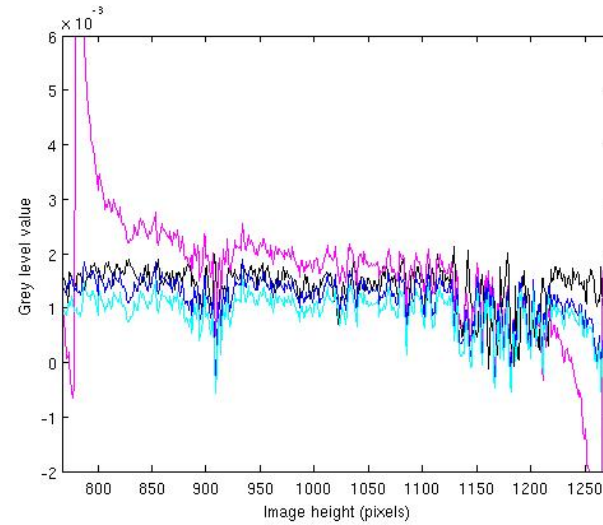
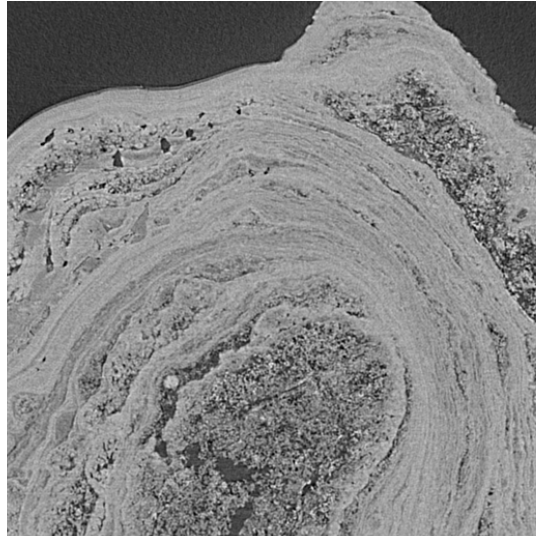
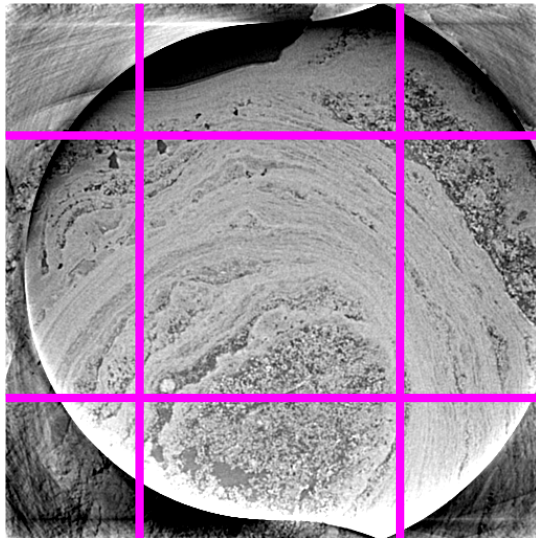


Local tomography artifacts

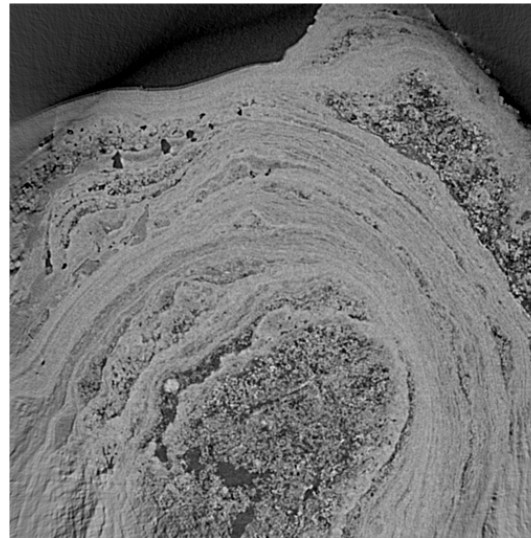
Original



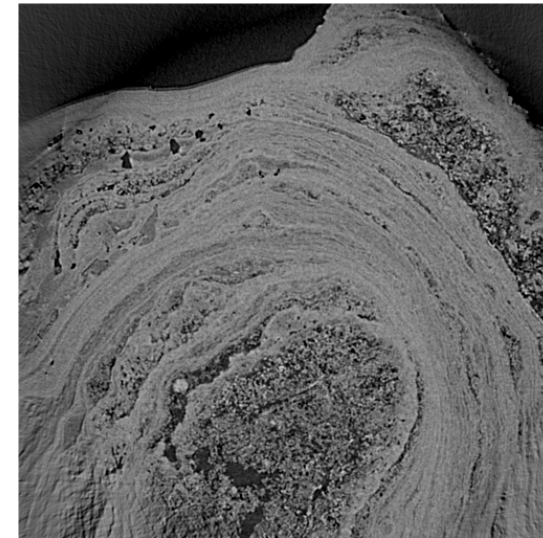
Local



ZP=0



ZP=0.5



ZP=1.5

Local tomography artifacts

- Simple lateral sinogram extension
 - ✓ Insensitive to truncation degree
 - ✓ Insensitive to position of region of interest
 - ✓ Good results for structural analysis

 - ✗ Non quantitative
 - ✗ Difference in absolute value from slice to slice
 - ✗ Calibration points if sample comparison needed
 - ✗ More involved algorithms if absolute values needed

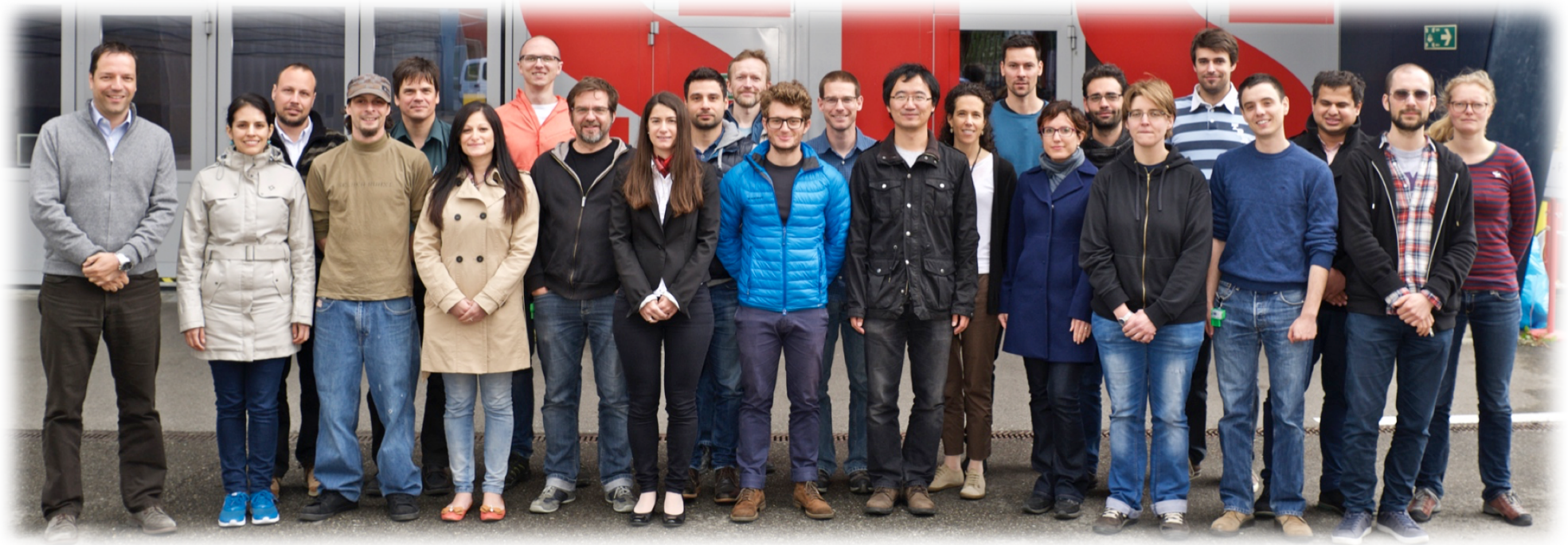
Local tomography artifacts

- Many ideas present in the medical imaging community
 - ✗ Specific for medical applications
 - ✗ Patent protected
- Various techniques for projection completion
 - Smooth continuation
 - Iterative methods (e.g. sparsity, statistical) – Computationally heavy
- Back projection of the first (Hilbert) or second (Lambda) derivative of projections
 - A priori information needed
 - For specific geometries
- Zoom-in tomography
 - Multiple scans needed

Take-home message

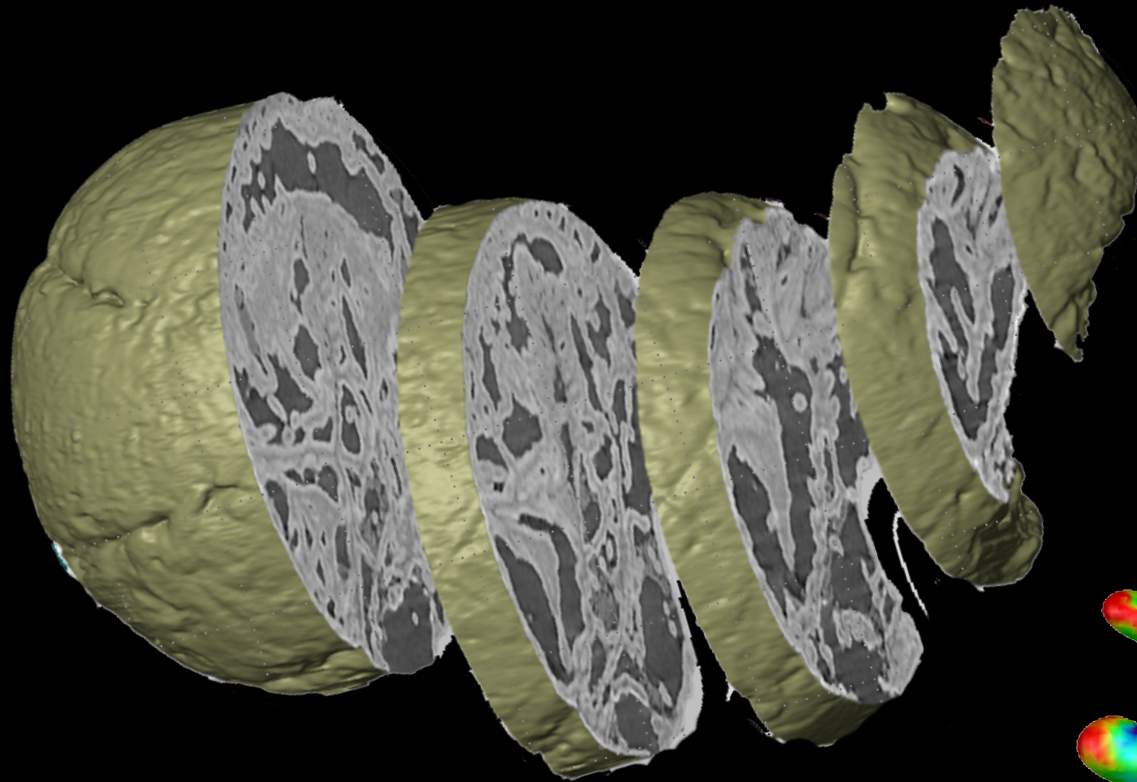
- Synchrotron-based tomographic microscopy is a **powerful method** for non-destructive visualization and quantification of structural information
- At modern synchrotron sources, it can cover a broad range of **length** (10s nanometers -10s micrometers) and **temporal** (down to 20 Hz) **scales**
- With the increasing power of the HPC infrastructure, advanced **tomographic reconstruction algorithms** can help pushing temporal, spatial and density resolution
- **Reality is often different from theory** – For truly quantitative imaging, many different aspects need to be taken into account

Acknowledgment

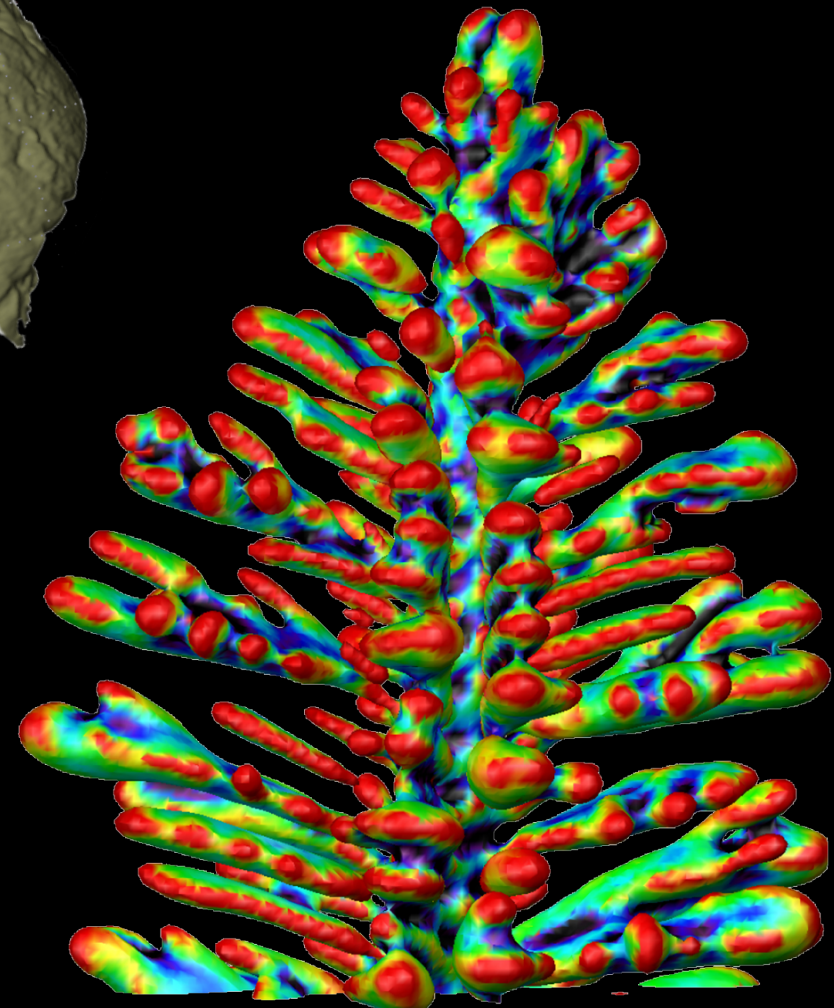


TOMCAT team

Thank you for your attention



540 M years old fossilized embryo of *Markuelia secunda*
Image: courtesy S. Bengtson



Mean curvature colored dendrite (Al/Cu alloy)
Image: courtesy J. Fife