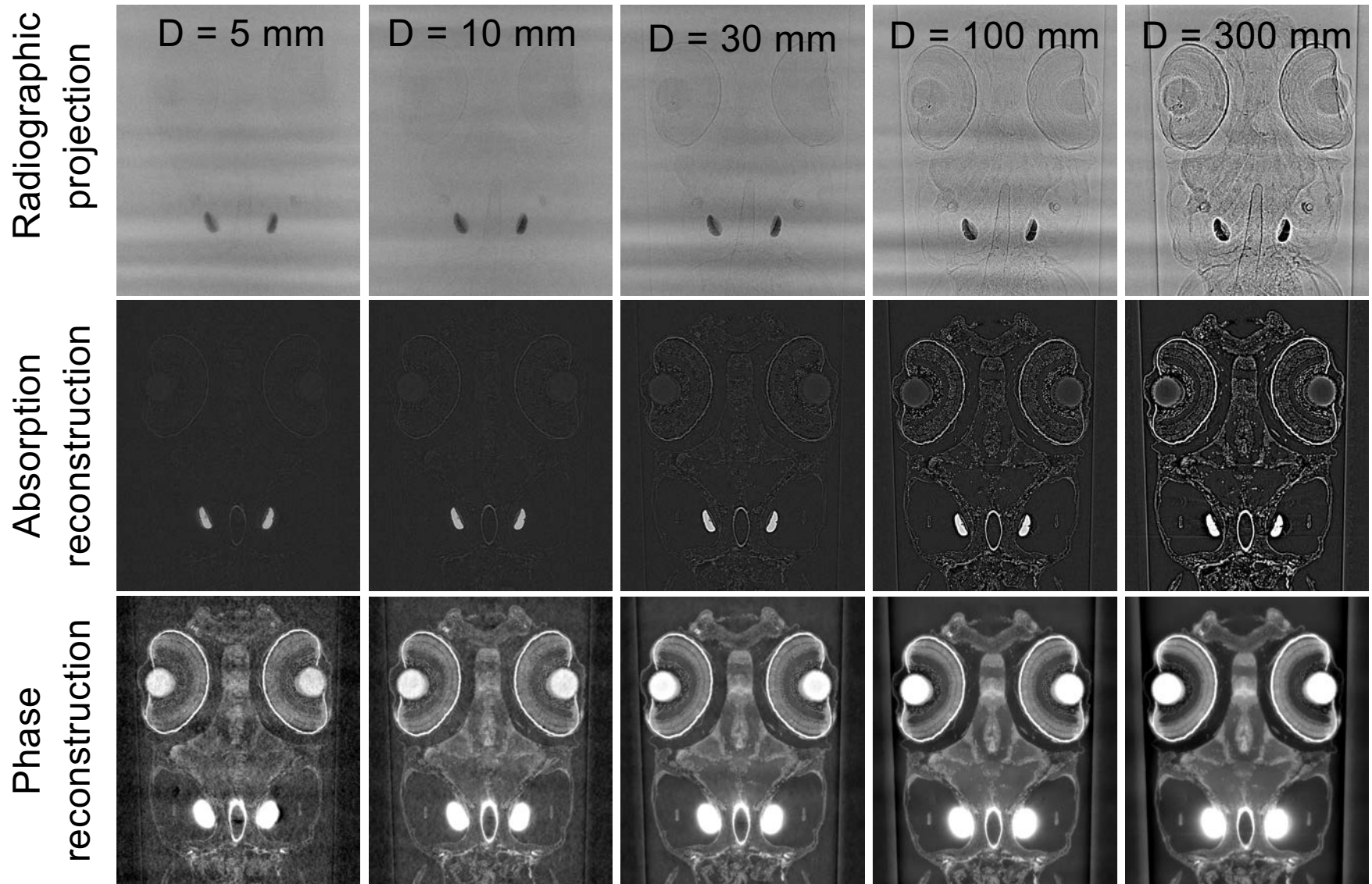


Propagation distance = 30 mm

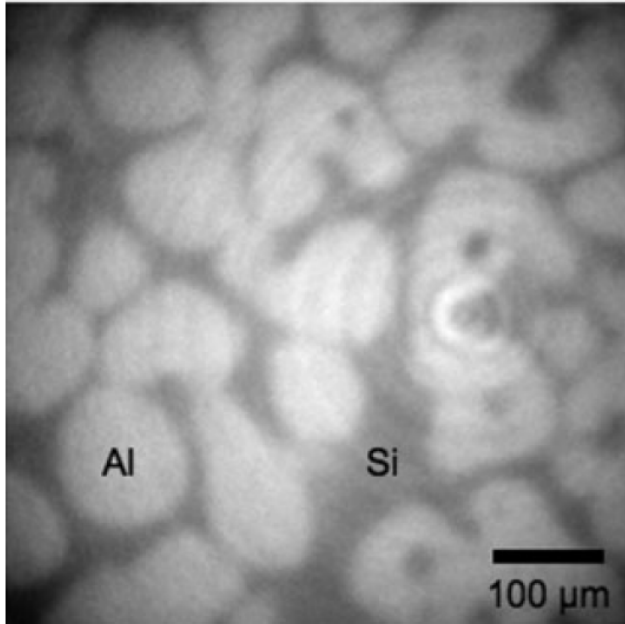
Pixel size = 0.65 μm

Energy = 21 keV

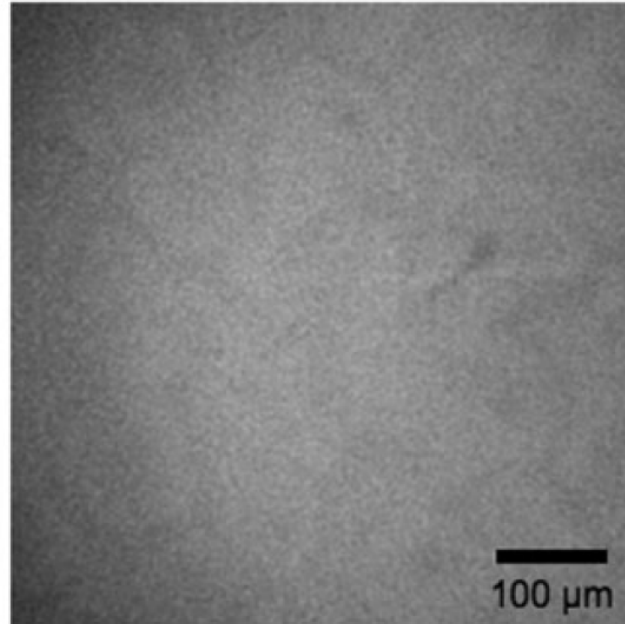
Phase vs. absorption reconstruction



Why phase contrast imaging?



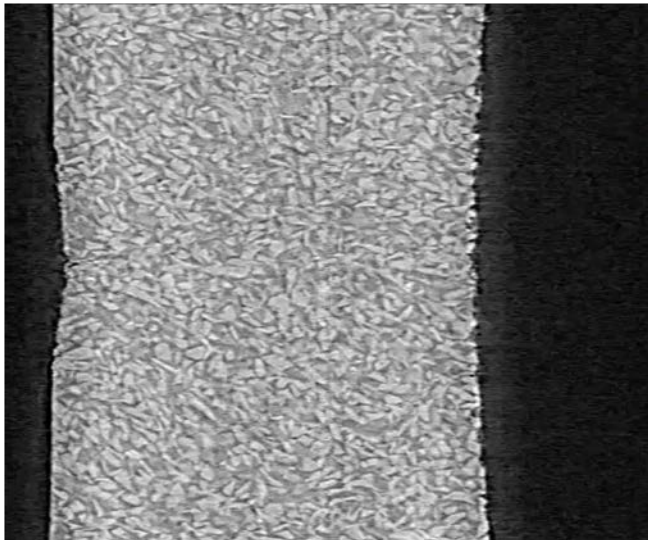
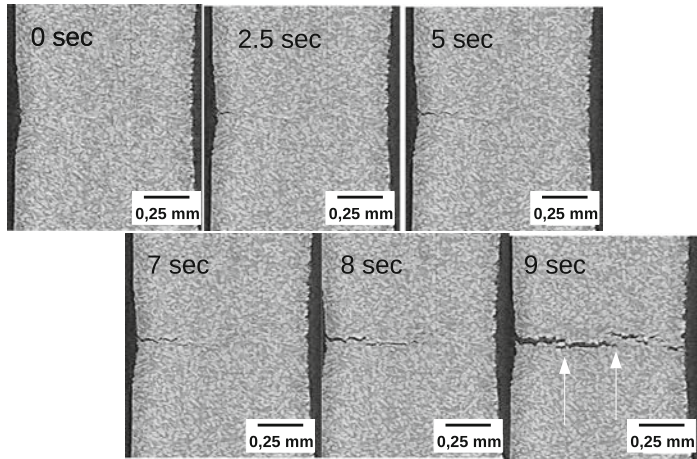
Differential phase contrast
X-ray imaging



Traditional absorption-based X-
ray imaging

Dynamic experiments

In-situ 20 Hz tomographic imaging



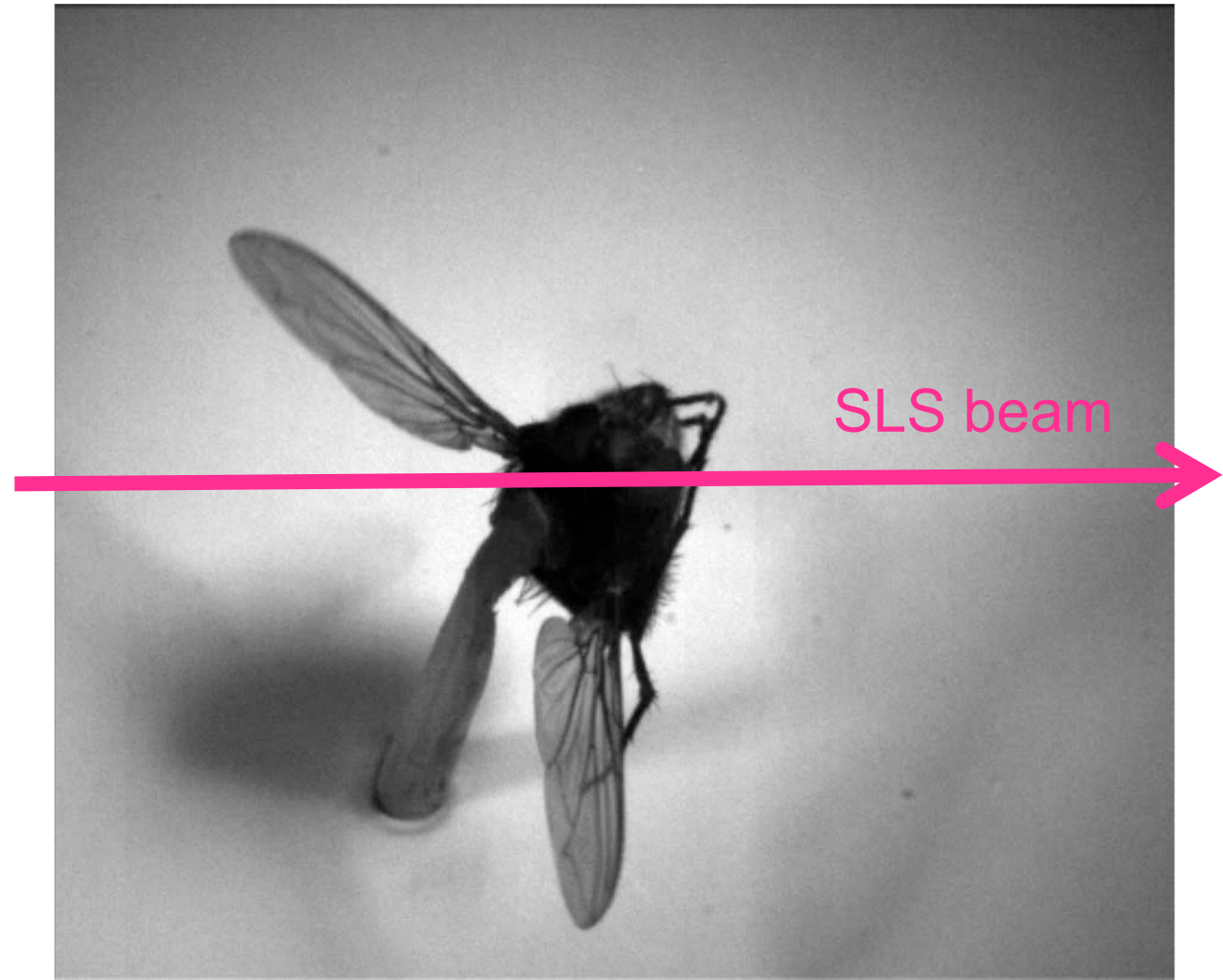
- Crack propagation dynamics under tensile load
- 20 (!) 3D volumes per second

Movie playing in real time (9 seconds, 180 frames)

Maire et. al., Int J Fract (2016)

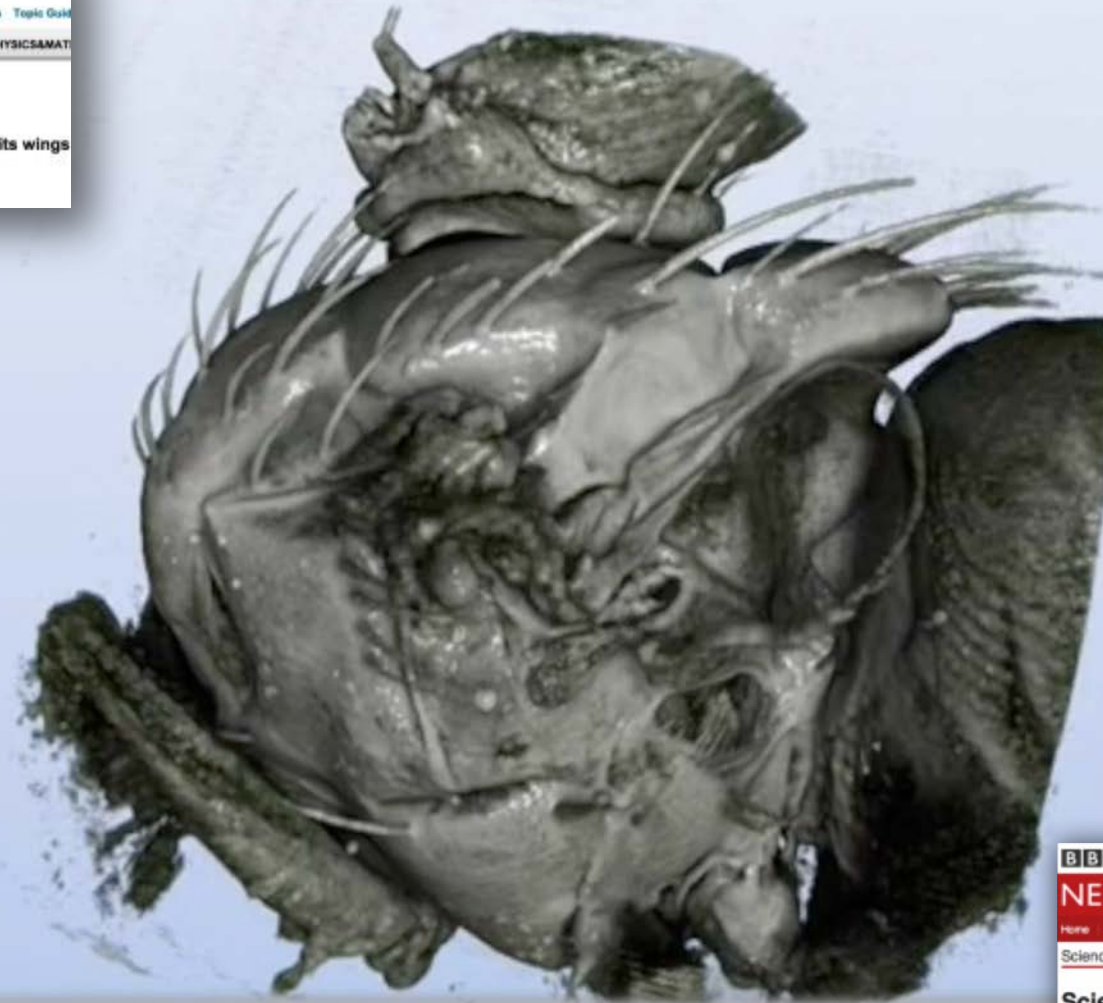
How does a fly really fly?

Wings beat at 150 Hz !!



2500 X-ray images per second...

Muscles and tracheal network *during* flight



Walker et al., *PLoS Biology* (2014); Mokso et al., *Sci Rep* (2015)

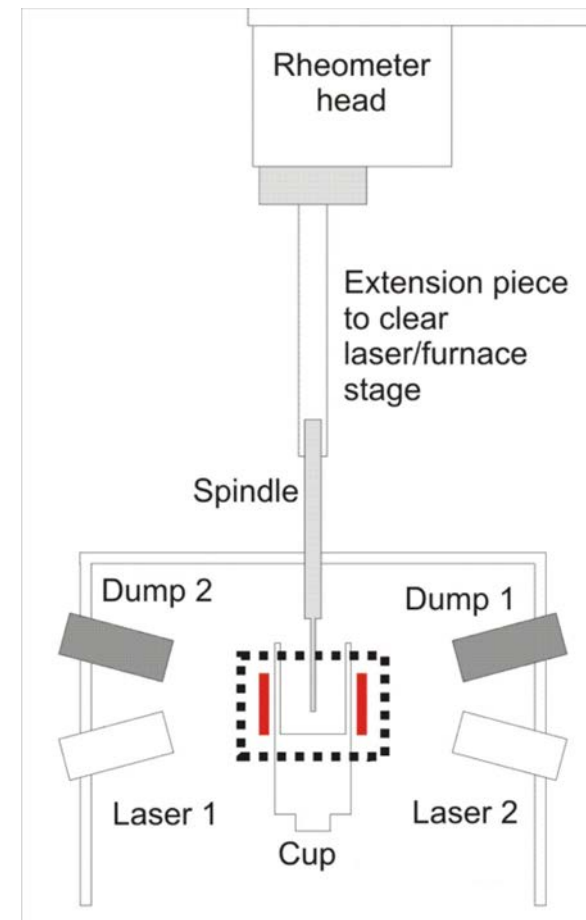


Imaging magmas on the move

- Collaboration with Durham University:
Kate Dobson

Investigate the rheology and mobility of three-phase magmas

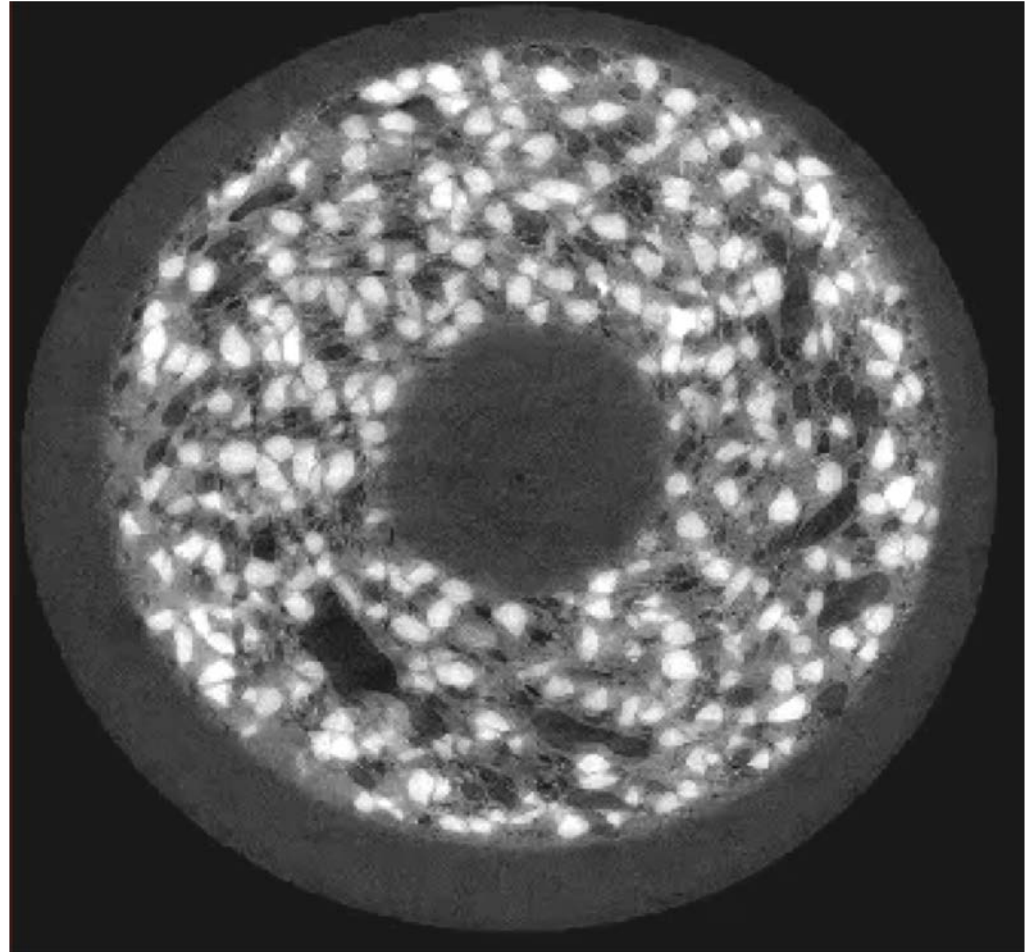
- Crystal-bearing magma formed by sintering of glass beads and quartz crystals
- In situ rheometer setup
- In situ IR laser heating to 1300 °C
- Induce shear forces by a small differential rotation between crucible and rheometer spindle



Imaging magmas on the move

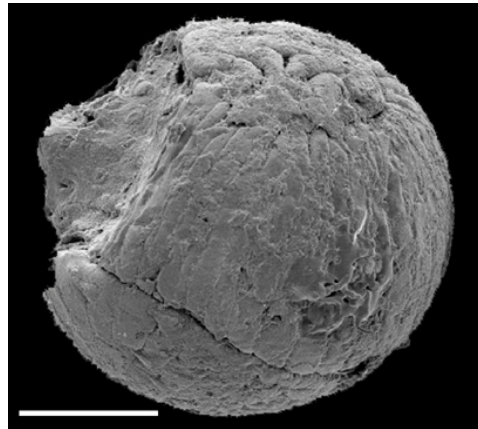
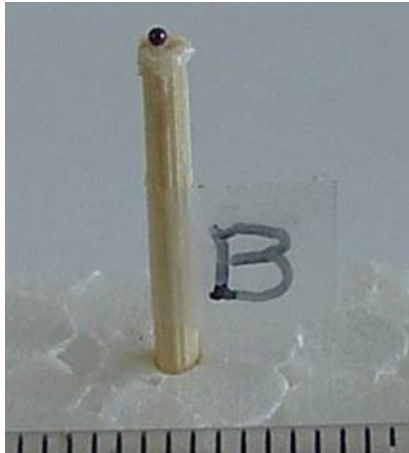
Scan parameters:

- Pixel size: 2.7 μm
- Polychromatic beam
mean energy ~ 30 keV
- 1ms exposure time
1000 projections
 \rightarrow 1 second scan time
- Acquire one scan

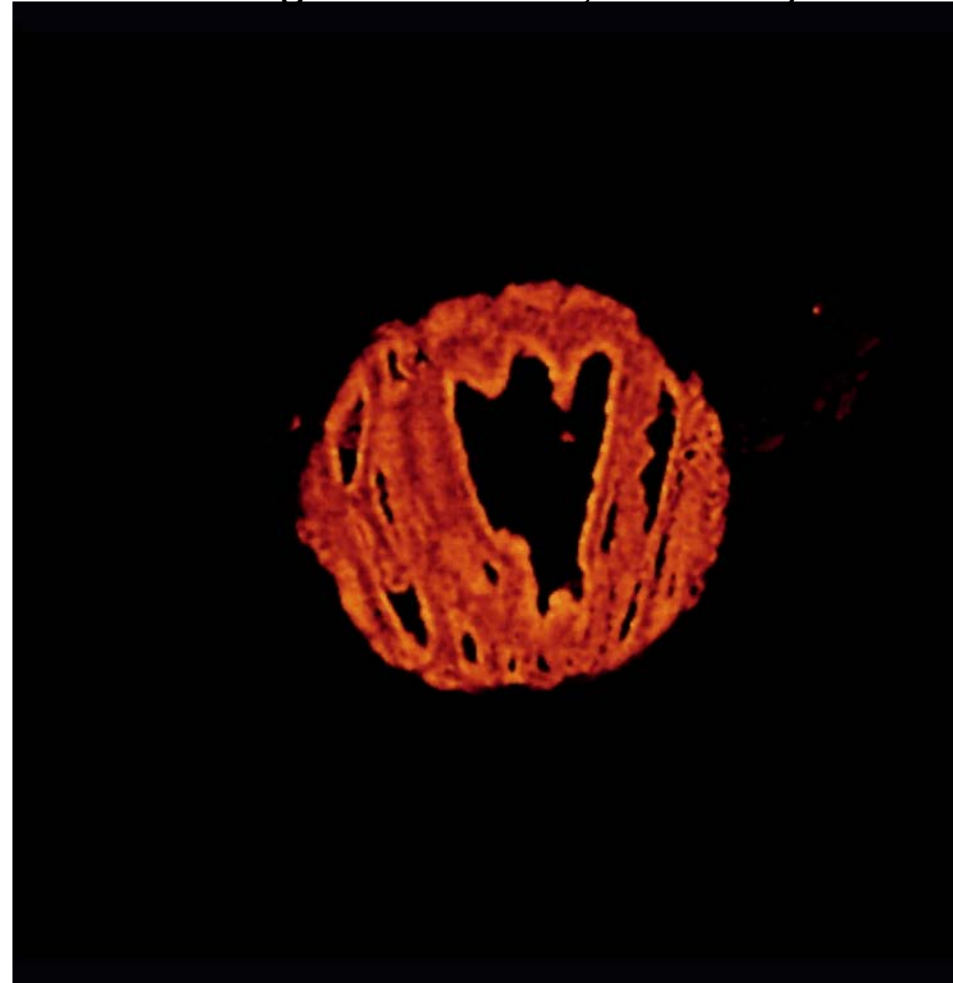


Paleontology

Trivial specimen preparation – Preserved sample

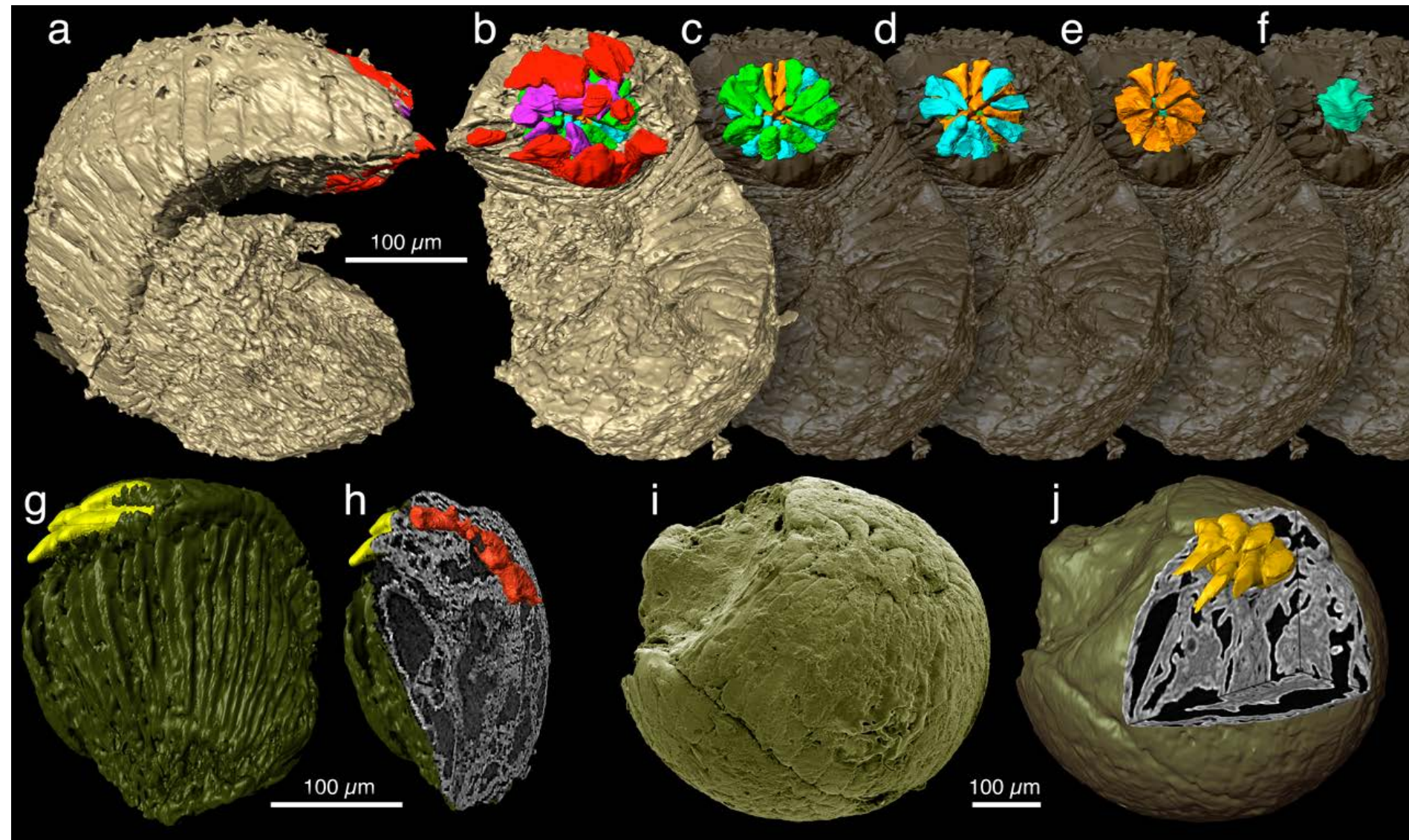


Virtual slicing of *Markuelia*, a 500 My old fossil

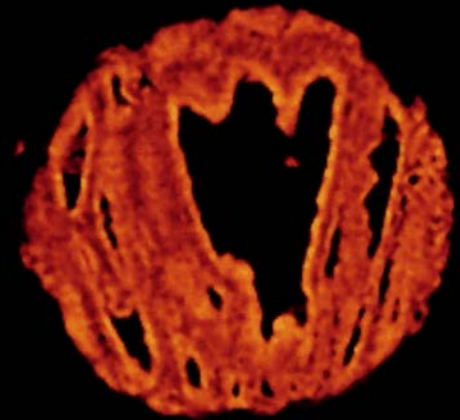
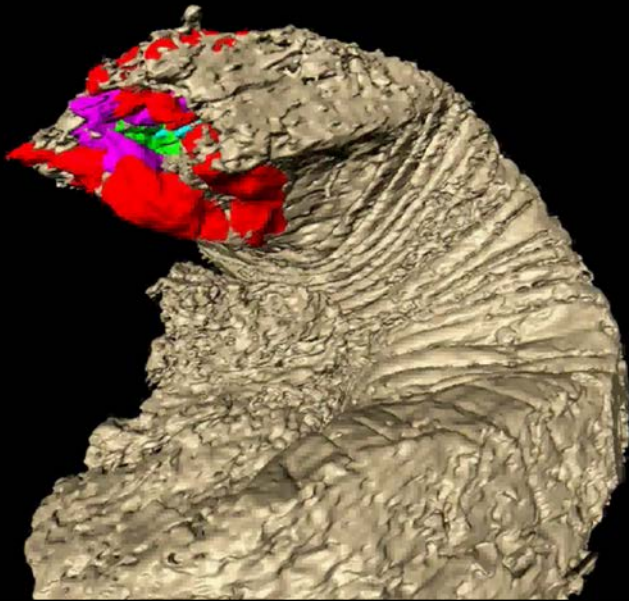


Donoghue et al (2006) Nature 442:680-3

Complex image analysis and data interpretation



Markuelia, the first “predator” on earth



Biomedical

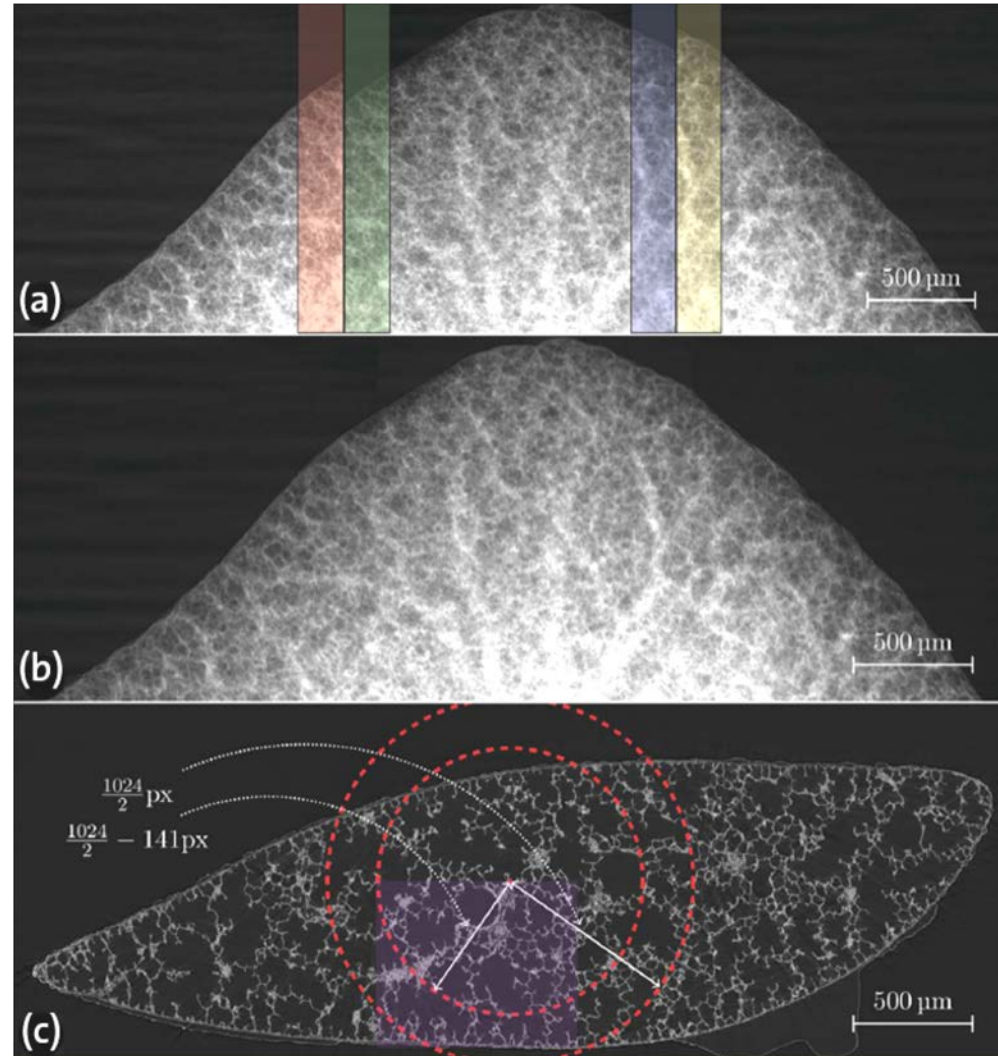
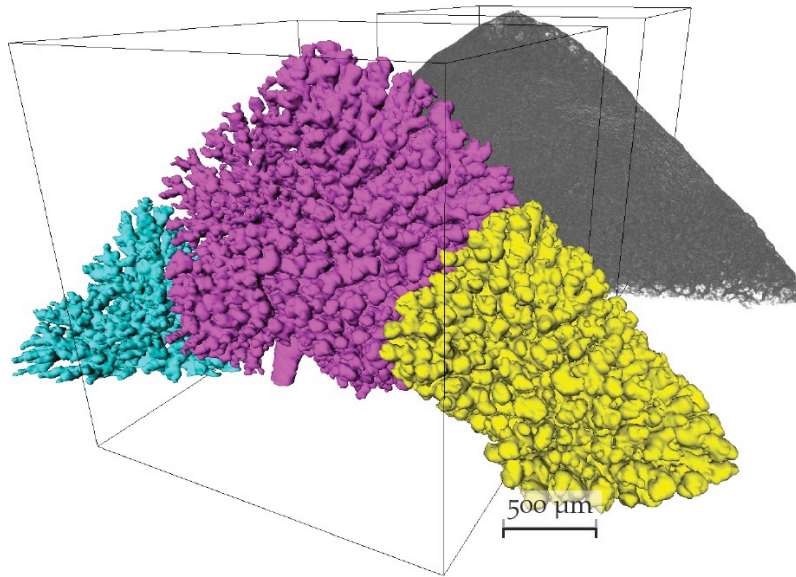
Modeling the rat pulmonary acinus – The data

Raw data

- 2.5% glutaraldehyde filling by 20 cm constant H₂O pressure
- Postfixation with 1% OsO₄ and paraffin embedding
- 12.398 keV, 1.48 microns pix. siz.

Scanning protocol

- Wide-field scanning with approx. 3000 pixel within 4.5 mm



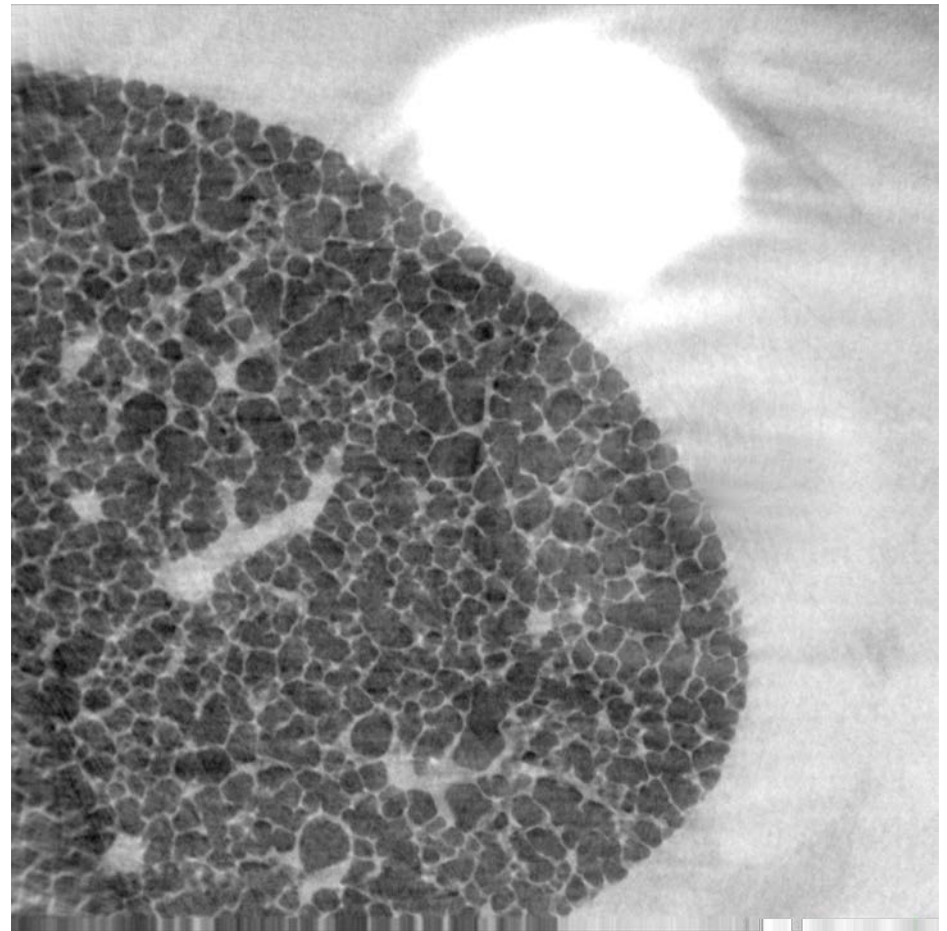
From Haberthür et al., Journal of Synchrotron Radiation, 17(5), (2010)

In-vivo lung imaging at the micron scale

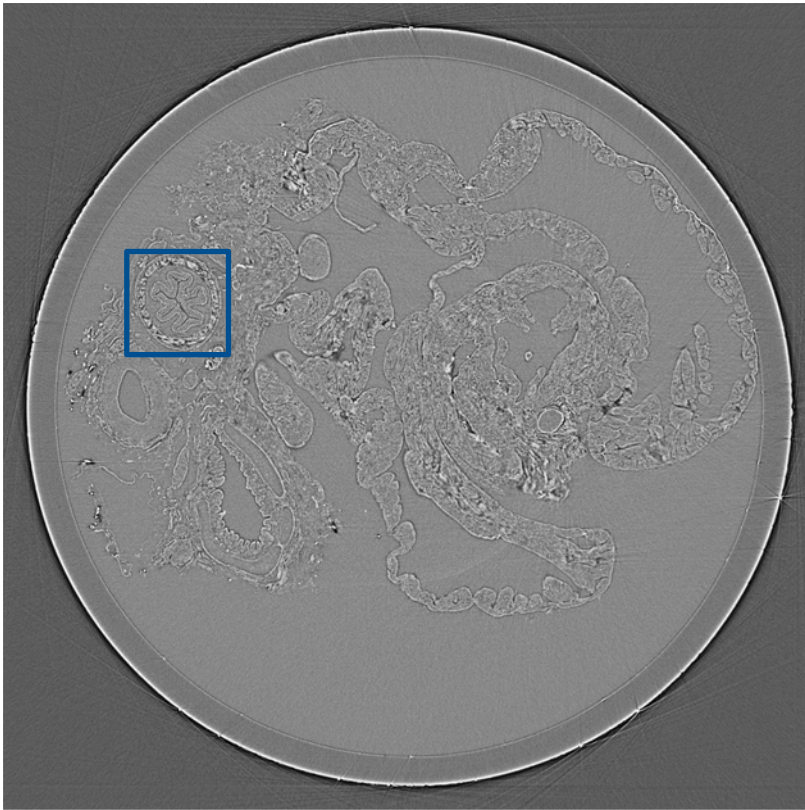
- Consequences of mechanical ventilation
- Dynamics of alveolar recruitment

Experimental parameters

- 14 days old rat
- $t_{\text{exp}} = 1 \text{ ms}$, $t_{\text{scan}} = 600 \text{ ms}$
- 5x pressures: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cmH_2O



Multiscale Imaging Acquisition Protocol

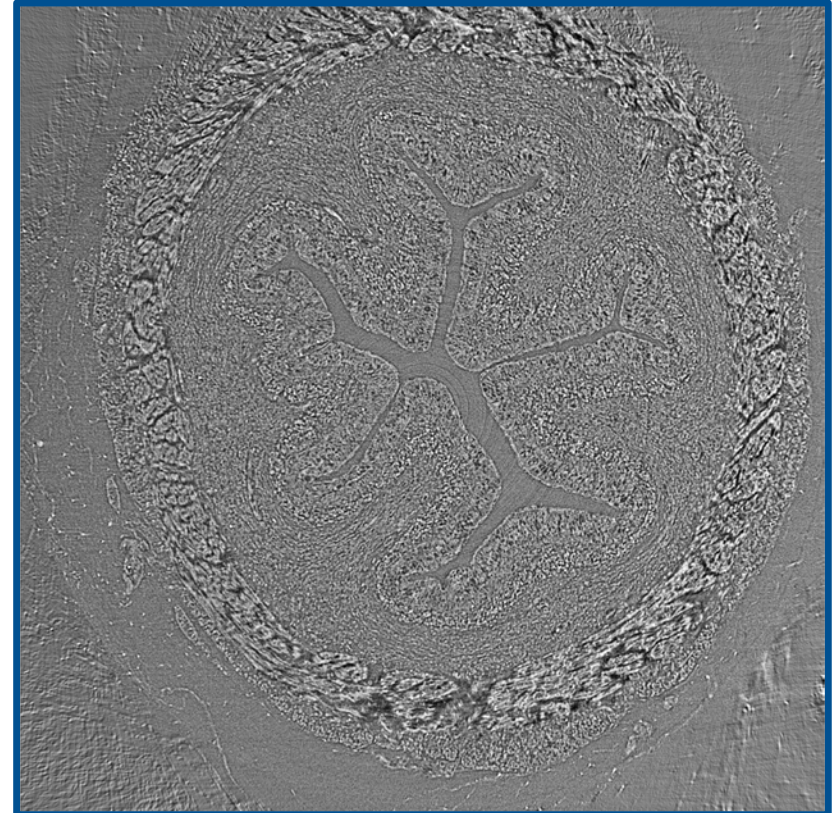


ES2

5.8 um pixel size
XXs, ZZs and Ys sample position
Xc and Yc camera position



Multiscale_Coords.ijm



ES1

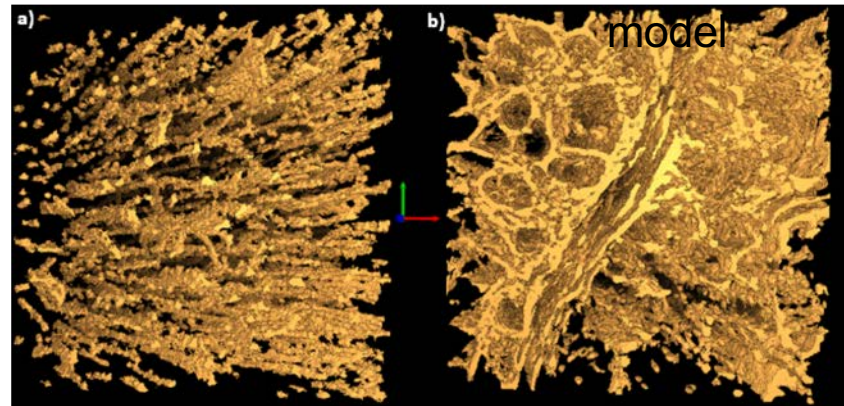
0.65 um pixel size
XXs', ZZs' and Ys' sample
position
Xc' and Yc' camera position

Histological validation of Rat Models

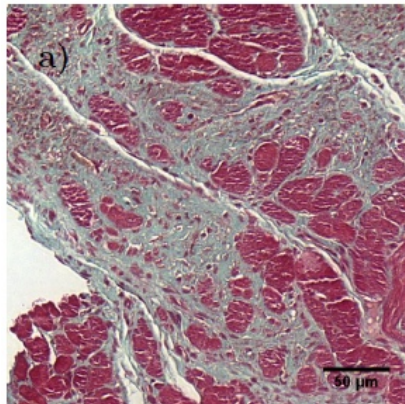
Septum LV

Control

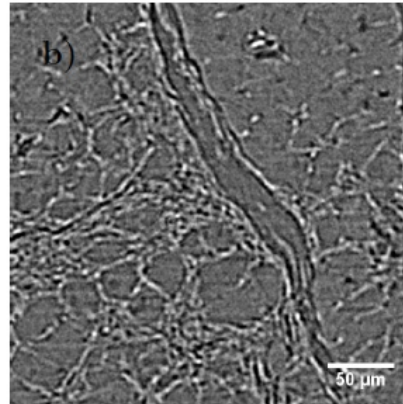
Fibrotic
model



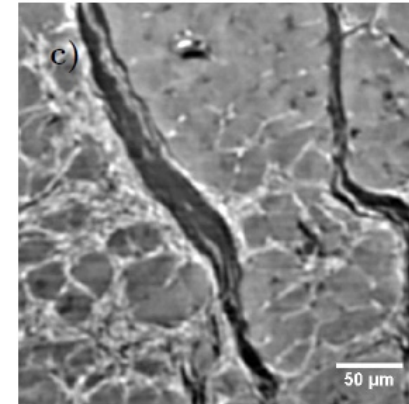
Fibrotic
model



Masson Trichrome
Histology



Non phase
retrieved



Phase retrieved

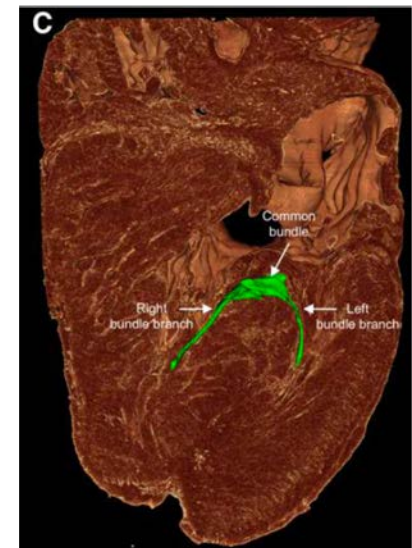
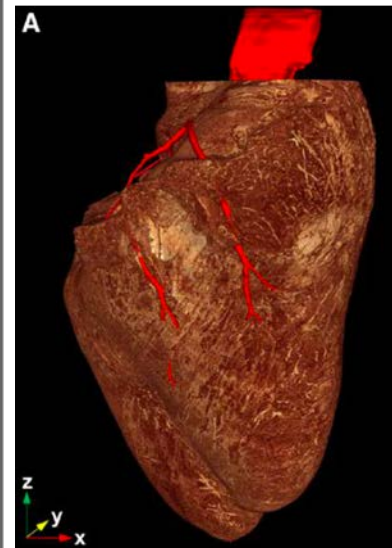
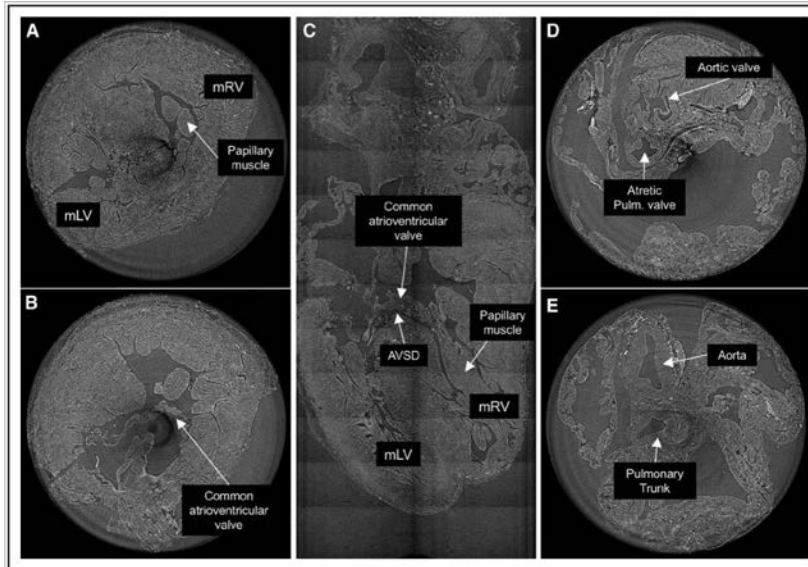
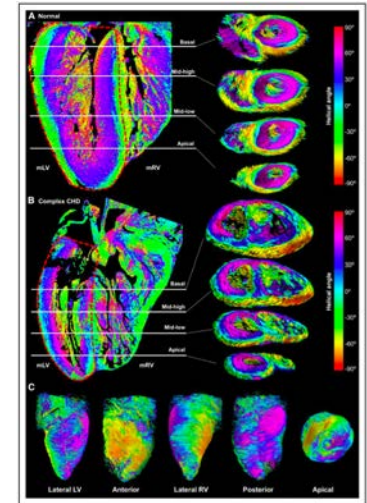
Human Foetal hearts with CHD

Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Complex Congenital Heart Disease Associated With Disordered Myocardial Architecture in a Midtrimester Human Fetus

Patricia Garcia-Canadilla, PhD
 Hector Dejea, MSc
 Anne Bonnin, PhD
 Vedrana Balicevic, MSc
 Sven Loncaric, PhD
 Chong Zhang, PhD
 Constantine Butakoff, PhD
 Jazmin Aguado-Sierra, PhD
 Mariano Vázquez, PhD
 Laurence H. Jackson, PhD
 Daniel J. Stuckey, PhD
 Cristoph Rau, PhD
 Marco Stampanoni, PhD
 Bart Bijlens, PhD*
 Andrew C. Cook, PhD*



P. Garcia-Canadilla et al, Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging. 2018;11:e007753

Questions?

