- "1B\_PC.avi", "2B\_PC.avi" & "3B\_PC.avi"
- $1024 \mu m \times 1024 \mu m$
- Al 0.1 mm
- $R_1 = 20 \text{ m} (1B), 34 \text{ m} (2B) & 138 \text{ m} (3B)$
- $\sigma_d = 5 \mu m$ ,  $\sigma_{s,h} = 320 \mu m \& \sigma_{s,v} = 16 \mu m$
- 25 keV

# Phase retrieval: Phase contrast CT, and alternative reconstructors





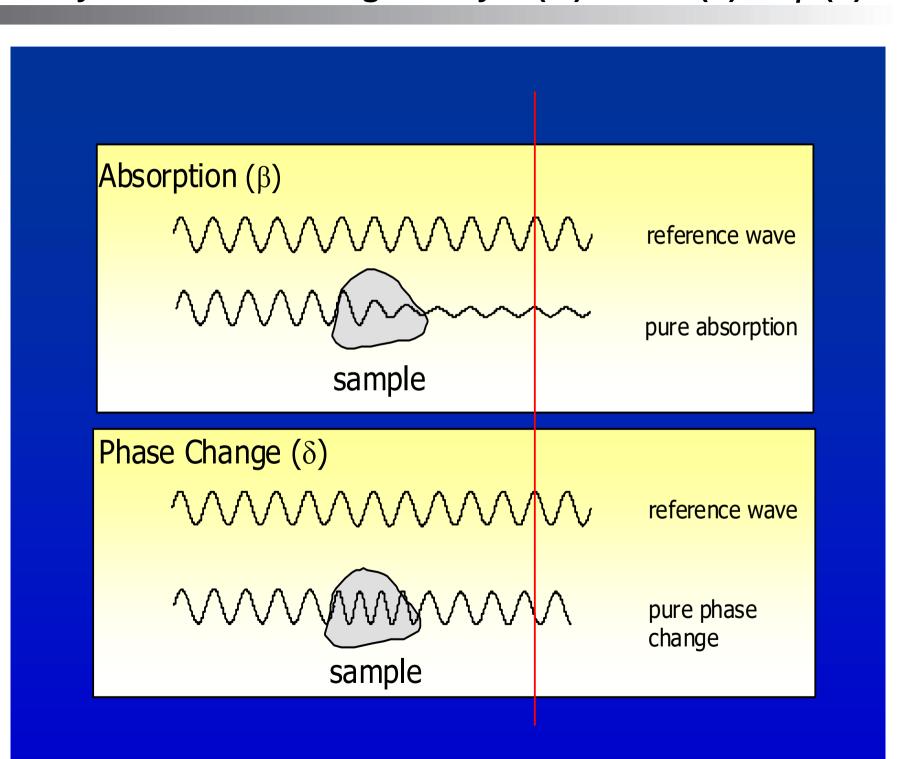
Andrew Stevenson
MCT, Australian Synchrotron
& CSIRO Future Industries







wave-optics picture of X-ray beam passing through a sample where only absorption or only phase effects occur - X-ray refractive index given by n ( $\lambda$ ) = 1 -  $\delta$  ( $\lambda$ ) – i  $\beta$  ( $\lambda$ )



 $\mu$ =4 $\pi$ β/λ  $^{\sim}$ O( $\lambda$ <sup>3</sup>)

 $\Phi$ =-2πδ/λ  $^{\circ}$ O(λ)

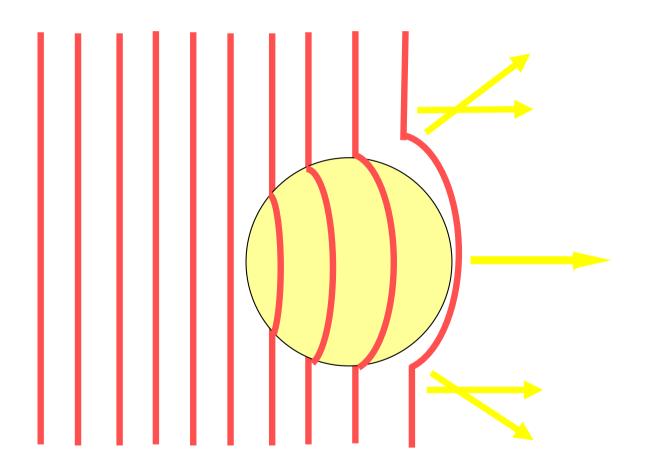
#### absorption and phase data for Carbon

E(keV)	λ <b>(A)</b>	t <sub>a</sub> (μm)	t <sub>թ</sub> (μ <b>m</b> )
0.25	~50	1.3	1.2
1.2	~10	4	3
12	~1	5000	30
50	~0.25	435,000	133

 $\mu$  = linear absorption coefficient  $\phi$  = phase difference/unit length absorption thickness  $t_a \mu = 1$  phase thickness  $t_b \phi = 2\pi$ 

### phase-contrast mechanism





... leading to interference.



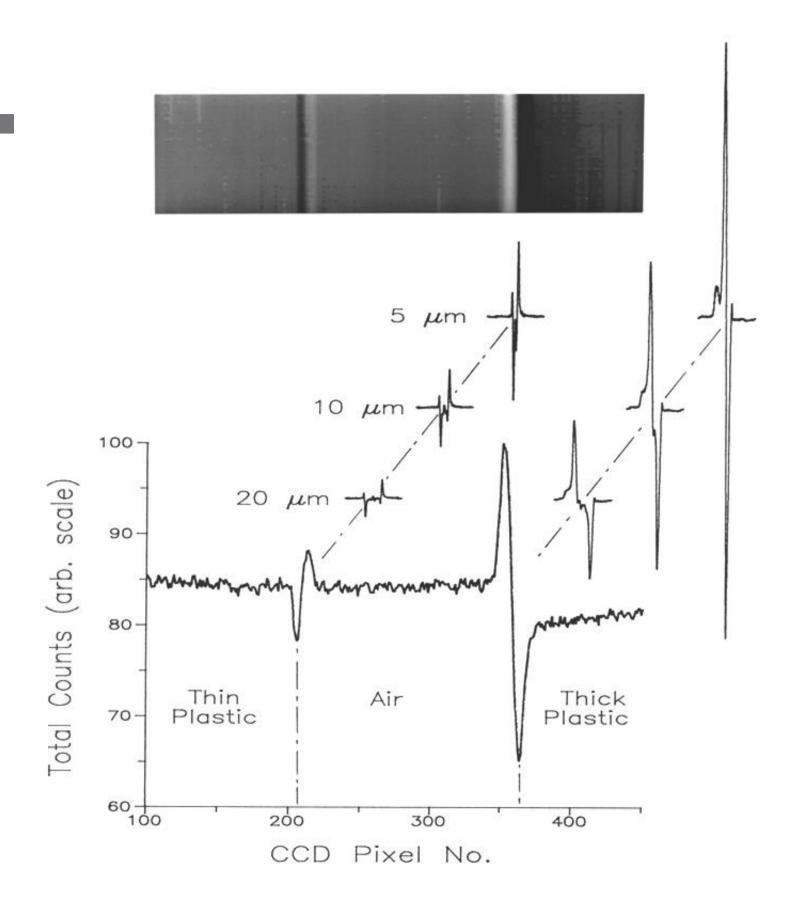
### phase contrast/ refraction







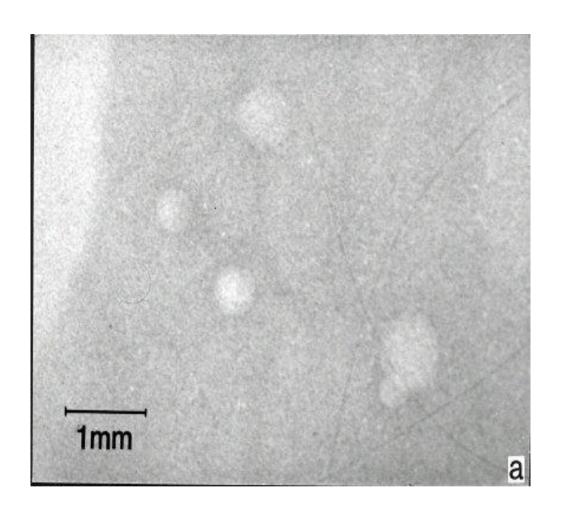


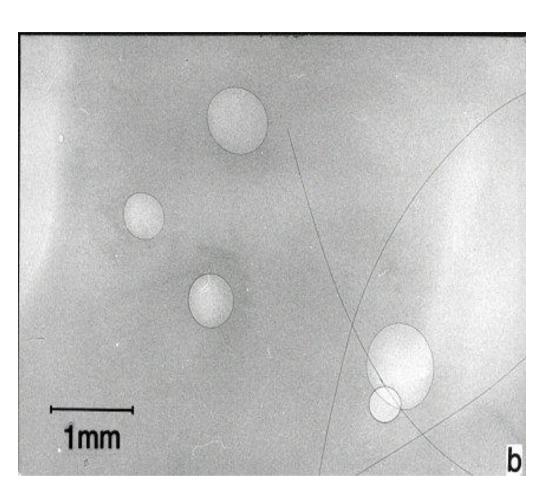


# pure phase object

# images of a polymer glue containing 10 μm fibres and bubbles





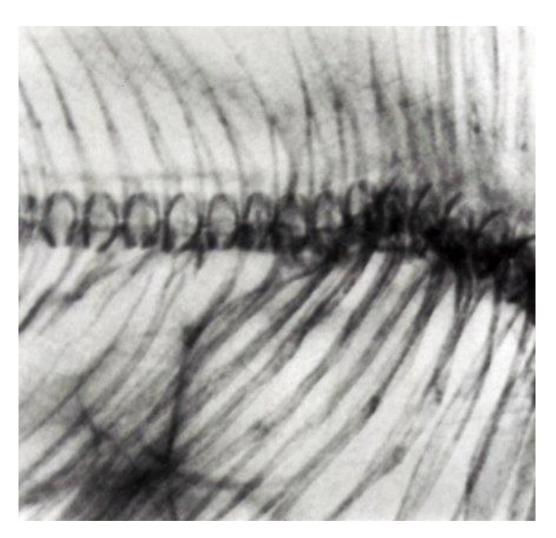


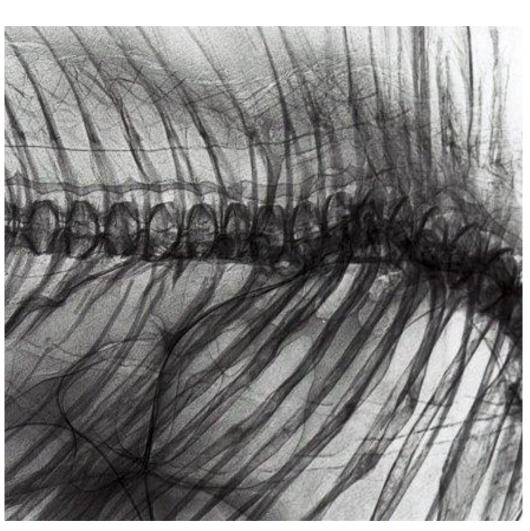
contact image

phase-contrast image

### image comparison

#### images of a small aquarium fish - spine

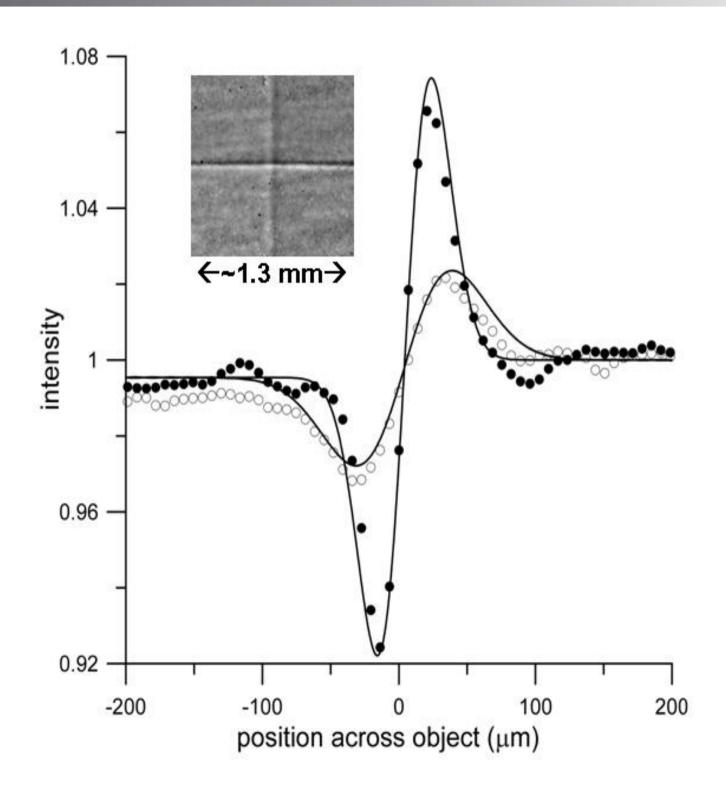




contact image

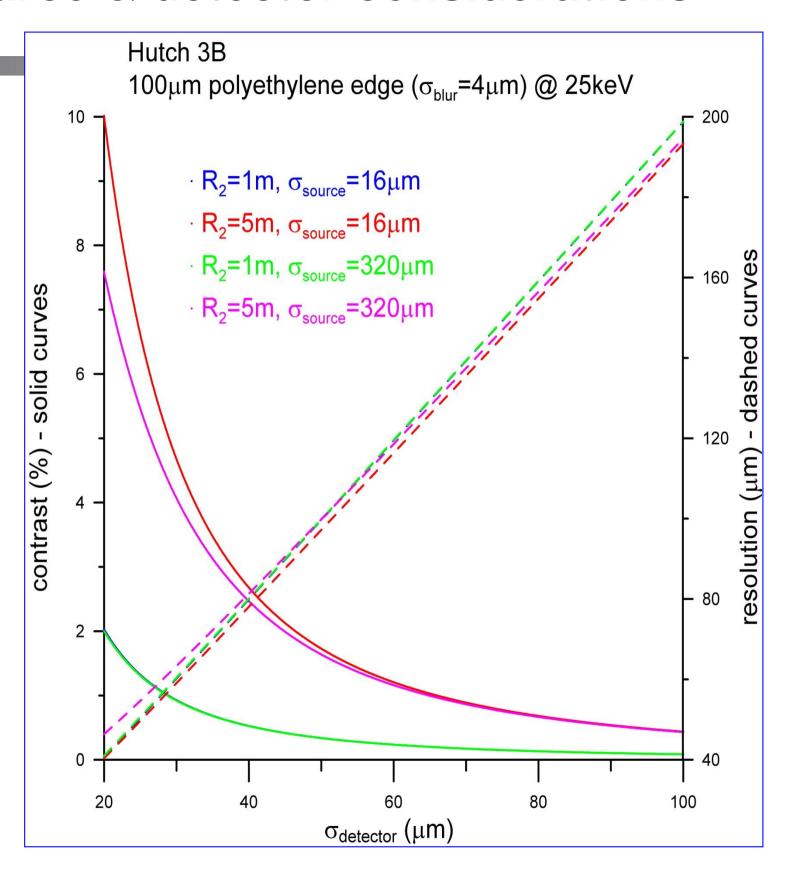
phase-contrast image

# first quantitative experimental results from Imaging and Medical Beamline (IMBL)

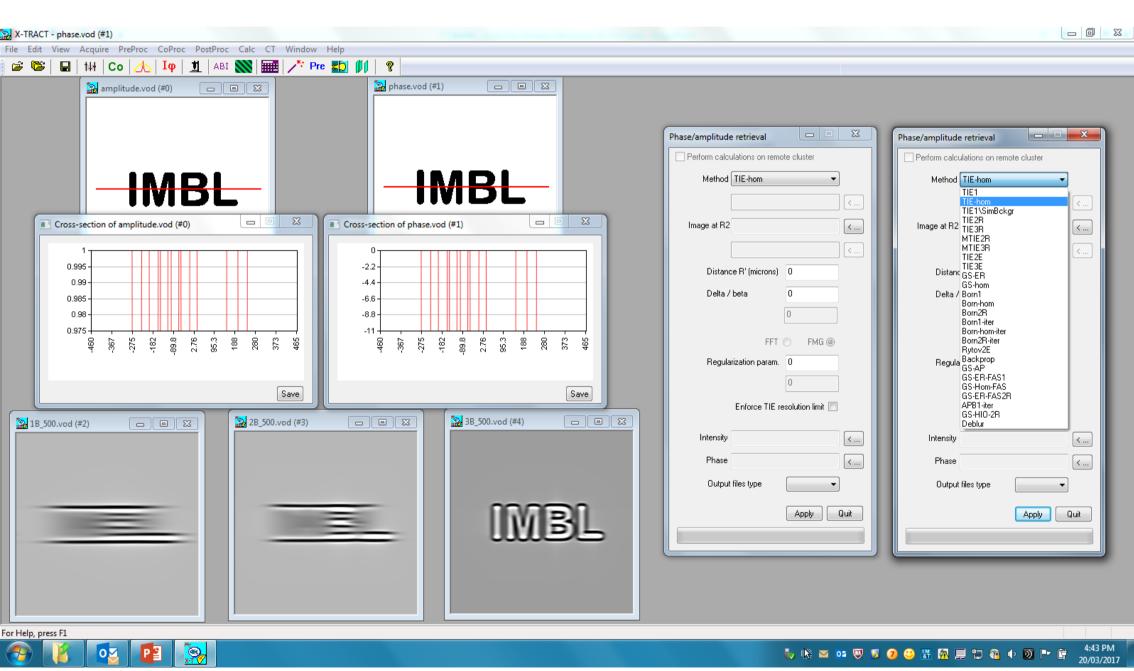


Quantitative phasecontrast data for refinement of experimental parameters such as source size

#### source & detector considerations









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## Thank you for your attention



