- "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





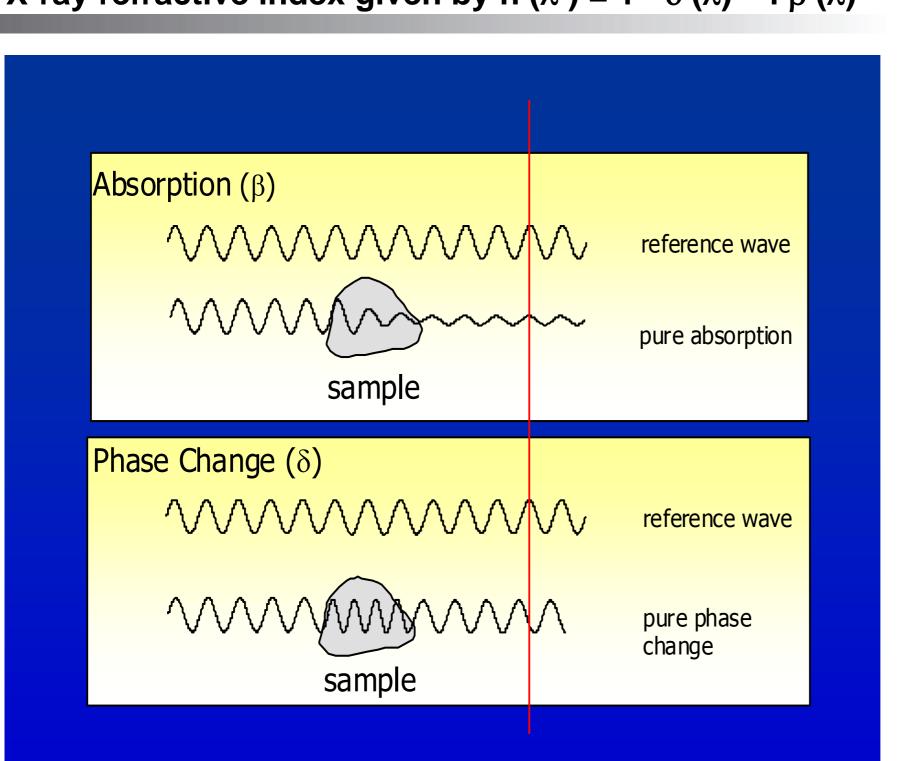
Andrew Stevenson
MCT, Australian Synchrotron
& CSIRO Future Industries







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 (λ) = 1 - δ (λ) – i β (λ)



 μ =4 π β/λ $^{\sim}$ O(λ ³)

 Φ =-2πδ/λ $^{\circ}$ O(λ)

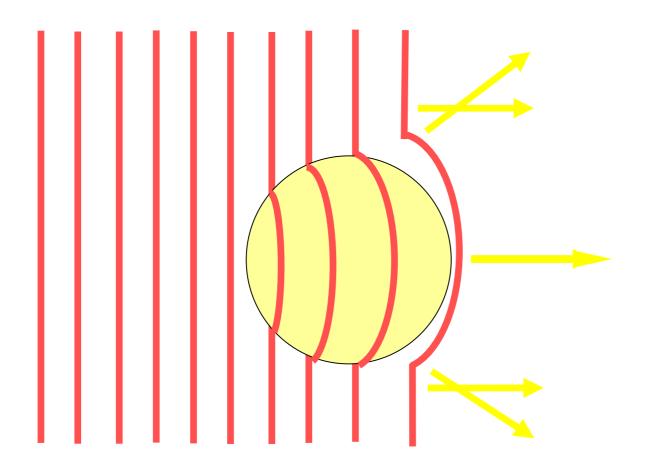
absorption and phase data for Carbon

E(keV)	λ (A)	t _a (μm)	t _թ (μ m)
0.25	~50	1.3	1.2
1.2	~10	4	3
12	~1	5000	30
50	~0.25	435,000	133

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

phase-contrast mechanism

A phase gradient represents a change in direction of propagation ...



... leading to interference.



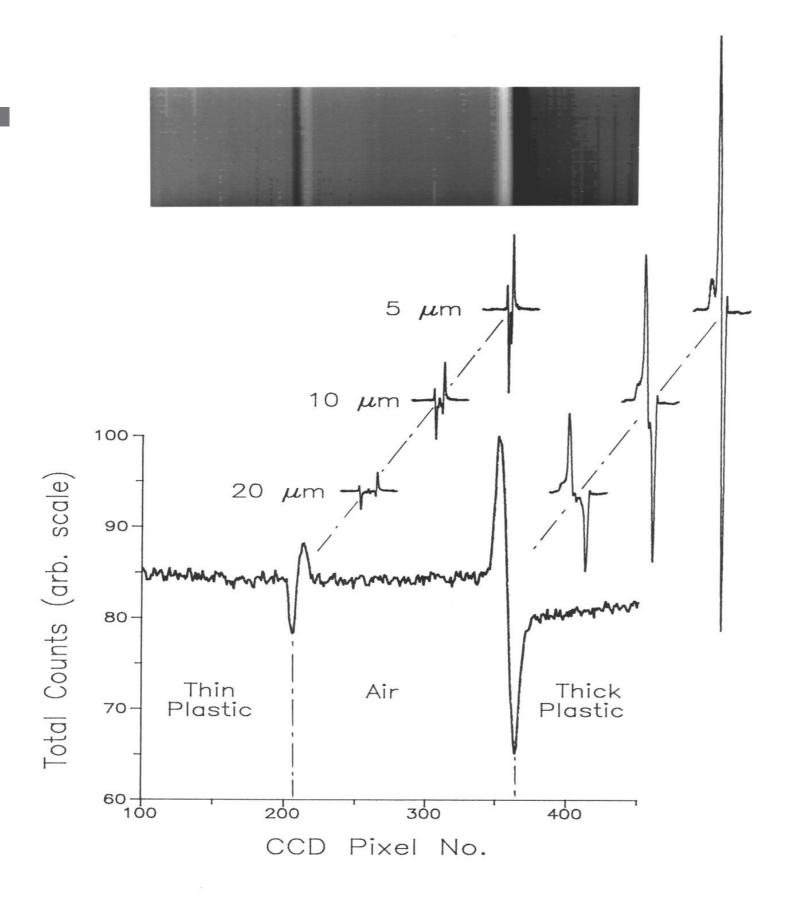
phase contrast/ refraction







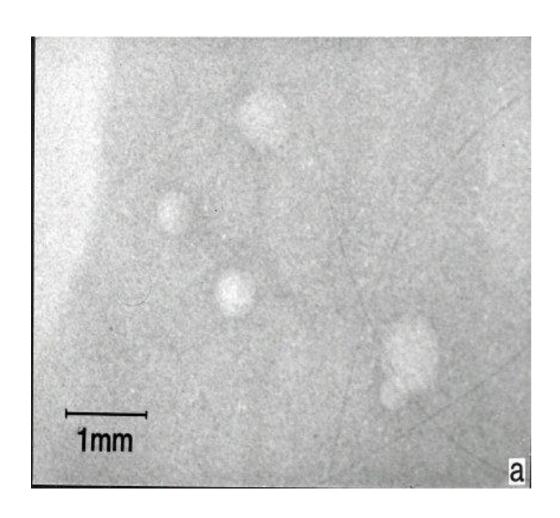


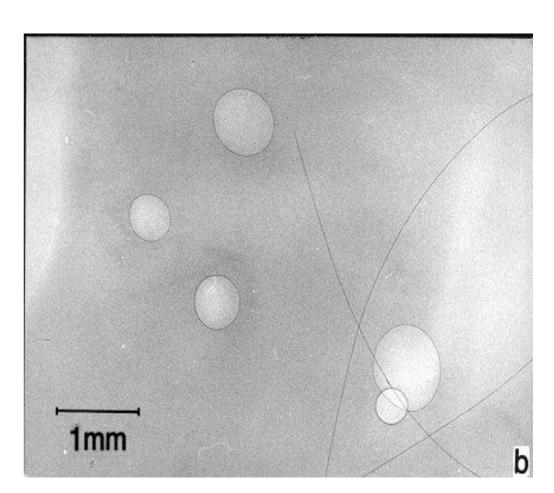


pure phase object

images of a polymer glue containing 10 μm fibres and bubbles





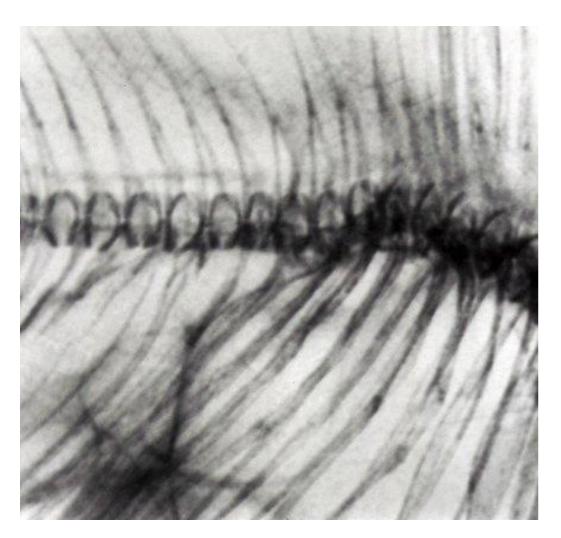


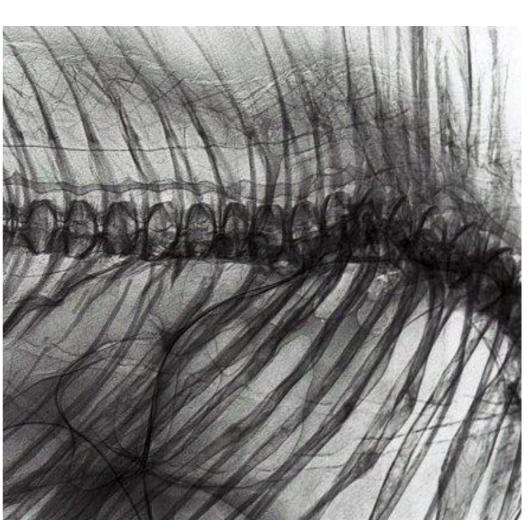
contact image

phase-contrast image

image comparison

images of a small aquarium fish - spine

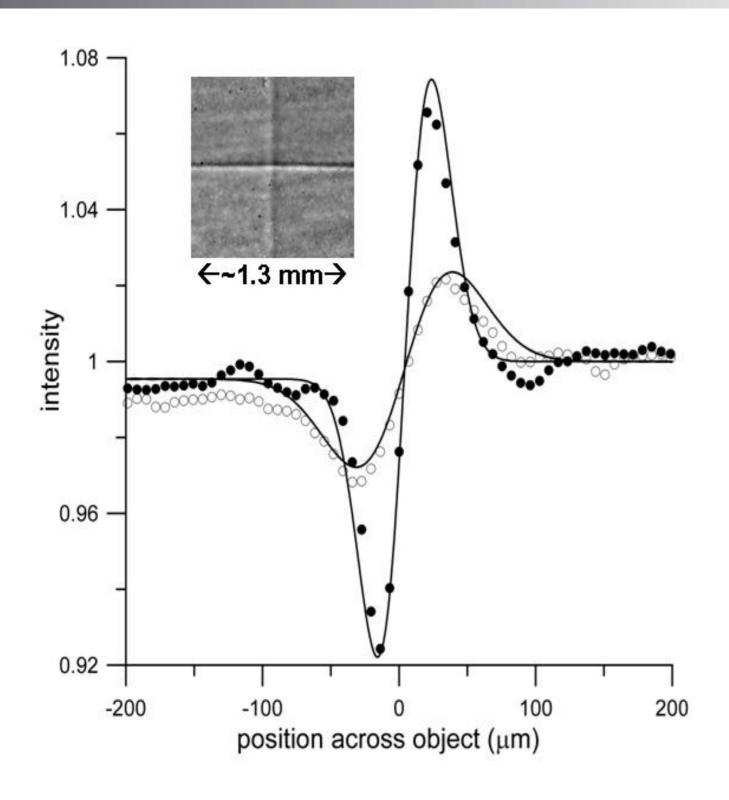




contact image

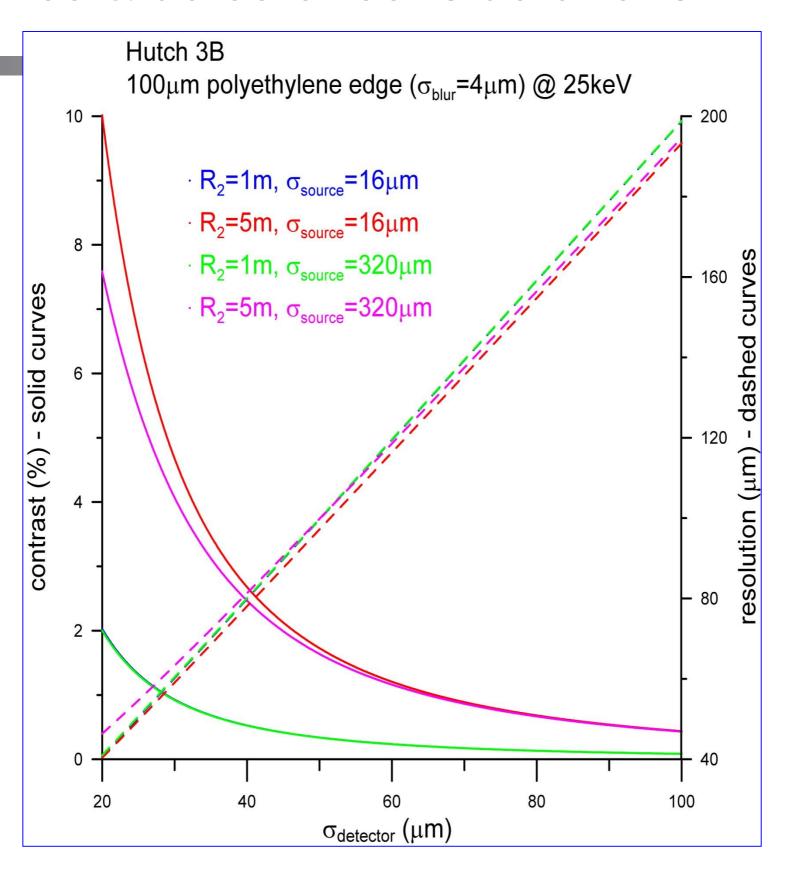
phase-contrast image

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

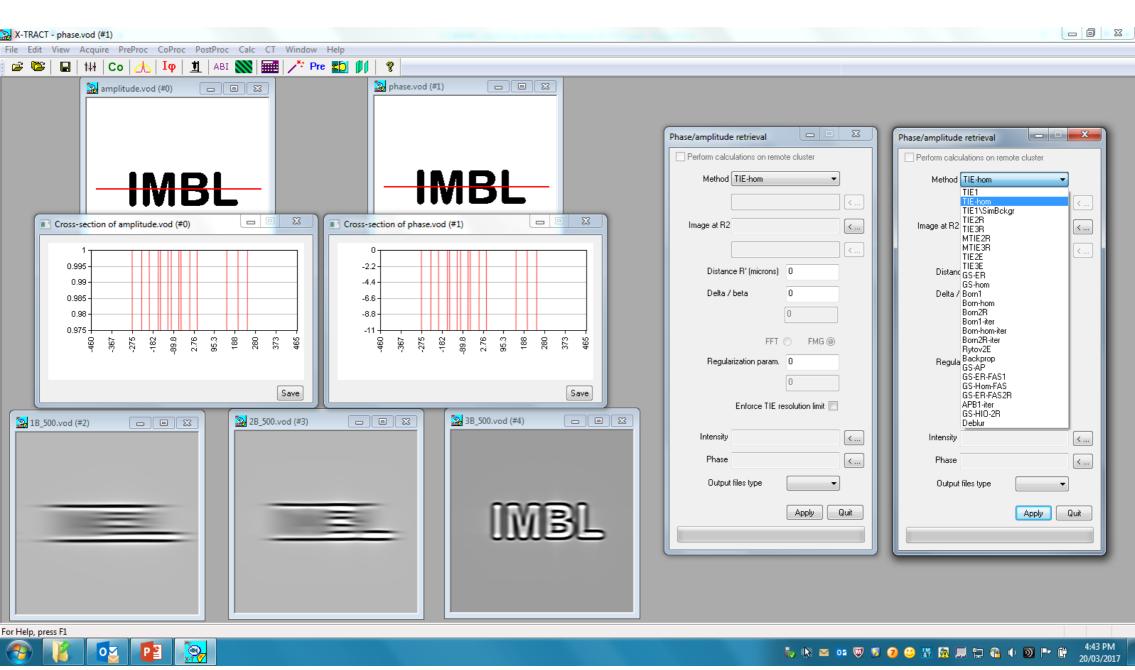


Quantitative phasecontrast data for refinement of experimental parameters such as source size

source & detector considerations









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Thank you for your attention



